

Academia tertia Anglicana; or, the antiquarian annals of Stanford in Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton shires. Containing the history of the university, monasteries, gilds, churches, chapels, hospitals and schools there ... in XIV books / Compiled by Francis Peck.

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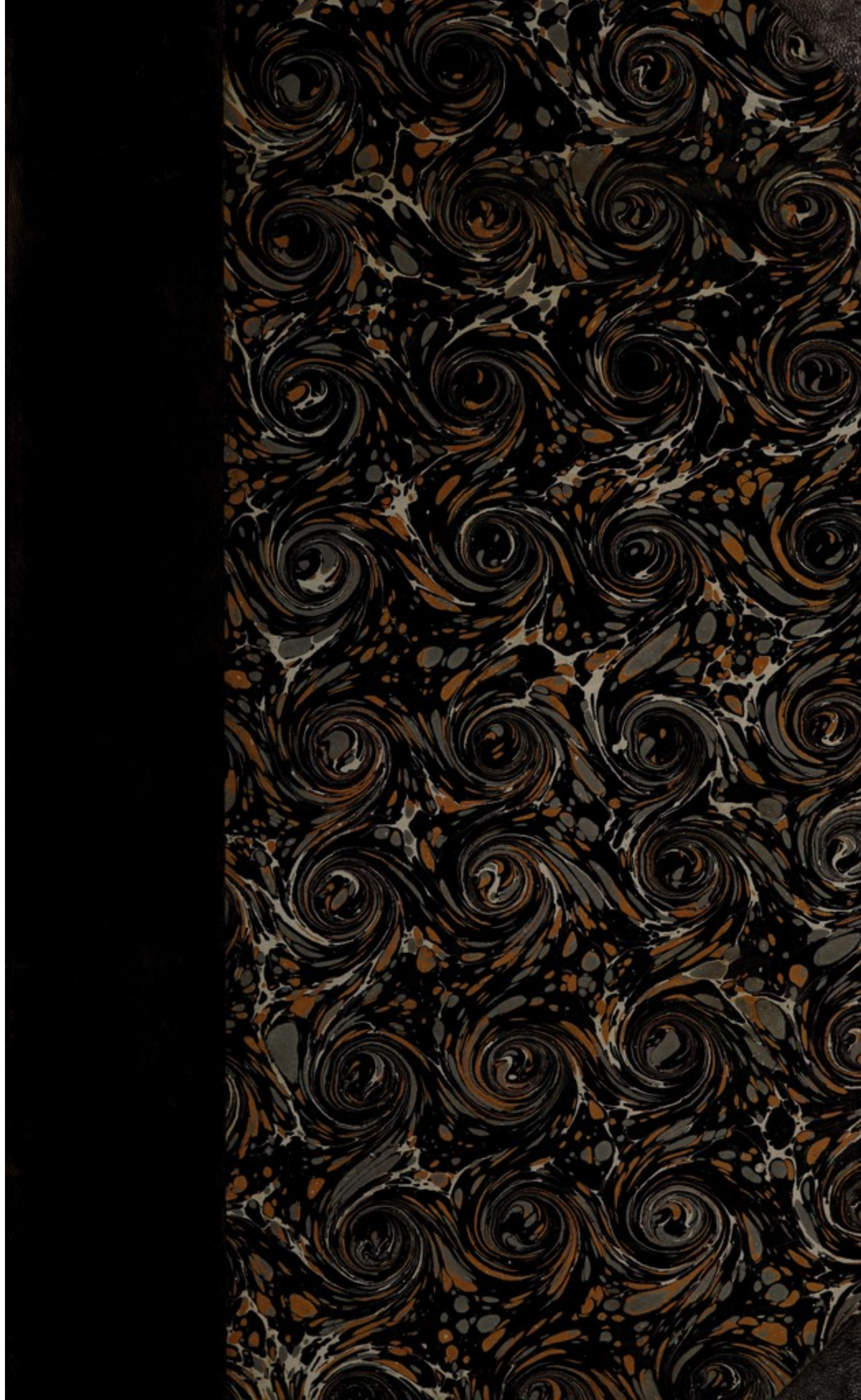
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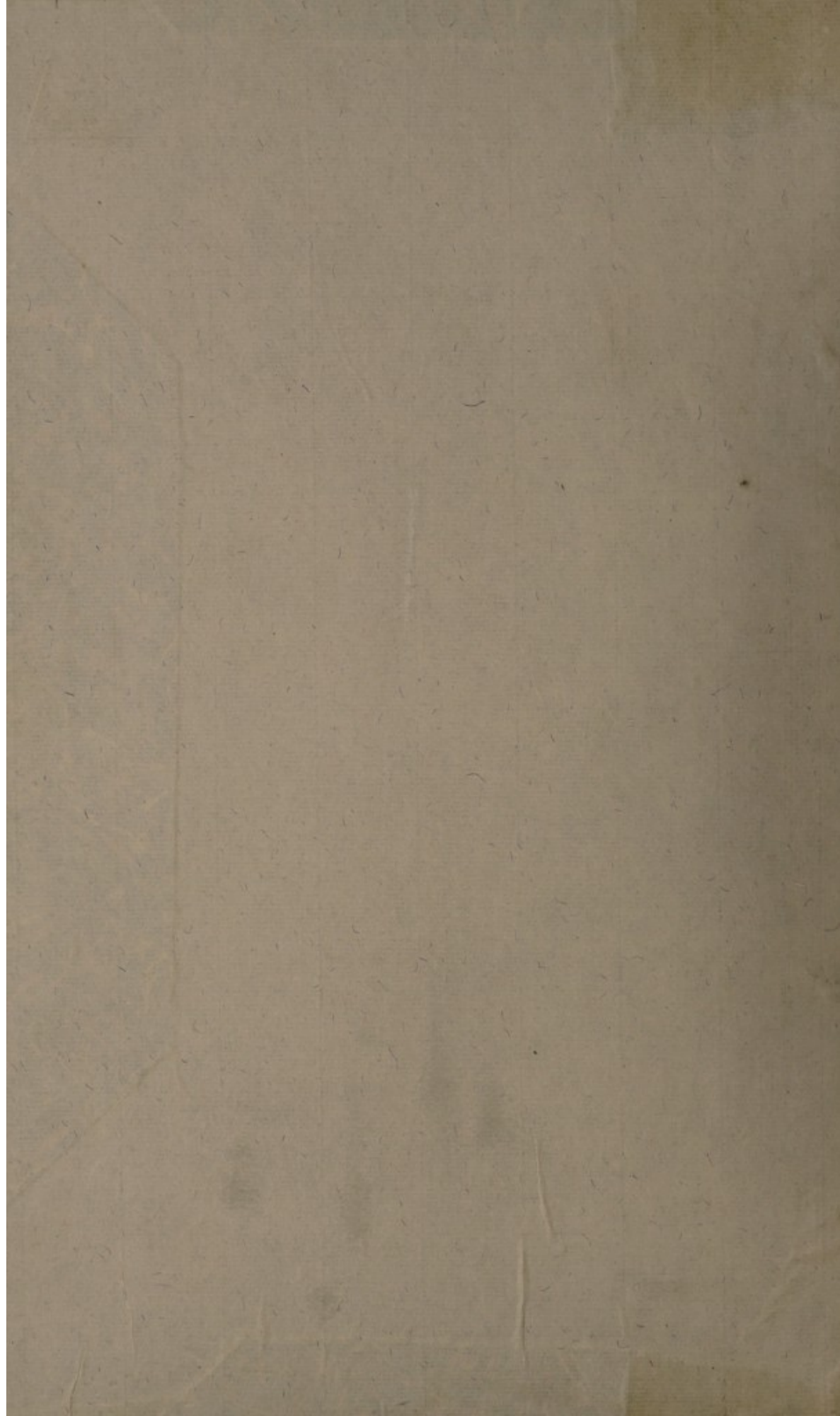
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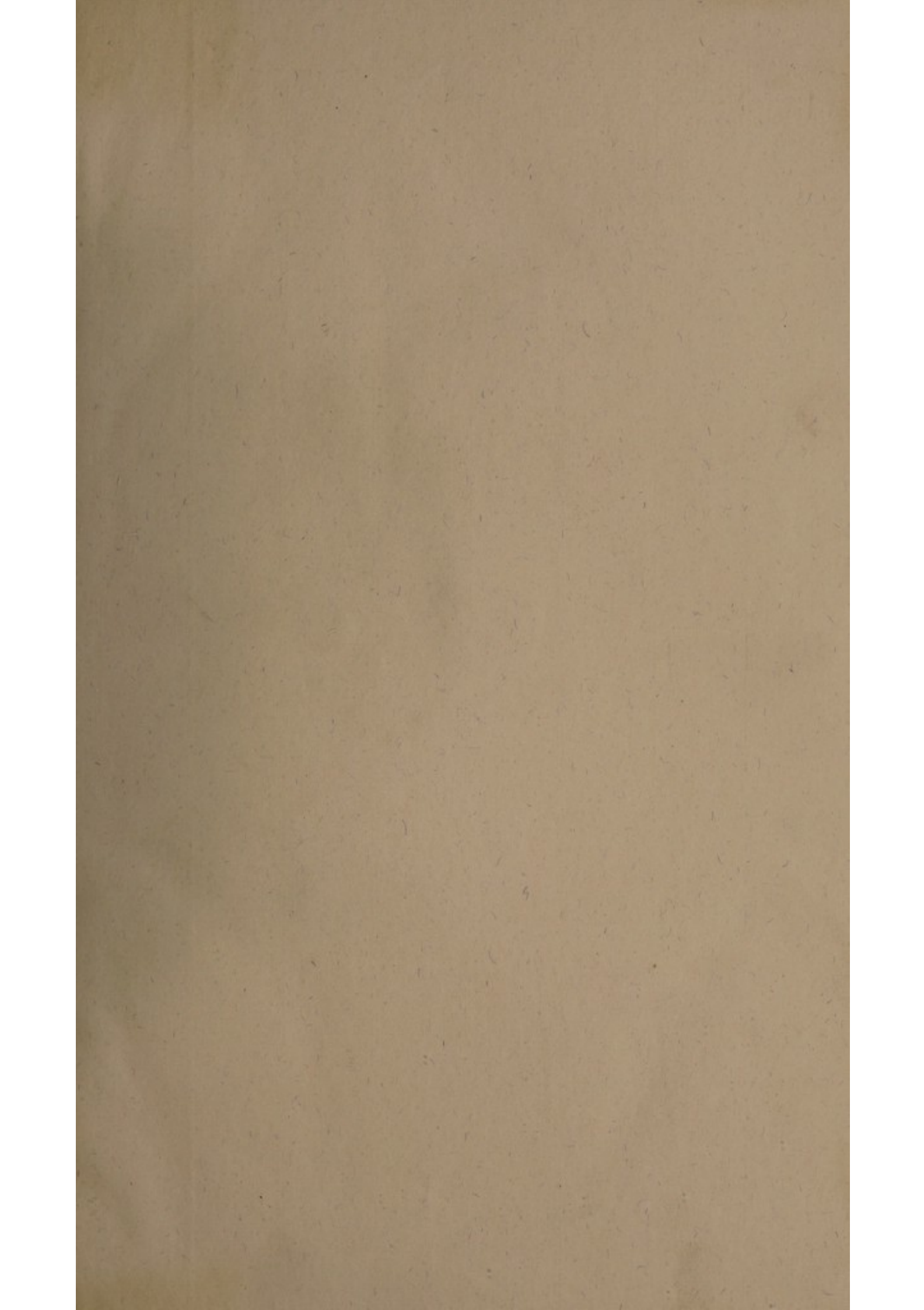
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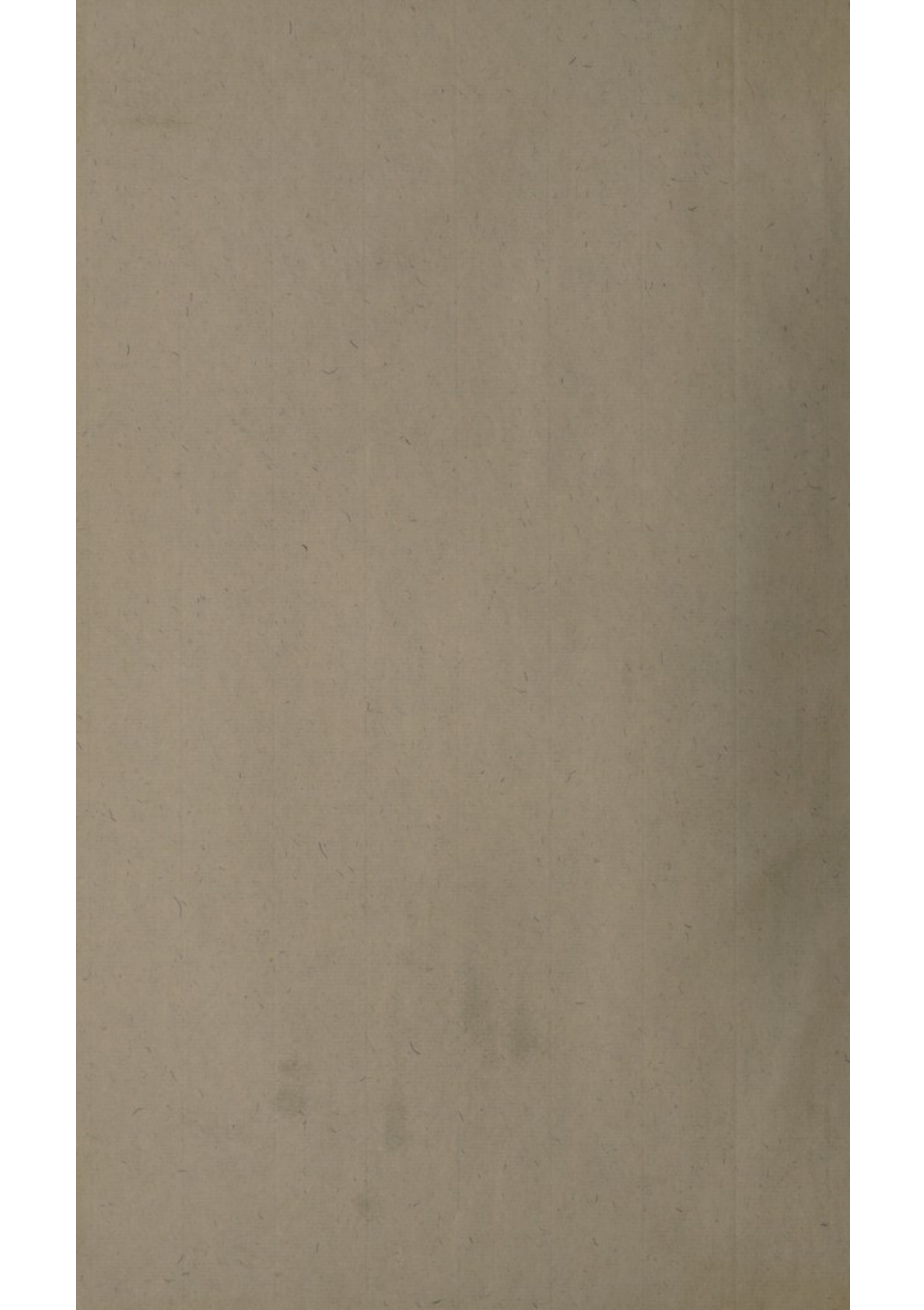


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A Prospect of the Town of STANFORD.
from Parsons Croft.

1. College House. 2. St. George's Church.
3. St. Martin's Church. Remains of St. Peter's.
4. St. John's Church. 5. St. James's College.
6. St. Michael's Church. 7. The Black Friars.
8. St. Mary's Church. 9. The Grey Friars.
10. St. Richard's Church. 11. The White Friars.
12. St. Andrew's Church. 13. St. Edmund's Church.
14. St. Peter's Church.

To the honored SAMUEL JONES Esq.
Member of Parliament for the Borough of
Middletown & one of his Lordships
Justices of the Peace with the sincerest
Thanks for his many Favours. This
Plate is gratefully Dedicated by his
most devoted humble Servant
J. Jones.

J. T. Scamman delin. 1791.

A. Kneller Sculp.

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Francis Peck

Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
OF
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton Shires.

CONTAINING

The History of the University, Monasteries, Gilds, Churches, Chapels, Hospitals & Schools there; with Memoirs of the Lords, Magistrates, Founders, Benefactors, Clergy, & other antient Inhabitants: interspersed with many new & curious Particulars touching the Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, French, Jews, Church History, Parliaments, Councils, Pleadings, Occurrences in the Barons wars, & the wars between the two Houses of York & Lancaster; as also the Acts & Ancestry of divers Lord Chancellors, Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Bath, Abbats of Peterborough, Priors of Durham, Bishops of Lincoln, & sundry other famous Persons & antient Families.

Being not only a particular History of Stanford & several other old Towns, but an uncommon Series of Civil & Ecclesiastical Affairs under each Reign: Gathered from the best Accounts Print & MS. with a large Chronological Table of Contents, & Variety of Sculpture:

In XIV. BOOKS.

Compiled by FRANCIS PECK, Rector of Godeby by Melton in
Leicestershire.

Ex fumo dare lucem. Hor.



London: Printed for the AUTHOR by JAMES BETTENHAM
in the Year M,DCC,XXVII.

308708.

Academiae in Angliana;

OF THE

ANNOUNCIARY ANNALS

STANFORD

IN

Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

CONTAINING

The History of the County of Lincoln, from the Conquest to the present time, with a description of the County, its antiquities, and its natural history. The County of Rutland, from the Conquest to the present time, with a description of the County, its antiquities, and its natural history. The County of Northampton, from the Conquest to the present time, with a description of the County, its antiquities, and its natural history.

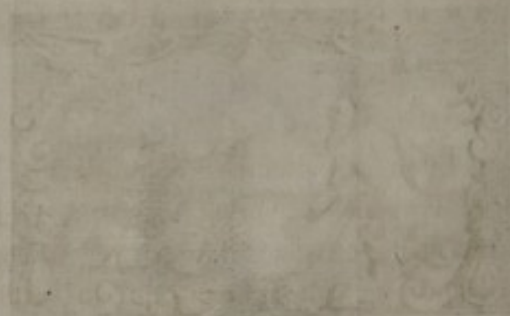


Long has it been a desideratum to have a complete and accurate history of the County of Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton, and it is now at last accomplished. The history of the County of Lincoln, from the Conquest to the present time, with a description of the County, its antiquities, and its natural history.

MAIN BOOKS

Published by J. E. B. BAKER, of London, at the Old Bailey, in the Strand, near the Temple.

For sale by all Booksellers.



Printed by J. E. B. BAKER, of London, at the Old Bailey, in the Strand, near the Temple.



TO THE
 Most High, Puissant, and Noble PRINCE,
 HIS GRACE
J O H N
 Duke and Earl of **RUTLAND**;
 Marquis of **GRANBY**;
 Baron ROOS of **HAMLAKE, TRUSBUT, & BELVOIR**;
 AND
 Baron **MANNERS of HADDON**.

May it please YOUR GRACE,
THERE are some such peculiar Circumstances, both in
 the Acts & Fortunes of Your Ancestors, & in Your
 own very Titles, so analogous to this Work, & so adapted to
 bestow a Brightness upon it; that were I to chuse a Patron where-
 ever I would, I can really think of none so proper for it as
 Your Grace.

One of the former Owners of Belvoir Castel (so famous for its lofty Situation, stately Structure, & most beautiful Prospects) was William de Albini the third, a great Baron in King John & King Henry the thirds time, who founded the Priory & Hospital of Newsted by Stanford, & whose Life is here new wrote more largely than it was ever yet done; whereby will appear, that, as a Soldier, he was a person of as much Valor & Generosity; as a Christian, of as much Charity & Piety; as any of the Age he lived in.

William de Albini the fourth his son, another of the former Owners of Belvoir Castel, & also a kind Benefactor to the same Priory & Hospital of Newsted, was likewise a Baron of great Worth & Virtue. I had formerly the Honor to shew Your Grace a Copy of his remarkable Seal, & now present it afresh, with some new Memoirs of his Life & Actions.

Of all the Kings of England the greatest Friend the Town of Stanford ever had was King Edward the fourth. And he gave the Burgeses of that place the Royal Arms of England, to be impaled & born with their own. This he did for their eminent service to him at the Battel of Loose-Coat-field, & because he could hardly do them a greater Honor.

Thus King Henry the eighth gave Thomas Earl of Rutland (Your Graces Ancestor) by reason of his descent from a Sister of the same King Edward the fourth, part of the Royal Arms of France & England, to be added to his former right honorable Shield, as a Testimony of his Lordships high Rank & princely Lineage.

What an happy Parallel then do we here find, as in the near Relation of these things to the renowned King Edward the fourth, so in that Augmentation of Honor thereby conferred both on this antient Borough & Your Graces most noble Family!

D E D I C A T I O N.

v

Likewise a good part of the Town of Stanford it self, is a part of that County whose Name is so honored by being Your Graces Title.

As therefore Travellers, Antiquaries, Foreigners, and the Nobility themselves throng to visit Your Grace, to see Your magnificent & delightful Dwelling, & to behold the Country from it; As the great Leland himself was formerly there, & went thence to Stanford^a: So, from Stanford, I, the meanest of Your Servants, now most humbly wait on Your Grace, to lay this Collection at Your Feet.

And here, my Lord, I cannot but look, with Surprise, at the Country; with Admiration, at You! For Belvoir Views are indeed the Finest I ever saw. But there is one View, & that infinitely the Finest of all, which You see hence, & yet no man living besides can discern from this, or any other, place: I mean, Two & Twenty Mannors^b of his own, all lying within sight of his own Castl.

Thus emphatically are You Lord of Belvoir; & most eminently, as Your very Name imports, a *DOMINUS de MANERIIS*.

And as Your Tenents of all these, & a great many other Mannors, grow old & rich in Your Farms; as the Son succeeds the Father, & so on, from one generation to another, 'till what they so easily rent looks more like a Freehold than an Estate held of another; You appear more like a Father, than a Master, of them; & are truly a *PRINCE* at the Head of a numerous People.

From Belvoir Your Grace likewise sees Croxton Park House, that elegant Retirement of Your own Choice & Building.

From the same rich Prospect You also behold two other curious Seats^c, & four other goodly Mannors^d, all, by Your most happy Marriage, now added to those above.

^a Vide Lib. I. p. 17.

^b Belvoir, Croxton, Bescaby, Saltby, Sproxton, Waltham, Eaton, Braunstone, Knipton, Harby, Hosc, Plangar, Barkston, Redmile, Granby, Sutton, Bottsford, Nor-

mington, Easthorpe, Muston, Wolfstroe, & Eagle.

^c Averham, & Kelham.

^d Averham, Kelham, Rollston, & Syerston.

And

And thus Fortune, who never permitted any man even to vie with Your Ancestors in the great number of their Mannors to be seen from their own Castel, at length raised You thence to behold a yet greater number of your own than ever any of Your Predecessors did.

The King too, as if His Majesty & Fortune contended who should do most for Your Glory, hath also graciously appointed You Lord Lieutenant & *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Leicester, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, & one of the Lords of His Bed-Chamber.

What are yet, if any thing can be, more valuable than all these things, in Your Family, Your Grace is blest with a most accomplished Lady, & a beautifully blooming Offspring; In Your Self with a most lively, agreeable Person, Good Sense, & a Sweet Demeanor.

What therefore to wish Your Grace more, I know not; unless it be, that as You so well adorn what You now are, so You may long & happily enjoy what You now have; &, if it be possible for Nature, or Fortune, to do any thing more for one whom they have already done so much for, as You rise in Years may You grow in Riches, in Honor, in Virtue, in every great Endowment, & most desirable Blessing.

And This, my Lord, shall always be my sincere Prayer, not only for Your Individual Self, but every Branch of Your most Illustrious House. I am,

May it please Your Grace,

Your Graces most obliged,

most devoted, &

most obedient

humble servant,

FRANCIS PECK.

P R E F A C E.

AS to the Compass of this work, in general, it is a brief Chronicle of every Reign; in particular, it is the *Antiquarian Annals* of the town of Stanford.

If we consider it as a brief chronicle of every reign, there were so many important affairs of so many of our kings themselves transacted here, that the reader will be surpris'd to find this one place should be the scene of so many great & curious occurrences.

If, to what regards our kings, we put the acts & ancestry of all those great personages who lived in those reigns, & were, some way or other, related, as to this kingdom in general, so also, to this town in particular; and to those memorable things which all these transacted here, only add those other which have a collateral relation to them, & which last therefore must needs be a little opened, that the other may be the better understood; few people can then hardly imagine what an infinite variety of the most memorable accidents in the general history of England, have a near relation to the particular history of this place.

In the main however, I have taken in nothing but the *Antiquities* of Stanford, all (except a very few things) which I have any where said, being wrote purely to illustrate the history of that borough, or the lives of them who founded any house of religion there, or were benefactors to any such foundations; or were lords & owners of the town, or buried there; or by some other such like material circumstance related to it. So much was necessary with regard to men.

And, as to things, besides a bare minute of facts done here, sometimes something of the reason & occasion of them was required to be said; for, without that, & occasional touches of the antient topography of this place & neighbourhood, it would be impossible to give much life to mere local antiquities, & consequently the reader would soon grow tired with having nothing else but an heap of fragments & old deeds to keep him awake. Whereas, by following the course I have here taken, there are few, if any, reigns, especially the nearer we descend to our own times, but the accounts thereof may be somewhat improved from these collections, whenever any person shall take the pains to write them anew. And, according to my notion, the best way of writing the particular *Antiquities* of any place is, whenever they will admit of it, to write them in such a method as may render them the most serviceable to the general history of that county, or kingdom, they relate to: This then is what I have here attempted.

As to the particular books, in the first I have indulged myself the liberty of enquiring both for a British & a Roman Town where Stanford now stands, & think I have met with some hints, what from History, & what from evidences on the spot, for a Roman station, if not a British Town, there.

there. However, in matters of so much uncertainty, I have contented myself to let the beam rest in æquilibrium, without pretending to weigh it down with any assertions of my own.

The second contains the life of S. Wilfrid the elder bishop of York, & founder of the Benedictin priory of S. Leonard by Stanford; in whose story, as there now & then occur some things a little legendary, it must be remembered that Bede & other monkish writers deal much in miracles, a great many whereof it is like were fables; but, if we reject all of them, we shall lose a good deal of history. For, with the learned bishop Nicholson, ^a I dare promise that the English historian shall frequently discover some hidden treasure, even in the midst of the most drossy miracles.

The third is mostly taken up with the wars between the Saxons & Danes, intermixed with some few remarks upon the state of Christianity hereabouts, in those most pious times, if we consider the Saxons; most barbarous, if we consider the Danes.

The fourth contains all such matters relating to Stanford as fall under the reigns of the four Norman intruders; & introduces with the conqueror, first a swarm of French, & soon after another of Jews; neither I dare say at all desired by the former inhabitants of this nation. By what little I have said of the brave Hereward de Wake it may be seen, that, if the rest of his countrymen had preserved the courage of their ancestors, the Normans would have found it very difficult, if not impossible, to have made good their settlement so long as they did: a business the conqueror himself discovered was a work of so much care, that he let in the Jews purely to strengthen himself, being thereby assured of so many spies as they were individuals, without ever being obliged to give them any thing but his protection for their intelligence. Here you have also an account of the prodigious dole which William Rufus made, as he pretended, for the Rest of his father's soul; a circumstance which, according to the notion of those times, might have passed for a very pious act, if wise men had not discerned that he did it more to engage the peoples affections to himself, & to keep out his elder brother, than through any respect for his father. But, I forget myself; such Criticisms as these are, now, but of little use; & will make this preface a great deal longer than I intend it.

In the other ten books matters are continued to the end of the reign of K. Henry the sixth; where, in the pursuit of any story already treated of by our English Historians, I have compared all the authors I had by me upon every affair which I write of, & copied an expression of one, & an observation of another, adding withall my own translation, or remarks, just as occasion offered, or my design required.

My first purpose was to have printed only twelve books in all; which, being drawn up a great deal more concise, were not done, as here in a chronological order, but reduced under particular heads, briefly treating of the university, monasteries, Athenæ, churches, hospitals, &c. but when I

^a Hist. Lib. fol. edit. p. 107.

had almost compleated them in that method, my second thoughts were, that to put all into an order of time would be the most useful management of a piece of history. For so doing I had likewise the learned bishop Kemets example in the conduct of his parochial *Antiquities*. I resolved therefore to compose my book anew after the same form with his Lordships. And thus I set about doing the whole over again in the same manner I have here published it; & this is the reason it hath been so long delayed after it was first promised. I thought indeed I should have dispatched it much sooner, but it took up a great deal more time than I was at first aware of.

Besides this was not all. For, whilst I thought I was only putting what I had before collected into a new method, so many new things almost every day fell into my way, that before I dreamt any thing of the danger of having too much (a fancy which I believe few *Antiquaries* are seldom troubled with) my collections were insensibly grown too big for me ever to think of publishing the whole at the price I had at first proposed. In this straight I resolved to prefer *Antiquities* before modern History, & to end this book with the end of K. Henry the sixths reign. An ill-natur'd man may perhaps say, the book is imperfect, because not brought down to these times; to which I shall only answer, I never heard that fault objected to my Lord of Peterboroughs parochial *Antiquities*, who ends his book where I end mine. However if I meet with encouragement, the continuation may soon come forth; for from the first of Edward the fourth to this time I have a collection almost wholly from MSS. If not, what I have here done must stand as it is. And indeed, if the materials be good, it would be pity to throw any of them out to make room for modern history; if bad, it were needless to trouble the world with any more of them. In such a case my misfortune, not my fault, is, that I have taken too much pains in an unprofitable search. Be that as it will, when a man is once got so deep into a business, he is willing if he can to see the whole of it. And truly I have run thro' so many books & papers in this enquiry, that I have often thought of one in Spencer,

‘ Whose chamber all was hang’d about with Rolls,
 ‘ Some made in Books, some in long Parchment Scrolls,
 ‘ That were all wormeaten, & full of Cankerholes;
 ‘ Amidst them all he in a chair was set,
 ‘ Tossing & turning them withouten end.

For verily,

‘ Beguiled with delight of novelties,
 ‘ And natural desire of countrys state,
 ‘ So long I read in these *Antiquities*,
 ‘ That how the time was fled I quite forgot.

But to proceed. When I first thought of publishing this work, I likewise proposed to have added at the bottom of the page the Latin of all those passages translated from our old historians, & inserted into the body of it.

a Fairy Queen Lib. 2. Cant. 9. Stanza, 57. 58. p. 308. } Mr. Hughs edition.
 b id. Lib. 2. Cant. 10. Stanza, 67. p. 328.

b

But

But that I found would make the book near one third bigger than it now is. I next proposed to insert only the Latin of what charters & other principal materials I took from printed books, omitting the Latin of matters of less curiosity. But this I perceived would make it yet a deal to big. I was therefore forced to strike out the Latin of almost every thing taken from printed books, & when I had given the translation, content my self with referring the reader to the books & pages themselves where he might find the Latin. But all this would not do. To bring matters into a narrower compass still, I was likewise obliged to strike out the Latin of many original papers, of all which I have given the translation, & directed to the proper offices & places where the originals themselves are to be met with. The most curious things of this kind are however given at large at the bottom of the page. In the translation of all which things the reader will sometimes, I doubt, find the expression very low, & sometimes again very obscure. For many printed copies of our old monkish historians are in divers places not sense. And again many of the MSS. I have been favored with, were either transcribed by unskilful copiers, or in divers places so worn & mutilated, that men of better judgment than I am could, in several places, not make out the meaning. Whereas had we all these things fair, & exact, & uncorrupted as they should be, it is well known there is nothing fine & elegant to be drawn out of them; the plainness & truth they carry in them is all they have to recommend them. Where therefore the account is taken from the best copies, the reader must expect no more; where it is taken from bad, I hope he will be content, because it is the best I could give him.

Again. In sundry places are inserted Extracts from several old deeds, which Extracts are marked B. H. as relating to Mr. Browns Hospital, for all which we are obliged to the late Reverend Mr. William Forster, sometime warden of that house. Those Extracts indeed are very brief, but they are here of some use, & may hereafter perhaps be of more. The originals I am told are now all destroyed; I was unwilling therefore to lose what was left, & so have given them just as I found them. The smallest hints sometimes clear up the greatest difficulties, & the knowledge of one little incident as often brightens a whole story.

At the end of the fourteenth book I have added twelve Plates & a brief account entitled the Close, relating to some Antiquities & Curiosities of a later date. After all follows a chronological table, whereby the reader, as he may occasionally want them, is assisted to find the most material matters in the whole book, there being few things unminuted there, save only those brief Extracts I just now mentioned, which being so very short & imperfect, & relating almost wholly to the hospital, I thought it even needless to take any farther notice of.

^a As for what concerns the impression it self [of my own part] in order to make it more beautiful, I have been obliged to recede, in several respects, from our usual way of printing; which, if I am allowed to speak freely,

^a Mr. P. dez Maizeauxs dedication of Mr. Locks remains to Mr. Wrottesley.

is extremely vicious. It is matter of wonder, that in such a country as this, where there is so much encouragement for printing, there should prevail a sort of Gothic taste, which deforms our English Impressions, & makes them not a little ridiculous. For can any thing be more absurd than so many capital letters, that are not only prefixed to all nouns substantives, but also often to adjectives, pronouns, particles, & even to verbs? And what shall we say of that odd mixture of Italic, which instead of helping the Reader to distinguish matters more clearly, does only perplex him, & breeds a confusion shocking to the eye? — Surely, if the authors on the one hand, & the readers on the other, would oppose this Barbarism, it would be no difficult matter to restore a just taste, & a beautiful way of printing.

Again. Whenever any old printed Historians are quoted in their own words, tho' almost all transcribers & printers make use of diphthongs in what they have hitherto been pleased to give us from them, I have not thought good to follow their examples, since, in so doing, I should infallibly depart from the original text of my several authors. A modern, who writes his own sense of things in the Latin tongue, may justly enough be allowed the use of them, but it is a jest to use them in copying Hen. Hunt. Mat. Paris, or any other antient Historian, & yet alledge we have kept up to the text. For this reason, wherever any modern, who writes his own sentiments in Latin, is transcribed, there diphthongs are allowed; but where they are forced by former transcribers into the body & text of any old Historian, & that old Historian is here quoted, there they are thrown out again, & single vowels substituted in their places, that the copy may look more true & accurate & like the original.

For the same reason as diphthongs are thrown out, the old way of spelling the names of persons & places is retained. Thus, instead of Wilfrid, Penda, Oswi & an hundred more; when I give any thing from Bede, where those names occur, I always chuse to write Vilfrid, Pendan, Osiu, &c. because Mr. Smith assures us^a, that way of writing agrees best with the most antient copies of that author. However, where other authors spell those, or any other, names otherwise, I always do so too. My constant method (except where the slips of my pen, or of the press, have prevented me) being always to keep close to my author, & to spell as he does.

Again. Sometimes where I speak my own sentiments, & have justly that liberty; & sometimes when I copy others, & that liberty is not so allowable (for, what thro' the inadvertency of my own thoughts, or the carelessness of the press, or both, I see it is gone so) I have departed from the common orthography, to that, which, by observing the root & etymology of words, is I think apparently more just. Thus, instead of abbot, market, perswade, publick, extream, forrest, castle, honour, & the like (seeing those words are derived from abbas, mercatura, suadeo, publicus, extremus, foresta, castellum, honor) I have chose to write abbat, mercat, persuade, public, extreme, forest, castel, honor, &c. Wherever therefore any word is differently spelled from the common usage, it is either in compliance with the author from whom I transcribe, or, if casually altered, this is my apology for so doing.

^a Præfat. ad Bedæ opera Ecclesiastica.

At the end of all I have added Mr. Butchers MS. & two letters by Mr. Forster, none of which I at first intended to publish, but at length being persuaded that a correct copy of them, with what I have added at the bottom of the page, might not be unacceptable to the curious, I altered my mind, & tho' my own book is indeed big enough, have nevertheless subjoined them.

The survey and antiquity of the town of Stanford was first published by Mr. Butcher, in 1646. in seven sheets, in quarto. A little before the restoration he revised it, & made several additions, with an intent to publish a new impression. But, when he had finished, delaying, or not meeting with sufficient encouragement to print the same, his death soon after put an end to that design; till at last his son succeeded to his intentions, & promised to publish it, but went no farther: whereby the same has ever since continued in MS. whereof it being my fortune to meet with several copies, I have thence published this impression.

About the year 1706. Mr. Forster, sometime rector of S. Michaels in Stanford, afterwards of S. Clement Danes Lond. (a Gent. of much better abilities for such a work than Mr. Butcher) began at first to review Mr. Butcher's book, but afterwards to meditate an entire new work; & went on with his resolution by starts for some years, reading a good deal, but, what is much to be regretted, thro' an inveterate palsie in his head, digesting very little; all I could find among his papers any ways compleated being only these two letters, the greatest part of both which were formerly published by Mr. John Stevens in his two additional volumes to the *Monasticon*.

In his letter to Dr. Tamer Mr. Forster undertakes to prove there was neither a British nor a Roman Town where Stanford now stands. His arguments are long, & he bestowed great pains upon them. How I differ from him about those matters, & my reasons for so doing, may be seen by what I have wrote. Having proved, as he thinks, that there was neither a British nor a Roman Town where Stanford now stands, he next labours to shew that Stanford was first built by the Saxons about the year 501.

In his letter to Mr. Stevens he carries it a little higher, & fancies it was first erected by Hengist, in memory of his defeating the Picts & Scots here about the year 449. That Letter may be divided into six sections, in the first whereof he treats of the Saxon inhabitants of Stanford; in the second, of the churches; in the third, of the monasteries; in the fourth, of the hospitals; in the fifth, of the university & monasteries; in the sixth & last of the miraculous cure of one Samuel Wallis of a consumption; which being a sort of a protestant miracle, the author of the additions to the *Monasticon* thought it not agreeable to his religion, or undertaking, or both, to take any notice of.

In fine, throughout the whole I have produced my vouchers, whereby may be seen when another speaks, & when I do. As therefore I arrogate no merit to my self from other mens labors, I have only this to desire, that I may not be charged with other mens errors. My own I am ready to answer for & to correct, when I am civilly shewn them; but all the notice I shall take of any rude animadversions will be only to despise the writers of them.

The SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Those with this mark † before their names subscribed for large paper.

A

HIS Grace Hugh Lord Primate of Ireland.
 † The Right Honourable William Earl of Albemarle.
 The Society of Antiquaries, London.
 John Anstis, Esq; garter king of arms.
 Edward Alexander, Esq; of Doctors Commons.
 Mr. Daniel Austen.
 Mr. Stephen Austen, bookfeller, three books.
 Mr. Thomas Aitley, bookfeller, three books.

B

† The Right Hon. Charles Lord Bruce.
 The Right Reverend George Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 † Sir Charles Buck of Hanby, Bar.
 † The Hon. James Brudenell, Esq; master of the King's jewel office.
 † John Bridges, Esq; two books.
 The Rev. Ralph Bridges, D.D. vicar of South-Weld in Essex.
 The Rev. Nathaniel Bridges, A.M. rector of Orlingbury and Wadenhoe in Northamptonshire.
 † Charles Bertie, Esq; one of the members of parliament for the borough of Stamford, two books.
 † Beverly Butler of Stamford, Esq;
 The Rev. Thomas Baker, B.D. of St. John's college, Cambridge.
 Thomas Bacon of Catley near Linton in Cambridgeshire, Esq;
 † Joshua Blackwell of Stamford, Esq;
 The Rev. Thomas Blackwell, A.M. rector of St. Clement Danes.
 Mr. John Buckby of Kibworth in Leicestershire.
 John Browne of Leythorp in Leicestershire, Esq;
 Francis Browne of Grestford, Esq;
 † John Browne, Esq;
 Thomas Burrell of Stamford, Esq;
 Mr. Edward Benet of Stamford.
 The Rev. John Burman, A.M. rector of Denton in Lincolnshire.
 John Boulter of Gawthorp in Yorkshire, Esq;
 Walter Boulter, Esq;
 John Bowes, Esq;
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Academica et Civica Aedificia

STANFORD

Lincoln University, Hampton Street



View of the University of Lincoln, showing the main building and the surrounding grounds.



To y^e Worshippfull y^e Mayor, Aldermen, Town Clerk, & Capital Burgeses of Stamford.
 This Plate, representing their Comon Hall, in Acknowledgmt. of their Favour, is gratefully Inscribed
 by F. P.

Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

BOOK I.

From the supposed Foundation of a British University there,
Anno mundi MMMC. *ante Christum* DCCCLXIII. to the
supposed dissolution of the same about the DCV. year after
the Incarnation.

—*Ex fumo dare lucem.* Hor.

I. **T**HE Age is dark which I begin with, but every hint, tho'
never so obscure, the pursuit whereof may at last yield
any thing for my purpose, demands a search. If I hate
fables then, yet I must speak to some traditions. The first Tradition
which presents itself in our story is that of Bladuds University. I
believe it would be reckoned a flight extravagant enough, should I
pretend to carry up the antiquity of this place as high as the time he
is supposed to live in; much more to talk of schools here, when the
reader will perhaps say, the Britons had hardly houses, less probably a
town, & far more unlikely an academy, either here, or in any other
part of the isle. And yet some (as you will see presently) contend
for all these. And indeed that several places do yet preserve their
British names, is no argument that Stanford never had one: many
other towns may be with it, in this case, equally unfortunate. And
they, who, from the name, will allow it to be no more than a Saxon
town, are soon answered by observing to them, how easily the old
British name might be lost, when the Saxons had given it a new one

Anno
Mundi
3100.
ante
Christ.
863.

so many ages ago, and driven the native inhabitants, with their Language, into one of the remotest corners of the Island.

II. For the favor of making Stanford a British University (before I began to search more particularly into these matters) I thought we had been obliged to Geoffry of Monmouth; & (as I imagined the story came from no body but him) was (thro' the lowness of his credit) for rejecting it as a fable. However, tho', for this reason, I accounted it no more than a fable, yet I had a curiosity to see (if I could) exactly after what manner he related it. At last I met with Mr. Thompsons translation of that author, & (not being able to procure a copy of the Original) read it over with great satisfaction; but, to my surprise, got to the end of the book, without meeting with so much as the name of Stanford, or any other I could take for it. Under the reign of Bladud I thought I should be sure to find something about Stanford, but not a tittle does he there, or any where else, mention, concerning the university that prince is said to have founded here. This was some sort of a disappointment; &, when I had run over Mr. Thompsons Apology for his writings, I was the more sorry for it; because, had I found such an account there, the good opinion that Gentleman hath possessed me with for Geoffry (compared to what I had of him before) would have inclined me to receive it with a belief of its being something more than a fable. And tho', from him alone, I would not have affirmed, that, in so early an age, there was an University where Stanford now stands; yet would I at least have begged leave to demur on the premises, & submitted the being of it to better judges.

III. But, if Geoffry be silent, whom have we then to speak for us? I answer. 'In the time of the Britons (saith Rous the Warwic Antiquary, as quoted by Leland¹) there were many universities; Grece-lade, Stawford, Cambridge, Oxford, Lechlade, & Caerleon in 'Wales.' Except Rous, most, if not all, of those authors, who say any thing of a British University at Stanford, quote Harding for their first authority, as he quotes Merlin for his. Now there were two Merlins: Ambrose Merlin, & Merlin of Caledonia. 'Ambrose Merlin lived, 'anno Christi 480. & Merlin of Caledonia, anno Christi, 570. Geoffry of Monmouth (saith Leland²) met with the works of one or other of these authors, &, delighted with the novelty of the thing, translated it into Latin verse.' Geoffry of Monmouth lived under K. Stephen, about the year 1150. But the said Geoffry, as I have noted, (& consequently the Merlin whom he translates) says nothing about Stanford. Whence it follows, I. that the Merlin whom Geoffry met with was certainly Ambrose. And II. that it must be Merlin of Caledonia whom Harding refers to, as speaking of the British University in this place. Granting therefore both Ambrose Merlin & Geoffry,

¹ Itin. vol. 4. p. 144.

² Historical Libra. part 1. 8^o. p. 80.

³ Comment. p. 48.

of Monmouth to be, either fabulous authors, or silent in the case; those Concessions do not any ways invalidate the Being of a British University at Stanford. But, whatever is determined, this may be said for it; that they, who would set that aside, must first set aside the credit of Merlin of Caledonia: An author whose reputation, I suppose, is at least one form higher than his name-fakes. As to the Merlins, I know bishop Nicholson affirms 'they were both one; but Mr. Leland¹ makes them two. And truly as Ambrose is silent, & Merlin of Caledonia speaks of a British university at Stanford, I am of Leland's side, & believe they were distinct. Merlin of Caledonia's book indeed I have never seen; but, that he actually speaks of such an university here, since Harding affirms it, so many copy, & none contradict him, I think we may very readily admit. Now then let Harding himself speak.

- ' When at Athenes he had studied clere,
 ' Hee brought wth hym iiii philosophers wise,
 ' Schole to hold in Britayn and exercyse.
 ' Staforde he made, that + Sanforde hight this day,
 ' In whiche he made an universitee.
 ' His Philosophers, as Merlyn doth saye,
 ' Had scholars 'fele of great habillitee,
 ' Studying ever alway in unitee,
 ' In all the seven liberal science,
 ' For to purchase wysedome and sapience?

So far Harding. I shall next set down what some other writers (tho', as I intimated, I believe they only copy him) are pleased to discourse upon this subject. I am led to do so from a presumption that even those of my readers, who believe it all a fable, may one time or another, be diverted with running over what others more fond of the fancy have said upon it. Leland I know, speaking of 'Bladud & his philosophers that tawght at Staunford,' very frankly says, 'this is like 'a Dreame.' But be it a dreame, here is another poetical Gentleman who tells it so well, that I persuade my self the reader will not be tired with his amplification of it. The person I mean is John Higgins, who wrote the history of our British kings, and by a pretty prosopopoeia, makes the supposed ghost of each prince relate his own story. Among the rest Bladud speaks thus.

- ' Then was I chose king of this lande,
 ' And had the crowne as had the reste;
 ' I bare the scepter in my hande,
 ' And sworde, that all our foes oppresse.

¹ Hist. library fol. p. 31.

² Comment. ut supra.

³ Fol. 22.

⁴ Sic.

⁵ Saxon, for many.

⁶ Collect. vol. III. p. 425.

' Eke for because the Greekes did use
 ' He well in Greece at Athens late,
 ' I had those foure I brought to chuse
 ' A place that I might dedicate
 ' To all the mules and their artes,
 ' To learnings use for evermore.
 ' Which when they sought in divers partes,
 ' At last they found a place therefore.
 ' Amidst the realme it lies welnighe,
 ' As they by arte and skill did prove:
 ' An healthful place, not lowe nor highe,
 ' An holsome soyle for their behove:
 ' With water streames, and springes for welles,
 ' And medowes sweete, & vales grene:
 ' And woodes, groaves, quarres, all things else,
 ' For studentes weale or pleasure bene.
 ' When they reported this to me,
 ' They prayde my grace, that I would builde
 ' Them there an universtie
 ' The frutes of learnyng for to yelde.
 ' I buylte the scholes, like Aticks then,
 ' And gave them landes to maintayne those
 ' Which were accounted learned men,
 ' And could the groundes of artes disclose.
 ' The towne is called Stamforde yet,
 ' There stande the walles untill this daye:
 ' Foundations eke of scholes I sett,
 ' Vide yet, not maintainde, in decaye.
 ' Wherby the lande receav'd store
 ' Of learned clearkes long after that &c.

IV. Balc¹, Pits², & Stow³, have all the same story, with little variation. But we must not omit here the celebrated Drayton, who, speaking of Brute & Bladud, sings⁴,

' Britain had those were learn'd, endu'd with nobler parts:
 ' As he, from learned Greece, that, by the liberal arts,
 ' To Stanford in this isle seem'd Athens to transfer;
 ' Wise Bladud, of her kings, that great philosopher, &c.

¹ Fol. 43. b. fol. 44. a. The only one of Higgins books I ever saw is in 4°. it was once my own, but I gave it to my good friend the reverend & learned Mr. Tho. Baker, B. D. of S. Johns Coll. Camb. Mr. Baker writes, — 'The book is imperfect beginning & end, so I can say nothing of the edition; I know of no other: nor dare I

pretend to judge of the author. He was well esteemed in the age he wrote.' Letter to me Jan. 1725-6.

² P. 10. 11.

³ *In vita* Blad.

⁴ P. 15.

⁵ Polyolb. p. 112. 113.

Upon which his excellent Commentator Selden.¹ ‘Some testimony is [Merlin *apud* Harding *cap. 5. ex iisdem & Balæo*] ‘that he went to Athens, brought thence with him four philosophers, & instituted by them an university at Stanford. But of any persuading credit I find none.’

V. These are all I shall at present take notice of, who speak of a British university in Bladuds time at Stanford, or, whatever it was called, at that place, we may suppose, which then stood where Stanford now does. The Age is dark, & therefore the best accounts of it must needs be short. For those few imperfect relations we have now left us concerning the Britons, if we take away the fables & uncertainties they are made up with, all lie in a very little room. But then it requires great judgment to distinguish & part out what is truth, when it is bewrapt & clouded with such an heap of fictions. Where therefore the truth is so very hard to be discovered, I shall be extreme cautious of asserting any thing; for I never had a fancy to trouble people with mere guesses & conjectures. In such cases it is enough to set down things as I find them; not to affirm, or to deny a matter, because others think, or say, or would have it so; but rather to leave it to time, & more judicious persons than I am, to enquire it out. The chief inducement which led me to this search, was, because I thought, altho’ the present name of Stanford be purely Saxon, yet, whether there ever was a British university there in Bladuds days or not, there must have been a British town here, if not in his, yet in very early times, since Merlin of Caledonia would scarce fix a British university where there never was a British town; that being the way to make one falsity bewray another: a blunder which no writer of any tolerable capacity would ever be guilty of.—When the first sheet of this book was printed off, I had never seen Rous, any farther than as there quoted from Leland. But, by a sight of his book (which is exceeding scarce) I since find, that when he speaks of Bladuds university at Stanford, he does not write from any new authority of his own; but copies Harding. So that instead of, *except Rous, most, if not all, &c.* as p. 2. above, I should rather have said, *not only Rous, but all those writers who say any thing of a British university at Stanford, quote Harding for their authority, as he quotes Merlin for his.* What is here offer’d the reader is desired to accept, as the best account I can yet meet with, of the foundation & beginning of this British university (if there ever was any such) at Stanford.

VI. Having done with Bladud, now a little of the Romans, those masters of the world, who scattered their medals, urns, pavements, instruments of war & sacrifice, & many other curious antiquities, in every province where they extended their conquests. Of these the first monument I have met with in this neighbourhood is the remains of Ermingstreet, one of their great roads. ‘Ermingstreet,’ saith Selden², being of English idiom, seems to have its name from

Circa An.
86.

¹ *id.* p. 123.

² Notes on polyolb. p. 256.

C

‘Ipmunfull,

‘ Ipmunfull, in that signification whereby it interprets an universal pillar worshipt for Mercury president of waies.’ But saith another, ‘ our chronicles generally call it Ermyn-street, of the British word Armyinth; because it crosses mountains & wayless places for the better direction of travellers. And this last derivation, saith bishop Kennet², seems more natural than what Mr. Selden, & from him Mr. Burton³, would affix to it.

VII. It is, I think, agreed by all who understand antiquities, that the four great Roman roads in Britain were made when Agricola was lieutenant here. And, as Domitian recalled Agricola in the 86 year of Christ, so those great roads (admitting they were made by him) must have been compleated then, if not some years before. ‘ As to the common opinion of Ermingstreet, that it went from W. N. W. to E. S. E. from S. Davids to Southampton⁴ [I believe] as Mr. Moreton says, it deserves no great credit; there being (as he adds) no sure authority for it. In Henry of Huntingdon ‘tis said to go from south to north. Accordingly we find it to do so here. And whether there be another Ermingstreet, or not, this I take to be the very Ermingstreet, which is usually reckoned one of the four great ways; this being, in many places, as signal & considerable for its breadth & height as Watlingstreet, & also paved as that is in some places. It comes out of Essex into Cambridgeshire, where there are yet some remains of the name. It runs along the west side of Cambridgeshire, & carries us directly by Royston, & thro’ Caxton, to Godmanchester & Huntingdon. A little above Stilton, says Camden⁵, it appears with an high bank. Thence a Roman portway leads straight to Chesterton.’ Upon the Nen, between Chesterton & Caster, the said Mr. Camden & others who follow him, sometimes place Dornford. ‘ Henry of Huntingdon, in his recension of British cities, adds six to Ninnius catalogue, whereof this is one. Caer Dorm, says he, that is Dormeccastre, which being in Huntingdonshire is now utterly destroyed. What is left of it, saith Burton⁶, at this day is called Dornford near unto Walmesford. Dornford, says Camden⁷, besides the finding of old coins, has the apparent marks of a ruinous city. For here the Roman portway runs thro’ the middle of a square fort, defended on the north side with walls, on the rest with ramparts of earth. Undoubtedly, continues he, this is the Durobrivæ of Antonine, that is the river pass: And now for the same reason called Dornford nigh Chesterton.’ In another place he says, ‘¹⁰ as to that termination Briva, which is an adjunct to the names of very many places, it signifies (as I suppose) among the antient Britons & Gauls, a bridge, or the passage over a river; since we find it no where used but at rivers. In this island there were one or

¹ Author of the antiquities of Allchefer cited in Bp. Kennets par. ant. p. 15.

² par. antiq. p. 16.

³ Comment. on Ant. p. 95.

⁴ id. ib.

⁵ Northamptonshire, p. 502.

⁶ In Hunt.

⁷ Burton, p. 203.

⁸ id. ib.

⁹ in Hunt.

¹⁰ in Hertf. p. 301.

‘ two Durobrivæ, that is, unless I am much deceived, passages over
 ‘ the water. In Gaul there was Briva Isariæ, now Pontoise, where
 ‘ was the passage over the Isara, or Yföre; Briva Oderæ, over the
 ‘ Odera; & Samarobriva, for that is the right name, over the river
 ‘ Soain.

VIII. Mr. Burton, by his manner of quoting him, seems to concur with Cambden; for speaking of Dornford, ‘ this, says he, in Cambdens judgment is Antoninus his Durobrivæ here, which he interprets, ‘ *fluminis trajectus*, a ferry or passage over the river.’ Now Cambden himself says, ² *Briva, trajectum vel vadum, Britannis priscis & Gallis significasse existimo, cum ad flumina solummodo reperiatur.* Which is well translated by bishop Gibson, when he says above, ‘ it signifies as I suppose, &c.’ But this expression nevertheless *significasse existimo* seems to intimate that Cambden himself did not understand Welch, & for that reason speaks with so much diffidence. What confirms my conjecture is, Mr. Talbot says, ³ ‘ Durobrivias or Doorebriff, in Welch signifies sharp streame, *fluctus rapidus*. Now this account of Doorebriff is widely different from Mr. Cambdens notion of Briva above recited; & yet, if he be right in the other part of his assertion that Briva only occurs where there is a river, as well suited to a river as his.

IX. And now we are speaking of rivers, give me leave before I go on to remark, that the present name of the river whereon the town of Stanford is situate, is Welland. Now Ueallan in Saxon signifies *furere, æstquare, ebullire*, to rage, to boil, to bubble; & Ueallanð the very name, *furens, æstuan, ebulliens*, raging, boiling bubbling. A name so well agreeing with the nature of a sharp streame, or *fluctus rapidus*, that it looks as much like a translation of the British Doorebriff into the Saxon Welland, as it is the just etymology of the latter.

X. Mr. Lloyd, & Mr. Bohun, in their geographical dictionaries, assert Stanford is the Durobrivæ of Antonine in these parts. I say, in these parts, because, as Mr. Cambden hath told us above, there are two places of this name mentioned in the Itinerary. Also Mr. Talbot, speaking of the Durobrivæ hereabouts, places it about Stanford. ‘ *Puto esse Stanford, aut simile*, ⁴ (says he) I take it to be Stanford, or the like.’ After which he goes on very remarkably upon the name it self. ‘ We have Durobrivæ [mentioned in the Itinerary] twice between London & Canterbury, which, I told you, I thought to be Rochester. And indeed I think the same name [Durobrivæ, or Durobrivæ] ought to be used both here [at Stanford] & there [at Rochester.] As we often see that one & the same name, as far as a word only extends, from some common propriety, is imposed

¹ p. 203.

² In Hertf.

³ annotat. in Ant. Itin. impress. in calce

J. Lelandi Itin. vol. 3. p. 145.

⁴ in loco supra citato.

‘ on two places very remote from one another. For whereas these
 ‘ two local appellations have been wrested from the language of that
 ‘ people who then inhabited this island, the last syllables being changed
 ‘ & handsomely turned into a Latin termination, it is like either the
 ‘ difference must have been greater, or certainly that [such as it is]
 ‘ more remote from the last final syllable.

XI. ‘ Rochester, saith Mr. Lambard, ‘ is called in Latine, Durobre-
 ‘ vum, Dorobrevum, Dorubernia, & Durobrivis; in Britishe, Dourbryf;
 ‘ that is to say, a swift stream: in Saxon *Dropeſceapſe* that is, *Rof-*
 ‘ *civitas*, *Rofes* city, in some old charters, *Rofibrevi*.’ And how
 well does all this agree with what goes before! Perhaps then, al-
 tho’ the present name of Stanford be Saxon, we are now not so much
 to seek either for the British, or Roman name of that place, as some
 may imagine. For should I, with Talbot, Lloyd, & Bohun, call Stan-
 ford the British Doorebriff, & the Roman Durobrivæ in these parts, al-
 most so much I think emerges from what has been already offered. How-
 ever if we contend for Stanford, as others may contend for Chesterton,
 others for Dornford, & others for Caſtre to be the Durobrivæ in these
 parts mentioned in the Itinerary, I shall for the present leave it un-
 determined; & now I am arrived where some place Dornford, travel
 on with Ermingſtreet towards Stanford: repeating, as I paſs, such re-
 marks as I find other authors have made upon it, & adding withal my own.

XII. ‘ Some think, saith Cambden, ‘ that this city [Dormceastre]
 ‘ stood upon both banks of the river.’ Here also his disciple Bur-
 ton copies him. ‘ It seems that the old city possessed both banks of
 ‘ the river.’¹ Others of their opinion I meet with none. Indeed that
 there may be a square fort at Dornford, thro’ which the Port-way
 runs, tho’ I never saw it, with Cambden, I yet admit. But that the
 grand station of these parts, was situate by the water, on both or
 either side the very river banks, having often had a view of the coun-
 try in my road from Cliffe to Peterborough, I cannot at all allow.
 For the meadow on either side is a low flat, & particularly on the
 south very broad & spacious as well as low, & consequently, upon
 every flood, liable to great inundations; so that this situation lays it
 open to such inconveniencies, as the wisdom of the Romans, I per-
 suade my self, would hardly ever permit any station of theirs (especially
 when they might have higher ground so near as Caſtre) to be endan-
 gered with. Sure I am that their last station by being placed at Che-
 sterton, (except we make Chesterton, Dornford & Caſtre all one, &
 then it will be the biggest that ever was heard of) looks as if they did
 not care for coming too near the banks of such an angry water as the
 Nene. But to proceed.

XIII. ‘ Having crossed the Nyne below Caſtre, saith Mr. Moreton,

¹ Perambulation of Kent. p. 293.

² In Hunt.

³ P. 203.

‘ Erming-street passes their meadow & field, where ’tis now only a
 ‘ private field-way, in a strait raised bank.’ A little way off, on the
 right hand of this bank, lies Caſtre. Mr. Cambden, ſpeaking yet of
 Dormececaſtre, goes on. ‘ Others are of opinion that the little village
 ‘ Caſtre, on the other ſide was part of it. And truly this opinion is
 ‘ well backed by an antient Hiſtorian that ſays, there was a place cal-
 ‘ led Durmundcecaſtre by Nene, where Kinneburga founded a little nun-
 ‘ nery, firſt called Kinneburg-caſtre, & afterwards for ſhortneſs Caſtre.’
 And again. ‘ This City, as I ſaid before, took up a great deal of ground
 ‘ on each ſide the river in both counties. For the little village Caſtre,
 ‘ which ſtands a mile from the river, ſeems to have been a part of it,
 ‘ by the inlaid chequer pavements found there. And doubtleſs it was
 ‘ a place of more than ordinary note, for in the adjoining fields (which
 ‘ inſtead of Dormanton, they call Normanton, fields) ſuch quantities
 ‘ of Roman coin are thrown up, that a man would really think
 ‘ they had been ſown.’ Theſe are good evidences to prove that Caſ-
 tre was infallibly a Roman ſtation, but not that the Roman town
 there was a mile long & reached quite down to the river, much leſs
 that it took in Dornford & Cheſterton on the other ſide, which would
 make it above a mile longer yet: A length ſo unconſcionable for one
 ſtation, that I cannot but ſmile at them who contend for it.

XIV. As to the Chequer pavements abovementioned, any one who
 paſſes this way may now ſee a good part of one, in the cellar of a lit-
 tle houſe, on the ſouth ſide of Caſtre church, known at preſent 1723.
 by the ſign of the boot; in which houſe I having lately ſome proper-
 ty, in right of my wife, was once minded to have taken up the ſaid
 pavement, & diſpoſed of it in ſome other place. But, on ſecond
 thoughts, reſolved to leave it there, as being unwilling to deprive the
 town of ſo fair a mark of its Antiquity. The ſaid pavement runs a
 good way up the yard belonging to the ſaid houſe, & beyond it (if I
 may believe ſome of the inhabitants) croſſes the church-yard at the weſt
 end of the Church. The medals dug & plowed up in this neigh-
 bourhood, are, as I read, ‘ the coins of many emperors, all from
 ‘ Trajan to Valens. Some pieces of urns & other antique veſſels of
 ‘ earth have alſo been found here; as alſo ſtones of foundations
 ‘ & ruin’d walls; little tiles, ridge tiles, & bricks.’ ‘ At Caſtre, as
 ‘ Mr. Morton adds, Ermingſtreet has the name of Norman gate, &
 ‘ ſometimes of forty foot way, as being formerly ſo broad. This
 ‘ way, ſays another, is alſo called by the inhabitants the lady Cony-
 ‘ burrows way, for Kyneburgs way, which, from all conjectures ap-
 ‘ pears to be nothing but a Roman paved way, leading from a fortrefs
 ‘ on the other ſide of the river Nyne to the caſtle, or principal fort

1 P. 502.

2 In Hunt.

3 In Northampt.

4 Britan. ant. & nova in Northampt. p. 471:

5 P. 502.

6 Brit. ant. & nova ut ſupra.

‘ upon the hill, where now the church stands, which was the residence
‘ then of the Roman Governor or chief commander.’ Here my author (in complaisance to Mr. Cambden & his followers, who place the city of Dorncecastre on either side the river in both counties) allows of a fortress on the other side of the same, but for all that very judiciously places the principal fort upon the hill: a much safer place for his Roman governor or chief commander to reside at.

XV. ‘ On the west side of Castre, saith Mr. Moreton, ¹ Ermingstreet
‘ advances towatds Upton. Nigh Upton it branches. The lesser
‘ branch of it runs north east-ward by the name of Long-dike, as having been trenched on the sides thereof; whereof are still some foot-
‘ steps, & particularly in that part of it southward of Hillow brook:
As I once rode this way with the late John Bridges Esq; when we came to survey Helpstone church, we found a good part of the upper end of the floor of the south isle there, had been repaired with small Roman bricks brought thither from some place in the neighbourhood.
‘ This branch of Ermingstreet, saith Camden², is sometimes called
‘ Long-ditch, & sometimes High-street.’ But Mr. Moreton is wrong when he says³, ‘ it crosses the Welland into Lincolnshire over Lol-
‘ ham bridges.’ For Lolham bridges are not laid over the Welland; & besides, it must not only cross Lolham, but West Deping bridge, before it can be said to pass into that county. ‘ Lolham bridges, as
‘ he adds⁴, are now six in number, & have together 14 arches:
‘ bridges, as Mr. Cambden rightly observes, of great antiquity.’ But of these bridges, saith another⁵, ‘ but eleven arches are still to be seen,
‘ tho’ cleft and ruinous with age.’ How many arches there are I can’t tell (having never counted them) but there are six several bridges, a small distance from each other: all having several arches, tho’ none of them (as far as I can see) of any great antiquity, or cleft or ruinous with age. However the great pit, over which the biggest bridge is now erected, in my judgment seems formerly to have communicated with some other pits both above & below it, but particularly that towards Stanford, now called Pilsgate haven. And for this reason, & because this branch of Ermingstreet runs directly across those pits at Lolham, we may well enough admit the original bridges there first erected, to have been very antient.

XVI. Return we now to the other branch of Ermingstreet. ‘ From
‘ Upton the principal branch or main part of it, as Mr. Moreton calls
‘ it⁶, retaining still the name of forty foot way’, advances northward. Particularly on the west of Bernack I have seen it again, whence it runs on the north side of Pilsgate ‘till it comes up to Burghley park wall, which, without any gate near to let in the curious traveller to trace & pursue it, runs directly across it. So that Mr. Moreton is

¹ P. 502.

² In Northampt.

³ P. 502.

⁴ Id. ib.

⁵ Brit. ant. & nova, ut supra.

⁶ Northamptonshire, p. 502.

mistaken

mistaken when he says it only went by Burghley park, since its evident it runs immediately thro' it. However, I believe that Gentleman is right when he afterwards says, 'a great part of it has been digged away to gravel walks at Burghley.' On the north side of Burghley park it appears again, whence it may be tracked to S. Michaels priory, formerly a nunnery of the Benedictin order, by Stanford. But they are mistaken who would bring that road down the nuns lane, on the east side of that priory, & so across the Welland, 'at a place where 'tis most likely was the *stony ford* that gave name to the town,' since it is evident it crossed the river on the west, not east, side of that religious house, & so ran directly athwart Bradecroft. But now we are got to S. Michaels priory, let us stop a little, & here take an account of another piece of antiquity.

XVII. In summer, 1723. in the Water-street was dug up a Roman urn, a vessel as described to me by good judges, who saw several large pieces of it, narrow at the top and bottom, widening very much & bellying out in the midst. It was made of a bright glased earth, the inner shell very thin, no thicker than a modern sixpence, crufted over with sand on the outside, & then cased with another shell of the same thickness and color. So that it was like an urn within an urn, or one pot wrought over another, & divided only by a little sand; which seems to have been cast over the inner vessel immediately after it came out of the furnace, and then another coat or vessel was immediately cast over that. It is generally believed the same was full of treasure; but the mason who dug it up, could neither be persuaded, or frightened, to tell what he found in it.

XVIII. Return we now to Ermingstreet, which, having crossed the river, as above, runs all along the east end of the meadow called Bradecroft, forming a short, but pleasant, gravel walk, parted by a dike from Mr. Burmans close, called the crown-close, formerly belonging to Sempringham abby. At the end of this meadow is a bridge of one arch over a small branch of the Welland, whose stream (being stopped by a cataract, or wash as it is called, about half way between Stanford & Tinwell) is part of it by this channel conveyed to a mill of great antiquity, called the kings-mill. Much about half way between the foresaid little bridge & wash, stood Bredcroft hall, a place where formerly the sessions, as tradition says, were kept for Rutland. The foundations of this old structure may yet be plainly discovered on the northern bank of this water course. Being passed the foresaid little bridge Ermingstreet appears again very conspicuously; & runs all the way up the hill along the west end of the Austin friers wall, 'till it arrives at the great road from Stanford to Uppingham. So that it appears, that Ermingstreet, tho' it did not pass thro' the very heart,

or midst, of Stanford, yet ran directly across this western suburb belonging to it, called Bredcroft.

XIX. The learned Roger Gale Esq; speaking of this Ermingstreet, is pleased to say, 'it crosses the Nen at Dornford, from whence it turns 'to the west of Upton, & so to Tinwel in Rutland about a mile 'above Stanford on the Welland.' But I dont find Ermingstreet comes any nearer Tinwel than the place above, just without Stanford, at the northwest corner of the Austin friers wall, where (as I observed) it crosses the Uppingham road. However this mentioning of Tinwell reminds me of an offer once made me by one Mr. Parry a surgeon (who then sojourned in Stanford, but now dwelling in London) to shew me a military trench or encampment (whether Roman or no indeed I cannot say) somewhere in the fields between Stanford & Tinwel. But he left Stanford soon after on a sudden, & so I missed the opportunity of his company to the place, which, where it is, for want of his directions, I am yet to seek. As to Encampments I shall only observe, first, 'the Britons made their fortifications with great stones, 'or earth, cast up into high banks with intrenchments round them.' Secondly, all the Roman Encampments I ever read of, or saw, were square; & that square generally oblong: as that at Vernometum or Burrow on the hill, in this neighbourhood where I now live. Thirdly, the Gothic manner of fortifying was by a wide circular ditch. Fourthly, 'The Saxons made their Fosse circular, but then it was more narrow, less deep, & generally of greater circumference than the Gothic. 'Sometimes quinquangular.' Lastly, 'the Danes made their Fosse 'large & round:' but not so large as the Gothic.

XX. But to proceed. Within the walls of the Austin friers above-mentioned on the 22. of Feb. 17th. (as I was informed by the late Mr. Richard Walburg, my self being then at Cambridge) 'were dug up a 'large parcel of glazed tiles of different colors, two inches thick, 'twelve inches long and nine inches broad; a whole load of them was 'found as they lay a paved floor, & more might have been taken up, 'but that they were spoiled, & so it was not thought worth the while.' A good many of them were carried by the said Mr. Walburg (whose words I just now used) to an house of his at Pilsgate, & there employed as before, in flooring a room. These I have since seen, & am satisfied are Roman. But whether first laid down here by the Romans, or afterwards brought hither from some other place in the neighbourhood by the fathers of that society, may be equally questioned. However as they might dig good free-stone just by their own doors, far it is certain they would not fetch them. And now to go on again. Crossing the road leading from Stanford to Uppingham, at the north-

¹ Essay on the Roman ways in Brit. at the end of Lelands Itin. vol. 6.
² Plots Staffordshire, p. 395.

³ Additions to Camb. on Norfolk, p. 400.
⁴ Plots Oxfor. First edition, p. 334.
⁵ Id. ib.

west corner of the Austin friers wall as above, Ermingstreet immediately appears again, with a broad raised bank, which forms a pleasant walk of a good length. For the London road being carried thro' Stanford for the convenience of passengers to lodge there, part of this old Roman way hath been long disused; which part so forsaken is now distinguished from the rest of High-Dike (so they here call Ermingstreet) by the name of Green-Bank: this piece of it being so little travelled, that it is always green. About half way between Stanford & great Castreton (that is, a mile from either place) the road from London to York comes in again & joins with Ermingstreet; after which, all the rest of Ermingstreet, between the said towns of Stanford and great Castreton, is very discernable by its high bank; but, being much frequented, looks now not near so green as it did before, but, like other great roads, worn & footed by man & horse.

XXI. Before I proceed to trace Ermingstreet any farther north, I here beg leave to turn back a while to Stanford, & observe that the common road thro' Stanford into the north (viz. into York, or Scotland) has always, time out of mind, lain under the town gate, sometimes called S. Clements, sometimes Skof-gate, sometimes Scot-gate, & now, for shortness, Sco-gate. Now it is a mile from this gate to the half way place between Stanford & great Castreton abovementioned, where this north road from Stanford comes in to, & joyns, with the great Roman way above, called Ermingstreet. And yet Cambden speaks of a '*via militaris Romanorum, quæ STATIM te ex oppido in boream proficiscentem excipit* — a military way of the Romans which IMMEDIATELY receives you as you go out of the town into the north. He can never mean sure by the words STATIM, IMMEDIATELY, &c. that part of Ermingstreet, which, when you are got out of Sco-gate (except you there strike out of your way & the said north road to come at it) is yet a mile off! STATIM, says Dr. Littleton, '*prima brevi, a stando itidem, cum quid ita sit; ut, qui facit, stet; non moveat e loco.*' I am apt to think therefore there were here two Roman ways, to wit, that great road already in part traced as above, made very direct & straight to pass on with more expedition; when no stay here could be conveniently allowed; & another, short, '*vicinal way, or minor cheminus*, as Dr. Plot calls them¹, 'turned off I suppose from the great road into the town, for the soldiers to bait or rest here on occasion, when their march did not require so much haste. Agreeable to this notion, the learned doctor abovementioned, in his account of Oxfordshire, speaks, '*of a little crooked Roman way laid purposely from a great one to take in Oxford.*' And again tells us, '*that the Romans where the way was not well laid out, or was longer than needed,*

¹ In Coritanis.

² In verbo.

³ Oxf. first edit. p. 316.

⁴ Id. p. 318.

⁵ Id. p. 321.

‘ did commonly (to keep the people from idleness, & the soldiers from mutinies) lay them straiter & better.’ It appears then that the Roman roads, like other ways, were sometimes crooked, and sometimes straight; & turned sometimes this, & sometimes that way, as they saw, or fancied, most for their convenience.

XXII. some old deeds hereafter quoted, in the course of these antiquities, speak of the *magnus chiminus*, & *magnum fossatum*, in this neighbourhood. And the word *magnus* or *magnum*, for ought we know; may there be used by way of distinction, & not by way of eminence. Be that as it will, certain I am that the deep, hollow way, *quæ statim te ex oppido in boream proficiscentem excipit*, looks very much like a work of the Romans; and, whether it be or not, I believe Cambden took it for such; or else, I don’t know how he could write, or any body can translate, his words above, as they should do. Now admitting this cut to be a work of the Romans, there were then certainly two Roman ways here, & as certainly there was a town, where Stanford now stands, in the times of the Romans; since this last way could be made for no other end, but, as hath been intimated, for the convenience of the soldiery to turn in there to rest or refresh themselves. I should here end my observations upon Ermingstreet, being now got to the end of my bounds, out of which I indeed began so long ago (as any one, who cares not for remarks of this sort, may say) when I took up the account of Ermingstreet so far south, before I brought it to Stanford; but there are others, of a different taste, who will perhaps be as much pleased with my discoursing a little farther upon it; for which reason, &, as I am allured on by the vestigia of the road which I have so often travelled, I shall e’en proceed, without any more ceremony, to say what I have read, or observed, about it.

XXIII. It may be remembred, I have already followed this road as far as Great Castreton on the Gwash, so called to distinguish it from Little Castreton, another village, about a mile off, to the right, on the same river. Now, ‘ the hither part of Lincolnshire, saith Talbot, ’ is ‘ commonly called Caifeven, or Caisteven. In it probably was some ‘ town called Causennæ, or Castennæ, which hath given name to the ‘ adjacent fields & parts about it.’ Cambden, speaking of Stanford, says, ‘¹ tho’ there may be here some remains of antiquity, & the military ‘ way of the Romans (which immediately receives you as you go out of ‘ the town into the north) sufficiently declares there has been once a ‘ ferry here; yet they do not prove that this was that Causennæ, which ‘ Antoninus hath placed not far hence. But since the little village Brig- ‘ Castreton, in which name appears a note of Antiquity, is but a mile ‘ off [he should have said two] where the river Gwash, or Wash, cuts ‘ the military way across, the affinity of the name Gwash with Gau- ‘ sennæ, & the distance being not inconsistent, make me apt to believe,

¹ In loco supra citato.

² In Corit.

‘till time shall bring the truth to light, that Gausennæ is at present called Brig-Castreton. And if I should think Stanford to have sprang from the ruins of this town, & that this part of the country is called Kesteven from Gausennæ (as the other part is named Lindsey from the city of Lindum) I would have the reader take it as my bare opinion, & pass what judgment he pleases.’ What Mr. Cambden here says, about Stanford arising out of the ruins of Bridge-Castreton, shall be considered elsewhere¹. At present give me leave to note, that upon these two last passages of Talbot & Cambden, Mr. Burton well observes, ² ‘it is Talbot’s conjecture that Gausennes, or Gausennis, gave name to the hithermost part of Lincolnshire, now called Casteven; even as Lindsey, another part thereof, hath its name from Lindum. But Cambden calls it his opinion! who yet pretends to no certainty of place, except it be at Bridge-Castreton upon Wash, or Gwash; so making some affinity between the old name of the station, & that of the river at this day.

XXIV. After all it is very odd that Brig-Castreton in Rutland, should give name to Kesteven one of the hundreds of Lincolnshire. For my part I should rather think that Stanford, which is in Kesteven, if it be not the Durobrivæ, is the Gausennæ, of Antonine; or, at least, if Cambden will have Castre, to be Durobrivæ; & Brig-Castreton, Gausennæ; yet that there was a Roman town near Stanford as well as at both those places. Likewise, what if I should go a little farther & say, Castre was called Dorne or Dorn-ceaster, whence also Dornford; & that Stanford was named Doorebriff, or Durobrivæ, from the rapidity or roughness of the Welland; & again that Brig-Castreton was called Gausennæ. For my part I see no absurdity in all this. However my readers will please to take me right: I only surmise what I sometimes think; the matters I write of are too uncertain for me to affirm any thing in. But admitting there was a Roman town at Stanford, & another at Brig-Castreton (tho’ but two miles from it) the nearness of these places is no objection to the contrary. Dr. Plot indeed says, ³ ‘upon these consular, prætorian, or military ways, the Romans established their Itineraries, stations, or mansions at certain distances, which seem to have been the extent of the daily marches of their soldiers; the length whereof, as they were seldom under ten, so they as rarely exceeded thirty Italian miles.’ But this is no rule. For here we find it is but seven miles from Castre to Stanford; but six from Bridge-Castreton to Margidunum or Margidoverton; & again, but as many from Stretton (the town on the Roman street or way) ad Pontem, to Ponton. Nay it is but four from Bridge-Castreton to Stretton; but two from Chesterton to Castre; but one from Chesterton, or Castre, to Dornford; & no more from Bridge-Castreton to little Castreton; all in the neighbourhood of Stanford.

¹ Anno 449. infra:² P. 203.³ Staff. p. 400.

XXV. By the way, Sir William Dugdale says, 'the gaining of Marshland in Norfolk; and Holland in Lincolnshire, was a work very antient, as by many circumstances may be gathered; & therefore considering the industry, & skill of the Romans, he conceives it most likely to have been performed by them. Mr. Cambden, saith he, in his *Britannia*, speaking of the Romans in Britain, hath an observation out of Tacitus in the life of Agricola; which Dr. Holland (who translated Cambden) delivers thus. The Romans wore out & consumed the bodies of the Britons, in clearing of woods, & paving the fenns. But the words of Tacitus are, *paludibus emuniendis*, of which Sir William queries, whether the word *emuniendis*, do not mean walling or banking.' Be that as it will, if the fenns were first drained by the Romans, as Sir William surmises, perhaps this may be the reason why we find the Roman stations so thick hereabouts. The attempt only of such a work requiring an almost incredible number of hands; & those hands that laboured, near as many more to furnish them with proper subsistence & other necessaries.

XXVI. Before I leave Bridge-Castreton, a word or two concerning a coin found there. In the parsonage house about the year 1708, was found a remarkable Roman coin (what emperor I could not learn) with a *Britannia*, (very like that on our modern Half-pence) on the reverse. It was presented by Mr. Jonathan Clough, then (& now) rector of that place, to the late Mr. William Forster, then rector of S. Michaels Stanford, as a curiosity worthy of his particular regard. Mr. Forster himself, from whom I had this account, told me with some concern, that leaving this coin one day in his parlor window, some of his children met with it, & taking it for an halfpenny or farthing, disposed of it so as he could never hear of it again. The learned bishop Kennet mentions two coins, one of Carausius, & the other of Allectus, both which had on the reverse, 'the picture of Pallas with an olive leaf in her right-hand, reaching it out, in token of peace offered; & a spear in her left hand, that, if peace was refused, then wars should ensue:' the same with one of which might probably be the coin above. Which coin, if it belonged to either of those princes, was minted before the year of Christ 294, when Allectus, the last of them, was slain by Asclepiodotus. Whereof I have nothing more to add, but that meeting lately with Mr. Clough, after acquainting him with what Mr. Forster told me as above, all that he pleased to answer was, it was so long ago he could not remember whether he ever gave Mr. Forster such a coin, much less what emperor it was, or whether dug up, or only found dropped in his house.

XXVII. Being passed Bridge-Castreton, Ermingstreet appears again very plainly just beyond the place where a track, on the left, turns

¹ Letter to Sir Thomas Brown, dated Oct. 4. 1658. printed among Sir Thomas's posthumous works, 8vo. Lond. 1712.

² Paroch. Antiq. p. 11.

³ Videfis Speed. p. 161.

out of the great road to Tickencroft. Thence it carries you almost to Horn-lane with a very high bank. A little before you enter that lane, & 'till you are got thro' it, the bank, being much worn by frequent travelling, is but discernable, but immediately beyond it, rises again with a greater eminence. For 'at five miles cross, as Mr. Gale ' observes', it is very apparent, where it divides it self, & sends out ' one branch towards Nottingham, & another [by Stretton, Ponton, ' Ancastre] towards Lincoln; from which last place we scarce ever ' lose the tract of a great Roman way, 'till it hath brought us as far as ' Carlisle, where some end this Ermingstreet.' But, now we are got so far north from Stanford, it is time we hast back. For variety however let us return by Belvoir, where an antiquary will find good entertainment in viewing those curious family pieces, the pictures of all the earls of Rutland at length, as big as the life; reaching, in a most agreeable order, from one end of a long gallery to the other; which terminates with the last earl. From Belvoir (so named from its fine views) to guide us the rest of the way back, let us take Mr. Leland. ' From Beauvoire castle, says he², to Croxton two miles; & from ' Croxton I rood a six miles farther into a little through-fare caullid ' by good pasture & corn grounde, but & ' little woode, Then I rode a six miles farther by ' grounde, & there I enterid to the cawsey of Wathelingstreet, that ' there goith betwixt Ankester & Staunforde. And thens a three miles ' to Castelleford bridge still upon the great creste of Wathelingstreate ' by champaine grounde, corn, & gras, but little or no woode. Under ' Castelleforde bridge of three arches of stone rennith a praty broke. ' I can take it to be no other broke but Wasch that cummith out of ' Ruthelandshire, & not far beneth Staunford goith into Weland river. From Castelforde bridge to Stanford still on the crest of Wathelingstreate a mile.' Note Mr. Leland, in these passages, mistakes Ermingstreet for Watlingstreet, & writes (why I know not) Castelford bridge for Bridge Castreton bridge. I cannot forbear observing here also, that, by what he says above, he seems to think he had not lost the track of Ermingstreet 'till he got to Stanford; whereas, if he kept the common road out of the north; he quitted Ermingstreet or the great Roman road, half way betwixt us & Castreton, & then rode into Stanford thro' that deep hollow way without Scogate which (as I have hinted) it is reasonable to imagine Cambden himself took for Ermingstreet, or else could never write as he did: & I believe Mr. Leland, when he rode this way, was of the same mind: both of them right in thinking that hollow way was a work & road of the Romans, & both of them wrong in fancying it was Ermingstreet it self; since it was indeed, as has been touched, only a *minor cheminus* or short vi-

¹ Essay, as above.

² Itinerary Vol. 1. p. 98, 99.

cinal way for the conveniency of the soldiers, upon their marches, to take in the town. But to go on with him. 'After that I passid out of Stanford, I could not well find the crest of Wathelingstreate.' Now the reason why he could not find the crest of Ermingstreet after he passed out of Stanford south, was, because (as I have shewn) the main bank of that great road did not run thro' the town, but assant the west side of it. He adds, 'but it went thens to Wedon in the freate, Toucester, & as I take to Stratford, Dunstable & S. Albans.' Here he confounds the two courses of Erming & Watling, Streets. Ermingstreet went (as has been shewn) by Stanford, Stilton, Huntingdon, Caxton, &c. but never came near any of those places last named by Leland; whereas Watlingstreet went by all those places, but never came near Stanford. And so much of the Romans.

CircaAn.
186.

XXVIII. 'Lucius, the first christian king that ever was (saith Dr. Cave¹) a potent & considerable prince in this island, who embraced the christian religion about the year CLXXXVI. sent a solemn embassy to Eleutherius bishop of Rome for some who might farther instruct him & his people in the faith; who accordingly dispatched Faganus & Derwianus hither upon that errand.' As glib as this story goes down with Dr. Cave it will not pass with bishop Nicholson. 'Lucius, says that prelate,² wanted some body it seems to instruct him in the first rudiments of christianity; & thereupon sent a letter to pope Eleutherius, desiring some persons in holy orders might be sent hither to baptise him & his people. There is not any copy of this epistle now extant, & yet I dare not say the original is lost. Not to mention the inconsistencies that are among the several authors upon whose credit this whole story rests, 'tis observable that the pretended epistle, in return, from Eleutherius, seems to intimate that Lucius's request was quite of another nature; & that his enquiry was after the imperial civil law, & not after the precepts of the gospel. But in short, the popes letter has so many undeniable marks of forgery upon it, that we cannot think it worth our while to be very inquisitive after the kings; & tho' a genuine piece of this kind were highly to be prized, we do not desire to build upon shadow & fable.' This story of Lucius (which all our old chronicles are full of, but we may not, for the reasons above, allow to be true) our old antiquary Mr. Butcher (without any manner of authority for what he says) has improved with many unaccountable additions, relating to Stanford & the British university there. 'For those schools, as he would persuade us, 'flourished with all manner of heathenish learning'till the time of this Lucius. And, as before it was famous throughout the world for the proficiency of Ethnic learning, so in that blessed time (says he) when England was first enlightened with the glorious beams of the gospel,

¹ id. ib.

² Preface to his Apostolici, p. 8, 9.

³ Hist. Lib. 2d. Edit. p. 90.

⁴ MS. penes me, p. 2, 3.

‘ it much more flourished with learned & religious men, who devoutly taught the knowledge of Christ, in so much that in a short time according to the devotion of those days, there were in & about Stanford eight houses of religion, thirteen parish churches, & three chapels erected; the same being furnished with the learnedst & gravest men of that age that were to be found in the world, the fame of whose piety & learning caused many christian princes & other great men which neighboured upon the isles of Britain, to send their sons & friends hither to be taught by those pious masters: whereby Stanford attained the name & honour of an university.’

XXIX. This fine stuff shews that Mr. Butcher (tho’ he must needs be trying his knack that way) was but a bungler at invention. He meets with some vouchers for an university begun here in Bladuds time, & somewhere perhaps, said to be in being in the reign of Lucius. He therefore takes care to make his professors christians as soon as ever that prince is said to be converted. But he should have first proved Lucius’s own conversion, & then perhaps we might have indulged him the rest. But now, when he talks of such a number of monasteries, churches, & chapels erected, when it is more probable there were yet none at all built here, all this must be charged to his own score, who, having met with the names of so many afterwards (as indeed there were more of each sort) & being ignorant where to fix their foundations, here therefore whips them all down together, & so makes short work with what he knew not how to give a better account of. But I pass on from such trifling, & as to universities shall only now observe, that as Dr. Stillingfleet relates, ‘ there is extant in the Theodosian code, ‘ an edict of Gratian, requiring all the chief cities of these parts of the Roman Empire to settle & maintain in them professors of learning, both of the Greek & Roman Languages. By virtue of which edict we are to search for the antient schools of learning among the Britons, in the chief cities of the provinces at that time; especially at London, which was the *caput gentis*, being Augusta, or the imperial city; & so at York, & Caerleon. So that the British Churches, as long as the Roman power continued here, had the same advantages for learning which they had in other provinces.

XXX. Now of the Saxons. The same Dr. Stillingfleet says, ‘ the Saxons not improbably had their name at first from the short swords they did commonly wear, called Sachs; as the Quirites, had their name from Quiris, a sort of spear; & the Scythians from Scytten, to shoot with a bow. The Angles or Saxons, as Bede tells us, ‘ were invited by Vortigern to defend his country [against the Picts & Scots] but more truly, as it happened, to conquer it themselves.’ They

1 Origines Brit. p. 215.

2 C. 13. Tit. 3. Lib. 11.

3 Orig. Brit. p. 305.

4 Hist. Eccl. p. 52.

Anno 449. arrived in the year of Christ, 449. & the very first battle which ever they fought was at our Stanford, and proved, for the present, an entire defeat of those ravaging barbarians. The circumstances of the Rencounter were remarkable, as well on account of their victory, as their making use of long, not short, swords to obtain it: a particular which does not at all suit with Dr. Stillingfleets hypothesis. Henry of Huntingdon (a good old Historian) gives us the relation thus. ‘The enemy was advanced as far as Stanford in Lincolnshire, a town standing forty [now we reckon it but thirty six] miles south on this side the city of that name. The Picts & Scots fought with spears & lances, but when the Saxons most furiously fell on with their axes & long swords, they immediately fled, unable to resist the weight of so fierce an attac.’ Huntingdon, in this account, is followed by Ranulf Higden, who copies him almost to a word. Trevisa thus translates his author Higden. ‘The enemys were come unto Stanford: where when the Pykes and the Scottes used long safts and speres, the Saxons faughte with longe swerdes and axes?’

XXXI. Mr. Cambden says, ‘it is thought Gausennæ [the Roman town at Bridge-Castreton, as he will have it] was destroyed, when, as Huntingdon relates above, the Picts & Scots had laid waste all the country as far as Stanford.’ And adds, ‘if I should think that Stanford sprang from the ruins of this town, I would have the reader take it as my bare opinion, & pass what judgment he pleases.’ Here, as Mr. Cambden pretends no other authority for his opinion, but merely his own judgment, I beg leave to invert the question, & instead of, why might not Stanford rise out of the ruins of Castreton? ask, why might not Castreton as well arise out of the ruins of Stanford? or rather, why might not there be then towns at both places, & both those places be destroyed by the incursions of these barbarians? ‘Tis certain there was then a town at Stanford; for (as Huntingdon above informs us) Hengist met the enemy there, & not at Castreton. And as there was a town then at Stanford, that town was then probably destroyed. For the Picts & Scots came, not to settle in the country, but to waste & destroy it. It is certain then, if they got thither before Hengist, they destroyed Stanford (as undoubtedly they already had Castreton, if there was then a town there) whereas it is uncertain whether Hengist arrived soon enough to prevent them. All that we know of the matter is, not that he saved Stanford, but that he there stopped them from advancing any farther.

XXXII. ‘And so Vortigerus hadde the vyctory by helpe of the Saxons, & gave to Eglytus londe in Lyndesaye.’ So Higden, to which Huntingdon adds, ‘when the news of this victory [at Stanford] was carried over into Saxony, with a relation of the fruitfulness of the

1 P. 309.

2 Fol. 183. b. col. b.

3 In Corit.

4 Polychron. fol. 183. b. col. b.

5 P. 309, 310.

‘ isle, & the slothfulness of the Britons, presently there was a larger
 ‘ fleet sent thither, carrying a stronger force of soldiers, which, joyn-
 ‘ ing them who went over before, made their army now invincible.
 ‘ These therefore, who came over last, undertook to compleat the
 ‘ business, provided the Britons would allow them a place among
 ‘ them to live in, which was agreed to, with this condition, that the
 ‘ Saxons should always fight the enemy, & the Britons always pay
 ‘ their forces.’ What made this agreement the more speedy, was,
 because, as Higden tells us, ¹ ‘ at thys seconde tyme the Saxons brought
 ‘ with them Engystus doughter, a fayre mayde, mervyll of kynde
 ‘ & wonder of syghte for men to beholde. The kynge, Vortygerus,
 ‘ behelde her often, & badde that she sholde serve hym instede of
 ‘ his boteler. And the kynge asked her to wyfe, & egged her fader
 ‘ thereto; as though it were agaynste his wyll; & gave Kente instede
 ‘ of a gyfte to hym, & consented that Engistus sholde sende for his
 ‘ sone.’ And thus Hengist & his Saxons had two settlements, one in
 Lindsey & the other in Kent.

XXXIII. Now it is observable we have yet at Stanford a custom,
 which, as my author says, ² ‘ Littleton, the famous English lawyer,
 ‘ calls Burrough-English, viz. that the younger sons inherit what lands
 ‘ and tenements their fathers dying intestate have possessed in this
 ‘ manor.’ The learned Dr. Plot gives this account of the rise & pro-
 gress of this custom. ³ ‘ That the younger son, or brother, should thus
 ‘ inherit lands of any sort, may seem indeed not a little unnatural.
 ‘ But the famous Littleton renders this reason, why, in some places,
 ‘ they enjoy this privilege, for that in law they are presumed the least
 ‘ able to shift for themselves. Upon which account, in Kent, where
 ‘ the youngest sometimes enjoys the benefit of Gavelkind, tho’ not the
 ‘ whole inheritance, they have the privilege of the Astre, or herth
 ‘ for fire, in the mansion house, in their division; because the young-
 ‘ est being the tenderest have the greatest reason to be kept warm at
 ‘ home. These are reasons, saith the doctor, which appear plausible
 ‘ enough, but I guess the more substantial cause of this custom may
 ‘ rather be, that the places where now Burrow English obtains, were
 ‘ antiently liable to the same ungodly custom, granted to the lords of
 ‘ manors in Scotland by K. Evenus or Eugenius, whereby they had
 ‘ the privilege of enjoying the first nights lodging with their tenants
 ‘ brides, so that the eldest son being presumed to be the lords, they
 ‘ usually settled their lands (& not without reason) upon the youngest
 ‘ son whom they thought their own: which being practised a long
 ‘ time, grew at length to a custom.

XXXIV. By the way, admitting this to be a good reason why the
 second son should be preferred before the eldest; yet, in case this was

¹ Polychron. ut supra.

² Britan. antiq. & nova in Linc. p. 1424. b.

³ Staff. p. 277, 278.

the custom, if a mans wife had any more children than two, it is no reason at all why the youngest should be preferred (as the doctors words seem to imply) before the second, third, fourth, or any other but the eldest. For my part I rather take the reason of Borough-English here to be this. The town of Stanford being a trading place, & consequently inhabited mostly by tradesmen, their eldest sons, it was presumed, were set up, or had their portions given them in their fathers life-time; when therefore the father died intestate, the remainder of what he was at his death possessed of, was by this custom given up to the youngest, as being yet unprovided for. But to go on with the doctors notion & account.

XXXV. ' Now that this custom, saith he, ' obtained as well in ' England as Scotland, we may rationally conclude from the *marbeta* ' *mulierum* (which K. Malcolm ordered their tenants to give their lords ' in lieu of it when he took it away) that was antiently paid here as ' well as there. For which we have the exprefs testimony of Bracton. ' *Tranavit*, says he, *totam Angliam marcheti hujus pecuniarii consuetudo* ' *in mancipiorum filiabus maritandis*; that is, this custom was spread ' all over the nation, &c. whereof I have seen a particular record of ' one Maynard of Berks, in these words. William Maynard, who ' holds lands in Heurst, acknowledges himself to be the abbat of Ab- ' bendons villane, & to hold of him in villenage & by villenary cus- ' toms, to wit, by the service of xvij. d. a year, & paying *maritagium* ' & *marchetum*, for his daughter & sister, at the will of the abbat.' Here then we see the meaning of Gerson & Ourlop, fines, which, as you will hereafter find, ² the inhabitants of Wirthorp, by Stanford, paid the abbat of Croyland, on their daughters marriage, or in case they were stolen. And, as Borough-English does yet prevail in Stanford, & as Gerson & Ourlop did formerly prevail at Wirthorp, I question not but all these customs (being so nearly related) prevailed formerly in both those places, & likewise in Stanford beyond the bridge. As for Borough-English, the doctor adds, ³ ' nor did it only prevail in Eng- ' land & Scotland, but, as I have read, in the isle of Guernsey, & the ' kingdom of Ireland too, where it is called Lohempy.' Now Borough-English being a Saxon usage, it is probable it came in with Hengist himself. For Vortigern, as you may remember, gave Hengist lands first in Lindsey, it is like about Stanford (as he first beat the Picts & Scots there) where we now find Borough-English; and afterwards in Kent, where we now find Gavelkind: So apparent then are yet the remains of that gallant man & his respective settlements, both at Stanford & in Kent above other places.

Anno 489. XXXVI. How the Saxons made a conquest of the Britons whom they came to defend, belongs rather to a general Historian, one who treats of the whole kingdom; than me, who write only of a particu-

¹ In loco supra citato.

² Anno 1109. infra.

³ Ib. ut supra.

lar spot, to insist upon: A word or two then of Hengist's death, & away to other matters. ' In the year of Christ 489. saith Matthew of ' Westminster (as translated by Sir William Dugdale) ' when Aurelius ' Ambrosius king of the Britons sent to raise all the power of the nation to extirpate these pagans [the Saxons] unto whom he gave battle near the river Don in the north; Eldol earl of Gloucester, having an earnest desire to encounter personally with Hengist, rushed thro' the thickest of them with that troop which he commanded, & pulled him out by the nose of his helmet; whereupon the Saxons fled, & the Britons had the victory. Which being, by the admirable courage of Eldol, thus obtained, & a meeting had of the principal commanders of the British army, to consider how to dispose of Hengist; up stood Eldad bishop of Gloucester (brother to the earl) & said in great wrath, that if all would have him saved, he himself would cut him in pieces; asking, why they should be so effeminate as to stick at it? whereupon Eldol, taking him out of the town, drew his sword, & cut off his head.' Here I cannot say but Hengist, for his treacherous murder of so many Britons at Ambresbury, Anno 461. deserved no better usage than what he now met with. However (as this last battle was fought no less than forty years after he beat the Picts & Scots at Stanford, that action being in 449. at which time he had a daughter marriageable, whom he soon after gave to Vortigern) Hengist must now be pretty near, if not all out, fourscore years of age. So that for my part I cannot see quite such a deal of valor in Eldol, as my author does, when he magnifies his admirable courage in taking such a decrepit old fellow by the nose.

XXXVII. I return now to our British university. According to Bede & the Saxon chronicle, Austin the monk arrived in Britain, *anno Christi* 597. & as the same vouchers affirm, in 601. had the pall sent him, as archbishop of Canterbury, by pope Gregory the great. When Austin came over, if we may believe Rous, & Harding, & their followers (whom I shall presently cite in their own words) the British & Saxon christians, mixing together in this university, were infected with the Arrian & Pelagian heresies; & besides maintained some customs & opinions contrary to the practice & doctrine of the then Roman church: the reason whereof, if I mistake not, was this. The Britons had been long ago converted by the apostles, or ' at least, as bishop Lloyd says, ' by some others who liv'd soon after their times.' When the Saxons arriv'd, and were settled here, some of them I reckon were converted by the successors of those Britons; some of the descendants of which Britons and Saxons, it seems now lived here together mix'd. The rest of the Saxons not yet converted, were converted mostly now by Austin and his companions. They therefore who received their Christianity from Austin, of course agreed with the then Roman church in every

Anno

597.

Anno

601.

1 Baronage, vol. I. p. 1.

2 Historical account of church government, p. 48.

thing;

thing; whereas they, who had received their Christianity another way, would agree with it, in nothing but just what they pleased. However all the matters in dispute betwixt these two parties, (the Arrian & Pelagian heresies abovementioned excepted) I think may be reduced to these three particulars. First, 'the Britons, as Bede says, ¹ performed the 'office of baptism, different [but wherein that difference consisted he 'does not say] from the manner of the Roman church.' Secondly, 'the canonical tonsure of their clergy, as Pits tells us, ² was four-square, like that of the eastern, and not round, like that of the 'western, church.' Now Austin, maintained it should be round, 'shaped as Mr. Smith says, ³ like the crown of thorns which our 'blessed lord wore in his passion.' But the Britons insisted, as the same learned Gentleman acquaints us, ⁴ 'that it should be cut after 'their fashion [the fashion of the eastern church] from ear to ear.' Thirdly, 'the Britons kept Easter Sunday, as archbishop Usher tells us, 'upon the lords day falling between the fourteenth & twentieth days 'of the paschal moon.' 'Nay, as Mr. Smith adds, ⁵ 'on the fourteenth 'day of the moon it self, if it chanced to be Sunday.' Whereas, Austin, with his companions & converts, maintain'd, ⁶ 'that the Easter 'lords day should be kept according to the computation of the Aposto- 'lic see, from the fifteenth to the twenty first [day of the moon.]

XXXVIII. The inconvenience of following these different accounts was, as Bede rightly observes, ⁷ 'that Easter day was sometimes kept 'twice in one year.' For when they who followed the British cycle had made an end of fasting (passion week, according to their calculation, being over) & proceeded to keep the lords day following as the festival of Easter Sunday; it sometimes happened that others (who observed the now Roman cycle, which, sometimes computed Easter a week later than the British) persisting yet in fasting, kept their palm sunday, when the first kept their Easter sunday. Now, thro' following one cycle, all the offence given to weak christians by such inconsistent fasting & feasting would at once be avoided. But then the question was, whose cycle was the truest? And here the Britons contended as stiffly for their way, as Austin did for his. And this was called the Quartadeciman controversie; a controversie wherein almost all the rest of the christian world as well as Britain, was, at one time or another, involv'd. But I shall hereafter have occasion to speak largely of it, under the years of Christ 662. and 663. when (so far as regards this nation) it was both revived & determined, so shall wave any farther discourse of it now. As for the Canonical tonsure, the difference about it is too frivolous to deserve any more notice. And as to their disagreement about the manner of administering baptism, I meet with no particulars of it.

¹ Lib. 2. cap. 2.

² P. 18, 19.

³ Appendicis ad Bedæ opera Hist. p. 705.

⁴ Ib.

⁵ Primord. p. 931.

⁶ Appendicis, ut supra, p. 698.

⁷ Primord. ut supra.

⁸ Hist. Eccl. p. 131

XXXIX. Now, admitting there was a British university at Stanford when Austin arrived in this island, & that the heresies & opinions above-mentioned were then maintained here, & that, after his arrival, there were great debates & canvassing of the said matters between him and his followers in opposition to the Britons & Saxons, who studied here together; as far as they regard our Stanford Antiquities, the issue of all these disputes seems to have been this. When Austin could not prevail with those students to renounce their opinions, he wrote to his friend pope Gregory to give him an account of the affair, & in the end, procured from him, in case they persisted in their errors, a full power to dissolve those seminaries (as he soon after did) for their obstinacy & heretical depravity. Rous (as quoted by Leland) speaking of the schools in Britain, (without naming Stanford, or any other particular place) says, ' pope Gregory [who, by the way, died in the year of Christ, 606.] interdicted the public schools of the English upon account of the Pelagian heresie & other errors of the Britons contrary to the catholic faith.' Harding is more particular in point of place, & names Stanford, & no other schools. ' This universitie of Stanford, says he, ' dured to the comyng of Saynt Augustyne, & the byshoppe of Roome interdyted it for heresyces that fell among the Saxons & the Britonnes together mixte.' Stow copies him exactly. ' This university at Stanford, says he, ' dured to the comming of S. Austin, at which time the bishop of Rome interdicted it for heresies, that fell among the Saxons & Brytaines together mixt. So saith Harding.' Harding it may be observed, in his own words (as they are exactly copied above) speaks only of heresies in general; & yet Grafton makes him mention the Arrian & Pelagian heresies in particular, and still would be thought to copy him as exactly as any body else. ' John Harding in the first book and twenty fifth chapter of his story sheweth, saith he, ' that the school or university of Stanford was forbidden by Austin the monk, like as other universities of this realme were, under pretence that they maintained the Arrian and Pelagian heresies. The which his prohibition was the cause of the decay of the same universities; and therefore long after his time there was no common professing of learning, but in great monasteries and abbeys.' Our old antiquary Mr. Butcher concludes his account of this British university, (after his detail of the monasteries, churches, and chapels then founded, as he imagines) thus—' but as no glory is permanent in this transitory life, so in time the lustre of this bright shining taper of fame began to wax dimme and decline by the foggy and pestiferous mists of heresie and errors, like mortal diseases breeding in a body long enur'd with peace, health, and quietness; which caused this Stamfordian university to be dissolved by the decree and power of Gregory the first of that name bishop of Rome.

1 Trin. vol. 4 p. 144. 2 Cap. 25. fol. 22. 3 P. 15. 4 P. 46. 5 MS. penes me, p. 3.

XL. To conclude. For a British University at Stanford, I as yet find no farther proof than what hath been advanced above. Surmises they are a pretty many indeed, but not enow to be admitted as a satisfactory evidence. And truly, if I may speak, Cambridge must quit her Cantaber, and we our Bladud, and descend to later times for the beginning of our universities. For this is not the university I contend for at this place, but one of a later date. So much however touching the British university at Stanford; *where* (if we may believe any of the abovementioned authors, or, to add the words of one more)

—“ *Learning, ’till Saint Austin came,*
Flourisht with memorable fame;
But, buried in her ruins now,
Small light of such fair lamp can shew.

1 Slatyers palæalbion, p. 99.

The end of the first book.



Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

BOOK II.

From the supposed dissolution of the British university about the year of Christ 605. to the death of Vilfrid (bishop of York, and founder of the Benedictin priory of S. Leonard by Stanford) who deceased in 709.

I. **I**N 634, was born the famous Vilfrid, afterwards bishop (never archbishop) of York, and at length canonized for a saint. He was founder of S. Leonards cell by Stanford, as shall be related in its proper place more largely. At present, as the same S. Leonards is the first monastery we read of erected here, or indeed in all these parts (being, as shall be hereafter proved, finished before Medeshamstede, or Peterborough, it self) it seems necessary, from the relation which that action gives Vilfrid to this undertaking, to begin here some account of so celebrated a person.

Anno
634.

II. Authors differ about his parentage, some affirming that he was nobly, others meanly, descended. Of the first and I believe truest opinion is Eadmerus, who (as Mr. Smith tells us) says, ^a 'he was born of a renowned stock of the Angles.' Of the second is bishop Godwin, who affirms, ^b 'he was born in the north countrey of mean parentage.' The same bishop adds, 'the time of his childhood he lost in his fathers house, being untaught till he was fourteen years of age, at what time not sustayning the frowardness of his stepmother, he went abroad to seek his fortune. And first he light upon cer-

^a Seriei Vilfridianæ, in appendicis ad Bedæ opera hist. a cl. Smitho, p. 730.

^b Catalogue of bishops, p. 436.
^c Ib.

‘ taint courtiers, that had been beholding to his father for divers court-
 ‘ ties. By them he was presented to the queene, as a child for wit
 ‘ and beauty not unfit to do her service. She, by questioning, found
 ‘ the inclination of the boy, that he was desirous to become a Schol-
 ‘ lar.’ As for Vilfrids father what his particular degree of honour or
 fortune was, I find not. But sure it was far from mean. For how
 could a mean man, as bishop Godwin says he was, confer divers cour-
 tesies on courtiers or persons of the first rank? I rather think therefore
 that he had some place at court, or at least lived honorably near it.

Anno 648. III. ‘ When he came to be fourteen, Vilfrid, as Bede acquaints
 ‘ us, ^a began to fancy a monastic, above a secular life. Wherewith
 ‘ informing his father (his mother being then dead) he readily consent-
 ‘ ed to his desires, and wished him to pursue his resolutions.’ Upon
 this ^b ‘ Eanfleda, wife of Osuiu K. of the Northumbers, greatly en-
 ‘ couraged this towardliness in the child, & sent him to the monks
 ‘ of Lindisfarne to be taught & educated. ‘ For this purpose she parti-
 ‘ cularly recommended him to one Cudda, a noble person, then going
 ‘ to make his entry in that monastery. To him therefore Vilfrid
 ‘ joyned himself, & thus accompanied, ^d came to Lindisfarne, & there
 ‘ devoted himself to the service of the monks.

Anno 652. IV. ‘ After he had some years attended Gods service in that mo-
 ‘ nastery, the youth, being a person of good judgment, began to think
 ‘ that way of discipline which had been taught by the Scots very
 ‘ imperfect, & resolved therefore in himself to go to Rome, & see
 ‘ how the ecclesiastic, or monastic, rites were observed there. Where-
 ‘ with when he acquainted his brethren [the monks] they, commend-
 ‘ ing his intention, wished him to go thro’ with what he proposed.
 ‘ Upon this, waiting soon after on queen Eanfleda, he likewise
 ‘ made his desires known to her. She, delighted with his proposal,
 ‘ sent him to Erconberct (K. of Kent) her own uncles son, requesting
 ‘ he would send him over honorably to Rome. At that time Hono-
 ‘ rius one of pope Gregory’s disciples, was archbishop of Canterbu-
 ‘ ry; where, when Vilfrid had tarried some time, diligently applying
 ‘ himself to learn those things whereon he was now so intent, these
 ‘ came thither another youth called Benedict Biscop, a Saxon noble,
 ‘ desiring also to go to Rome.

Anno 653. V. ‘ To his company, in 653, the king joyned Vilfrid, & order-
 ‘ ed him to take him along with him to Rome. But, when they came
 ‘ to Lions, Vilfrid was detained there by Dalsin bishop of that see;
 ‘ whilest Benedict went forward on his journey. For that prelate was
 ‘ so charmed with Vilfrids behaviour, together with the comeliness of
 ‘ his person, the readines of his address, & the constancy & ripeness of
 ‘ his thoughts; that, as long as Vilfrid & his companions staid with

^a Hist. Ecclesiastica, p. 205.

^b Leland. loco supra.

^c Serici de vita Vilf. ut supra.

^d Bedæ Hist. Eccles. ut supra.

^e Id. p. 205.

‘ him, he supplied them with every thing they wanted ; & moreover
 ‘ offered, if he would accept of it, to commit a good part of France
 ‘ to his government [as a bishop, I suppose] & to give him his own
 ‘ brothers daughter, a virgin, to wife ; & always to receive him as his
 ‘ own adopted child. But Vilfrid, returning him thanks for the kind-
 ‘ nefs which he was pleased to exprefs towards a stranger, replied, he
 ‘ rather approved a monastic life, & for the sake of it had left his own
 ‘ country to travel to Rome.’ However leave we now Vilfrid a while
 with the good bishop of Lions, & returning into England, let us re-
 late what happened in Mercia (that province of the Heptarchy where-
 in Stanford is scituate) as being things which will help to illustrate
 some other matters we shall hereafter have occasion to speak of.

VI. It hath been surmised above, that there were British & Saxon
 Christians at Stanford when Austin arrived here, & that he got that
 university put down for the heresies & opinions before spoken of,
 which it is said they maintained. But, after all, whether there were
 really any such Christians at Stanford, may yet be made a question.
 For, if there were, ’tis almost certain they disappeared, soon after the
 supposed interdict of those schools by Pope Gregory, & paganism again
 prevailed in these parts ’till the reign of Pendan, whose son Peada was
 this very year converted to the Roman faith upon this occasion.^a
 ‘ Repairing to Osuiu K. of the Northumbers, Peada requested he
 ‘ would give him his daughter Alchfleda to wife ; but it seems could not
 ‘ obtain what he desired, without he & his people (for, by the way,
 ‘ ^b Peada in the daies of his father, & with his permission, governed
 ‘ the middle Angles) would receive baptism.’ Upon this repulse Pea-
 ‘ da took time to consider of the proposal, & inform himself what
 ‘ Christianity was. ‘ But at last when he had heard the preaching of
 ‘ the gospel, the promise of a heavenly kingdom with the hope of a
 ‘ resurrection & a future immortality, he freely declared that he would
 ‘ be made a Christian, tho’ he should not succeed in his court to the
 ‘ virgin ; being most of all persuaded to embrace the faith, by a son
 ‘ of Osuiu’s named Alchfrid, who was his brother in law & particu-
 ‘ lar friend, having before married his sister Cyniburga. He was bap-
 ‘ tized therefore by bishop Finan, with all the nobles and captians and
 ‘ their attendants who came with him, in a famous town of the kings
 ‘ named *ad murum* [Walls-end near Newcastle.] Thence, taking with
 ‘ him four priests, who, by their lives & doctrine, seemed fit to teach
 ‘ & baptize his own nation, he returned joyfully home. Those fore-
 ‘ mentioned priests going therefore, along with the prince himself,
 ‘ into his province, preached the word, & were freely heard ; every
 ‘ day many, both nobles & commons, renouncing their wretched ido-

^a Id. 125.

^b Bede Lib. 3. cap. 21. instead of middle
 Angles, Speed, p. 253. reads middle part

of Mercia, which is a mistake.

^c Bede. ut supra.

latry, & receiving baptism. Nor did K. Penda himself forbid the preaching of the gospel, but, in his own Mercian territory, who would might hear. He rather hated & despised those in whom, being instructed in the faith of Christ, he did not discern works answerable to their belief; saying, they were sorry wretches, & deserved heartily to be contemned, who would not obey that God in whom they professed themselves to believe.

VII. Return we now to Vilfrid, whom (after he had refused the bishop of Lions obliging offers, as above related) ^a that prelate sent to Rome, giving him a guide to conduct him thither, & a large supply of every thing which he might any ways have occasion for in his travels; earnestly desiring, that when he returned home, he would come that way back, & call on him. Being arrived at Rome, & daily giving himself up to prayer, & a meditation of such ecclesiastical matters as (before he went thither) he proposed to consider, he was received into the friendship of a very learned man, one Boniface, an archdeacon & one of the popes council [of whom we shall elsewhere have occasion to speak] by whose direction he learned an exact Cycle when to keep easter, & many other things, which he knew would be of use for ecclesiastical discipline in his own country. Leave we him then making the best use of his time at Rome, to observe, in this part of his absence, what other matters happened in England, relating to a farther illustration of these antiquities.

Anno
655.

VIII. ^b In 655. Penda K. of the Mercians, at the command of Cadwaline K. of the Britons, gathering an innumerable army [notwithstanding the double marriage of their children, as before related] invaded Northumbria, the province of K. Osui. ^c Osui, when he found what cruel work he made, his own brother being killed by him, to buy peace offered him an incredible number of royal gifts & jewels, so he would return home, & give over ravaging the provinces of his kingdom with such an universal carnage. But when that perfidious king, who had decreed to kill & extirpate Osui's whole people root & branch, would, by no entreaties, agree to his proposal, he implored the help of the divine mercy to rescue him from his barbarous impiety, & binding himself in a vow, said, if this pagan does not know how to accept of our presents, let us offer them to our God, who does. He vowed therefore, if he obtained the victory, that he would give his daughter to be dedicated to God in holy virginity, together with twelve whole manors [alluding, I suppose, to the number of the twelve apostles] to erect monasteries; & thus, attended by a very small company, set readily upon his enemies. ^d It is said the pagans had an army thirty times bigger, & every one of those thirty parts commanded by very noble & well ex-

^a Id. p. 205.

^b Matt. Westmon. p. 120.

^c Beda. p. 129.

^d Beda & M. West. locis supra.

perienced

perienced leaders. ^a Against all which appeared K. Osuii with his son Alchfrid, having, as I said, but a very little army, yet trusting in their captain Christ Jesus. Battle being joyned the pagans were put to flight, and slain, as were in short almost all the thirty great captains, who came to assist them. ^b Among the rest fell also the most wicked K. Penda himself, who had before deprived so many noble personages of their lives. ^c Thus K. Osuii made an end of this war in *regione Loidis* [at Osuinthorpe near Rippon in Yorkshire] in the thirteenth year of his reign, upon the 15. day of November, to the great advantage of both people. For he delivered his own country from the ravages of the pagans, & converted all the people of Mercia, & and of the neighbouring provinces, after he had slain their faithless governor, to the christian religion.

IX. Now what an absolute victory this was may be gathered from what is said by good authors upon Osuii & his son Alchfrids farther actions immediately consequent thereupon. The use I am to make of these observations is very great, & will soon discover it self. First then, Penda being slain as above, Osuii immediately possessed himself of the kingdom of that wicked prince, & governed it, as you will presently find, for the first three years, by Northumbrian lieutenants, at the end of which he made Peda his son-in-law deputy of the South Mercians. By the way, ^d the south Mercians, as Bede tells us, ^e then consisted of five thousand families parted by the Trent from the North Mercians whose country contained seven thousand families. Secondly, after the battle of Osuinthorpe, Osuii was not only K. of the Northumbrians & North Mercians, & governor of the South Mercians by his lieutenants or deputies, but ruled the whole Heptarchy, being, as Speed tells us, ^f the tenth Monarch, or sole governor of all the Englishmen.

X. Osuii's victory & other prosperities following it being thus prodigious, it were almost needless to observe here, that he was as good as his word in performing the vow he made before he defeated Penda; however, as this part of my collections may perhaps look a little defective without a word or two more about that matter, take therefore this short account of it from Bede. Immediately after the engagement, ^g K. Osuii, according as he had vowed, returning thanks to God for the victory, gave Elfreda his daughter (then scarce a year old) to be consecrated to him in perpetual virginity; assigning likewise twelve portions of lands, six in Deira province, & six in Bernicia, to endow a monastery. All which possessions sufficed to maintain ^h ten families, that is, altogether, one hundred & twenty persons.

^a Beda ib.

^b Matt. Westm. quo supra.

^c Bedæ p. 130.

^d Ib.

^e P. 305. b.

^f P. 129, 130.

^g Here I reckon it should be twelve, &

not ten families. For he vowed to give twelve manors; & we here find he did give twelve portions, & that those twelve portions sufficed to maintain one hundred & twenty persons, which is just twelve families, reckoning each family to consist of ten persons.

‘ Then the forenamed daughter of K. Ofuiw went to a monastery called Heruteu [Hartlepool in the bishoprick of Durham] where the abbess Hilda at that time presided, to be made a votarefs; which abbess having, two years after, procured lands sufficient to maintain ten families, at Streanshalch [Whitby in Yorkshire] erected a monastery there, wherein the said daughter of the king, first lived as a nun, & afterwards presided as an abbess.

Anno
638.

XI. But to proceed. Whilst South Mercia was governed by Northumbrian lieutenants, the first & chief of those lieutenants it is probable was Alchfrid son of Ofuiw. For whom could he so well, either in gratitude or justice, appoint first & chief in that lieutenancy, as him who had so valiantly assisted in the defeat of Penda. ‘ Three years after Penda was slain, K. Ofuiw, as Bede himself tells us, ‘ gave to Peada (K. Penda’s son) because he was his own son-in-law, ‘ the kingdom of the South-Mercians.’ Thus then we find Ofuiw restored Peada to the government of a part of his father Penda’s province, but still admitted him to rule over that part, not in the capacity of a free sovereign & rightful successor, but as a vassal by conquest & his own deputy. For this reason Speed concludes his account of Peada in these words. ‘ This Peada, reigning as substitute to K. Oswi, ‘ by some is not accounted a Mercian king, his regimen resting under ‘ the command of another.’ Nor had he reigned at all, had it not been for the reason before alledged. Now, from what I have said above, I think it is beyond all contradiction apparent, that K. Ofuiw & his son Alchfrid had, at this time, as much power in the province of Mercia, south or north, as they had before & after this time in their own Northumbrian territories. Take this conclusion then along with you, & you will presently see the use of it.

XII. It may be remembered we left Vilfrid set down close to his studies, under the care of his master Boniface the archdeacon, at Rome; it is time now that we resume his story. ‘ When he had spent some ‘ months there, says Bede, ‘ busied in his happy studies, he returned to ‘ his friend Dalfin bishop of Lions in France, & tarrying with him ‘ three years, was by him shorn a monk & withall had in so great estimation, that he intended to make him his heir. But, before he could ‘ accomplish his desire, that prelate was snatched away by a cruel death; ‘ & so Vilfrid was reserved for a bishopric in his own country. For ‘ queen Baldhild, ordered the bishop [who had reproved her a little ‘ too freely for her incontinency] to be murdered, whom his clerk ‘ Vilfrid followed to the very place where they chopt off his head, desiring, tho’ Dalfin greatly opposed it, to die with him. But when those ‘ ruffians found Vilfrid was a stranger, born in England, they spared, ‘ & would not kill him with his bishop.’ This was done in this 658. year of Christ, Vilfrid being then in the four, or five & twentieth year of his age. Upon which disaster ‘ he returned to Britain, as the same

a P.

b P. 253. a.

c P. 206.

‘ Bede tells us, * & was there received into prince Alchfrids friendship
 ‘ who had learned to follow the rules of holy church [according to
 ‘ the Roman usage] & finding Vilfrid a person exactly of his own
 ‘ persuasion, soon after gave him lands at a place called Stanford, suf-
 ‘ ficient to maintain [a whole monastery of] ten families.’ By the
 way, this monastery of ten families, if I take it right, reckoning each
 family to consist of ten monks, would in the whole make up a society
 of one hundred persons. It may also be observed, the learned Dr. Gale,
^b agrees with venerable Bede as above, that Alchfrid gave Vilfrid lands
 at a place called Stanford to found a monastery in, but then they nei-
 ther set down any other tokens or particulars, whereby the Stanford
 they are speaking of, may be distinguished from other towns of that
 name.

XIII. Leland relates these matters thus. After the murder of his
 good friend the bishop of Lions, Vilfrid^c ‘ returned home, perfectly
 ‘ accomplished in eloquence, prudence, & apostolic learning; where
 ‘ he devoted himself entirely to Alfrid, son of Oswi, king of the Nor-
 ‘ thumbers; which royal youth, with his fathers consent, gave him a
 ‘ place at Stanford in Yorkshire, whereon to erect a monastery.’ Here
 Mr. Leland is right in every thing but the Stanford he makes choice
 of for the situation of his monastery. For it was not at Stanford in
 Yorkshire, but our Stanford in Lincolnshire, where Alchfrid gave lands
 & Vilfrid erected that religious house. But, before I proceed to prove
 this, I must first take notice of another Gentleman, who contends for
 Stanford in Yorkshire. For at length the learned Mr. Smith compleats
 a new edition of Bede (a work designed, & long time with great ac-
 curacy carried on, by his excellent father) wherein, under the above
 translated passage of his author, he puts down the following notes, as
 enquiring what Stanford is there meant.

XIV. ‘ ^d There is a town called Stanford in the south part of Lin-
 ‘ colnshire, but there seems to be good reason to question whether
 ‘ this be the place which Bede means. The town indeed, if we may
 ‘ believe Henry of Huntingdon, is very antient. For in the second
 ‘ book of his history, the Saxons are said to have defeated the Picts &
 ‘ Scots there, about the year 449. And truly Weslingtons^e M S. p. 38.
 ‘ a. has these particulars— In Stanforth is a cell in honor of S. Leo-
 ‘ nard, founded first of all by S. Vilfrid; & afterwards by K. William
 ‘ the conqueror & William [Kairliph] bishop of Durham, given to the
 ‘ prior & convent of Durham to make a cell for the monks of that
 ‘ house— But the cell erected by S. Vilfrid was not founded here,
 ‘ & that for this reason; because this Stanford stands in Lincolnshire,

^a Ib.

^b Script. To. I. p. 55.

^c Comment. p. 104.

^d Ad inum p. 206.

^e John Westington (who died prior of

Durham, A. D. 1446.) wrote a book, *de ju-
 ribus & possessionibus Ecclesie Dunelm.* This
 book is now in the Cotton Library, Vitel-
 lius, A. 9. Bishop Nicholson's English Hi-
 storical Library, p. 128, 129, fol. edit.

‘ which, when prince Alchfrid gave lands at that place to Vilfrid, was
 ‘ not under the power of the Northumbrian, but the Mercian, sceptre.
 ‘ We must look therefore for some place of this name in the
 ‘ kingdom of the Northumbers; & *perhaps* Stanford upon the river
 ‘ Derwent in Yorkshire is the place we are in search of.’ Here Mr.
 Smith concludes with a *forſan*, perhaps; but in another place determines positively againſt us. Theſe are his words—“ *ab illo accepit*
 ‘ *terram decem familiarum in agro Ebor.*’ That is, ‘ had lands given
 ‘ him by Alchfrid ſufficient for [a monastery of] ten families in York-
 ‘ ſhire.’ Thus then, in the circumſtance of the place, Mr. Smith joyns
 with Leland, tho’ indeed he takes no notice of the paſſage I have
 quoted from him. I ſuppoſe therefore when he wrote theſe notes he
 had either not ſeen that paſſage or forgot that he had. For had he
 remembered that Stanford in Yorkſhire, was, by that author fixed for the
 place, where Vilfrid founded his monastery, he is I know a Gentleman
 ſo ingenuous as well as learned, that I am ſatisfied he would have told
 us, Mr. Leland alſo had ſaid ſo.

XV. Nevertheless, after all that Mr. Leland & Mr. Smith have ſaid
 for Stanford in Yorkſhire, the Stanford Bede mentions could be no
 other than Stanford in Lincolnſhire. Mr. Smiths objection that Stan-
 ford in Lincolnſhire was not, Anno 658. under the power of the Nor-
 thumbers, is the only one that can be made againſt us; & that I have
 already confuted above from his own author Bede. From what has
 been ſaid upon this head already, we may therefore ſafely pronounce,
 that Alchfrid did give lands, & Vilfrid did found this monastery at
 Stanford in Lincolnſhire in the year of Chriſt 658. king Oſuiu being
 yet alive, & that, as it is was a work of piety, the father concurred
 with the ſon to bring it to perfection. This aſſertion may be farther
 illustrated by a conſideration of the following particulars. Firſt, K.
 Oſuiu having Peada K. of the ſouth Mercians, as I have related, under
 his own power & ſubjection; as by right of conqueſt he did what
 he liſt with that prince (keeping him three years from the crown, &
 then giving him but half a kingdom, inſtead of a whole one) had an
 equal power to diſpoſe of any lands in the country which he left him,
 but above all others thoſe which belonged to the crown (as Stanford
 in Lincolnſhire always did, it being a royal borough) juſt as his own
 pleaſure inclined him. Secondly, When Peada was made king of the
 ſouth Mercians (which, by the way, was this very year 658. three
 years after the defeat of his father Pendan; as Bede the oldeſt of all
 our Saxon writers, & the trueſt, ſays above: & not *anno* 655. or 656.
 as the Saxon chronicle & other Peterborough accounts affirm) ‘ he &
 ‘ his father-in-law Oſwi, as the ſaid Saxon chronicle obſerves^b, had a
 ‘ meeting & diſcourſe about founding a monastery in honor of Chriſt
 ‘ & S. Peter; which they did; & called it Medelſhamſtede.’ Which

^a Seriei Vilfridianæ, p. 751

^b Sub anno 655.

passage serves also farther to shew, that the power of Osuiu prevailing absolutely as above related, Peada himself found his said father-in-law & conquerors consent necessary to confirm the grants even of his own donations to monasteries in his own Mercian territories. For Peada is by all writers allowed to be the founder of the church & monastery of Medeshamstede, & I think we never read of any particular gift of Osuiu's own to that place; which shews that he only confirmed what Peada gave, & that Peada found his consent necessary. Thirdly, as Vilfrid had his education in their monastery, the monks of Lindisfarne had a just title to his favor. Fourthly, Vilfrid, as I conceive, instructed Alchfrid before he went to Rome in the chief principles of the christian religion; & it is probable, undertook that very journey, as much to satisfy Alchfrid, as himself, when Easter ought to be kept, &c. For immediately upon his return we find him devoting himself entirely to that prince, when they certainly had some conference about those matters, it appearing from Bede himself (as hereafter quoted^a) that, on his return he instructed Alchfrid more perfectly in the christian literature. Vilfrid deserved well therefore of Osuiu for the great pains he had taken with his son Alchfrid. Fifthly, K. Alchfrid himself thought so. And all this happening just after his fathers vanquishing Pendun (when, upon account of his late victory Osuiu was disposed to give any thing to the church, & his power also being equal to his will) Alchfrid therefore took occasion to remind him of Vilfrids services to himself as a good preceptor in the christian institutes, & thereupon requested some lands of him at Stanford in the province of Lindsey which he had so lately conquered; intimating, that he intended to make his christian tutor Vilfrid a present of them, & so desired they might be such as would yield a sufficient maintenance for a religious society of ten families, or one hundred persons. Sixthly, this the father who had a kindness for Vilfrid equal to his sons, & in the late battle had been greatly assisted by Alchfrids valor (as it was also a work of piety in those days, whatever sense we have of it now, reckoned highly meritorious) immediately consented to. And thus Alchfrid, as Leland expresses it, ^b *annuente patre, curavit ut Stenfordie [Coritanorum quippe, non] Brigantum, locum condendo coenobio aptum acciperet Wilfridus.* That is, 'with his fathers assistance, took care to provide Vilfrid a fit place at Stanford in [Lincoln, not in] Yorkshire, whereon to erect a monastery.' Seventhly, Peada, as he was Osuiu's vassal, could not; as he was a christian & his son-in-law, would not oppose him in giving what lands in Mercia himself thought proper to erect, or endow, monasteries. On the contrary, his own great gifts to Medeshamstede sufficiently shew, that, far from opposing, he would rather concur in any such design. Besides, in any thing of this kind, Osuiu, considered either as a father-in-law or a conqueror,

^a Anno 664. infra.

^b Comment. p. 104.

might prevail on Peada as easily by entreaty as command. Or again, if Peadas consent was at all thought necessary, he might give it at the request of Alchfrid, for whom he had always an especial friendship, on account of the many good offices (such as converting him to the christian faith, assisting to make up the match between him & his own sister, &c) he had done for him. Eighthly, Upon Alchfrids making this acknowledgment to Vilfrid for his christian instructions, Vilfrid remembers his own obligations to the monks of Lindisfarne, for his education; & therefore makes them a present for their reward of what K. Alchfrid, with K. Ofui's good liking, had given him in part for his. By which act of his this monastery of S. Leonards by Stanford became a cell to Lindisfarne, & afterwards to Durham. Ninthly, Some indeed imagine there was a cell belonging to the monks of Durham at a place called Stanford in that Bishopric. For instance. The catalogue of monasteries in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*,^a under the title *Dunelm* mentions *Stanford cella*, but adds indeed in *Com. Linc.* The learned Dr. Thomas Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, places it also among the monasteries of the bishopric of Durham, & not, as it should be, among the monasteries of Lincolnshire. Mr. Burtons catalogue, in Speeds chronicle, mentions such a cell, first at Stanford in Durham diocese, ^b valued at 36. l. 17. s. & then at S. Leonards by Stanford in Lincolnshire, ^c valued at 30. l. & so makes two of one. Reyner follows Burton, & so runs into the same error. Mr. Stephens, in his first additional volume to the *Monasticon*, very honestly says, ^d 'he cannot find the valuation of S. Leonards cell by Stanford, Lincolnshire, in the *Monasticon*.' Now the reason is, not that it is not there, but (as I observed before) because it is there wrong placed. He looked for it, as any body else would, among the monasteries of Lincolnshire, where it ought to have been put down; whereas it is set among the monasteries of the bishopric of Durham. However, if Mr. Stevens could not find the value of it in the *Monasticon*, he may if he pleases see the valuation of it twice in his own book last cited, ^e but, in both places, falsely reckoned as above, not at Stanford in Lincolnshire, but at Stanford in the bishopric of Durham, as if it stood some where in that county. Whereas, let any person shew me any town, or monastery, of this name in that bishopric; or that the registers of that church, or any other authentic evidence, mention such a place; or any prior, or other religious person belonging to it; & I will immediately give up all that is asserted in this article for error. Tenthly, As there was really no place in the bishopric of Durham called Stanford, so, tho' there is a town called Stanford-bridge upon the river Derwent in Yorkshire, yet was there never (as far as I can learn from what books I have seen) any monastery there, founded either by Vilfrid, or any body else; much less one

^a Vol. I. p. 1039.

^b P. 1071. b.

^c P. 1077. b.

^d P. 229.

^e P. 27, & p. 173.

belonging to Durham. Mr. Smith is very well acquainted with the registers of that church, which, I suppose, are as silent about Stanford in Yorkshire as they are about Stanford in the bishopric; or else, I presume, he would have hinted something from them in his notes above cited, relating to Stanford in Bede. And, if they be silent, what? in the name of wonder! became of this royal foundation if it was not at Stanford in Lincolnshire; & how was it thus unaccountably lost & swallowed up? But eleventhly, as inevident as these last matters are, it is certain the priory of S. Leonard by Stanford, & the distinct rectories & churches of S. Mary Bennewerk & S. Maries by the bridge in Stanford Lincolnshire, all belonged to the monastery of Durham; & that the priors of that cell, & the rectors of those churches, were always presented by the prior & convent of Durham for the time being. This Mr. Smith well knows. For it is to him I am obliged for an extract of the registers of that place, touching the admissions of divers persons to all those places. Twelfthly, tho' Mr. Smith may perhaps not know it, it is as certain that the prior & convent of Durham had antiently very large possessions at Stanford in Lincolnshire; the whole whereof made up a distinct manor within the manor of Stanford, & as it belonged to the church of Durham, was, & is to this day, called the manor of S. Cuthberts Fee. Thirteenthly, The abbat of Croyland had antiently a large pension out of this priory, the occasion whereof, as Leland observes, was this. 'Coldingham of old tyme was a celle gyven by a kynge of Scottes to Croylande, & they receyved oftentyme rentes thens. But at last Dirham compounded to gyve Croylande eight poundes by yere for it, out of their celle of S. Leonards by Staunforde.' Lastly, prior Westingtons MS. above quoted by Mr. Smith, says, 'the cell founded by S. Vilfrid, in honor of S. Leonard, was at Stainforth.' Unless therefore any one can shew me another Benedictine monastery (the monks of this house being of the same order with their patrons of Durham) dedicated to S. Leonard (a name which their cell here retains to this day) at some other place called Stanford, under the patronage of the prior & chapter of Durham; I think we have abundant reason to conclude this to be the place where Alchfrid gave lands & Vilfrid founded his cell.

XVI. The premises above, are I conceive fairly drawn, & full to the purpose I contend for. Let any one then judge, whether, with Mr. Smith, we must look for Vilfrids monastery at Stanford in Yorkshire upon the river Derwent? Or, with me, at Stanford in Lincolnshire, upon the river Welland? And indeed (had Ofuiu never subdued Mercia) why might not Alchfrid, (tho' in fact no more than bare prince of the Northumbers) as well erect a monastery at Stanford in Lindsey, as his own wife Kiniburga erect a nunnery at Caestre (afterwards from her called Kiniburgceastre) in the same province of Mercia, & within seven miles of that place, where she was her self

first abbess, and at length buried, 'till, for her sanctity, her bones were removed to Medeshamstede, now S. Peters burg, three miles farther from us ?

XVII. I just touched above how a discourse passed between Peada K. of the South Mercians & his father-in-law Ofuiia K. of the Northumbers, about founding a monastery in honor of S. Peter at Medeshamstede, sometime this present year 658. ' After which, the Saxon chronicle says, 'K. Peada lived not long, being murdered by the treason of his own wife the Easter following.' But Speed says, & he quotes Swafam for it, that 'Peada was brought to his end by the practice of his mother, & not of his wife.' I cannot find any such account in the Peterborough writers published 1724. by Mr Sparke. There Hugo Candidus says, 'it was his wife.' But Speed will have it otherwise, 'whereby, says he, 'this blot is taken from this christian lady [Peada's wife] & brands the face of her [his mother, a pagan] who 'most deserves it.' Be that as it will, as Peada came not to the kingdom of South Mercia till this present year 658. (three years after the death of his father Pendan, whose death happened in 655.) & as the same Peada was himself murdered the very next year after he began his foundation at Medeshamstede; our monastery of S. Leonard by Stanford is apparently as old as S. Peters at Medeshamstede; & (as all matters, upon the said Peada's murder, were at a stand there till the year 664. when K. Vulfere resumed his brother Peada's undertaking) was certainly finished before it. And therefore, as I have pronounced above (at the beginning of the life of Vilfrid the founder) may be justly said to be the first monastery we read of erected here, or indeed in all these parts.

XVIII. This monastery of S. Leonard by Stanford being a cell belonging to the cathedral priory of Durham, it may not be impertinent to observe here, that cells were generally made use of by those greater houses, either for places of nursery for young monks, whither they were sent to study, and perform their novitiate under the inspection of some grave and learned seniors; or for punishment of offenders, who were banished thither from the pomps & pleasures of their principal houses; or lastly, for recesses of great & faultless men, who sometimes being elected to abbies or bishoprics, & afterwards, by the intrigues of the king, pope, or their own monasteries, put by; chose rather to end their days in such distant places as these, than live any longer in the house with such persons as themselves had been elected to govern: Such a retirement making their disappointments more easie & supportable. Thus, as I shall elsewhere shew at large, 'Henry of Stanford, prior of Finchale, & bishop of Durham elect, but after-

a Videis sub annis 655, 656.

d Ut supra.

b P. 253. a.

e Anno XI. E. III. infra:

c P. 4.

wards set aside by the intrigues of K. Edward the 2. & the pope, with-
drew to our S. Leonards, and died here.

XIX. Milton, gives a beautiful description of a monastic life & such
places as these are, in the following verses.

‘ But let my due feet never fail
‘ To walk the studious cloysters Pale,
‘ And love the high embowed roof
‘ With antique pillars, massie proof,
‘ And storied windows, richly dight,
‘ Casting a dim, religious, light.
‘ There let the pealing organ blow
‘ To the full-voic’d choir below,
‘ In service high, & anthems clear,
‘ As may, with sweetness thro’ mine ear,
‘ Dissolve me into extasies,
‘ And bring all heav’n at once before my eyes.
‘ And may, at last, my weary age
‘ Find out the peaceful hermitage,
‘ The hairy gown, & mossie cell,
‘ Where I may sit & rightly spell
‘ Of ev’ry star that heav’n doth shew,
‘ And ev’ry herb that sips the dew;
‘ Till old experience do attain
‘ To something, like prophetic strain!

As to our S. Leonards I shall at present only add, there is now a good
part of the nave of the priory church yet standing, a beautiful, anti-
ent piece. But, as the Saxons had scarce any thing but wooden build-
ings, I cannot think that which now remains can have been any part
of the very church built here by Vilfrid, but rather part of a new church
erected where that stood, at the joynt expence of William Kairliph bi-
shop of Durham & K. William the conqueror: of which church, & the
curious remains of it more below.

XX. Having above, beyond all possible contradiction, proved Vil-
frid to be the founder of S. Leonards by Stanford, I shall without any
farther stop, pursue the history of his life, as well as I have been able
to gather the particulars of it from Bede & other authors of good cre-
dit; observing, by the way, all such collateral hints & notices as will
in any sort help farther to illustrate the antiquities of Stanford. The
next passage I meet with relating to Vilfrid is indeed a little upon
the legend, on which account I should here not have taken any notice
of it; but, as it helps to explain other matters which will hereafter oc-
cur, must beg leave to mention it. The fact I mean is Vilfrids at-
testation of the princess Edilthryda’s chastity, who, having been twice
married, particularly the last time to K. Ecgfrid, & living with him

twelve years; remained a pure virgin to the last, & then went into a monastery. This K. Ecgfrid was the eldest son of K. Ofui, & I now call him King because Bede himself does so (as he often does his brother Alchfrid) for all their father K. Ofui was yet alive. The matter I was speaking of stands thus. 'In 660 K. Ecgfrid, says Bede, ^a espoused a wife named Edilthryda, daughter of Anna K. of the East Angles, which lady was the widow of one Tondberct, prince of the South Gyrvi [or, fen folks] but her first husband dying soon after they were married, she was now given to the forenamed K. Ecgfrid, with whom after she had consorted twelve years, she nevertheless remained an unspotted maid to the last, as, (when some doubted it) on my enquiry bishop Vilfrid told me, affirming himself to be most certainly informed of her integrity; that K. Ecgfrid promised to give him divers lands & a great sum of money, if he could prevail with her to admit of the kings embraces, because he knew she esteemed no body more than the bishop.' But Vilfrid, instead of soliciting her to gratify her spouse, as you will hereafter find, privately (thinking it no doubt more piety to do so) put her upon asking leave to withdraw & go into a monastery; which, the king at length consented to; but could never after endure Vilfrid, who, as he thought & well might, was the occasion of her acting so. However note here, Ecgfrid & Edilthryda were now only married; her retiring into a nunnery & Ecgfrids resentment thereupon you will meet with at large hereafter.

XXI. The next affair wherein I find Vilfrid engaged is disputing with the Scots about the Quartadeciman controversy, or time of keeping Easter sunday. Bishop Lloyd gives us the occasion from whence this difference arose. 'Anciently, says that prelate, ^b they found Easter by a Cycle of eighty four years, which was called the Roman account so lately as in pope Leo's time. The Scots & South Piets used the same Cycle from the time of their conversion, & so did the Britains without any manner of alteration. But about eighty years after the rending of the Roman empire, the Romans having left off the use of that Cycle, took up another of nineteen years: [being that which we now follow] which, tho' it was better in many respects, yet was new in these parts, & made a great difference from the former. And when the Romans had used this new Cycle another eighty years, coming then to have to do with these northern nations, they would needs have imposed the use of it upon them [as, if there be any truth in it, I have noted Austin & his monks would have done upon the British & Saxon students in our university of Stanford] as a condition of their communion. They did indeed face them down with two things, tho' both probably false. One was, that the Romans had received their Cycle by tradition from S. Peter;

^a p. 162.

^b Historical account of church governm. p. 67.

the other, that it was made use of every where, except in these islands. To the first of these assertions the Scots (for want of knowing better) opposed only the authority of S. John for their Cycle; as to the other, they could not tell what to say. Whereas, in truth (tho' they did not know it) the [new] Roman account came, but an age or two before, from Alexandria, & was not yet received in all the western church, not in some part of France in particular; but that in use among the Scots was the same Cycle that they & the Britons had ever used since their conversion, & it was the same that was antiently used in the Roman church. We that live so many ages from these times, (says an author ^a whom I shall by & by give some account of) may think it strange that great assemblies should be held, hot disputes maintained, & at last a great division made, because these matters could not be adjusted to every ones liking; for after the heat is over, we may think there was no sufficient cause to make so great a stir. It is necessary therefore to premise here [that it was not when we should keep Easter, but a] ^b subjection to the pope, that was at the bottom of the controversy. And since at this time it gave the great turn, by which the Romanists prevailed over the Britons, it may be worth the while to give the relation of it out of Bede, tho' something longer than to deserve our consideration, if the weight of the cause, rather than of the reasons there alledged, did not require it.

XXII. In 662. when Colman, who was sent out of Scotland, succeeded to the bishopric of Lindisfarne, saith he, the controversy about the observation of Easter, as also other points of ecclesiastical discipline, ran high: So that many of the more timorous, not without reason, began to be heartily concerned, least haply having received the word of Christianity, they should, or might have, run in vain. This came at last to the ears of the princes, King Oswiu & his son Alchfrid; for Oswiu had been instructed & baptized by the Scots; he was also singularly well skilled in their language, & thought whatever they taught to be the best. Alchfrid had for his tutor in the christian literature, our Wilfrid, a very great scholar; whose learning he justly esteemed preferable to all the traditions of the Scots: insomuch that [besides lands to endow S. Leonards at Stanford] he had given him a monastery of forty families at Rippon [Inhrypum] in Yorkshire, which he had a little before bestowed upon those who followed the Scots for the same purpose. But, when they chose rather to give it up, than change their customs; he gave it to him, who, both for his learning & way of life, was very worthy of such a place.

XXIII. In 664. saith the same Bede, Agilbert, bishop of the West

Anno
664.

^a Historical collections of the Saxons, &c. p. 269.

^b Id. p. 268.

^c Id. p. 269.

^d Hist. Eccles. p. 131. &c.

' Saxons, a friend of KING Alchfrid & the abbat Vilfrid, came to the
 ' province of the Northumbers, & staid with them some time. He,
 ' at the request of Alchfrid, ordained Vilfrid [now thirty years old]
 ' a priest in his own monastery at Rippon. The dispute about Easter,
 ' the tonsure, & other ecclesiastic rites being then debated, it was re-
 ' solved a synod should be called at [Strenacshalch] Whitby, for de-
 ' termining this question. Accordingly, both the KINGS, father & son,
 ' came thither; as also both the bishops, to wit, Colman & his cler-
 ' gy which were from Scotland; & Agilberct with the presbyters Aga-
 ' tho & Vilfrid: James also & Romanus, who sided with the last. The
 ' Abbess Hilda^a with her people was of the Scotch party, as was also
 ' the venerable bishop Cedd, who had been ordained by them long
 ' before, & was, in this council, a most careful interpreter for both
 ' parties. First of all K. Osuiu premised, that it was the duty of those
 ' who serve one God, to have one rule of life, nor should they dis-
 ' agree in the administration of the heavenly sacraments, who all
 ' expected one & the same kingdom in heaven. They should en-
 ' quire rather which was the truest tradition, & that this was to
 ' be followed by all. In the first place therefore he command-
 ' ed his bishop Colman to declare what was the custom he maintain-
 ' ed, & whence it had its original. Then Coleman said, this Easter
 ' which I am wont to keep I had from my ancestors, who sent me
 ' bishop hither; which all our fathers, men beloved of God, are known
 ' to have observed after the same manner. That this may not be despised
 ' or condemned by any, 'tis the very same Easter which we read S. John
 ' the evangelist, the disciple more especially beloved by our lord, with
 ' all the churches which he governed, did observe. Who, having
 ' spoke these & such like things, the king commanded Agilberct to de-
 ' clare before them the manner of his observation; whence it had
 ' its beginning, & upon what authority he relied. Agilberct answered,
 ' pray let my disciple Vilfrid the presbyter speak in my stead, because
 ' we two, and all the rest who sit here with us, are observers of the
 ' same ecclesiastical tradition, & because he can better and more ma-
 ' nifestly explain our sentiments in the English tongue, than I can do
 ' by an interpreter. Then Vilfrid, the King commanding him to speak,
 ' thus began. The Easter, said he, which we keep we have seen at
 ' Rome (where the blessed apostles SS. Peter & Paul lived, taught, suf-
 ' fered, and were buried) to be kept by all. This we have beheld uni-
 ' versally observed in Italy & in Gaul, where we have travelled either
 ' for learning or devotion. This we find to be kept in one & the
 ' same, not a different order of time, thro' Afric, Asia, Egypt, Greece,

^a This Hilda was great grandchild to
 K. Edwin. Bede saith she so held her sub-
 jects to the reading of Scripture & doing
 works of righteousness, that many among
 them were fit to be churchmen, and to
 serve at the altar: so that we afterwards
 saw five bishops out of her monastery — &

Tatfrith a sixth, saith my author, was elect-
 ed bishop, but died before he could be or-
 dained. Being so well stored with learned
 men as she was, & having such a power
 over them as she had, it is no wonder that
 we here read of her being present at the
 synod. Bp. Lloyd. p. 170, 171.

' & all the world wherever the church of Christ is spread; throughout
' divers nations & languages, except these only, & the accomplices of their
' obstinacy, the Picts & Britons; with whom, & not with all these nei-
' ther, they contend against the whole world in a very foolish attempt.
' When he had said this, Colman answered, 'tis very strange that you
' should call our attempt foolish, wherein we follow the example of so
' great an apostle, who seemed worthy to lean upon the breast of our
' lord: when all the world knows with what wisdom he lived. Vilfrid
' replied, far be it from us that we should accuse S. John of folly, for
' observing the law of Moses according to the letter, the church then
' judaizing in many things, nor could the apostles of a sudden cast off
' all the observance of that law which had been instituted by God.
' In like manner it hath been thought necessary, that all they who are
' converted to the faith, should lay aside images, which were invented
' by devils; that they might give no scandal to those Jews which were
' left among the nations. Thus Paul circumcised Timothy, offered
' sacrifices in the temples, & with Aquila & Priscilla shaved his head
' at Corinth. There was nothing in all this but to avoid offending the
' Jews. Upon this account James said to Paul, thou seest, brother, how
' many thousands there are of the Jews that believe? And they are all
' zealous of the law, Acts xxi. 21. But at this time of the day, now the
' gospel shines with such brightness thro' the world, it is not necessary,
' nay it is not lawful, for those that believe, to be circumcised, & make
' their offerings of carnal sacrifices unto God. Therefore it was that John
' kept his Easter according to the custom of the law, upon the four-
' teenth day of the month at even, not regarding whether it was the
' sabbath, or any other day. But Peter, when he preached at Rome,
' being mindful that our lord rose from the dead on the first day of the
' week, & so gave the world hope of the resurrection, understood that
' Easter was to be observed after such a manner, as according to the
' custom & precept of the law, he might always expect the rising
' of the moon upon the fourteenth day of the first month, 'till
' the evening, as well as John. And, when it was risen, if the
' lords day (which was then called the prime of the sabbath) fell next
' morning, he began to keep the Easter of our lord upon the very
' same evening, as at this day we are all wont to do. But if the lords
' day did not follow the next morning after the fourteenth day of the
' moon, but was to happen on the sixteenth, seventeenth, or any other
' day of the moon till the twenty first; then he waited for it, & in
' the even of the Saturday before it, began to observe the holy solem-
' nities of Easter. Thus it fell out that the Easter lords day could be
' kept only from the fifteenth day of the moon to the twenty first.
' Neither does this evangelic and apostolic tradition destroy, but rather
' fulfil the law, in which it is commanded that Easter shall be observ-
' ed from the fourteenth day of the first month at even, to the twenty
' first day of the same month at even. To imitate which manner of

' observation all the successors of S. John in Asia after his death, &
 ' the church all over the world, is now enclined. And that this is
 ' the true Easter, and that none but this ought to be observed by the
 ' faithful, as we learn from ecclesiastic history, was not newly decreed,
 ' but confirm'd, by the council of Nice. Whence it appears, Col-
 ' man, that ye do not, as ye imagine, follow the example of John,
 ' nor yet of Peter, whose tradition ye knowingly gainsay; neither do
 ' ye agree either with law or gospel in the observation of your Easter.
 ' For John observing the paschal time according to the decrees of the
 ' mosaic law, took no notice of the prime of the sabbath [or first day of
 ' the week] which you do not follow, who do not celebrate Easter
 ' but on the prime of the sabbath. Peter kept the Easter lords day from
 ' the fifteenth to the twenty first day of the moon, which you do not,
 ' who will have it from the fourteenth to the twentieth; so that your
 ' Easter often begins upon the thirteenth day at even, which neither
 ' the law makes any mention of; nor yet did the lord the author &
 ' giver of the gospel, in it, but on the fourteenth day at even, both
 ' eat the old pass-over & deliver the sacraments of the new testament
 ' to be observed by the church in remembrance of his passion. Nay
 ' & farther you utterly discard the twenty first day of the moon, which
 ' the law chiefly recommends to be observed, from your celebration
 ' of Easter. And thus, as I have said, in keeping this most high fes-
 ' tival, ye neither agree with John, nor Peter, nor with the law, nor
 ' yet with the gospel. To these things Colman replied, 'tis not cre-
 ' dible that holy man Anatolius, so highly recommended in ecclesia-
 ' stical history, did judge contrary to the law & the gospel, who wrote
 ' that Easter was to be kept from the fourteenth to the twentieth; or
 ' that our most reverend father Columba & his successors, men belov-
 ' ed of God, who kept Easter as we do, either did not understand, or
 ' act contrary to the divine pages; since there were many of them to
 ' whose sanctity heavenly signs & the miracles they did bore witness:
 ' whom I, not doubting to be holy men, their life, manners, & dis-
 ' cipline, always desist not to follow. 'Tis evident, says Vilfrid, that
 ' Anatolius was a man most holy, most learned, most deserving of the
 ' highest esteem. But what have you to do with him, when you do
 ' not keep his decrees neither? For he in observing his Easter, fol-
 ' lowing altogether the rule of truth, laid down a cycle of nineteen
 ' years, of which you are either ignorant, or (being known & observ-
 ' ed by all the church of Christ) make nothing of. He so computed
 ' the fourteenth day of the moon, as to the lords day of Easter, that
 ' it might be confessed, after the manner of the Egyptians, * at even
 ' to be the fifteenth day. He also so observed the twentieth for

a The Egyptians computed the natural day
 to consist (not as we do, of a day & a night,
 but) as truth itself teaches, of a night & a

day. So Moses, who was skilful in all the
 learning of the Egyptians — the evening
 & the morning were the first day.

' the lords day of Easter, that the same day declining, you might take
 ' it for the twenty first. The rule of which distinction this is enough
 ' to prove you ignorant of, that oftentimes you most manifestly keep
 ' Easter before the full moon, that is, upon the thirteenth day^a. As
 ' to your father Columba & his followers, whose holiness you declare
 ' you will imitate, and whose rules & precepts confirm'd by heavenly
 ' signs you will follow, I might return this answer. Many will say
 ' to the lord in the day of judgment, have we not prophesied cast out
 ' devils, & done many mighty works in thy name? The lord shall
 ' answer, I never knew you. But far be it from me that I should
 ' speak this of your fathers; 'tis much more just to believe well, than
 ' ill, of those that are unknown to us. So that I do not deny them
 ' to have been the servants & beloved of God, who loved him with a
 ' rustical simplicity, but pious intention. Nor do I think that such an
 ' observation of Easter was very prejudicial to them, so long as none
 ' came amongst them to acquaint them with the decrees of a more
 ' perfect institution which they might have followed. And I do be-
 ' lieve that if any catholic calculator had come among them, they would
 ' have followed his admonitions, as they did approve of those things
 ' which they had learned and knew to be the commandments of God.
 ' But as for you & your companions, now you have heard, if you re-
 ' fuse to follow the decrees of the apostolic see, nay and which are
 ' the decrees also of the universal church, & are confirmed by the holy
 ' Scriptures, without all doubt you sin. For tho' your fathers were
 ' holy men, shall their paucity, from a corner of the most remote
 ' island, be preferred before the church of Christ, which is spread over
 ' the whole world? And tho' your Columba was a holy man, & pow-
 ' erful in his gifts (& indeed our Columba, if he was Christs) yet can
 ' he be prefer'd before the most blessed prince of the apostles, to whom
 ' the lord said, thou art Peter, & upon this rock I will build my church,
 ' & the gates of hell shall not prevail against it: & I will give
 ' unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven? Vilfrid urging these
 ' things, the king said, was this, Colman, truly spoken by our lord to
 ' Peter? Who answered, yes, Sir. The king replied, can you set
 ' forth any thing of so great power committed to your Columba?
 ' Nothing, says Colman. The king asked them again, are you both
 ' agreed as to this without any controversy, that these things were
 ' principally spoken to Peter, and that to him the keys of the kingdom of
 ' heaven were given by our lord? They both answered, yes. Where-
 ' upon he thus concluded, then I say to you, because he is the door-
 ' keeper I will not contradict him. But, so far as I know & am able,
 ' I desire to be obedient to all his appointments; least when I come
 ' to the gates of the kingdom of heaven, there should be none to un-

^a This last argument of Vilfrids, as is well observed by the learned editor of Bede, Ap-

lock them for me, if he be against me, who is prov'd to have the keys. The king declaring this, [almost] all the assembly assented to it, both those of higher & meaner quality: so that casting off the less perfect institution, they made hast to embrace those things which they knew to be better. For the disputation being ended, & the assembly dissolved, Agilbert returned home; & Colman seeing his doctrine set at nought & his party despised, taking those that were willing to follow him, to wit, those who would not receive the Roman Easter & canonical tonsure (for concerning the last there was no small dispute) return'd into Scotland to consult, with his friends there, what was to be done. Cedd, leaving the ways of the Scotch, went home to his own see, approving the Roman Easter. This dispute was held in the year of Christ 664. which was the 22^d of K. Offa's reign.' So far Bede.

XXIV. Before I proceed I beg leave to observe here, that this account of the council of Whitby, & some other passages of Bede may be found translated into English, in a book entitled, 'Historical Collections, relating the originals, conversions, & revolutions of the inhabitants of Great Britain to the Norman conquest: 8^{vo} London printed for John Wyat, 1706.' Where the compiler says in his title, 'the English authors are cited in their own words, & the rest carefully translated.' An assertion which it would have been well if he had made good. But let any one compare his translation of these debates about Easter, as it stands there in his own book, beginning p. 269. & as I have here corrected it, with our author Bede, and he will find that writer is not at all to be depended upon, when he comes to translate. For some other things however inserted in the course of this work, I thank, & acknowledge my self obliged to, him; nor can I yet pass on, without adding his remark upon K. Offa's determination at the council of Whitby, with the quotation which follows it from Bishop Patrick.

XXV. 'Many a disputation, says he^a, is turn'd off the hinges by that which is very little to the purpose; for when the judgment is tired, then any thing that strikes the fancy prevails. Thus K. Offa was carried away with a notion that S. Peter was literally a porter, & that he lay at his mercy whether he should ever be able to enter into heaven. Because this gave so great a turn to the English nation that it was thereby entirely brought to a subjection to Rome, & many are not still able to see thro' the mist, I will therefore give an account of S. Peter's keys from bishop Patrick^b. The power which these words, I will give thee the keys of heaven, import, was not bestowed upon S. Peter alone, as they of the Roman church imagine; but what Christ here spake to him, as the prime apostle, he intended to all the rest. This is manifest by comparing three places in the gospel together, which speak of this power. For what is

^a P. 278.

^b Dignity of the christian priesthood, p. 4.

‘ here said of it by way of prediction or promise, that he would confer it; is, a little after, spoken of by way of description & explanation of the nature of this power & the manner of using it, as you may see Matt. xviii. 15. to 21. where verse the 18. he speaks in the plural number, whatsoever ye shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; & whatsoever ye shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven. Which is the very same power & in the very same words promised here to S. Peter, I will give thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, & whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; & whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven. And then in a third place, when this power is actually conferr’d upon them, they are all invested with it, after our Saviours resurrection but before his ascension, John xx. 22, 23. when he does not say, *λαβετε*, receive thou, as if he had spoke to one alone, but *λαβετε*, receive ye the holy ghost. Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted to them; & whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained: which it is evident was spoken to every one of them.

XXVI. After the murder of Peada K. of the South Mercians, as before related; his brother & successor K. Vulfere (tho’ at first an idolater, yet at length a zealous christian) finished the church & monastery of Medeshamstede, the foundations whereof, as I have already touched, were laid in 658. by the good, but unfortunate, Peada. In his charter (tho’ by the way, I am satisfied it is spurious) K. Vulfere describes the jurisdiction of that church while it was yet an abby, & ‘ makes, as Mr. Forster observes’, Stanford one of the boundaries of the lands ‘ which he gave to it.’ I shall here give so much of that piece as is necessary to understand what I shall afterwards say upon it: The Latin you have elsewhere^b, the English whereof is this. ‘ Vulfere by the favor of God K. of the Mercians, to all who reverence Christ, & his holy church, greeting. Infomuch as I desire by my authority, not only to confirm to the church of Medeshamstede, all that my predecessor & brother Peada, or Osuiu my brother in the christian faith & fellow-king, before granted; but also to add somewhat of my own: I therefore grant to the blessed Peter these marshes, fens, lakes, and fisheries, with all the lands therein lying, from Medeshamstede it self to Northbure; & thence as far as the place which they call Folies; & thence the whole fen in a straight line as far as Esendic; & from Esendic to the place which they call Fethermuthe; & from thence in a straight line to the place ten miles farther, which they, who live thereabouts, call Cuggedic; & from thence to Raggewilh; & from Raggewilh five miles to the main river which leads to Elm & to Wyseberch; & thence, as you go, three miles against the course of the main river to Throkenholt; & from Throkenholt in a straight line over the

a Letter to Dr. Tanner, MS. penes me, p. 6.

b Monast. Ang. I. p. 64. b. Gunton, p. 119. Lel. Collect. I. p. 5. Saxon. Chron. p. 38.

great fen to Dereforde twenty miles endways; & thence to Grates-crofs, by a fair stream called Bardane, fix miles to Paccelade; And fo dividing all thofe marfhes & great fens with the inhabitants of Huntingdonfhire; together with the marfhes & lakes of Scalfremere & Witlefmere, & fundry other meres belonging to the fame, with the lands alfo & tenements which lie on the fouth-side of Scalfremere; & with all the inclofed fen every where as far as to Medefhamftede; & fo from Medefhamftede to Walmisford; & from Walmisford as far as to Clive; & thence to Eftune; and from Eftune to Stanford; & from Stanford, following the courfe of the river, to the bovefaid North-burc. Within thefe bounds therefore let all things be under the jurisdiction of this apoftolic monaftery. All which, tho' fmall indeed, I fo grant, as I my felf have royally held them, free from all fervice, & let this moft free church enjoy them free as a queen & not as a fervant, &c. I Vulfere the king have confirmed it. I Ofwi, king of the Northumbers, have praifed it. I Kynceburg, the kings [Vulferes] fifters embrace it. I Kyncefuith, the Kings [Vulferes] fifters alfo, have favoured it. I Vilfrid, the prieft, fervant of the churches, & carrier of the gofpel among the nations have affected it, &c. This privilege was confirmed, *anno 664.* Here I beg leave to note if Vulferes charter be genuine, & was granted as above, then Ofui's concurrence with Vulfere fhews that prince yet retained fome power in Mercia. Be that as it will, in this charter are well defcribed the liberties of that famous monaftery now called the foke or fee of Burg, containing divers towns & lordfhips, among which fo much of Stanford as lies on the South fide of the Welland was always reckoned a part; & all together yet enjoy fome of the many privileges formerly granted to that church & monaftery. But what proves this charter beyond all contradiction fpurious, is, that our Vilfrid is here called carrier of the gofpel among the nations, (a circumftance alluding to his converting the Frieftlanders) for as that matter happened not 'till *anno 678.* the bare anticipating of it in 664. detects the forgery of the whole piece; which had it been genuine would have been a farther demonstration of the great refpect which both K. Ofui & K. Vulfere had for Vilfrid, in calling him to be a witnefs of this their joynt tranfaction; & again, from Vilfrids particular fubfcription thereto, that tho' it was reckoned very honourable to be an abbat, yet that in thefe times it was accounted ftill more honourable to be a prieft.

XXVII. Vilfrid, as I before related, was made prieft in his own monaftery by Agilberct bifhop of the Weft Saxons. 'To that office he was ordained at the command of K. Alchfrid, that prince it feems defiring, as Bede fays^a, that a perfon of Vilfrids great learning & piety might be his own particular prieft & doctour.' But as honourable as it was to be a prieft & a kings conftant companion, K. Alch-

^a P. 206.

frid was not satisfied 'till he had the same year procured Vilfrid to be consecrated a bishop. For ' soon after he had detected & put down ' the Scots, says the same Bede, ^a with advice & consent of his ' father Osuiu, K. Alchfrid sent Vilfrid into France ^b to the king there, ' to get him consecrated bishop for him & his people. For after Colmans ' departure, saith Heddus as quoted by bishop Lloyd, ' the kings [Of- ' uiu and Alchfrid] would have Vilfrid be their bishop in his stead. So ' Vilfrid being elected into the place, desir'd the king to give him leave ' to go into France for his ordination. His words were these; it is ' to be considered how I may come by the episcopal degree without ' the offence of any catholic man. For there are here in Britain many ' bishops, of whom I would not accuse any one; tho' in truth I know ' that they are either *Quartadecimani* (as the Britons and Scots) or they ' are such as have been ordained by them; & that the apostolic see ' hath neither received them into communion, nor them that consent ' to schismatic's. And therefore I desire you to send me into France, ' where there live many catholic bishops, that I may be made bishop ' without any offence to the apostolic see.' Upon his arrival in France, ' the French King sent him to Agilberct (the same who ordained Vil- ' frid priest, & having left Britain, was now made bishop of Paris) ' by him he was consecrated with great honor, ^d eleven bishops assi- ' sting ^e in a royal town called Compeigne. But saith another, ^f ' whilst ' Vilfrid delayed his return, some envying that victory which he ob- ' tained over Colman, persuaded K. Osuiu to get another consecrat- ' ed in his place; By whose council the king being infatuated called ' Cedd, abbat of Lestingham, & sent him to Kent for ordination. ' Hereby, adds another, ^g it is evident that after the victorious dispute, ' there remained so great a party dissatisfied, that they prevailed even ' upon the converted Osuiu to forsake his Vilfrid. But this ordina- ' tion of Cedd, saith Mr. Smith, ^h was against the Canons for a two- ' fold reason. First, because, tho' Cedd was a good man, yet he was ' thrust into a see that was already full. And secondly, because he ' was ordained by Quartadeciman schismatic's. For as Bede tells us, ⁱ ' when Cedd arrived in Kent, he found archbishop Deusdedit dead, ' & as yet no other appointed in his place. So he went thence into ' West Saxony, where Vine was bishop, & by him was he consecrat- ' ed, who to assist him in the ordination took two British bishops, who ' kept the lords day of Easter, as we have often said, contrary to ca- ' nonical custom, from the fourteenth to the twentieth day of the ' moon. For, except Vine himself, there was not one bishop in Bri- ' tain canonically ordained. However Vilfrid returning the same year,

^a Ib. 206.

^b Id. p. 137.

^c Hist. British churches, p. 128.

^d Bede. p. 206.

^e Id. p. 137.

^f Rich. Hagust. de epif. Hag. cap. 6. as

quoted by the author of the Histor. Collec-
tions. p. 281.

^g Hist. Collect. p. 281.

^h Serieri Vilf. p. 751.

ⁱ p. 138.

‘ by his doctrine promoted divers catholic observations in the churches
 ‘ of the English. Whereby it came to pass that the Roman institution
 ‘ every day increasing, all the Scots who remained among the English,
 ‘ either joined him, or withdrew into their own country.

XXVIII. Vilfrid nevertheless being for the present kept out of his
 see by Cedd, ‘ lived, as Mr. Smith observes, ^a retired in his own
 ‘ monastery at Rippon, save that he was frequently invited by K.
 ‘ Vulfere to exercise his episcopal function in Mercia. Likewise
 ‘ Egbert K. of Kent sent for him thither, where he ordained many
 ‘ priests & not a few deacons. ^b For returning out of France before
 ‘ Theodore the new Archbishop came over [who was a Grecian, &
 put in by the Pope] ‘ he thus, for a time supplied the want of him.’
 Anno Thus matters rested, till ‘ in 669. Theodore himself came over,
 669. ‘ who ordered Cedd to be deposed from the see of York which he
 ‘ had usurped, & replaced Vilfrid there, who had a better title to it.
 ‘ ^d Cedd then leading a quiet life in a monastery, Vilfrid held the bi-
 ‘ shopric of York, as also not only of all the Northumbers, but of
 ‘ the Picts as far as ever K. Osuiu had extended his empire. And be-
 ‘ cause, as my author Bede continues, it was the manner of this most
 ‘ reverend prelate, rather to walk on foot to preach the gospel, than
 ‘ ride about his diocese; archbishop Theodore ordered him to ride
 ‘ where he had a longer journey than ordinary to go, & out of meer
 ‘ respect & veneration for his pious labors, with his own hand would
 ‘ needs lift him on horseback; thus, as he found him an holy man,
 ‘ compelling him to ride where it was necessary.’ Now about this last
 passage the author of the Historical collections abovementioned, blun-
 ders egregiously, & backs his blunder with a very scurrilous reflec-
 tion. These are his words. ^e ‘ Venerable Bede thinks he may honest-
 ‘ ly conceal the faults of so great a man, & therefore only tells us
 ‘ that after his advancement, K. Osuiu was so charmed with his con-
 ‘ versation that he would lift him up on horseback with his own hand,
 ‘ when Theodore had advised him to ride about for the visitation of
 ‘ his diocese, which was so large.’ Now Vilfrids fault which our au-
 thor would here make venerable Bede conceal, must be his pride in
 suffering K. Osuiu to lend an hand to help him up on horseback;
 whereas it appears from Bede himself, in the passage last translated,
 whose own very words you may also read below; ^f that it was only
 the archbishop & not the king who shewed him this great respect in
 helping him on horseback the first time; & that riding, as a matter both
 of conveniency & decency, was what the archbishop, as his metropo-
 litan, expressly enjoined Vilfrid, & that Vilfrid, far from priding him-

^a Serici, ut supra.

^b Bede. p. 143.

^c Serici, loco quo prius.

^d Bede. p. 143, 144.

^e p. 281, 282.

^f Et quia moris erat eidem reverentissi-

mo antistiti opus evangelii magis ambulan-
 do per loca, quam equitando perficere; ius-
 sit eum Theodorus, ubicumq; longius iter
 instaret, equitare, multumq; renitentem, stu-
 dio & amore pii laboris, ipse eum manu sua
 levavit in equum. in loco supra citato.

self on that occasion, very much opposed it. If therefore people will throw dirt at this rate, they must have a care some of it does not in the end stick upon their own backs.

XXIX. But to return. Vilfrid being restored, as above, to his episcopal chair, ' the same year, as Mr. Smith says, ^a rebuilt the church ' of York erected by Paulinus. The next year K. Osuiu, as Bede Anno 670. ' observes, ^b fell sick of a distemper whereof he at last died in the ' fifty eight year of his age; who, at that time, was grown so fond ' of the Roman institution, that he intended if he could have got cured of his infirmity, to have gone to Rome, & ended his days there, ' & withal to have intreated bishop Vilfrid to be his guide in his travels thither, promising to give him a great sum of money for so doing. But deceasing the 15th of February [there was an end of that design, &] he left his son Ecgrid heir of his kingdom.' After the death of Osuiu, ' K. Vulfere, as Mr. Speed writes, ^c translated the ' monarchy [or first throne of the heptarchy] from the kings & country of the Northumbers, unto himself & his successors the Mercians, ' who wore the imperial diadem without reversement, until such time ' as great Egbert set it upon the West Saxons head.' Concerning Vulfere I beg leave to add, that if, whilst he was a pagan, he at first withheld from the monks of Lindisfarne, the use of their cell & lands, at Stanford in Lincolnshire (a suggestion which any one may advance, yet no body can prove) no doubt, but on his conversion to the christian faith, he made them amends, by restoring them whole at least, if not with addition. After which it was easie, both in his & many of his successors days, for them or their successors at length removed to Durham, to procure new charters to make good their title. And soon after the Norman conquest we see therefore, in prior Westingtons MS. quoted by Mr. Smith, ^d K. William granted them a confirmation so strong, that he was ever after reckoned one of the founders of their cell of S. Leonard: But of that confirmation more hereafter. ^e

XXX. ' This year likewise Vilfrid rebuilt the church of Rippon ' from the ground for monks, & designing to consecrate the place ' with great state, prevailed with the kings Ecgrid & his brother Ed- ' fuin, to honor the solemnity with their presence. This year also, ' or the next, the Picts making incursions into the kingdom of the ' Northumbers [if you will believe my author] were driven back by ' the prayers of Vilfrid. In 671. as Bede tells ^f us, K. Ecgrids queen Anno 671. ' Edilthyda abovementioned, having a long time earnestly desired him ' to grant her leave to withdraw into a monastery, when she had in ' some sort brought him, tho' very unwillingly, to comply with her ' request, entered the monastery of the abbess Ebba, K. Ecgrids own

^a Seriei Vilf. p. 751.

^b p. 147.

^c p. 307. a.

^d Ad inum p. 206.

^e Anno 1082. infra.

^f Seriei Vilf. quo supra.

^g p. 162.

‘ aunt, situate in a place called Cell-dingham [from the multitude of
 ‘ cells there, now Coldingham in Scotland] receiving the veil of a
 ‘ nuns habit from bishop Vilfrid. Soon after, as the Ely historian ac-
 ‘ quaints us, ^a K. Ecgfrid had a mind to have her again, & being so
 ‘ persuaded by them who were about him, attempted to take her out
 ‘ of the monastery. Upon the news of whose coming, the abbess told
 ‘ her there was no escaping but by flight. At this Edilthryda, depart-
 ‘ ed & fled out of the precincts of the monastery, & with two other
 ‘ nuns climbed up an high hill in that neighbourhood, where God
 ‘ poured down such prodigious showers of rain, & so surrounded the
 ‘ mountain with water, that, as it is received by the inhabitants of
 ‘ that place, he hid them there seven days together, all which time they
 ‘ remained without either meat or drink, occupied in prayer; till at
 ‘ length the king, stroke with amazement, departed to York. Hither-
 to the fortunes of our great prelate Vilfrid ran smooth & happily, but
 his white days began now to be mixt with clouds, & as a sad earnest
 of more to follow, the first storm which befel him was the loss of
 K. Ecgfrids favor. For that prince, when he found himself utterly
 disappointed of ever having his wife again, ‘ never after, as my last
 ‘ author informs us, ^b loved Vilfrid with the same affection as before,
 ‘ but, tho’ he dissembled the matter inwardly hated him for a long
 ‘ time, & waiting an opportunity for this reason at last expelled him
 ‘ from his see.’ As for Edilthryda, she, in 673. got farther from
 her husband, & ‘ built a monastery, as the same historian relates, ‘ at
 ‘ Ely, where she assembled a great number of both sexes under a
 ‘ monastic habit, & was by Vilfrid himself made the first abbess over
 ‘ them.’

XXXI. The same year was held the council of Herutford [Hertford]
 where were present Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, Bisi bishop of the
 East-Angles, Vilfrid bishop of the Northumbers by his proxies (he appear-
 ed not in person I suppose because he suspected the archbishop would
 there attempt, as he afterwards, but elsewhere, actually did; to de-
 crece something to his prejudice) Putta bishop of Rochester, Leutherius
 bishop of the East-Saxons, & Vynfrid bishop of the Mercians. When
 they were met, archbishop Theodore produced a book of canons,
 & shewed them ten articles in it, which he said were necessary for
 them, & desired might be observed with more than ordinary diligence,
 & the infringers of any one of them, *ipso facto*, suspended. All which
 was agreed to, & recorded. Those articles, as Bede tells us, ^d were,
 ‘ I. that we all alike observe the holy lords days of Easter after [not
 ‘ on] the fourteenth [day of the] moon of the first month. II. That

^a In Mon. Ang. Vol. I. p. 89. b.

^b Ib. Mr. Smith has the same passage, in his
 appendix to Bede, Number XVIII. & for it
 quotes Mabillons life of S. Etheldrit, Sæc. II.
 p. 750. but the words *Vilfridam non eo af-*

fectu, &c. which he takes for Mabillons, are
 not his, but the Ely Historians here quoted,
 as may be seen by comparing them.

^c Id. p. 87. b.

^d p. 149.

‘ no bishop invade anothers diocese, but be content with the govern-
 ‘ ment of the people committed to him. III. That whatsoever mona-
 ‘ steries are consecrated to God, it be lawful for no bishop to disturb
 ‘ them in any manner, or violently to take away from them any of
 ‘ their effects. IV. That monks themselves shift not from place to
 ‘ place, that is, from monastery to monastery, without leave of their
 ‘ proper abbat; but remain in that obedience which they promised at
 ‘ the time of their conversion. V. That no clerc leaving his proper
 ‘ bishop, run wandering about at pleasure, or coming to any other, be
 ‘ received without the testimonial letters of his own bishop. And if he
 ‘ has been once so received, & when invited will not return, both the
 ‘ receiver & he who was so received shall be liable to excommunication.
 ‘ VI. That stranger bishops & clercs be content [in places out of their
 ‘ own cure or diocese] with what is out of hospitality offer’d
 ‘ them; & that it be lawful for none of them to exercise any priestly
 ‘ office without the the consent of the bishop of the diocese where
 ‘ they abide. VII. That a synod be assembled twice every year. But
 ‘ [says Theodore] because divers occasions hinder, it pleased us one
 ‘ & all to meet once a year, on the first of August at Clofeshoch [Cliffe
 ‘ by Rochester.] VIII. That no bishop, out of ambition, set himself
 ‘ before another, but that all acknowledge the time & order of their
 ‘ consecration. IX. That more bishops be made, as the number of the
 ‘ faithful increase. But on this article [says Theodore] we were for the
 ‘ present silent. X. That none be allowed to marry, but accord-
 ‘ ing to law. That none commit incest; none leave his proper wife, save
 ‘ as the gospel teaches, by reason of fornication. That if any one hath
 ‘ put away his proper wife wedded to him by lawful marriage, if he
 ‘ would be truly a christian, let him be wedded to no other; but ei-
 ‘ ther remain single, or be reconciled to his wife.’ All which being
 ‘ agreed to, Theodore shut up the council with this short prayer, ‘ the
 ‘ divine grace keep us, all our lives long, in the unity of his church.’

XXXII. ^b ‘ Not long after, archbishop Theodore being offended at
 ‘ Vynfrid bishop of the Mercians for his disobedience in a certain af-
 ‘ fair, deposed him from his bishopric. ‘ What affair Vynfrid was
 ‘ disobedient in, Bede saith not. But if any man, continues Mr. Smith,
 ‘ consider the affairs & counsels of this time, he will find it was done
 ‘ for no other reason than that he would not let his see be divided
 ‘ into more dioceses. For tho’ in the council Theodore was for the
 ‘ present silent in the article concerning the number of bishoprics
 ‘ being encreased, yet, that he was so in his own mind resolv’d, both
 ‘ the ninth article about that matter, and the necessity of the church
 ‘ sufficiently demonstrate.’ Thus Vynfrid was dealt with; nor was Vil-
 ‘ frid (upon whose account this passage was inserted, as a preamble to
 ‘ what presently follows) used a jot better. But first note. ‘ About 675. Anno

Anno
674.

Anno
675.

^a Beda. loco supra.

^b Id. ib.

^c In nota ad unum paginæ predictæ.

‘ Vulfere, who died that year, fought & was vanquish’d by K. Ecgfrid,
 ‘ & (as my author adds^a) the prayers of our great bishop Vilfrid
 [Tho’ granting Vilfrids prayers were able to work miracles, except
 Vulfere took Vilfrids monastery at Stanford away from his monks of
 Lindisfarne, I find no reason why he should so employ them against
 Vulfere] ‘ who now lost the greatest part of the province of Lindisse.
 ‘ At the same time likewise Vilfrid dedicated a church at Hexham, in
 ‘ honor of the blessed apostle S. Andrew.

Anno XXXIII. I have before observed^b how extreamly K. Ecgfrid was set
 678. against bishop Vilfrid, & for what reason. Mr. Smith has the same
 passage & proceeds^c. ‘ From this beginning rose the kings hatred
 ‘ against Vilfrid; which Ermenburga, whom he afterwards married,
 ‘ discovering, she more inflamed with the fancies which she put into
 ‘ his head. For she, because Vilfrid had often taken notice of her le-
 ‘ vity, pride, oppressions and other faults; bore him also a secret grutch.
 ‘ Wherefore perceiving the King began to stagger in his affections to-
 ‘ wards him, she began with treacherous insinuations (under a pretence
 ‘ of admiring it) to relate his glory to the King. For setting before
 ‘ him the abundance of his riches, the multitude of his monasteries,
 ‘ the stateliness of his buildings, & the number of his princely atten-
 ‘ dance, what have you more for your self, says she, than what you
 ‘ have given him? All your kingdom is but his bishopric. Greatly
 ‘ moved by these & the like suggestions, &, as if he thereby consult-
 ‘ ed nothing but his own safety, hearkening to little else, the King
 ‘ thought hardly any thing could possibly be more for his own advan-
 ‘ tage, than to get Vilfrid deprived of all that he had, & his bishopric
 ‘ divided into more dioceses.’ Being thus resolved to depose Vilfrid,
 ‘ because, as the same Mr. Smith elsewhere tells us^d, he could by
 ‘ no means effect it without the archbishops consent, the king ordered
 ‘ letters of a very foul charge against him to Theodore, &, as Aedius
 ‘ relates, by presents brought him over to comply. Theodore came
 ‘ therefore to the kings court, & by his authority fulfilled Ecgfrids de-
 ‘ sire. For immediately, Vilfrid being absent, he consecrated three
 ‘ bishops into his place, to wit Eata for the church of Hexham or Lin-
 ‘ disfarne, Bosa for York, & Eadhed for the province of Lindisse.’ Now
 here Mr. Smith makes Hexham & Lindisfarne but one bishopric, but
 Mr. Wharton says^e, ‘ in 678. archbishop Theodore, who had often,
 ‘ but in vain, demanded of Vilfrid to appoint more bishops in the great
 ‘ kingdom of the Northumbers; with K. Ecgfrids leave, by his own
 ‘ authority now appointed & ordained three bishops (to wit, Bosa of
 ‘ York, Eata of Hexham, & Eadhed of Lindisse, which then by right
 ‘ of conquest belonged to the Northumbers) leaving Wilfrid Lindis-

^a Seriei Vilfrid. p. 751.

^b Paragr. XXX. supra.

^c Num. XVIII. appendicis ad Bedæ opera hist.

^d Seriei Vilf. p. 751.

^e Angliæ sacræ l. p. 693.

‘ farne, the old see of the Northumbrian bishops:’ And so makes two of Hexham & Lindisfarne. Malmsbury says^a, ‘ they pretended there was good cause for what they did, since the revenue was so large that three bishops might be maintain’d with that which made one so proud; & besides the circuit of the diocese was sufficient for four.’ And indeed this charge, as Mr. Smith says^b, might seem right, if they had either not utterly plundered him, who got all this by his own industry, or but acted with his consent. Nor will the ninth article of the synod of Hertford give Theodore any color for doing thus. For altho’ it was discoursed among them, that more bishops should be made as the number of the faithful increased; yet was there nothing then diffined concerning the division of their dioceses, but touching this article [says Theodore] we were for the present silent. However when Vilfrid was thus depriv’d of [three parts of] his see by Theodore, tho’ he was not himself with them, the matter could not be long concealed from him. Whereupon, in the greatest surprise, he goes to the kings palace, to enquire, for what reason they had so acted? And, asking both the king & the archbishop, why? without any fault of his, they pretended, like highwaymen, to rob him of the substance given him by princes for God? They answer’d before all the people, we charge you with no crime at all against any man, but, for all that, change not the sentence we have pass’d about you. Whereupon, not satisfied with such answer, by advice of his fellow-bishops, as Heddius informs us^c, he appealed to the apostolic see. After which, as Mr. Smith proceeds^d, turning from the kings tribunal, he said to them, who flattered their master by laughing at his misfortunes, you who now laugh at my condemnation thro’ envy, to your own confusion shall this day twelvemonth weep bitterly. And, as he foretold, so it came to pass. For on that very day twelvemonth, *anno* 679. there being a sharp battle fought betwixt Ecgrid & Edilred, was slain Elfuin K. Ecgrids brother, on account of whose death the king & court were stroke with great sorrow: & thus all the mockery that they made about Vilfrids expulsion was turned into bitterness.—It is observable Vilfrid appealed to the pope by advice of his fellow-bishops; whence it is manifest, that some bishops stood up for him, & that Theodore turned this prelate out of his see, by his own, & not any synodical, authority.’ Now these his fellow bishops, had their own sees divided, (as I take it) & so stood up for themselves as much as for Vilfrid.

XXXIV. Before Vilfrids second journey to Rome, ‘ he lived some time at Ely, as the Historian of that church relates^e, with [K. Ecgrids divorced queen] ‘ Etheldred now abbess of that place; where he then, & as oft as need required, administred the rights of his

^a Gest. Pontif. Lib. 3. de Archiep. Ebor.

^b Seriel Vilf. p. 751.

^c Cap. 23.

^d Loco supra.

^e Mon. Ang. I. p. 89. b.

‘episcopal office.’ At length, as Bede himself informs us^a, setting out for Rome to acquaint the pope with this affair, Vilfrid, when he had taken ship, was, by a west wind, driven into Friesland, & being honorably received by those barbarians & their king Aldgils, preached Christ to them, & instructing many thousands of them in the word of truth, washed them in the font of baptism from the uncleanness of their sins. And thus he began the evangelic work there, which afterwards the most reverend prelate Vilbrod, compleated with great devotion.’ After Vilfrid, as Mr. Smith tells us^b, had stayed all the whole winter among the Frieslanders, he again set forward on his journey for Rome, & went into France to K. Dagobert, who received him hospitably with much gladness, & earnestly desired him to accept of Streisburg, the biggest bishopric in his kingdom; & when he would not comply with his royal pleasure, sent him, with many presents & great gifts, accompanied by his own bishop Deodate for a guide, to the apostolic see. From France Vilfrid went forwards to the K. of Lombardy, & was by him likewise nobly received.

Anno
679.

XXXV. ‘In 679. Vilfrid arrived at Rome, saith Mr. Smith^c, by which time, Cenwald, a religious monk, bringing letters from Theodore was got thither, whereby this dissension was not unknown to pope Agatho. Wherefore, in October the same year, he called a synod of above fifty priests & bishops in the church of our Savior erected by Constantine, where Vilfrids affair was debated before his accusers, & he, by the judgment of all, pronounced worthy of his bishopric, & to have been accused without any fault. Now this synod was assembled before Vilfrid reached Rome, to take cognizance of the state of the British church then disturbed by the dissension between Theodore the archbishop, & the rest of the prelates of that province; & among other things, decreed, that every kingdom erected within the isle of Britain, should have, according to the extent of its empire, bishops of provinces so appointed, that, reckoned all together with the archbishop, they should make up the number of twelve prelaties, whom the archbishop should promote & consecrate according to Canon.—Now this definition of the Roman synod seems to have favored Theodores removing Vilfrid from his see, & consecrating three other bishops into his place. But if it be considered, that Theodore did this, Vilfrid being absent & knowing nothing of the matter, & against the consent of his fellow bishops; as also, that Vilfrid never opposed the division of his own bishopric, provided such bishops might be promoted with whom he could unanimously serve God, & such others be elected out of the clergy of the church as the bishops assembled in council should appoint; it will then be certainly confessed, that this council did not confirm by its authority, what Theodore undertook by force, without advising,

^a P. 206, 207.

^b *Seriei Vilfridianæ* p. 752.

^c *Id. ib.*

‘either

‘ either with his colleagues, or Vilfrid himself, to perform. Wherefore
 ‘ the Roman synod, saving whole its own definition touching the above
 ‘ division of sees, decreed, that Vilfrid should be restored to the bishop-
 ‘ ric which he lately held; & with advise of a council for that pur-
 ‘ pose to be assembled, should elect those suffragans to himself, with
 ‘ whom he could peaceably converse; & who, being so promoted,
 ‘ should be consecrated by the archbishop; setting aside, no doubt, all
 ‘ those who, in his absence, were, without all reason, thrust into his
 ‘ bishopric. Lastly, that all, who shall attempt to violate or infringe
 ‘ this decree, should be liable to an eternal Anathema.

XXXVI. ‘ In 680. the same pope Agatho, as Bede relates^a, assen- Anno
 ‘ bling a synod at Rome consisting of one hundred & twenty five bi- 680.
 ‘ shops against certain hereticks, who maintained that there was but
 ‘ one will & operation in our blessed Lord and Savior; commanded
 ‘ Vilfrid also to be called, & sitting among the bishops, to relate
 ‘ what his faith & that of the province, or island, whence he came,
 ‘ was, touching the question in debate: And when he & his people
 ‘ were found catholic in their belief, was pleased to order this article
 ‘ (among the rest) to be inserted in the acts of that synod, & it was
 ‘ accordingly thus recorded. Vilfrid, beloved of God, bishop of the
 ‘ city of York, appealing to the apostolic see about his own business,
 ‘ & by authority of the same concerning matters certain & uncertain
 ‘ absolved, & set in the seat of judgment, with one hundred & twen-
 ‘ ty five other bishops assembled in synod, professed, & with his sub-
 ‘ scription, confirm’d the true and catholic faith, for all the north part
 ‘ or islands of Britain & Ireland, which are inhabited by the nations
 ‘ of the English and Britons together with the Scots & Picts.

XXXVII. Whilst he now stayed at Rome, soliciting to be restored
 to his bishopric, which, as has been shewn, he very honorably ef-
 fected; Vilfrid (if it be not one forgery upon the back of another)
 procured a Bull to confirm the lands & privileges of the church of Me-
 deshamstede. For it seems ‘ K. Ethelred, as the Saxon chronicle ac-
 ‘ quaints us^b, informed the pope by letters & the mouth of Vilfrid, that
 ‘ his brothers Peada & Vulfere had erected a certain monastery called
 ‘ Medeshamstede, & discharged it from all service due either to king
 ‘ or bishop; & desired that he would confirm it with his Bull & bless-
 ‘ ing. Whereupon the pope sent over his bull to this purpose. To
 ‘ Ethelred the worthy king of the Mercians, Theodore archbishop of
 ‘ Canterbury, &c. I Agatho the Roman pope send greeting. I have
 ‘ heard the petition of K. Ethelred, archbishop Theodore, &c. & will
 ‘ that it be done in every particular as ye have desired. I forbid there-
 ‘ fore on the grace of God & S. Peter, also of all saints & all conse-
 ‘ crated heads, either king, bishop, earl, or any other person, to re-

^a p. 207.

^b p. 41, 42, 43.

‘ceive any tribute, custom, tax, farthing, or demand any service
 ‘from that abby of Medeshamstede. The bishop of the diocese I
 ‘also forbid, that he never presume to celebrate either ordination
 ‘or consecration in this abby, save when he shall be thereunto re-
 ‘quested by the abbat; & that he demand no episcopal mulct, or sy-
 ‘nodal, or take tribute of any manner of thing there. I will also,
 ‘that throughout that whole island, the abbat be esteemed a Roman
 ‘legate; & that whosoever shall be elected abbat there by the monks,
 ‘be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury. I will also & con-
 ‘firm, that if any person hath vowed a pilgrimage to Rome, & can-
 ‘not perform it (hindred whether by sickness, poverty, or any other
 ‘affair whatsoever) that repairing to that monastery in Medeshamstede,
 ‘he have the same remission from Christ, S. Peter, the abbat, & monks,
 ‘as he would have had in case he had actually gone to Rome, &c. In
 ‘a word I pronounce, that whoever shall observe these letters & this man-
 ‘date, shall live for ever with almighty God in the kingdom of heaven;
 ‘& whosoever shall violate the same, shall, without he repent, be ex-
 ‘communicated & damned with Judas & all the devils in hell.’ This was
 the substance of the Bull: the whole may be seen in the *Monasticon*.*

XXXVIII. To proceed. ‘Vilfrid, as Mr. Smith says^b, being thus
 ‘restored to his bishopric by the decrees of the pope & synod, & re-
 ‘ceiving with him a bull from Agatho directed to K. Egfrid & arch-
 ‘bishop Theodore, returned into England; & carried the bull to the
 ‘king, who nevertheless received it with prodigious scorn, & cast Vil-
 ‘frid into prison, his queen Ermenburga persuading him so to do,
 ‘who also rudely took away from him a little casket of reliques, as
 ‘it hung about his neck; but as all historians witness, she paid very
 ‘severely for so doing. For [if you will believe my author] being
 ‘possessed with an evil spirit, she could never be restored to health
 ‘before Vilfrid was discharged out of prison, & had his liberty to
 ‘depart where he pleased. Flying his country therefore he went thence
 ‘to the Mercians.’ Upon his arrival there K. Ethelred commanded
 ‘archbishop Theodore, as the Saxon chronicle relates^c, to call a coun-
 ‘cil of all the prelates at Bishops Hatfield. When they were there
 ‘assembled, he ordered the bull to be read which the pope had sent
 ‘him [relating to Medeshamstede] & then they all confirmed & strength-
 ‘ened it. Then said the king, all that my brother Peada & my bro-
 ‘ther Vulfere, & my sisters Cyneburga & Kyneswitha, gave & confirmed
 ‘to S. Peter & the abbat, I will that they remain good, &c. I also
 ‘this day give to S. Peter, these lands & all the appurtenances, that
 ‘is, Bredune, Hrepingas, Cedenac, Swineshefed, Heanbyrig, Lodeshac,
 ‘Scuffenhalch, Costesford, Stretford, Waetelleburne, Lufgeard, Ethel-
 ‘huniglond, Barthanig. These lands (that none of my successors may
 ‘retract any thing therefrom) I give to S. Peter as freely as I my self
 ‘have possessed them; if any one does therefore retract from them,

a l. p. 67. b.

b Seei Vilf. p. 753, 754.

c p. 43.

‘ let him be liable to the curse of the pope of Rome, & the curse of
 ‘ all bishops, & of all who are now witnesses: And this I confirm with
 ‘ the sign of the ✠ of Christ.’ But what makes this instrument like-
 wise appear no better than another piece of forgery (not to menti-
 on other reasons) is, that in the Saxon chronicle our Vilfrids name
 is subscribed thus^a, ‘ I Vilfrid, archbishop of York, am witness of this
 ‘ charter, & confirm the said curse, ✠.’ But in the Monasticon thus^b.
 ‘ I Vilfrid by apostolic favor regaining the see of York, a witness &
 ‘ bringer of this confirmation assent to it ✠.’ For first, Vilfrid never
 was an archbishop;—and secondly, if he had, would never have sub-
 scribed one & the same instrument thus variously. One of these copies
 therefore was certainly forged, & it is well if the other was not so
 too.

XXXIX. To pass on. ‘ At first Vilfrid, as Mr. Smith tells us^c; being
 ‘ well received among the Mercians by Beorhtwald. K. Ethelreds nephew
 [& one would have thought he should had the same reception from
 K. Ethelred himself] ‘ was afterwards, by command of that king &
 ‘ Osthryd his wife (K. Ecgrids sister) expelled Mercia; & went thence
 ‘ to Centuin K. of the West Saxons. But there also the queen being
 ‘ [his enemy as she was queen] Ermenburgas sister, could not endure
 ‘ him & forced him to depart that country likewise.’ ‘ Being Anno
 ‘ thus banished from his bishopric, as Bede relates^d, & wandering about 681.
 ‘ a long while from place to place, altho’ (by reason of the forenamed
 ‘ K. Ecgrids hatred) he could not be received into his own country
 ‘ or diocese; Vilfrid however was not to be restrain’d from preach-
 ‘ ing the gospel. Wherefore, turning aside to the South Saxons, who
 ‘ hitherto were wholly enslaved by idolatry, he ministered the word of
 ‘ faith & christian baptism to that people. Edilualch was then King of
 ‘ that country, who, a little before, had been baptised in Mercia.
 ‘ Vilfrid therefore with that princes consent, nay to his great joy, bap-
 ‘ tised the chief commanders & captains of that country; & the pres-
 ‘ byters Eappa & Padda, Burghelm & Oiddi, the rest of the people:
 ‘ some then & some afterwards. [And now my author presents you
 with a whole cluster of miracles. For he proceeds] ‘ It is also re-
 ‘ markable that preaching the gospel to this nation, Vilfrid rescued it,
 ‘ not only from the misery of eternal damnation, but also from the
 ‘ dreadful danger of present death. For it seems that for three whole
 ‘ years before he came into this province, there had been no rain in
 ‘ all those parts, whereby a most terrible famine invading the com-
 ‘ monalty, they were many of them starved to death. Nay they re-
 ‘ late that oftentimes forty or fifty people at once, overcome with
 ‘ hunger, have gone to a precipice or sea-bank, & in their distress,
 ‘ taking hold of one anothers hands, all thrown themselves down head-

^a Ib.^b loco supra citato.^c *Seriei Vilfridianæ*, p. 754.^d p. 156, 157.

' long together, to perish by the fall, or be swallowed up by the waves.
 ' But, on that very day wherein this nation was converted, there fell
 ' a gentle, but plenteous rain, the earth reviv'd, & there followed a
 ' glad & fruitful year in the fields which now looked as fresh as they
 ' used to do. And thus their old superstition being quite removed
 ' & idolatry cast out, the hearts & flesh of all men rejoiced in the
 ' living God, finding he was the true God, & that he had enriched
 ' them both with internal & external blessings. For the bishop when
 ' he came first into the province, & saw what sad havoc the famine
 ' made among them, taught them to get their livelihood by fishing.
 ' For their sea & rivers abounded with fish, but no body among them
 ' understood how to catch any thing but eels. Wherefore getting all
 ' their eel-nets, from all parts, together, they sent the bishops men into the
 ' sea, who with Gods assistance presently took three hundred fishes of
 ' divers sorts, which being divided into three parts, they gave one
 ' hundred to the poor, another hundred to them whom they borrow-
 ' ed the nets of, & one hundred they kept for themselves: By which
 ' kindness the bishop much turned the hearts of them all to love him,
 ' & they began more freely to hope for heavenly blessings on his preach-
 ' ing, by whose ministry they had already received those that were
 ' temporal. At the same time K. Edilualch gave the most reverend
 ' prelate Vilfrid lands sufficient to maintain eighty seven families;
 ' where he might receive his people who wander'd about with him in
 ' banishment. [This last is a passage which truly shews the number
 of our Vilfrids attendants! For reckoning every one of his eighty seven
 families to consist of ten persons, the whole makes up eight hundred
 & seventy people; a retinue so prodigious, that, except cardinal Wool-
 sey, all the English prelates I ever read of, were private men to him!]
 ' The place [where he had these lands given him] was called Selaesur,
 ' which signifies the island of the seal, or sea-calf [not Chichester it
 self, as Mr. Smith thinks^a, but that place some miles distance from
 thence, where Vilfrid erected the first bishopric of the South-Saxons,
 tho' afterwards removed thither.] ' When bishop Vilfrid therefore had
 ' obtained this place, he erected a monastery there for regulars, con-
 ' sisting chiefly of those brethren whom he brought with him. Thus
 ' he exercised the office of a bishop, both as a preacher & a prelate,
 ' in those parts for five years, (that is, 'till the death of K. Ecgfrid)
 ' deservedly honored by all. And because the king, with possession
 ' of the forenamed place, gave him, together with fields & people,
 ' every kind of thing else there besides, instructing them in the chri-
 ' stian faith, he baptised all the people, among which were two hun-
 ' dred & fifty servants & maidens; all which, as he, by baptism, de-
 ' livered from the bondage of Satan; he also, by giving them freedom,
 ' released from the yoke of human servitude.

^a In nota ad inum p. 156, vel 157.

XL. 'In 685. King Ecgfrid, as the Saxon chronicle says,^a was slain
 ' just by the north sea & a great army with him, on the twentieth
 ' day of May; & Alchfrid his brother entered upon the kingdom.
 ' And now archbishop Theodore, as Mr. Smith relates,^b minding to
 ' redress the wrong which he had formerly committed against Vilfrid
 ' (the said archbishop, being in his advanced age troubled with fre-
 ' quent sickness) invited Vilfrid & Erconuold his bishops to come to him
 ' at London, where, confessing his fault, he was reconciled to Vilfrid,
 ' whom he also intreated to succeed him in the archbishopric, but
 ' Vilfrid would not be prevailed on to accept of that see, without
 ' the decree of a greater council. Theodore moreover wrote to K. Alch-
 ' frid (who succeeded Ecgfrid) adjuring him, to be heartily friends with
 ' Vilfrid. [What Vilfrid had done to disoblige his old friend K. Alch-
 ' frid I find not; but as Ecgfrid & his queen Ermenburga set almost
 ' every body else against him, it is very probable it was either one or
 ' both of them who brought even Alchfrid himself at last to be one of
 ' the number] 'He wrote likewise to Elfbleda abbess of Whitby & Ethel-
 ' red king of the Mercians [who also were greatly exasperated against
 ' him] to be reconciled to Vilfrid. Whereupon Ethelred restored to
 ' him many monasteries & districts in his territory. [Of these it is like
 ' the priory of S. Leonard by Stanford, together with the province &
 ' monastery of Oundle in Northamptonshire (of which last hereafter^c)
 ' were part.] 'And in 686. King Alchfrid, according to the archbishops
 ' precept, invited him worshipfully to him, & first (John bishop of Hex-
 ' ham either being deposed, or freely resigning) gave him that bishop-
 ' ric & monastery, with the appurtenances belonging to it, in the
 ' parts of Hexham. The same year, says Bede,^d Cedwall king of the
 ' West Saxons took the isle of Wight, hitherto wholly given up to
 ' idolatry; who proposing to put all the natives to the sword & plant
 ' people of his own province there, vowed (tho' himself as they say
 ' was not yet baptised) if he should take it, to give a fourth part of
 ' all the island, & of the spoil to God. Which he so made good,
 ' that he would needs offer it to bishop Vilfrid (who then happened
 ' to be in his country) for Gods service. The measure of the island,
 ' according to English computation, is sufficient to maintain twelve
 ' hundred families, out of which the bishop had lands given him suf-
 ' ficient to serve for three hundred. But he commended his share to
 ' one of his clerics named Bernuin (who was his own sisters son) giv-
 ' ing him a priest named Hiddil to administer the word & baptism
 ' of life to all who would be saved.

Anno
685.Anno
686.

XLI. In 687. K. Alchfrid, as Mr. Smith writes^e, restored to Vil-
 ' frid his proper episcopal See in York city, & the monastery of Rip-
 ' pon, with their revenues; expelling, as Heddius sets down, those

Anno
687.^a Sub eo anno.^b Serici Vilf. p. 754.^c Anno 709. infra.^d p. 261.^e Serici Vilf. p. 754.

‘ other bishops [who had usurped his province] or more truly Cudberct of Lindisfarne, John of Hexham, & Bosa of York resigning for peace-sake: Bede witnessing, that Cudberct, being so admonished by a divine oracle, returned this very year to Farne island.’ Cuthbert dying the same year in Farne island, the see of Lindisfarne remained a year without a bishop of its own, ‘ and, as the same Bede tells us, ’ the venerable prelate Vilfrid held the government of that church for a year, ‘ till Eadberct was elected & consecrated in the stead of Cudberct. Vilfrid being thus restored to his proper see, as Mr. Smith observes,^b remained nevertheless but five years in the dignity of his estate. For, in 691. the excisers of the former differences again set the king against the bishop, so that at last a great quarrel breaking out, the holy man of God being expelled by the king, withdrew from the territory of the Northumbers. The first occasion of the difference was, that the king would needs take away the revenues from the monastery of Rippon, designing to erect a bishops see there. And this dissension took its rise, according to Heddius, from an old original; to wit, because King Ecgfrid long before, or rather archbishop Theodore at his instigation, had made Eadhed bishop of that church. Another matter about which they jarred was, that Vilfrid would not consent to the decrees of the archbishop; not those promulged towards the beginning & end of his government, but those which sprung, in the middle part of the time which he presided, out of the said discord between them. Nevertheless the enemies of this prelate were not ignorant that Theodore was afterwards much troubled in his own mind for what he had done. However by the kings authority, & that the thing might not seem to be done without some color of reason, Vilfrid was expelled under a pretext of a decree of the late archbishop Theodore. Upon this he straightway fled to his most faithful friend Ethelred king of the Mercians, who received him with great honor; in whose kingdom this banished prelate governed the see of Lichfield then vacant by the death of Sexulph.’ Here instead of Lichfield Mr. Carte, who follows Mr. Wharton, says ‘ Vilfrid had then the diocese of Leicester committed to him.’ And this account I believe is truest. I know indeed bishop Nicholson, speaking of Lichfield, says, ^d in the perusal of the history of this diocese, one great mistake (which has been unanimously swallowed by all our church historians) is to be observed to our reader. And that is, we are told, that (upon the subdivision of Mercia into three dioceses, about 740) there was a bishop placed at Leicester. We do indeed meet with one Totta, who is said to have been *episcopus Legecestrie*, about that time; but *Legercestria* is the old name of Leicester, as *Legecester* is of Chester. It was therefore in truth

a p. 179.

b Serici Vil. quo supra.

c In Tabularum suarum de episcopis Ang-

liae p. 3. vide etiam Angliae sacrae I. p. 424.

d Hist. Library, Fol. edit. p. 131.

‘ at West-Chester that the new diocese was erected, & not at Leicester :
 ‘ which is too near to Lichfield were there no other argument against
 ‘ it.’ Now tho’ bishop Nicholson thus cautions his readers against fall-
 ing into the same mistake with Mr. Wharton, he is I doubt under a
 mistake himself. I allow with his lordship that Legercestre was the
 old name of Leicester, & Legecestre the old name of Chester. But
 for all that there wants only one letter, to wit an [r] (which might easily
 be dropped by a careless transcriber, or omitted by an ignorant one
 who knew not the difference between Legercestre & Legecestre.
 This was a fault even of H. Hunt & Matt. of Westm. themselves. For
 if you turn to the notes under Paragraphs the XIII. and XIV. of the III.
 Book of these collections, you will there find a remarkable instance
 where they both do so : nor indeed was it their fault alone, but com-
 mon to almost all our monkish writers) to make not only Vilfrid &
 Totta, but likewise Cuthwin, as they all truly were, bishops of Leice-
 ster. Also that there was once a bishopric there, that present dis-
 tinct jurisdiction of the bishops see at Leicester, is moreover a good
 argument. But what proves there was an episcopal seat there, is, that
 the passages told of Cuthwin, Vilfrid, & Totta, suit not so well (as any
 one upon due consideration of them will soon perceive) with Chester
 as Leicester. But to go on with Mr. Smith. * ‘ This year also
 ‘ Osfor bishop of Worcester, was consecrated by Vilfrid, for that
 ‘ Theodore the archbishop being dead, there was, as yet, no other me-
 ‘ tropolitan appointed.

XLII. I have before briefly touched how Vilfrid converted the Frie-
 slanders, upon his being as it seemed accidentally, but more truly as
 it afterwards appeared providentially, driven amongst them. There he
 left several monks to carry on the work of the gospel. And in 692.
 ‘ those brethren, as Bede relates, ^b elected Suidbert one of their own
 ‘ number, a person of a modest carriage & gentle disposition, to be
 ‘ ordained their bishop, whom, being sent into Britain, the most reve-
 ‘ rend bishop Vilfrid consecrated at their request ; himself now residing
 ‘ among the Mercians in banishment : there being yet also no new arch-
 ‘ bishop in the room of Theodore.’ From 692. to 703. (when Vil-
 frid continued yet in exile) I find no particular account of him, save
 that in 695. the body of the famous queen Edilthryda (sometime ab-
 bess of Ely) being taken up, sixteen years after her burial, by Sexburga
 her sister & successor as abbess of that place, Vilfrid was one of those
 who attested the miracle of its being found uncorrupt. ‘ A certain sign,
 ‘ as Bede would persuade, ^c that in her life time she kept herself un-
 ‘ corrupt & never knew man.’ But in my opinion, a more certain
 sign that she was well embalmed. Our Leicestershire antiquary tells
 us, ^d ‘ that in 1608. his self was present at the opening of the marquis of

Anno
692.

Anno
695.

a p. 754. ut supra.

b p. 193, 194.

c p. 162.

d Burton, p. 51, 52.

‘ Dorset [Thomas Greys] coffin, whose body having lyen in the vault
 ‘ of Aftley in Warwickshire by the space of 78 years, was at the cut-
 ‘ ting open of the cerecloth viewed perfect, & found nothing corrupt-
 ‘ ed, the flesh of the body nothing perished or hardned, but in color,
 ‘ proportion, & softness alike to any ordinary corps newly interr’d.
 And yet this man was no virgin, but the father of several children.
 However queen Edilthryda was afterwards canonized, & known by the
 name of S. Audry^a.

Anno
 703.

XLIII. As for Vilfrid, says my author^b, ‘ after he had now a long
 ‘ time exercised his office of a bishop up and down Mercia, in 703.
 ‘ at the desire of king Alchfrid, Berctuald the archbishop called a ge-
 ‘ neral council of the bishops of all Britain to meet at Nestrefield
 ‘ five miles north of Rippon, at which council Vilfrid was ordered
 ‘ to appear, & assurance given him, that if he could prove he was
 ‘ really injured, he should have all imaginable reparation made for the
 ‘ wrong that he complained was done him. Well: He came, but met
 ‘ with none of the justice they promised him. For some bishops, in-
 ‘ dulgung the kings humor, began presently to exasperate Vilfrid with
 ‘ false calumnies, & to provoke him with all the contradictions they
 ‘ were able. And when they could not prove what they objected
 ‘ with any shew of reason, they at last added to their objections,
 ‘ that he would not submit a tittle to the decrees of archbishop Theo-
 ‘ dore. To whom answering, I did submit, said he, to those decrees
 ‘ of Theodore which he promulged in peace & with a canonical au-
 ‘ thority, & will in every particular obey them. Nevertheless pray
 ‘ tell me how it is, that for two & twenty years ye can be disobedi-
 ‘ ent to the letters sent from the apostolic see, & so vehemently ac-
 ‘ cuse me because I dont receive those institutions of Theodore which
 ‘ he did not compose by a canonical authority, but, as you your selves
 ‘ very well know, by the dictates of discord?—Vilfrid then did not
 ‘ reckon they did him such an injury by dividing his bishopric into
 ‘ more sees, as that those prelates, to wit, Bosa & John, should ex-
 ‘ ercise the episcopal function, who according to Theodores decree in-
 ‘ deed, but against Vilfrids consent (he being then unjustly banisht)
 ‘ were promoted to that high honor. For the Roman bishops decreed,
 ‘ that that diocese, being so large & wide, should be parted into more
 ‘ sees; but that nevertheless was not to be done by meer archiepisco-
 ‘ pal authority, but a council solemnly assembled, they being first de-
 ‘ posed, who in Vilfrids absence, were, contrary to the canons, ordain-
 ‘ ed bishops. This council therefore opposed it self to the apostolic
 ‘ see, not for that it would part the diocese of York, but would it
 ‘ self confirm it to those bishops, who held it by a violent & unjust
 ‘ intrusion. Mean time a great many high words without any reason in
 ‘ them being retorted among them with a noise confused enough, a
 ‘ young man, belonging to the court & well known to Vilfrid, thrust

^a Smith ad inum p. 163. Bedæ sup.

^b Seriei Vilf. p. 755. & sequentibus.

‘ himself into the croud, & coming up to him acquainted him with
‘ the meaning of the councils being in such a tumult. They design
‘ nothing, said he, but to coufen you, by getting you first of all to set
‘ your own hand to stand to their judgments, whatever they decree :
‘ so that when you are once tied down by that band of confinement,
‘ you may never be able to alter any thing afterwards; for as much as
‘ the result of their decree will be this. That you forfeit all that you
‘ at any time held in lands, bishopric, monasteries, or any other qua-
‘ lity, in the kingdom of the Northumbers; & if you have procured
‘ any thing in Mercia under K. Ethelred, that you be forced to relin-
‘ quish all that, by surrendering the whole to the archbishop, to be
‘ collated by him on whom he pleases. And lastly, that, by your
‘ own subscription, you be degraded from the honor of a bishop.
‘ Understanding all this, when the bishops urged him to subscribe,
‘ Vilfrid stoutly & constantly refused to do so. But whom they could
‘ not trick by cunning, they presently attempted to oppress by force.
‘ Wherefore they passed sentence, that he should be divested of all that
‘ he had, & not hold so much as the smallest portion of any one lit-
‘ tle house or monastery, either in the kingdom of the Northumbers
‘ or of the Mercians. Nevertheless when this resolution was divulged,
‘ his very enemies were seized with horror at the same, saying, it was
‘ an impious thing, that a person every way honorable, should, with-
‘ out any certain crime being fixed on him, be stripped of all that he
‘ had. Whereupon the king & the archbishop, being desired by some
‘ about them, granted him the monastery which he had erected at
‘ Rippon, but on this condition, that he should there quietly sit down,
‘ & without the kings license never go out of the bounds of that house,
‘ or any longer administer the office of a bishop, but that of himself
‘ he should renounce his rank of honor, & confirm it with the testi-
‘ mony of his own subscription. But the synod now demanding of
‘ him to give up his right, he acted like a most resolute prelate. For
‘ he would not, with one word spoil the labors of many years, &
‘ condemn the doctrine & rites, which, by his teaching, the province
‘ had received. Wherefore, protesting his innocence, he again appealed
‘ to the Roman pontif. Whereat, the king & archbishop being highly
‘ incensed, said, now sure we see he is guilty, & let him be condemn’d,
‘ since he would rather be judged by them than us. The king also,
‘ by the violence of his army, would have forced him to submit to
‘ the decree, if he could have got the archbishops consent for so do-
‘ ing. After these things & this discourse passed, Vilfrid returned to
‘ K. Ethelred & related to him the whole affair; who, surpris’d at so
‘ great an injustice & violence, heartily condol’d with him for the in-
‘ jury that was done him, & promised he would himself keep for
‘ him what monasteries he had in Mercia, in the same condition they
‘ were then in; ’till he should send either particular messengers or let-
‘ ters with him to Rome, to understand what he should do in these

weighty affairs. But the enemies of Vilfrid, who had usurped his right, pronounced that he & all they who took part with him, were excommunicate; & so stiffly rejected all communion with him, that if any abbat or priest of his, invited by any faithful of the commonalty, did but bless the food which was set before him with the sign of the cross; they ordered it to be thrown out of doors, as if it had been offer'd to idols; commanding likewise Gods vessels, which Vilfrids companions eat out of, to be washed, as if they had been polluted, before any body else should make use of them.

Anno
704.

XLIV. ' About the end of the year 703. our bishop got to Rome. Thither also were reached messengers from Berstuald the archbishop with his letters of accusation, humbly requesting audience to be given them from that most glorious see, concerning the message whereon they were employed. But when pope John the VI. with his bishops assembled from all parts were come to the place where synods were then wont to be held, Vilfrid first presented a schedule of his petition to the synod, praying, that the pontif would vouchsafe to request Ethelred K. of the Mercians (by the same instance of authority where-with his predecessors Agatho, Benedict, & Sergius required it before) that no man might presume, thro' envy or wicked covetousness, to invade or take from him those monasteries with their appurtenances, which were given him by K. Ethelred himself, his brother Vulfere, or any other persons whatsoever, for the redemption of their souls. Likewise that he would intreat K. Alchfrid to fulfil all those things which his own predecessor Agatho had decreed. But if this should perchance seem hard to the king, that the bishopric of the city of York, with the monasteries which he held & were very many, might be bestowed at the popes pleasure on whom he should think would best govern them; & that only two monasteries, Rippon & Hexham with all their lands & possessions, be restored to him. Pope John, when he heard these things, thought necessary to examine what his predecessors had decreed in this affair.

XLV. ' What helped to acquit Vilfrid at this time, as Bede himself tells us, was a reading of the acts of the synod of pope Agatho, held when Vilfrid was the second time at Rome, & sitting in council among the bishops there. For when, (as the cause required) the acts of that synod were on some certain days read before the nobles & a multitude of others at the popes command, they came at last to the place where it was wrote, ' Vilfrid, beloved of God, bishop of the city of York, appealing to the apostolic see about his own business, & by authority of the same concerning matters certain and uncertain absolved, & set in the seat of judgment, with CXXV. other bishops assembled in synod, professed, & with his subscription confirm'd the true & catholic faith, for all the north part or islands

‘ of Britain & Ireland, which are inhabited by the nations of the Eng-
 ‘ lish & Britons, together with the Picts & Scots.’ As above *anno* 680.
 ‘ Which when it was read, a great surprise seized the audience, & the
 ‘ reader stopping short, they began to enquire of one another, who
 ‘ that bishop Vilfrid was. Then Boniface a counsellor of the popes
 ‘ and a many others, who had seen him there in pope Agatho’s time,
 ‘ said, that he was the bishop, who being lately accused by his coun-
 ‘ trymen, was again come thither to be judged by the apostolic see;
 ‘ who being accused before, said they, & repairing hither (the cause &
 ‘ controverſie of both parties being presently after heard & adjudged)
 ‘ was pronounced by pope Agatho to have been driven from his bi-
 ‘ shopric contrary to right, & had in ſo great eſteem by him, that
 ‘ he would needs command him to take his place in a council of
 ‘ biſhops which he aſſembled, as a perſon of an uncorrupt faith
 ‘ & an upright life. Which being heard, they all, together with the
 ‘ pontif himſelf, ſaid, a man of ſo great authority, who had been a
 ‘ biſhop near forty years, ought by no means to be condemn’d, but
 ‘ being abſolv’d entirely from the crimes whereof he was accused,
 ‘ ſhould be return’d home with honor.

XLVI. ‘ Afterwards one day, ſays Mr. Smith*, the ſynod being
 ‘ aſſembled, they commanded Vilfrids party & his accuſers, who came
 ‘ from the archbiſhop to appear. Whereupon his accuſers firſt ſaid, that
 ‘ biſhop Vilfrid contumaciouſly oppoſing the canons of Berſuald arch-
 ‘ biſhop of Canterbury & all Britain, (altho’ thoſe canons were de-
 ‘ creed before a ſynod) reſuſed to ſubmit to the ſame. To the ſub-
 ‘ ſtance of which accuſation Vilfrid thus replied. I humbly & ear-
 ‘ neſtly beſeech your moſt excellent Holineſs, that, condeſcending to
 ‘ ſo mean a perſon as I am, you will be pleaſed to hear the truth of
 ‘ this matter from me. For I was ſitting in council with my own
 ‘ abbats, prieſts, & deacons [a paſſage by the way worth noting, as it
 ‘ ſhews that biſhops formerly called their dioceſan ſynods, as, (under the
 ‘ king) the archbiſhop ſometimes now does his provincial council] ‘ when
 ‘ they ſent to me one of the biſhops there aſſembled to aſk me in the
 ‘ king’s name, as alſo in the archbiſhop’s, if I would ſubmit to the ſole de-
 ‘ termination of the archbiſhop himſelf, & was ready to comply with
 ‘ every particular he had decreed in his own private judgment, or not? To
 ‘ this I anſwer’d the biſhop who aſked me, it were fitting we ſhould firſt
 ‘ know what the ſentence of his judgment is, before we can declare
 ‘ whether we are ready or no to ſubmit to it. He then affirmed, he
 ‘ did not know what it was himſelf; nor would the archbiſhop, he
 ‘ ſaid, by revealing it to any of us after any other manner, be wil-
 ‘ ling to make known the full of his reſolution, without we firſt, in
 ‘ open council, with our own hands would freely ſubſcribe, that re-
 ‘ ſolving to obey his ſole judgment in all things, and no ways declin-

* in loco ult. citato.

ing it, we will not depart a jot therefrom. I said, I never before now heard that a subscription so strict & full of confinement as this, was insisted upon by any man whatever: that being bound as strongly as by an oath, he should promise to perform the decrees made, tho' requiring impossibilities; & all this before he might know what they contain'd. Nevertheless I replied there, before the assembly, that in all things wherein the archbishops judgment appeared agreeable to the decrees of the holy fathers, and to presidents & canonical definitions, & in no wise differing from the synod of S. Agatho & the rest of his orthodox successors, we shall be found heartily ready to submit to it.

XLVII. This tractable answer, having produced in the Romans a joyful applause, his accusers were ordered to return home, the bishops saying, that tho' it was provided by the canons, that every accuser, who was found faulty in the first article of his charge should be heard no farther, they nevertheless, out of reverence for archbishop Bertwald, would not be wanting, but discuss every thing in order thoroughly. Whereupon it came to pass, that within four months after there being held seventy little councils, solely, or chiefly, upon this account; they had all an end as glorious for Vilfrid, as ignominious for his accusers. In 704. therefore the pope wrote to the kings Ethelred & Alchfrid, and to the archbishop Bertwald, to restore him to his see. The bull which he sent to those kings, ran thus. To the most eminent lords, Ethelred K. of the Mercians, & Alchfrid K. of the provinces of Deira & Bernicia, John the Pope: We rejoice at the accessions, thro' Gods working grace, of your excellent religion; discerning the fervor of the faith in you, which, the lord enlightening your souls, you received by the preaching of the prince of the apostles & now effectually retain, that a yet better accession may fulfil our joy. But the inextricable dissension of some hath afflicted our soul, & made sad the ears of our fellow priests & the whole church, which also, with the Lords assistance, it behoves us to bring to correction, that not being despisers of the pontifical decrees, but obedient sons, ye may together be approved keepers of the pontifical decrees before the lord, the judge of all men. For long ago, when, under our predecessor pope Agatho of apostolic memory, bishop Vilfrid, coming hither, appealed to the apostolic see; his adversaries, who then came hither, from Theodore of venerable memory archbishop of the church of Canterbury, & from the abbess Hilda of religious memory, to accuse him being present; the bishops from divers provinces being with the bovenamed said holy pope here likewise assembled, regularly enquired into the allegations of both parties, & sententially decreed between them: which same sentence his successors, the holy popes our predecessors, thought good to follow. Neither was the prelate Theodore of venerable memory (who was sent from this

apostolic

' apostolic see) ever known afterwards to contradict what was done,
 ' or send any farther accusation, to this apostolic see; but rather, as
 ' hath appeared, both from what he declared, & by the pontific decrees,
 ' submitted to that sentence. It were therefore, with Gods assistance,
 ' to be prevented, that no dissension be upheld in one place, whilst
 ' every where else there is a perfect unanimity both of fellow-priests
 ' & people. So much we have thought good to premise concerning
 ' affairs past. Touching present matters also we have judg'd proper
 ' to make known to your excellent christianity, that those who have
 ' come hither from the said isle of Britain & brought accusations against
 ' bishop Vilfrid, he afterwards arriving here with his brethren, they
 ' have retorted upon his accusers, the very things which they accused
 ' him of; whose differences we have for some days procured to be
 ' heard before a convention of bishops & priests, who happened to
 ' be at present here; before whom all the particulars whatever, which
 ' the parties have either in former or fresh writings brought in charge,
 ' or they could here find, or was verbally alledged by them, being
 ' carefully discussed, have been brought to our cognition; 'till they
 ' the principal persons, among whom the contention hath arisen, shall
 ' meet together, who, to put an end to all disputes, ought to assem-
 ' ble & sit in council. And therefore we admonish Berctwald, pre-
 ' late of the holy church of Canterbury, our most reverend brother,
 ' (whom, by authority of the prince of the apostles, we have confirm-
 ' ed archbishop there) to call a synod, together with bishop Vilfrid;
 ' & a council being regularly celebrated, that he cause the bishops,
 ' Bosa & John, to come into the synod; & that he hear what both
 ' parties have to say; & consider what they are, among themselves,
 ' willing to agree to; And if so be, that, by his management, he shall
 ' be able to determine this regularly at the synod, he does a grateful
 ' thing to us & the parties. But, if it otherwise fall out, let him sy-
 ' nodically admonish them, that upon his admonitions each party may
 ' consider what things will be most convenient for themselves; & then
 ' let them come together to this apostolic see, that what hath not hi-
 ' therto been determined, may be debated & decided in a fuller coun-
 ' cil; & so they who come in discord, may, by the grace of the holy
 ' spirit, return in peace. Likewise let every one of them who shall
 ' refuse, or, what is to be execrated, despise to come, know, that he
 ' ought to submit himself to a dejection, & be thrown hence, & not
 ' received there by any of the prelates or faithful. For he, who hath
 ' lived disobedient to Christ his author, cannot be received among his
 ' ministers & disciples. Moreover let your christian & royal sublimi-
 ' ty, for the fear of God & reverence & peace of the christian faith,
 ' which the Lord Jesus Christ gave to his disciples, cause a speedy
 ' meeting & concurrence in this affair; that these things, of which,
 ' by Gods inspiration, we have a thorough insight, may take effect.
 ' That for your religious endeavours of this sort there may be laid up

‘ for you a reward in heaven, & that Christ being your protector, ye
 ‘ may in this world reign safely & at length enjoy the blessed society
 ‘ of his eternal kingdom. Wherefore, my most dear sons, remember
 ‘ what the most blessed Agatho & the rest of the prelates of the Roman
 ‘ church after him, together with us, in one voice, by apostolic au-
 ‘ thority, have ordained in this same affair. For he who he will who
 ‘ with audacious rashness shall despise what we have done, he shall not
 ‘ go unpunished by God, or being debarred from heaven escape with-
 ‘ out loss. The most high grace keep safe your eminence.

XLVIII. ‘ Having tarried divers months at Rome, & defeated all
 ‘ his adversaries, Vilfrid being now minded to stay at the apostolic see
 ‘ & end his days there, the pope & Roman synod commanded him to
 ‘ return home. Wherefore being enriched with many reliques of the
 ‘ saints, coming back for Britain, when he got into the parts of France,^b
 ‘ he was taken with a sudden illness, & that increasing upon him, so
 ‘ hard put to it, that he could not bear to ride on horseback, but
 ‘ was carried in a bed by the hands of his servants. Being thus
 ‘ brought into Meaulx a city of France, he lay, for four days & nights,
 ‘ like one dead, shewing that he was alive only by his breath which
 ‘ was but just perceivable. When he had continued thus, without
 ‘ either eating or drinking, speaking or hearing any thing, the space
 ‘ of four days; at last when the fifth day began to dawn, rising as if
 ‘ he had waked out of a sound sleep, he sat down again, & opening
 ‘ his eyes, beheld the choirs of his brethren singing & weeping round
 ‘ about him. Whereupon beginning to breathe somewhat more free-
 ‘ ly, he asked where Acca the priest was? Who, being immediately
 ‘ called, came in, & seeing him much better, & now able to speak;
 ‘ falling on his knees, gave thanks to God, with all the brethren there
 ‘ present. Afterwards when they had sat down a while, & tremb-
 ‘ ling began to speak of the divine judgments; the prelate order-
 ‘ ed the rest to leave the room for an hour, & then began to dis-
 ‘ course thus to the priest Acca. There but now appeared to me a
 ‘ tremendous vision, which I would have you hear & wrap up in si-
 ‘ lence, till I know how God pleases to dispose of me. For there stood
 ‘ by me a certain goodly person in white raiment, saying, that he was
 ‘ Michael the archangel: and for this, said he, am I sent, that I may
 ‘ call you back from death; for the Lord hath granted you your life,
 ‘ thro’ the prayers & tears of your disciples & brethren, & the interces-
 ‘ sion of his mother the ever blessed virgin Mary. Wherefore I say to
 ‘ you, as you will now presently recover of this infirmity, be sure you be
 ‘ ready, for after four years I will revisit you. Mean while arriving
 ‘ at your own country, you shall recover the greatest part of your pos-
 ‘ sessions which have been taken away from you, & end your life in
 ‘ perfect peace. The bishop therefore recovered, & they all rejoicing

qu a Serici Vilfridianæ, p. 757, 758.

b Bedæ p. 207, 208.

‘ & giving

& giving thanks to God, he set forward on his journey & came to Britain.

XLIX. ' There, * the letters which he had received from the Roman pontif being read in a convention of nobles, Berctuald the archbishop, & Ethelred late king of the Mercians (now an abbat) very willingly favoured them. Which Ethelred sending for K. Cenred (whom he had appointed to reign after himself) to come to him; exhorted him always to respect Vilfrid heartily & to become to him an unwearied champion against all his adversaries: who promised he would. But Alchfrid would not submit to the apostolic injunction: However not long after he was seized with so grievous a disease, that he in a manner lost the use of all his limbs, & finding himself about to die, confessed his sin against Vilfrid, & then said in the hearing of the abbesses Elfreda & Edilburga & divers other witnesses, if Vilfrid could have come soon enough to me on my sending for him, I would immediately have made amends for my offence. For I had vowed to God & S. Peter, if I had got well of this infirmity, to observe all things according to the holy Vilfrids mind, & the judgment of the apostolic see. But, as it pleases God, I shall die; I require, in the name of God, whoever succeeds me, to make peace & agreement with bishop Vilfrid, for the peace of mine & his own soul. The king died in 705. & after him Eadulf reigned a short space. To whom our prelate, repairing out of banishment, sent messengers as to a friend, whom he austere answered, I swear by my life if he does not depart my kingdom in six days time, as many of his companions as I find, shall be put to death. But he, after these barbarous words, was expelled the kingdom, which he held but two months; & Ofred, a royal youth, son of king Alchfrid succeeded him. In the first year of whose reign Berctuald assembled Ofred, with his princes & three bishops (to wit, Bosa of York, John of Hexham, & Eadfrid of Lindisfarne) at a place where he held a synod on the river Nid, & laid before them the decrees of the Roman council; which those three bishops opposing, said, how can any one pretend to alter what our predecessors archbishop Theodore & king Ecgfrid formerly thought good; & what the archbishop & almost all the bishops of all Britain, together with us, at Estrefield afterwards judged meet? However the issue of this council was at last, that all the bishops with the king & his nobles should make peace with Vilfrid by restoring him the two monasteries of Hexham & Rippon.

L. ' In 707. as Vilfrid was travelling from Hexham, he was taken with a malady like that he was formerly troubled with at Meaulx; but recovering his health again, a year & an half after this, & not long before the time of his death, being at Rippon with two ab-

Anno
705.

Anno
707.

Anno
708.

‘bats & other brethren in number eight, he ordered him who had the
 ‘keys to open his treasury, & commanded him to divide his wealth
 ‘into four shares; one part whereof he gave, for the good of his
 ‘soul, to the churches of S. Mary & S. Paul at Rome; another to the
 ‘poor; a third to the heads of the two often-mentioned monasteries
 ‘of Hexham & Rippon, to be divided between them; & a fourth to
 ‘them who underwent tedious exiles along with him: In the last place
 ‘he made Tadberct abbat of Rippon. After these things relinquish-
 ‘ing the kingdom of the Northumbers, he withdrew into Mercia to
 ‘K. Celred.’ The reasons why Vilfrid retired into Mercia were the
 great friendships which he received from good king Cenred, & his
 desire to be near his successor K. Celred, who he no doubt hoped
 would as much favor him. Besides which it is probable he fancied
 the mild air & amoenitie of these southern parts, would be more a-
 greeable to his old age (he being now almost seventy six years old, five
 & forty whereof he was a bishop) than the cold bleak winds of the
 north. When therefore he had almost finished the four last years of
 his life (which, if he did not dream so, S. Michael foretold him
 should be his last) we find him retiring, & at last ‘April the 24th.
 Anno ‘A. D. 709 dying at a little monastery in this neighbourhood,^b some
 709. ‘say his own,^c others borrowed of Cuduald abbat of Medeshamstede,^d
 ‘at Oundle that is by Stanford.’ My author here speaks of Oundle
 as an obscure place, & directs his reader to look for it by Stanford as
 a town of more eminence & note. As I rode thro’ Oundle in April
 1723. I saw there a very antient chappel, now converted to a barn
 or workhouse, which I am persuaded by the great antiquity of its struc-
 ture (and seeing I read of no other house of religion there) belonged here-
 tofore to that very monastery, wherein Vilfrid, our founder died.
 Had Mr. Bridges lived, who spared for no expence to illustrate the an-
 tiquities of Northamptonshire, no doubt he would have obliged us
 both with a draught, & a full account of that place. Soon after Vil-
 frids decease,^e ‘his body was set on a bier,^f & carried by the assistance
 ‘of the brethren [of Oundle monastery, aided no question by them of
 ‘Stanford] to his own first monastery at Rippon in Yorkshire,^g where
 ‘it was buried in the church of the blessed apostle S. Peter,^h on the

^a Seriei spediectæ p. 759.

^b Bedæ Hist. Eccl. p. 208.

^c Petroburgenses, inquit Cl. Smithus, aiunt hoc monasterium [Undalense] semper ad se pertinuisse, nec fuisse unquam Vilfridi monasterium, sed Hæddius, & ex eo Beda aliter. Galeus conjicit primo fuisse Vilfridi, postea ad Petroburgenses spectasse. Ex nota ad inum paginæ 204. Bedæ Hist. eccl.

^d Defunctus est in monasterio suo apud Undalum quod est juxta Stanford. Ex chron. ecclesiæ Ebor. authore Thoma Stubbs. Here Stubbs calls Oundle Vilfrids monastery, which, saith bishop Patrick, as appears by

‘all our [Peterborough] records was only
 ‘part of the possession of the monastery of
 ‘Medeshamstede. So Hugo Candidus, com-
 ‘monly called Swapham, in hujus abbatis
 ‘[i. e. Cudbaldi] tempore S. Vilfridus epis-
 ‘copus in possessione ipsius monasterii ad
 ‘Undalum, transiit ad dominum? Supple-
 ‘ment to Mr. Gunton, p. 239, 240.

^e Bedæ, p. 204.

^f ejusdem p. 208.

^g idem p. 204.

^h id. p. 208.

^c south side of the high altar, ⁱ with all the honor befitting so great a
^c prelate, ^b & this epitaph wrote upon his tomb.

*Vilfridus hic magnus requiescit corpore presul,
 Hanc domino qui aulam, ductus pietatis amore,
 Fecit, & eximio sacravit nomine Petri
 (Cui claves celi Christus dedit arbiter orbis)
 Atq; auro ac Tyrio devotus vestiit ostro.
 Quin etiam sublime crucis radiante metallo
 Hic posuit tropheum, nec non & quatuor auro
 Scribi evangelii precepit in ordine libros;
 Ac thecam e rutilo his condignam condidit auro.
 Paschalis qui etiam solemnia tempora cursus
 Catholici ad justum correxit dogma canonis,
 Quem statuere patres, dubioq; errore remoto,
 Certa sue genti ostendit moderamina ritus:
 Inq; locis istis monachorum examina crebra
 Colligit, ac monitis cavit que regula patrum
 Sedulus instituit: multisq; domiq; forisq;
 Jactatus nimium per tempora longa periculis,
 Quindecies ternos postquam egit episcopus annos,
 Transiit, & gaudens celestia regna petivit:
 Dona, Jesu, ut grex pastoris calle sequatur.*

Which epitaph, containing a good epitome of his life, as near as I
 can render it, may be thus translated.

*Here the great prelate Vilfrids body rests,
 Who, mov'd with love of piety, for God
 This temple made, & consecrated it
 To Peters princely name (on whom the worlds
 Great ruler, Christ, conferr'd the keys of heaven)
 With gold & purple vests of Tyrian dye
 Enriching it devout: as pious where
 He fixt the sublime trophy of the cross
 With jewels radiant, & the gospels four
 With golden letters shining in four books
 Commanded to be wrote, & for them fram'd
 A goodly shrine compos'd of glittering gold.
 The solemn courses of the pascal feast
 He made correct, as will'd the just decree
 Of Canon catholic, fix'd by the fathers,
 And, doubtful error set apart, declar'd
 The rites true guidance to his countrymen.
 Here of religious monks he numbers great
 Assembled, & all orders, which the rule
 Of fathers set, industriously obey'd.*

a id. p. 204.

b id. p. 208.

*Thus when he had for three times fifteen years
A bishop liv'd, at home, abroad, long time
With many dangers sadly tost, he died,
And joying reach'd the heavenly kingdom: Grant,
O Christ, his flock may tread their pastors steps.*

LI. Nevertheless tho' Vilfrid was, as hath been related, thus solemnly buried & entombed at Rippon, yet his body did not rest there much above two centuries,^a 'for in the time of Odo archbishop of Canterbury it was translated to Canterbury, & placed in the high altar, which was dedicated to the honor of our Lord. After which the church of Canterbury being burnt, Lanfranc took up the reliques of S. Vilfrid, & placed them in a shrine. But when several years after the monks had a mind that they should be put into a more fixed place, there was a sepulchre made for them on the north side of the altar, & they were, as Eadmerus witnesses, reverently inclosed therein on the 12th day of October' [what year my author saith not.] Matthew of Westminster,^b says, Vilfrid died the twelfth day of October at Oundle. But Mr. Smith, as I have observed, puts down the 24th of April for the day of the death of that prelate; a difference I know not how to reconcile, unless we should say that Matthew of Westminster by mistake sets down the day whereon he was last buried at Canterbury, for the day whereon he died at Rippon. Be that as it will, certain it is that the festival of this S. Vilfrid, called Vilfrid the elder bishop of York, is now celebrated in the Roman church, on the twelfth day of October.^c

^a Seriei p. 759, 760.

^b p. 129.

^c Kalend. Roman.

The end of the second book.



Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

BOOK III.

From the death of bishop Vilfrid, *anno* 709. to the coming in
of William the conqueror, *anno* 1066.

I. FROM the death of bishop Vilfrid, in 709. to the devastations of the Danes in 870 (being no less than one hundred and sixty one years) there is a calm, or gap, in these antiquities, which, after much reading & reflection bestowed in searching and thinking on a supply for it, I am not yet able to fill up with any thing very satisfactory: And conjectures I am at best not very fond of. I shall pass over this dark space therefore, & proceed directly to speak of the Danes. ‘Now’, of five great plagues or scourges wherewith they remember this island to have been afflicted (that is to say, the Romans; Picts and Scots; Saxons; Danes; and Normans) this of the Danes is judged to have been beyond all comparison the most miserable^b. For when they once arrived where they hoped to speed, their manner was to fortifie some place; or, if they could, surprize some town or city for their rendezvous [as you will hereafter find they did Stanford] and, when they had devoured it, & all that was about it; they made excursions wheresoe’er new hopes invited them, ‘till all being waft with in the reach of their inroads, they quitted that place, and made a new & unexpected seizure of another; divers bands of them at the same time using in several places the same, or such like course of rapine that some of them did in others. Nor was the wealth and plenty only of the land thus made a prey unto them, but the people themselves without regard of sex or condition, their cities, towns, and houses, went all to sword, to fire, & to ruin.

^a Life of Alfrid, p. 3.

^b id. p. 11.

II. How these barbarians came first into England, or what havoc they made in other parts, is not my business to relate; but Ingulf being very particular in his account of their cruelties in this neighbourhood in 870. and finding most of it translated to my hand by the learned Mr. Hearne^a. I shall here transcribe it, with the addition of what he omitted, not doubting but my reader will be highly pleased with so full & curious a narration of so distant an affair. ' Winter being ended, says Ingulf^b, the Danes took shipping & went into Lindisse in Lincolnshire, and landing at Humberstan, spoiled all that country. ' At which time the famous & antient monastery of Bardney was destroyed; the monks being all massacred in the church without mercy. And when they had stayed there all summer, wasting the country with fire and sword, about Michaelmas they came into Kesteven in the same county, where they committed the like murders and desolations. At length in September 870. count Algar & two knights his seneschals call'd Wibert & Leofric (from whose names the people thereabouts have since given appellations to the villages where they lived, calling them Wiberton & Leofrington) drew together all the youth of Hólland, with a brave body of two hundred men belonging to Croyland abby, who were led by one Toly, a famous soldier among the Mercians before his conversion, but now a converted monk of the same monastery. These, taking with them about three hundred more stout & warlike men from Deping, Langtoft, & Baston; to whom also joyned Morchar lord of Brunne, with his strong & numerous family; & being met by the sheriff of Lincoln named Osgot, a valiant and antient soldier, with the Lincolnshire forces in number five hundred more; mustered together in Kesteven on S. Maurices day, gave the pagans battel, & by Gods assistance vanquished them, with the slaughter of three of their kings and a great number of common soldiers; the christians pursuing the barbarians to their very camp, where finding a very stout resistance, night at last parted them, and the earl drew back his army. But it seems the same night there returned to the Danish camp all the rest of the princes of that nation, who, dividing the country among them, had marched out to plunder. Their names were Godrum, Basség, Osketel, Halfden, and Hamond; and as many earls, to wit Frena, Unguar, Ubba, and both the Sidroc's, with great forces, a multitude of captives, and a great deal of spoil. Their return being known, the greatest part of the Christians, stroke with terror, fled away by night; whilst those that were left with the foresaid earl and his captains (being scarce two hundred out of eight) early in the morning, after hearing divine service and receiving the Sacrament, being resolved to die for Christ, & in defence of their country, marched into the field against their enemies: but the earl perceiving his forces to be too much weaken-

^a Notes upon the same Life, p. 35, &c.

^b p. 20, &c.

ed, appointed brother Toly with his five hundred men to fight in the right wing, because they were the strongest; assigning him likewise a very stout second, the brave Morchar, with those that followed him. As for the renowned Sherif of Lincolnshire Osgot with his five hundred men, he set him in the left wing; giving him also a most valiant second, to wit the stout knight Harding of Rihale, with all the Stanfordians, because they were all brave fellows & fit for sharp service, resolving himself with his senechals to keep the main body, as being most convenient for assisting either wing if there were occasion. The Danes being now exasperated at the slaughter, of their men, having buried their three kings early in the morning at a place then called Launden, but afterwards from this burial Trekingham; four of their kings and eight counts marched out, whilst two kings and four counts guarded the camp and captives. But the Christians, because of the smallness of their number, drawing themselves up in one body, made with their shields a strong testudo against the force of their enemies arrows, and kept off the horse with their pikes. And thus, being well ordered by their commanders, they kept the ground all day. But night coming on, notwithstanding 'till then they had remained unbroken, and had withstood the force of their enemies arrows; whose horses, being tired, began to flag; yet they very imprudently left an entire victory to the pagans. For the pagans, feigning a flight, began to quit the field. Which the Christians had no sooner perceived (however their commanders forbade and opposed it) than they broke their ranks, and pursuing the pagans were all dispersed thro' the plain without any order or command. So that the pagans returning, like lions among a flock of sheep, made a most prodigious slaughter among them; whilst the stout Count Algar, and brother Toly with some of the best soldiers, getting on a rising ground, and being drawn up into a round body, did for a long time endure their insults; 'till at last the said valiant and ever memorable earl, with his fornam'd six brave captains seeing the stoutest men of their small army slain, got upon the thickest heaps of the Christians dead bodies, and being resolved to sell their lives as dear as they could, after having received many wounds, died honourably in the field, upon the dead bodies of their brethren. There now only remain'd a few young men of Sutton and Gedney; but these, flinging away their arms, fled into a neighbouring wood; and, by that means escaping, came the night following, to the monastery of Croyland, where they related the slaughter of the Christians and brother Toly, and the loss of the whole company, which they told at the church door with great lamentation, whilst abbat Theodore and his convent were celebrating their matin vigils^a. The abbat and monks being extremely confounded at this ill news, resolved to keep with them only the elder monks and some few small children, thinking perhaps their helplessness would provoke the bar-

^a matutinas vigilias. Ing.

^c barians

barians to compassion; and so sent away all the younger and stouter men, together with the reliques of the monastery (to wit, the remains of S. Guthlac's body, the whip wherewith he used to discipline himself, and his psalter; together with other principal jewels and muniments of the house, that is to say, the charters of the foundation by king Ethelbald, with the confirmations of divers other princes and certain donations of king Witlaf) commanding them to fly into the neighbouring fens and marshes, and there expect the issue of the war. Who, with heavy hearts submitting to what was ordered, having loaded a small vessel with the foresaid reliques and royal muniments, threw the table of the high altar, covered with gold plates and formerly given them by king Witlaf, and ten chalice, with the lavars for their feet, pots, platters, and other vessels of brass, into the abby well, which, when they were cast in, still the end of the altar-table, which was very long, do what they could, always appeared above water. Whereupon, drawing it out again, and seeing the blaze of the towns in Kesteven which were set on fire by the Danes grow by degrees nearer and nearer, & fearing that the pagans would soon be with them; they left it with the abbat and old monks aforesaid, & so going aboard their vessel fled to the wood of Ancaryg, adjoyning to the south side of their island, where they staid with one brother Toret an anchoret and other brethren four days, being thirty in number, whereof ten were priests, the rest of lower orders. But abbat Theodore taking with him two old persons, hid the foresaid altar table without the church on the north side, but where to this day could never be known. Afterwards the abbat and all the rest, putting on their sacred vestments, and assembling in the choir, celebrated the regular hours of devotion, & then went thro' the whole psalter of David; which done the abbat himself said high mass, and brother Elfget a deacon, brother Savin a sub-deacon, and brother Egelred and brother Ulric two boys, who carried the wax-lights, assisted. When mass was ended, and the abbat and his foresaid attendants had just communicated; the pagans breaking into the church, the venerable Theodore, like a true martyr and the host of Christ, was sacrificed upon the very altar, by the hands of their most cruel king, Osketul; and all his assistants, who stood round about him had their heads hewed and chopt off by the barbarians; whereupon the old folks and children beginning to run out of the choir, were apprehended, examined, and put to death with most cruel torments, to make them discover where the treasures of the church were concealed; Sir Asker the prior being tortured in the vestry; Sir Lethwyn the sub-prior in the hall, whom brother Turgar, a boy of ten years of age, of a most beautiful aspect and person, would not be parted from, but following of him into the hall, when he saw his dear old man murdered there, begged heartily to die and be killed with him; but was saved by Count Sidroc the younger, who took pity

' on his childhood, stript him of his habit, put on him a Danish coat,
 ' and ordered him to follow him wherever he went: so that he on-
 ' ly, of all both old and young who were left in the monastery, escaped;
 ' going in and out among the Danes all the time of their stay like
 ' one of themselves, by the favor and protection of the foresaid earl.
 ' All the monks being thus slain by their barbarous inquisitors, and
 ' but little of the wealth belonging to the monastery yet discover-
 ' ed; they then broke open the tombs of the saints (who were
 ' inclosed in large marble chests set up a great height round about
 ' S. Guthlac's own monument) with axes and hammers. On the right
 ' hand side of which saint, stood the tomb of S. Cissa the priest and
 ' anchoret; the tomb of S. Bettelm, who in his life ministred to S. Guth-
 ' lac; and the tomb of lord abbat Siward of pious memory. On the
 ' left hand of S. Guthlac stood the tomb of S. Egbert his counsellor
 ' and confessor; the tomb of S. Tatwin, the guide and pilot of the
 ' vessel which brought S. Guthlac to Croyland; the tomb of the most
 ' holy virgin Etheldritha; as also the tombs of queen Celfreda, and
 ' of Wymund son of king Wirlaf. But finding a far more inconsider-
 ' able plunder than they expected, being mad at the disappointment,
 ' they basely threw together all the bodies of the saints on an heap,
 ' and setting fire to it on the third day after their coming, to wit on
 ' the seventh of the kalends of September [Aug. 26.] in a most violent
 ' rage burnt it with the church and all the other buildings of the
 ' whole monastery. At length on the fourth day they set forwards
 ' towards Medeshamstede, with innumerable droves of cattel before
 ' them; where finding the gates of the monastery locked, & being en-
 ' raged thereat; they began to make an assault upon it with bows,
 ' arrows, and other instruments. And breaking in at the second onset,
 ' Tuba, brother of count Hubba, was knocked down with a stone
 ' just at the very gate, and carried off for dead by his servants, into his
 ' brother Hubba's tent. Whereat Hubba was so provoked, and espe-
 ' cially against the monks, that he slew every man of them who had
 ' a religious habit on him with his own hands; whilst the rest of them
 ' destroyed the others, 'till at last they all perish'd; both the venerable
 ' father Hedda the lord abbat, and all his monks, with all their neigh-
 ' bours, being slain. At the same time brother Turgar was admonish-
 ' ed by his master Sidroc to keep out of the way, and have a care
 ' how he came near count Hubba, for fear he should meet with the
 ' same fate. And now having dug up the altars, broke down all the
 ' monuments, burnt a noble library of books, tore in pieces a prodigious
 ' quantity of charters belonging to the monastery, kicked about
 ' the pretious remains of the holy virgins S. Kyneburga, S. Kynefwita,
 ' and S. Tibba^a, demolished the walls, and fired the church with all
 ' the

a Here Ingulf, when he says they kick'd
 about the remains of S. Kyneburga, S. Kyne-
 fwita, & S. Tibba; tells a thumping story.

For the bones of S. Kyneburga & S. Kyne-
 fwita, were buried at Kyneburgceastre, now
 Castre; and S. Tibba's at Rihal; at which
 places

the offices belonging to it, it continued burning for fifteen days after. When they had stayed here the space of four days, they got together all the spoil they could out of the whole country round about, and marched towards Huntynghdown. But in their way thither as the two Sidroc's, who always marched last to cover the retreat, brought up the rear of their army which had now safely pass'd the river Nene, they at length going over themselves, two waggon loads of rich moveables happened to be sunk in a deep eddy on the left of the stone bridge, as also the beasts that drew them, which were drown'd before they could be got out. In the getting out whereof whilst the younger Sidroc and his men were busied, & putting their plunder into other carriages; brother Turgar slipt away into the next wood, and, walking all night, about break of day, he got to Croyland. Where he found his brethren the monks return'd again the day before from Ancaryg, & very active in quenching the fire (which yet burnt in many places among the ruins of the monastery) as well as they could. Whom when they beheld safe and sound, they were a little comforted; but understanding from him where the abbat and the rest of their brethren lay murdered, and how all the monuments and tombs of the saints were broken down, and their holy books burnt with their bodies, they were all stroke with an inexpressible concern and grief, & for a long time made sad lamentations. At length when they had wept their fill, they return'd to put out the fire; and casting out the ruins of the church roof, just by the high altar they found the body of their venerable father abbat Theodore, with the head cut off, stript of all his cloaths, and half burnt; squeezed also by the fall of the rafters and mashed to the ground, eight days after his murder, lying, among the wood which had been quench'd from any farther burning, a little way off from the place where he was killed; with all the rest of his attendants, who fell with him, except Ulric the taper bearer, likewise close crushed to the floor with the weight of the rubbish fallen in upon them. However they were not all found at once, but at several times. For the bodies of some of the monks were found half a year after the day of their martyrdom, in other places than those where they suffer'd. Thus Sir Paulin and Sir Herbert, both very old and decrepit persons, who had their heads lopt off and were tortured to death in the choir, after being strictly sought for there, were at length found in the chapter-house. And Sir Grimketul and Sir Agamund, who were both above an hundred years of age, and were run thro' with swords in the cloyster, were found in the parlor. All the rest, both old and

places they all yet lay quiet in their respective sepulchres. But as they were all, sometime between the years 1006. and 1013. taken up by Elfius, and removed to Burg; Ingulf, who lived in the conquerors time, and knew they had all of them their respective shrines then at Burg, thought they were there when

the Danes now plundered Medeshamstede, & consequently concluded their remains could then fare no better than he thus by mistake relates they did. See an account of these saints being translated to Burg, in this third book, paragraph the XX.

' young, after they had been fought for in divers places and at divers
 ' times, brother Turgar relating the particular circumstances of their
 ' several deaths, only one, the abovementioned Ulric excepted, were
 ' found with great sorrow and many a tear. Sir Bristan, sometime
 ' chanter of the monastery, an excellent musitian and eloquent poet,
 ' being one of the chief persons now left, wrote then a threnody or
 ' lamentation upon the burning of Croyland, which they have in many
 ' places. Having therefore with great pains cleared the monastery from
 ' rubbish and other filth as well as their time would allow; they now
 ' began to talk among themselves about chusing an abbat, and so pro-
 ' ceeding to an election, the venerable father Godric, was, tho' much
 ' against his own consent, elected by all their suffrages. To whom af-
 ' terwards came that venerable antient person prior Toret of Ancarig,
 ' and Sir Tifa his sub-prior, both very holy and devout anchorets, and
 ' most humbly intreated, that taking with him some brethren, he would
 ' please to make a step to Medeshamstede, and, in his charity, com-
 ' mit the bodies of that abbat and his brethren, which as yet lay un-
 ' buried and exposed to wild beasts and birds of prey, to christian
 ' burial. The venerable abbat Godric condescending therefore to their
 ' request, with many brethren (among whom Turgar was one) and be-
 ' ing met there by all the brethren of Ancarig, went to Mede-
 ' shamstede, and with great industry collecting together all the bodies
 ' of the monks, being fourscore and four in number, buried them on
 ' S. Cecilia's day, in the middle churchyard of that monastery, over
 ' against that part of the church which was once the east front, in one
 ' large vault made on purpose for this occasion; and set over the body
 ' of the abbat, whom he buried in the middle of his monks, a pyra-
 ' midal stone, three feet high, as many in length, and one in breadth;
 ' which had insculped on it, the effigies of the abbat and his monks,
 ' standing round about him^a. This, in memory of the ruin'd mona-
 ' stery, he ordered to be called Medeshamstede; and visiting it once every
 ' year as long as he lived, and pitching his tent over the stone, said
 ' mass for the souls of them who were there buried, on two days to-
 ' gether, with great devotion. The kings highway running also thro'
 ' the middle of the churchyard, had the said stone on the right hand
 ' of them who came up from the foresaid stone bridge towards Croy-
 ' land, and a stone cross with the figure of our Saviour likewise in-
 ' sculped on it, which the foresaid abbat Godric then set up on the

^a The stone here mentioned is now 1726.
 to be seen, but removed (as a monument of
 so great antiquity deserved) out of the church-
 yard into the church itself. There is a cut
 of it in Mr. Guntons history of that place,
 but whoever carefully inspects either that
 draught, or the stone it self (as I have done)
 will soon discern that the figures on the stone,
 are not, as Ingulf affirms, the effigies of the
 abbat and his monks; but more truly (as I
 think Mr. Stephens observes) representa-

tions of Christ and his apostles. The said
 stone when in the churchyard, as I remem-
 ber, stood a little way off from a garden
 wall & passage, almost opposite to the south
 east point of the south cross of the present
 church, but rather above, tho' not full east of
 it by a good deal: which shews the church of
 Barg is longer now than it was when it was
 first destroyed, and also that, when it was
 afterwards rebuilt, it was set back and re-
 moved more northward.

‘ left; that all such as passed by, remembering the said holy monastery, might offer up their prayers for the souls of the faithful buried in that churchyard; & in reverence of Christ, refrain from committing such wickednesses and robberies within the bounds of that monastery for the future.

III. When the whole neighbourhood was thus miserably ravaged, and the town of Stanford had actually sent out a party to resist the invaders, doubtless, tho’ we now find not the particular circumstances of that tragedy, this place suffered the same sad fortune with those above. But some will perhaps say, where all this while was * ‘ Burdred the Mercian king, he who was thereunto deputed by Ethelwolph the West-Saxon monarch as a shield of defence against the raging Danes, that made desolations wherever they came! He who in continual employments against them spent his time, and that with such noble resolutions and manhood, that Ethelwolph held him worthy of his alliance, and made him his son-in-law?’ I answer. ‘ Beorhred, as Ingulf relates^b, all that space was engaging the Britons, who disturbed the western parts of his kingdom with frequent irruptions; but when he heard what lamentable havoc the Danes had made in the eastern quarters of his country, he came to London, and assembling a great army, marched into those parts, and seizing the whole island of Ely into his own hands, marched thence into the country of the Gyrvii.’ Gyr, says Hugo Candidus^c, signifies a deep pool, or meer; and they are called Gyrvii, who live near, or within, any marsh, pool, or fen.’ There, continues Ingulf^d, he took into his possession all the lands likewise belonging to Medeshamstede monastery, to wit, whatever lying between Stanford, Huntyngdown, and Wysebeck, before then belonged to that abby.’ Part of these lands K. Beorhred kept himself and part, such as lay more remote, he gave to his soldiers. Ingulf sets down besides a particular of many lordships, which he, at the same time, took away from Croyland, and that monastery could never after recover. The pretence for his doing so was, I suppose, the better to enable himself to withstand the Danes, or perhaps to buy a truce of them. But the true cause, as Ingulf would persuade, was his own sordid avarice. Here nevertheless it may be necessary to reflect, how far Ingulf’s private resentment for the hardships his own monastery underwent by the loss of those lands may affect his writing; and again, what allowance, considering the great necessities of the times, may be indulged a prince, otherwise very just, but at present so embarrassed. For certain it is, that ‘ in 874.’ the Danes drove him beyond sea, after he had enjoyed the crown about two and twenty years. Whereupon he went to Rome, and stayed there till he died. His body was buried in our ladies church belonging to the English school [now the

Anno
871.

^a Speed. p. 256.

^b p. 25.

^c p. 2.

^d loco quo supra.

^e Chron. Sax. sub anno 874.

Jesuits college] ' there. The same year also they committed the government of Mercia to one Ceolwolph, a sorry earl or thane of the kings, making him swear, and give hostages, to surrender it whenever they required him; moreover that he should be always ready to help them on occasion, and likewise furnish them with all necessaries for their army.

IV. All the country being thus fallen into the hands, or power, of the Danes; and the town of Stanford (as I shall hereafter shew) being always reckoned one of the five great cities held by that people, as so many places of retreat against any sudden Excursions of the Saxons; whatever that place suffered in the late war for opposing the Danes, I think (now it fell into their hands, and was employed for the purpose I have said) we may safely conclude, was, about this time, repaired, and made up again by its new masters; who, we may presume, now built the walls and towers upon them, and, I believe, the castle it self. What somewhat confirms this, is, that we find there was certainly now, or very soon after, a castle at Stanford. Likewise Henry of Huntingdon and the Saxon chronicle, speaking of Stanford being taken from the Danes in 942. say, it had been then, *diu*, a long time, in their hands; in which *long time*, we may suppose, they erected all these fortifications about it, and so held it for a garrison. Indeed Mr. Butcher tells us (tho' when those things were done, as to the particular year; or where he learned them, as to his authors, he says not) that ' Stanford being ruin'd by the Danes, was reedified by Alured [or Alfred the great] ' and a bridge of stone built over the Welland.' Now that Stanford was actually destroyed by those barbarians, is pretty evident from what hath been already said. And that the town was rebuilt, and a bridge erected over the Welland by K. Alfred, if we had not Mr. Butcher's word for it, might be admitted, if we observe what a multitude of towns, castles, cities, and other buildings, after they had been ruined by the Danes, that prince restored in other places^b. But what destroys all probability of K. Alfred's doing any thing, for the ornament or defence of Stanford, is that it cannot be proved he ever recovered these parts, much less this place, from the Danes. But, tho' he kept them pretty quiet from making excursions abroad as they did formerly, yet, either by force or agreement with him, they held this place to themselves all the rest of his time. However Mr. Butcher finding perhaps somewhere (tho', for the reason above, I believe, very untruly) that K. Alfred erected a bridge at Stanford; because the bridge we had, when he wrote his book, was of stone: concluded, I suppose, that K. Alfred's bridge was also made of the same materials. But therein (could we admit that K. Alfred built a bridge here) we must not altogether follow him. Ingulf it is true says, not once, but twice, in what I have already taken from him, that in 870. there was a stone

^a MS. penes me, p. 3.

^b See Spelman's life of Alfred, p. 161, & 163.

bridge over the Nene at Medelhamstede. But then that bridge, if it had stone supporters, had only a timber floor, and was not arched with stone. For, saith Stow^a, 'Matilde, K. Henry the firsts queen, built the first arched bridge, at Stratford now called Bow, because the bridge was arched like unto a bow, a rare piece of worke, for before that time the like had never been scene in England.' As for any bridge at Stanford, I believe there was none yet built there, nor indeed 'till the Danes were quite expelled thence; for when the Danes kept garrison at Stanford on the north side of the Welland, and the Saxons at the same time kept garrison at Stanford on the south side of the Welland (as you will by and by find they did) it is improbable that there was then any bridge there, or if either party attempted to build one, that the other would suffer it. Farther to shew the misery of these days, I shall only add, that the orderly, quiet, subject had not only the Danes to distress him upon every occasion, 'but^b, by example of the Danes, & sometimes pretending that they were Danes, many English themselves began entirely to apply themselves to robbery and plunderings.

- Anno 901. V. K. Alfred died in 901. and was succeeded by his son Edward, surnamed the elder. 'In 907.^c the Danes again ravaging Mercia, were gloriously vanquished at Welmesford field.' Here Welmesford, as we may learn from Florence of Worcester^d and Stow^e; seems to be a mistake for Wodnesfield, a mile north from Wolverhampton in Staffordshire. The Saxon chronicle places this action in 911. but does not name the place. The words of that chronicle, may be thus render'd.
- Anno 911. 'This year the army of the Danes which dwelt in the kingdom of the Northumbers, broke the peace, and despising the agreement which K. Edward and his son had made with them, wasted the country of the Mercians. Mean time the king being in Kent, got about an hundred ships together, which sailed towards the south-east to meet him. The pagans fancying the greatest part of his forces to be on board, thought they might ramble where they pleased without coming to a battel. But as soon as the king heard that they were gone out to plunder, he sent his army both out of the West Saxon parts and Mercia, which followed them at the heels whilst they return'd home; then they fought, and were routed, many thousands of them being slain.' Let it be fought when or where it would, this, as another rightly observes^f, 'seems to have been the decisive battel, whereby the Danes [tho' they not long after recruited] were [for the present] brought under the power of the Saxons.' And at this time I reckon it was that the Danes at Stanford, finding that they could not long keep that place from falling into the said K. Edwards hands, over

^a p. 197.

^b See the passage from Ingulf as quoted in a collection of curious discourses published by Mr. Hearne, p. 36.

^c *Lel. Collect.* Vol. I. p. 218.

^d in campo Wodnesfield.

^e p. 106.

^f sub anno 911.

^g *Historical Collections*, p. 320.

threw the castle there, and retreated to some other garrison. For we find that presently after this victory K. Edward was not wanting to himself, but taking the advantage of so good an opportunity, immediately set himself to rebuild what these ravagers had destroyed, and especially such castles, forts, and other places as might be of use and service to him in suppressing their farther inroads and devastations. In that work, saith Ingulf,^a 'he was much assisted by his sister Ethelfleda, a most prudent virago, surpassing the antient Amazons.'

VI. Among other places therefore, 'in 914.^b she rebuilt the castle of Staunford, near the river Welland.' So Matthew of Westminster.^c 'In 914. Elfreda, countess of the Mercians, rebuilt Thameworth. Afterwards proceeding to Stanford, she rebuilt the castle on the northern bank of the river Weiloand.' Now that there was a castle at Stanford before Elfreda's time (altho' this is the first time I meet with the direct mention of it in any antient authors) is plain from the words of both those already quoted here. Both which use the same word *restauravit*, signifying, that she restored, rebuilt, or repaired the castle before erected at Stanford, after, as it should seem, it had been first demolished by the Danes. Here nevertheless I may not conceal that the Saxon chronicle,^d Florence of Worcester,^e and Simeon of Durham^f, speaking of a castle erected about this time by the countess Elfreda, instead of saying she erected that castle at Stanford on the north side of the Welland, read Stafford on the north side of the Stowe. It may also be observed, that those authors above who mention the castle she built at Stanford, speak nothing of any castle she erected at Stafford. And so *vice versa*. This difference notwithstanding, both parties are I believe in the right: it being my opinion she built a castle at both places. 'The castle of Stanford, saith Mr. Butcher,^g whilst it stood, was situate upon the side of an hill (as indeed all the town stands upon the rising of an hill) but the castle hill appears somewhat artificial, being cast up round, and higher than the ordinary degree, standing well towards the midst of the town, and somewhat south-west: facing the town with a very pleasant prospect.'

VII. The said countess of the Mercians had scarce finished this new building at Stanford, and turned her back to do the same at other places; when her old adversaries the Danes came and retook it. And now (having other designs than what they had before when they overthrew it) again made it a garrison for themselves, fortifying it more strongly than before. The very time when they took it appears not. But that the castle here was, soon after it was rebuilt by Elfreda, held by them as a fort to retire to upon occasion, appears by her brother king Edward

Anno
914.

^a p. 28.

^b Anno 914. Elfreda restauravit castrum de Staunford juxta Welland fluvium. Lel. Collect. Vol. 3. p. 389.

^c Anno 914. Elfreda, Merciorum domina, Thameworth restauravit. Deinde ad Stan-

fordiam progrediens, in aquilonari plaga fluminis Weiloand turrem restauravit. p. 183.

^d Sub anno 913.

^e p. 600.

^f p. 153.

^g MS. penes me, p. 5.

the elders erecting another castle here, on the south side of the river Welland in 922. at what time the Danes, then in actual possession of the castle on the north side of the river, finding their progress into the south stopped by that new castle, were at length forced to yield it up; and so, their fortrefs being surrendered, themselves were quickly after driven out of the country. Mr. Moreton, whose natural history of Northamptonshire deserves great commendation (tho' many people, who have not understanding enough to judge of it, pretend to run it down) describes K. Edwards progress hither, together with some remarks on a defeat which he gave the Danes on the south side of Burghley park, thus. * 'As to the battel upon Wittering heath, a spacious plain about three miles to the south of Stanford, wherein according to a tradition rise in Mr. Camdens time, and now no less, the Danes received a memorable overthrow: we meet with no remains of it, nor any thing relating to it, except, perhaps, that part of an entrenchment in a heathy common, on the south side of Burghley park wall. There I was shewn a pretty high bank, with a trench about eighty yards in length running down to the Southrope rill, which has Wittering heath to the west side of it. That this is really part of a military entrenchment, I do not affirm. But it has the face of some of our rampires that are assuredly such, and is higher considerably than the ordinary partition banks of the rest of the common. Add to this what I have from Mr. Gibbon, a Gent. of very good credit, that he has seen three or four Saxon coins in Major Cambridges collection, that were found nigh this entrenchment in some earth wrought up by a mole. Neither have we any better light, as to the time of that traditionary engagement between the Saxons and Danes. The likeliest conjecture I can offer of the time of the battel is, that it was fought by K. Edward the elder, the same year that he took Stanford. The year before K. Edward was at Colchester; his next expedition, so far as we can learn, was towards Stanford: his way thither was by Cambridge. And we find the army of Cambridge-Danes submitting to him, in the latter end of 921. In 922, he advances, as we have observed, to Stanford, in order to reduce it. His way thither, 'tis very probable, was over Wittering heath; for that was the direct road from Colchester and Cambridge: And there he might meet with opposition from an army of Danes. For Stanford, which was their head quarter in that part of the country, was not yet surrendered. But that prince, wheresoever he went, had success attending him. And having defeated the Danes upon Wittering heath, the memory of which overthrow tradition has preserved, he pursued his intended expedition against the Danish garrison at Stanford, who yielded themselves without great difficulty.'

a Northamptonshire, p. 544, 545.

VIII. But let us hear what our old writers say about these matters. 'In 922. between procession week & midsummer faith the Saxon chronicle,^a K. Edward went with his army to Stanford, & commanded a fort to be built on the south side of the river. Upon this all the people who belonged to the city on the north side of the water, yielded themselves to him and chose him for their prince.' Again. 'In 941. faith Marianus Scotus as quoted by Leland^b [who, by the way, mistakes the year] after rogation-tide Edward the elder with his army went to Stanford, and built a stout fort on the south side of the river Welund; and forced not only the Danes who held the castle on the northern bank, but likewise all who belonged to it, to surrender to him.' Florence of Worcester, who (as I think Mr. Hearne somewhere observes) is little else than a bare copier of Marianus, hath almost the same words. 'In 941. faith he^c [but he should also say, as the Saxon chronicle does, 922.] the most victorious K. Edward the elder, after the rogation season, went with his army to Stanford, and built a stout fort on the south side of the river Welund; and compelled not only the Danes who kept the castle on the north side of the same river, but likewise all them who belonged to it, to a surrendry.'

IX. Upon these passages, before I proceed, a few remarks. First then, it may be observed the Saxon chronicle does not say the town on the north side of the river, but what seems to imply yet something more, all the people who belonged to the city on the north side of the water, yielded themselves to him, and chose him for their prince. Marianus and Florentius are still more particular, mentioning both the garrison or Danes who kept the castle, and likewise other people who belonged to it. Who those other people were shall be enquired hereafter. At present it may suffice to observe, that, by what may be gathered from the concurrent testimonies of these authors, K. Edward made not only the Danes who kept the castle, but also the whole town and country which belonged to it, submit to his arms and acknowledge him for their sovereign. Secondly. None of these authors it may be noted, tho' they all three mention a castle or fort which K. Edward built on the south side of the Welland, make use of the name Stanford-Baron, to distinguish the town on that side the water, from the town of Stanford on the other side. Yet Mr. Cambden says,^d 'when Edward the elder fortified the southern banks of the river

^a Inter ambervallia & mediam aestatem, ivit Eadwardus rex cum exercitu ad Stanfordam, et jussit extrui munitionem in australi parte fluminis. Omnis item populus qui ad septentrionalem urbem pertinebant ei sese dederunt, & petebant cum ipsis in dominum. Sub anno 922.

^b Anno 941. post rogationes cum exercitu Stanfordiam profectus est Edwardus senior, firmamque in australi parte amnis Welund arcem munivit; & non solum Danos

qui in septentrionali plaga arcem tenebant, sed & omnes qui ad illam pertinebant, in deditione accepit. Collect. Vol. 3. p. 284.

^c Anno 941. Rex Eadwardus invictissimus senior, post rogationes, Stanfordiam profectus est, firmamque in australi plaga amnis Welund arcem munivit; & non solum Danos qui in septentrionali plaga ejus amnis arcem tenebant, sed & omnes qui ad illam pertinebant, in deditionem accepit. p. 601.

^d In Coritan.

‘ to hinder the Danish inroads from the north, as Marianus informs us, he built also on the south bank (which is now called Stanford-Baron) a very strong castle.’ Here any body who hath not seen Marianus’s words, would almost be led to think Mr. Cambden met with the name of Stanford-Baron in that author: But we find he did not. That name being indeed abundantly more modern than the age we are now writing of. The first time I meet with it is the 34. H. 6. under which year see more of it. Thirdly. By the word *munivit*, made use of by Marianus and Florentius in the passages above quoted, some may perhaps think that strictly speaking those authors do not mean that K. Edward did now at first erect, but only fortifie or garrison a fort or castle there standing before. But what at once silences this fancy, are the words of the Saxon chronicle, as inserted immediately before those of Marianus and Florentius.

X. Mr. Butcher, speaking of this last castle, and the situation thereof, writes thus^a. ‘ Mr. Cambden makes mention of a castle in Stanford-Baron — but the very ruins thereof are come to ruin. Only the book of Peterborough [what book he says not] relates, that Eleanor, wife of K. Edward the first, in the place where the said castle stood, erected an house of nuns, and endowed the same with fair possessions: which being dissolved amongst many others in the time of Henry the eight, the same came in the days of queen Elisabeth into the possession of William lord Burghley, and at this day is turned into a farm, and part of the inheritance of his posterity in the house of Exeter.’ Now this account of Mr. Butcher’s is a mixture of truth and falshood. As to queen Eleanor’s nunnery at Stanford, see *anno* 1290. 19. E. 1. below. The nunnery whose situation Mr. Butcher here describes, and the site whereof belongs to the earl of Exeter; was founded by William Waterville abbat of Burg, in 1156. However I certainly believe the castle of Stanford on the south side the river, while it stood, was built somewhere within those very walls where William Waterville afterwards founded his said nunnery. In building whereof it is probable he made use of the ruins of this castle for part of his materials. Certain it is this castel is never spoken of as standing, by any author who wrote after, or indeed a good while before his foundation of that nunnery. What became of the said castle I shall hereafter offer some conjecture of. As for the area thereof, Mr. Cambden fought it in vain^b. ‘ But, Mr. Morcton says^c, the ground-plot of this fortrefs or castle is still visible on the west side of Stanford-Baron, or the southern city, a little above the ‘spital: tho’ it seems it escaped Mr. Cambden when he fought it.’ Thus Mr. Morcton fancies he has found it: But he errs. For what he takes for the foundations of a castle, are indeed the vestigia of the ‘spital it self, called, as you will hereafter find, sometimes S. Leonards, sometimes

^a MS. penes me, p. 5.

^b Nusquam tamen hodie apparet. ubi supra.

^c Northamp. p. 544.

S. Giles hospital, sometimes the house of lepers, and sometimes the Hermitage. Besides, the place Mr. Moreton makes choice of for his fortrefs to stand upon, is so much out of the way, that it would there have had little, or no, influence upon the river, and less upon the castle on the other side of the water; the very purposes for which it is said to have been erected. Whereas set it where the nunnery stood, it will then stand upon the edge of Ermingstreet, on the very brink of the Stony-ford whence Stanford takes its present name, where the water is shallowest, and where the Danes would therefore most probably attempt a passage into the south, and consequently where the most care was required to stop them from so doing. Add to all this, this situation is much nearer to the castle on the north, than that which Mr. Moreton assigns, and of course better placed to watch and curb any sudden attempt or invasion from thence; being an eminent spot, and fronting, tho' not directly, yet well towards the other. Nor is, I think, the very area it self undiscernable. For at the north-west point of the nun's inclosure, we see a round bank artificially cast up, with a deep well in the middle of it; which I take, by the circular foundations yet visible, to have been no part of the nunnery (tho' afterwards inclosed within its walls) but the remains of this castle. Return we now to the founder of it, K. Edward the elder. ' Thus he ' went on', settling England, securing the habitations of the natives, ' and left his fortifications in such opportune places, that his conquests ' were in no danger of a relapse; but especially it was his care, that ' if a town stood on the north side of a river, he would clap another ' over against it on the south side, that he might be every where able ' to put a stop to the excursions of the enemy.' And this we find he did at Stanford.

XI. ' But whilst K. Edward tarried at Stanford, saith the Saxon chronicle^b, his sister Ethelfleda departed this life at Tameworthige.' So Florence of Worcester^c. ' Whilst these things were doing his sister ' Egelfleda, countess of the Mercians, a lady of remarkable justice, prudence, and most renowned valor, died the 19. of the Kalends of ' July [June 13.] in the eighth year of her government of the Mercians.' Her rebuilding Stanford castle, with the many other celebrated actions of this extraordinary lady, have prevailed with me, before I pass on, to add here a short account of her. ' At her ripest ' years, says Leland^d, she married Ethelred, the equally learned and ' powerful earl of the Mercians; by whom she had only one daughter, ' in bearing whereof she underwent such vehement pains and travel, that ' she ever after refused the marriage bed.' So Fabian^e. ' Of her it is ' tolde, that when she had ones assayed the woe and sorow that wo-

^a Hist. collections, p. 321.

^b Sub anno 922.

^c p. 601.

^d Comment. p. 157.

^e Chron. part 1. p. 225. a.

'men feele and suffer in bearinge of a childe, she hated the embrace of her husbände ever after, and tooke witnese of God, and sayde, that it was not convenient or semeli to a kinges daughter to use such fleshlie likeinge, whereof such sorow should ensue.' Or as Sir Richard Baker has it^a, 'that it was a foolish pleasure which brought with it so excessive pains.' As for what relates to the greatness of her mind, saith Leland^b, it was so prodigious, that it will sooner merit our admiration than belief. For whilst her brother was king, she, as well as that prince, had always a numerous army in the field, assisted by whose valor she often routed the Danes, erected new towns, and fortified them with walls and ditches.' 'For seven years together, says Huntingdon^c, she every year built a town or two.' 'We cannot therefore^d, pass over how much in that age England was indebted to a Woman.' No body I know of has ever yet reckoned up the towns she built. Some indeed have mentioned one, some another, and some more; whilst of any single writer the author of the Saxon chronicle, I think, observes the most: tho' not all. For once then, tho' I don't pretend to mention all my self, I will here set down as many as the notes I have at present collected speak of. And first. 'In 912. as the Saxon chronicle says^e, she built the castle of Scer-geate.' I know not where it is; but this, I suppose, is what the author of the chronicle of Mailross speaks of, when he says^f, she built Scoriote. II. The same year, as the Saxon chronicle adds^g, 'she built another castle at Bricege [Bridgnorth.] III. 'In 913. as the same chronicle adds^h, she built Tamaweorthige [Tamworth] castle.' This Matthew of Westminster saysⁱ, was in 914. IV. The same year, 913: says the Saxon chronicle^k, she built Stafford castle. This Florence of Worcester says^l, was in 914. V. In 914. she built the castle on the north side of the Welland at Stanford. VI. The same year she built another, as the Saxon chronicle relates^m, at Eadesbyrig [Edisbury in Cheshireⁿ.] VII. And another at Werenwic^o [Warwick.] VIII. And in 915. another at Cyricbyrig^p [Chirbury.] IX. And another at Weardbyrig^q; [Wedsborow in Staffordshire.] X. And another at Rumcof^r [Runckhorne in Cheshire.] XI. In 916. says the same Saxon chronicle^s, she took Breccanmere [Brecnock.] Marianus, as quoted by Cambden^t, says she took it in 913. XII. In 918. as the Saxon chronicle adds^u, she took Deoraby [Derby.] XIII. And in 920. she took Legraceaster^v, [Leicester.] XIV. Cambden says^x, she also repair-

a Chron. p. 9.

b ubi supra.

c Lib. 5.

d Hist. coll. p. 225.

e p. 103.

f p. 146.

g p. 103.

h p. 103.

i p. 183.

k p. 104.

l p. 600.

m p. 105.

n notes on Camb. Brit. in Cheshire.

o p. 104.

p ib. 12.

q ib.

r ib.

s p. 590. bishop Gibsons 1st. edition;

t p. 196.

u ib.

x p. 558.

ed Chester. XV. And built Finburrow^a. XVI. Fabian likewise affirms^b, she built Shrowsbury. XVII. And a bridge over the Severn called Brimsbiri bridge^c. Lastly, 'She and her husband, as Leland tells^d, founded the priory of Oswald (it stood north, north-west, from Gloucester abby, upon Severn ripe) instituting prebendaries in it; and thither translated the body of S. Oswald K. of Northumberland, & there richly entombed it.' To conclude. This lady, as the same Leland observes^e, to her immortal honor, is thus celebrated by the sprightly muse of Huntendunc.

O Elfreda potens! O terror virgo virorum!

Victrix nature, nomine digna viri!

Te quoq; splendidior fecit natura puellam,

Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.

Te mutare decet, sed solum nomina, sexus;

Tu regina potens, rexque trophea parens.

Jam nec Cesarei tantum meruere triumphi;

Cesare splendidior, virgo, virago, vale!

Which I thus translate.

O potent Elfreda! Maid mens terror!

You, who did conquer natures self, worthy

The name of man! more beauteous nature form'd

A woman: but your valor shall secure

Mans higher name. For name you only need,

Not sex, to change; unconquerable queen,

King rather, who such trophies have obtain'd!

O virgin, and virago both, farewell!

No Cesar yet such triumphs hath deserv'd

As you, than any, all the Cesars more renown'd!

XII. King Edward the elder died in 924. and was succeeded by his son Athelstan. 'John Stow in his chronicle reports, saith our old antiquary Mr. Butcher^f, that in the time of K. Athelstan there was a mint for coyning of mony in Stanford-Baron. So that no doubt, continues Mr. Butcher, the limits of the jurisdiction and liberties of Stanford, have been beyond what they are now.' Stows own words are these. 'He made seven coining mints at Canterburie, foure for the kinge, two for the archbyshop, and one for the abbat. At Rochester three, two for the king, and one for the bishop. Besides these, in London, eight; in Winchester, six; in Lewes, two; in Hastings, two; in Chichester, one; in Hampton, two; in Warham, two; in Excester, two; in Shaftsburie, two; and in every good towne, one coiner.' Here Stow we see does not particularly mention either Stanford or Stanford-Baron. But that there was a mint in Stanford on the south side of the river,

^a p. 560.

^b p. 224.

^c ib.

^d Itin. vol. 4. p. 63.

^e Comment. p. 158.

^f MS. penes me, p. 9.

^g p. 107.

if not now, yet in K. Edgars time, is certain. But then the being of such a coinage there, is not to be taken as any mark of the kings favor to the place, or an instance that the jurisdiction of Stanford on the north side of the river was then larger, as Mr. Butcher would surmise; but more truly as a royalty granted to the abbat of Medeshamstede then lord of Stanford beyond the bridge.

Anno XIII. In 939. died K. Athelstan, ' to whom, as Simcon of Durham
939. ' relates^a, his brother [or, as others affirm, son] Edmund succeeded in
' the kingdom. In which year Onlaf [the Dane] first came to York,
' then marching south besieged Hampton: But not prevailing there he
' led his army to Tamworth, where he wasted all the country; and,
' as he return'd to Leicester, K. Edmund and his army met him. There
' was no matter of a fight, for the two archbishops Odo and Wulstan,
' reconciled the two kings. The peace was so made, that Watling-
' street should be the boundary of each kingdom. Edmunds part lay
' on the south side, and Onlafs on the north.' To understand this
division note Watlingstreet ran across the kingdom from Dover to
Cardigan; observing which course, you will perceive, by looking up-
on any map of England, that the town of Stanford, and a good deal
of this neighbourhood yet more towards the south, were part of the
territory by this agreement assigned to Onlaf. Which observation
remembred, will much help to shew why this, or that, Danish or Saxon,
king (as hereafter, in the course of this history to the conquest of the
whole kingdom by Cnute the Dane, shall be particularly related) ei-
ther spared, or plundered, this place. Immediately after this division
of the kingdom between Onlaf and K. Edmund, Stanford and all the
country round about it, which had, as I have shewn, been taken from
the Danes by K. Edward the elder, in pursuance of this new contract,
was again surrendered to them. We find indeed no particular relation
of any such matter in any of our old historians, but what proves it
is, that the very first time they mention it afterwards is in 942. when,
they all agree, it was again taken from the Danes, by Edmund the now
king of the Saxons. All the country north of Watlingstreet being thus
surrendered to Onlaf, my opinion is, that prince immediately after divided
his part or share of the kingdom into five great Danish provinces, and
made Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Stanford, the capitals,
or chief towns of those several districts. My reasons for this assertion are,
First, Dane-lage, Mercian-lage, and West-Saxon-lage, as we are assur-
ed by the learned bishop Nicholson, do not signifie Dane-law, Mer-
cian-law, and West-Saxon-law, as commonly supposed; but the pro-
vince, or precinct, of the Danish, Mercian, or West-Saxon, govern-
ment here. But take it in his lordships own words^b. ' By the way,
' I am not satisfied with the opinion of Cambden, Lambard, Spel-
' man (and generally all our English antiquaries and historians who have

^a p. 134.

^b Hist. Lib. part 1. p. 113. 8^o. edition.

‘ treated of these matters) that there were in this kingdom before the conquest, three codes or digests of laws: which, from the several countries where they first prevailed, were rightly named the West-Saxon, Mercian, and Danish, laws. This conceit is deriv’d down without contradiction or due examination, from the most early translators of our Saxon records; who took it for granted, that Laga (in West-Saxena-laga, Myrcena-laga, and Dene-laga) was a word of the same import and signification with the Norman Ley. Whereas in truth Laga or Lage, is properly a country or district; and so, ’tis very evident, it ought to have been translated in the laws of Ethelbert, Cnute, and Edward the confessor; even in those very parts of them, which have occasioned all these mistakes.’ Secondly. That there was, long before the Norman conquest, such a District as Stanford-shire, the book of Bury puts beyond all contradiction: the words of which book be these^a. ‘ There are two and thirty shires in England. In these two and thirty shires are used three sorts of laws; the one called West-Saxon law; another Danish law; and a third, Mercian law. To West-Saxon law belonged, Kent, Suffex, Surrey, Berks, Wilts, Southampton, Somerset, Dorset, Devon: nine shires. To Dane law belonged, York, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, Hertford, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Stamford: fifteen shires. To Mercian law belonged, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Warwic, Oxford, Chester, Stanford, [Salop^b,] eight shires.’ Now had not both Stamford and Stanford shires been mentioned in this account, the whole would have been of no authority as to our Stanford; because either of those names would have been thought a mistake of the transcriber for Stafford. Whereas allowing one of them for that county, the other can stand for no other but our Stamford, or Stanford-shire. Selden^c, from Malmsbury, has the same number of shires, distributed under the same divisions; except that, as I must confess, instead of Stamford, he reads Huntingdon. However this alteration makes not much against us, because his author Malmsbury, for ought we know to the contrary, might as well mistake as our author, the book of Bury. Here note likewise, that tho’ the Danish district is, in the book of Bury, as also in Malmsbury, said to contain fifteen shires, yet that district was not always so large; but frequently contracted, or extended, just as their fortunes in England were prosperous or unlucky. Before this time, I think, they had no certain bounds, or, if they had, the compass of them was much narrower. Those fifteen shires, as may be gathered from any map of Saxon Britain, are indeed the whole territory which was now assign’d to Onlaf, and what were afterwards always claimed by virtue of this agree-

^a See the same, in Mr. Thyns discourse upon the antiquities of shires, as published by Mr. Hearne in his collection of curious discourses, p. 40.

^b Salop, omitted by an oversight of Mr. Thynne, or Mr. Hearn, is here supplied from Selden.

^c Notes on polyolbion, p. 194.

ment as their right by his successors; tho' they could not always get, or when they had got, maintain possession of them. But whenever they did so hold them, those fifteen Saxon shires were comprehended first in the five foresaid great provinces of the Danes, and afterwards in their seven districts hereafter mentioned. Thirdly, Stafford being in the Mercian lage, or district, could not be one of these five great cities of the Danes; but Stamford or Stanford was, & is therefore rightly set down under Dane-lage. Fourthly, Lincoln, Leicesters, Nottingham, Derby, and Stanford, immediately after, but never before this agreement between Onlaf and Edmund, are in all writers by way of eminence, called, the five cities; and their inhabitants Fisburgingi, and Fisburgenfes. Which appellations those places and their inhabitants retain'd as long as the Danes kept any footing in England. Lastly, all the divisions we find the Danes ever parted England, or their share of it, into, were three. First, that of the five cities above spoken of. Secondly, that of the seven Cities, when they added York and Chester to the other five. And thirdly, that of Cnute, when he split the whole kingdom into four provinces, under four deputies of his own: of which last hereafter. From the premises it appears, that the five provinces Onlaf now divided his kingdom into were very large, every one of them taking in two, three, or more counties, if we consider England as divided into shires by the Saxons. Moreover that all, or at least the best part of, the shires mentioned in any authors under Dane law, or the Danish district, as they should rather say, were now comprehended in the territories of these five cities: Those being only Saxon accounts relating how many of their shires made up the five provinces of the Danish Kingdom. Likewise that what we here call Danish jurisdictions or districts, the Saxons, in their way of speaking, called shires. For instance, what the Danes called the jurisdiction, district, or province of Stanford, the Saxons (who no doubt often discoursed among themselves about this new division made by the Danes, having also shires of their own long before) called Stanford-shire. I shall only add, when K. Edward the elder in 922. took Stanford from the Danes, it may be remembred that he forced not only the Danes who kept the castle on the north side of the Welland there, but likewise all the people who belonged to it, to submit to his arms, and acknowledge him for their sovereign. From which passage, as enlightned by what hath been here said, I think we may gather, that the Danes had even then made Stanford a sort of a capital or head-town over all the lesser places lying about it in their hands. And that the inhabitants of those places and of Stanford were the people who then submitted to K. Edward by a surrendry of the castle there.

XIV. Wherever the Danes prevailed, Christianity disappear'd; but wherever the Saxon arms were victorious, it reviv'd again. Thus did it
 Anno at Stanford in 942. when the Danes (altho' they had so lately got near
 942. half the kingdom assign'd to themselves) edging and elbowing for more
 2 room,

room, were defeated by K. Edmund, who came upon them and over-ran their country; taking from them all their five cities with so much expedition, that all our historians who mention his recovering, speak of his subduing, them, with a *veni, vidi, vici*; all as one action. However as some of them say Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby and Stanford, were those five cities; whereas others instead of Stanford read Stafford, but agree in every particular about the rest: I must here beg leave to put down as many of these authors, as my notes afford, in their own words at length; this course I think being the best way to finish the dispute, and make that easie to other enquirers, which at first was the occasion of some doubt and trouble to my self. First then I shall set down the advocates for Stanford. Secondly, those for Stafford (so many I mean of both sides as I have yet had opportunity to examine) And thirdly, sum up the evidence.

XV. First then, for Stanford. First let Florence of Worcester speak. 'In 942. says he,^a the magnificent Eadmund king of the English, utterly wrested the five cities Lincoln, Snotingham, Deorbei, Legeceastre, and Stanford out of the Danes hands; and reduced all Mercia to his own subjection.' Secondly. 'King Edmund, says Henry of Huntingdon,^b leading his army into that part of Mercia, which had been *diu* long before subdued by the pagans, as far as the very broad river Humber, overthrew the Danes in battel, and victoriously took the five cities, Lincoln, Legeceastre, Stanford, Snotingham, and Derebi. Whereupon he utterly extirpated the Danes (who at that time were also called Normans) and removing paganism from the cities aforesaid, by the grace of God restored the splendor of the faith.' Thirdly. 'K. Eadmund, says the Saxon chronicle,^c lord of the English, protector of his friends, and undertaker of great enterprizes, invaded Mercia, where the way of the white fountain, and the river Humber, a spacious water, bound the country. The five cities Ligoracestre, Lindcylne, Snotingham, Stanford, and Derby before this belonged to the Danes, and being forced to be subject to those [Normans or] northern men, were *diu* long tormented under the pagan dominion and bondage, till at length the warlike heir of Eadweard, to his great honor, set them free.' Fourthly, Roger Hoveden,^d hath exactly the same words as Florence of Worcester. Fifthly, 'K. Eadmund, says Matthew of Westminster,^e wresting Lincoln, Nottingham, Derebi, Legeceastre, and Stanford out of the Danes hands, reduced them all, with all Mercia, under his own authority.' Sixthly, 'K. Edmund, saith the abbat of Dundrainand,^f

^a p. 603.

^b Edmundus rex dicens exercitum in illam partem Merce, que paganis diu subdita fuerat usque ad latissimum flumen Humber, belli sorte Dacos vicit, & quinque urbes victoriosus cepit, Lincolniam, Legecestriam, & Stanfordiam, & Snotingham & Derebi. Dacos igitur (qui etiam eo tempore Normanni sunt vocati) penitus extirpavit.

& ab urbibus predictis, infidelitate remota, Dei gratia fidei fulgorem restituit, p. 355.

^c Sub anno 942.

^d p. 423.

^e Rex Eadmundus Lincolniam, Nottingham, Derebi, Legecestriam & Stanfordiam de manibus Danorum eripiens, cum Mercia tota omnia sub potestate sua redegit, p. 187.

^f p. 148.

^g wrested

‘wrested the five cities, Lincoln, Snotingham, Deorbei, Legacestre, Stanford, quite out of the hands of the Danes.’ Seventhly, ‘Edmund the brother of Adelstane, says Mr. Stow,^a took out of the Danes hands the towns of Lincoln, Nottingham, Darbie, Leiceſter, and Stanford; and brought all Mercia to his dominion.’ Between these who are for Stanford, and those who are for Stafford, to keep the peace I will here clap a neutral, who speaks of K. Edmunds reducing the five cities, but yet, as if he was aware of a dispute, does not name them. ‘Edmund son of Athelstan, says he as quoted by Leland,^b reigned six years and an half. He victoriously took the five cities from the Danes, and when he had subdued them, kept Northumberland in his own subjection.’

XVI. Now hear those who contend for Stafford. And first let Ranulph Higden speak. ‘Edmonde, kyng of Englonde, saith his translator Trevisa,^c toke and wan out of the Danes hondes that were paynims fyve noble cytees, Lyncolne, Notyngam, Derby, Stafforde, and Legeceſter. He toke fro’ them those cytees in that they were paynims, and caused those cytees to be of ryghte byleve.’ Secondly, ‘As testifieth Henry archdeacon of Huntingdon, saith Fabian,^d thus Edmunde had ofte warre wyth the Danes, the whiche as he [Hunt] affirmeth, held then manie good townes in myddle Englonde, as Lyncolne, Notingham, Derby, Stafforde, and Laycetour; the whiche by his knightly manhooſe he wan from them.’ This quotation from Huntingdon is different from the text of that author as printed by Sir Henry Savile. There Huntingdon, reads Stanford, not Stafford. Either therefore Sir Henry altered the word Stafford in his copy for Stanford; or Fabian met with one where he read Stafford. Thirdly, ‘K. Edmond, says Holingshed,^e assembling an army, first subdued those Danes which had got into their possession the cities and towns of Lincoln, Leceſter, Derby, Stafford, and Nottingham; constreyning them to receyve the christian faith, and reduced all the countries even unto Humber under his subjection.’ Fourthly, ‘Edmund the fifth son of K. Edward, says Speed,^f subdued as he went into the north, those towns where the Danes kept, and got from them Lincoln, Leiceſter, Darby, Stafford, and Nottingham; compelling them to receive baptism and to become his subjects: so that the country was wholly his unto Humber.’ Fifthly, ‘After the death of Athelstan, says Sir Richard Baker,^g his brother Edmund, the fifth son of his father, succeeded. But no sooner was the crown upon his head, but the Danes were upon his back; and in Northumberland made insurrections; whom he not only suppressed in that part but took from them the towns of Lincoln, Leiceſter, Darby, Stafford, and Nottingham; compelling them withall to receive

a p. 108.

b Collect. I. p. 195.

c Fol. 235. pag. 2. b.

d fol. 242. b.

e Vol. I. p. 227.

f p. 399. b.

g p. 10. b.

' baptism, and to become his subjects: so as the country was wholly
' his as far as Humber.' And these are all that I have yet met with,
who read Stafford.

XVII. To sum up the matter. 'The Fifburgenfes, saith Mr. Hearne,^a
' were the inhabitants of Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and
' Stanford.' So bishop Gibson, ^b 'The Fifburgingi (or Fifburhingan,
' as the Saxons called them) were the Danish inhabitants of the five
' towns of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stanford, and Derby.
' To these were afterwards added the cities of York and Chester. And
' then the same people, and for the like reason, were called Seofenburgen-
' fes.' Now besides all those for Stanford, whose words have been
recited, many others I doubt not might be produced for the same opi-
nion, had I their books at hand to consult. But these above are, I
think, enow (as they are most in number, and, which weighs most,
the oldest writers) to put the matter now out of dispute. Besides,
Mr. Hearne and my lord of London, tho' they did not perhaps muster
up the forces on either side so very particularly as I have done, yet
no doubt had considered the case, when they pronounced as hath
been said: And, from the premises, I think we may agree with them.
I shall only add, that 'in 946, as bishop Kennet observes, ' to Edmund
' succeeded his brother Edred, who kept the whole Scene of action
' on the other side of the Humber.' So that you will hear of the
Danes in these parts no more yet a good while.

XVIII. The pagan Danes being driven out of these parts, the Saxon
christians set themselves to restore what monasteries and churches the
Danes had destroyed. Particularly in 947. Turketil, K. Edreds lord
chancellor, became a great benefactor to the monks of Croyland, giv-
ing them, among other lands, the manor of Writhorp. This Wri-
thorp, as Mr. Leland tells us, ^d was Writhorp in Northamptonshire by
Staunford.

Anno
947.

XIX. Nor was it very long before Medeshamsted, that other neigh-
bouring monastery, met with a like generous and great benefactor (ano-
ther lord chancellor) to restore it likewise from its ruins. 'For in
' 970. Adelwold, afterwards bishop of Winchester, began that work,
' it being then just an hundred years after it was destroyed by the Danes.'
Also that bishop, as the Saxon chronicle hath it, ^e 'built a wall about
' that monastery, and then gave it the name of Burch, it being before
' called Medeshamstede. When Adelwold came thither, as the same
' author relates, ^g he found there nothing but old walls and desert
' woods. At last however he light upon the charter which the abbat Head-
' da had formerly wrote (whence it appeared, that K. Vulferc and his
' brother Ethelred built that monastery) hid in an old wall. Where-

Anno
970.

a Notes on Lelands Collect. p. 866.

b Additions to Cambd. p. 865.

c paroch. antiq. p. 43.

d Itin. Vol. 4. p. 128.

e Monast. Ang. I. 70. a

f p. 120.

g ib.

‘ upon he repaired to K. Eadgar, and shewed him the charter which he
 ‘ had found at Medeshamstede. To whom that prince [by a new char-
 ‘ ter of his own] replied thus. ^a We Eadger, under the celestial king,
 Anno ‘ president of the kingdom of Great Britain — [*inter cetera*] do
 972. ‘ grant to the monastery of Medeshamstede the perpetual privilege of
 ‘ a mint in Stanford. ^b We do also appoint a particular mercat in
 ‘ Burch, to wit, that no other be had between Stanford and Hunt-
 ‘ dunc. And to that we give, and there command to be paid the
 ‘ whole toll without any contradiction; that is to say, first from all Witlef-
 ‘ mere to the kings ^c Tolbooth which lies at the hundred of Nor-
 ‘ mans-croft ^d; and from Witlefsmere as Merelode comes to the river
 ‘ Nen; and thence, according to the course of the same water, to
 ‘ Walmesforde; and from Walmesforde to Stanforde; and from Stan-
 ‘ forde, following the course of the [Welland] river to Crulond; and
 ‘ from Crulond as far as Must; and from Must as far as Kingesdelf;
 ‘ and thence as far as the foresaid Witlefsmere — ‘ These lands, and
 ‘ all other which belong to [Burch] monastery, I pronounce a shire,
 ‘ to wit [privileged] with sac and soc, tol and team, and infangthef.
 ‘ And these rights, and all other whatsoever [thereunto belonging] I
 ‘ call the shire of Christ and S. Peter ^e. This privilege I Edgar, king
 ‘ of all Albion, have confirmed with the sign of the holy ✠ . The
 ‘ mint at Stanford here granted to the abbat of Burg, was, I suppose,
 ‘ only a confirmation of that coinage before granted by K. Athelstan.
 ‘ It appears by this charter of K. Edgar, as Mr. Forster thinks ^f, that
 ‘ there was now a market at Stanford. For, says he, when he orders
 ‘ that there shall not be any other market between Stanford and
 ‘ Huntingdon, it implies there was a market then at both those places.’
 ‘ And he might have added, this was a good way to make the mercat
 ‘ at Burg more frequented. And indeed as for Stanford, it was now
 ‘ (and how long before we cant tell, but we may suppose, a good
 ‘ while) not only a mercat town, but a royal borough. ‘ For, says Mr.
 ‘ Leland ^h, Staunford was privilegyd but in kyng Edwards ⁱ days for
 ‘ a borowe, as concernyng a place in the parliament howse; yet it
 ‘ was a borow toun in kyng Edgares, and then, and syns it hathe
 ‘ allway longyd to the croune.’ What K. Edgar calls the shire of Christ
 ‘ and S. Peter, is now called the foke of Burg ^k. ‘ This charter of
 ‘ K. Edgar was granted in 972. the sixteenth of that princes reign.’
 ‘ And thus, with these, and many other privileges, recited at large in
 ‘ his said charter; ‘ the pacific Edgar, as Henry of Huntingdon styles him ^l,
 ‘ confirmed Burgh abby by Stanford.’ Here Huntingdon makes Burg

^a Gunton, p. 137. Mon. Ang. I. 66. b.

^b Stanforth, Sax. chron.

^c Theolneum.

^d The Danes were now often called Nor-
 mans, and from them the croft here men-
 tioned was so named.

^e Chron. Sax.

^f Gunton & Mon. Ang. in locis supra

citatis.

^g Letter to Dr. Tanner, MS. in my hands,
 p. 6.

^h Itin. Vol. 7. p. 10.

ⁱ Edward the first.

^k Monast. Ang. ut supra.

^l p. 356.

a sort of an obscure place, and directs you to look for it by a more noted town called Stanford.

XX. Before I pass to other matters, a word or two here, if it may not be thought impertinent to mention such things; of the translation of S. Kyneburga, and S. Cynesuitha from Caestre (within seven miles) and of S. Tibba from Rihal (within two miles of Stanford) to Burg: since, for want of knowing when the same happened, Ingulf, as I have shewn, was led into a very great mistake. In 1006. upon the removal of Ethelwold abovementioned from being abbat of Burg to be bishop of Winchester, he was succeeded at Burg by a monk of that monastery named Elfius. This Elfius (sometime between 1006. and 1013.) ^a dug up S. Kyneburga and S. Cynesuitha, who lay in Caestre; and S. Tibba, who lay in Rihal; and carried them to Burch, and consecrated them all to S. Peter. 'Who Kyneburga was hath been elsewhere said: I shall only add therefore, that Cynesuitha was her sister^b, and Tibba their cosen.' Mr. Cambden speaks of 'Rihal^c, where, (when superstition had so infatuated our ancestors, that with the multitude of saints it had in a manner taken away the knowledge of the true God) Tibba, says he, a little sort of a goddess, was worshipt like another Diana or patroness of hawking and fowling, by the lovers of those diversions.' Hugo Candidus tells us very gravely ^d, 'that when S. Tibba was brought to Burg, she shewed, by the great miracles she wrought, she liked mightily to have her bones rest among the good monks of that house.' And so much for the present of Burg.

Anno
1006.

XXI. Now again of the Danes. 'In July 1013. says Florence of Worcester^e, Suane K. of the Danes, with a strong fleet, arrived at Sandic; but, after staying only a few days there, soon left that place; and sailing round the country of the East Angles, entred the mouth of the river Humber, out of which he went up the Trent, and sailed to Geainesburch, where he came on shore, and encamped his army. To whom without delay Earl Uhtred and the Northumbers, and then first the people of Lindisse, next the inhabitants of the five cities, and soon after all the people north of Watlingstreet, offered to become subject, and making peace with him, and giving hostages, swore fealty to him: upon which he ordered them to provide horses and provision for his army.' The town of Stanford being one of the five cities here spoken of, it may be remembred those five cities were in 939. restored to the Danes, when K. Edmund (who succeeded Athelstan) and Onlaf the Dane divided the country betwixt them. I have already related how in 942. K. Edmund retook those five cities; ever since which time (notwithstanding the Danes almost constantly infested some or other parts of England) those cities remained subject to the Saxons. But here it may be observed, that, by those five places being

Anno
1013.

^a Chron. Sax. p. 120.

^b Hugonis Candidi p. 38.

^c In Coritan.

^d p. 34.

^e p. 614.

formerly

formerly so often in the hands of the Danes, the present inhabitants were many of them not improbably (for all K. Ethelreds massacre in 1002.) of Danish original, but now indeed, like one and the same people, converted, intermarried, and living quietly with the Saxons. However, not without some inclination to be sure towards their own countrymen the Danes; and this I take to be the reason why the said five cities so readily submitted to Suane. The Saxon chronicle, discoursing of what now happened, instead of people, says^a, 'all the army north of Watlingstreet submitted to Suane.' Whence it is not unlike, but that K. Ethelred, being apprehensive of an invasion, or a revolt, or both, hereabouts; kept therefore some standing forces ready to oppose any such attempt. Now those forces with some of the people of these parts at first it is probable made what resistance they could; enough however to provoke Suane (who, by the havoc which you will find Ingulf relates he made in this neighbourhood, had certainly met with some opposition in it) yet not enough, as you will see afterwards, to satisfy Ethelred. What in some part confirms these things, Matthew Westminster says^b, 'the Northumbers, and the inhabitants of Lindsey, and of the five cities submitted first; and that soon after all the people on the north side of Watlingstreet, when they had no body left to defend them [king Ethelreds forces being, as I have said, defeated] were constrained to surrender, make peace, and after giving hostages, swear fealty to him.'

XXII. All the five cities however, by making their submission; or possibly for the sake of some old Danes yet left among their inhabitants; or because they who now arrived, if they could not conquer the whole kingdom, meant at least to insist upon a surrendry of those places back again to themselves; I reckon escaped being plunder'd. The Hostages given Suane, as we may learn from the Saxon chronicle^c, 'were gathered out of every province.' Some of them it is like were Stanford men: what became of them I shall shew by & by. But now, if the said five cities did escape, to see what an escape indeed this town of Stanford then had, and what other places then suffered (some of them not above two or three miles from the same) hear Ingulf. 'In 1013. saith he^d, K. Swane landing with a fresh fleet and a most cruel army, destroyed all the whole country before him. For pouring out of Lyndesey, he burnt the towns, pluckt out the peoples bowels, and murdered all the Religious with divers torments. Then Baston and Langtoft were burnt, and the monastery of S. Pega [Peakirk] with all its adjoyning manors, Glynton, Northumburth [Norborough] Makesey, Etton, Badyngton, and Bernak were altogether consumed, and all the people belonging to them either murdered, or carried into captivity. In like sort the monastery of Burg

a sub anno 1013.
b p. 201.

c ut supra.
d p. 56.

‘ and the neighbouring villages, and also its manors of Eye, Thorp, Walton, Wytherington, Pafton, Dodifthorpe, and Caftre, were all first plundered, and then given up to the flames. The abbat, with the greater part of his convent, taking with them the reliques of SS. Kyneburga, Kynesuitha, and Tilba, fled to Thorney. Whilst the prior with some other brethren, taking with him the arm of S. Oswald the king, sought the like shelter in the isle of Ely.’ As for Suane, the Saxon chronicle says^a, ‘ having passed Watlingstreet, he did as much mischief as lay in the power of an army.’ But it may be observed all that is here related from Ingulf, was done long before he came to Watlingstreet. So that it seems he began at least in our neighbourhood, if not before he got hither; and gave all before him to fire and sword. It is not my province to pursue the rest of his actions; let it suffice then only to observe, that the other affairs of this year were in short, that Suane drove first K. Ethelreds queen and children, and afterwards K. Ethelred himself, into Normandy. Last of all that Suane died on the third of February, and his army (then got back again to Gainsborough) chose his son Cnute king.

XXIII. On Suanes death the English thought now was the time to be rid of the Danes, and sent for K. Ethelred out of Normandy. He return’d in Lent, says the Saxon chronicle^b, and was chearfully received by all his people. Cnute in the mean while tarried at Geggnesburc with his army ‘till Easter, and then agreed with the people of Lindesige, that they should find horses for his army, and then all together march out to plunder.’ By the way these people of Lindesey, were not only those who lived about Gainsborough, as some may think; but all those inhabitants of the five cities and other parts north of Watlingstreet, who, as hath been said, had given hostages and sworn fealty to K. Suane. All these, what with the hopes of prey; and of Cnutes protection; and also by virtue of their oaths and hostages; were easily drawn over to joyn him: but see what they got by it. ‘ Before they were ready, continues the Saxon chronicle; K. Ethelred came upon them in Lindesige with a stout army, where he wasted and burnt the country, and killed as many people as he could lay hands on.’ Thus K. Ethelred punished them for submitting first to Suane, & then to his son Cnute. How the town of Stanford in particular fared at this time I cannot say; but suppose, like the rest of its neighbours. Upon this defeat in Lindesey, ‘ Cnute, as the Saxon chronicle adds^d, fled thence with his fleet (thus were that miserable people deluded by the covenant he had made with them!) and sailed to the south ‘till he came to Sandwic.’ Cnute being thus fled, whilst Ethelred stayed here, all these parts submitted to him. The news whereof was soon carried to Cnute; or rather Cnute himself

^a sub anno 1013.

^b sub anno 1014.

^c ib.

^d ib.

I

carried

carried it with him to Sandwic. For, after he once left them, what else could he think would be the issue? Nevertheless, to be reveng'd of them for so doing, when he got to that place, 'there, as the above chronicle proceeds', he set ashore the hostages which had been given 'to his father, after he had first cut off their hands and noses.' This he thought they deserv'd for their friends deserting him; not considering that, *with his assistance*, they could not at this time stand before Ethelred, much less *without* it.

XXIV. It was some time before tidings of this barbarity, committed by Cnute upon their hostages, reached these parts; the people whereof, for their sakes I guess, would not have submitted to Ethelred, if they could possibly have avoided it. Nor did they at last submit to him as fully as they should; but, when his back was turn'd (not yet knowing how Cnute had used their pledges) they seem to have been disposed to revolt again to the Danes. Upon this in 1015. Ethelreds son Edward came into this country of the five cities, and reduced them more perfectly, by military execution, or fine, or both, to his fathers obedience. The Saxon chronicle, among other matters, touches some of these things thus. 'In 1015. says the writer of that history', there was a great council at Oxnaforð, and there duke Eadric 'betrayed Sigferth and Morcar, the noblest thanes among all the inhabitants of the seven cities: for he wheedled them both into his chamber, where they were basely murdered.' [By the way, Morcar I believe lived at Brunne by Stanford, and was descended from Morcar lord of that place, who was slain, as above related, in 870. fighting valiantly against the Danes. But to go on with my author.] 'K. Ethelred immediately [after they were murdered] seized all the effects belonging to both those thanes, and at the same time ordered the reliſt of Sigferth to be apprehended and brought to Mealdelmesbyrig [Malmsbury.] After a short space the clito Eadmund coming thither, took that lady, without the kings leave, and married her. Thence after the feast of our lady's nativity [Sept. 8.] that Clito marched northwards, and reduced all that people under his own subjection.' All England being thus again reduced to Ethelred, nevertheless did not long continue so. However, after his cruelty acted upon the hostages as above, 'Cnute sailed to Denmark, as hopelesse of any good issue in England. But Turkil a Dane, retained in K. Ethelreds pay [to fight against his own Danish countrymen] seeing success so suddenly altered, sore repented him of his revolte from the Danes, and knowing now was the time to recover his reputation, with nine of his ships sailed into Denmark, instantly importuning Canute to address again for England—Canute therefore, with the aid of his brother Harold, rigged forth a navie of two hundred saile, all furnished with souldiers and abiliments of warre; whose terror landed in Eng-

a lib.

b sub eo anno.

c facultates.

d Speed p. 421. a.

e land

‘land before him.’ ‘All that time^a, K. Ethelred lay sick at Cosham [in Wilts.] But duke Eadric had raised one army, and the clito Eadmund another in the north.’ ‘This Edmund^b, whether it were for the great strength of his body, or for that he always used to go in armor; was surnamed Ironside.’ ‘When they came to join^c, the duke [another traytor like Turkil] would needs with his treachery seduce the clito Eadmund [from his own father] which when he could not do, they parted, and, without any battle quitted the country to their enemies. Eadric however enticed away forty of the kings ships, and joined them to Cnute,’ [who was then upon the sea, and sailing for England.]

XXV. ‘In 1016. Cnute^d, came with his fleet of one hundred and sixty sail, and with him duke Eadric, cross the Thames among the Mercians to Greeklade. Thence, about Christmās, they turned into Wacringscire [Warwickshire] where they plundered, and burnt the villages, and killed every body they met with. Hereupon the clito Eadmund began [again] to assemble an army, but when he had raised what men he could, they signified little, for want of the kings presence among them, and of the Londoners to come and joyn them. The expedition was therefore put off for the present, and every body return’d home. But, after Christmās, there was a more general summons, requiring every one, tho’ he lived never so far off, to appear under a great penalty. And a messenger was sent to the king at London, entreating him to come and meet the Clito’s army with all the forces he could get. But when they both met in one body, it was to no more purpose than it had often been before. For it was told the king that some, who were to aid him, had treacherous designs against him. He therefore dismissed his army, and return’d to London. As for the clito Eadmund, he rode down to earl Uhtred, among the Northumbers.’ ‘There a many, thought, says Florence of Worcester^e, that Edmund and Uhtred would assemble a yet bigger army against Cnute.’ And perhaps they might attempt it, but, when they found the country would not joyn with them; they gave it over. Then, instead of that, ‘just as Cnute and Edric in one part of the kingdom^f, so Edmund and Uhtred in another part of it, fell to plundering of whole provinces together.’ The reason why Edmund and Uhtred fell upon some provinces in this manner, was, ‘because, as Roger Hoveden says^f, they would not go out with them to fight against the Danes.’ This proves, as I intimated, that Edmund and Uhtred would have got together a greater army for that purpose if they could. Also we may infer, that as Edmund and Uhtred fell upon some provinces, because they would not go out with them to fight against the Danes; so those other provinces which

Anno
1016.

^a Sax. Chron. anno 1015.

^b Stow p. 117.

^c Chron. Sax. quo supra.

^d Chron. Sax. sub eo anno.

^e p. 616.

^f p. 434.

Cnute and Edric fell upon, were those which would not go out with them to fight against the Saxons. If then we observe whom Edmund and Uhtred fell upon, we may see what parts were for the Danes; if we mind whom Cnute and Edric fell upon, what were for the Saxons.

XXVI. Now then to be particular. 'The clito Eadmund and Uhtred' went into Stafford, Salop, and Leicester-shires, saith the Saxon chronicle^a, spoiling the parts that were for Cnute; whilst Cnute, on the other hand, ravaged the parts which were for them.' Agreeable to the same chronicle, Florence of Worcester^b, Henry of Huntingdon^c, Matthew of Westminster^d, Holingshed^e, and Speed^f, read Staffordshire; and so, I believe, should Roger Hoveden. But he is singular, and instead of that, reads Staenfordshire^g. However, tho' he is wrong in writing Staenford, instead of Stafford, shire; he by the way is the author; and his the book of Croyland, 'which, as Mr. Butcher says^h, 'makes mention of Stanford, and Stanford-shire, before the conquest.' And this the passage. Now one reason why the people of Stafford, Salop, and Leicester-shires, would not go out to fight the Danes, was, probably because their inclinations were most disposed to side with the Danes; another, because they understood they were stronger than Edmund and Uhtred; and so were afraid, both of a defeat, and that they should afterwards suffer for joyning with them. Another perhaps was, that, in these fickle times, they thought it wisest, if possible, to stand neuter. This I reckon they at last did, and probably suffered less, tho' plunder'd by Edmund and Uhtred, than if they had been plunder'd by Cnute and Edric: Ones own countrymen being generally more merciful than foreigners upon any such occasion. However Mr. Holingshed (and he is followed by Speed) saysⁱ, 'Edmund & Uhtred spared not to exercise great cruelty upon the inhabitants [of the three bovementioned counties] 'as a punishment for their revolting, that other might take ensample thereof.' Here, tho' it is said, they were revolted; I rather fancy they had not yet done so: because Cnute had not yet got down to them. That they were ready enough to do so as soon as he arriv'd among them, I believe was very probable. But to proceed. When Cnute heard what Edmund and Uhtred were doing in Stafford, Salop, and Leicester-shires, to be even with them, he did the same where he was. For knowing all those parts were now disaffected to him, probably for using the hostages so basely which they gave his father; 'he and Edric Streon, says Roger Hoveden^k, wasted first Buccinghamshire, then Beadafordshire, Hundunshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and

a sub anno 1016.

b p. 616.

c p. 362.

d p. 203.

e Vol. I. p. 252.

f p. 422. a.

g prius Staenfordensem, deinde Scrobesbriensem et Legacstrensem provincias devastare, — p. 434.

h MS. penes me, p. 9.

i Vol. I. p. 252.

k p. 434.

‘ at last the country of the Northumbers.’ Here Hoveden, having mentioned Staenfordshire above, says nothing of Stanford. But the Saxon chronicle describes the march of Cnute more at large, to wit^a, ‘ thro’ Buckinghamshire, into Beadfordshire; and thence to Huntan-
‘ dunshire; and so thro’ the fens to Stanford; thence into Lincoln-
‘ shire; atterwards into Snotinghamshire; and at last into the province
‘ of the Northumbers towards York.’ So Henry of Huntingdon^b,
‘ thro’ Buckinghamshire, into Bedfordshire; and so into Huntendune-
‘ shire; and so near the fens to Stanford; and so into Lincolnshire,
‘ and thence into Snotinghamshire; and so into Nordhumbre towards
‘ Everwic’ [York.] By the way both the Saxon chronicle and Henry of Huntingdon, tho’ they do not say Stanfordshire; yet say that he went first to Stanford; thence into Lincolnshire—which I think looks a little distinct, and as if Stanford was not at this time reckoned a part of that county. Be that as it will. ‘ Thus, saith Speed^c, Cnute made
‘ spoil of all, so that the miserable English went to wracke, on all sides.’ And again^d. ‘ These were the daies of Englands mourning, shee be-
‘ ing unable to maintaine her defenders, and yet forced to cherish
‘ her devourers.’ The end of all this plundering on both sides was, that when Uhtred understood what sad work Cnute made in all those places where he came, ‘ he gave over his devastations in the north, and,
‘ as the Saxon chronicle relates^e, driven by necessity to do so, sub-
‘ mitted himself, as did all the Northymbers with him. He also gave
‘ hostages, but for all that was murdered. After which Cnute made
‘ Yric earl of the Northymbers in the room of Uhtred.’

XXVII. Before we proceed to other matters, let us here look back a little, and take a short survey of the condition of this town for the four last years. In 1013. this place submitted to Suane with the rest of the five cities, gave hostages, and so escaped being plundered. What an escape that was hath been shewn. In 1014. Ethelred plundered the five cities for submitting to Suane & Cnute: to add to which misfortune Cnute slit the noses and cut off the hands of the hostages they gave his father. In 1015. Edward, son of Ethelred, thinking they had not yet suffered enough, came, and what by fire, and military execution, reduced all the five cities more perfectly to his fathers obedience. In 1016. to make Uhtred desist from plundering the north, Cnute came into these parts, and particularly *thro’ or near* the fens to Stanford (but just before reduced to Ethelred) and fell upon it, and all places where he passed, in a most outrageous manner. And thus in the space of three years only, Stanford was plunder’d (so hard was its fortune!) three several times over; if not more. The actions of these four last years are, in all our English historians which I have yet seen, huddled together and related with great confusion. I have here there-

^a sub anno 1016.

^b p. 362.

^c p. 422. a.

^d p. 420. b.

^e ut supra.

fore endeavoured to set them in a clearer light (all those I mean relating to the course of my present undertaking) and explain them at large. This I have at last done to my own satisfaction, and hope it may be to my readers.

XXVIII. Affairs being in this melancholy situation, K. Ethelred died on S. Georges day, and was succeeded by his son Edmund. 'Stanford, saith 'Mr. Butcher^a, remained without a castle or walls 'till the time of Edmund 'Ironside a Saxon king about two hundred years before the conquest. [Here now is an achronism, or gross mistake in point of time. For Edmund Ironside reigned in all but from S. Georges to S. Andrews day of this very year 1016. which far from being two hundred, is barely fifty years, before the conquest] 'who built the castle' [And again, if he means there was no castle here before now, as gross a mistake in point of fact] 'and compassed the towne with a wall of 'stone of an indifferent height, for its better defence against the Danes; 'garnishing the same with *five* strong and stately watchtowers, two 'towards the water-side, for discovery and defence against the 'enemy on the south, the one called Beesfort, the other Holme-tower. 'The other three bulwarks or watch-towers are towards the east, north, 'and west, for discovery and defence against the enemy on those 'parts, called Carpe-tower, white-tower, and north-bulwark.' In some of the devastations made here within the course of the four last years, it is not indeed improbable but the castle and walls might be again demolish'd either by the Danes, or Saxons; who both plunder'd this place. And so Edmund Ironside (who reigned only one week above six months, and in that short space fought five several pitched battels with the Danes, none of them as good luck would have it in this neighbourhood; and in the end, as some say, died a natural death; or as others relate, was murdered by Edric Streon) might (tho' he never lived to see either of them finished) give orders for the castle to be once more rebuilt, and (as the troubles of the times called for all the defence which could be given either this, or any other great place) for new walls (if it had none before, which is improbable; for would the Danes let Stanford, the most southerly, and perhaps most exposed of all their five, nay seven, great cities, remain thus long without them?) to be added around the town it self. His mistakes thus corrected, it is time now however to observe, that we are beholden to the said Mr. Butcher, for the above names (none of which I ever yet met with any where else) of five bulwarks or watch-towers, erected upon the walls of Stanford. Nevertheless, if we may believe Leland, Mr. Butcher is out in the number. For says that excellent antiquary^b, 'there 'were *seven principal* towers or wards in the wauls of Staunford, to 'eche of the whiche were cerreyne of the freeholders in the towne 'allotid to wache and warde in tyme of neede.' Besides these *seven*

^a MS. penes me, p. 3, 4.

^b Itin. vol. 7. p. 10.

Indorsed with the Common Seal

The Common Seal



The Agents of the Town of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, do hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same is now in the possession of the said Agents, and is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same is now in the possession of the said Agents.



To the Honorable J. Thomas, Esquire, Secretary of the Treasury, London. This is to certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same is now in the possession of the said Agents, and is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same is now in the possession of the said Agents.

principal towers, according to Mr. Speeds map (which is very accurate) there were four other lesser forts erected for the same purpose, upon the walls of Stanford: which make the number in all *eleven*. Moreover the walls, as Mr. Butcher adds^a, have in them five principal gates or entries; S. Peters gate, on the west; S. Clements, on the north; S. Pauls and S. Georges, on the east, and the bridge-gate, towards the south. To these may be added a sixth, standing north east, called the new gate; as being made long since the former gates were erected: all the rest appearing to have slips of strong portcullises, which the new gate wanteth. Besides, here are towards the south, two antient postern gates which seem as antient as the walls themselves: the one adjoining to the bridge-gate: the other, not far from S. Georges lane, leading into the Tenter meadows. Old and new, postern and great, gates; Mr. Butcher here makes the number in all to be eight. But he forgets to reckon another, called Gled-gate. By the way, some of these gates are now (and I believe all of them were formerly) embattelled; and had also strong towers upon them. Having fixed the number of them, taking Mr. Speeds map for our guide, let us now walk round Stanford, and, as the psalmist says^b, 'mark well her bulwarks and gates, that ye may tell them who come after.'

XXIX. Beginning then at the east end of Mr. Speeds map, the first eminence at the upper end of the wall, as there delineated and marked with the letter M. is S. Pauls gate. So called because it stood near S. Pauls church. This gate is embattelled, and hath yet a tower or lodge upon it. The next eminence standing directly in the wall is another gate marked O, called now from the church of that name, S. Georges gate; but formerly Cornstall gate; from the church of S. Michael Cornstall standing once not far from it. This gate likewise is embattelled, and hath yet a tower or lodge upon it. The next eminence, being without any mark in the map, by the remains yet to be seen in the walls over against the black friers, appears to have been one of the seven principal bulwarks or watch-towers before spoken of. The next eminence is another gate marked R. Mr. Butcher knew not any name it had. But Mr. Speed calls it, the water gate. By what hath been said it appears then, that the east end of Stanford, was defended by S. Pauls gate, S. Georges gate, one principal bulwark, and the water gate.

XXX. Come we now to the south side, where the first eminence, standing directly in the wall, but without a mark, was another of the seven principal towers. The next eminence, likewise without a mark, and drawn somewhat less, was one of the four smaller forts. The next eminence also without any mark, is the postern adjoining to the bridge gate, thro' which coals and other goods being landed from the

^a MS. penes me, p. 4.

^b Ps. 48. 12.

water are brought up into the town. The next eminence, adjoyning to the last, needs no mark, and therefore has none; its situation shewing it to be the bridge gate: over which is now erected the town-hall. The next eminence, likewise without a mark, was another of the seven principal bulwarks, standing somewhere about S. Maries well. It appears then, that (without reckoning the river or castle) the south side of Stanford was guarded by one principal bulwark, one smaller fort, the postern near the bridge gate, bridge gate, and one other principal bulwark.

XXXI. Pass we on to the west end, where the first eminence, standing directly in the wall, but without any mark, is Gledgate: so called I conceive from the English *glade*, a straight open passage or thoroughfare. The next eminence, marked with the figure 1. is S. Peters gate: so called from S. Peters church standing formerly not far from it, exactly in the place marked with the letter X. This gate is likewise embattelled, and hath yet a tower, or lodge, upon it. The next eminence, a little above S. Peters gate, without any mark, was another of the seven principal bulwarks. The remains of it are yet very apparent in the walls; at the top whereof are several loop-holes to shoot arrows thro'. The next eminence marked with the letter A. is S. Clements gate. So called from S. Clements church standing formerly not far from it, in a place now part of Mr. Noels garden. This gate is likewise embattelled, and hath yet a tower or lodge upon it. The next eminence, without any mark, was one of the four smaller forts. It appears then, that the west end of Stanford was defended by Gledgate, S. Peters gate, one principal bulwark, S. Clements gate, and one small fort.

XXXII. Proceed we lastly to the north side, where the three first eminences, standing directly in the wall, as I take it, were the other three principal bulwarks. The next eminence, being (as all the three last) without any mark, as I conceive, was another of the four smaller forts. The next eminence, marked with the letter G. is new-gate. The last eminence, without any mark, was the other of the four small forts. It appears then that the north side of Stanford (as being most exposed to any assaults) was defended by three principal bulwarks, one small fort, new gate, and another small fort. And so much of the bulwarks and gates belonging to the walls of Stanford on the north side of the Welland.

XXXIII. As to the southern city, tho' I do not find that was ever walled, yet I perceive it was defended, I. by a gate in the street called east-by-the-water, or the water street; not at the end of that street, but, as I conceive, at the end of that part of it where the houses are double-rowed: this gate was called Websters gate. II. By another gate at the pass called th'abutts, leading to Burghley. III. By another gate between S. Giles Hospital and the great street pointing north and south; which gate standing in the highest part of the town, was called High-gate; and from it the said street is yet called High-gate, or High-gate-street,

gate-street, and High-street. IV. By another gate, over against S. Martins church, leading to little Wirthorp. V. By the castle standing within the nunnery walls. And lastly, by a gate adjoining to S. Thomas's hospital, at the south end of the bridge, over which I conceive stood afterwards a small chappel. Return we now to prosecute our history.

XXXIV. In 1017. (soon after the death of Edmund Ironside) King Anno
 ' Cnute, says the Saxon-chronicle^a, took upon him the government 1017.
 ' of the whole English nation, and divided it into four parts; reserv-
 ' ing the country of the West-Saxons for himself; that of the East
 ' Angles he gave to Thurcyl; Mercia, to Eadric; and the province
 ' of the Northumbers, to Yric.' By this division, Stanford (formerly
 reckoned a part of Mercia) was for a short time, together with many
 other places, added to the country of the East Angles, under the ju-
 risdiction of Thurcyl. For had not Stanford and a good part of Mer-
 cia been added to the province of the East-Angles under Thurcyl, the
 said Thurcyl, or as Hugo Candidus calls him^b, ' Turkil Hoche [could
 not, as the same Hugo says he did] ' give to the church of Burg a
 ' mint in Stanford, and the land there on that side the water.' On that
 side the water, that is, in Northamptonshire, on that side of the Wel-
 land whereon the church of Burgh stands. K. Vulfere, as I have shewn,
 was the first who gave those lands to the church of Burg, then called
 Medeshamstede. Turkil Hoche therefore only confirmed what lands
 were before given by that prince. In the same manner his grant of
 a mint was no more than a confirmation of what K. Athelstan grant-
 ed in 924. and K. Edgar confirm'd in 972. to the then abbats and
 monks of that church. However this passage confirms, as I elsewhere
 said, that the abbat of Burgs mint here was kept, *ex ista parte aque*,
 on that part of Stanford which lies on the south side of the water, and
 is yet within the particular jurisdiction or fee of the soke of Burg.
 As for the reign or viceroyship of this little king, Thurcyl, it was
 but short; for, as the Saxon chronicle tells us^c, ' at Martinmas 1021.
 ' king Cnute outlawed earl Thurkil. Anno
 1021.

XXXV. ' In 1063. saith Mr. Gunton^d, Leofric [then abbat of Burg] Anno
 ' redeemed of K. Edward [the confessor] certain lands belonging to 1063.
 ' his monastery.' And in particular, ' gave the king, says Hugo
 ' Candidus^e, eight mares of gold for Burchle by Stanford, which was
 ' in demesne and leased out, to a certain capellan of the queens
 ' called Elfgar, for term of his life. But when he was dead, the K.
 ' & Q. would have taken it away from the church.' Mr. Leland, in
 his collectanea from my last author says^f, ' Leuin of London, a no-
 ' ble matron, gave to the monastery of Burch, Fiskerton, Flectune,
 ' and Burchle.' But he is mistaken, she only gave Fiskerton and Flec-

^a Sub eo anno.

^b p. 44.

^c ut supra.

^d p. 15.

^e in loco supra citato.

^f Vol. I. p. 11.

tune, not Burchle, to that church. For Candidus says^a, 'Leofric redeemed Fiskertune, which she gave; and in like manner, Flestune 'which she gave:' then adds, 'he redeemed Burchle &c.' which Mr. Leland, writing fast, might think she also gave; but there his hand was too nimble for his eye. In this K. Edward the confessor's time^b, the town of Stanford was governed by twelve liege-men, who, for that purpose, had great privileges there. They are so called, because they were of old judges of the laws in the said town; the magistracy whereof they continued to hold till the 3. of E. 1. and after. But by whom they were first instituted is yet a question. However they are the first magistrates of Stanford I hitherto find any account of.

XXXVI. I shall now only set right Mr. Butchers mistake about the battel between the two Harolds, and so pass to matters after the conquest. 'Huntingdon, says he^c, makes mention of a fight that was 'held between Harold K. of Norway, and Harold K. of England, when, 'as the English K. most valiantly at Stamford-bridge gave battel to the 'Norwegians, there being a fierce fight, which continued from morning 'to noon on both sides; when as a certain valiant Norwegian, who 'had almost foil'd the English throughout the whole battel, returning 'to go into his ship was stroaken with a dart, so that he forthwith 'dyed, whereby the Norwegians were discomfited.' Now this battel was not fought here, but at Stanford-bridge in Yorkshire. Mr. Leland gives us a few circumstances of it, which take as follow^d. Harold 'K. of Norway was killed at Stanforde by York (where Olave, sunne 'to the K. of Norway & Paule of Orkeney fled to theyr shippes) and 'Harold brother to Sir Olave was slayne, and Costina K. Harolde of 'England brother. At this battaile of Stanford, ther was a Dane 'faught manfully and kyllid many, ontyl he, under the bridge, was 'privily smitten to death. K. Harold toke so much of the spoile 'of Stanford bridg battel to his owne use, that many of his soldiers 'depertid, and many had but faint hertes.' Of this gallant Dane (or Norwegian as he calls him) give me leave to add from Marianus^e, 'one Norwegian deserves an everlasting remembrance, who, standing 'by himself on Steinesforthe brigge, and having killed above forty 'of the English with his battel-ax, stopped their whole army 'till the 'ninth hour of the day; 'till at last one of the English getting aboard 'a small vessel in the river, run him thro' with his lance, at one of the 'holes of the bridge.

^a loco quo supra.

^b Videbis sub annis 20. W. 1. et 3. E. 1.

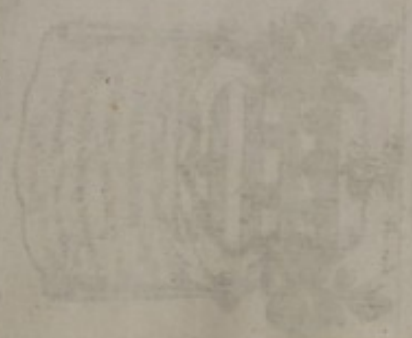
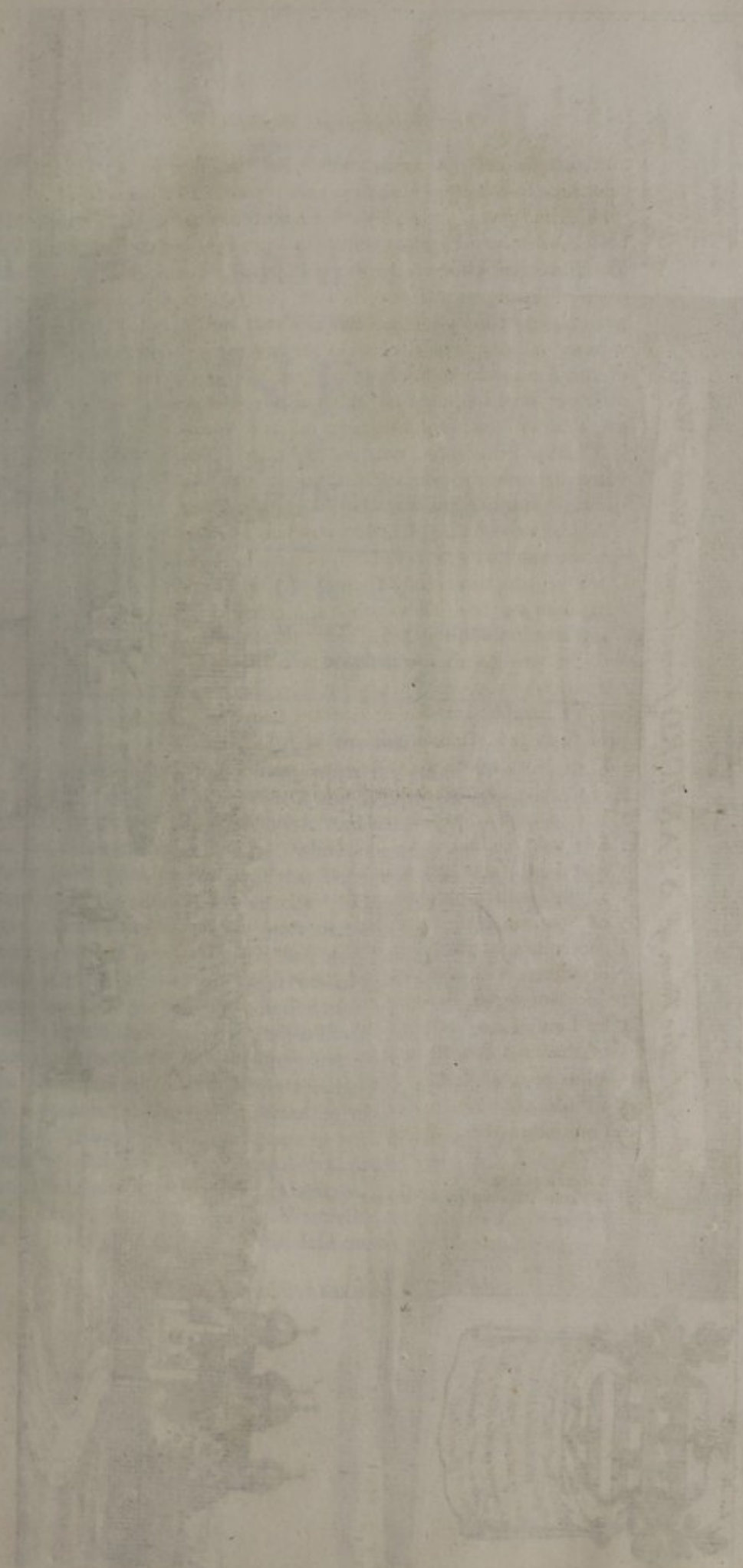
infra.

^c MS. penes me, p. 29.

^d Itin. Vol.

^e sub anno 1066.

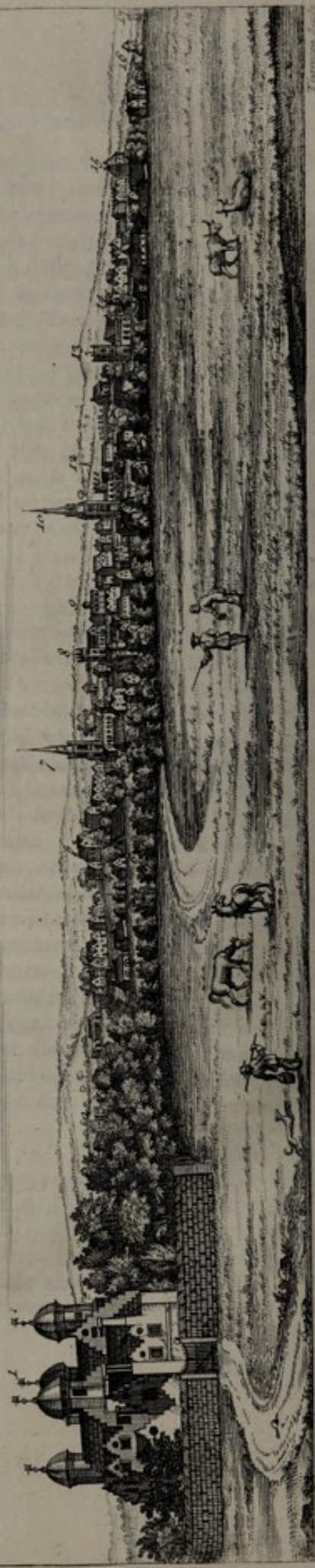
The end of the third book.





Prospect of the Town of STANFORD from a Corner of Worthorp Warren

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| 1. Worthorp house. | 1. |
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Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

BOOK IV.

From the coming in of K. William the conqueror in 1066.
to the Death of K. Stephen in 1154.

WILLIAM the first.

I. **M**UCH about the time when the battel of Hasting was fought between Harold and William the conqueror, died Leofric abovementioned, lord abbat of Burg; ^{Anno 1066.} a person, as the Saxon chronicle relates ^a, who so enriched that monastery with lands, and gold, and silver; that Burg was now called [by way of eminence, the rich or] golden city. Upon his death, the monks, as the same chronicle adds ^b, made choice of one Brand their prior, a very wise and good man, for their abbat, and sent him to Edgar Atheling, for [what is very observable, tho' Harold was slain] the people of these parts [had no notion of the conqueror, but] thought Edgar should be king; who [when Brand came to him] very civilly confirm'd the election. But afterwards when K. William heard of it, he took snuff at it, and said the abbat had put an affront upon him. Whereupon the abbat was forced to give him forty marks to be friends. Among others who came in with the conqueror, I find the names of Albini, Bohun, Camville, Colville, Dive, Dispencer, de la Laurd, Delaund, Lacy, Lutterel, Malherbe, Peché, Ros, Roscel, Trufbut, Valence, Verdun, Warenn, Waterville, &c. of whose descendents the course of these collections will lead me to speak much hereafter.

^a p. 168.

^b Sub hoc anno.

Circa 1068. II. About 1068. K. William first gave leave for the Jews to transplant themselves from Roan into England. Whereupon in a short space that people so spread themselves, that in all cities and other the best sort of towns in the kingdom, they planted their Synagogues and openly taught the doctrine of their Rabbins with great exactness. Particularly divers of them settled at Stanford, where they had a Library, Schools, and a Synagogue: of all which hereafter.^a Now also Hereward de Wake, lord of Brunne or Burn in this neighbourhood, 'being, as Mr. Stow says, ^b in Flanders, and hearing that the realm was subdued by 'strangers, and that his inheritance (his father Leofric being dead) was 'given to a Norman [^cIvo Talbois, the conqueror's sister's son] and that 'his mother, a widow, was much injured, cometh with speed into 'England with his wife Thurfride, and gathering together a company of 'his kindred, chased the Normans out of his father's inheritance. Then 'goeth to his uncle by his fathers side [the foresaid Brand lord] abbat 'of Burg, and first making confession of his sinnes and absolution received, watched all night in the Church in prayers and fasting; and the 'next day offer'd his sword upon the altar, and, after the gospel, the 'abbat put the same hallowed sword about his neck, with a benediction; and communicating the holy mysteries of Christ he remained 'a lawful soldier or knight.' Here then we have the Saxon manner of making knights. But, as my author adds, ^d 'this consecration of a soldier the Normans abhorred, and not onely this custome, but many others did they alter.' As for Hereward he was a very gallant man, who could not endure the thoughts of submitting to the Normans, some exploits which he perform'd against them will be seen presently: but, what leads to them, we must first observe, that 'Nov. 27. 1069. as the 'Saxon chronicle tells us, ^e died Brand lord abbat of Burh, Herewards 'uncle; to whom, saith the chronicle of Burg, ^f by collation from the 'king, succeeded Turolde. This Turolde, you will find, lived much at Stanford. 'In lent [1072. 4. W. 1.] the king, as the Saxon chronicle adds, 'suffered [and what is that in a prince but in a manner to command?] 'all the monasteries in England to be rifled.' The only monastery I can assuredly affirm we had then at Stanford, was that of S. Leonard. But how the monks of that house fared, when those of other places were plunder'd, I know not; however I believe not very hardly, because, as you will afterwards find, K. William himself was a benefactor to it. Be that as it will, some monasteries it is certain escaped, and Burg in particular was immediately after this very time rich enough to invite a whole army to the plunder of it. For, to go on with the Saxon chronicle, where I last broke off: ^g 'afterwards the same year, K. Swane [^hanother Danish king] came up the Humber, from Denmark. Where-

Nov. 27.
Anno
1069.

^a 1290. 18. E. 1. infra.

^b p. 144.

^c Supplement to Gunton p. 264.

^d Stow, ut supra.

^e Sub hoc anno.

^f Chron. Joh. abb. de Burgo, p. 47.

^g Sub anno dicto.

' upon the people of those parts went out to meet, & made a league
 ' with, him; thinking he intended to ravage their country. It was then
 ' told the monks of Burg that certain persons of their own neighbour-
 ' hood intended to ranfac that monastery. Those were Hereward and his
 ' relations, who joyning with the Danes, faith an author cited by Le-
 ' land, ^a invited them to plunder Burg, because he understood that
 ' Brande the abbat (his uncle) was dead, & that the king had given the
 ' abby to a certain Norman monk called Turolde, who lay then at Stan-
 ' ford with his soldiers (who were probably sent to guard him on the road,
 and put him in possession.) For those soldiers, as the Saxon chronicle
 adds ^b, were Normans, and Turolde himself a very severe man. Here-
 ' upon, as the same chronicle proceeds, ^a the prior of that church named
 ' Ywar, by night carried off the books, cowls, vestments, and all that
 ' he could lay Hands on, and before day withdrew to abbat Turolde at
 ' Stanford, begged his protection, told him the outlaws would certainly
 ' be at Burg, and that he acted thus (in bringing away what he was able)
 ' by his brethrens direction. Accordingly at break of day all those out-
 ' laws came thither with abundance of vessels, and attempted to get
 ' into the monastery; but the monks made an head, and shut the doors
 ' against them. Then they fired and burnt all the monks lodgings, and
 ' all the whole town but one house. For when the fire had made way
 ' for them, they broke in by the Bull-dyke-gate, where the monks ran
 ' to meet, and begged them to forbear these outrages. But not mind-
 ' ing what any of them said, they went into the church, got up to the
 ' rood, and took away the crown from our lords head, a crown entirely
 ' made of gold. They took away likewise the golden pedestal on which
 ' the rood stood. Moreover climbing up into the steeple, they carried
 ' off the abbats mitre which was hid there, made all of gold and silver.
 ' Thence also they took two shrines overlaid with gold, and nine sil-
 ' ver ones. Likewise fifteen great crucifixes, part gold and part silver;
 ' & in a word such abundance of jewels, heaps of mony, variety of
 ' books and vestments as were innumerable. And all this, they said,
 ' they did out of respect for the monastery [that the Normans might
 ' not have those things.] After they got to their Ships, they went to
 ' Ely, & there laid up their spoil. Then came abbat Turolde, and an
 ' hundred and sixty men with him, all well armed, from Stanford.
 ' But at his arrival, he found every thing, both within and without the
 ' monastery, except the church, burnt. Mean time the outlaws, hav-
 ' ing notice of his coming, were all got on board: This happened the
 ' second of June. Then the two kings, William and Swane, were re-
 ' conciled; whereupon the Danes left Ely, and sailed homewards with
 ' the ^cbovesaid treasure. But when they got into the middle of the
 ' main ocean, there rose a violent storm, which dispersed all those ships
 ' in which the treasure was, so that some were drove into Norway,

^a Collect. Vol. 1. p. 13.^b 3. ut sup.^c some
 June 2.
 1070.

' some into Ireland, and some into Denmark. All that they made a
 ' shift to carry over (consisting of cloaks, some shrines, crosses, and
 ' many other sorts of treasure) they conveyed to one of the kings bo-
 ' roughs and put into the church. But afterwards, by their careles-
 ' ness and being drunk one night, that church was set on fire and
 ' every thing consumed which was left in it: Thus was the monaste-
 ' ry of Burg burnt and plundered. When these things were over, ab-
 ' bat Tuold arrived at Burg; thither also the monks returned, and ce-
 ' lebrated divine service, after that church had now lain destitute a
 ' whole week, without any religious rites being perform'd in it. When
 ' this was told bishop Egelric, he excommunicated all those who had
 ' been concern'd in this naughty action." ' This Egelric, faith bishop
 ' Godwin, ^a was first a monk of Burg, then bishop of Durham. He built a
 ' church at Chester on the street in the bishopbric of Durham where,
 ' in digging the foundation, he found such an infinite deal of mony,
 ' as, after that, not caring for the revenues of his bishopbric, he re-
 ' signed the same to Egelwyn his brother, and returned himself to
 ' Burg. There he bestowed great cost in building and repairing that
 ' church and monastery, as also in making a cawfie with timber, lime,
 ' and sand thro' the fenns between Deping and Spalding; a work verie
 ' necessarie and of infinite charge. This cawfie was called, after the
 ' name of the maker, Elrich-rode.' But to return. Hereward grow-
 ' ing every day more formidable to abbat Tuold, ' that prelate, as the
 ' chronicle of John abbat of Burg observes, ^b granted threescore and
 ' two whole hides of the lands belonging to that church to certain sti-
 ' pendiary knights to protect him against Hereward. Many skirmishes,
 ' as bishop Patrick notes ^c, were afterwards fought between them. All
 ' which notwithstanding, as the foresaid chronicle of abbat John con-
 ' tinues ^d, the abbat with divers other great personages was taken priso-
 ' ner by Hereward, and with many of his mercenaries detained in custo-
 ' dy, 'till thirty thousand marks of silver were paid for his ransom.
 ' After this, says bishop Patrick ^e, forgetting the promise he had made
 ' to Hereward at his release, never to disturb him, the abbat made
 ' war upon him again. Upon which Hereward, finding himself like
 ' to suffer for his kindness, returned, and again burnt the monastery
 Anno ' and town which they were rebuilding. In 1071. faith the abovement-
 1071. ' tioned abbat of Burg ^f, Hereward, with divers other exiled English,
 ' made war upon the king in Ely fens. The king, says Speed ^g, least
 ' delay should give them advantage, and the isle harbour more of such
 ' his unbridled subjects, with a great power hasted thitherwards, and
 ' stopping up the east passage from all flight or relief, drew a causey on
 ' the west side thro' the deepe fennes, even two miles of lengthe, where

^a Cat. of bishops. p. 500. 501.

^b p. 47.

^c Supplement to Gunton, p. 264.

^d quo supra.

^e in loco supra citato.

^f ut prius.

^g p. 441. b.

‘ likewise he then built the castel of Wysebech; against which they in
 ‘ the isle raised another of timber and turfes, and called it, according
 ‘ to the name of their captain, Hereward; at which place, many af-
 ‘ faults and bickerings being made, but yet no entrance gotten, Morcar
 [one of those exiles, who, as Sir William Dugdale acquaints us ^a, was
 earl of Northumberland, and, among other places, lord of Castreton by
 Stanford] ‘ by boat escaped out of the isle, and in Scotland obtained
 ‘ by price, what these distressed could not by prayer. Hereward also
 ‘ went out of the isle, and got a gallant crew of choice and youth-
 ‘ ful soldiers, which stood most stoutly for the defence of their liber-
 ‘ ties. Afterwards, as bishop Patrick adds ^b, he took Ivo Talbois [the
 ‘ conquerors nephew, earl of Anjou, and lord of Spalding and all Hol-
 ‘ land] prisoner; and for his ransom had his own lands restored him by
 ‘ the conqueror, and lived many years after in peace.

III. ‘ William the conqueror, as Mr. Holland observes ^c, ordained
 ‘ the terms for determining matters of law to be kept but four times
 ‘ of the year, according as is used at this day.’ Which terms, as I take
 it, were not yet fixed at any certain place, but were always kept at
 the kings court, where he himself was. Agreeable to which notion
 Ingulf acquaints us he was to have had a hearing at Stanford before
 the kings justices about a cause between his own monastery and
 one Ashford of Helpstone their bailif; which being to be heard at
 Stanford shews that the kings justices then sat there, and inclines
 me to think that the king himself also was then likewise there. But let
 Ingulf himself speak, the passage is remarkable, and thus he relates it.

‘ In 1076. says he ^d, when I was invested abbat of Croyland, I found
 ‘ in that monastery threescore and twelve monks, but all of them in
 ‘ want, and thro’ that variety of misfortunes which had befallen the
 ‘ house, left in a manner to shift for themselves. Whereupon I enqui-
 ‘ red of all who knew the circumstances of the monastery, both lay-
 ‘ men and clergy, by what incomes & revenues they had seen it in
 ‘ former days supported; and of what particulars the substance belong-
 ‘ ing to it was wont to consist? Conjuring them, in the most earnest
 ‘ manner, that they would deal truly and openly with me, and conceal
 ‘ nothing from me in this affair with which it was proper for me to
 ‘ be acquainted. They replied, that one Ashford of Helpeston (who
 ‘ had been bailif to abbat Wlketule my immediate predecessor) had,
 ‘ for many years, had the management of the whole estate belonging to
 ‘ the monastery; that he had always let out their lands and houses to
 ‘ their tenants; that he received all the rents and profits; paid the
 ‘ servants of the monastery just what he pleas’d; was grown prodigious
 ‘ rich, having seldom or never repaired any of the ruins of the house;

Anno
1076.

^a Baron. Vol. 1. p. 6. b.

^b ut supra.

^c Collect. curious discourses, pub. by Mr.

Hearne, p. 52.

^d p. 76, 77.

' And, as he only knew the state of the monastery, of course he
 ' only was able to relieve it. As soon as I understood this, I caused
 ' the said Ashford to be sent for, gave him plainly to understand the
 ' naked condition of the monastery, to what want it was reduced by his
 ' means and management, and took all imaginable pains both by pray-
 ' ers and promises to move his compassion. I shewed him moreover
 ' at large how unacquainted I my self was with these matters, being so
 ' lately come to be abbat; and the extreme want and misery we must
 ' all necessarily be reduced to, unless he lent his helping hand to re-
 ' lieve us. But none of these things would move him; they made no
 ' more impression on him than if he had been a rock of adamant; on
 ' the contrary, like the deaf adder which stoppeth her ears, he slighted
 ' my prayers, laughed at my promises, and, as if he had conceived a joy
 ' in our distresses, made a jest of all that I could say to him. When
 ' I saw this, I begged of him that he would only give me the rolls of
 ' our lands and other estates, and particularly laboured with repeated
 ' intreaties to move him but to inform me what rents we had in our own
 ' neighbourhood and the towns about us. At length he was somewhat
 ' persuaded by the great promises I made him to comply. But, after
 ' he had shewed me what possessions the monastery had in other
 ' towns, when he came to speak of Helpeston, he not only concealed
 ' what rents we had there, but said that our houses were his, and, a-
 ' vouching them to be his own by inheritance, with his many oaths
 ' almost persuaded me to believe so. However this being stoutly de-
 ' nied by the seniors of our house, and they producing sufficient deeds
 ' and charters to make good what they asserted, he, after a great deal
 ' of squabbling, cried, a fig for your rights; those houses are my own,
 ' and I will prove it before the kings justices — And so flung out of
 ' the monastery. ^a We therefore commencing a suit for the said tene-
 ' ments, a day of hearing was appointed before the kings justices at Stan-
 ' ford; on which day, after I had commended my self to the prayers of
 ' my brethren (as being to go before the kings justices about the buisi-
 ' ness of the house) trusting in God, I took horse, and set out for
 ' Stanford. He likewise, but depending on the multitude of his riches
 ' and placing all his confidence in his wealth, stubbornly rode forth to
 ' meet us, against the cause of God. But see! mounting at this rock of
 ' offence, when he was got about half way, his horse threw him, and so
 ' broke his neck; which being presently told the kings court at Stanford,
 ' and us expecting judgment there: we, not giving entire credit to the
 ' relation [upon his not appearing] had another day ordered for the
 ' hearing. But on the morrow as his neighbours and relations were
 ' carrying him towards Burg (in which monastery he had before ap-
 ' pointed himself to be buried) and bearing his body on a bier over ten

^a Nobis itaque in dictis tenementis eorum juridicus apud Stanford datus est, &c.
 regis ministris calumpniam ponentibus, dies

‘ acres of meadow belonging to us, which he, when living, affirmed
 ‘ to be his; on a sudden an extraordinary black cloud drawing over
 ‘ the sun, brought on a darkness like the night, and the heavens pour-
 ‘ ed down such a flood of rain, that, from the abundance of it, any
 ‘ one might have taken this for one of Noahs days; moreover the
 ‘ bier was in a moment unaccountably broke asunder, and the corps of
 ‘ the dead man tumbling down, immediately rolled into the midst of
 ‘ the dirt; which, when the bearers beheld, discerning it to be the hand
 ‘ of God, they openly confessed the wrong he had done; and his re-
 ‘ lations and neighbours running to meet us, who at this very instant
 ‘ were coming from Stanford [Helpeston being in the road between
 ‘ Stanford and Croyland] falling on their Knees at our feet, begged
 ‘ pardon for so base an injury which was by God himself thus pub-
 ‘ lickly reveng’d. We, on the other hand, giving God thanks, for-
 ‘ gave the injury, and received our meadow, with all the other mat-
 ‘ ters for which we went to law, by them utterly disclaimed, and to
 ‘ this day peaceably enjoy them.’

IV. William the conqueror and William Kairliph bishop of Durham, as I have already touched, ^a refounded S. Leonards cell by Stanford, and gave it to the prior and convent of Durham to make a cell for the monks of that house. The precise time when they did so was in 1082. for then I find ^b bishop Kairliph gave new lands, and K. William, after bestowing a great many other lands, towns, and Churches himself; confirmed all the lands new and old, granted to the church of Durham. Indeed S. Leonards monastery and S. Cuthberts see at Stanford (tho’ both of them belonged to Durham) are neither of them particularly mentioned in the tenor of bishop Kairliphs charter to that church, or in the account of the conquerors own benefactions: both in the monasticon. ^b But those pieces in Dugdale are but abridgments, and so they might be omitted. For I question not but John Wellington (as his MS. quoted by Mr. Smith ^c intimates) had either seen bishop Kairliphs and K. Williams charters more at large, or some other equally good authority for these things when he said, ‘ in Stainforth is a cell in
 ‘ honor of S. Leonard, founded first by S. Vilfrid, afterwards by K. Willi-
 ‘ am the conqueror and William bishop of Durham; and by them given
 ‘ to the prior and convent of Durham for the monks to reside in.’ From a consideration of which passage, as also because there were few stone churches in England before the conquerors time; and likewise upon a view of the present remains of the priory church of S. Leonard (now a farmers barn without Stanford) which are exceeding antient; I venture to fix this for the time when that church, the remains whereof we now see, was first erected. The front of the nave, which carries a venerable air of beauty and antiquity, shews it was a sumptuous fabric.

Anno
1082.

^a Book II. Par. XIV.

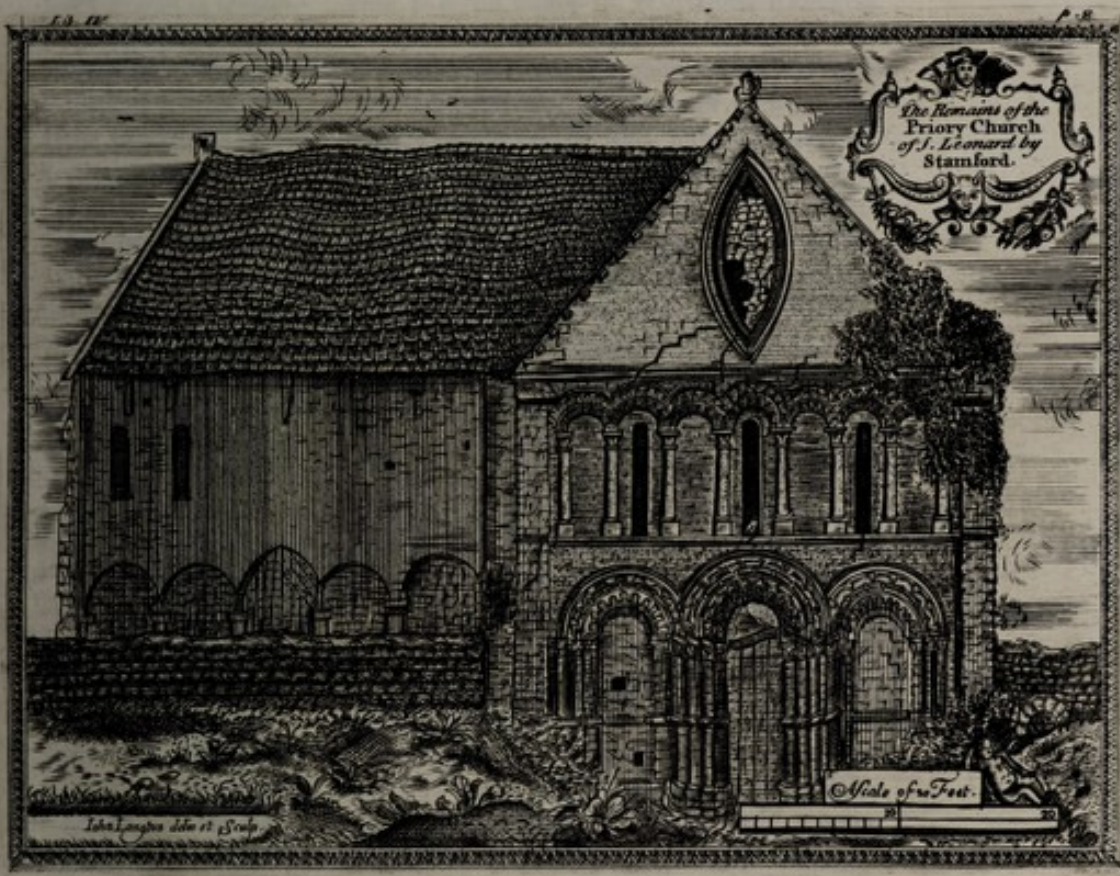
^b Monast. Ang. Tom. I. p. 43. b. &c.

^c See Book II. Par. XIV. above.

The side isles are now both down, which (when standing) made the present front above as broad again; and being, no doubt, like it, set out with archings and carvings, we can hardly imagine any thing more stately. Beyond the nave, which, the very method of building conventual churches assures us, was above as long again as what is now left of it, stood the steeple wherein hung the bells, and, on each side of that, the cross isles. Beyond the steeple, which (only to answer what we now see left of the church) must needs be very fine, was built the choir; so that what is now left is not near one fifth part of this once most beautiful church: Correspondent whereto we may be pretty well assured was the monastery it self. The windows of the church, as we may observe by the draught of the remains, were so narrow, that (being also, according to the fashion of the times, glazed with painted glass) the inside must necessarily be exceeding dark; but that was what the age affected. The great number of lamps which they kept continually burning in such places set off their altars and vestments to a better advantage, and brightened by the lustre of the many jewels which they were always adorned with, diffused a light more glorious than the day it self — Now I have been speaking of bishop Kairliphs charter to the church of Durham, I cant forbear taking notice of what bishop Kennet is pleased to observe upon a part of it. ‘ In 1082. says that excellent antiquary, ‘ an artifice was contriv’d to obtain indulgence from the pope, that whatever churches the church of Durham had in advowson, they should from thenceforth commit them to be served by honest clerks, who, as to the cure of souls, should be responsible to the bishop in whose diocese they were; but as to the benefits and all accruing profits, should be always accountable to the prior and his brethren. And this, as his lordship justly notes, was effectual appropriation.’ I have before observed, ‘ that, besides being patrons of S. Leonards priory, the prior and convent of Durham were also patrons of the distinct rectories and parish churches of S. Mary at the Bridge, and S. Mary Benne-werk, in Stanford. The rectors of both which churches, as well as of many others in this neighbourhood under their presentation, now felt the hardship of this indulgence granted, as above, to their patrons: Both the said churches, tho’ only the first of them is now left, being thus early in being; if not much sooner. For Benne-werk is compounded of two Saxon words, and signifies *within* the *werks* or walls. Agreeable to which etymology S. Mary Benne-werk church, stood in the Gannoc (a street formerly so called) at the west end of the town, just within S. Peters gate, which gate, whilst the said church stood, was not called S. Peters, but West-gate. This church then was of Saxon erection, and undoubtedly called S. Mary Benne-werk, to distinguish it from some other church of S.

Many of the houses in the town, which were built of the same materials as the church, and which were destroyed by the fire, are now in ruins. The church itself, however, has been preserved, and is now a fine specimen of the architecture of the 12th century. The church is built of stone, and has a steeply pitched roof. The walls are thick, and the windows are small and narrow. The church is surrounded by a wall, and there is a gatehouse on the south side. The church is now a ruin, and the roof is gone. The walls are still standing, but they are in a state of decay. The church is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 12th century.

The church was built by the monks of the priory, and it was one of the most important buildings in the town. The church was destroyed by the fire, but the walls were saved. The church is now a ruin, and the roof is gone. The walls are still standing, but they are in a state of decay. The church is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 12th century.



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Mary then likewise in being, which, as we read of no other here dedicated to that saint, must be S. Maries at the bridge. At present I shall only add there is now a church at Stanford, called S. Maries, standing not far from the bridge; but the present fabric thereof I think is not old enough for the times we are discoursing of (the same having been rebuilt as I take it about the latter end of the reign of K. Henry the third; so shall defer my account of it to that time.)

V. In 1086. was finished the general survey of all England; called Domeboc, or Doomfday-book survey. Anno 1086. 'The itinerant commissioners 20. W. 1. for these parts, as appears by the lieger book of Worcester quoted by Sir William Dugdale ^a were Wulfstan bishop of Worcester, Remigius bishop of Lincoln, Walter Giffard E. of Buckingham, Henry de Ferrers, and Adam brother of Eudo, &c. These inquisitors, saith bishop Kennet ^b, upon the oaths of the shirives, the lords of each manor, the presbyters of every church, the reves of every hundred, and six villanes of every village, were to enquire into the name of the place, who held in K. Edward [the confessors] time, who the present possessor, how many hides in the manor, how many carucates in demesne, how many freemen, how many tenants in soccage, how many in villenage, how much in wood, meadow and pasture, how many mills and fishponds, how much added or taken away, what the value, and how much taxed for in K. Edwards time, what now, and what advance could be made of it? Besides which the king took an account, says Simeon of Durham ^c, of all the cash or ready mony which every man had in his hands. Nay he was so very particular, says the Saxon chronicle ^d, that, what is a shame to be spoke, tho' the king thought it no shame to be done; there was not an Ox, Cow, or Hog, but what he had brought into this appraisement. Yet is it not for all that, saith Mr. Tyrrel ^e, so exact a survey as our monkish historians represent it, who suppose there was not an hyde, or yard land; a lake, or fish-pool; any town or place that is not set down in it. For since, as Dr. Brady well observes ^f, this survey was chiefly intended to give the king a true account of his own lands or demesnes, as also what were held by his tenants in capite [chief or head tenants] it is not to be admired if many of those towns and villages, which were then held by their feudataries or under tenants, are quite omitted in it: And I my self (saith he) have observed some cities and towns of note which are not mentioned; as any one may find, that will but take the pains to compare it with an exact catalogue of the antient towns and villages in England, the greatest part of which he will not be able to find there. And indeed where they did take an account of any place, the kings commissioners were not so strict as his commands were

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 257. b.

^b Paro. Antiq. p. 63. 64.

^c — immo quantum vive pecunie quicquam possidebat in omni regno suo. p. 213.

^d p. 186, 187.

^e Hist. Eng. Vol. 2. p. 54.

^f So cited by Mr. Tyrrel. Vol. 2. p. 54.

rigid. On the contrary they were sometimes partial on the good-natur'd side, and in this neighbourhood, the monks of Croyland in particular partook of that favour. ' For they weigh'd not our estate to the full price, says Ingulf^a, thus kindly providing, thro' their zealous affections towards us, a relief for us against the kings future taxes and other burthens which might afterwards be charged upon the house.' And no doubt but several other monasteries likewise found the same favor. ' This Inquisition, saith bishop Kennet^b, was registred in two books, now kept in the treasury of the Exchequer, in the lesser of which is the description of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and at the end of it this short note. In 1086. the 20. of W. 1. was made this description, not only thro' these three counties, but the others also.' So much then touching the conquerors survey in general. Let us now see how Stanford is surveyed there in general; then how Stanford in Lincolnshire, Stanford in Rutland, Stanford, Burghley, and great & little Wirthorp in Northamptonshire are particularly described in it.

VI. And first, how Stanford is surveyed there in general; for which we are obliged to the learned Dr. Gale^c.

Stanford burgum regis dedit geldum T. R. E. pro xij. hundred et dimidio, in exercitu, et in navigio, et in Dane-geld.

Ibi sunt sex custodie, quinque in Lyncolescire, et sexta in Hantunescire que est ultra pontem; et tamen ipsa reddebat omnem consuetudinem cum aliis, preter gablum et theloneum, quod abb. de Burg habebat et habet.

The kings borough of Stanford paid tax in K. Edwards time for twelve hundredts and an half; towards paying the army, navy, and Dane-geld.

There are six wards there. Five in Lyncolescire, and the sixth in Hantunescire, which is beyond the bridge. But nevertheless that ward paid all customs or dues with the rest, except gabel and toll, which the abb. of Burg had and hath.

Here it is said Stanford paid geld for twelve hundreds and an half, and afterwards that it was divided into six wards; which passages suggest that Stanford was, tho' not now, yet in K. Edwards time, and before then, a shire town; and that, as the town of Stanford contained six wards, so the shire of Stanford, contained twelve hundreds and an half. I know the word shire in old monkish writers does not always denote a county, as it now does with us; but rather the precincts or lordship of some place; as Allerton-shire, the district or township of North-Allerton; but here both hundreds and wards being mentioned, it is absurd to think the town was divided into both. ' Many places, saith Dr. Brady^d, are either called ' Burghs in the conquerors survey, or there are Burgeffes mentioned in

^a p. 79.

^b par. Antiq. p. 64.

^c Decem Script. p. 775, 776.

^d Hist. of Boroughs. Vol. 1. preface, p. 2.

‘ the description of them; several of which are not now esteemed Burghs, nor is there any light or information to be had from them, what Burghs, or Burgeses then were, as Torchsey, Louth, and Stanford in Lincolnshire, &c.’ However the common notion of a Burgh, as Mr. Somner in his Saxon dictionary tells us^a, is, that it signifies a city, fort, fortress, tower, castle, borough, free-borough, or town corporate.’ And as to the burgeses, Dr. Brady himself tells us^b, ‘ they were tradesmen.’ The army and navy above mentioned were the army and navy almost always kept up by our latter Saxon kings to keep out the Danes. The Dane-geld was a tribute paid by the said princes to the Danes to keep them quiet, when they were afraid they would be too many both for their army and navy likewise.

VII. Let us now see how that part of Stanford which lies in Lincolnshire is more particularly described; for which we are also obliged to the same learned Gent. who gave us that of Stanford in general.

^c *In his V. custodiis T. R. E.* In these five wards, in the time of *fuertunt C.XL. et I mansiones.* K. Edward were one hundred,

In Stanford T. R. E. erant XII. lagemanni, qui habebant infra domos suas sacam, et socam, et super homines suos; preter geld, et heriote, et forisfacturam corporum suorum de XL. oris argenti, et preter latronem. Hoc idem modo habent.

^d *Si non sunt nisi novem. Unus eorum habet XVII. mansiones.*

lons goods. They have the same privilege still. But there are but nine of them left. One of them has seventeen mansions belonging to his jurisdiction.

What these lagemen were, I have already touched^e. ‘ Sac, saith Dr. Brady^f, signifies a liberty or power granted by the king to try and judge causes, and of receiving the forfeitures arising from them, within such and such limits, dominions, or jurisdictions.’ Soc, as the same Gent. observes^g, is the place, territory, or precinct wherein Sac or liberty of court was also exercised; the circuit of the place of franchise; or the liberty, privilege, or franchise it self.’ Mansio comprehends more than a house. For in Domesday it is said, ‘ Roger de Busli had in Snotingham three mansions in which were seated eleven houses.’

VIII. Let us next see how that part of Stanford which lies in Rutland is more particularly described. ^h ‘ In the Northamptonshire part of Domesday-book, (as the learned Mr. Moreton was pleased to in-

^a in voce.

^b Hist. Boroughs, Vol. 1. p. 16.

^c Decem Script. in loco quo supra.

^d Si rectius ut opinor, sed.

^e Lib. III. Parag. XXXV.

^f Appendix to his 1. Vol. of Boroughs, p. 8.

^g ib.

^h Thorotons Nott. p. 488.

‘form me^a) at the end of the first set of Rutland towns, is inserted thus.

Rex habet in dominio de Portland II. carrucatas, et duas partes tertie carrucate; et XII. acras prati. Ad ecclesiam S. Petri jacet una carrucata terre; et ad ecclesiam omnium SS. dimidiam carrucatam.

Portland cum prato T. R. E. reddidit XLVIII. et X. sol. pro feltris summariorum regis. Insupher debet rex habere IX. libras et XII. solidos, pro aliis exitibus Burgi.

Moreover the king should have IX. pounds XII. shillings for the other charges of the borough.

Likewise, as Mr. Wright acquaints us^b, ‘Albertus Clericus, or Aubrey the clerk, held, at the time of Domesday survey, the churches of Ocheham and Hameldun, and S. Peters in Stanford, which belongs to Hameldun, together with the lands adjoyning to the said churches; viz. seven bovates; all which the said Albert held by the kings grant and favor. And he held in demesne four carrucates and eighteen villanes, and six bordarii having five carrucates, which last mentioned estate was valued, in the time of K. Edward, at VIII. l. but at the conquerors survey at X. l.’

Upon which passages I beg leave to note. Port was antiently a name for almost any corporation: As appears by Port-mote-court, that is, the borough court: Port-way, the road leading to the Borough: Port-meadow at Huntington, that is the borough-meadow. Portland therefore is nothing else but Borough-land. And we must not read as above, Portland, but the king has in the demesne of the Borough-land, two carrucates, &c. ‘A carrucate, as bishop Kennet observes^c, is a plough land, or as much arable ground as in one year could be till’d with one plough. Computed sometimes at sixty, eighty, an hundred, an hundred and twelve, eight-score, or ninescore acres; different according to time and place.’ Mr. Moreton is pleased to add^d, tho’ Northampton had two churches of the names abovementioned as well Stanford, yet I think this article [as set down above from his letter] belongs to Stanford, first because it comes at the close of a company of Rutland towns, the last of them Castreton, which is very near S. Peters and All Saints in Stanford; secondly, Northampton is before accounted for in page the first of that survey [the same survey, to wit, as published by the said Mr. Moreton, at the end of his natural

The king has in the demesne of Portland two carrucates, and two parts of a third carrucate; and twelve acres of meadow. One carrucate of the land lies in S. Peters, and half a carrucate in All-Saints parish.

The Portland, with the meadow, in K. Edwards time paid XLVIII. and X. shillings to provide coarse strong cloth coverings for the

^a By a letter wrote to my worthy friend the Revd. Mr. Payne Rector of Bernack for my use, dated at Oxenden Dec. 28. 1722.

^b Ant. Rutland. p. 95. a.

^c Glossary, at the end of his lordships paroch. Ant.

^d Letter, as above.

history.] Rutland, I know, was never a distinct county 'till K. Henry the third made it so, and then gave it to his brother Richard the K. of the Romans. Before which time what we now call the county of Rutland, belonged part to Northampton, and part to Nottingham, shire. However what is here above transcribed from Doomsday, shews, I think, evidently that S. Peters parish at Stanford is not in Lincolnshire. And if not in Lincolnshire, it must be either in Northamptonshire, since what we now call Rutland was once a part of that county ^a; or else in Nottinghamshire, since a good part of what we now call Rutland, and particularly Hameldune cherchesoch, to which S. Peters church in Stanford formerly belonged, was once likewise a part of that county ^b. And if S. Peters parish at Stanford is not in Lincolnshire, then S. Mary Benne-werk parish, and Bredcroft, and Broadheng (all which lie between S. Peters parish and the rest of Rutland) cannot be in that county of Lincoln neither. Broadheng, is a fair, beautiful meadow on the south side of the Welland, so called from its smooth, broad area, and the *henging*, for so the Saxons express hanging, of its banks over the river: This meadow is now reckoned a part of the united parishes of All Saints and S. Peter. And thus the old town of Stanford (I mean Stanford on both sides of the river) certainly stands in three counties. A Bovate is the same as an Ofgang; that is, as much land as one ox can plow in one season. ^c Skene, as quoted by Minsheu ^e, says, an oxen-gate of land should 'always contain thirteen acres.' Villanes, saith bishop Kennet ^d, as 'some pretend derive from the Fr. Vilain, Lat. *vilis*, base and vile. But 'rather, saith his lordship, from *villa*, a country farm (as *rustici, coloni, &c.*) where these men of low and servile condition had some 'small portion of cottages and services allotted to them, for which 'they were depending on the lord, and bound to certain works and 'other corporal services. They were of two sorts, first, villanes in 'gross, who, as to their persons, their issue, and their stock, were a 'sort of absolute slaves, the sole property of their lord, moveable and 'alienable at pleasure. Secondly, Villanes regardant or appendant to a 'manor, who were ascrib'd as members of such a fee, and, as a perti- 'nence of it, descended to the heir, or past along to every new lord. 'For their service they held some small portion of house and land in 'villanage — The villanes over and above their operations or customa- 'ry labors, paid an annual rent in mony. The *Bordarii*, often men- 'tioned in the Doomsday inquisition, were distinct, as the same learned 'prelate tells us ^e, from the *servi* and *villani*, and seem to be those of 'a less servil condition, who had a bope or cottage with a small parcel 'of land allow'd to them, on condition they should supply the lord

^a See 4. E. 1. infra.

^b See 51. H. 3. infra.

^c in voce Ofgang.

^d in voce.

^e On the word.

‘ with poultry and eggs, and other small provisions for his board and
 ‘ entertainment.’ Tenants in demesne, as we may learn from Dr. Brady^a,
 ‘ were such as lived in *dominio regis vel aliorum*, under the power
 ‘ of the king, or other lords — And such tenants, as he adds^b, re-
 ‘ ceived justice from their lords, and were judg’d by them in most
 ‘ cases.’

IX. Let us next see how that part of Stanford which lies in North-
 amptonshire is more particularly described in the book of Doomsday;
 which is thus set down by Mr. Moreton^c.

Idem Willielmus tenet duas bidas ‘ The same William holds two
et dimidiam virgatam minus in ‘ hides and half a virgate, more
Stanford; et abbas Benedictus emit ‘ or less, in Stanford. And ab-
ab eo. Terra est quinque carrucata- ‘ bat Benedict purchased of him.
rum. Ibi sunt XVII. villani cum ‘ The land, in all, is five carru-
presbytero; et quatuor bordarii ha- ‘ cates. There are here seventeen
bentes quatuor carrucas. Ibi oc- ‘ villanes with a presbyter; and
to acre prati. Valuit XX. solidos. ‘ four bordarii, who have four
Modo XL. solidos. Leuric libere ‘ carrucates. There are eight
tenuit T. R. E. ‘ acres of meadow. Formerly
 ‘ let for XX. shillings. Now for forty. Leuric held them free in King
 ‘ Edwards time.

Who this William was, by turning to the former part of Mr. More-
 tons printed copy, I cannot find. But Mr. Tyrrel tells us from Dr.
 Brady^d, ‘ that the manner of making this survey was, always in every
 ‘ county setting down the kings name first, and after him all his great
 ‘ men in order that held of him in chief, with numbers placed before
 ‘ them, for the better finding them in the book.’ If so, it is strange,
 that this William, who was certainly one of those chief men who held
 under the king in Northamptonshire, is no better accounted for by Mr.
 Moreton. ‘ A hide of land, as bishop Kennet says^e, is as much as is
 ‘ sufficient to the cultivation of one plough. The quantity never expressly
 ‘ determin’d; but varied according to different places: Some making
 ‘ it sixty four, some ninety six, some an hundred acres. A virgate,
 ‘ as his lordship adds^f, was likewise uncertain, according to the dif-
 ‘ ference of place and custom: They reckon’d in some parts fourty,
 ‘ in other thirty, twenty, and but fifteen acres.’ Who this abbat Be-
 nedict was I find not, there being no abbat of Burg, Croyland, or Thor-
 ney, of the name of Benedict, before the conquest, or at this time.
 Leuric, as I have shewn^g, was abbat of Burg in 1063. ‘ The said Leo-
 ‘ fric, as Mr. Willis observes^h, being a Person of the blood royal, and
 ‘ very much in favor with K. Edward, held four other abbies in his

^a Hist. Bor. Vol. I. p. 16.

^b ib.

^c Printed copy of Doomsday, at the end
 of his natural History of Northampt.

^d Hist. of England, Vol. II. p. 53.

^e On the word.

^f Lib. III. Par. XXXV.

^g Hist. abbies. Vol. I. p. 144.

‘hands at once, viz. Burton, Coventry, Croyland, and Thorney; together with that of Burg;’ by virtue of which last he held some; but as it should seem not these lands at Stanford free.

X. Let us next see how Burghley in Northamptonshire is particularly described in Doomſday book; for which we are obliged to Mr. Stevens^a.

In Burglea tenet Goisfridus tres virgatas terre de abbat. Terra est II. carrucatarum. In dominio est hma; et III. servi, et VII. villani, cum I. bordario: habent I. carrucam. Ibi sex acre prati, et III. acre silve. Valuit X. solidos; modo XL. solidos.

In Burgle Goisfrid holds three virgates of land of the abbat. All the land amounts to two carrucates. One is in demesne; and three servants, and seven villanes, with one bordarius: they have one carrucate. There are six acres of meadow and ten acres of wood; formerly let for X. s. now XL. s.

This passage is well explain’d by another in Hugo candidus, where we read^b,
Burlee. Primus Galfridus de Wintone. Willielmus de Burglee tenet tres hidas et unam virgatum et dimidiam in Norhamptonſcire, ſcilicet, in Burgelee et Armiftone.
 In Burlee, the chief tenant is Geofry de Winton [or Winter.] William of Burglee holds three hides and one virgate and an half in Norhamptonſcire, to wit, in Burgelee and Armiftone.

XI. Let us see how great Wirthorp in Northamptonshire is described in the ſame inquisition; for which we are beholden to Ingulf^c.

In Wridthorp S. Guthlacus habuit, habetq; unam hidam et dimidiam ad geld. Terra est II. Carrucat. In dominio est una carrucata, et XI. villani, et XI. bordarii, cum duabus carrucatis. Ibi tres acre prati, et unum molendinum de quinque solidis; valent XL. solidos.

In Wridthorp S. Guthlac had, and hath, one hide and an half towards paying the tax. The whole is two carrucates. One carrucate is in demesne, and XI. villanes, and XI. bordarii, with two carrucates. There are three acres of meadow, and one mill, which are let for five, but are worth XL. shillings.

The abbat of Croyland was antiently lord of the manor of great Wirthorp by Stanford. That manor, it may be remembred, was given to the abbat and monks of Croyland by Turketil, king Edreds lord chancellor^d.

XII. Laſtly, as to little Wirthorp, the abbat of Burg was antiently lord of the manor of little Wirthorp by Stanford. That manor, as

^a Additions to his 2d addit. Vol. 166. a. videſis etiam Joh. Leſ. collect. To. I. p. 16. b p. 57.

^c p. 81. Videſis etiam predicti ad monaſt. Angl. Supplem. p. 74. a. ^d See Lib. III. Par. XVIII.

we may learn from the forefaid Mr. Stephens ^a, is thus described in the book of Doomsday.

In Writorp tenet Aluvinus de abbatia III. virgatas terre, que pertinent ad Witeringham; ibi sunt III. sochamanni cum una carrucata, et dimid. et IV. acre prati; valet VIII. solidos. In Writorp Aluvin holds of the abby three virgates of land, which belong to Witeringham; there are III Sochmen, with one carucate & an half, and four acres of meadow; worth VIII. shillings.

To which I shall only add from bishop Kennet ^b, 'Sochmen were the soccage tenants within the extent of such an honour or mannor.' King William the conqueror died the 9. of Sept. 1087. and was succeeded by his second son king

WILLIAM the second.

Anno XIII. After his coronation, 'King William went to Winchester, and, 1087. 'as the Saxon chronicle relates', opened the exchequer there, and the 1. W 2. 'treasures which his father had amassed of gold and silver, and of vessels, vestments, jewels, and divers other things of great value, difficult to be enumerated: Then (as his father, before he died, commanded) divided those riches, to every church in England a part; particularly, to some principal churches ten marks of gold; to others, six; and to every rural church, five shillings. Besides which, an hundred pounds were sent to every county, to be distributed among the poor of the same; and all for the health and good of his fathers soul.' This, whether we consider it as the fathers, or the sons gift, was a truly royal and prodigious benefaction. And yet, if we may believe Stow, was still larger than here represented. For, instead of every county, he says ^d, 'to every borough towne he gave an hundred pounds to be dealt to the poor.' Now admitting this benefaction to be fact in every circumstance, to see the greatness of it we need only reflect on the number of counties, boroughs, cathedral, conventual, collegiate, and parish churches in this nation, the last of which only at this time, as Ranulf Higden tells us ^e, amounted to 45002. As to Stanford, this is the first benefaction, I read of, confer'd on the poor of this borough. The churches which here partook of it, were S. Leonards, S. Peters, both the S. Maries, and both the All-Saints; and perhaps some others: but these are all I can assuredly assert were yet in being. Every one of which had at the least five shillings a piece, over and above the hundred pounds which were appointed for the poor. King William the 2^d was slain the first of August 1100. and succeeded by his youngest brother, King

^a Suppl. ut supra. p. 166. a.
^b in verbo Soka.
^c Sub anno 1086.

^d p. 178.
^e Chron. p. 201.

HENRY the first.

XIV. ^a ' In the feaste of S. Michael 1103, Anselme the archbishop Sep. 29.
 ' held a councel at Westminster, where divers constitutions were made, 1103.
 ' namely, that priests should no more be suffered to have wives, who 3. H. 1.
 ' were never absolutely forbidden matrimony in this land before.
 ' Whiche decree, sayeth Huntington, seemed to some very pure, but
 ' to some againe very dangerous, leaste whilest divers of those that co-
 ' veted to profess such a puritie as passed their powers, myght haply
 ' fall into moste horrible uncleanness, to the high dishonour of the
 ' christian name & offence of the almightie.' What married clergy we
 had at Stanford at this time I find not but cannot but observe, that,
 for this decree, Anselm, a very pious, good man, was the principal
 stickler; who himself indeed, as far as I can perceive, was never mar-
 ried. However we yet see among the works of that prelate, a little
 piece, wrote with exquisit touches, entitled *deploratio S. Anselmi pro
 amissa virginitate*. By his own confession he himself fell then into a
 worse crime than marriage; & it is a great pity therefore but a consi-
 deration of his own frailty, had taught him not to persecute others, who,
 to avoid the like falling, entered into wedlock. But I forbear. His ashes
 are sacred. He meant well perhaps in contending for celibacy as the pu-
 rer state; & we cannot but commiserate the sin of his youth, since, in
 his riper years, his sorrow for it is expressed with so pathetic a strain,
 that sure his eyes wept with his pen, & his heart grieved as much as
 his tongue. There is joy in heaven, we are assured, when a sinner is
 converted; & the church therefore forgetting the fault of his youth,
 called Anselm, first to be an abbat, then an archbishop, & then a saint.
 I shall only add, that, notwithstanding all his attempts to part the
 clergy & their wives, tho' it was effected afterwards, yet was it a mat-
 ter too hard for Anselm to accomplish. At the same councel it was
 decreed ^b, ' that abbats should not make any more knights or men of
 ' warre.' The manner how they formerly did so, I have before rela-
 ted ^c. Item ^d, ' that there should be no more buying & selling of men
 ' used in England, which was hitherto accustomed as if they had been
 ' kyne or oxen.' Whence (Stanford being a mercat town) it seems
 that to this time we had Turkish traffic in the midst of a christian
 country.

XV. In 1109. Joffred abbat of Croyland sent some brethren of that
 house to Cotenham, whence they went often to Cambridge, and (as
 is said by them who will allow that university to be no older) first set-
 tled Schools there, where they taught philosophy and the liberal arts,
 and at the same preached against Judaism, and solicited subscriptions
 from their auditors, towards rebuilding their church and monastery,

Anno
1109.

^a Holingshed, p. 340. a. b.

^b 3. id. p. 341. a.

^c Anno 1129. supra.

^d Hol. ut prius.

both which had been lately consumed by fire. For all, or at least most of, which purposes he sent likewise some brethren to Stanford, where christianity it self was in some danger thro' the boldness, number, and insinuations of the Jews. For the said abbat, as Peter of Blesens relates^a, sent to his manor of Wridthorp by Stanford brother Elfin, Brother Fregist, and brother Harold, (all of them his fellow-monks, but of English extraction) of whom Sir Elfin was made prior, being a man of excellent wit and profoundly learned. These, preaching often to the Stanfordinians, exceedingly prospered in their ministry, and strengthened the christian faith against the Jewish depravity; and also fully opening the condition of their monastery so lately burnt and then going to be rebuilt, procured a great many contributions from the merchants and other good christians in all the neighbourhood thereabouts. Whereupon, as their collections came in, they often visited their desolate mother, with a very plentiful hand; but not with the same plenty as that wherewith they at Cambridge comforted their said parent; because they had there a richer country, a better place, a more generous and virtuous people, and Gods grace answer'd all more abundantly. However the venerable abbat Joffrid (seeing his Sons who abode at Wridthorp, often, as their ability gave leave, mindful of their common mother, and with all their power soliciting the neighbourhood for her relief, and, tho' they were divers times thro' their exceeding kindness in sending all that they could rap and rend towards the repair of the abby, in great want of necessities themselves, yet so far from being negligent that they were even strict in the obedience enjoyned them, and bearing all with the utmost patience) granted them leave to hear the confessions both of the neighbours and all other good christians, as well as of their sisters the nuns of that place; and to absolve, and enjoin them canonical and wholsom penances for their sins so confessed; as also license to receive the alms given them, and to convert them to their own necessary occasions; it being very reasonable that he should live of the altar, whom God had called to serve at it. He also assigned them for their support his whole village of Wridthorp aforesaid, that is to say, three virgates of land in demesne, and four acres of meadow, with three holms being as much as two acres, and one water mill, with the fishery of the pool and of his whole river, together with fourteen natives in the same village, of which every one holds a virgate of land (to wit, eight and twenty acres of arable, and eleven acres of meadow) and pays for his land fourteen shillings, besides carriage of corn and hay; and pays also Gerson^b to the lord for his daughters marriage, and Ourlop^b in case they be stolen, and Stoth and other services and aids as in the monastery charters are more fully described. All which the foresaid venerable abbat Joffrid assigned to his foresaid

^a p. 115, 116.^b About Gerson and Ourlop, see Book I. Par. XXXV.

monks,

‘ monks, with the whole court of the foresaid village, and all its rents
 ‘ and profits whatsoever. He gave them likewise all other the
 ‘ emoluments of the foresaid village or of his court whatsoever,
 ‘ in the town or its fields arising; to wit, wafts, hirs, forebalks
 ‘ of arable land, foredol of meadow, foredikes about his mill
 ‘ and the damns belonging to it. They also the foresaid monks, in
 ‘ the following years which happened to be more plentiful and abun-
 ‘ dant, went on vigorously with the business which was enjoined them,
 ‘ and always preserving their own and the consciences of their sisters
 ‘ the neighbouring holy nuns pure and unspotted from the world,
 ‘ transmitted a great many very fair presents of the faithful to their
 ‘ monastery, and what by their own industry, and what thro’ the ob-
 ‘ lations of good people which by the favor of Christ they procured,
 ‘ greatly assisted the forenamed abbat and their brethren in rebuilding
 ‘ their church.’ By this account of Peter Blesens it looks as if abbat
 Joffrid did not send those three monks only to tarry a while at Wrid-
 thorp, but, as he gave them the whole manor and made Elsin prior,
 that he founded a little monastery or college there; which monastery
 or college, being made a cell to Croyland, was afterwards always filled
 with novices belonging to that abby, who were sent to study there, un-
 der the three said monks, or others who succeeded them. Which pra-
 ctice, if it was not begun in the time of prior Elsin, yet I believe was
 afterwards certainly put in execution, when the Carmes and other reli-
 gious began to read lectures and set up their Schools at Stanford. And
 perhaps All-Saints college which Mr. Burton * places at Withorpe, &
 at the suppression of religious was valued only at l. 19. 4. was the ve-
 ry cell thus founded: for I find no other account of it.

XVI. Here I beg leave farther to note, that, as appears by the fore-
 said Blesens, when the monks of Croyland came to gather collections
 towards rebuilding their monastery, they found here a multitude of Jews,
 which is one sign; and a multitude of christian merchants, which is
 another sign; and of these last obtained much alms, which is a proof
 of the then flourishing condition of this town and neighbourhood. Be-
 sides which, the many fair presents which they collected here in after
 years, points equally at the farther growth of the riches and devotion
 of the inhabitants of Stanford, shewing, as a testimony of both, that a
 good part of Croyland abby was rebuilt by their contributions. In
 the same account we read of nuns at Wridthorp; but by whom found-
 ed I cannot yet discover: this being the first time I meet with any men-
 tion of them. To which I shall here only add, that all the nuns of
 this house, except the prioress & one more, dyed in the great pestilence,
 which raged in 1349. at what time the revenues of the said house were
 much exhausted. And that the said nunnery, of the order of S. Be-

a Valuation of Monast. in Speed, under the title Northamptonshire.

net, in 1354. was united to the nunnery of S. Michael at little Wridthorp by Stanford, of the same order^a.

July 5. XVII. Upon the fifth day of July, 1110. K. Henry the first being at
1110. Stanford, confirmed there the charters of Manasser Arsic an English baron and his lady, to the priory of Cogges in Oxfordshire, a Benedictine cell belonging to the abby of Fescamp in Normandy. Those charters may be seen at large in the monasticon^b. Some of the great persons who attended the king during his stay at Stanford (as it is there called) were witnesses to the said confirmation, to wit, Robert bishop of Lincoln, Gilbert of Aquila, William of Tanquerville, and Lewis son of Hubert the steward.

Anno 1118. In 1118. one Leofwine, faith bishop Patrick, requiring from the abbat of Burg five shillings for the houses he had beyond the river of Stanphord, which he pretended to have a grant of from abbat Ernulph and other abbats; it was adjudged in court

Anno 1125. that he should lose the said five shillings. In 1125. as I find in some MS. collections lent me by the Right Reverend White lord bishop of Burg^d, when Walter the archdeacon sieged the lands of that church into the kings hands upon the death of abbat John, it was found that the said abbat had in Stanford two and forty men, having houses belonging to the land adjacent not measured; and seventeen men not having any land, but only the houses which they live in; these are in Hamptonshire. There are also in the same shire fifteen underfeles, who do no service but in those bounds where their lands lie, &c.

Anno 1127. After the abby of Burg had been void about two years, and K. Henry had all that time received the revenues, he gave that monastery as the Saxon chronicle relates^e, to a certain abbat named Henry Peitow, then abbat of S. John de Angeli in Normandy. But all the archbishops and bishops said that was not fairly done by the king, neither was it lawful for the abbat himself to hold two abbies at once. But he made the king believe he had resigned his abby in Normandy by reason of the great divisions in that country, and that he did so by the counsel and leave of the pope and of the abbat of Cluni; as also because he was sent legate from the holy see to gather the Rome-scot: But all this was but a story. The truth was he had a mind to hold both abbies; and so he did, as long as God thought fit. This man was in Clerc's orders, bishop of Sceffcuns, afterwards made a monk of Cluni, then prior of that monastery, at length prior of Savenni, and after all, because he was related to the king of England and the earl of Peitow, the earl gave him the abby of S. John de

^a See more annis 1349. 1354. infra.

^b To. I. p. 574. a.

^c Supplement to Gunton, p. 73.

^d Hec est descriptio maneriorum abbacie de Burch, cum Walterus Archidiaconus eam recepit & seclivit in manus R. Henrici post obitum Johannis abbatis. — In Stanford sunt XLII. homines habentes domos

ad terram adjacentem non mensuratam, & XVII. homines non habentes terras preter manuras; & hii sunt in Hamptonaschire. Sunt item in eadem scira XV. Underfeles qui nullum servitium faciunt, nisi hiiis bondis in quorum terre sedent, &c. Swaph.

^e Sub anno 1127.

' Angeli. After this, by his great cunning, he got the archbishop-
 ' bric of Besencun, which he held three days. When he had lost
 ' this deservedly, because he got it unjustly, he afterwards obtained
 ' the bishoprick of Seintes, five miles off his abby, and held it near
 ' seven days. But then the abbat of Cluni deprived him of that, as
 ' he had before of his archbishopric. Then he thought with himself
 ' that if he could but get into England, he might live as he pleas'd.
 ' Whereupon appealing thence to the king, he said, that he was an
 ' old, infirm man, and unable to bear the great injustice and distracti-
 ' ons then reigning in his own country, and therefore begged, that he
 ' would for his own sake, and the sakes of all his friends, confer on
 ' him the church of Burch; which the king granted, because he was
 ' his kinsman, and one of the chief of those who made oath and at-
 ' tested the proceedings when the earl of Normandys son and the earl
 ' of Anjou's daughter were divorced for consanguinity. After this
 ' mannet was this abby unhappily bestowed on him this year sometime
 ' between the feast of the nativity and Candlemas, at London; whence
 ' he went with the king to Winchester, and thence to Burg, where he
 ' lived like a drone in a bee-hive. For as a drone devours and carries
 ' away every thing which is brought into a hive, so he sent beyond
 ' sea whatever he could lay hands on, no matter whether he found it
 ' within or without the house, or took it from clerks or lay-men;
 ' nor did he ever there do, or leave behind him any thing that was
 ' good. And let no body think we tell an untruth, for it was well
 ' known all over the kingdom, that, after he was come thither (to wit,
 ' on the sunday when they sing, *exurge quare*, O. D. *) presently there
 ' were seen and heard a great many hunters, which hunters were all
 ' great, black, deformed creatures; having with them black, sawcer-
 ' eyed, fierce dogs; and rode upon black horses and black stags. This
 ' was seen in the park at Burch; and in all the woods between that
 ' town and Stanford: And the monks themselves heard the sound of
 ' the horns which they blew in the night. This was seen and heard
 ' from the time he came thither, all Lent until Easter. Such was his
 ' coming. As for his departure (saith my author, who wrote this be-
 ' fore Peitow resign'd) we can yet say nothing of that: God only
 ' knows.' Many I fear will be displeased with me for inserting here
 such an old monkish tale as this. But Mr. Cambden^b, Mr. Gunton^c,
 and bishop Patrick^d all take notice of it, which are authorities enow to
 justify me for so doing. And Hugo Candidus very gravely tells us^e, 'for a
 ' great many persons of unquestionable veracity, both saw these hunters,
 ' and heard them.' However, for all that, I would not have my readers con-
 sider it as fact, but a piece of humor. For admitting the devil was an hunting,

Anno
 1127.

a Sexagesima Sunday.

b In Northamptonshire.

c Hist. of the church of Burg, p. 22.

d Supplement, p. 275.

e p. 74.

I dont see any relation that has to the abbat of Burgs plundering that monastery, unless, like the fiend himself, the abbat had blown his horn and set his dogs upon the monks (which I find not) as the Goblins (my author would persuade us) did on the deer. ' This abbat, as Mr. Willis ' tells us^a, resigned in 1133. and thesame year was succeeded by Martin ' de Bec, or Vesci.'

Circa
ann.
1133. XVIII. The said Martin de Vesci, as I gather from divers collateral notices, sometime between 1133. and 1147. first erected the church of S. Martin, beyond Stanford bridge. My hints are, I. ' the said Martin ' de Vesci, as Hugo Candidus affirms^b, [tho' he sets down no year ' when he did so] assigned, *inter alia*, ten shillings a year out of the ' profits of S. Martins church at Stanford, to the use of the sacristy of ' Burg.' II. I conceive the said Martin de Vesci was the first who gave that pension to the church of Burg; this being the first time I meet with the mention either of that pension, or of S. Martins church; tho' both occur frequently afterwards. III. It is observable, both the name of the church and of the abbat, is Martin. IV. We read above, in the description of that part of Stanford which lies in Northamptonshire as set down in the book of Doomſday, *there are here seventeen villanes with a presbyter*: which almost evidently shews there was then but one church here. V. The abbat of Burg was then and long before lord of the manor of Stanford on that side the bridge. Lastly, a bull of pope Eugenius the third, confirming the lands and privileges of the church of Burg in 1146. speaks in the plural, of churches, &c. at Stanford on that side the bridge under the jurisdiction of Burg^c. Whence I conclude first, that the old church of All-Saints in the water street was, 'till the said Martin de Vesci erected the church of S. Martin, the only parish church of Stanford beyond the bridge. And secondly, that about this time the town on that side the water beginning to grow more populous, the then lord of that manor Martin de Vesci first built and endowed the old church of S. Martin (I call it old in opposition to that now standing) and gave it his own name; reserving the patronage, & the foresaid pension out of the profits thereof to his own monastery of Burg. And thus All-Saints parish there was divided into two. All that I have farther to add under this reign, is, that the town of Stanford on the north side of the river, as I find^d, was in the demesne of this K. Henry the first. And that ' in 1135. as saith the chronicle of John abbat of Burg^e, was founded Stanford abby.' What Stanford I know not; but if ours, an abby of Cistercians, since we certainly had such a monastery, but by whom founded, or where situate,

^a Hist. Abbies Vol. I. p. 146.

^b p. 87.

^c See an extract of that bull, so far as it concerns Stanford, under that year below.

^d See the Inquisition, under the 5. of H.

^e below.

^e p. 72.

to me remains yet a secret — K. Henry the first died on the second day of December 1135. and was succeeded by king

STEPHEN.

XIX. In 1140. was a great meeting at Stanford to conclude a peace between K. Stephen and Ranulph earl of Chester, who both came hither for that purpose. If we may believe the Saxon chronicle, matters stood thus between them. ‘ In 1140. says the author of that work ^a, ‘ began a smart war between the king and Ralph E. of Chester; not because the king would not give him, as he did every body else, what ever he thought fit to ask; but because the more he gave them, they were but the more inveterate against him. The earl now held Lincoln against the king, and there sieged every thing which belonged to him. Whereupon the king repairing thither, besieged him and his brother William de Romare in the castle. But the earl slipt out privately, and went to Robert earl of Gloucester [his father in law] whom he brought thither with a great army; where, on Candlemas day, they fought a sharp battle against their master, and took him prisoner (for his men betrayed him and ran away) and brought him to Bristow, where they clapt him in prison. Speed says ^b, the earl, with his countesse and brother coming to Lincolne [only] to keepe their Christmas; the citizens, knowing the kings jealousies, and desirous to curry favor with him, sent secret intelligence, that if he would surprise both those brethren, he had now the fittest advantage.’ Accordingly the king came, but, instead of catching the two brothers, was, as you have heard, tho’ he first faught bravely for it, in the end snapt up himself. ‘ Then, says my former author ^c, was all England in a greater commotion than was ever known, and all sort of calamities abound- ed in it. After these things K. Henries daughter, who had been empress of Almaine and was now countess of Anjou, came to London; but, when the Londoners attempted to siege her, she got away, tho’ not without the loss of many of her followers. After this Henry bishop of Winchester, king Stephens brother, had a conference with earl Robert, and with the empress, and gave them his oath that he would never again espouse the king his brothers cause, and excommunicated all those who now stood up for him. He promised also to surrender Winchester to them, and was the occasion of their going thither. But soon after their arrival there King Stephens Queen followed them with her forces, and besieged them, ’till there arose a great famine in the town. Whereupon, when they were no longer able to bear with the famine they got away privately and fled for it; whereof when the besiegers were advertised, they pursued them, and took Robert earl of Gloucester, whom they brought to Roucester

Anno
1140.

^a Sub 20 anno.

^b p. 489. b.

^c Sax. chron. ut supra.

‘ and there threw into prison: As for the empress she took refuge in
 ‘ a monastery. Then prudent men, some the kings and some the earls
 ‘ friends, interceded; and so managed the business that the king should
 ‘ be exchanged for the earl, and the earl for the king: which was done.
 ‘ After this a peace was concluded between the king and earl Ralph at
 ‘ Stanford, each of them taking an oath and plighting his faith that he
 ‘ would not betray the other. But all this was to very little purpose.
 ‘ For, guided by ill counsel, the king afterwards arrested him at North-
 ‘ ampton, and flung him into prison; not long after which, govern’d
 ‘ by yet worse advise, he set him at liberty, conditionally that he should
 ‘ swear upon the holy cross, and give hostages, to surrender all his
 ‘ castles to the king. Some of them he yielded accordingly, but some
 ‘ he kept, and besides did more ill things than he need.’ Our monk
 we may perceive is all along very sparing of K. Stephen, and con-
 cludes with a scurvy reflection upon the earl of Chester. But other
 historians give a different account of that earl, and say, that all his
 fault was only too much affection for his relations and rightful so-
 vereign the empress and her son duke Henry.

- Dec. 17. XX. ‘ Pope Eugenius the 3d, as Hugo Candidus relates ^a, by his bull
 1145. ‘ bearing date the 17. of Decemb. 1145. confirmed to the church of
 ‘ Burg, *inter alia*, Burg with the mint there — Also in Stanford nine
 ‘ and fifty manfures of land, with the lands, mills, churches, toll, coi-
 ‘ nage of mony; [all these in Northamptonshire.] Likewise in the
 ‘ same town in Lincolnshire, seven manfures.’ The said pope, as the
 ‘ same author observes ^b, by another bull, bearing date three days after
 Dec. 20. ‘ the former (viz. Dec. 20. 1145.) remarking what lands were then held
 1145. ‘ in fee by the stipendiary knights of the church of Burg, mentions, *in-
 ‘ ter alia*, the fee of Roger the infant or minor of Torpel, to wit Ufford
 ‘ and Pilton with their appurtenances and the lands which he hath in
 ‘ Makefei — The fee of Asceline of Waterville, to wit Torp [Water-
 ‘ ville,] Marham, and Upton, with their appurtenances — The fee of
 ‘ Geoffry of Winchester, to wit, Armestun and Burchle, &c.’ By this brief
 extract it appears, that the abbat of Burg had a mint both at Burg and Stan-
 ford. Also that there was now, as I observ’d, more than one parish church
 in that part of Stanford which lies in Northamptonshire. Roger de Tor-
 pel and Asceline de Waterville afore said were both of them benefa-
 ctors to the priory of S. Michael at Stanford, founded in 1156 by Wil-
 liam Waterville then abbat of Burg. Now the charters of the said
 Roger and Asceline being without date, meeting with their names
 here fixes the time when they both lived, and shews that their donati-
 ons were conferr’d on the said priory at, or very soon after, its first
 erection. ‘ The same pope Eugenius, as my author saith ^c from the
 Aug. 17. ‘ original in the Cotton library, upon the 17. of Aug. 1147. con-
 1147.

^a p. 78. &c.

^b p. 82. &c.

^c Mon. Ang. Tomi 2. p. 26. b.

‘firmed to Robert prior of Huntendune and his brethren, *inter alia*,
‘the tythe of Stanford mills.’

XXI. ‘In 1149. King Stephen directed his mandate to Robert de Anno
Chifvey bishop of Lincoln^a, ordering him to see the monks of Thor- 1149.
ney restored to their land of Weng, which Robert de Mans gave
‘them in free alms, and that he should maintain them in as peace-
‘able possession of the same, as it appears by the earl of Warwic’s char-
‘ter, they were thereto admitted; and all this, that there might not be
‘any injury or hardship put upon them. Witness Robert de Ver, at
‘Stanford. At the same time the said K. Stephen certified^b, that the
‘abbat and monks of Burg had before him made a dereinment or proof
‘against the canons of Lincoln at Lincoln of their right to their land
‘at Nortop. Witness Ralph the son of Gilbert at Stanford. At the
‘same time the said king Stephen, faith Peter Blefens^c, here confirm-
‘ed to the church of Croyland all the lands and privileges of the said
‘church. Witness himself, the queen, earl Simon [of Northampton
‘I suppose] and others, at Stanford. In 1152. as near as I can gather Anno
‘from Holingshed^d, that noble and valiant erle of Chester called Ranulf 1152.
‘departed this life, a man of such stoutnesse of stomacke, that uneth [i. e.
‘hardly] might death make him to yield or shewe any token of feare.
‘He was poisoned, as was thought, by William Peverell.’ The same
‘author adds^e, altho’ erle Ranulf favored the part of duke Henrie, yet
‘in these late yeares hee did but little for him, and therefore it was
‘thought that the death of this erle was not so great a losse to the
‘duke, as the deathes of Eustace, erle Simon, and other the kings
‘friends deceasing about the same time seemed to further him; so that
‘hys part became dayly stronger, and the kings to decay. About the
‘same time also the castels of Reeding and Beertwel were delivered to
‘duke Henrie; and the lady Gundreda countesse of Warwike did drive
‘out of the castel there the souldiers that helde it for K. Stephen, and
‘delivered the towne to the duke. And thus things came to passe in
‘undry places with so good successe as duke Henry could wish.
‘Whereupon meaning to follow the steps of prosperous fortune, he
‘marched forth unto Stanford.’ Hither he came, says William of Neu-
berry^f, ‘*cum instructo exercitu*, with a well instructed army.’ For he
had twice before it seems attempted either the town, or castle, or both,
and met with as many repulses. But he was resolved now to carry it,

a Stephanus rex Anglie, &c. Roberto
epif. Linc. sal. Mando tibi quod facias mo-
nachos de Thornei refarciri de terra de
Wenga, quam Robertus de Mans eis in elee-
mosyna dedit; & facias eos ita in pace te-
nere, sicut in carta comitis Warwici testa-
tur quod eis data fuerit, ne super hoc fiat
eis injuria vel contumelia. Teste Roberto
de Ver, apud Stanford. Ex cartul. ecclesie
de Thorney penes Com. de Westmoreland.

b Stephanus rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis quod
abbas & monachi de Burgo dirationaverunt
coram me versus canonicos Lincolnenses
apud Linc. terram suam de Nortop. Teste
Radulfo filio Gilberti apud Stanford. Sua-
pham. fol. 41.

c p. 451.

d p. 387. b.

e ib.

f Vol. 1. p. 100.

and, as Henry of Huntington says^a, ‘*tertiam igitur obsidionem congeffit circa castellum de Stanford*, sat down therefore a third time to besiege it. *Capta statim urbe, &c.* the town he presently took, but the rebels who kept the castle, sent messengers to the king, requiring him to come to their rescue. But he at the same time had laid siege to Gipeſwig caſtel, held againſt him by Hugh Bigot. From the
 Anno ‘leaguer of which place when he would neither deſiſt, nor ſpare any
 1153. ‘ſupplies for his friends who were beſieged at Stanford, the caſtel there
 ‘was ſurrendered to the great prince Henry; as, after ſome time, was
 ‘that of Gipeſwig to K. Stephen. Departing from Stanford the duke
 ‘of Normandy went to Nottingham, and preſently took the town; for
 ‘they who kept the caſtel, had ſet it on fire.’ The end of all theſe
 ‘ſieges and combuſtions, as Mr. Stow acquaints us^b, was this. ‘At
 ‘length thorough the great labour of the archbiſhop of Canterbury and
 ‘the other biſhops, the king commanded the nobles to meet at Win-
 ‘cheſter, where the duke being received with great joie, the king, in
 ‘ſight of all men adopted him his ſonne, and confirmed to him the
 ‘principalitie of England. The duke received him in place of a father,
 ‘granting to him all the daies of his life to enioie the name and ſeat
 ‘of the kings preeminence.’ — K. Stephen died the 2. of Oct. 1154.
 and was ſucceeded by the ſaid duke.

^a Edit. Franc. p. 397. edit. Lond. fol. 227. b. 40.

^b p. 214.

The end of the fourth book.



Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

BOOK V.
Containing the reign of K. Henry the second.

- I. ‘ **U**PON the second of January 1154^a. died Martin [de Jan. 2.
‘ *Vet̃i* aforefaid] abbat of Burg, and the ſame day, 1154^a.
‘ ſays the Saxon chronicle^b, the monks of their own 1. H. 2.
‘ accord choſe another abbat, his name William of Walteville.’ This
William of Walteville, or Walterville (as my author ſhould rather call
him) founded (as ſhall be by and by related) the priory conventual of
S. Michael, an houſe of Benedictine nuns at little Wirthorp by Stanford.
It is then in me but a piece of Antiquarian juſtice to begin here ſome
account of him. His election to the church of Burg is thus related by
Hugo Candidus^b. ‘ The ſame day that abbat Martin died, all the
‘ monks met together that they might chuſe one of their own body to
‘ be their father, paſtor, and guardian; fearing leaſt, thro’ delay, ſome
‘ ſtranger might get in by mony, and domineer over them; and ſo
‘ the laſt end be worſe than the firſt. Wherefore, becauſe it was very
‘ hard for a multitude to agree in one perſon, they choſe out of their
‘ own number twelve old monks of good underſtanding to make an e-
‘ lection for them, as God ſhould direct, in private. The manner of
‘ the election was thus. They made them ſwear upon the holy goſpels
‘ and the holy reliques, that they would not be moved in their choice,
‘ either by love or hatred: but, that as God and the ſpirit of wiſdom
‘ adviſed, would chuſe one who was well qualified to govern the
‘ abby, in every circumſtance; this they all did: Hugo the eldeſt
‘ beginning to take the oath and all the reſt following. After which

^a Sub anno 1154.

B

^b p. 89. &c.

‘ the

' the prior got up, and made oath for himself and the whole convent,
 ' that they would all chuse him in whom those twelve should agree.
 ' This being done, the twelve went out of the chapterhouse into the
 ' abbats chamber; and the prior, with the rest who remained there, sang
 ' the seven Psalms, and prayed God to direct them by the grace of his
 ' holy spirit; which the twelve also begged by singing prayers & *ve-*
 ' *ni creator spiritus*: after which they fell to conference. When some
 ' of them proposed that the eldest should before all the rest say whom
 ' they were for, but that was refused. At last, on more mature consul-
 ' tation it was agreed, to elect one discreet, wise, person, the senior
 ' of the rest, being the foresaid Hugh, to hear every one of them con-
 ' fess and tell what God had put in their hearts. Which being done,
 ' he asked them, if they would know what every mans opinion was
 ' singly? They said, no: but he should declare in whom the major part
 ' of them were agreed. To which he replied, that they were all in a
 ' manner agreed in one man, to wit, William Waterville; and, if any
 ' one of them were against it, he had still liberty to contradict it.
 ' But they were so far from opposing it, that they all consented. And
 ' so entring into the chapterhouse, and declaring what they had done,
 ' the whole company praised God. And the day after having performed
 ' the obsequies of the deceased abbat, Reinald the [other] prior and Hugh
 ' the spirit^a, went to the king then at Oxford, together with archbi-
 ' shop Theobald and divers barons; and there laid before him and the
 ' archbishop the death of abbat Martin; at which news the king and
 ' the archbishop and all the rest both rich and poor were much con-
 ' cerned. After this the monks desired the kings leave for them to elect
 ' another abbat. But the king demanded, if they had elected no body
 ' already? Whereupon the monks immediately presented William of
 ' Waterville to him, formerly his own clerc, humbly beseeching his
 ' grace to admit of him to be their abbat. Whereupon the king order-
 ' ed the archbishop to examine well whether the brethren had unani-
 ' mously agreed to the election, or how they had opposed it? But
 ' they all declaring and protesting that the election was made by the
 ' whole convent; the king confirmed what they had done, and then by
 ' his own charter granted the abby to the foresaid elect. After this
 ' *Te Deum* being sung and prayers made, the abbat did homage and
 ' legality^b to the king. Then repaired to Robert bishop of Lincoln for
 ' his benediction, who, appointing him a day and place, accordingly
 ' gave it him. And thereupon he was installed at Burg on the sunday
 ' called Sexagesima^c, with a solemn procession of abbats, monks, clerics,

a Albus, candidus, spiritus, ab amisso
 sanguine nuncupatus, quasi spiritui quam ho-
 mini similior.

b Legalitas.

c Instead of Sexagesima Mr. Sparke in
 his text of candidus, p. 91. writes Quadra-

gesima. But that cannot be the true reading,
 because presently after follows, *in proximo*
capite jejunii. Suapham and Wittlesea,
 were aware of this, and so read, as I do,
 Sexagesima. That they so read Mr. Sparke
 himself notes, *ad innum paginæ prædictæ*.

‘ and laymen. There moreover was present W. archdeacon of Northampton from the bishop, with other clerics, who commended the cure of souls to him; and then spent the day in great rejoicing and gladness. In the beginning of the ensuing lent the abbat finding a great want of provision in the monastery, presently began to buy and continued so to do, both wheat, malt, oats, beans, cheese, wine, and all other necessities till the feast of S. Bartholomew. This was a very great expence; and yet he likewise discharged all the debts of his predecessor, which were three hundred marks of silver, besides three-score more owing for interest, which, thro’ his industry, the king ordered to be remitted. He recovered also the fee and service of Geoffry de la Mare the constable, for an hundred marks which he gave the king. To whom also he gave an hundred more for the confirmation of nine knights fees, which had been held by earl Simon [of Northampton.] Leave we now our good abbat a while at Burg, and proceed to other matters. ‘ In this 1. of H. the 2. ^a when the sheriff of Northampton and Leicestershire gave up his accompts, Geoffry de Clinton owed the king fourscore marks of silver for the wardship of William de Diva’s son, with his land.’ The Diva’s took their names I suppose from the river Dive in Normandy, mentioned in Dugdale ^b, near the banks whereof I guess they formerly dwelt. Some of this family were benefactors to the nunnery of S. Michael by Stanford, for which reason thus much is here said of them.

II. ‘ In the 2. of H. 2. Richard lord Humet being then constable of ^{2. H. 2.} Normandy, saith the same Dugdale ^c, in consideration of his services obtained from that king, a grant of the lordship of Stanford in Lincolnshire, with all its appurtenances, both of the castle & borough; excepting the services of the abbat of Burg and William Lanvalei.’ This gift another writer ^d expresses thus. ‘ When Henry of Anjou, by the name of Henry the second, came to the crown, he gave the whole village of Stanford, being his demesne, excepting the fees of the barons and knights of the said village, to Richard Humez or Humetz, to hold of him by homage and other service.’ This Richard Humet is the first old lord of Stanford, to whom that lordship was granted from the crown, of any I yet read of. I have also read (I think in some part of Doomsday as published by Mr. Moreton ^e) ‘ that the abbat of Burg held in Writtorp two hides of the fee of Croyland. And there Richard de Humez held half an hide. The said Richard Humet, saith the foresaid Dugdale ^f, had likewise by the gift of K. Henry the 2. at the same time, the lordships of Ketene in Rutland,

^a Ex MS. collect. Johannis Philipot arm. fecialis somerset. penes peritis. antiquarium Johannem Antis arm. Garter. principalem regem armorum.

^b Baronage, Tome I. p. 27. a.

^c id. p. 631. a.

^d Britannia ant. & nova. Vol. 2. p. 1432. a.

^e Abbas de Burgo S. Petri tenet in Writtorp duas hidas de feodo de Croyland. Inde tenet Richardus de Humez dimidiam hidam.

^f Ut supra in loco ult. citato.

‘ and Dudinton in Northamptonshire; as also Kisinberge and Siringeham
 ‘ in Bucks; which were of the fee of Walter Giffard, late earl of Buck-
 ‘ ingham: As also the lordship of Meise and Haie of Lutenore,
 ‘ both lying in Normandy.’

Anno III. ‘ In the latter end of 1156. William Waterville abovementioned
 1156. ‘ lord abbat of Burg, in honor of God [as Candidus relates^a] began a
 ‘ priory of holy nuns without Stanford, and founded and built the
 ‘ church of the blessed Michael the archangel there; in which he af-
 ‘ sembled no less than forty holy virgins, living regularly in religion
 ‘ and pure virginity.’ Forty was the number at first, but doubtless, as
 other benefactions came in, it was afterwards much encreased. To
 this nunnery the said William Waterville and the convent of Burg
 gave, first, the church of S. Michael without Stanford, erected purely
 for the said nuns, and so made conventual. Conditionally neverthe-
 less that the prior, prioress, and nuns should be put in by the abbat
 and convent of Burg; that the said house should be wholly under the
 subjection of that of Burg; and acknowledge its subjection to the same
 by the annual pension of a noble. For says the first charter, ‘ Be
 ‘ it known to all the sons of the church, that I William by the grace
 ‘ of God abbat of Burg, and the whole chapter, have given, and being
 ‘ corroborated with the authority of these presents granted, to the re-
 ‘ ligion of the holy nuns abiding at Stanford, the church of the bles-
 ‘ sed Michael in perpetual alms, with all things to the same church be-
 ‘ longing, well, and in peace, freely, and honorably to be possessed, for
 ‘ the relief and health of our souls, to be ordered, in every circum-
 ‘ stance, under our subjection, and by our advice. Particularly, that
 ‘ the prelate appointed to oversee the business of the same, be either
 ‘ placed, or displaced, at the pleasure of the lord abbat with advice of
 ‘ his chapter. In like sort that the nomination of a prioress, to preside
 ‘ over the rest, shall be at the disposal of the abbat with advice of his
 ‘ chapter. And in like manner that the admission of the holy nuns,
 ‘ who shall there serve God, shall depend on the abbats pleasure and
 ‘ advice of his chapter. And that they also the holy nuns, and the
 ‘ disposal of all their affairs, shall in all cases be at the ordering of
 ‘ the lord abbat and his chapter; so, to wit, that for advantage of this
 ‘ monastery the monastery of Burg may not suffer detriment. Moreover
 ‘ that this monastery shall recognise its subjection to the monaste-
 ‘ ry of Burg, by an annual pension of half a marc of silver, to be paid
 ‘ to the Almshouse, towards mending the books, the morrow after the
 ‘ feast of S. Michael.’ Secondly, with the consent of the convent of
 Burg, the said William Waterville gave the said nuns the revenues of
 the church of S. Martin at Stanford (built by his immediate predecessor)
 conditionally nevertheless, that, for this second benefaction, after the
 death of Peter the priest (then incumbent of the said church of S.

Martin) they should likewise every Michaelmas acknowledge their subjection to the monastery of Burg, by the payment of ten shillings to the same. Candidus indeed says^a, ' he obliged the said nuns to pay ' yearly ten shillings out of the said church of S. Martin which he had ' purchased, to the sacristy of Burg.' But his purchasing the said church seems to be a mistake. For, as I have shewn, his own predecessor Martin de Vecti first built the said church, and first assigned the pension of ten shillings out of the revenues of that church to the sacristy of Burg. William Waterville then had no occasion to purchase that church, which was built by his own immediate predecessor, and the patronage whereof he undoubtedly reserved to himself and successors, the abbats and monks of Burg; or to assign that pension which was before assign'd. The said William Waterville first indeed appropriated that church, with the consent of his convent, to the said nunnery. But the pension of ten shillings reserved in his second charter, seems to be, for these reasons, only a new reservation of the pension before charged upon it by Martin de Vecti: However let the charter it self speak^b. ' Be it known ' to all men, both future as well as present, that I William, by the ' grace of God, abbat of Burg, with assent of the convent, before a ' multitude of men and women, have given, and, being fortified with ' the authority of these presents, confirmed to the holy nuns who ' serve God in the monastery of the blessed Michael the archangel by ' Staunforde, in our subjection and custody, the church of the blessed ' Martin of Staunforde, into free and perpetual alms, with all things ' to the same church belonging, for the love of God and for the relief of our souls; to the end that the same nuns may always have, ' and possess, the same church, unto their proper uses; nor shall it be ' lawful for them to give it to any one, nor to alienate it into other ' hands; because we have decreed, by witness of this present instrument, ' that, out of the profits of this church, together with the other alms, ' which we have assigned to the same to serve God, they be, for the ' future, more plentifully sustained; they therefore recognising the ' church of Burg with an annual pension of ten shillings at the feast of ' S. Michael, after it [the church of S. Martin] shall be clear of Peter ' the Priest. This donation was made in the church of the blessed ' Michael the archangel at Stanforde, before a great many persons. By virtue of this charter the said nuns of S. Michael ever after presented a vicar to the said church of S. Martin till the 30. of H. 8. when their house was dissolved. Thirdly, with the consent of his convent, the said William Waterville, gave likewise to this nunnery, by a third charter, the revenues of the church of S. Firmin at Thirlby in Lin-

^a Ex registri Ecclesie de Burgo olim penes Cl. Seldenum, folio 63. a. citati in Monast. Ang. Tomi I. p. 488. b. Et ex registri de Suapham folio 51. Ac etiam ex registri alii ejusdem ecclesie de Burgo, in bib. Cotton. Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 39. b.

^b p. 29.

^c Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis juxta Stanford, anno 1657. penes Galf. Minshul generosum; fol. 4. b. citato in Mon. Ang. Tomi II. p. 881. a.

colnshire, within seven miles of Stanford. These two last benefactions he gave them for their future subsistence; upon the demise, or remove, of the two incumbents there. However, for this last gift of the church of Thirlby, he likewise obliged them to acknowledge their subjection to Burg, with a noble of silver annually; to be paid, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas, to the almshouse of that church, and the first payment to commence immediately after the remove or death of Geoffry the capellan, then incumbent there: in which third charter he thus expresses himself^a. 'Be it known to all men, both future as well as present, that I William, by the grace of God, abbat of Burg, and the whole convent, have given, and being fortified with the authority of these presents confirmed to the holy nuns who serve God in the monastery of the B. Michael the archangel by Staunforde, in our subjection and custody, the church of the blessed martyr Firmin of Thurleby, into free & perpetual alms, with all things to the same church belonging, for the love of God and for the relief of our souls; so that the same holy nuns may always have and possess the same church, unto their proper uses; nor shall it be lawful for them to give it to any one, or to alienate it into other hands; because we have decreed, by witness of this present instrument, that, out of the profits of this church, together with the other alms which we have assigned to the same to serve God, they be for the future more plentifully sustained; they therefore recognising our church with the annual pension of half a marc of silver, to be paid at the two terms of Easter and Michaelmas to our almshouse, when it [the church of Thurleby] shall be clear of Geoffry the capellan.' By virtue of this charter the said nuns always presented a vicar to the said church of Thurleby 'till the 30. of H. 8. when their house was dissolved: since which time the provost and fellows of the college of K. Henry the 6. at Eaton by Windsor, are become patrons of the said vicarage. As to our nunnery of S. Michael, these are all the donations of the founders own immediate gift which I have yet met with. Nothing of the monastery or church is now standing, but the situation is well known, and at this day called the nuns in S. Martins. There are divers traditions both of the beauty of the church, and the stately remains pulled down in the memory of man; these last not without the loss of his life who threw down the first stone, and the leg of another labourer then miserably broken.

IV. It was an annual custom of this priory on the morrow after the feast of S. Michael (when the nuns paid any of the abovementioned pensions to the lord abbat and monks of Burg) that the lady prioress and some of her sisters, in the names of themselves and of the whole convent, made, either by word of mouth at Burg, or sent in writing thi-

^a Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis supradicti folio 7. a citato in Mon. Ang. Tomi II. p. 881.

ther under the convent seal, a recognition, that is an acknowledgment & recital of the subjection of the church of the nuns of S. Michael at Stanford, to the abbat and convent of Burg. For example, that under the convent seal generally ran thus ^a. 'A. the prioress, and the convent of the holy nuns of the monastery of S. Michael of Staunford, to all whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Unto your knowledge we desire it may come, that we, and all our goods, within our priory and without, wheresoever being, in our manors & churches, by consent of the lord abbat of Burg, and the convent of the same place, to us appropriated; in whose fee our church is founded, and our priory; and by whose bounties we are supported; are in the disposal of the same, for our profit and utility, and of our church, as it shall seem to them under God to be more wholsomely expedient. And that our prior, who shall have the care of seeing the business of our monastery, both incomes & disbursements, duly managed, shall be placed or displaced, at the will of the lord abbat, with advice of his chapter. And that when the prioress of the said monastery of ours shall chance to depart this life, no election of a future prioress may be made, without special licence of the said lord abbat first asked and obtained. Likewise that during the vacancy of the priory, the same lord abbat, as it is meet, shall freely dispose of our capital house, by assigning, at the expences of our house, a warden in his name, over us and our possessions, till we shall have lawfully elected, and, for the time of that vacancy, made an end with the same. Moreover, we the holy nuns, and the ordinations of all our affairs, in all cases, as aforesaid, are at the disposal of the said lord abbat & his chapter, so to wit, that, for advantage of our monastery, the monastery of Burg may not suffer any detriment. Wherefore we faithfully and firmly before God profess, by these presents, for us and our successors, for ever inviolably to observe the conditions aforesaid, and regularly yield to the said lord abbat, for the time being, in all obedience. Our monastery shall also recognise the monastery of Burg with the annual pension of a marc of silver, the morrow after the feast of S. Michael, towards mending the books, to be paid into the treasury. In witness whereof we have caused these present letters to be signed with the seal of our chapter.' The said Recognition was sometimes expressed a great deal more concise, thus ^b.

^a Ex registri Petriburg. in bibl. Cott. par. 2. fol. 130. citati in Monast. Ang. Tomi I. p. 489. a.

^b A. priorissa & conventus sanctimonialium S. Michaelis de Staunford, fidelibus ad quos littere presentes pervenerint salutem. Ad notitiam vestram volumus pervenire, nos & omnia nostra, in dispositione D. abbatis & conventus de Burgo esse, in quorum feodo fundata est ecclesia nostra, & de quorum beneficiis sustentamur. Unde presenti scrip-

to sigillo capituli nostri signato, attestamur eos liberam habuisse & habere dispositionem de omnibus rebus & possessionibus nostris, secundum quod viderint, & eis & nobis, expedire. Unde fideliter promittimus, coram Deo, quod nunquam ab eorum consilio & dispositione resiliemus, sed per omnia eis erimus obediens. Ex registri ecclesie de Burgo, in Bib. Cott. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 39. b.

' A. the priorefs & convent of the holy nuns of S. Michael of Staun-
 ' ford, to the faithful unto whom thefe prefent letters fhall come,
 ' greeting. Unto your knowledge we defire it may come, that we and
 ' all that we have, are in the difpofal of the lord abbat and convent of
 ' Burg, in whose fee our church is founded, & by whose favors we are
 ' fupported. Wherefore, by this prefent writing, figned with the feal
 ' of our chapter, we attest them to have had, and have, the free dif-
 ' pofal, of all our effects & poffeffions, according to what they fhall
 ' fee convenient for themfelves & us. Wherefore we faithfully pro-
 ' mife before God, that we will never deviate from their counfel &
 ' difpofal but in all things be to them obedient.' Some fhort time after
 the foundation of this nunnery (but the exact year when I find not) K.
 Henry the 2. by his charter confirmed the donations of the founder thus.
 ' Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Norman-
 ' dy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou, to his archbifhops, bifhops, ab-
 ' bats, earls, barons, judges, fherifs, officers, & all his faithful, French
 ' & Englifh, of all England, greeting. Know ye that I have granted,
 ' & by this prefent charter confirmed, to the nuns of S. Michael of
 ' Staunford, all the donations which have been juftly made them, and
 ' for which they have the charters of their donors, according as the charters
 ' of the fame donors witnefs. Wherefore I will & firmly command, tha
 ' the forefaid church of S. Michael & the nuns there ferving God, may
 ' have & hold all thofe donations (& what elfe fhall be fairly made them)
 ' well & in peace, freely & quietly, wholly, fully, & honorably, in
 ' churches & tithes, & lands & rents, in wood & in plain, in meadows
 ' & paftures, in waters & mills, in parks, fifheries, & marfhes, in ways
 ' & roads, & in all other places & other things; & with all their li-
 ' berties & free customs, as the charters of their donors do, or fhall ho-
 ' neftly witnefs. Witnefses R. archbifhop of Roan, Jordan dean of Sarum,
 ' Roger the capellan, mafter Osbert of the chamber, Roger le Bigod,
 ' Hugh de Creiffacre, Roger of the fhield, William de Stutevill, &
 ' Roger de Pavilli; at Clarendon.'

a Henricus D. G. rex Anglie, dux Nor-
 mannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie,
 archiepifcopis, epifcopis, abbatibus, comitibus,
 baronibus, iuftitiariis, vicecomitibus, mini-
 ftris, & omnibus fidelibus fuis, Francis &
 Anglis, totius Anglie, falutem. Sciatis me
 conceffiffe, et prefenti carta confirmaffe,
 monialibus S. Michaelis de Staunford, om-
 nes donationes que rationabiliter eis facte
 funt, & unde cartas donatorum fuorum ha-
 bent, fecundum quod eorundem donatorum
 carte testantur. Quare volo & firmiter pre-
 cipio quod predicta ecclefia S. Michaelis &
 moniales ibidem Deo fervientes, omnes do-
 nationes illas, & que rationabiliter eis fient,
 habeant & teneant, bene & in pace, libere
 & quiete, integre & plenarie & honorifice,

in ecclesiis, & decimis, & terris, & redditibus,
 in bosco & plano, in pratis & pascuis,
 in aquis & molendinis, in vivariis & piscariis,
 & mariscis, in viis & semitis, & in om-
 nibus aliis locis & aliis rebus; & cum om-
 nibus libertatibus, & liberis consuetudinibus
 fuis sicut carte donatorum testantur, vel ra-
 tionabiliter testabuntur. Testibus R. archie-
 piscopo Rothom. Jordano decano Sarum,
 Rogero capellano, magistro Osberto de ca-
 mera, Rogero le Bigod, Hugone de Creiff-
 acre, Rogero de Seuto, Willielmo de Stu-
 tevill, Rogero de Pavilli; apud Clarendon-
 nam. Ex rotulo patenti de anno 3^o. E. 4.
 ut in exemplari penes per honorabilem ac
 D. D. Brownlow Comitem Exoniæ.

V. ^a In the 5. H. 2. Richard de Humez, lord of Stanford, accounted for ten pounds part of the last years profits of the shrievalty of Rutland. ^b In the 7. H. 2. the said Richard accounted for ten pounds more, part of the rent of the sixth, or then last, years profits of the said shrievalty of Rutland. ^c Upon the 9. of Jan. 1167. pope Alexander the second confirmed to the abbat & monks of Thorney, *inter alia*, what land they had at Stanford. ^d In 1163. 9. H. 2. Richard Humet, getting together the barons of Normandy & Brittany, in the month of August, took the castle of Combert in Brittany, on the behalf of K. Henry the 2. which castle Raphe de Fulgers possessed, after the death of John de Dol. ^e The said Richard was sherif of Rutland from 1164. to 1180. ^f In the 10. of H. 2. William Lanvalei was one of the witnesses to a recognition then made by the king touching the peoples rights and liberties. ^g In the 11. of H. 2. in the assieging of Briges [^h Bridgnorth in Wales] the king was in no small danger of his life; for one of the enemies shooting directly at him, had perced him through the bodie, if Hubert de saint Clere, constable of Colchester, perceyving the arrowe comming, had not thrust himselfe betwixt the king & the same, & so, preserving his master, receyved the strype hymselfe, whereof he dyed presently after, beseeching the king to be good lorde to one only daughter which he had, whom the king bestowed in marriage upon William Langvalee, together with her fathers inheritance, which William begat of hir a sonne that bare both his name & surname. This William the father was that William Lanvalei, whose service or fee at Stanford was expressly excepted out of the grant of that manor by the present K. H. 2. to Richard Humet ⁱ. ^k Wakerly [^l in Northamptonshire within five miles of Stanford] was antiently [a part of] the estate of this William, who was also governor of Colchester castle [in right of his wife, daughter of the above Hubert de saint Clere] & warden of the forest of Essex as far as Chelmsford bridge. He was a baron of England, and as such Sir William Dugdale¹ mentions him. But tho' his marriage was thus remarkable, that great antiquary says nothing of it; & little of his wife, any farther than that her christian name was Hawyse^m. Stow saysⁿ, the son of this William Lanvalei, bore the name & surname of his grandfather [meaning, I suppose, Hubert de saint Clere] but that seems to be a mistake; for I find no account of any such person. Whereas William, son of William Lanvalei, as you will hereafter find^o, was a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford.

^a Ex MS. collectionibus Johannis Philipoti fecialis antedicti.

^b Id. ib.

^c Mon. Ang. Tom. I. p. 250. b. where see his confirmation.

^d Baron. Vol. I. p. 631. b.

^e Wrights Rutland, p. 9.

^f Baron. Vol. I. p. 633. b.

^g Holinghed, Vol. II. p. 408. a.

^h Stow, p. 222.

ⁱ 2. H. 2. supra.

^k Brit. ant. & nova, Vol. III. p. 481. a.

^l Baron. To. I. p. 633. a. b.

^m Id. p. 633. b.

ⁿ Ut supra.

^o Anno 1215. infra.

Feb. 3. VI. Upon the 3. of Feb. 1177. Richard Humet, lord of Stanford, at the request of William de Colville, baron of Bitam, a person highly respected by him, gave S. Andrews church in Stanford (whereof he was patron) to be appropriated to the nuns of S. Michael; but that donation not to take place 'till after the death of Peter the then incumbent. For saith his charter^a, ' be it known, to present & future people, that I Richard de Humet, constable of [Normandy to] Henry K. of England, in an intuition of the high piety, and for remission of my sins, & at the petition of our beloved William de Coleville, have given & granted, & by this present charter confirmed to the abby of S. Michael of Staunforde, & to the nuns there serving God, the church of S. Andrew at Staunforde, which Peter the Dean has, to be held in alms for ever; saving, so long as he shall live, the right of the forenamed Peter. Done in the year of the word incarnate 1170. on S. Blasfes day, in the hall at Staunforde. Present Bertram de Verdun, Girold de Normanville, Walter de Cardonville, Walter the Briton, Robert de Kernelle, Walter de Amundeville, Helte de Boscoale, & divers others.' Sir William Dugdale says^b, ' this Richard Humet bestowed also on the foresaid nuns of S. Michael, a yearly rent of ten marcs payable out of his lordship of Stanford.' But the same is a mistake. For the said rent of ten marcs was not the gift of the said Richard Humet, but of William his son. And if Sir William Dugdale had not been too hasty in looking over the charter of K. John, confirming the said grant of the said William (printed in his own *Monasticon*^c, & to which he refers in his *Baronage*^d) he would have easily seen it was as I say. By virtue of the above grant of Richard Humet, the said nuns of S. Michael, after the death of Peter the dean, presented a vicar to the foresaid church of S. Andrew 'till the 30. of H. 8. when their house was dissolved. The said Peter, as I conceive, was dean of Stanford; &, if so, the first that I meet with. He was also the same person, as I guess, who, as appears by the charter of William Waterville above^e, was the last rector of S. Martins. And, as that church was built by Martin de Vecti & given by his next successor to the nuns aforesaid, was not only the last, but probably the first & only rector thereof. His being alive now shews that he must be a pretty elderly man, and consequently that it was not long before the appropriations of the said churches took place by his death. As to the place where this instrument was executed, it may be questioned whether by the hall at Staunforde was meant, some gild-hall, belonging to the burgesses; or the hall house, or castel, which Richard lord Humet had now there. Bertram de Verdun, was a young nobleman who had some lands at Stanford, & now lived there with his guardian Richard Humet.

^a Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minihul gen. 1657. folio 4. b. citato in *Monast. Ang.* Tomi II. p. 880.

^b *Baron.* To. I. p. 631. b.

^c To. I. p. 488. b.

^d In loco supra citato.

^e Anno 1156.

VII. ^a ' In 1174. 21. H. 2. Richard Humet, lord of Stanford, was one Anno
 ' of the witnesses to that instrument made between K. Henry the 2. & ^{1174.}
 ' William K. of Scotland, whereby that king acknowledged subjection ^{21.H.2.}
 ' to K. Henry, & accordingly did homage to him for that realm.
 ' This Richard married Maud one of the daughters and coheirs of
 ' Maud de la Hay. By her he had issue William de Humet his son &
 ' heir.' About this time one Brand de Fossato, a person of great piety,
 fold all his estate, and built an hospital & chappel to the honor of God,
 & the blessed S. John the baptist, & the glorious S. Thomas of Canterbu-
 ry (murdered Dec. 28. 1170.) which hospital & chappel he erected at
 the head of Stanford bridge, on the south side of the river (where the
 lord Burghleys hospital now stands) for reception of poor strangers,
 where by his care, & the bounty of one Siward (who it seems joined
 with him in this pious undertaking) they were relieved with bread,
 beer, meat, lodging, and other refreshments, as they passed by; whilst
 at the same time some monks & other poor were constantly subsisted
 there. To which hospital, ^b ' Richard Humet & Bertram de Verdun
 ' abovementioned, gave also the land whereon their church & church-
 ' yard were placed. ^c ' Anketill de Mallory & William de Dive, con-
 ' stables to the earl of Leycester, now yielded to the king the castels of
 ' Leycester, Groby, & Mountsorrel, to the intente that he shoulde deale
 ' more courteously with the earl their master,' who had been in arms
 against the king. This Anketill de Mallory, or some other person of
 his name, as I conceive, had lands at Stanford, & gave name to the
 lane there called Mallory lane, now corruptly mannerly lane. Matil-
 dis wife of William de Dive was a benefactress to the nuns of S. Mi-
 chael by Stanford; of which hereafter. ^d ' This year also, while the
 ' king was detained in Normandy by the rebellion of his sons, Jcoffry
 ' his base son by Rosamund, bishop elect of Lincoln, rais'd an im-
 ' mense sum of mony, thro' this whole diocese; but either from an ho-
 ' nourable sence that the king had no occasion for it, or for a pru-
 ' dent fear of exposing himself to danger by illegal exactions, he had the
 ' mony refunded to the rural deans, who were to distribute it to those
 ' persons of whom it had been levied in their respective districts. ^e ' In
 ' the feast of Candlemas K. Henry the sonne [who, by his fathers great
 indulgence, had been crowned, and made partner with him in the king-
 dom; but afterward rebelled against him, & was now reconciled] ' to
 ' put his father out of all doubt & mistrust of any evil meaning in
 ' him, sware fealtie to him at Mauns in Normandy against all persons
 ' in presence of Richard de Humez his constable & many others.'

VIII. About this time William Waterville lord abbat of Burg & founder
 of S. Michaels priory by Stanford ^f, ' settled a yearly maintenance upon

^a Baron. ut supra.

^b Id. ib.

^c Hollinghed, Vol. II. p. 436. a.

^d Bp. Kennets par. antiq. p. 130.

^e Holing. Vol. II. p. 439. b.

^f Gunton.

the church of S. John Baptist in Burg, enacting, that the chaplain should yearly upon Michaelmas day bring his church key to the sacrist of the monastery, as an acknowledgment of his dependance on it. He was also very industrious in perfecting the buildings of his monastery [there] & erecting new ones. He built the cloyster there, & covered it with lead. He ordered & disposed the choir of that church in that manner it stood in the great rebellion, & in some sort continues now. He founded the chappel of Thomas Becket there, which was finished by his successor, & is now standing in the middle arch of the minster as you enter it. He built also a chappel in his own house & other necessary offices. It would be too long to mention particularly all the land, rents, & pensions, which this abbat bought at London, Irlingborough, Hargrave, Easton, Warmington, Paston, Walton, Cambridge, & several other places. I will name only one. ^a He purchased all the village on the south side the bridge of Stanford, & redeemed for a sum of money fourteen houses with the ground belonging to them beyond the bridge there, which a certain knight claimed as his inheritance. ^b He likewise increased the rents of the market & town of Burg, & built useful offices in all the manners belonging to the church, & did a great many other good things (besides those already mentioned) & had done more, & greater, if he had not been hindered by great misfortunes & disturbances which were given him both by false domestics & other rich men; who accused him to the king, & to the archbishops Theobald, Thomas a Becket, and Richard (who succeeded them) so that at last he was [in 1175.] by the anger of the king, deposed in the chapter-house of Burg, before a multitude of abbats & monks; being neither convicted of any crimes, nor confessing any, but privily accused to the archbishop by some monks, when he had held his abby twenty years. And altho the Burg writers are silent in the cause of his deposition, yet others have taken notice of it. John Brompton relates it thus. Richard archbishop of Canterbury came to the abby of Burg, & deposed William of Waterville the abbat there, for that he, against the will of the monks, entred with a band of armed men into the church, & took from thence some reliques, & the arm of S. Oswald, *pro denariis ad Judeos invadendis*; the monks standing in defence of their reliques, many of them were grievously wounded. Roger Hoveden is more particular. Richard archbishop of Canterbury, says he, deposed William of Walterville, abbat of Burg, because that he had broke into his own cloyster, with a violent & armed force, & would have carried away the reliques of the saints, together with the arm of S. Oswald the king & martyr; in defence whereof the monks & servants of the church were some wounded & some slain. But the true & principal reason of his

Anno
1175.

^a Id. & Hugonis Cand. p. 92.

^b Hist. church of Burg, p.

^c Sub anno 1175. chronici sui edit. 1596. fol. 313. a. 30.

deposition

' deposition was, that he was fallen into the kings displeasure for his
 ' brothers sake, one Walter of Walterville [in the parish of Achirch in
 ' Northamptonshire, where antiently was his castle] whom abbat Willi-
 ' am received, with others of that party, being then in arms against the
 ' king. These reasons, saith Mr. Gunton, I cannot contradict, tho' to
 ' me it seems strange that a man, who was brought in abbat with such
 ' an universal kindness of the society as hath been related^a, & did such
 ' abundance of good, should be guilty of such violence & sacrilege also
 ' as is scarce credible. And it is less credible that he, who enriched the
 ' monastery of Burg so vastly as hath been already said, should impove-
 ' rish & oppress it, as he is accused to have done, in the account they
 ' gave the pope of this business. For I must let the reader know that
 ' William thinking himself wronged by this sentence, appealed to pope
 ' Alexander, who upon mature hearing of the cause, enjoined him si-
 ' lence for ever. So we are told in a bull of his successor pope Urban
 ' (still extant in Suapham) & directed to Benedict (who succeeded
 ' this William) confirming the foresaid deposition of William Walter-
 ' ville, by whose malignity the monastery of Burg (saith the bull) was
 ' much *attritum & gravatum*, & he himself also *de prava conversatione*
 ' *graviter infamatus*. Which damage done to the monastery, if he was
 ' truly accused, arose its likely from borrowing of mony, to carry on
 ' all those great works which he did, & attempted. For, in the said
 ' bull it is said, that William Norman procurator for the abbat, having
 ' taken up great sums of mony in the abbats name, for which he stood
 ' bound, desired satisfaction. But the mony appearing to have been bor-
 ' rowed, *non pro utilitate, sed pro gravamine monasterii*, pope Lucius
 ' absolved the monastery, *ab impetitione tam creditorum quam fidejusso-*
 ' *rum*, freeing them from all obligation to pay the mony so borrowed
 ' [either to the creditors or sureties] as appears, the bull saith, by the
 ' writing of pope Lucius. Whereupon Urban, being induced by these
 ' reasons, & moved by the desire of K. Henry, again confirmed the de-
 ' position, as Alexander had done; & again absolved them from that
 ' debt, of which they had been acquitted in the judgment of his prede-
 ' cessor Lucius. Thinking it but reasonable that a debt which was
 ' remitted them, *communis juris equitate*, should be relaxed also, *spe-*
 ' *ciali apostolice sedis indulgentia*. But whatever his crimes were, for
 ' which the king was incensed against him, he had been once (as I
 ' shewed before) very much in his favour, & procured from him a con-
 ' firmation of all the privileges granted by the kings grandfather to the
 ' church of Burg. As for his deposition, all agree that it was decreed
 ' in 1175. notwithstanding which he was always commemorated among
 ' the benefactors to the church of Burg on the last day of November.
 ' And so much concerning the founder of the priory of S. Michael by
 ' Stanford.

^a Anno 1156. supra.

Anno IX. ^a In 1176. Bertram de Verdun founded the abby of Croxden
 1176. ^c in Staffordshire. This Crokefden, as Leland calls it ^b, was an abby
^c of Bernardine monks. Bertram de Verdun, as he adds, was some-
^c tyme lord of Staunford. The said Bertram, I believe, had a confide-
 rable estate at Stanford & Castreton in this neighbourhood, all which
 (except what he before gave to the hospiral of S. John Baptift at Stan-
 ford bridge ^c) he now gave to his said abby of Croxden. But I no
 where find, except in Mr. Leland, that the said Bertram was now, or at
 any other time, lord of Stanford; neither will the times wherein Ri-
 chard Humet (guardian of the said Bertram) & William Humet his son
 & heir were actually lords of that manor, admit of his ever being so;
 unless we should say, that in the town of Stanford were divers manors,
 as indeed there were (to wit, the manor of Stanford, the manor of
 Clipshill, S. Cuthberts fee, Barke fee, &c.) & that the manor of Stan-
 ford properly so called was held by Richard Humet, whilst one of the
 other, probably Clipshill, was at the same time held by the said Ber-
 tram de Verdun. Be that as it will, what lands the said Bertram had
 now at Stanford will, in some sort, appear, by a brief extract of his
 grant to the monks of Croxden, which take as follows. ^d ^e Bertram
^c de Verdun, to all &c. Know ye that I have given & granted to God,
^c & to the blessed Mary, & to the abby of the vale of S. Mary of
^c Crokefdene which I have founded, & to the monks there serving
^c God, into pure & perpetual alms, for the souls of Norman de Verdun
^c my father, & Leceline my mother, & of Richard de Humez my guar-
^c dian ^e, & for my health, & of Rochais my wife, all my land of Crokef-
^c dene, &c. & the whole service which Achard of Stanford & his heirs
^c did owe me for their tenement which they did hold of me in the
^c town of Stanford, & in the town of Castreton; and my mill of Stan-
^c ford, which is between the bridge & the castel, with all its appurte-
^c nances; & the whole land which I had in the same town of Stanford,
^c &c. Soon after K. Henry the 2. confirmed to the said monks of
 Crokefdene, *inter alia* ^f, ^c of the said Bertrams gift one mill in Stan-
^c ford, which is between the bridge & the castel, with the whole tene-
^c ment which belongs to that mill, & the whole tenement which Akard
^c of Stanford holds of the same Bertram, &c. By the way, ^g ^c Leceline,
^c Bertram de Verduns mother, was daughter of Geoffry de Clinton,
^c lord chamberlain & treasurer to K. Henry the first. Bertrams father had
^c with her in marriage, as it seems, the lordship of Brandon in War-
^c wickshire, where was antiently a castel, built, as it is probable; by the
^c same Norman. But to return. ^h ^c This year also (viz. 1176.)
^c the king by common consente of his nobles & other estates, di-

^a Bp. Kennets parochial Ant. p. 131.

^b Collect. To. I. p. 31.

^c See Par. VII. above.

^d Ex Mon. Ang. Tomi III. partis I.

pag. 40.

^e Qui me nutrit.

^f Mon. Ang. To. I. p. 914. a.

^g Baronage, Vol. I. p. 471. b.

^h Holinghed, Vol. II. p. 443. b.

vided this realme into six parts, appointing three justices itinerantes in every one of them, of which justices Berthran de Verdun was one. Berthran, I suppose, was the same as Bertram; which shews that his guardian Richard Humet, lord of Stanford, gave him a very liberal Education, & that his genius leading him more particularly to a study of the laws, he was, for his great knowledge therein, appointed one of the justices itinerantes. Achard of Stanford abovementioned, but when I find not, on the death of Gwido his son & heir, gave the nuns of S. Michael the church of All-Saints in Staunford, Nicolschire (so called to distinguish it from the church of All-Saints in Staunford, Hantunschire) to be appropriated to their monastery, he being then patron of the said church; for which purpose his charter is thus expressed. 'Be it known to all that I Achard of Staunford, on the death of Gwido my son & heir, granted & gave, & now do grant & by this present charter confirm, the church of All-Saints of Staunford in Nicolschire, to the church of S. Michael the archangel; & the servants of God there, into perpetual & pure alms; for the soul of the same Gwido, & for the souls of my father and mother, and all my ancestors, & for redemption of my sins. Witnesses, Gilebert abbat of Swineshead, Thomas the monk, &c.' By virtue of this charter the said nuns of S. Michael presented a vicar to the said church of All-Saints till the 30. of H. the 8. when their priory was dissolved.

X. ^b In 1177. there being [at Stanford &] through all England a great multitude of Jewes, bycause they had no place appoynted them where to bury those that died, but only at London; they were constrained to bring all their dead corpses thither from all parts of the realme. To ease them therefore of that inconvenience, they obteyned of K. Henry a grant to have a place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelled, to bury their dead bodies. I have before related how Brand de Fossato & one Siward about 1174. first erected the hospital of S. John the Baptist & S. Thomas of Canterbury, at the head of Stanford bridge on the south side of the Welland, for relief of travellers & other poor. There they appointed a warden to oversee the house & some monks to celebrate divine service; whereof they made the abbat of Burg, for the time being, patron; the said abbat to present a warden, or other brethren, as any such place or places became vacant. And much about this time, as I gather, pope Alexander the third received the said hospital into the protection of S. Peter, for which purpose he promulged the following bull, directed to one of the founders. 'Alexander the bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved son Brand de Fossato, greeting & apostolical benediction.

Anno
1177.

^a Ex registri dicti prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minthul gen. 1657. fol. 3. b. citato in Mon. Ang. Tomi II. p. 880. b.

^b Hollingshed, Vol. II. p. 450. b.

^c Ex registri cujusdam ad C. nobil. de Heterborough spectantis, penes Chr. D. Hat-

ton fol. 41. citato in Mon. Ang. Tomi II. p. 403. b. Aliud autem extat exemplar in registri cartarum ecclesie de Burgo in bib. Cott. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXII. folio 30. b.

‘ It is both worthy & agreeable to reason, that we should encourage
 ‘ their just desires, who, forsaking worldly pomps, apply themselves to
 ‘ works of charity, and have chose to serve almighty God with a con-
 ‘ stant devotion. Now we having been given to understand, by your
 ‘ intimation transmitted to us, that you, guided by divine inspiration,
 ‘ having sold all you did possess, have erected a certain hospital &
 ‘ chappel, to the honor of God, & of the blessed John, & of the glo-
 ‘ rious martyr Thomas late archbishop of Canterbury, at the head of
 ‘ the bridge of Stanford, on the south part, for reception of stran-
 ‘ gers & poor people frequently passing by that place, where you have
 ‘ chose to exhibit a perpetual offering to your creator; thence is it that
 ‘ we, in reverence of God, & of the aforesaid saints, & the devo-
 ‘ tion which you discover you entertain for them, to your reasonable
 ‘ request the more freely consenting, receive the forewritten hospital
 ‘ & chappel, with all which the same hospital at present rightfully pos-
 ‘ sesses, or hereafter, by the bounty of popes, oblations of the faith-
 ‘ ful, or any other just ways, by Gods favor, shall be able to procure,
 ‘ under the blessed Peters & our own protection, & do together enclose
 ‘ the same with the defence of the present instrument; appointing, that
 ‘ the foresaid chappel have power to retain a proper capellan, chan-
 ‘ try, churchyard, & free burial in the same churchyard, without con-
 ‘ tradiction of any sort. We decree therefore that it be lawful for no
 ‘ man whatsoever, rashly to disturb, or with any manner of vexations
 ‘ annoy the foresaid hospital; or to infringe this letter of our protecti-
 ‘ on & constitution, or to gainsay it in any part. And if any person
 ‘ shall presume to attempt it, he shall find that he goes about to in-
 ‘ cur the displeasure of almighty God, & of the blessed Peter & Paul
 ‘ his apostles. Given at Anagnia, the fifth of Feb. in the year . . .
 In this bull it is observable pope Alexander takes no notice of Siward,
 the joynt founder of this hospital, as I conceive, with Brand de Fossa-
 to. But that omission shall be made amends for hereafter^a.

- 24.H.2. XI. ^b ‘ In the 24. H. 2. Bertram de Verdun, being with the king at
 ‘ Marleberg, was thence sent to those ambassadors of the king of Spain
 ‘ (to whom the king, in his great council held at London a little be-
 ‘ fore, had given dispatch) with his letters upon sundry concerns, where-
 ‘ of one was the kings safe conduct in that pilgrimage which he
 ‘ had designed to S. James in Galicia, in regard that city lay within
 ‘ his dominions.’ I dont know exactly when Richard Humet, con-
 stable of Normandy & lord of Stanford, died; but find, that upon
 his death (which, as near as I can guess, was about this time) K. Henry
 the second confirmed to William Humet, son & heir of the said Ri-
 chard, the constableness of Normandy, to him & his heirs, to hold
 in fee; so that this family were hereditary constables of that dutchy.
 By the same grant he confirmed also, to the said William & his heirs,

^a See 20. apr. 1. R. 1. below.

^b Baron. Vol. I. p. 471. b.

the manor of Stanford, with the appurtenances of the castle & borough. So much of the said grant as I have seen, runs thus. ^a ' Henry, by the grace of God, K. of England, duke of Normandy & Aquitaine, &c. ' Know ye that I have granted & by the present charter confirmed to ' William de Humets my constableness, which Richard de Humez ' his father had of me, to him & his heirs, to hold, of me & my ' heirs, in fee & inheritance. Moreover I grant & confirm to the ' same William all the underwritten particulars, which, to his fore- ' named father I granted & gave for his service, & by my charter ' confirmed to him & his heirs, to be held in fee & inheritance : ' to wit, Stanford with all the appurtenances of the castle & bo- ' rough, &c.' The other particulars, at the same time confirmed to the same William, were, ^b ' the inheritance of the lordships of Ke- ' tene, Dudington, & Siringham ; as also of Waddon & Winchendon ' in Norfolk. Likewise that grant of the lordship of Meisy, & Hay of ' Luteneire, with the land of Appoghard in Normandy ; an incre- ' ment which he himself had added thereto.' The witnesses to this charter, which is without date, were, ^c ' Richard bishop of Winton, ' H. bishop of Bayonne ; Nicholas the capellan, Walter son of Ro- ' bert, Ralph de Glanville, Hugh de Cressy, Fulc Paynell, Bertram de ' Verdun, Richard Giff, Robert de Stutevill, and Gilbert Pipard ; given ' at Caen.'

XII. ^d ' Whereas there had been a dispute for some time depending May 2. ' between lord Akarius abbat of Burg & the convent of the same place, 1182. ' of the one part ; & lord William de Humez, the kings constable & 28.H.2. ' lord of Stanford beyond the bridge in Lincolnshire, of the other ' part ; touching certain liberties the foresaid abbat & convent & their ' tenants in Stanford, as well beyond the bridge in Lincolnshire, as on ' this side the bridge in Northamptonshire, concerning ; it was now ' thus agreed : To wit, that the foresaid lord William hath granted,

a Henricus D. G. rex Anglie, dux Nor-
mannie & Aquitanie, &c. Sciatis me con-
cessisse & presenti carta confirmasse W. de
Humetz constabulariam meam, quam Ri-
chardus de Humez pater suus habebat de
me, sibi & heredibus suis, tenendum, de me
& heredibus meis, in feodo & hereditate.
Concedo etiam eidem Willielmo & confir-
mo omnia subscripta, que prefato patri suo
concessi & dedi pro servicio, & cartis meis
confirmavi, sibi & heredibus suis, in feodo
& hereditate tenenda, viz. Stanford, cum
omnibus pertinentiis castelli & Burgi, &c.

b Baronage Vol. I. p. 631. b.

c Testibus, R. Winton. & H. Baiocen-
si episcopis, Nicholao capellano, Waltero
filio Roberti, Ramulpho de Glanville, Hu-
gone de Cressy, Fulcone Paynell, Bertra-
mo de Verduno, Richardo Giff, Roberto
de Stutevilla, Gilberto Pipard ; apud Cado-
mum. Ex MS. collect. antiquarii peritissi-
mi Petri le Neve arm. Norroy regis ar-
morum.

d Cum, inter D. Akarium abbatem de

Burgo S. Petri & ejusdem loci conventum,
& D. Willielmum de Humez constabulari-
um D. regis & D. de Stanford ultra pon-
tem in Com. Linc. super quibusdam li-
bertatibus predictos abbatem & conventum
& tenentes eorundem in Stanford tam ultra
pontem in com. Linc. quam citra pontem
in com. Northamp. tangentibus, materia
fuisse exorta, in hunc modum conquievit ;
viz. quod predictus D. Willielmus concef-
sit, pro se & heredibus suis, quod abbas de
Burgo S. Petri & ejusdem loci conventus
habeant in tenura sua citra pontem in Com.
Northamp. & infra villam Stanford in
Com. Linc. soc & sake, tol & tem, in-
fangthes, utfangthes, tictores & textores ad
vendendum in domibus & curiis suis, lan-
tiores, piscatores, fullones & cujuslibet officii
negotiatore. Factum est hoc anno incarnatio-
nis verbi MCLXXXII. secundo die SS.
Philippi & Jacobi apostolorum apud Stan-
ford. Testibus Radulpho filio Roberti,
Radulpho de Meishenden, &c. Ex registri
de Suapham fol. 237.

' for

‘ for him & his heirs, that the abbat of Burg & the convent of the
 ‘ same place may have in their tenure on this side the bridge in
 ‘ Northamptonshire, & within the town of Stanford in Lincolnshire,
 ‘ soc & sake, tol & tem, infangthef, utfangthef, tictors & textors,
 ‘ butchers, fishermen, & fullers, & agents of every trade, to sell in
 ‘ their houses & courts. This agreemant was made in the year of
 ‘ the incarnation of the word, 1182. the second day of SS. Philip
 ‘ & James the apostles at Stanford. Witnesses Ralph son of Robert,
 ‘ Ralph de Meishenden, &c.’ In the Saxon charters, bishop Kennet
 ‘ says ^a, ‘ Thol was the liberty of buying & selling, or keeping a mar-
 ‘ ket in such a mannor; in later times it signified the customary dues
 ‘ or rent paid to the lord of a mannor for his profits of the fair
 ‘ or market, called the Toling-pence. Hence the Tol-booth, Tol-
 ‘ sey, or place where such custom was paid. This Toll at publick
 ‘ fairs & markets was paid at the sound of a bell, as we have now
 ‘ a market bell, which possibly might give name to the *tolling* of
 ‘ a bell. Team, saith Minshæu, is an old Saxon word ^a, & signifies a
 ‘ royaltie; a power to have servants & slaves, called *nativi*, *bondi*,
 ‘ *villani*; & all baronies infeoffed with Theam, have the same pow-
 ‘ er, for unto them all their bondmen, children, goods, & chattels
 ‘ properly appertain. Infangthef, saith bishop Kennet ^a, is a liberty
 ‘ granted from the king to some lords of a mannor to try all
 ‘ thieves their tenants within their own court; as outfangthef was
 ‘ a liberty of trying forciners or strangers apprehended for theft
 ‘ within their own fee.’ The second day of the feast of SS. Philip
 ‘ & James the apostles being mentioned above shews, that besides the
 ‘ day appointed in the Calendar for celebration of the festival of any
 ‘ saint or saints, sometimes one or more days following were antiently
 ‘ kept in honor of some particular, first-rate saints, as perhaps, the
 ‘ 12 apostles, SS. Mark, Luke, George, &c.

30.H.2. XIII. ^b ‘ In the 30. of H. 2. William Humet, lord of Stanford,
 ‘ had fifty pounds land, formerly blanc ferm, in Stanford; which he
 ‘ held during the kings pleasure; of which mony William Basset
 ‘ high sherif of Lincoln had an allowance in his accompt. Bertram
 ‘ de Verdun, it is very like, saith Sir William Dugdale ^c, had his re-
 ‘ sidence for the greatest part of this kings reign at his castle of Brandon
 ‘ in Warwickshire, for it is evident that he was sherif of that coun-
 ‘ ty & Leicestershire, from the sixteenth, until the thirtieth of K Hen-
 ‘ ry the 2d. inclusive. In the 31. of H. 2. he had the custody of the
 ‘ honor of Chester, Hugh Kevelioc earl of Chester being then dead,
 ‘ & Ranulph his son, within age, as it is like.’ Henry the 2d. died
 ‘ the 9. day of July 1189. and was succeeded by his son K. Richard
 ‘ the first.

^a In voce. ^b Madoxs Hist. of the excheq. p. 225. ^c Bar. Vol. II. p. 471. b.

Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires,

BOOK VI.
Containing the reign of K. Richard the first.

I. ^a **O**N the day of K. Richards coronation, the Jews that Sept. 3.
dwelt in London & other partes, meaning to honor 1189.
the same with their presence, & to present him some 1.R. 1.
honourable gift, whereby they might procure his friendship; K. Ri-
chard, out of a zealous minde to Christes religion, abhorring their
nation, and doubting some forcerie; commaunded they should not
come within the church when he should receyve the crown, nor
within the palace whilest he was at dinner. But, at dinner time, a-
mong other that pressed in at the palace gate, divers Jews were a-
bout to thrust in, 'till one of them was striken by a Christian, who,
allegding the kings commaundment, kept them back; which some
of the unruly people perceyving, falling upon the Jews with staves,
bats, & stones, chafed them home. Herewith rose a rumor, that the
king had commaunded the Jews to be destroyed; & thereupon the
people came running to assault them in their houses; whiche, when
they could not easily brake up nor enter, by reason the same were
strongly builded, they set fire on, so that divers houses were consu-
med, not only of the Jews, but also of their neighbours; so hide-
ous was the rage of the fire. The king being advertised of this, sent
some of his officers to appease the tumult. But their authority was no-
thing regarded, nor their perswasions any thing heeded, but their threat-
nings rather brought themselves in daunger of lyfe among the rude
fort of those that were about to spoyle the houses & shoppes of the

a Holing. Vol. II. p. 477, 478.

6 B

Jewes,

' Jewes, to the better accomplishment of which, the light that the
 ' fire of those houses that brenned gave, after it was once night, did
 ' minister no small help. The Jewes in those houses were either smol-
 ' dred & brenned to death, or at their comminge foorth the most cruelly
 ' received on the poyntes of speares, billes, swordes, & gleaves of their
 ' adversaries that watched them. This wood rage continued from the
 ' midst of one day 'till two of the clocke of the other, the commons
 ' all that while never ceasing their fury, but still killing them in most
 ' rash & unreasonable manner. At length, rather wearied than satisfi-
 ' ed, they withdrew from their riotous enterprife, after they had exe-
 ' cuted many horrible enormities. Finally, after the tumult was ceaf-
 ' ed, the king commaunded that no man should hurte any of the
 ' Jewes, & so they were restored to peace. So great a riot well de-
 ' served punishment, but yet it passed over without correction in re-
 ' spect of the great number of transgressors.' However, notwithstanding
 the kings command, what these wretched people underwent at
 London, was but a prelude to their misfortunes in the rest of the king-
 dom. For a period began now to draw on, near, but yet wrapt in darkness,
 at what time following the black example which London the capital
 of the nation had set them, almost all at once the inhabitants of sun-
 dry other populous places fell upon that unfortunate & wandring sect
 of unbelievers. Dreadful was the butchery; & (whether for their infide-
 lity, usury, or any other sins, God was pleased to bring this distress up-
 on them) a many thousands found, by the loss of their lives, what a
 misfortune it was then to be a Jew in England: whereof presently.
 But first note, soon after his coronation, K. Richard intending to set out
 for the holy land, ' for men & soldiers, the prelates stirred up innu-
 ' merable, by their manifold exhortations (the archbishop of Canterbury
 ' having travelled thro' Wales in person for that purpose, going after-
 ' wards with the king to Palestine where he died) in pulpits, & pri-
 ' vate conferences founding nothing but the crosse & passion of Christ,
 ' calling the world to revenge his cause upon the pagans, & setting
 ' souls on fire with vehement gestures & persuasions.' As also that
 Dec. 5. II. On the 5. of December K. Richard confirmed to the lord abbat of
 1189. Burg, all his possessions at Stanford, &, *inter alia*, right of patronage
 1. R. 1. to a religious house there called S. Pulchers, as also to S. Giles hos-
 pital: which is the first time I meet with the mention of either of
 those places. As for S. Pulchers, where it was situate, any farther
 than that it stood on the south side of the river, I am yet not able to
 fix; & likewise as much to seek about the founder. By the name
 however it appears that it was an house of canons regular, of the or-
 der of the holy sepulcher; whose business was here to receive & enter-
 tain all such pilgrims & knights of the holy sepulcher as passed by

a Speed, p. 531. a.

out of the north, on their journey towards Jerusalem; the pilgrims to visit the holy sepulcher of Christ there, & the knights to guard them, & at all fitting opportunities, fight for recovery of that holy place from the keeping of the Saracens. S. Giles Hospital stood where now the 'spital house stands at the upper end of S. Martins, & had formerly a fair chappel belonging to it, with lands to maintain a capellan, & several poor lepers; but who was the founder I cannot learn. A gentleman^a, on my speaking of this hospital once in his company, was pleased to ask, if I had not observed, that all churches & hospitals dedicated to S. Giles, stood, as this did, very near, or quite, out of the town? and instanced in S. Giles in the fields, S. Giles Cripplegate, & several others I now forget. We could not then think why it should be so, but, admitting it to be fact, perhaps this may be reason. S. Giles was the patron of cripples & lepers; a thing so well known that a lame person is sometimes proverbially & in derision called after the name of his protector, lame Giles. Houses dedicated to that saint were all founded then, like this at Stanford, for reception of such persons; & stood, like this, at first without the town, tho' afterwards by accession of new buildings in divers places, such houses might at length be surrounded & brought within a town. Where also there is now only a church dedicated to S. Giles, it is probable there was formerly likewise an hospital standing by it. The reason why such hospitals were set without the town, was, because generally such lame & leprous people were very nasty & not fit to live within the town. A custom borrowed of the Jews. For^b 'the lord spake unto Moses saying, command the children of Israel that they put out of the camp every leper, & every one that hath an issue, & whosoever is defiled by the dead. Both male & female shall ye put out, without the camp shall ye put them, that they defile not their camps in the midst whereof I dwell. And the children of Israel did so, & they put them without the camp.' Thus again we read^c, 'Miriam became leprous, as white as snow —' ^d And Miriam was shut out from the camp.' And again, 'this shall be the law of the leper — the priest shall go forth out of the camp, and the priest shall look & behold if the plague of leprosie be healed in the leper, &c.' So that it seems they were not to come into the camp 'till they were recovered, & the priest had pronounced them perfectly clean. To all which I will venture to add one more conjecture. England, as I have said, ever since the conquest, swarmed with Jews, & the town of Stanford was now full of them; it is not at all improbable then, that it was not by reading of the bible, but rather personal converse with the Jews, that the English (who had now a great many leprous people among them) learnt to put

^a Mr. Edward Benet of Stanford.^b Numb. v. 1, 2, 3, 4.^c Numb. xii. 10.^d Numb. xii. 15.^e Levit. xiv. 2, 3.

them without the camp, & to build hospitals, a softer name than a pest house, without the town for such persons to dwell in, to prevent the infection spreading. I shall now give here so much of K. Richards charter to the church of Burg as relates to the foresaid matters belonging to the said monastery at Stanford. ^a ‘ Richard, by the grace of God, &c. know ye that we have granted, &c. to the monastery of Burg, at Stanford, all that part of the town which lies towards Burg on this side the bridge, with the lands & mills to the same part adjacent, & with the church of S. Martin & with the church of All-Saints; the monastery also of S. Michael, with all things to the same monastery pertaining, & the hospital of S. John & the blessed Thomas the martyr, the house of the holy sepulchre, & the hospital of S. Giles. Given by the hand of William de Longcamp our chancellor & bishop of Ely, the 5. of December, in the first year of our reign.’ ^b The same day the king took ship for Normandy.

III. Return we now to the Jews, who, in the spring of the year, were massacred in many cities & great towns, as Norwich, Bury, & divers others. The circumstances of those cruel proceedings at three several places, to wit, Lyn, Stanford, & York, shall be here related at large, because there are three different causes assigned for the beginning of those proceedings at those three places. The tumult at Lyn happened on this occasion. ‘ It fortuned that one of the Jews there was become a Christian; wherewith those of his nation were so moved, that they determined to kill hym wheresoever they might find him; & hereupon they sette upon him one day as he came by through the streates. He, to escape their handes, fled to the nexte churche [the churches in those times being always open] but his countrymen were so desirous to execute their malicious purpose, that they followed him still, & enforced themselves to breake into the church upon him [the doors whereof either himself, or some christian friends, had shut for him.] Herewith the noyse being raysed by the Christians that soughte to save the converted Jewe, a number of mariners beeing forreyners that were arryved there with their vessels out of sundrye partes, & dyverse also of the townesmen came to the reskue, & setting upon the Jews, caused them to flee into their houses. The townesmen were not very earnest in pursuing of them, because of the kings proclamation before made in favour of the Jewes. But the maryners followed them to their houses, slew divers of them, robbed & sacked their goods, & finally set their dwellings on fire, & so

^a Richardus, D. G. &c. Sciatis nos concessisse, &c. monasterio de Burgo apud Stanfordiam, totam partem ville que est versus Burgum citra pontem, cum terris & molendinis eidem parti adjacentibus, & cum ecclesia S. Martini, & cum ecclesia omnium SS. monasterium item S. Michaelis cum omnibus ad idem monasterium pertinentibus,

& hospitale S. Johannis & B. Thome martyris, domum S. Sepulchri, & hospitale S. Egidii, &c. Datum per manum Willielmi de Longocampo cancellarii nostri & Elyensis episcopi, quinto Decembris, anno regni primo. Ex registri de Suapham folio 20.

^b Holing. Vol. II. p. 482.

^c Holing. Vol. II. p. 483.

‘brente them up altogether. These marriners beeing enriched wyth
 ‘the spoyle, & fearyng to be called to accompte by the kinges offi-
 ‘cers, gotte them foorthwith to shipboorde, & hoyfting up sayles, de-
 ‘parted, & so escaped the danger of that whiche might have bene other-
 ‘wyse layde to their charge. The townesmen beeing called to accompt
 ‘excused themselves by the marriners, burdening them with all the
 ‘faulte.’ This murder of the Jews at Lyn, I suppose was at the great
 fair or mart there; which mart is always held just before midlent fair
 at Stanford; & it is now customary with the Londoners & other
 tradesmen who frequent those meetings to go from one to the other, &
 so onward to Grantham, Lincoln, Gainsborough, Hull, Beverly, York,
 Rotherham, & Newcastle; at which last place they ship their goods, &
 return to London. And it is worth observing that at almost every one
 of these places the Jews then met with a fresh assault. Before these
 things happened at Lyn, the king being, as I intimated, set sail for
 Normandy, to meet the French king, with whom, & their united
 forces, he was shortly to set forward to the relief of Jerusalem, ^a ‘af-
 ‘ter he was gone over, & the soldiers (whiche prepared themselves to
 ‘follow) beganne to assemble in routes, the heades of the common
 ‘people began to waxe wyld, & fayne would they have had some
 ‘occasion of rayfing a newe tumulte against the Jews.’ And this
 brings me to their persecutions here.

IV. For say my authors ^b, ‘after these things a new tumult was raised
 ‘against the Jews at Stanford. For assembling there, in mid-lent
 ‘fair time, a multitude of young fellows our of divers parts, who had
 ‘inlistd themselves in the Croisade for Jerusalem, & who disdained that
 ‘the enemies of the cross who dwelt here should live in such afflu-
 ‘ence, when themselves had not monies sufficient to defray the necessary
 ‘expences of so great a journey; they e’en made no scruple at all to
 ‘take away from such unjust possessors, as they thought, that wealth
 ‘which was so much wanted to bear their own charges in the pilgri-
 ‘mage they had undertaken. Thinking therefore they should do God a
 ‘service by falling upon his enemies, whose goods they had such a mind
 ‘to, they set boldly upon them; none either of the townsmen, or of
 ‘them who came to the fair, opposing themselves in this mad enter-
 ‘prise; but, on the contrary, some of them joyning with them. Upon
 ‘this severall of the Jews were killed, whilst the rest got into the
 ‘castel, & with much ado escaped. However they pillaged their houses,
 ‘got a prodigious deal of mony, & away they went; none of them being
 ‘ever called to an account for it. There was indeed a certain Christian,
 ‘one John, one of the most impudent & busie fellows in this affair,
 ‘who, striking off to Northampton, lodged part of his mony in the
 ‘hands of his landlord there, by whom he was afterwards secretly made

^a Id. p. 482.

^b Walt. Hemmingford, lib. 2. cap. 43.

Knyghton, col. 2402. Gul. Neub. lib. 4.
 cap. 8. p. 369. edit. Hearne.

away with for lucre of it, & that done, his body thrown out of the town in the dark; which being found next morning, and some knowing it again, the greedy homicide immediately slipped away & withdrew himself. Let Higden, as translated by Trevisa, tell the rest. 'Thenne, says he^a, olde wyves mette, & there were seene wonders; false syghts of false tokens. And the meschaunt men [a meschaunt man is a chaunter of the mass, *qui missam canit*] bare on honde that it was for the holynesse of that man that they heelde a very marter, & also worshypped the sepulchre of the dede man with solempne watches & grete gyftes. But wyse men loughe them too scorne. But clerkes of the places were ryghte well apayed therewith, for they had prouffyte therby. This was told the byshoppe, and anone he forbade the doynge of symple men upon payne of cursynge [or excommunication; & so put an end to] the grete booste of covetuous men & theyr fals marter.' But to return. How many Jews were thus slain at Stanford, I know not; but gueſs they were a great many. For William of Neuberry, speaking in general of those slain at York, Lincoln, Stanford, and other great places, says the multitude was inestimable or not to be number'd. One of the chief abettors of this riot, or, if not of this riot, of a robbery much of the same kind, & about the same time, done at Stanford, was Gerard de Camville, a great Baron & at this very time high sheriff of the county: So that he ought rather to have protected the Jews from any injury, than have joyned with the mob to do them violence. Walter Hemingsford & William of Neuberry are pleased to say no body was called to an accompt for all this mischief; but for all that the said Gerard de Camville, as he well deserved, was afterwards brought to a reckoning for this, or something, as I said, very like it; whereof hereafter^b. Let us next see how their fellow Jews fared at York.

Mar. 16. V. 'The same year, says Hoveden^c, on the 16. of March, the Jews
11. 2. 1. 'of York, to the number of five hundred, besides women & children,
1. R. 1. 'shut themselves up into the castel there, with consent & leave both
'of the constable of the castle & of the sheriff of the county. How-
'ever, says Mr. Tirrel^d, the constable happening to go out of the castle
'about some buisness, was shut out by those Jews that were within,
'fearing least by some means or other he might be set against them; &
'they could not be prevailed on to readmit him.' This exasperated
both the constable & sheriff. 'Whereupon, as Hoveden goes on, the
'citizens & strangers who came to the county court, by their encour-
'agement, unanimously made an attac upon the Jews, who, when
'they carried on the assault night & day, offer'd a great sum for liber-
'ty to depart with their lives only; but the people would not accept

^a Polychron. fol. 292. p. 2. col. b.

^b 5. R. 1. infra.

^c Franc. edit. p. 665. Lond. edit. fol.

379. a. n. 1.

^d Hist. Eng. Vol. II. p. 480.

' it. Then a certain doctōr of the law stood up, & said, Ye men of
 ' Israel, hear me. We our selves had better cut our own throats, than
 ' fall into the hands of the enemies of our law. [Almost] all there-
 ' fore, both men & women, consented to what he [thus despairing]
 ' advised; & every master of a family falling to work immediately, &
 ' beginning with the chief persons of his own house, with a sharp
 ' razor first cut his wifes throat, then his sons, daughters, servants, &
 ' in the last place his own.' Fabian says ^a, ' they cut their master
 ' veines, & so bled to death.' ' This done, continues Hoveden, some
 ' of them [that were yet left alive] threw the dead bodies of their
 ' slain over the wall upon the peoples heads. The rest, says Holing-
 ' shed ^b, perceyving what these & their great Rabbi had done, set fire
 ' upon all their goods & substance which they had got into the tower
 ' with them, & so consuming the same, woulde have brente also the
 ' residue of their fellows which would not agree to the Rabbies coun-
 ' sel in the cruel murthering of themselves; if they had not taken a
 ' strong turret hard by within the tower & defended themselves both
 ' from the fyre & crueltie of their brethren, who had made away
 ' themselves. On the morowe, those that were saved, called out to
 ' the people, & not only shewed after what sort their fellowes were
 ' dispatched; but also offred to be baptised if they might have their
 ' lives: which thyng was graunted; & they came foorth; howbeie
 ' they were no sooner entred into the prease, but they were all slaine.
 ' After this the people ranne to the cathedral, & broke into those places,
 ' where theyr bondes & oblygations laye, by the whyche they hadde
 ' dyvers of the kinges subjects bounde unto them in moste unconscio-
 ' nable sorte & for such detestable usurye, as (if the authors that write
 ' thereof, were not of credite) would hardly be beleaved. All whyche
 ' evydences or bondes they solemnly burned in the myddest of the
 ' churche. After whyche eche went his way, the souldiours to the
 ' king, & the commons to their houses: and so was the citie quieted.
 ' But, says my author, tho' they of Lynne were excused, yet they of
 ' Yorke escaped not so easily. For the kyng beyng advertysed of suche
 ' outrage, done contrarie to the order of his lawes, wrote over to the
 ' bishoppe of Ely his chauncellor, commaunding him to take cruel pu-
 ' nishment of the offenders. The bishop with an army went to Yorke,
 ' but the chiefe authors of the ryot, hearing of his comming, fledde in-
 ' to Scotlande; yet the bishoppe caused earnest enquiry to bee made of
 ' the whole matter. The citizens excused themselves & offred to
 ' prove, that they were not of counsell with them that had committed
 ' the ryot; neither had they ayded nor comforted them therein in
 ' any manner of wise. And indeede the most parte of them that were
 ' the offenders, were of the country & townes neere the citie, with
 ' such as were crossed into the holic land & now gone over to the

a Part 2. p. 8. a.

b Holing. p. 482, 483.

' kyng;

kyng; so that verie few, or none, of the substantial men of the citie were founde to have joined with them. Howbeit this would not excuse the citizens, but that they were put to their fine by the stoute bishop, every one paying his portion according to his abilitye; the common sorte being pardoned, sith the ringleaders were gone out of the way. I have been the more particular, says Mr. Tyrrel (who relates a good deal of these proceedings) that so the reader may see, how highly the people were now incensed against the Jews for their usury & extortion, albeit they were maintained & protected by the government to peel the people, that so themselves might be squeez'd, & their riches taken from them, whenever the king had occasion; & likewise that he may observe how violent the common people (or mob as we now call them) have been in former ages against those whose religion they had in abhorrence. As to the Jews at Stanford I shall at present only add, this slaughter of them was not so very destructive, but that we shall afterward find them here in as numerous a sort almost as before.

21. Ap. VI. On the 21. of April, 1190. K. Richard, being at Samur in Nor-
 1190. mandy, confirmed to the master & brethren of the hospital of S. John
 1. R. 1. the baptist & S. Thomas of Canterbury at Stanford, first, the site or ground whercon the hospital it self was built. Secondly, the house & chappel founded by Siward. Thirdly, the lands, possessions, & other matters given by Brand de Fossato. And lastly, the meadow given by the lords Richard de Humet & Bertram de Verdun, to build a church on, & make a churchyard of. The charter of the said K. Richard is thus expres'd. ^b 'Richard, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, &c. to his archbishops, &c. greeting. Know ye that we have granted, & by this our present charter confirmed to God & the hospital of S. John the Baptist & the blessed Thomas the martyr at Stanford, & to the master & brethren there serving God, the place in which the hospital it self is founded, with its appurtenances, & all the lands & possessions, & all the achats which Brand de Fossato, or any other gave to the same hospital; & that part of the meadow which lies by the bridge towards the north, the which lord Richard de Humez the constable & Bertrann de Verdun gave to the foresaid hospital, to make in it a church & a churchyard. And therefore we will, &c. Given at Samur, the 21. of April, in the first year of our reign.' In the bull of pope Alexander the 2. (inserted anno 1177. above) it is said Brand de Fossato built the hospital & chappel of S. John & S. Thomas at Stanford, & no notice is there taken of Siward or any chappel by him erected here. Whereas here no mention at all is made of any chappel built by Brand de Fossato: tho', being alledged by unquestionable evidences, both must be true.

^a In loco quo supra.

^b Ex carta 33. H. 3. m. 3. per inspex.

citata in Monast. Ang. Vol. II. p. 403. b.

From the words of that bull, & what is here said in the charter of K. Richard the first. I conclude then, that the chappel of this hospital, being at first but small, & built at the head, & perhaps overthwart the south end of Stanford bridge, by Brand de Fossato; upon that large piece of meadow being given as above by Richard de Humet & Bertram de Verdon (containing all that ground which is now the site of the lord Burghleys hospital, the orchard belonging to it, & the George inne in S. Martins High-street; in the churchyard whereof, as appears by the said bull, they had privilege of free burial) was now built, at the expence of Siward, an handsome church, sufficient to receive the master, brethren, & servants of the hospital, with the pilgrims, knights, & all other occasional comers.

VII. Sir William Dugdale in his monasticon, places this hospital of S. John the Baptist & S. Thomas of Canterbury at Stanford, among the houses of the friers hospitalers of the order of S. Austin; and yet produces no authority I can any where find, why we should follow him. On the contrary, its being under the patronage of the abbat & convent of Burg who were Benedictines, & sometimes presented a fellow-monk, sometimes a secular, parish priest, to this mastership; shews, it was more truly an hospital under the government of monks or secular parish priests (for canons I find none admitted to it) just as the abbat & monks of Burg thought fit to present. What led Sir William into the foresaid error was perhaps the corporation of this house being called *magister & fratres*, & *frater* being commonly translated a frier. But thereby are frequently committed great errors. For when the word *frater* is applied to a monk, it ought not to be translated frier, but brother. And again, applied to a mendicant, it ought not to be translated brother, but frier. For want of observing this distinction, monks are frequently called friers, & friers monks: a mistake which a great many good writers are often guilty of, but may easily be avoided by observing the true distinction which I have here suggested. If any one is pleased to think this not worth minding, I hope he will not blame me, who think otherwise, for observing it. I shall only add *magister & fratres*, in regard to some foundations may also not signifie either monks or friers, but only the master & poor of such an house; the poor of such places, tho' meer laymen, being often called the masters brethren, in regard he is expected to use them as such.

VIII. * * On the 25. of June, K. Richard, being at Turon in Nor- 25. June
mandy, confirmed to lord William Humet the constableship of Nor- 1190.
I. R. I.

a Richardus primus rex Anglie, confirmavit donationem patris sui Willielmo de Humet, filio Richardi de Humet, &c. Hiis testibus, Godefrido episcopo Winton, Hugone episcopo Cestrie, Willielmo filio Radulphi seneschallo Normannie, Pagano de Roches seneschallo Andegavie, Willielmo comite Surrie, Roberto de Harecurt, Wil-

lielmo de Fors, Philippo de Columbariis, Roges de Saccio, Galtrido de Lafceles, &c. Datum per manum Johannis de Alensun I' Exoniensis archidiaconi, vicecancellarii nostri apud Turonis, xxv. die Junii, anno regni nostri primo. Ex MS. collect. Petri le Neve arm. Norroy regis armorum.

mandy to him & his heirs, to hold in fee. As also the manor of Stan-
ford with the appurtenances of the castel & borough, together with all
those other lands confirmed to the said William by the charter of K.
Henry the 2. his father. The witnesses to K. Richards confirmation
were, Godefry bishop of Winton, Hugh bishop of Chester, William
(son of Ralph) steward of Normandy, Pagan de Roches steward of
Anjou, William [Warenn] earl of Surry, Robert de Harecurt, Wil-
liam de Fors, Philip de Columbers, Roges de Sacey, Geoffry de Laf-
celes, &c. Given by the hand of John d'Alensun archdeacon of
Exon, our *vicechancellor*, at Turon, the 25. day of June, in the first
Oâ. year of our reign. (In Oâ. the 2. R. 1.) K. Richard being in Sicily,
1190. on his way to the holy land, there concluded an agreement with Tan-
2. R. 1. cred king of that island, concerning repayment of the dowry given
formerly with Joan K. Richards sister, upon her marriage with William
late K. of Sicily, brother of Tancred; & divers other matters; & there
put in upon their oaths for his sureties, two archbishops & two bi-
shops of his owne there present, & twenty great lords & principal
men of his subjects, among whom were, Jordanus de Humez his con-
stable & Bertram de Verdun. What relation this Jordan de Humez
the constable had to William de Humez the constable of Normandy
& lord of Stanford, I know not; Sir William Dugdale, in his account
of the Humets, mentions no such person; however I conceive he was
one of the admirals of K. Richards fleet, for (tho' he does not name
Jordan de Humez there as one of the said admirals) yet Hoveden says^b,
when K. Richard was at Chinon in Anjou [on his way to the holy land]
he appointed Gerard archbishop of Aux, Bernard bishop of Bayeux,
Robert de Sabul, Richard de Canvil, & William de Forz [*constabula-
rios*] admirals of his fleet. And the same Hoveden^c, speaking of
Jordan de Humez being, as above, one of K. Richards sureties, calls
him, Jordanus de Humez *constabularius noster*, but without any adjunct
of *classis*, *Normannie*, or the like, to shew whereof his constableship
sisted^d.

IX. About this time lord Hamon Peché the elder gave the nuns of S.
Michael without Stanford, part of the tythes belonging to the church
of S. John the evangelist at Corebi in Lincolnshire. The charter
whereby he made the said donation is now lost, but the same was af-
terwards confirmed by Hugh Wells bishop of Lincoln^e. This Hamon
Peché married Alice daughter of Pain Peverel. Pain Peverel an
eminent soldier, & highly fam'd for his martial enterprizes, was stan-
dard bearer to Robert Curthose [eldest son of K. William the con-
queror] in the holy land; & afterward obtained from K. Henry the
first the barony of Brunne in Cambridgehire. The said Pain Peverell

a Speed, p. 533. b.

b Ed. Lond. fol. 379. b.

c Id. fol. 385. a. 40.

d Of this Jordan see more 16. John below.

e See that confirmation anno 1226. infra.

f Baron. Vol. I. p. 438. a.

† died

‘ died about 1112. & was succeeded by William his son; which William went to Jerusalem & there died without issue. So that his four sisters became his heirs, betwixt whom his barony was divided. Of these, Maud Dover died without issue. Alice married to Hamon Peche. Roese to . . . Harcourt. And Asceline to [Geoffrey] Waterville.’ William son of Pain Peverell died before the end of the year 1166. For ^b ‘ in the 10. H. 2. Hamon Peche [who, as hath been said, married his sister Alice] ‘ being sherif of Cambridgeshire, so continued ‘till half of the ‘ twelfth year; at which time, upon asscment of an aid for marrying the kings daughter, he certified his knights fees in Suffolk to be ‘ eleven & an half, & two fourthe parts; & in Cambridgeshire seven & ‘ a twelfth part *de veteri feoffamento*; as also an half, third, & fourth ‘ part *de novo*. Which fees in Cambridgeshire were of his wifes inheritance, viz. Alice daughter to Pain Peverell [not William Peverell, as printed in Dugdale] ‘ one of the coheirs of William Peverell, [not Pain Peverell, as printed in Dugdale] ‘ her brother. For all which fees ‘ in the 14. of H. the 2. he paid a mark each, as part of the honor of ‘ Brunne. And in the 2. R. 1. [being the present year] upon collecti- ‘ on of the scutage of Wales ix. l. x. s. ix. d.’ I have been more particular in my account of this family, by reason of the several benefactions which, as you will find, were given by several descendants of the persons here named to the foresaid nuns of S. Michael by Stanford.

X. ^a ‘ On the 21. of Aug. 3. R. 1. when K. Richard had taken the ^{21. Aug.} ‘ city of Acon (wherein the Queens of England & Sicily, as also the ^{1191.} ‘ daughter of the emperor of Cyprus, were then resident) he commit- ^{3. R. 1.} ‘ ted it to the custody of Bertram de Verdun: ‘ Which Bertram de- ‘ parting this life in 1192. 4. R. 1. at Joppa in the holy land, was buried ^{1192.} ‘ at Acon aforesaid.’ About this time the Jews of Stanford had got ^{4. R. 1.} such fast hold, it should seem, of one William de Burghels estate there, that if his patrons the abbat & convent of Burg had not supplied him with mony upon a lease (another estate of his at Stanford) they would have entred upon his lands. But hear the man. ‘ ‘ Be it known to ‘ all men, present as well as future, that I William de Burghel, have ‘ mortgaged to my lord Benedict lord abbat of Burg & to the convent of ‘ the same place, my whole tenement at Stanford, which I held of them

^a Perhaps Robert Harecurt mentioned in the last paragraph.

^b Baron. To. 1. p. 676. a.

^c ‘ *De veteri feoffamento*, that is to say, ‘ whereof his ancestor had been enfeoffed ‘ in the time of K. Hen. the 1.’ Bar. To. II. p. 457. a.

^d Hoveden edit. Lon. fol. 397. b. Baron. To. I. p. 471. b.

^e Bar. To. I. p. 472. a.

^f Notum sit omnibus, tam presentibus quam futuris, quod ego Willielmus de Burghel, invadiavi D. meo Benedicto D. abbati de Burgo & conventui ejusdem, totum tenementum meum de Stanford, quod de

eis tenui ad firmam, pro quindecim marcis per annum, cum omnibus pertinentiis ejusdem tenementi, citra pontem & ultra. Et predicti abbas & conventus commodaverunt mihi super predictum tenementum & omnia ejus pertinentia xl. marcas argenti, ad acquietandum me versus Judeos de Stanford, pro quibus essem exhereditatus, nisi in predicta pecunia mihi succurrissent — His testibus, Roberto de Nevil, magistro amico Willielmo de Huntendon, Rogero Bacon, clericis; Adamo archidiacono, Gaufrido de Mara, &c. Ex registri Suppham nuncupati folio 248.

at farm for fifteen mares a year, with all the appurtenances of the same tenement, on this side the bridge & beyond. And the foresaid abbat & convent have lent me upon the foresaid tenement & all its appurtenances forty mares of silver, to discharge me towards the Jews of Stanford, for which I had been turned out of my estate, if they had not supplied me with the foresaid mony. Witnesses, Robert Nevill, master William de Huntendon my friend, & Roger Bacon, clerics; Adam the archdeacon, & Geoffry de Mara.' The name of Roger Bacon occurring here as a witness (tho' whether this was the same Roger, so famous for his great knowledge in the mathematics, since Leland^a says he died not 'till 1248. I assert not) reminds me of the tradition which the common people of Stanford divert themselves with about that celebrated scholar. Every one knows the famous story of his brazen-head; that, some great thing being to be done in a critical moment, his man was set to watch when it spoke; which at last did so, & then flew in pieces. This fine tale, with some small alteration, they would have relate to Stanford. For when Stanford was an university, we had then a college called Brazen-nose; the gate whereof is yet standing, in the middle of the door belonging to which is affixed a face of brass, holding an iron ring in the mouth. Now this is the very head which, they would have it, frier Bacon made, & spake; &, at the opening of whose mouth, if the friers man had but taken the iron ring out of it which now hangs there, all Stanford had instantly been walled round with brass! — And I have seen some wiseacres, when others told this, shake their heads merely out of a concern, that the man should be so careless as to miss the opportunity! — But, to put away childish things — The story of frier Bacons head, says the great Sir Thomas Brown^b, is surely too literally received, & was but a mystical fable concerning the philosophers great work, wherein he eminently excelled. Implying no more by the copper head, than the vessel wherein it was wrought; & by the words it spake, the opportunity to be watched, about the *tempus ortus*, or birth of the mystical child, or philosophical king of Lullius: the rising of the *terra foliata* of Arnoldus, when the earth sufficiently impregnated with the water, ascendeth white & splendent; which not observed the work is irrecoverably lost. Now letting slip this critical opportunity, he missed the intended treasure. Which had he obtained, he might have made out the tradition of making a brazen wall about [Stanford or] England; that is, the most powerful defence & strongest fortification which gold could have effected.

XI. Having before related how the Jews were robbed & murdered at Lyn, Stanford, & York; & how the offenders were proceeded against at the last of those places; I shall now briefly touch how Gerard

^a Comment de Scriptoribus Brit. p. 259. ^b Vulgar errors, Lond. 1658. 4^{to} p. 461.

de Camville was likewise proceeded against, for being too buisie in that Anno
 affair, or something very like it, at Stanford. And of him I find, that^a 1194.
 ' about the second of April, the king being at Nottingham, by advice 2. April.
 ' & contrivance of the bishop of Ely the chancellor (as it was said)
 ' he was accused for receiving of certain thieves, who had spoiled some
 ' merchants of their goods as they were going to Stanford fair; & that
 ' they came from his house when they committed the robbery, & re-
 ' turned thither after they had done it. Also they appealed him of
 ' treason, because he would not appear upon the summons of the
 ' kings justiciary, nor stand to law concerning the receiving of those rob-
 ' bers, nor bring them to justice. But he answered that he was earl
 ' Johns man [that is, his tenent or feudatory] & would stand to the
 ' law of his court. He was also accused that he was with force of
 ' arms in the assistance of earl John, & other the kings enemies, when
 ' the kings castles of Nottingham & Tickhil were surpris'd: all which
 ' Gerard denied; whereupon his accusers gave security for prosecuting
 ' their accusation; as he did also of defending himself by one of his
 ' free men or tenents, who was his surety. And I suppose it was for
 ' these offences, says Mr. Tyrrel^b, that this Gerard was by the king dis-
 ' seised of the castle & sherifwick of Lincoln.' And in the end the said
 Gerard de Camville, as Sir William Dugdale relates^c, ' was con-
 ' strained to give two thousand marks to be repossessed of his own estate,
 ' & to obtain the kings favour. And Nichola his wife a fine of three
 ' hundred marks, for liberty to marry her daughter to whom she pleased,
 ' so that he were not an enemy to the king.'

XII. Next of the jousts & torneaments at Stanford. ' Tho' tornea-
 ' ments had been already forbidden by three general councils, & that
 ' the bodies of those that were killed in such unlawful rencounters,
 ' should be deprived of Christian burial; & tho' there had not been
 ' torneaments here since the reign of K. Stephen, yet the king now order'd
 ' that there should be torneaments, that is tiltings (or feats of arms) per-
 ' formed in England. ' The occasion of them was pretended to make
 ' English subjects more expert in arms, & that they might not be insul-
 ' ted by the French, who, in these feats, did much excell them. One more
 ' ingenuous reason was no doubt to advance the kyngs revenue. For
 ' in the chart that grants them, rates were impos'd for license of tilt-
 ' ing. ' The charter of the said graunte was delyvered by the king
 ' unto William earl of Salisbury, to have the keeping thereof: but
 ' Huberte Walter archbishop of Caunterbury & lorde chiefe justice,
 ' made his brother Theobald Walter collector of the money. The te-
 ' nor of the charter was, ' Richard, by the grace of God, king of
 ' England, duke of Normandy & Aquitain, earl of Anjou. Know

^a Hoveden. edit. Lond. fol. 419. b. n. 10.

^b Vol. II. p. 531.

^c Baron. To. II. p. 627. b.

^d Tyrrel, p. 543.

^e Bp. Kennets paroc. antiq. p. 153.

^f Holingshed, Vol. 2 p. 523.

^g Ex Cl. Hearnii ad Gul. Neub. hist. præfationis, p. 49, &c.

' ye that we have granted that there be torneaments in England in five
 ' places; between Sarum & Wilton; between Warewicke & Keneling-
 ' wrthe; between Stanforde & Warineford; between Brackelye &
 ' Mixebr; between Blie & Tykehill. So that the peace of our land be
 ' not broken; nor shall the iustitiary power be diminished; nor any da-
 ' mage done to our forests. And an earl who will torney there, shall
 ' give us twenty marcs; & a baron, ten marcs; & a knight who hath
 ' lands, four marcs; & a knight who hath no lands, two marcs. More-
 ' over no stranger shall torney there. Wherefore to you we command
 ' that at the day of tourneying ye have there two clerks & two knights
 ' of your own to take the oaths of the earls & barons that they shall
 ' pay us the foresaid mony before the torneament begins, & cause to
 ' be entred how much, & of whom, they have received. And ye shall
 ' take ten marcs for this charter to our use; whereof the earl of Sarum,
 ' & the earl of Clare, & the earl of Warenn, are pledges. Witnefs my
 ' self at Ville l' Evesche, the 22. of August.' The manner how the
 ' peace was to be kept by them who went to torney. * ' From the time
 ' when a knight, or earl, or baron, or any other torneyer, shall depart
 ' from his own house towards the torneament, & [from the torneament]
 ' towards his own house, he shall take nothing unjustly in the way with-
 ' out license [or paying for it] whether meat, drink, or any other ne-
 ' cessaries. Moreover he shall in any case do injury to none on the
 ' road, whether by himself, or servants; nor to the best of his power, by
 ' himself or attendants, suffer any one to be unjustly molested. And
 ' if he shall find any person so offending, & is able, himself or his at-
 ' tendants, to cause reparation to be made, he shall accordingly see it
 ' be done. And if he is not able to cause such reparation to be made,
 ' let him therewith acquaint the barons who have sworn to see the
 ' peace of the lord the king kept by the torneyers; & their judgment
 ' shall set it right.' The form of the oath. * ' It must be sworn by
 ' all the earls & barons of England, & by all who have a mind to tor-
 ' ney, that they will be accountable to the lord the king, & to the
 ' chief justice of the lord the king; & that they will preserve the peace
 ' of the lord the king entire & unhurt, both in their journeyings to-
 ' wards the torneaments, & from the torneaments, to the utmost of
 ' their power; & particularly, throughout the forests of the lord the king,
 ' & throughout his mercats. And that none shall do any thing amifs,
 ' nor may permit any of his attendants to transgress the law. And, if
 ' ought be unjustly acted, let him make it known to the barons who
 ' have taken this oath; &, whatsoever that transgression, is let it be
 ' amended by their decree. And if any torneyer, or any servant, or
 ' whoever he be, should owe the truce to another; he shall give him
 ' lawful truce in the torneament, & in going to, & coming from, the

Aug. 22.
 1194.
 6. R. 1.

a Id. ib.

torneament.

torneament. And if he will not give him truce, let him be compelled to it, or not be permitted to torney. Moreover it must be sworn by all that they will not torney, before they shall have given full satisfaction to the lord the king for their mony, according to the rate of the lord the king therefore made. And, if they shall find any torneying who hath not accordingly given satisfaction, that they will arrest his body, & deliver him to the bailif of the lord the king to be transmitted to the chief iusticiar. I have not yet read of any knights, tho' doubtless there were many, who tilted here upon this permission.

XIII. * In this 6. R. 1. William de Albini the 3d. [who afterwards founded the hospital & priory of S. Mary at Newsted by Stanford, & was] son of William de Albini the second (called Brito & also Mechines) son of William de Albini the first, son of Robert de Todenci, a noble Norman (which Robert built Belvoir castle) was with K. Richard the first in his army in Normandy. About this time the abbat & convent of Burg granted to one master Reiner of Stanford clerik (for what considerations I know not) the tythes of the demesnes of four persons in the parish of Bernac, to be held of them for ever at the yearly rent of twenty shillings. In return for which kindness the said Reiner (finding no doubt he had a good bargain on't) engaged to pay the said abbat & convent a pension of ten shillings yearly, over & above the said rent. To these proceedings Hubert archbishop of Canterbury was made privy, who, in his charter to the abbat & convent of Burg, applauds the said Reiner for so doing: wherein he thus writes, b. ' Hubert by the grace of God archbishop of Canterbury, to the abbat & convent of Burg, grace, &c. Whereas ye have piously & liberally granted to our beloved son & clerik, master Reiner of Stanford, the tythes of the demesnes of four men of the parish of Bernake; to wit, of Geoffry son of Geoffry, Hugh Fannel, Gilbert son of Hugh, & Geoffry Hok; to be held of you for ever at the yearly rent of twenty shillings. And whereas the same master Reiner, thro' the devotion which he bears unto your church, desirous to be assisting to its profit, & to augment its rent, hath added ten shillings thereto — we, by the present writing, commend that [donation.] Farewel.' This Reiner, as appears by two charters (the one of Ascelina de Waterville, the other of Matildis de Diva her sister) which I shall presently set down, was, somewhat about this time, dean of Stanford.

XIV. Ascelina, the youngest sister & coheirefs of William son of Pain Peverell, married, as I before observed, Geoffry de Waterville.

a Baron. To. I. p. 115. b.

b Hubertus, D. G. Cant. arch. &c. abbat & conventui S. Petri de Burgo gratiam, &c. Cum dilecto filio & clerico nostro magistro Reinerio de Stanford, decimas dominiorum quatuor hominum de parochia de Bernake, scil. Gaufridi filii Gaufridi, Hugonis Fannel, Gilberti filii Hugonis, & Gaufridi Hok; de vobis sub annuo censu xx.

solidorum in perpetuum tenendas, pie & liberaliter concesseritis; Idem magister Reinerus, ob devotionem quam ad ecclesiam vestram gerit, ejus utilitati cupiens adesse, & ejus redditum augmentare, decem solidos adjecit — eam [donationem] presenti scripto commendamus. Valete. Ex registri Suapham nuncupati folio 40.

' The said Geoffry & Ascelina de Waterville had issue two daughters,
 ' Ascelina de Waterville & Matildis de Diva. From Ascelina descend-
 ' ed Roger de Torpel; & from Matildis, Hugh de Diva.' These two
 sisters Ascelina de Waterville & Matildis de Diva were great benefactresses
 to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford; of which benefactions I shall now
 give an account. Ascelina, the eldest of these two ladies, wastwice mar-
 ried; divers of her benefactions being given for the souls of her husbands
 & children: but what the names of those her husbands were I find not.
 However she had two sons, Geoffry & Thomas, besides her other son
 Roger de Torpel abovementioned. The said Ascelina de Waterville
 gave the nuns aforesaid, first, one moiety or half of Upton chappel in
 Northamptonshire, the profits whereof she assigned to the kitchen of
 the said nuns. In making of which donation she thus words it. ^b ' To
 ' all unto whom the present writing shall come, Ascelina de Waterville,
 ' eternal greeting in the lord.' Your universality shall understand that I
 ' have given & granted to God & the church of S. Michael of Straun-
 ' forde, & to the nuns there serving God, unto their proper uses, the
 ' moiety of the chappel of Upton, which unto us is known to belong,
 ' into pure & perpetual alms, for their kitchen; for love of God, & for
 ' the health of my soul, & for the souls of Geoffry & Thomas my sons,
 ' & for the souls of all my predecessors and successors. Witnesses,
 ' Ricard dean of Norburi, &c.' Secondly, with consent of her heirs,
 she gave the said nuns two shares of one third part of the church of
 Corebi before mentioned; the profits whereof she assigned to buy cloaths
 for them: upon which account she thus expresses her self. ^c ' To all
 ' the children of holy mother church unto whom the present writing
 ' shall come, Acelina de Waterville, greeting in the lord. Your uni-
 ' versality shall understand that I, with consent of my heirs, have given
 ' & granted, & by this my present charter confirmed, to God & the
 ' church of S. Michael the archangel of Stanford, & to the holy nuns
 ' there serving God, two parts of a third part of the church of Corebi,
 ' of which the right of advouson belongs unto me, with all their ap-

^a Mon. Ang. To. II. p. 30. a.

^b Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis juxta Stanford penes Galf. Minshul, gen. 1657. folio 7. b. citato in Mon. Ang. To. II. p. 882. b.

^c Universis S. matris ecclesie filiis, Acelina de Watervilla in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, consensu hereditum meorum, dedisse & concessisse, Deo & ecclesie S. Michaelis archiangeli de Stanford, & sanctis monialibus ibidem Deo servantibus, duas partes tertie partis ecclesie de Corebi, quarum jus advocacionis ad me spectat, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libere & quiete, in puram & perpetuam elemosynam, possidendas; ad vestimenta sanctarum monialium ibidem Deo servantium. Pro animabus patris mei & matris mee, & pro animabus dominorum meorum & liberorum

meorum, & omnium antecessorum meorum, & pro salute anime mee. Ut autem hec mea donatio tractu temporis rata & inconcussa permaneat, presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. His testibus, Reinero tunc temporis decano Stanford, Roberto vicario omnium SS. Hugone capellano, Rogero de Torpell, Radulpho de Diva, Radulpho de mortuo mari, Thoma de Colewill, Philippo de Colewill, Galfrido de Colewill, Willielmo de Colewill, Roberto de Colewill, Radulpho de Colewill, Willielmo de S. Laurentio, Thoma Patrie, & multis aliis. Descripta fuit hec charta, cum plurimis aliis eidem prioratui spectantibus, e codice MS. penes Joh. Langley arm. 1649. per Cl. Dodsworth, in ejusdem collectaneorum acervum Vol. 59. fol. 165. &c.

' purtenances, freely & quietly, into pure & perpetual alms, to be pos-
 ' sessed; towards cloathing of the holy nuns there serving God. For
 ' the souls of my father & my mother, & for the souls of my lords &
 ' children, & of all my ancestors, & for the health of my soul. More-
 ' over that this my donation in tract of time may remain firm & un-
 ' shaken, I have corroborated the present writing with the putting to
 ' of my seal. Witnesses, Reiner then dean of Stanford, Robert vicar
 ' of all saints [in the mercat] Hugh the capellan, Roger de Torpell,
 ' Ralph de Diva, Ralph Mortimer, Thomas de Colewill, Philip de
 ' Colewill, Geoffry de Colewill, William de Colewill, Robert de
 ' Colewill, Ralph de Colewill, William of S. Laurence, Thomas Pa-
 ' tric, and many others.' Thirdly, not satisfied with giving the said
 nuns these two shares of her said third part of the church of Corebi,
 she soon after gave them that other remaining third part thereof which
 she had before reserved. Upon which occasion her charter runs thus.
 ' To all the children of holy mother church, unto whom the
 ' present writing shall come, Acelina de Waterville, greeting in the
 ' lord. Your universality shall understand, that I have given & granted,
 ' & by this my present charter confirmed, to God & the church of S.
 ' Michael the archangel of Stanford, & to the holy nuns there serving
 ' God, the third part of the church of Corebi, of which the right of
 ' advouson belongs unto me, & with the assent of the parson who
 ' then was (to wit, Robert de Burton) with all its appurtenances, free-
 ' ly & quietly, into pure & perpetual alms, to possess it, towards cloath-
 ' ing the holy nuns there serving God. For the souls of my father &
 ' my mother, & for the souls of my lords & children, & all my an-
 ' cestors, & for the health of my soul. And that this my donation
 ' may be firm, & remain unshaken, I have confirmed the present writ-
 ' ing with the putting to of my seal. Witnesses, Hugh the capellan,
 ' lord Thomas de Colevill, Geoffry de Colevill, Ralph de Colevill, &
 ' Philip de Colevill, Geoffry de Colevill & William of S. Laurence, &
 ' master Sampson, Thomas Patric, & many others. Farewel.' Fourth-
 ly, she gave the said nuns of S. Michael four bovates of arable land
 with the appurtenances, in old Stokehane fields at Corebi aforesaid; the
 profits whereof she does not by her deed of gift appropriate to any par-

a Univerſis S. matris eccleſie filiis ad quos
 preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Acelina de Wa-
 tervilla ſalutem in Domino. Noverit uni-
 verſitas veſtra me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe, &
 hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo &
 eccleſie S. Michaelis archi-angeli de Stan-
 ford, & ſanctimonialibus ibidem Deo ſervien-
 tibus, tertiam partem eccleſie de Corebi, cu-
 jus jus advocacionis ad me ſpectat, & aſſen-
 ſu perſone qui tunc temporis erat (ſcilicet,
 Roberti de Burton) cum omnibus pertinen-
 tiis ſuis, libere & quiete, in puram & per-
 petuam eleemoſynam, poſſidere eam, ad veſti-
 menta ſanctarum monialium ibidem Deo

ſervientium. Pro animabus patris & matris
 mee, & pro animabus dominorum meorum
 & liberorum meorum, & omnium antecel-
 ſorum meorum, & pro ſalute anime mee.
 Et, ut hec mea donatio firma ſit, & incon-
 cuſſa permaneat, ſigilli mei appoſitione con-
 firmavi. Hiis teſtibus, Hugone capellano,
 domino Thoma de Colevilla, Galfrido de
 Colevill, Radulpho de Colevill, & Philippo
 de Colevill, Galfrido de Colevill, & Willi-
 elmo de S. Laurentio, & magiſtro Samp-
 ſone, Thoma Patric, & multis aliis. Valete.
 Ex eodem codice MS. Cl. Dodſw.

particular use, but only thus gives it to that sisterhood in general. * To
 ' all the children of holy mother church unto whom the present writing
 ' shall come, Acelina de Waterville, mother of Roger de Torpell, greet-
 ' ing in the lord. Your universality shall understand that I, in an intuiti-
 ' on of divine piety, & for the health of my soul, & of my ances-
 ' tors & successors, have given, & granted, & by this my present char-
 ' ter confirmed, to God & the church of S. Michael of Staunford, & to
 ' the nuns there serving God, into free & pure & perpetual alms, four
 ' bovates of arable land in the fields of Corebi, with all the appurte-
 ' nances & easements within & without; to wit, which lie in old
 ' Stokehane, between the land of Hamund Peche [her uncle in law]
 ' east, & the land of Ralph de Diva [her nephew] west, & bound up-
 ' on the wood of Swafeld, to have & to hold, well & in peace, freely
 ' & quietly, & clear of all secular custom, & exaction, & service. And
 ' I Acelina & my heirs will warrant the foresaid bovats of land belong-
 ' ing to the nuns against all men & women for ever. And that this
 ' concession, & charitable donation may be firm & for ever remain un-
 ' shaken, I Acelina, in my full power [she being now a widow & free
 ' to do so] ' have corroborated the present writing with the muniment of
 ' my seal. Witnesses, Hillary capellan of Corebi, Walter capellan of
 ' Bertune [Coggles] William capellan of Swafeld, Herebert capel-
 ' lan of Crewill, Ralph de Diva, William the chamberlain, John his
 ' son, Geoffry the chamberlain, Robert de Diva of Swafeld, William
 ' de Coleville, Ralph de Coleville, Richard de Coleville, & many
 ' others.' Lastly, she gave the said nuns one other bovat of land lying
 in Corebi field aforesaid, the profits whereof she ordered to be expend-
 ed in a pittance, or entertainment on the day of her anniversary; which
 the said nuns obliged themselves to keep & celebrate. The charter
 whereby she gave this last mentioned bovat is now lost; but that she
 did actually give them so much land for an allowance to be spent on
 her year day, is evident from one of her son Roger de Torpells confir-
 mations which you will hereafter meet with in the course of these

a Omnibus S. matris ecclesie filiis, ad
 quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Acelina de
 Waterville, mater Rogeri de Torpell, salu-
 tem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra
 me, divine pietatis intuitu, & pro salute anime
 mee, & antecessorum & successorum meo-
 rum, concessisse & dedisse, & hac presenti
 carta mea confirmasse, Deo & ecclesie S.
 Michaelis de Staunford, & monialibus ibidem
 Deo servientibus, in liberam & puram & per-
 petuam elemosynam, quatuor bovatas terre
 arabilis in campis de Corebi, cum omnibus
 pertinentiis & arsiamentis intra & extra,
 viz. que jacent in Stokehane antiqua, inter
 terram Hamundi Peche apud orientem, &
 terram Radulphi de Diva apud occidentem,
 & capiant super nemus de Swafeld, tenen-
 das & habendas, bene & in pace, libere &

quiete & solute ab omni seculari consuetu-
 dine & exactione & servitio. Et ego Aceli-
 na & heredes mei warrantabimus predictas
 bovatas terre pertinentis monialibus contra
 omnes homines & feminas in perpetuum.
 Et ut ista concessio & caritativa donatio rata
 sit & in posterum inconcussa permaneat, pre-
 sens scriptum, ego Acelina, in plena pote-
 state mea, sigilli mei munimine corroboravi.
 Hiis testibus, Hillario capellano de Corebi,
 Waltero capellano de Bertune [Coggles],
 Willielmo capellano de Swafeld, Hereber-
 to capellano de Crewill, Radulpho de Di-
 va, Willielmo camerario, Johanne filio ejus,
 Galfrido camerario, Roberto de Diva de
 Swafeld, Willielmo de Coleville, Radul-
 pho de Coleville, Richardo de Coleville, &
 multis aliis. Ex eodem codice MS. Dodsw.

collections.

collections. At present I shall only add, tho' all these donations were undoubtedly made at different times, yet none of them being dated to fix the certain year when they were so given, I have here placed them all together, to render the beams of her many charities the more bright & starry.

XV. Having thus given an account of Ascelina de Waterville, & her benefactions to the nuns of S. Michael, I shall now do the like of her sister Matildis de Diva & her donations to the same convent. Matildis the youngest daughter of Geoffry & Ascelina de Waterville married William de Diva. By him she had issue two sons, Hugh & Ralph; & a daughter named after her self Matildis. The said Matildis de Diva gave the said nuns, first, one third part of the foresaid church of Corebi. For which purpose she thus speaks. * ' Be it known to all men, present & future, that I Matildis de Diva, daughter of Geoffry de Waterville, thro' an intuition of high piety, & for the souls of my father & my mother, & by name of my aunt Matildis de Doverc, & of my husband William; & for my own health, & of my children; have given & granted, & by this my present charter confirmed, to God & the church of the nuns of S. Michael of Staunforde, a third part in the church of Corby, of which third part the right of advouson unto me belonged, freely & quietly in perpetual alms to be possessed, with all its appurtenances. Witnesses, Reiner dean of Staunforde, Alexander the parson, &c.' Secondly, she gave the said nuns part of the chappel of Upton. The charter whereby she made that donation is now lost; but, as you will find, was confirmed by her son Ralph. Thirdly, she gave the said nuns the tythe of all such wood as was, or should be, grubbed up in the lands belonging to her & her heirs. The charter whereby she made that donation is now likewise lost; but, as you will elsewhere see, was first confirmed by her son Ralph, & afterwards by Hugh Wells bishop of Lincoln.

XVI. And now I am speaking of this lady, something also must be said of a servant of hers, who, like her self, had a great respect for the foresaid nuns of S. Michael. Her I mean was one Adelicia de Capeni, a person it seems who had been so faithful to her mistress, that, for a reward of her services, she was pleased to give her a bovat of land with some houses & their appurtenances at Corby; all which she gave her, not only for her own life, but for ever, with liberty to bestow the same on whom she thought fit. And for this her charter runs thus. ^b ' Matildis de Diva, to all her men & friends, French & English, as well present as future, greeting. Your universality shall understand that I have given, granted, & by this my charter confirmed, to Adelicia de Capeni, for her service, one bovat of land in the town of Corebi, that to

' wit,

^a Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minshul, gen. 1657. folio 6. a. citato in Mon. Ang. torni II. p. 881. b.

^b Matildis de Diva, omnibus hominibus & amicis suis, Francis & Anglis, tam presenti-

bus quam futuris, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego dedi, concessi, & hac mea carta confirmavi, Adelicie de Capeni, pro servicio suo, unam bovatom terre in villa de Corebi, illam scilicet, quam Willielmus

‘ wit, which William son of Toche held, with all the appurtenances, with-
 ‘ in the town & without. This foresaid land I have given to Adelicia,
 ‘ & to whomsoever she will give it, to hold of me & my heirs, in
 ‘ fee & inheritance, freely, quietly & honorably, for half a pound of
 ‘ cumin to be paid thence yearly in Easter, for all service & custom
 ‘ unto me, or unto my heirs, belonging; saving the service of the lord
 ‘ the king. Witnesses, Richard canon of Bernewell, Robert dean of
 ‘ Birtun, Alan de Birtun, Peter de Swafeld, Geoffry de Aumenill,
 ‘ William the chamberlain, Robert de Diva, Reynald de Trussavile.’

The seal represents a lady with a branch in her hand, arrayed after the fashion of the times, whereof (as near as I could draw it from the impress affixed to the original, now in the hands of the right honorable Brownlow earl of Exeter) I shall here give the sculpture.



Sigillum Matildis de Diva.

How long Adelicia de Capeni held this donation her self I know not; but at length perceive she gave it to the foresaid nuns of S. Michael; at what time (either at request of the said nuns, or of the said Adelicia de Capeni, or both) her mistress, the said Matildis de Diva, in order to corroborate their title to the same, by another instrument gave, as she is pleased to express it, the said bovat of land to the said nuns. But that gift of hers (as will hereafter appear by the confirma-

mus filius Toche tenuit, cum omnibus pertinentiis, infra villam & extra. Hanc predictam terram dedi Adelicie, & cuicunque voluerit illam dare, tenendam de me & heredibus meis, in feudo & hereditate, libere, quiete, & honorifice, pro dimidia libra cimini, reddenda inde annuatim in pascha, pro omni servicio & consuetudine ad me, vel ad here-

des meos, pertinente; salvo servicio D. Regis. Hiis testibus, Richardo canonico de Bernewell, Roberto decano de Birtun, & Hugone de Swafeld, Waltero capellano de Birtun, Alano de Birtun, Petro de Swafeld, Galfrido de Aumenill, Willielmo camerario, Roberto de Diva, Reginaldo de Trussavile.

tion

tion of her son Ralph) was but a mere confirmation of what Adelia de Capeni first gave. However take it in her own words, which (the original being now likewise in the hands of the same right honorable peer) run thus. ^a ' Matildis de Diva, to all her men, French & English, present & future, greeting. Your universality shall understand that I have given & granted, & by this my charter confirmed, to God & the nuns of S. Michael of Stanford there serving God, one bovate of land in the town of Corebi, with all the houses & with all the appurtenances, within the town & without the town; to wit, that bovate which I had before given to Adelia de Capeni for her service, as the charter of the same Adelia, which she therefore had of me, attests; to hold & have to the foresaid nuns, of me, & of my heirs, freely, quietly & honorably; paying therefore to me & my heirs yearly, for all service & for all exaction, & for all custom, unto me or unto my heirs belonging, half a pound of cumin at Easter. And the foresaid bovate, with all its appurtenances, I & my heirs will warrant to the foresaid nuns, against all men & all women. Witnesses, Roger de Torpel, Gervase de Bernake, Geoffry de Lehulm, Richard canon of Bernewell, Thomas de Taletorp, William the chamberlain of Corebi, Walter the parson of Stokes, Thomas the clerk of Stanford.' I shall only add, Matildis abovementioned, daughter of this Matildis de Diva, married William Otom ^b.

XVII. ^c ' In the 7. R. 1. William de Albini the third [who after- 7. R. 1. wards founded Newsted] had the shrievalty of the counties of Warwic & Leicester for the last half of that year, so also of Roteland in the 8 & 9. & again of Warwic & Leicester for the last half of the 9 year. ^d Which 9. of R. 1. it was commanded, that after the feast of the 1197. purification, no man in any county, should sell any thing but by the 9. R. 1. measure prescribed, for the measure of the same quantity. And that after midlent fair at Stanford, no man should sell any cloth of less width than two ells within the lists. ^e The foresaid William de Albini the third had the shrievalty of Roteland in the 10. R. 1. for the 10. R. 1. last half year. He was likewise sheriff of Bucks & Bedfordshire, in

^a Matildis de Diva, omnibus hominibus & amicis suis, Francis & Anglis, presentibus & futuris, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, & concessisse, & hac carta mea confirmasse, Deo & monialibus de S. Michael de Stanford ibidem Deo servientibus, unam bovatom terre in villa de Corebi, cum omnibus domibus & cum omnibus pertinentiis, intra villam & extra villam; illam scilicet bovatom quam antea dederam Adelicie de Capeni pro servicio suo, sicut carte ipsius Adelicie, quam ipsa inde habuit de me, testatur; tenendam & habendam predictis monialibus, de me, & de heredibus meis, libere & quiete & honorifice; reddendo inde, mihi & heredibus meis, annuatim, pro omni servicio & pro omni exactione & pro omni consuetudine, ad me vel ad heredes meos

pertinente, dimidiam libram cimini ad pascha. Predictam vero bovatom, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, ego & heredes mei, warrantabimus supradictis monialibus, contra omnes homines & omnes feminas. Hic testibus, Rogero de Torpel, Gervasio de Bernake, Galfrido de Lehulmo, Richardo canonico de Bernewell, Thoma de Taletorp, Willielmo camerario de Corebi, Waltero persona de Stokes, Thoma clerico de Stanford.

^b Ex cartæ citatæ in Monast. Ang. tom. II. p. 31. a.

^c Bar. tome I. p. 113. a.

^d Chron. Rogeri de Hoved. edit. Franc. p. 775. edit. Lond. fol. 440. b. 40. & annallum de Burton. p. 253.

^e Baron. tome I. p. 113, 114.

' which year he accounted to the king six hundred marks for Agatha
 ' Trusbut, with her inheritance, whom he afterwards took to wife.
 ' ^a The said Agatha, dowghter & heire to the lord Tresbur had two
 ' husbonds. Gul. de Albiniaco was the one. The lord Tresbur gave
 ' in his arms three bolts. ^b In the same 10. R. 1. William de Coleville
 ' gave a fine of thirty marcs for livery of his purparty of fifteen knights
 ' fees in Binebruc & Aburne in Lincolnshire.' Which last article is here
 mentioned, to shew the time when he lived, & thereby in some measure
 fix the date of an old deed (now in my hands) relating to some land
 at North Witham granted by the said William de Colevill & Maud his
 wife to one Q. a monk, which runs thus. ' Know present & future people
 ' that I William le Colevil & Matilda my wife, have given & granted,
 ' & for me & my heirs sold, & by this our present charter confirmed to
 ' Q. the monk & his heirs, for his service, one half acre of land; to
 ' wit, that which lies beyond the land of the church towards NorWcome
 ' [North-Witham] near the land of the same Q. the monk, at Walter-
 ' busc: paying therefore yearly he & his heirs, to me & my heirs, one
 ' clove of a july-flower, to wit, at Easter; for all service & exaction:
 ' to hold & to have, of me & my heirs, to him & his heirs, freely, quiet-
 ' ly, well, & in peace, as is aforesaid. And I William le Colevil & my
 ' heirs will warant the foresaid land to the foresaid Q. the monk &
 ' his heirs, & to whomsoever he shall give & sell it, against all men.
 ' For this felling & gift of the lands the said Q. the monk hath given
 ' me six shillings before hands. And that this may be firm, to the pre-
 ' sent charter I have put to my seal. Witnesses John le Dive, Gilbert
 ' de Biliggeie, Robert Bernard, Hugh le Dive, Robert le Dive, Robert
 ' de Witme [Witham] Thomas son of Ascelina, William the clerc,
 ' & o—thers.' The seal is wanting. King Richard the first died the 19.
 ' of October 1216. & was succeeded by his brother king John.

^a Lelands itin. Vol. 7. p. 10.

^b Baron. tome I. p. 626. a.

The end of the sixth book.



Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

BOOK VII.
Containing the reign of K. John.

I. 6. **I**N the 1. of K. John, Ranulph the 3. E. of Chester called Anno
‘ Blandevil, forsook his lawful wife Constance, by reason 1. John.
‘ that the king haunted her company, & being divorced
‘ from her, by his advice & example, wedded Clemencia, daughter of
‘ Raphe de Feugers, widow of Alan Dinant: William de Humet con-
‘ stable of Normandy [& lord of Stanford] giving the king two hundred
‘ pounds to be paid in England, that this his neice might marry thus.
‘ b William de Albini the third [who afterwards built Newsted] was
‘ this year sherif of Bucks & Bedfordshire. ‘ Upon the 18. Nov. 1200. Nov. 18.
‘ d deceased that pious prelate Hugh bishop of Lincoln, who was the great 1200.
‘ example of this age for piety, chastity, & all other christian virtues.
There are several miracles which our monkish historians relate happened
on the way, as he was carried from London to be buried at Lincoln.
One of them they have been so kind as to bestow on the good town
of Stanford. I shall therefore give a brief relation of these matters; &
then, as some have more, some less, faith in such things than others,
let every man judge for himself. ‘ As they carried his body, faith
‘ Capgrave *, from London to Lincoln, four lighted wax tapers were
‘ constantly born along with it by some children, which neither any
‘ blasts of wind or falls of rain were ever able to extinguish! More

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 41. b.

b Id. p. 114. a.

c Capg. aurea legenda, fol. 186.

d Tyrrel. Vol. II. p. 712.

e Capg. ut supra.

modestly Matthew of Westminster ^a, ' in all this journey it could never
 ' be once said, tho' the weather was sometimes stormy, that there was
 ' a time when some one or other of the wax candles, which were car-
 ' ried about the bier, did not keep light.' Well! ' when they got to
 ' Bikeleswade, says Capgrave ^b, & went to set the corps for that night
 ' in the church there, there was a man, as the people crouded to get
 ' in along with it, had his arm broke; who, being carried home, & at
 ' length dropt into a gentle slumber, saw, in his sleep, a bishop handling
 ' & examining his arm, who, after a short space, gave him his benedicti-
 ' on, & so left him. Whereupon the man, awaking, found his arm
 ' perfectly well again! Likewise when they came to Stanford, an harm-
 ' less honest man, much addicted to devotion (a shoemaker by trade)
 ' bowing his head under the bier, & lifting up his eyes & hands to hea-
 ' ven, fell a praying after this manner. I thank thee, O father of mer-
 ' cies & God of all consolation, that thou hast been pleased to have pity
 ' on me & hast comforted me, and (which I have in this world above
 ' all things desired) on my attempting to set the shoulder of my sinful
 ' body to the most holy body of this thy servant, that I have merited
 ' to approach him who hath so faithfully served thee. I beseech thee
 ' therefore, almighty God, let my soul be this night with the soul of
 ' this thy servant in paradise, where I question not but his already is.
 ' He had no sooner said thus, but he went home, confessed himself,
 ' made his will, received the sacrament, & presently after quietly ex-
 ' pired!'

- II. ' In the 2. of K. John, William de Albini the third [who after-
 2. John. wards built Newsted] ' had a special license to make a park at Stoke
 [Albini] ' in Northamptonshire, & liberty to hunt the fox & hare, it ly-
 ' ing within the precinct of the forest of Rockingham. ^d The same year
 ' Hugh Bardolf & other the kings justices going to Boston fair with
 ' intent to sieze all woolen cloaths that were not two ells within the
 ' lists, according to K. Richards late assize or statute [which took place
 after midlent fair at Stanford, 1197.] ' the merchants so prevailed with
 ' the justices, that the cloaths were not siezed, nor the late assize far-
 ' ther observed: so that for the future they might make their cloaths
 ' as broad or as narrow as they pleased. For which license (tho' to the
 ' damage of many) the justices procured the king a great sum of
 ' money. ' In the 3. John, died Baldwin the first of that name, lord
 3. John. ' Wac; whereupon Baldwin his son & William Humet [lord of Stan-
 ford] ' gave a fine to the king of a thousand marks, for livery of his
 ' lands in England & Normandy; but with condition, that he should
 ' not marry without the consent of the king & his own friends.
 ' Whereupon shortly after he took to wife Agnes daughter of the said

^a Non erat hora, in qua in aliquo cereo-
 rum non esset ignis, &c. p. 263.

^b Ut supra.

^c Baronage Vol. I. p. 114. a.

^d Tyrrel, p. 716.

^e Baron. Vol. I. p. 539. b.

' William Humet, & had with her the manor of Wicheendon. ^a The
 ' same year upon that discontent of the barons, because the king would
 ' not restore them their rights, which caused their refusal to attend him
 ' into Normandy; he, thereupon requiring the delivery of their castles
 ' into his hands, began first with William de Albini the third [who
 ' afterwards built Newsted] & demanded Belvoir; who, submitting,
 ' gave up his son in hostage, & so retained it still. ^b In the 4. of K.
 ' John, the king by his charter dated Jan. 15. at Alencon in Normandy <sup>Jan. 15.
 ' gave William de Albini the manor of Oskington (Ouston) in Not- + John.</sup>
 ' ting. & an hundred shillings of soccage land lying in Wilberston &
 ' Stoke in Northamptonshire. ^c The same year upon friday in Easter
 ' week, the king [who was then in Normandy] being told that Ra-
 ' nolph earl of Chester with some others intended to desert him,
 ' came to the castle of Vire, where the said earl repaired to him, &
 ' so excused the matter, that the king, with those who then attended
 ' him, seemed well satisfied, but would not longer trust him with the
 ' castle of Simili without sufficient pledges for his fidelity; so that he
 ' was necessitated to procure his friend William de Humet constable of
 ' Normandy [& lord of Stanford] & R. constable of Chester to be bound
 ' for him, upon penalty of forfeiting all the fees he held of him for his
 ' faithful custody thereof. About this time, ^d ' the borough of Stan-
 ' ford was fined twenty marcs, for making a foolish presentment, & for
 ' the mercat being removed, & also because they chose the meaner people
 ' of the town to be of the jury. Stephen de Lenne of Stanford was also
 ' fined one marc for selling wine contrary to assise measure. And so
 ' was Jordan de London of Stanford for the same, because he was a
 ' priests son. Likewise the borough of Stanford paid the king a fine
 ' to enjoy their antient customs & liberties; whereby it should seem
 they were now forfeited.

III. Lucy, wife of William Humet, lord of Stanford, gave, but the exact
 time when I find not, with consent of the said William her husband &
 Richard her son, to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford half a marc of silver
 yearly out of her lands at Bredcrofd by Stanford, conditionally that
 the said nuns should constantly keep her anniversary day with an obse-
 quy; one half of the said half marc of silver to be expended in a pittance
 upon that occasion, & the other half of the said marc to go towards the
 charge of the infirmary. Her charter, touching the said benefaction,
 runs thus. ^e ' To all the children of holy mother church, Lucy, wife
 ' of lord William de Humet, constable of the lord the king, greeting.
 ' Let your universality know that I, with assent of William my
 ' lord & Ricard my son, have given & granted by this my charter, to

^a Bar. Vol. I. p. 114. a.

^b id. ib.

^c id. p. 41, 42.

^d ex rotulo incerti anni R. Johannis, in-
 scripto E. rot. S. dorso amerciamenta Linc.
 Ex placitis & assis capis apud Lincoln.

crastino octab. S. trinitatis coram S. de Pat-
 shul, E. de Fauconberge, & sociis eorum,
 anno regni R. Joh. 4.

^e ex autographo in officio armorum, ci-
 tato in Monast. Ang. tomi I. p. 488. b.

' God & S. Mary & the church of S. Michael of Stanford & to the
 ' holy nuns there serving God, half a marc of silver out of my land
 ' of Bradecrofd; to wit, six shillings out of two bovates which William
 ' Martin holds, & eight pence out of one bovat which Leuvin holds;
 ' into pure & perpetual alms, free & quit from all service & action se-
 ' cular, as any alms can be better & more freely given; for the health
 ' of my soul, & of William my lord, & of Richard my son, & of my
 ' ancestors. Moreover this aforenamed land I bought of Toften Bodin,
 ' who had it, by the gift of lord Richard Humet, for his service. Like-
 ' wise the forenamed holy nuns, thro' an intuition of charity, have gran-
 ' ted me, for my life, full fellowship of the prayers & of all the good
 ' works of the forenamed place of S. Michael, & will keep the day of
 ' my obit for ever with an annual obsequy. Of this foresaid half
 ' marc I have assigned one moiety for a pittance for the convent on
 ' the day of my anniversary, & the other part for ever to the infirma-
 ' ry. Witnesses, Jordan de Humet, William de Sae, Henry his brother,
 ' Ralf de Agnis, Gislebert del Val, master William, Salvage [who]
 ' gave his daughter.' Sir William Dugdale in his baronage takes no
 notice of Richard (son of William Humet) here mentioned.

IV. About the same time Walter de Cardonville having given the
 said nuns of S. Michael by Stanford a virgate of land, worth half
 a marc *per annum*, lying at Draiton near the monastery of Sudwic; and
 the foresaid lady Lucy de Humet, with her husbands consent, having
 given the said monastery of Sudwic half a marc *per annum* out of
 her lands at Bradecrofd abovementioned, lying just by the said nun-
 nery of S. Michael; the said monasteries, with consent of William
 lord Humet afore said, lord of the fee in both places, made an ex-
 change of the said lands, & by mutual deeds delivered to each other
 (each of the said deeds being first sealed with the seals of William lord
 Humet & the convent by whom it was delivered) confirmed the same.
 I shall here exemplify a copy of that deed which the convent of Sud-
 wic gave the nuns of S. Michael upon this occasion. The original,
 from whence I transcribed the underwritten copy, is now in the Rt.
 honourable the E. of Exeters archives, & may be thus englisht. *
 ' This
 ' agreement made between the convent of Sudwic, & the convent of
 ' holy nuns of the church of S. Michael of Stanford [witnesseth,] that
 ' whereas the foresaid convent of nuns, by the gift of Walter de Car-
 ' donville, should have one virgate of land, which Ralf Fresel held, by
 ' paying half a marc yearly; which virgate is of the fee of Draiton,
 ' near the land of William de la Ward, & is near to the foresaid church
 ' of

a Hec conventio facta inter conventum
 ecclesie de Sudwic, & conventum sanctimo-
 nialium ecclesie S. Michaelis
 cet, quod cum predictus conven-
 tus monialium, de dono Walteri de Cardon-
 villa haberet virgatam unam terre quam Ra-
 nulphus Fresel tenuit, reddendo dimidiam

marcam annuatim, que virgata + [sic, pro, est]
 de feodo de Draiton, juxta terram Williel-
 mi de Lawarda, & J. [sic, pro, est] vicina
 predicte ecclesie de Sudwic; Et, alia parte,
 cum conventus Suwic [ita.] de dono D.
 Lucie de Hum [ita.] per assensum domini
 sui, haberet dimidiam marcatum redditus in
 terra

of Sudwic; And, on the other part, whereas the convent of Sudwic, by the gift of lady Lucie de Humet, with assent of her lord should have half a marc of rent in the land of Bradecroft, which is nigh to the forenamed church of nuns; by common assent of either convent, & by assent & concession of lord William de Humet (of whose fee each alms is known to be) it is thus agreed between either convent, viz. that the foresaid convent of nuns hath granted & resigned to the foresaid church & convent of Sudwic for ever, whatsoever right it had in the foresaid virgate of land of the gift of Walter de Cardonville, in exchange for the forewritten half marc of rent of the gift of the forenamed lady Lucie de Humet, in the land of Bradecroft. And the forenamed convent of Sudwic hath granted & resigned to the foresaid church of the nuns of Stanford, whatever right it had in the forewritten half marc of rent of the land of Bradecroft, in exchange for the forewritten virgate of the fee of Draiton. And the foresaid convent of nuns hath resigned & delivered to the convent of Sudwic all the muniments which it had relating to the forenamed half marc of rent, to wit, of the foresaid virgate of the fee of Draiton. And the convent of Sudwic in like manner hath resigned & delivered all the muniments which it had, touching the forenamed half marc of rent in the land of Bradecroft. And that this agreement & foresaid exchange between either convent may for ever obtain the strength of firmness & stability, let it be confirmed by attestation of the present writing, & by the seal of either convent, & also by the seal & testimony of lord William de Humet. Witnesses, Richard de Humet, Jordan de Humet, Baud. Wac, William Piro . . . Ralf de Agnis, William le Moine, Bartholomew de Mortimer, Peter de Aupegart, William de Hasteinvill, the Salvage, William de Sac, Henry de Humet his brother, Gislebert de Valle, Orace the butler, Roger de Mountchanch, Henry de Druevalle. The seal of William lord Humet represents an armed knight, mounted on his courser; a drawn sword in his right hand, & his shield

terra de Bradecroft, que vicina est prefate ecclesie monialium; ex communi assensu utriusque conventus, & assensu & concessione D. Willielmi de Hum (de cujus feodo utraq; eleemosina esse dinoscitur) ita convenit inter utrumque conventum; quod predictus conventus monialium concessit & resignavit predictae ecclesie & conventui de Sudwic imperpetuum, quicquid juris habuit in predicta virgata terre de dono Walteri de Cardonvilla, in excambium prescripte dimidie marcate redditus de dono prenominate D. Lucie de Hum in terra de Bradecroft. Et prefatus conventus [de] Suwic concessit & resignavit predictae ecclesie monialium de Stanford, quicquid juris habuit in prescripta dimidia marcata redditus de terra de Bradecroft, in excambium prescripte virgate de feodo de Draiton. Et predictus conventus monialium resignavit & tradidit conventui

Sudwic omnia munimenta que habuit de prenominate dimidia marcata, scil. de predicta virgata de feodo de Draiton. Et conventus Sudwic similiter resignavit & tradidit omnia munimenta que habuit de prenominate dimidia marcata redditus in terra de Bradecroft. Et ut hec conventio & predictum excambium inter utrumque conventum perpetuis temporibus firmitatis & stabilitatis robur obtineant, presentis scripti attestatione & utriusque conventus sigillo, necnon & D. Willielmi de Humet testimonio & sigillo sit confirmata. Testibus, Richard. de Hum, Jordano de Hum, Baud. Wac, Willielmus Piro . . . Radulpho de Agnis, Petro de Aupegart, Willielmo de Hasteinvilla, Salvagio, Willielmo de Sae, Henrico de Humet fratre suo, Gisleberto de Valle, Oratio pinerna, Rogero de Monte Chanch, Henrico de Druevalle.

on his left arm, riding in full career, armed a cap en pied. The seal of the convent of Sudwic represents a church as here depicted.



Sigillum Conventus de Sudwic

V. William Humet lord of Stanford gave the Cysterician monks of that place (but the exact time when I find not) the yearly sum of ten marcs to be annually received in the town of Staunford, out of the lands & rents which he had there: of which donation more by & by. ^a 'It is reported of this William de Humet, that K. John made him justice of England, & that he advised the king to go into Normandy; but that when he came thither the country rose against him, in so much that he was vanquish'd & taken. Also that when he heard the king was returned into England, he fled.' No time is set down in my author when these things happen'd, but all this, it should seem, 6. John. was about the 6. of K. John. For then William earl Warenn, the fifth of the name of William, ^b had the castle & honour of Eye in Suffolk committed to his charge. Also a grant of the manors of Graham [Grantham] & Stanford in Lincolnshire. Upon which last occasion we have this record. 'The king to the sherif of Lincoln, greeting. Know ye that we have committed to our beloved William earl of Warenn, Grantham & Stanford, with the appurtenances, to hold until he shall recover his lands in Normandy, or until we shall elsewhere make him a competent exchange. So nevertheless that he may not talliate the men of Stanford, save by our precept. And therefore to you we command, that ye cause him to have seisin thereof without delay. Witness the king at Westm. the 19. of April.

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 631. b.

^b id. p. 76. a.

^c Bradys hist. boroughs. part II. p. 51.

‘^a By this record it seems probable, that by the original grant, William de Warenn might have power & license to talliate Grantham, but could not impose tallage upon Stanford.’

VI. ^b ‘In the 9. of K. John, the king refusing to admit Stephen ^{9.} John. Langton to be archbishop of Canterbury, it occasioned a quarrel between him & the pope, which by degrees was so inflamed, that March 22. the bishops William of London, Eustace of Ely, & Malgor of Winchester, executed the orders of the pope, & interdicted the whole kingdom.’ So remarkable a circumstance as the interdict of a whole kingdom deserves some notice to be taken of it, & therefore as far as Stanford shared in the calamity, shall be now & hereafter touched. At this time it must be, that, as Mr. Butcher tells us ^d, ‘William earl Warenn gave & granted to this towne one place of burial, containing five acres, without the east gate of Stanford to bury the dead bodies of excommunicated persons, & to build there a chappel & house for poor brethren.’ That hospital was probably S. Logars, but where situate I find not. ‘Upon the interdict the king seised all the lands & goods of those religious persons who denied to perform divine service; & particularly within this diocese of Lincoln sent out this precept. ‘The king to all of the diocese of Lincoln, clerics & laity, greeting. Know ye that from the monday next before Easter, we have committed to W. de Cornhul archdeacon of Huntingdon & Gerard de Camvile, all the lands & effects of the abbats, & of the priors, & of all the religious, & also of the clergy of the diocese of Lincoln, who will not from after that time perform divine service; & to you we command, that ye from thence forth look well to them, &c.’ Thus the king sequestred ^e ‘all abbies & priories, commanding all their church rents to be confiscated. But in this affair the abbats were so cautious, that they would not leave their houses & monasteries, unless expelled by force. Which the kings officers perceiving, they durst not offer them any violence, having no command from the king so to do. However they converted their goods to the kings use, providing for them food & raiment, tho’ very sparingly, out of their own estates. Also the barns of clergymen were every where locked up by the kings command, & the corn seised for his service. ^h K. John, notwithstanding that the realme was thus wholly interdyted & vexed, so that no priests could be found to say any service in churches or chapels, made yet no great account thereof as touching any offence towards God or the pope. ⁱ However, by procurement of Stephen the archbishop, license was at last granted to the conventual churches to celebrate divine service once every weeke.’ So

^a Bradys Hist. Boroughs, Vol. p. 51.

^b Bp. Kennets par. ant. p. 171.

^c Stow, p. 249.

^d MS. penes me, p. 46.

^e Bp. Kennet, ut supra.

^f Prynn tome II. p. 255.

^g Tyrrel, p. 737.

^h Holings, p. 567. b.

ⁱ Stow, p. 250.

that altho' they had no service in the parish churches at Stanford, there was nevertheless at last service once a week at St. Leonards & St. Michaels priories, & perhaps at some other religious houses there. But all this notwithstanding, ^a ' the king sent his sheriffs & other ministers into ' all parts of England, commanding, with terrible threats, all prelates ' & their inferior clergy, that they should forthwith depart the kingdom ' & repair to the pope, requiring him to do the king justice for this ' injury.'

VII. ^b ' In this 9. of K. John, William earl Waren [lord of Stanford] ' gave 3000 marks for the custody of the lands of Gilbert de
Anno ' Aquila, to the use of his sister, wife of the same Gilbert.' ' In 1209.
1209. ' the pope beyng ascerteyned of K. Johns obstinancy that he perseve-
red in against holye church, sente a new commission, by vertue
' whereof, the curse of enterdytyng was newly denounced & manifested
' in sondri places of Englande. And over that, the pope by authoritie
' of the sayd bull assoyled al the lordes of England, of all homage &
' feaultye, that thei of right owed the king, to the entente that they
' should arise against him, & deprive him of all kingly honour. ^d ' Of the
' maner of thys enterdyction some say, that the land was enterdited tho-
' rowly, & the churches & houses of religion closed, that now here was used
' neither masse or divine service: By whiche reason none of the seven sa-
' craments in all thys terme should be ministred, nor child christened, nor
' man confessed, nor married. But it was not so strycte. Forthere were di-
' vers placed in England whiche were occupied wyth divine service al
' that season, by license purchased then or before. Also children were
' christened through all the land, & men houseled [confessed] & anea-
' led [absolved] except such personnes as were excepted by name in
' the bull.' But to proceed. Upon this new interdict ^e ' the king re-
' quired of his nobles new oaths of allegiance, pledges of such as he
' most suspected, & homage of all freeholders even of twelve years of
' age.' Not long after, ^f ' when corne began to waxe ripe, to revenge
' himself of them who had refused to go with him [to fight the Scots]
' the king caused the pales of all the parkes & forests which he had
' within his realme to be throwne downe, & the ditches to be made
' plain, that the deere breaking out & raunging abroad in the corne
' fields might destroy & eat up the same before it could be ryped. For
' which act (if it were so indeed) many a bitter curse proceeded from
' the poore husbandmen.' I insert this, because all Stanford south of
the Welland, was, at this time, part of the kings forest of Rocking-
ham, tho' afterwards disforested by K. John himself: whereof by
& by.

^a Tyrrel, ut supra.

^b Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. a. b.

^c Fabian, part II. p. 31. a. b.

^d id. p. 32. b.

^e Speed. p. 571. a. b.

^f Holingshed. p. 568.

VIII. * ' In 1210. the king commanded all the Jews, men & wo- Anno
 ' men, to be imprisoned & grievously punished, because he would have 1210.
 ' all their mony. Whereupon some gave all they had, & promised
 ' more, to the end they might escape so many torments as he did put
 ' upon them. For every one of them had one eye at least pull'd out.
 ' In 1211. a peace being concluded between K. John & the French king, Anno
 ' William de Albini [the 3. who afterwards built Newsted] was one 1211.
 ' of K. Johns sureties, who swore that he should observe the articles.'
 IX. * ' In the 14. of K. John, Alan Basset, baron of Wycomb, gave 14. John.
 ' an hundred marks that his daughter might take to husband the son &
 ' heir of William Lanvalci. ^d In 1213. William earl Warenn [lord of Anno
 Stanford] ' was one of those four great earls who obliged themselves by 1213.
 ' oath, that K. John should perform whatsoever the pope did determine
 ' for satisfaction as to those particulars touching which the king was
 ' excommunicated. And, in the same year, was one of the witnesses
 ' to the instrument, signed by the king the 15. of May, whereby he May 15.
 ' resigned his realm & crown to the pope; & at his doing homage
 ' thereupon. In the same year having satisfied the king that he was
 ' innocent of that conspiracy whereof he then stood much suspected
 ' (& wherein Eustace de Vescei & Robert Fitzwalter were chief) he had,
 ' amongst others, the custody of the castles of Bambury & New Castle
 ' upon Tine, with the whole bailiwick of Northumberland, committed
 ' to his trust. Soon after doing homage to the pope, the king ' sente
 ' his letters to all sherifes, commanding them to summon foure law-
 ' ful men of every towne belonging to the demeasne of the crowne [as
 Stanford then & long after did] ' to make their appearance at S.
 ' Albons, upon the 4. of August, to make inquisition of the losses which Aug. 4.
 ' every bishop had sustained, & what ought to be restored to them, by the
 ' king. ^f On the 25. of August, the archbishop so far indulged all Aug. 25.
 ' churches, both conventual & parochial, that, tho' the interdict was
 ' not yet taken off, they might chant over their canonical hours with a
 ' low voice: which was some favour, it being not permitted to cele-
 ' brate divine service after any other manner.'
 X. * ' On the 29. of June 1214. cardinal Nicholas the popes legate June 29.
 ' released the sentence of the interdict, after it had continued six years, 1214.
 ' three months, & fourteen days. For which *Te Deum* was solemnly
 ' sung by the clergy; & indeed, the whole nation highly rejoiced, that
 ' they were now restored to the free & publick exercise of religious
 ' duties.' About this time Robert Lindsey lord abbat of Burg & the
 convent of that place, with the knights & free men who had lands &
 tenements in the Nefse of Burg, obliged themselves to pay the king
 1200 marcs to have part of that country, wherein all Stanford on the

a Stow, p. 251.

b Hollings. p. 572. b.

c Baron. Vol. I. p. 383. b.

d id. p. 76. b.

e Holing. p. 581. b.

f Tyrrel, p. 760.

g id. p. 763.

South side of the Welland is situate, disforrefted. Their obligation runs thus. ^a ' To all the faithful of Christ, &c. Robert by the grace of God, abbat of Burg, & the convent of the same place, & the knights & freemen who have lands & tenements in the Nessle of Burg, eternal greeting in the Lord. Your universality shall understand that we will pay to the lord K. John (for disforrefting all the lands in the Nessle of Burg which is between the water of Nen & the water of Welande, as the waters meet in the town of Croyland; & from Walmisford, as the great road extends it self as far as to Stupendestan without the town of Stanford; & from Stupendestan, by a straight line, as far as to the Weland, under the wall of the nuns of Stanford, so that abby be within the bounds aforefaid) 1200 marcs of Esterling mony; the said mony to be paid within three full years, to commence from the very first Easter next after the general release of the interdict of England. So nevertheless that in the first year we shall pay only seventy marcs & twenty marcs; & in the second year two hundred marcs. [They stipulated to pay no more for the two first years, because, I suppose, the abby & all of them were yet very poor, by reason of the mony which had been squeeze'd from them by the kings officers, who, it may be remembred, sequestred the lands of religious houses most part of the interdict; the rest I presume was to be paid at the full end & term of the said three years.] ' And unto witnes hereof I Robert abbat of Burg, & the knights & freemen of the Nessle of Burg, to this writing have put to our seals.' The king, to whom mony was always very welcome, agreed to this proposel, in pursuance whereof he granted them his charter to disforrest the premises, an extract of which I shall here likewise insert. ^b ' John, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. Know ye, that we have granted to the abbat of Burg, & to the monks & tenants who have lands or tenements in the Nessle of Burg, within these bounds (to wit, between the water of Nen & the water of Welande, as they meet in Croylande; & from Walmesforde, as the great road extends as far as to Stupendestan without

^a *Universis Christi fidelibus, &c. Robertus D. G. abbas de Burgo & ejusdem loci conventus, & milites & francolani qui terras & tenementa in Nasso Burgi habent, eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod solvemus D. Regi Johanni, pro disafforestanda tota terra in Nasso Burgi que est inter aquam de Nen & aquam de Welande, sicut aque conveniunt in villa de Croylande; & de Walmisford, sicut magnum chiminum extendit se usq; ad Stupendestan extra villam de Stanford; & de Stupendestan, per rectam lineam, usq; ad Weland sub curia monialium de Stanford, ita quod abbatia illa sit infra metas predictas; a proximo paschate, post relaxationem generalem interdicti Anglie, in tres annos subsequentes plene completos, 1200 marcas Esterlingorum. Ita quidem quod primo anno solvemus 70 marcas & 20 marcas; &*

secundo anno 200 marcas. Et in hujus rei testimonium ego R. abbas de Burgo, & milites & francolani de Nasso Burgi, huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Ex chartul. ecclesie de Burgo Swapham nuncupati folio 243.

^b *Johannes, D. G. rex Anglie, &c. Sciat is nos concessisse abbati de Burgo, & monachis, & tenentibus qui habent terras vel tenementa in Nasso Burgi infra has metas (scil. inter aquam de Nen & aquam de Welande, sicut conveniunt in Croylande; & de Walmesford, sicut magnum chiminum extendit usque ad Stupendestan extra villam de Stanford, & de Stupendestan extra domum sanctimonialium S. Michaelis de Stanforde per rectam lineam usque ad Weland, ita quod predicta domus sit infra predictas metas) deaforestatam, &c. Ex ejusdem chartularii folio 52.*

‘ the town of Stanford; & from Stupendestan without the house of
 ‘ the holy nuns of S. Michael of Stanford on a straight line as far as
 ‘ the Welland, so that the foresaid house be within the bounds afore-
 ‘ said) to be disforrested, &c.’ What is here meant by Stupendestan,
 or Stupende Stan, without Stanford; is worth enquiry.

XI. William Humet, constable of Normandy & sometime lord of Stanford, having formerly given the Cistercian monks of Stanford the yearly sum of ten marcs *per annum*, K. John now confirmed that grant by the following charter. * ‘ John, by the grace of God, king of
 ‘ England, &c. to all the faithful of Christ, who shall inspect the pre-
 ‘ sent charter, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that we have granted, &
 ‘ by this our charter confirmed, to God & the Cistercian monks, the
 ‘ gift of ten marcs to be annually received in the town of Staunford,
 ‘ which William de Humeth made & by his charter confirmed to the
 ‘ same monastery, into pure & perpetual alms, as the same charter more
 ‘ particularly attests. Wherefore we will & firmly command that the
 ‘ foresaid monks may receive & have the foresaid ten marcs, well & in
 ‘ peace, freely & quietly, wholly as is aforesaid. Witnesses, lord Ste-
 ‘ phen archbishop of Canterbury, William of London, Peter of Winton,
 ‘ Eustace of Ely, J. of Bath, & Hugh of Lincoln, bishops; William
 ‘ earl Marechal, William Briewer, Thomas de Erdinton. Given by
 ‘ the hands of master R. *de Mariscis* our chancellor, at London, the 22.
 ‘ of Nov.’ This confirmation Sir William Dugdale, by a very great oversight, places among the charters belonging to the nuns of S. Michael. Whereas it may be observed there is no mention of any nuns, or convent of S. Michael in this confirmation, as we find there expressly is in all the charters belonging to that house. Nor is there any one hint in it to incline us to believe that this benefaction of William Humeth to the Cistercian monks at Stanford, should have any relation to the ladies of the order of S. Bennet in the priory of S. Michael there. Besides, Sir William himself informs us, that he had not this confirmation of K. Johns with any evidences, or out of any chartulary belonging to the said nuns, but *e cartis de anno 16. R. Johan. num. 36.* Into this mistake therefore he was perhaps led by observing that Richard Humet, father of this William, gave the foresaid nuns of S. Michael the church of S. Andrew in Stanford, & that Lucy, wife of this William, gave them half a marc *per annum* to keep her obit, &c. But their giving those benefactions to the nuns does not argue that the said nuns monopolized all their charitable bequests; on the contrary, we find, this very William was a benefactor to the hospital of S. John the Baptist & S. Thomas of Canterbury at Stanford, as well as to the Cistercian monks there; & perhaps either he, or others of his family, might be benefactors to other hospitals & monasteries at Stanford, besides the nuns & those here mentioned.

a E cartis de an. 16. R. Johan. num. 36. citat. in Monast. Ang. Tomi I. p. 488. b.

XII. ' K. John, but when I find not, gave & alienated from
 ' the lordship of Stanford two carucates & an half, & five acres of
 ' heirable land to the hospital of lepers; & two acres to the monks
 ' of S. Michael; & one acre & half to the hospital of S. Logar;
 ' & two acres to the monks of S. Leonards in pure alms.' Also,
 by his charter bearing date the 18. of Jan. (what year I find not)
 the said K. John gave the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, a load of
 thorns or dead wood yearly out of Clive forest; which charter is thus
 worded. ^b ' John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of
 ' Ireland, duke of Normandy & Aquitain, earl of Anjou, to the bailiffs
 ' of the forest of Clive, greeting. Know ye that we, for the health
 ' of our souls, & of all our ancestors & successors, have granted to the
 ' nuns of S. Michael of Stanford, that they may have, on any day,
 ' one load of thorns or dead wood, out of our forest of Clive. And
 ' therefore we will & firmly command that ye let them have the foresaid
 ' load without impediment. Witness Hugh Bard. at Luxe. the 18. of
 ' Jan.' The Tradition is at Cliffe Regis, that K. John had an house
 there. And indeed the foundations of a spacious building may now be
 discerned on the south side of the parish church there. The said church
 is antient, built cathedral-wise, in shape of a cross, with a spire
 steeple of stone in the middle. The said K. John, or some of his suc-
 cessors, had likewise great fishpools at Clive; several grounds there (the
 pools having been long since drained) being yet known by the names
 of the great & little Fish-pools. Moreover in the upper window of the
 north isle of the nave of the foresaid church there, is yet left the figure
 of a man kneeling in a religious habit, under which is wrote, *orate*
pro anima Johannis Fyschere; which John Fyschere, probably bought or
 rented the fishpools there, & new glased that window. But these
 things are out of the compass of my present design.

XIII. The foresaid nuns had likewise in this reign, as I take it, tho'
 I am not able to fix the exact years when, a great many other benefa-
 ctions, which I shall now enumerate. And first. Lord William Lang-
 vale gave them S. Clements church at Stanford, whose charter, for
 that purpose, runs thus. ' ' Know present as well as future people, that
 ' I William de Langvale, son of William de Langvale, give & grant, &
 ' by this my present charter confirm to the holy nuns of the church of
 ' S. Michael of Staunforde, the church of S. Clement of the same town,
 ' with all its appurtenances, into pure & perpetual alms, freely &
 ' quietly, in an intuition of divine love, & for the health of the souls

^a Butchers MS. penes me, p. 10.

^b Johannes D. G. rex Anglie, dominus
 Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie,
 comes Andegavie, ballivis foreste de Clive,
 salutem. Sciatis nos, pro salute anime nostre
 & omnium antecessorum & successorum
 nostrorum, concessisse monialibus S. Mi-
 chaelis de Stanford, quod habeant, quolibet
 die, unam caretatam de spinis vel de mor-
 tuo bosco, infra forestam nostram de Clive.

Et ideo volumus, & firmiter precipimus,
 quod permittatis illas predictam caretatam
 sine impedimento. Teste Hugone Bard.
 apud Luxe. decimo octavo die Januarii ----
 Ex exemplari quodam cujusdam rotuli pa-
 tentis de anno 3. Ed. 4.

^c Ex registri Prioratus S. Michaelis penes
 Galf. Minthul gen. anno 1657. folio. 3. a.
 citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 880.

‘ of my father & mother, & of all my ancestors. Witnesses, Oliver the
 ‘ Steward, William Oliver, John brother of Oliver, Ralph de Ambii,
 ‘ &c.’ There are now no remains of this church of S. Clement. It
 stood near S. Clements gate, & the churchyard is now part of the
 garden belonging to Mr. Noels house. By virtue of this charter the
 nuns of S. Michael presented a vicar to the said church of S. Cle-
 ment till the 30. of H. 8. when their house was dissolved.

XIV. Roger de Torpel, son of Ascelina de Waterville, confirmed
 likewise to the said nuns of S. Michael, I. his said mothers donation of
 the third part of the church of Corby in Lincolnshire; by the follow-
 ing charter. ‘ To all the children of holy mother church, who shall
 ‘ see or hear this writing, Roger de Torpel, greeting in the Lord. Your
 ‘ universality shall understand that I have granted, & by this my pre-
 ‘ sent charter confirmed, to the church of S. Michael of Staunforde
 ‘ & to the nuns there serving God, the gift of the church of the blef-
 ‘ sed John the evangelist of Corby, which belongs to my mother, with
 ‘ all its appurtenances, into pure & perpetual alms, for the soul of my
 ‘ father, & for the souls of all my predecessors. And, that this concef-
 ‘ sion may remain firm & untouched, I have corroborated it with the
 ‘ putting to of my seal. Witnesses, Roger de Huntyngheld cleric, Tho-
 ‘ mas de Coleville, Hugh de Gretforde, William de Heddene knight,
 ‘ &c.’ II. The said Roger de Torpel confirmed his said mother Asce-
 lina de Watervilles donation to the said nuns of four bovates of arable
 land in old Stokehane fields at Corby aforesaid towards cloathing the
 said nuns; together with one other bovat of land there, assigned by her
 for maintenance of a pittance on the day of her anniversary; for
 which purposes he gave them this other charter. ‘ To all the chil-
 ‘ dren of holy mother church unto whom the present writing shall
 ‘ come, Roger de Thorpel, greeting. Your universality shall under-
 ‘ stand that I, in an intuition of charity, & for the health of my soul,
 ‘ & of my mother, & for the souls of my ancestors, have confirmed to
 ‘ the nuns of S. Michael of Stanford the gift which my mother Ace-
 ‘ lina de Waterville made them; to wit, the four bovates of land yn
 ‘ Stokehane ‘ in the fields of Corebi, towards cloathing the foresaid
 ‘ nuns; & the one bovat of land yn the same fields of Corebi for a
 ‘ pittance yn the day of the anniversary of my mother, as the charters
 ‘ of my mother witness. And in testimony of this my confirmation, I

a Ex dicti registri folio 5. b. citato in
 Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 881. a. b.

b Univerfis S. matris ecclesie filiis ad
 quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Rogerus de
 Thorpel salutem. Noverit universitas vestra
 me, intuitu caritatis, & pro salute anime
 mee, & matris mee, & pro animabus ante-
 cessorum meorum, confirmasse monialibus
 S. Michaelis de Stanforde donum quod ma-
 ter mea Acelina de Waterville fecit eis;
 scil. quatuor bovatas terre yn Stokehane in
 campis de Corebi, ad vesturam predictarum

monialium, & unam bovatom terre yn eis-
 dem campis de Corebi ad pietanciam yn die
 anniversarii matris mee; sicut carte matris
 mee testantur. In hujus autem confirmati-
 onis mee testimonium presenti scripto sigil-
 lum meum apponere curavi. Hiis testibus,
 Radulpho de Diva, Willielmo de Colevilla,
 Roberto de Colevilla, Radulpho, & Richar-
 do fratre ejus, Willielmo camerario, Gau-
 frido fratre ejus, & multis aliis. Ex MSS.
 Dodsworthianorum, Vol. 59. fol. 165. &c.
 c Scothawe, alio exemplari.

‘ have

‘ have caused my seal to be put to the present writing. Witnesses,
 ‘ Ralph da Diva, William de Coleville, Robert de Coleville, Ralph, &
 ‘ Richard his brother, William the Chamberlain, Geoffry his brother,
 ‘ & many others.’ The first of these confirmations, it may be observed,
 was granted, as it should seem, sometime after the death of the said Roger de Torpels father; the second, as it should seem, sometime after the death of his mother; which shews they were not both granted together: however being both the same persons grants, & both without any date, I was unwilling to part them. There was a town called Torpel somewhere near Milton in Northamptonshire, & Roger de Torpel was one of those military knights who held their lands, by knights service, of the church of Burg.

XV. Hugh, son & heir of Maud de Diva, confirmed likewise his said mothers grant of the third part of the church of Coreby to the said nuns of S. Michael. There is a very unaccurate copy of this confirmation in the 59. Vol. of Mr. Dodsworths collections at Oxford, but I shall give it below, as I my self transcribed it from the original, now in the earl of Exeters archives; the english whereof is as follows.
 ‘ Hugh de Diva, to all his men & friends, French & English, as well
 ‘ present as future, greeting. Your universality shall understand, that
 ‘ I have granted & by this my present charter confirmed, to God & to
 ‘ the church of the nuns of S. Michael of Stanford, the third part in
 ‘ the church of Corebi, which Matildis de Diva, my mother, gave to
 ‘ the foresaid nuns, & confirmed with the impressiion of her seal; for
 ‘ the souls of my ancestors, & for the health of my own soul, into pure
 ‘ & perpetual alms, with all its appurtenances. Witnesses, Ricard of
 ‘ Burg, Hugh of Bnecestre, Geoffry dean of Stanford, Robert dean of
 ‘ Burton, Mathew the capellan, Ralph the capellan of Hengistil,
 ‘ master Samson, Ralph de Diva & Robert de Diva, Robert Cocc,
 ‘ Reginald Corrib, & many others. The Coces, or Cocks, were a
 Stanford family, & many of them buried in All-Saints church in the
 mercat. I shall only add, the seal represents a knight on horseback,
 armed at all points, inscribed SIGILLUM HUGONIS DE DIVE.

XVI. Ralph, a younger brother of the said Hugh, confirmed likewise
 I. his mothers grants of the third part of the church of Corebi, & of
 the tythe of wood then or afterwards grubbed up in the lands belong-
 ing to her & her heirs; as also her grant of her part of Upton chapel;

a Hugo de Diva, omnibus hominibus &
 amicis suis, Francis & Anglis, tam presen-
 tibus quam futuris, salutem. Noverit uni-
 versitas vestra me concessisse & hac presenti
 carta mea confirmasse, Deo & ecclesie mo-
 nialium de S. Michael de Stanford, tertiam
 partem in ecclesia de Corebi, quam Matildis
 de Diva [Diva. Dodf.] mater mea, predictis
 monialibus dedit & sigilli sui impressiione
 munivit; pro animabus antecessorum meo-
 rum, & pro salute anime mee, in puram &
 perpetuam elemosynam, cum omnibus per-

tinentiis suis. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de
 Burgo, Hugone de Bnecestria [Barncestria,
 Dodf.] Gaufrido decano de Stanford, Ro-
 berto decano de Burton, Matheo capellano,
 Radulpho capellano de Hengistil, magistro
 Samfone, Radulpho de Diva, & Roberto de
 Diva, Roberto Cocco, Reginaldo Corrib.
 [hic pro Roberto Cocco, Reginaldo Corrib.
 legunt exemplaria ab Oxonia mihi missa unum
 Roberto regni Eolfii, alterum Eotfii] & mul-
 tis aliis.

for all which he gave them this charter. ^a Ralph de Diva to all friends, French & English, as well present as future, greeting. Your universality shall understand, that I have given & granted & by this my charter confirmed, to God & the church of S. Michael of Staunforde, & to the nuns there serving God, the third part in the church of Corby, which Matilda de Diva my mother gave to the foresaid nuns, & confirmed with the impressiō of her seal; for the health of my soul, & of my wife, & for the souls of my ancestors & successors, into pure & perpetual alms, with all the appurtenances, & with [the tythe of] wood now grubbed, or hereafter to be grubbed, belonging to us & our heirs for ever. Moreover I grant, & by my present charter confirm the donation & confirmation of the part of the chapel of Upton which is known to belong to me, with the tythes & lands, & with all things to the same chapel belonging, to wit, the which Matilda de Diva my mother gave to the foresaid nuns, & confirmed by her charter. And that this donation may continue ratified, unshaken & for ever valid, I confirm it with the impressiō of my seal. Witnesses, Alexander the capellan of Corby, William the capellan of All Saints, &c. II. By another charter he confirmed his foresaid mothers grant of that bovatē of land at Corbi which she gave to Adelicia de Capeni her servant, & which the said Adelicia gave afterwards to the foresaid nuns of S. Michael; which other charter is thus expressed. ^b To all the children of holy mother church, present & future, to whom the present writing shall come, Ralph de Diva, greeting. Know ye that I have granted & by this my present charter confirmed, to God & the nuns of S. Michael of Stanford, that bovatē of land in Corebi, with the houses & appurtenances, within the town & without, which Adelicia de Capeni had, by gift of Mathilda de Diva my mother, for her service, and who gave that foresaid land to the forenamed nuns. Wherefore I will that the foresaid nuns may have and hold the forenamed bovatē with the appurtenances, freely & quietly & honorably, of me & my heirs, by paying therefore to me & my heirs yearly for all service, & for all exaction & custom to me or to my heirs belonging, half a pound of cumin at Easter; saving the forinfec service of the lord the king. And I & my heirs will warrant the foresaid land with the appurtenances to the foresaid nuns, against all men & all women. Witnesses,

^a Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minshul gen. 1657. fol. 6. b. citato in Mon. Ang. tom. II. p. 882. a.

^b Universis S. matris ecclesie filiis, presentibus & futuris, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Radulphus de Diva salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo & monialibus S. Michaelis de Stanford, illam bovatom terre in Corebi, cum domibus & pertinentiis infra villam & extra, quam Adelicia de Capeni habuit, ex dono Mathilde de Diva matris mee, pro servicio

suo, & illam predictam terram dedit prefatis monialibus. Quare volo quod predictae moniales habeant & teneant prefatam bovatom cum pertinentiis, libere & quiete & honorifice, de me & heredibus meis, reddendo inde mihi & heredibus meis annuatim, pro omni servitio & pro omni exactione & consuetudine ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinentibus dimidiam libram cymini ad pascha; salvo forinfeco D. Regis servicio. Et ego & heredes mei warrantabimus predictam terram cum pertinentiis predictis monialibus,

‘neffes, Walter the parson of Stokes, Thomas de Tholethorp, Gilbert de Tholethorp, William the chamberlain of Corebi, Gilbert his brother, Peter de Swafeld, Robert de Diva, Alan de Corebi, William the capellan of Corebi, Geoffry brother of William the chamberlain, & divers others.’ The original, as below, is now in the earl of Exeters archives; from whence I copied it. The seal represents a knight mounted on horseback, armed at all points, and riding full speed. Now to more public affairs.

Anno XVII. ^a In 1215. William de Albini the third [who afterwards built Newsted] ^c was joyned in commission with the archbishop of Canterbury, William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] & others, for the safe conducting all those persons who came to London in the terme of the Epiphany, next after the relaxation of the interdict, to implore the kings favor for their great offences, & thence to the kings court at Northampton, & so to their own homes. ^b This year also the nobles of the north assembled at Stanford against ‘K. John.’ The occasion they pretended for assembling thus was, ‘that they were oftentimes called forth to serve in the warres & to fight in defence of the realm, & yet notwithstanding were at home still oppressed by the kings officers, who (upon confidence of the lawes) attempted all things whatsoever they conceyved. And if any man complayned, would answer by & by that they had law on theyr side, to do as they had done; so that it was no wrong but right which they did: & therefore, if they that were the lordes & peeres of the realme were men, it stood them upon to provide that such inconvenience might be avoyded, & better lawes brought in use.’ But the real ground of these discontents rose from other causes, the chief whereof I shall here briefly touch. ^d ‘K. John, faith Kniton^e, continuing his wonted licentiousness, thereby provoked many of his nobles to wrath: For, tho’ he had a modest countenance, he was a most libidinous man, excessively lusting after women, & deriding their husbands on whose wives he had taken his pleasure. Amongst these his practices hearing that Eustace de Vesci had a very beautiful lady, but far distant from court, earnestly studying how to accomplish his desires towards her, sitting at table with her husband, & seeing a ring on his finger, he laid hold on it and told him that he had such another stone, which he resolved to set in gold in that very form: & having thus got the ring, presently sent it to her in her husbands name, by that token conjuring her, if ever she expected to see him alive, to come speedily to him. She therefore, upon

contra omnes homines & omnes feminas. His testibus, Waltero persona de Stokes, Thoma de Tholethorp, Gilleberto de Tholethorp, Willielmo camerario de Corebi, Gilleberto fratre ejus, Petro de Swafeld, Roberto de Diva, Alano de Corebi, Willielmo capellano de Corebi, Gau-

frido fratre Willielmi camerarii, & multis aliis.

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. b. & p. 114. a.

^b Ex J. Lelandi Collect. Vol. I. p. 265.

^c Holingsf. p. 586. b.

^d Baron. Vol. I. p. 92.

^e col. 2422.

‘ fight of the ring, gave credit to the messenger, & came with all expedition. But so it happen’d, that her husband casually riding out, met her on the road, & marvelling much to see her there, asked, what the matter was? And, when he understood how they were both deluded, resolved to find out a common whore, & put her in apparel to personate his lady. All which being accordingly done, the king soon after bragged thereof, & said, Eustace, thou hast a most lovely wife & pleasant bedfellow. To which he answered, how do you know that? Quoth the king, I have had experience thereof. No, quoth Eustace, you are mistaken, it was not my wife, but a common whore. Whereat the king grew so enraged that he threatned to kill him. Eustace therefore, apprehending the danger, fled into the north, & in his passage wasted some of the kings houses, divers of the nobles, whose wives the king had viriated accompanying him.’ The primary cause of these discontents is, by another writer, reported thus. ^a ‘ Robert Fitzwalter had a daughter named Maud, who was exceeding handfom, upon whose account, because the king had a mind to debauch her, & her father would not admit of it, began a war all over England. For this young lady residing at Dunmow, the king first sent a person thither to solicit her affections for him, who, when he could not prevail, afterwards, by the kings order, poysoned her with a poached egg, whereof she died.’ ^b ‘ The chronicle of Caxton, with other, sayen, that a greate parte of this variance betweene K. Jhon & his barrons was, because the kyng would have exyled the earle of Chester, for so much as before seasons he had oftentimes advised the kyng to leave his cruelnesse & his accustomed avowtry, the whiche he exercised with his brothers wife & other. ^c ‘ Others write, that the same dissention arose by reason of the great crueltie & unreasonable avarice which the king used towards all the estates & degrees of his subjects, as wel of the spiritualtie as temporalitie. ^d In short, for that he wolde not holde the lawes of S. Edward, & also for displeasure that he bare to divers of them, that thei wolde not favoure him againste the pope, & for other causes which here be not manifested, the kyng fell at dissencion with his lordes in so much that great people were raysted on either parties.

XVIII. ‘ In Easter week 1215. they [Eustace Vescy & Robert Fitzwalter] met at Stanford, with horse & arms; whither they had now drawn unto them in their favor almost all the nobility of the whole kingdom, & gathered an army inestimable for number. ^e For the commons flocked unto them from everie part; & because the king had rendred himself odious to all his subjects. It was reckoned that there was in this army two thousand knights, besides yeomen on

^a Mon. Ang. Vol. II. p. 76. a.

^b Fabian, fol. 35. a.

^c Hect. Boethius as cited by Holingf. fol. 587. b.

^d Fabian, as above.

^e M. Paris, sub anno 1215.

^f Holingf. p. 588. a.

^g M. Paris, ut supra.

‘ horseback,

‘ horfeback, fervants, & foot men apparelled in divers forts of armor.
 ‘ * The chief ringleaders of this power were, Robert Fitzwater, Eu-
 ‘ stace Vefcy, Richarde Percy, Robert Roos, Peter de Breufe, Nicho-
 ‘ las de Stouteville, Saer earle of Winchester, Henry earle of Clare,
 ‘ Richard earle Bygot, William de Mombray, William de Crefly, Raufe
 ‘ Fitz-Robert, Robert de Vere, Fulke Fitz Warenn, William Mallet,
 ‘ William de Monteacute, William de Beauchamp, Simon de Kime,
 ‘ William Marshall the yonger, William Mauduyt, Robert de Mont-
 ‘ bigonis, John Fitz-Roberte, John Fitz-Alane, G. Lavale, O. Fitz-
 ‘ Alain, W. de Hobrug, O. de Vales, G. de Gaunt, Maurice de Gaunt,
 ‘ Robert de Brakefley, Robert de Mountficher, William de Lanvalley,
 ‘ G. de Maundeville earle of Effex, W. his brother, W. de Huntin-
 ‘ field, R. de Grefley, G. coneftable of Menton, Alexander de Panton,
 ‘ P. Fitz-John, Alexander de Sutton, Osbert de Body, John coneftable
 ‘ of Chefter, Thomas de Muleton, Conant Fitz-Hely, & many other:
 ‘ they had alfo of counfel with them as chief the archbifhop of Can-
 ‘ terburie.’ All thefe now met at Stanford, fo that whether we con-
 fider the multitude of nobles, or the great number of forces, it was
 certainly one of the largeft, if not the very biggeft, appearance of ei-
 ther fort that was ever feen at this place. From Stanford they march-
 ed to S. Edmondsbury, from S. Edmondsbury to London.

XIX. The earls & barons who had not yet joined thofe who met
 at Stanford were, ^b ‘ William Marefhal earl of Pembroke, Ranulph
 ‘ earl of Chefter, William earl of Salifbury, William earl Warenn
 [lord of Stanford] ‘ William earl of Albemarle, H. earl of Cornwall,
 ‘ William de Albinney [who afterwards built Newfted] Robert de Vi-
 ‘ pont, Peter Fitz-Hubert, Brien de Lifle, G. de Lucy, G. de Furnival,
 ‘ Thomas Baffet, H. de Braibroke, John de Baffingborne, William de
 ‘ Cantilupe, Henry de Cornhulte, John Fitz-Hugh, Hugh de Nevile,
 ‘ Philip de Albinney, John Marefchal, William Brewere.’ But ‘ all
 ‘ thefe, upon receipt of the barons letters, or the more part of them,
 ‘ came to London, & joyned themfelves with the barons, utterly re-
 ‘ nouncing to ayde K. John. ^d Upon the 10. of May, the king pub-
 ‘ lished a declaration that he would not take the barons or their te-
 ‘ nants, or diffeife them, or pafs upon them by force of arms, but by
 ‘ law of the land & judgment of their peers in his court, ‘till things
 ‘ fhould be determin’d by four perfons to be chofe on his part &
 ‘ four by the barons; the pope to be umpire between them. And
 ‘ for performance of this, he offered as fecurity four bifhops with
 ‘ William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford.] ‘ The faid Willian earl
 ‘ Warenn, was [foon after] joined in commiffion with P. bifhop of
 ‘ Winchester, William earl of Arundel & Hubert de Burg juftice of
 ‘ England, to treat with R. earl of Clare & fome other of the rebel-
 ‘ lious barons, for a peaceable compofure betwixt the king & them;

May 10.
 1215.
 17. John

^a Holing. ut fupra.
^b Tyrel, p. 774.
^c Holingf. p. 589.

^d Tyrel, p. 781.
^e Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. b.

‘ which

‘ which treaty was to be in the church of Ercley, i. e. Erith: But came to no effect.

XX. ^a ‘ On the 15. of June, ^b when the king met the rebellious ^{June 15.} barons at Runnimeade, William earl Warenn [aforefaid, lord of Stanford] ‘ was one who most inclined to him, & by whose advice *magna carta* [& the *carta de foresta*] were granted.’ On the other hand, ‘ ^c William de Albini [who built Newsted] was one of those ‘ twenty five barons, who swore to the observation of *magna carta* ‘ & the *carta de foresta*, sealed by the king at Runnimeade in the 17. ‘ year of his reign; & who obliged themselves by oath to compel the ‘ king [to observe them] in case he should recede. ^d Moreover there ‘ were eight & thirty other that were sworn to be obedient & as it ‘ were assistant unto those twenty five peers in such things as they ‘ should appoynt.’ William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was one of those thirty-eight; but what is somewhat remarkable ‘ ^e he was ‘ sworne by his attorney,’ whereas all the rest took the oath in their own persons: their names may be seen in my author^d. ‘ ^e About ‘ the same time K. John sent his writs under the great seal into all ‘ parts of England, firmly enjoining all sherifs throughout the kingdom, to make all men within their bailiwicks, of whatsoever condition, swear, that they would observe the laws & liberties contain’d ‘ in *magna carta*, & to the utmost compel the king to the performance of all things therein. Likewise ^{June 19.} June 19. the king, by letters ‘ patents, commanded, that twelve knights should be chosen in every ‘ county at the next county court, to enquire into the evil customs ‘ or practices of sherifs, foresters, warenners, keepers of rivers & ‘ river banks, & toll-gatherers towards the repairs of bridges & banks, ‘ to extirpate such evil customs & exactions.’ Soon after this, William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] ‘ ^f was a witness to that charter which ‘ the king passed in the new temple at London, unto the archbishop ‘ of Canterbury & others, for confirmation of the rights of the church ‘ & clergy.

XXI. Matters being thus agreed between the king & his barons, all men rejoiced, & hoped there had been now an end of all their disputes: but it fell out quite otherwise. For the barons, mistrusting the king, kept the tower of London yet in their hands; whereupon, & being told by some Flemish soldiers about him, that he had nothing now left him but the name of a king (the barons having assumed all the power into their hands) the king grew very melancholy, often walking alone, & giving other signs of inward rage & discontent. At length he went to Windfor, then to Winchester, & thence to the isle of Wight; whence he sent privately to the pope to absolve him from the oath he had taken at Runnimeade, & for more foreign soldiers to

^a Holingsf. p. 590.

^b Baron. ut supra.

^c Baron. Vol. I. p. 113. b.

^d Holingsf. ut supra.

^e Tyrrel, p. 776.

^f Bar. Vol. I. p. 76. b.

come to his assistance. And indeed many of the northern barons were very provoking; some of them still plundering the country, some fortifying their castles, some building new ones, & others seizing & abusing the kings officers, who went into those parts about the business of his exchequer. Mean time some of the barons ^a thinking the danger over, appointed to meet at a torneament or tryal of feats at arms at Stanford: whereupon Robert Fitz-walter & other great men wrote to William de Albini [the third, who afterwards built Newsted, & who, it should seem, was the chief promoter of this intended appearance at Stanford; his castel of Belvoir being within fifteen, & his manor of Offington, where also he had a fair mansion, within two miles of that place] what great conveniency it was for them all to keep within the city of London, which was their receptacle; & what disgrace & damage it would be to them, if by their negligence it should be lost; & therefore, by common advice, they deferred the justs which were to be at Stanford on the monday after the feast of SS. Peter & Paul, to the monday after the octaves of that feast; and that they should be holden upon the heath between Staines & Hounslow. And this they did for the security of themselves & the city. And therefore they sent to & required them diligently, that they should come so well provided with horse & arms to the tilting, as they might receive honor; & he that behaved himself best should have a bear which a certain lady should send thither, which it seems was the prize (tho' a very homely one) they were then to contend for. Thus they pleased themselves with these idle sports, being ignorant of the snares preparing for them.

XXII. Mean while the kings messengers returned, & brought with them letters from the pope, exhorting the barons to agree with the king, & threatening excommunication to all who opposed him. ^b But it seems the popes letters had no effect with the barons, for they pursued what they had undertaken, & sent for William de Albiny, an experienc'd soldier [who afterwards built Newsted] to their assistance. 'Tis true, they sent to him several times before he came; but at last, upon a chiding letter, having first secured the castle of Belvoir, he came to London, where he was received with great joy by the barons; & their first consultation with him, was, which way to secure the city from being besieged: upon which they resolved to fortifie all the avenues leading to it. ^c About Bartholomew-tide, the barons met with the kings commissioners at Staines, where, not agreeing, the bishops published the sentence of excommunication against all those who should presume to disturb the peace of the king & kingdom. Yet this had little, or no, effect; most of the barons turning this sentence upon the kings own head, who, as they affirmed, was the chief disturber of it. Wherefore they return'd to London

^a Tyrrel, p. 780.

^b Tyrrel, p. 783.

^c id. ib.

‘ with great pomp, & presently dispersed themselves into several parts
 ‘ of the kingdom. The government of Essex being committed to
 ‘ Geoffry de Mandeville, that of Lincolnshire to William de Albiny,
 ‘ &c. so that every one was to act as a justiciary over the province
 ‘ or county assign’d him, & to provide for the peace of the inhabi-
 ‘ tants.

XXIII. But tho’ the government of Lincolnshire was committed as
 aforesaid to William de Albini (who now begins to make a greater
 figure than ever) yet he went not thither, but ‘^a to Rochester castle
 ‘ (whereof he was also made governor by the barons) ^b who swore to
 ‘ him, that, whenever that castle should chance to be besieged, they
 ‘ would use their utmost endeavours to relieve it.’ By this means, as
 appears by the sequel, he was let into a business which had very like
 to have cost him his life. For ‘^c when he entered the castle, & found
 ‘ neither arms, ammunition, nor victuals therein; as also discerning,
 ‘ that those who accompanied him thither, had no mind to stay in it,
 ‘ he told them how dishonourable it would be to leave it, & there-
 ‘ fore suddenly got in all the provision that could be found in the
 ‘ town: But had not time to look out into the country for more, in
 regard the king came within three days upon them with his army ^d.
 ‘ For, after about three months stay in the isle of Wight, he sailed to
 ‘ Dover, where he met his messengers whom he had sent to fetch fresh
 ‘ forces from Poitou, Gascony, Brabant, & Flanders; & these being
 ‘ now arriv’d, he presently march’d to Rochester, ^e & begirt it with
 ‘ a straight siege. They [within] defended themselves with all the va-
 ‘ lour imaginable, making divers bold sallies, with hope to have re-
 ‘ lief from the rest of the barons of their party, who were then at
 ‘ London; ^f who, in pursuance of their oath, marched as far as Dart-
 ‘ ford, but then, finding themselves too weak, retreated, because the
 ‘ king had seized upon all the avenues, & caused all the bridges to be
 ‘ broken down that led thither.

XXIV. The barons being thus retreated, the king set ‘^g himself by
 ‘ all ways possible to winne this castle, as well by battering the walles
 ‘ with engines, as by giving thereto many assaults, but the garrison
 ‘ (consisting of ninety four knights, besides demilaunces & other sol-
 ‘ diers) ^h such was their valor (tho’ wearied with long watchings &
 ‘ weakened by hunger) courageously beat him off. ⁱ No siege in those
 ‘ dayes was more earnestly enforced, nor more obstinately defended.
 ‘ For, after that all the lymmes of the castle had beene throwne downe,
 ‘ they kept the maister tower tyll halfe thereof was also overthrowne;
 ‘ & after kept the other halfe, tyll thro’ famine they were constrain-
 ‘ ed to yeelde, having nothing but horseflesh & water to susteyne

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 114. a.

^b Tyrrel, ut supra.

^c Baron. ut supra.

^d Tyrrel, quo supra.

^e Baron. ut supra.

^f Tyrrel, ut supra.

^g Holingshed, p. 592. b. 593. a.

^h Baron. Vol. I. p. 114. b.

ⁱ Holing. p. 593. a.

‘ theyr lyves. ^a It is observed, that the king, with some of his chief
 ‘ commanders, one day going about this castle of Rochester to view
 ‘ the strength thereof, was discerned by an excellent bow-man, who
 ‘ thereupon asked [our] William de Albini, whether he should kill
 ‘ him with his arrow, that he had then in readines? And that he an-
 ‘ swered, no. As also that the bow-man replied, he would not spare
 ‘ us, if he had the like advantage. To whom [our] William return’d,
 ‘ Gods will be done, who will dispose, & not he.

XXV. ‘ ^b At last this hardy William, & those other of the nobles,
 ‘ who were then with him, accounting it most dishonourable to perish
 ‘ by famine, when they could not be vanquished by force (all their
 ‘ food being spent) came out of the castle, & submitted themselves
 Nov. 30. ‘ upon the feast of S. Andrew the apostle ^c; after it had been besieged
 ‘ the space of threescore dayes, duryng which time they had beaten
 ‘ back theyr enimys at sundrie assautes, with greate slaughter & losse.
 ‘ Upon their surrendry ^d, ‘ the king, by reason of the vast charge he had
 ‘ been at in the siege, & ‘ upon a griepe conceived for the losse of so
 ‘ many men, & also because he had lien so long about it ere he could
 ‘ wyne it ^e, was so highly enraged, that, without mercy, he command-
 ‘ ed all the noblemen should be hanged. Which severe sentence was
 ‘ so distastd by Savaric de Maloleone (a noble Poictovin, then one of
 ‘ the chief commanders in the kings army) that he boldly told the
 ‘ king, that the war being not yet ended, he ought well to consider
 ‘ the uncertain chance thereof; adding, that if He hang’d these, the
 ‘ barons (his adversaries) might, upon like advantage, deal as cruelly
 ‘ with those of his party; which might occasion a total desertion from
 ‘ him. Whereupon, the king, well weighing the danger, forbore the
 ‘ execution of that his sharp sentence, & instead thereof committed
 ‘ this our William de Albini, William de Lancafter, Thomas de Mule-
 ‘ ton, Osbert Giffard, & divers other nobles, unto the custody of Pe-
 ‘ ter de Mauley; who sent some of them to the castle of Corfe, there
 ‘ to be kept under strict imprisonment: And some to the castle of
 ‘ Nottingham. At this time also ‘ ^f the pope, on notice that the ba-
 ‘ rons still persisted in the prosecution of the war against the king,
 ‘ enjoyned the archbishop & bishops to cause them to be excommu-
 ‘ nicated every Lords day & holy day, & that with ringing of bells &
 ‘ lighting of candles throughout all England. But ‘ ^g the barons (by-
 ‘ cause that in the popes letter there were none of them exprefly
 ‘ named) made none account of the censure, reputing it as voyde, &
 ‘ not to concerne them in any maner of poynte. From Rochester
 the king went to S. Albans, ‘ ^h where he received the popes letters,
 ‘ whereby he suspended the archbishop of Canterbury, for joyning with

^a Baron. ut supra.

^b id. ib.

^c Holing. quo supra.

^d Baron. ut supra.

^e Holinghed. in loco ult. cit.

^f Baron. quo supra.

^g Tyrrel, p. 784.

^h Holing. ut sup.

ⁱ Tyrrel, p. 785.

‘ the barons against him. There he caused them to be published by
 ‘ that abbat; & from thence they were sent to all cathedral & con-
 ‘ ventual churches throughout England, for the same purpose.’ Thus
 a great part of the sabbath days entertainment in those times was taken
 up in the publication of suspensions, excommunications, & other circum-
 stances of this unhappy quarrel. Likewise at S. Albans the king ^a, ‘ di-
 ‘ vided his army into two partes, one to remaine about London, whilst
 ‘ he himself might go with the other into the north to waste & destroy
 ‘ the possessions of certaine lordes there, which (as he was informed)
 ‘ went about to rayse an armie against hym. The first night he lay
 ‘ at Dunstable, & so kept on his journey till hee came to Nottingham,
 ‘ where he lay in the castle on Christmas day.

Dec. 25.

XXVI. ‘ ^b The morrow after Christmas day he marcht to the town
 ‘ of Langar; & there resting that night, sent a solemn summons to
 ‘ Belvoir castle, the next morning; requiring the speedy delivery there-
 ‘ of, & withall signifying to those that held it, that if they insisted
 ‘ on any conditions, the lord thereof should never eat more. Where-
 ‘ upon Nicholas de Albin one of his sons (who was a clerk in or-
 ‘ ders) taking with him Sir Hugh Charnels knight, to preserve his fa-
 ‘ ther from that miserable death, carried the keys of the castle to the
 ‘ king, & delivered them to his hands; upon condition that his father
 ‘ should be mercifully dealt with, & they, with their horse & arms,
 ‘ remain in peace. Which being promised, & the castle so rendred,
 ‘ the king marched forthwith thither, & committed it to the custody
 ‘ of Geoffry de Butville & Oliver his brother (two Poictovins) taking
 ‘ an oath of fidelity of all others he left there. Whilst William de
 ‘ Albin was thus prisoner at Corf, his manor of Offington, being
 ‘ seised by the king, was given to William earl Warenn for the bet-
 ‘ ter defence of his castle of Stanford.

Dec. 26.

Dec. 27.

.1232

XXVII. Not long after ‘ the pope, who before, at the instant sute
 ‘ of K. John, had excommunicated the barons in general, excommu-
 ‘ nicated them by name. ^d Particularly William de Albin was one of
 ‘ those so excommunicated: His sentence bears date at Lateran the
 ‘ 17. of the kalends of June.’ The king & his barons being thus
 every day more & more exasperated against each other, the barons at
 last, resolving to throw off all subjection to K. John, sent for the French
 kings son Lewis, inviting him to take upon him the crown of Eng-
 land, & promising their faithful assistance to secure it to him; where-
 upon he soon after levied an army, & came over to them. ‘ ^e By the
 ‘ 14. June 1216. the said prince Lewis had got possession of so much
 ‘ of the kingdom, that he summoned the king of Scots, & all the
 ‘ great men of England, to come & do him homage, or forthwith
 ‘ depart the nation. And, with great speed, upon this his proclama-

June 14.

1216.

13 John.

a Holing. p. 594, 595.

b Bar. Vol. I. p. 114, 115.

c Hol. p. 596. b.

d Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. a.

e Tyrrel, p. 796.

tion, there came in to him, William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] & many others, who deserted K. John, upon a firm belief, that Lewis would now obtain the kingdom of England; or (which is more likely) because K. John was now grown odious even to his best friends & nearest relations. *K. John seeing the fidelity of William earl Warenn [who had hitherto been very loyal to him] thus doubtful, sent his precept to the said earl, to deliver up his castle at Pevensey unto Matthew Fitz-Herbert, with command to demolish it. On the other hand, ^b William de Albini's stout heart being at length humbled [by his long imprisonment at Corf] he gave a fine of six thousand marcs for his liberty; which money was raised by Agatha Trusbut his wife, out of his own lands: the king commanding that they should be delivered into her hands for that purpose, with power to sell & mortgage what should be needful, sending likewise his special precept to his tenants to give him effectual aid towards the raising of that great sum. ^c In September the barons [who were yet in arms] perceiving that they could not make any great advance in the siege of Windfor castle, quitted it in the night, & leaving their tents & engines behind them, marched, with all the hast they could, towards Cambridge, in order to shut up the king who was then harrassing the country about the sea-coast of Suffolk. ^d But K. John by his faithful espials having advertisement of their intent, which was to get betwixt him & the places of his refuge; withdrewe, & was got to Stanford, ere they might reach to Cambridge: so that missing their purpose, after they had taken some spoils, they returned to London. K. John, from Stanforde, marched towards Lincolne, the castle whereof was then besieged by Gilbert de Gant; but, upon his approach, he fled with all his forces as fast as he could. ^e K. John lived not long after this, but died Oct. 19. not without suspicion of poison, leaving his affairs in great confusion, & his crown to his eldest son Henry, an infant of nine years of age.

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. b.

b id. Vol. I. p. 115. a.

c Tyrrel, p. 800, 803.

d Holing. p. 604. a. b.

e Tyrrel, ut supra.

The end of the seventh book.



Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

B O O K. VIII.

Containing the reign of K. Henry the third.

I. 'KING John being dead, says Kniton^a, & Henry the third
'elected the 27. of Oct. the barons [who were for the Oct. 27.
'said K. Henry] 'marched to fight against Lewis; con- 1. H. 3.
'cerning whom, when his father the king of France enquired of the
'couriers [which went between them] in what part of England his
'son then was, they replied at Stanford.' Now what a blessing it was
to have Stanford honored with the presence of this illustrious gen-
tleman, will presently appear from a character of the fine company
which he afterwards brought with him into these parts; they being now
I suppose much the same as to their dispositions, tho' not as to their
numbers. But I must first observe, 'b William de Albini the third
[who afterwards built Newsted] 'having [as above] made fine to K.
'John for his redemption, now thought it his safest way to be quiet:
'& therefore submitted himself peaceably to K. Henry the third. But
'being not well to be trusted was constrained to yield up his wife
'Agatha for an hostage & afterwards his son Nicholas the priest.
Prince Lewis aforesaid now went into France, whereupon 'c his ab-
'sence was so resented by those English noblemen who took his part,
'that, almost so soon as his back was turned, William earl Warenn
[lord of Stanford] ' & many other earls & barons deserting him, re-
'turned to their allegiance, & afterwards firmly adher'd to K. Henry,
'which very much weakened that French princes party.' However

a col. 2427.

b Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. a.

c Tyrrel, p. 829.

Lewis, ^c upon his return, minding to make a quick dispatch, sets out
^c of London, his army consisting of more than 20000 soldiers, on purpose
^c not only to free Mount-forrel (then besieged by his enemies) but to
^c subdue the whole country adjoining. Odious & grievous to the
^c country was this passage of the French, which reached as farre as Lin-
^c colne, there were among them so many ragged rascals, the very scum
^c & filthy froth of that nation, whose beggary was so base, that they
^c had not cloaths to hang on their backs; to supply which, they made
^c many go naked, in all the places where they marched. ^b For they
^c left nothing untoucht that they might laye handes upon, not sparyng
^c hallowed places more than prophane.

II. ^c William de Albini the third, lately releas'd out of captivity,
^c now grew into such esteem with K. Henry the third, that he was
^c made one of the chief commanders of his army in that memorable
Anno ^c battel of Lincoln, in the year 1217, (being the first of his reign)
1217. ^c where the rebellious barons, with Lovis of France (whom they had
1. H. 3. ^c brought in to be made king) were totally overthrown: And after-
wards had Muleton castle in Lincolnshire, & all the lands & fees of
Thomas de Muleton (one of those barons) committed to his custody,
which the king had seised on as an escheat. ^c About this time coats
of arms began to become hereditary & descendible, which were be-
fore *ex placito*. Also menial attendants or feodaries to any noble
person assumed to themselves, for their arms, the device of the coat
of their lord; as my author instances in several who held of the
Albini's of Belvoir.

2. H. 3. III. ^c In the 2. H. 3. Hamon Peché [afterwards a benefactor to the
nuns of S. Michael by Stanford] ^c upon collection of the first scutage
of K. Henry the third, paid 34. marcs, 2 s. 2 d. for seventeen knights
fees & a twelfth part, whereof his own barony did consist; & ten
marks for five knights fees of the barony of Brunne. ^c The young
Mar. 30. king at Oxford on March the 30. issued out his precept to the sherif
of this & other counties, to take care that all Jews within their re-
spective liberties, should bear, upon their upper garments, whenever
they went abroad, a badge of two white tablets on their breast made
of linen cloth or parchment, that by this token they might be distin-
1219. ^c guish't from christians. ^b In 1219. Master A. de Stanford was collated to
the church of S. Guthlac at Deping, by the abbat & convent of Thorney.
^c William earl Warenn [L. of Stanford] was sherif of Surrey in the
4. H. 3. ^c fourth of K. Henry the third. At this time lived William Flemeng,
who, as I conceive, founded the college of Austin friers here. Mr.
Leland says, ^c one Fleming, a very rich man of the town of Stene-

a Speed, p. 592. b.

b Holingf. p. 612. b.

c id. p. 613. a.

d Baron. ut supra.

e Burtons Leicest. p. 8.

f Baron. Vol. I. p. 677. a.

g Bishop Kennets par. antiq. p. 188.

h Ex chartulario dictæ abbatiæ penes co-
mitem de Westmoreland.

i Ex rotulo pipæ de eodem anno.

k Itin. Vol. 6. p. 29.

ford in Lincolnshire, was the first founder, as it is said, of the Augustyne freres in Staunford in the west suburbe, hard by S. Peters gate: an archi-diacon of Richemont was the performer of it.

IV. About this time the abbat & convent of Burg having a mill at Stanford, the pool or mill-damm whereof, by keeping up the water, was supposed to injure a meadow there called Leftheynes-croft, Ralph son of Achard of Stanford granted that the pool belonging to the said mill should nevertheless be kept banked up, so that the water in that pool, before the mill sluice, should carry an ell & an half, & half a quarter of an ell royal, in depth. And that neither he nor his heirs might molest the said abbat & convent, for any damage done to the said meadow by the said mill-damm, he stipulated to the contrary by this instrument. 'Know present & future people, that I Ralph, son of Achard of Staunford, have granted & by this my present charter confirmed, to the abbat & convent of Burg, that the damm of their mill in Staunford may remain banked for ever, without impediment or contradiction or vexation of me or of my heirs, as it was at the purification of the blessed Mary, in the third year of Henry King of England son of K. John; so, to wit, that the water in the pool of the foresaid mill, before the sluice of the same mill, may have, in depth, the length of one ell royal & an half, & half a quarter of an ell. And that neither I or my heirs may for ever be able to bring any action against the forenamed abbat & convent, touching the exaltation of the foresaid pool above expressed, for the hurt or detriment of the meadow which is called Leftheynes-croft, I have given them the present writing corroborated with my seal, for memory of those who are to come. Witnesses, Brian de la Mare, Geoffry de Leham, Hugh his son, Richard Pekke, master William de Scoter, master Henry of Staunford, Clement the vintner, William Flemeng, Henry son of Ysaac, Richard son of Melene. Ketel. John Bottay, Samson son of Godric, & others.' At the same time William son of William de Berc, nephew by the mothers side to the said Ralph son of Achard of Stanford (being, I suppose, his said uncles next heir) confirmed the foresaid grant, by this other. 'To all who shall see or hear this writing, William son of

a Sciant presentes & futuri, quod ego Radolphus, filius Achardi de Staunford, concessi & presenti carta mea confirmavi, abbati & conventui de Burgo, quod stagnum molendini sui in Staunford permaneat exaltatum Imperpetuum, sine impedimento vel contradictione vel vexacione mei vel heredum meorum, sicut fuit in purificatione B. Marie, anno tertio H. R. Anglie filii R. Johannis: ita, scilicet, quod aqua in stagno predicti molendini, ante exclusam ejusdem molendini, habeat, in profundum, longitudinem unius ulne regie & dimidie & medietatem quarte partis unius ulne. Et ne ego vel heredes mei aliquam controversiam versus prefatos abbatem & conventum movere possimus in posterum, super

exaltatione predicti stagni superius expressa, pro nocumento vel detrimento prati quod vocatur Leftheynes-croft, prefens scriptum sigillo meo roboratum, eis, in futurorum memoriam, dedi. Hiis testibus, Briano de la Mare, Galfrido de Leham, Hugone filio suo, Richardo Pekke, magistro Willielmo de Scoter, magistro Henrico de Staunford, Clemente vinetario, Willielmo Flemeng, Henrico filio Ysaac, Richardo filio Melene. Ketel. Johanne Bottay, Sampson filio Godrici, & aliis. Ex registri cujusdam abbatis de Burgo (in bib. Cotton. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXII.) fol. 26. b.

b Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris, Willielmus filius Willielmi de Berc, salutem.

William de Berc, greeting. Your universality shall understand that I have ratified & made good the grant & confirmation which Ralph (son of Achard &c) my uncle, hath made to the abbat & convent of Burg, concerning the pool of their mill at Staunford, which was said to endamage the meadow called Leftheynescroft. And that neither I or my heirs may be able to commence any suit against the foresaid abbat & monks of Burg with relation to the now said mill, contrary to the grant & confirmation of the forenamed Ralph, son of Achard, my uncle, I have corroborated the present writing with the putting to of my seal. Witnesses, Brian de la Mare, &c. as above.

Anno V. ^aIn 1220. Hugh late bishop of Lincoln was canonized a saint, 1220. in regard of the many miracles said to be done by him. ^bHis festival is celebrated the 17. of November. ^cWilliam earl Warenn 5. H. 3. [lord of Stanford] was sheriff of Surrey in the 5. of K. Henry the third. ^dAnd in the same year the same earl (having, before a grant of the manors of Graham & Stanford, to hold until he should recover his lands in Normandy, or until the king should make him an equivalent exchange for them) the same was now done, by confirming those lordships to him in lieu of them. There is a curious inquisition touching the antient owners of Stanford, & other antiquities relating to that town, which may be seen in the third chapter of Mr. Butchers MS. survey; taken, as I conceive, immediately before this confirmation. ^eAbout this time William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle and Holderness, flew out into open rebellion, & coming to Bitam castle [within six miles of Stanford] made excursions into the country adjacent, doing much spoil, & bringing the plunder thither. Thence he went to Foderinghay, & surprized that castle. ^fUpon his fortifying these castles he had the confidence to send his letters of safe conduct to the mayors of most of the [chief] cities of England [& I suppose the lege-men of Stanford, which borough lies almost midway betwixt those castles, had the same complement] whereby he gave them notice that all merchants & tradesmen might have free liberty of passing by his castles, & of buying & selling at the same. ^gThese transactions gave such an alarm to the king, that he forthwith raised a powerful army, marched to Bitam, & threw down the walls of that castle: whereat those within were so much astonished, that they soon yielded, imploring mercy. This William de Fortibus the second, founded, as I guess, the black friers college at Stanford. Be that as it

salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me ratam & gratam habuisse concessionem & confirmationem, quam Radulphus filius Achardi & avunculus meus, fecit abbati & conventui de Burgo, super stagno molendini sui de Staunford quod dicebatur nocumentum facere prato quod vocatur Leftheynescroft. Et ne ego vel heredes mei predicto abbati & monachis de Burgo possimus controversiam movere super jam dicto stagno, contra concessionem & confirmationem prefati Radul-

phi, filii Achardi, avunculi mei, presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. His testibus, Briano de la Mare, &c. ut supra id. ib.

^a Tyrrel, p. 840.

^b Kalend. Ecclesie Rom.

^c Ex rotulo pipæ de eo anno.

^d Baron. Vol. I. p. 76. a.

^e id. p. 64. a.

^f Tyrrel, p. 841.

^g Baron. Vol. I. p. 64. a.

will, one, ^a if not more, of his posterity, was buried there. About this time also William de Albini the third, who afterwards built Newsted, ^b in consideration of a palfrey, which he gave the king then at Blithe in Com. Nott. obtained the wardship & marriage of Hugh, son & heir of Henry de Nevil (a great man in that time) then in minority.

VI. ^c William the fifth earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was sheriff of Surrey in the sixth & seventh years of K. Henry the third^d. In ^{6.7.H.3.} the time of Robert Lindsey abbat of Burg [who died Oct. 22. 1222. Oct. 22. 7.H.3. so that what I am going to relate, according to my author ^{1222.} must happen now, if not before] ^e that monastery petitioned pope Gregory the 9. [he should rather say the pope; for pope Greg. the 9. was not pope till after abbat Lindsey's death] ^f representing the danger they were in to lose some tithes, which they had held from the very foundation of that church; because some deeds concerning them were lost, or could not be found: & therefore desired, that he would command some very old men to be examined about this matter, before they died; lest they should lose all possible proof of their right. Whereupon the pope sent his apostolical letters to the priors of Deping & S. Leonard by Stanford & to the dean of Stanford, that they should hear & examine such witnesses as the abbat & convent could produce, & cause their testimony to be recorded, & to make a publick instrument thereof. *Datum Laterani, 7. Kal. Apr. Pontif. 7^o.* This pope I am of opinion, was Honorius the third, not Gregory 9. for the 7. Kal. April. 7. Pontif. Hon. 3. answers to our Mar. 26. 1224. a little after abbat Lindsey's death; so that the petition was probably sent to Rome in his time, but not return'd till then. ^g Hamon Peché [afterwards a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford] ^h having been in an expedition now made into Wales, obtained the king's precept for levying scutage upon all his own tenants by military service, within the counties of Camb. Norf. Suff. Linc. Ox. Wilts, Dorset, & Somerset.

VII. ⁱ William the 5. earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was sheriff ^{8.H.3.} of Surrey in the 8. of Henry the third. ^j In which year Martin de Patreshulle, Thomas de Muleton, & Henry de Braibrook, the king's ^{1224.} justices itinerant, sitting at Dunstable upon pleas of novel-disseisin, no less than thirty verdicts were found against Faukes de Brent, in trials for lands unjustly taken from their owners; for which he was fined an hundred pounds: which he was so incensed at, that he fortified his castle of Bedford, & sent his brother with some armed men to take the justices, & bring them thither prisoners. But they having notice, only Henry Braibrook was taken, & being cruelly handled, kept prisoner there. The king & his great council then sitting at Northampton, being highly displeased at this insolence, resolved to lay

^a See 44. H. 3. below.

^b Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. a.

^c Ex rotulis pipæ de iisdem annis.

^d Bp. Patrick's supplement to Gunton, p.

295.

^e Baron. Vol. I. p. 677. a.

^f Ex rotulo pipæ de eo anno.

^g Tyrrel, p. 850, 851.

^h aside

' aside all other business & reduce the castle. But first the kings mes-
 ' sengers summoned them to surrender, & were answered by William
 ' (Faukes his brother) that they did not look upon themselves obliged
 ' to deliver it, unless they were commanded by their lord so to do,
 ' because they were not bound by homage or fealty to the king. This
 ' sawcy answer so exasperated him, that he ordered the castle to be
 ' immediately besieged, & threatened (if it was taken by storm) not to
 ' spare one man—At last, after many attacks & the loss of a great
 ' many lives on both sides, the castle was surrendered to discretion,
 ' after nine weeks siege. Upon this Henry de Braibrook was set
 ' at liberty; but those that were taken prisoners, being four & twen-
 ' ty in all, both knights & esquires, were hanged, of whom Wil-
 ' liam de Brent was chief. And then the king caused the castle to
 ' be razed. As for Faukes's wife, the lady Margaret Rivers, she,
 ' together with her young son Thomas, having no ways consent-
 ' ed to his crime, was committed to the custody of William earl Wa-
 ' renn [lord of Stanford.] ' ^a This William earl Warenn was one of
 Feb. 11. ' the witnesses to *magna carta*, dated at Westminster the 11. of Feb. in
 9. H. 3. ' the 9. of K. Henry the third. ^b The said earl was sheriff of Surrey the
 ' same year.—^c It being afterwards resolved at the earnest importunity of
 ' the nobility, that Falcaus de Breant (a foreigner) a person who [as
 ' you have in part heard] ' had been instrumental in divers oppressions,
 ' both in K. Johns time & since, should be perpetually banisht, Wil-
 ' liam the 5. earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] had command to con-
 ' duct him safe to the sea coast, & then leave him to the winds; which
 March. ' he did accordingly in the month of March, 9. H. 3. ^d Immediate-
 9. H. 3. ' ly after the religious orders & all others had notice, that, if they
 ' would enjoy their privileges they must renew their charters, or other-
 ' wise the old ones should be of no advantage to them. And what
 ' they were to pay for their renewal was left to the discretion of the
 Mar. 17. ' justiciary [Hubert de Burg. Accordingly] ' ^e Mar. 17. 9. H. 3. the king
 9. H. 3. ' confirmed to the monastery of Burg at Stanford, all that part of the
 ' town which is towards Burg on that side the bridge, with the lands
 ' & mills to the same part adjacent; & with the church of S. Martin;
 ' & with the church of All Saints; the monastery of S. Michael with
 ' all things to the same monastery belonging; & the hospital of S. John
 ' & the blessed Thomas the martyr; the house of the holy sepulchre;
 ' & the hospital of S. Giles—And in the same town beyond the bridge,
 ' fourteen manfures, with all their liberties, &c.

^a Annal. de Burton. p. 276.

^b Ex rot. pipæ de eo anno.

^c Bar. Vol. I. p. 77. a.

^d Tyrrel, p. 862.

^e Henricus, &c. sciatis nos confirmasse monasterio de Burgo S. Petri, apud Stanford, totam illam partem ville que est versus Burgum intra pontem, cum terris & molendinis eidem parti adjacentibus; & cum ecclesia S. Martini; & cum ecclesia omnium SS;

monasterium S. Michaelis cum omnibus ad idem monasterium pertinentibus; & hospitale S. Johannis & B. Thome martyris; domum S. Sepulchri; & hospitale S. Egidii—Et in eadem villa ultra pontem manfuras quatuordecem, cum omnibus libertatibus suis, &c. Datum 17. Martii, anno regni 9. Ex registro ecclesie de Burgo Swapham nuncupato.

VIII. Lord Hamon Peche now, or before this time, gave the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, part of the church of Corby in Lincolnshire;—^a ‘ William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was sherif of Surrey in the 10. of K. Henry the third.’ Hugh Wells bishop of Lincoln confirmed to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, I. a third part of the foresaid church of Corby given them by Matildis de Diva & Hugh her son & heir. And this confirmation the said bishop granted on account of the poverty of the said nuns. On which occasion he thus expresses himself. ^b ‘ To all the faithful of Christ, unto whom the present writing shall come, Hugh by the grace of God bishop of Lincoln, eternal greeting in the lord. Your universality shall understand, that we, in an intuition of divine piety, & considering the poverty of the house of the blessed Michael of Stanford, by authority episcopal, have granted & confirmed, to God, & the blessed Mary & S. Michael, & to all the nuns there serving God, the third part of the church of Corbi, with all things to the same share belonging, for sustentation of the same nuns, unto their proper uses for ever to be possessed; the which part, by donation & presentation of dame Matildis de Diva & of Hugh her son & heir, they have fairly obtained. Saving the episcopal dues & the dignity of the church of Lincoln. And that it may in all times remain firm & unshaken, the present writing being corroborated with the putting to of our seal, we have joyntly confirmed. Witnesses, master Ralph archdeacon of Leiredster, master L. archdeacon of Bedford, master Richard de Swaleclive, Robert of the chapel, &c.’ II. By another instrument the said bishop confirmed to the said nuns, the churches of S. Martin, All Saints in the mercat, S. Andrews, & S. Clements, all in Stanford; & the church of S. Firmin of Thirlby, as also the foresaid third part of the church of Corby, together with tythe of all such wood as had been or was to be grubbed up in the lands belonging to the foresaid Matildis de Diva & her heirs; which is thus worded. ^c ‘ To all the faithful of Christ unto whom the present writing shall come, Hugh by the grace of God bishop of Lincoln, greeting in the Lord & benediction. Altho’, by the office of the administration undertaken

^a Ex rotulo pipæ de eo anno.

^b Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Hugo D. G. Linc. episcopus, eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, nos, divine pietatis intuitu, considerando & paupertate domus B. Michaelis de Stanford, auctoritate episcopali, concessisse & confirmasse, Deo & B. Marie & S. Michaeli & monialibus ibidem Deo servantibus, tertiam partem ecclesie de Corbi, cum omnibus ad eandem portionem pertinentibus, ad earundem monialium sustentationem, in usus proprios perpetuo possidendam; quam quidem partem, ex donatione & presentatione D. Matildis de Diva & Hugonis filii & heredis ejus, rationabiliter adepti

sunt. Salvis episcopalibus consuetudinibus & Linc. ecclesie dignitate. Ut firmum & illibatum cunctis diebus permaneat, presenti scripto sigilli nostri appositione corroborato, communicavimus. Huius testibus, magistro Rad. archid. de Leiredster. magistro L. archid. de Bedford, magistro Richardo de Swaleclive, Rob. de capella, &c. Ex MS. codicum Dodf. Vol. 59. fol. 165, &c.

^c Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Hugo D. G. Linc. episcopus, salutem in Domino & benedictionem. Licet, ex suscepto administrationis officio, teneamur ea que locis religionis offeruntur beneficia nostre auctoritatis patrocinio defendere, & contra malignantium incursum

'dertaken by us, we are bound to defend those benefices which are
 'given to houses of religion, with the patronage of our authority, &
 'to cover them against the sacrileges of malignants with episcopal
 'protection; nevertheless we desire it may come to the knowledge of
 'your universality, that we hold good, & by the present charter con-
 'firm, the donations, as they have been particularly made, to God &
 'the church of S. Michael of Stanford, & to the nuns there serving
 'God, of the churches of S. Martin, & All Saints, & S. Andrew, &
 'S. Clement, in the town of Stanford; & of S. Firmin of Turlébi;
 '& of the third part of the church of Corbi; & of the tythes of the
 'assarts of Matildis de Diva: as the charters of the donors witness.
 'Which, that it may be for ever firm & good, by the present char-
 'ter & my seal, we have thought good to be confirmed. Saving the
 'dignity of the church of Lincoln & the episcopal dues.' III. By a
 third instrument the said bishop confirmed to the said nuns two third
 parts of the foresaid church of Corby given them by the foresaid Ma-
 tildis de Diva & Ascelina de Waterville & their heirs, & by Hamon
 Peche; saving to Hugh de Osberneby his share there for the term of
 his life; as also the perpetual vicarage there, with a competent manse,
 which Hilary the capellan then held, assigned to him & his successors,
 out of the said shares: which runs thus. 'To all the faithful of
 'Christ, unto whom the present writing shall come, Hugh by the
 'grace of God bishop of Lincoln, greeting in the Lord. Your univer-
 'sality shall understand that we, with the assent & free-will of our
 'beloved sons in Christ William the dean & our chapter of Lincoln,
 'in an intuition of divine piety, have given & granted to our be-
 'loved daughters in Christ, the nuns of S. Michael without the bo-
 'rough of Staunforde, the two parts of the church of Corbi, which
 'by the gift of Matilda de Diva, & by the gift of Ascelina de Wa-
 'terville, & their heirs; also by the gift of Hamon Peche; do belong
 'to the advouson of them the nuns; to have to the same, & unto
 'their proper uses for ever to be held; saving the share of Hugh de
 'Osberneby there, for the term of his life; & saving the perpetual
 'vicarage, with a competent manse, which Hilary the capellan holds
 'out of the said shares, to him, & his successors the vicars of the same
 'shares, assigned. Moreover the foresaid nuns shall discharge all dues
 'episcopal & archidiaconal, the so-often-said two parts befalling. Sav-
 'ing also in all things the episcopal dues, & the dignity of the church

cursis episcopali protectione communire;
 ad universitatis vestre volumus notitiam per-
 venire, nos ratas habere & presenti carta
 confirmare, donationes, sicut rationabiliter
 facte sunt, Deo & ecclesie S. Michaelis de
 Stanford & monialibus ibidem Deo servien-
 tibus, super ecclesiis S. Martini, & omnium
 SS. & S. Andree, & S. Clementis in villa
 de Stanford, & S. Firmini de Turlébi; &
 super tertiam partem ecclesie de Corbi; & de

decimis de fatis Matildis de Diva: sicut carte
 donatorum testantur. Quod, ut in perpetuum
 ratum & firmum, presenti carta & si-
 gillo meo duximus confirmandum. Salva
 Linc. ecclesie dignitate & episcopalis consue-
 tudinibus. Ex eodem codice MS. ut su-
 pra.

a Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis penes
 Galf. Minshul gen. 1657. folio 6. a. citato
 in Mon. Ang. tomi II. pagina 881. b.

‘ of Lincoln. Which, that it may obtain a perpetual firmness, we
 ‘ have thought good the present charter should be fortified with our
 ‘ seal, together with the seal of our foresaid chapter. Witnesses, Wil-
 ‘ liam the dean, John the chaunter, &c. Given, &c. in the chapter
 ‘ at Lincoln the 19. of April, in the 17. year of our pontificate.’
 Hugh Wells was made bishop of Lincoln in 1209. so that 1226. or
 1227. must be the 17. of his pontificate.

IX. ‘ * In 1227. Richard earl of Cornwall the kings brother had
 ‘ seized into his hands a certain manor, then in the tenure of one
 ‘ Waleran a Dutch gentleman (to whom K. John, for his good servi-
 ‘ ces, had formerly given it) as parcel of his earldom of Cornwall.
 ‘ The king hereupon directs his letters to his brother, commanding
 ‘ him to come immediately, & shew a reason of his fact. He doth
 ‘ so, & without any pleaders help, defendeth, as just, the seizure which
 ‘ he had made, concluding, among other words, that he was ready
 ‘ to stand to the judgment of the kings court & peers of the realm.
 ‘ When the king & the chief justiciar heard him name the peers of
 ‘ the realm, they (suspecting his bent that way) were exceedingly
 ‘ offended; & (said the king) either restore the manor to Waleran,
 ‘ or thou shalt depart out of the kingdom never to return. At which
 ‘ peremptory sentence, the earl boldly, but too rashly, answer’d, that
 ‘ he neither would give his right to Waleran, nor, without judgment
 ‘ of the peers, depart the realm. The earl, in this heat, returns to
 ‘ his lodging: thence (upon surmise that Hubert the chief justiciar had
 ‘ persuaded the king to lay hold on him) he posts to Marlborough,
 ‘ where finding William the young earl of Pembroke, he enters into
 ‘ a fast confederacy, ratified by oath; & Ranulf earl of Chester is ea-
 ‘ sily drawn to become another. Letters thence flying about to all
 ‘ their friends, at Stamford there assembled unto them, the earls of
 ‘ Gloucester, Warenn, Hereford, Warwick, Ferrars, many barons, &
 ‘ an huge multitude of armed men. Their strengths being in likeli-
 ‘ hood able to bear out their darings, they address a bold message to
 ‘ the king, by which they require him, in lofty phrase, to make pre-
 ‘ sent amends to his brother for the wrong he had done; the fault
 ‘ whereof they imputed not to him, but to the chief justiciar; & that
 ‘ if he did not without delay restore the charter of liberties, which
 ‘ he had cancell’d at Oxford, they would drive him by dint of sword
 ‘ to give them therein competent satisfaction. The king seeing it no
 ‘ safe time to deny their requests, appoints to meet at Northampton
 ‘ in August following, where the earl of Cornwall, upon his associates
 ‘ resolute demand of the king, had large amends of any injury sustain-
 ‘ ed, his patrimony being augmented with large possessions. The mo-
 ‘ deration & equanimity of the king (terrified by his fathers example)
 ‘ peaceably finished this contention (the matter of the charters being,
 ‘ for this time, hushed as it seemeth) which might otherwise have cost

Anno
1227.

‘ many thousand lives, & hazarded the ruin both of king & kingdom.
 ‘ I have seen, saith the great Selden^a, original letters of protection
 ‘ (a perfect & uncommunicable power royal) by that great prince
 ‘ Richard earl of Poictiers & Cornwal, brother to Hen. 3. sent to the she-
 ‘ rif of Rutland, for & in behalf of a nunnery in or about Stanford.
 Mr. Selden mentions no date of this protection, but I venture to place
 it under this year, when the said earl of Cornwal & other barons,
 as above, assembled at Stanford. And it is probable the said nuns,
 afraid of some violence from the great army which they here brought
 together, for that reason requested the said letters of protection. ‘^b The
 ‘ same year Martin de Ramsey abbat of Burg paid fifty marcs into the
 ‘ kings exchequer, for disforreſting the Neſſe of Burg.’ This disfor-
 reſting, was, I ſuppoſe, only a confirmation of K. Johns abovemention-
 ed grant for that purpoſe to abbat Lindſey.

12. Nov. X. Upon the 18. of November, in the 12. year of his reign, the
 12. H. 3. king gave the nuns of S. Michael a load of thorns or dead wood to be
 had yearly out of Cliffe foreſt; which if not a confirmation of what
 his father gave the ſame ladies before^c, as I think it was not: then
 they had now privilege of two loads of thorns or dead wood there,
 every year. K. Henry the thirds charter is thus worded. ‘^d Henry,
 ‘ by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of
 ‘ Normandy & Aquitain, earl of Anjou, to the bailifs of the foreſt of
 ‘ Clive greeting. Know ye that we, for the health of our ſoul, & of
 ‘ the ſouls of our anceſtors & ſucceſſors, have granted to the nuns of
 ‘ S. Michael of Staunford, that they may have for ever on any day,
 ‘ one load of thorns or dead wood, in our foreſt of Clive. And
 ‘ therefore we will & firmly command, that ye let the ſame nuns have
 ‘ the foreſaid load without impediment, as is aforeſaid. Witneſs my
 ‘ ſelf at Staunford, the 18. day of November, in the 12. year of our
 ‘ reign.’ About this time Martin de Ramsey abbat of Burg releaſed
 the prioceſs & nuns of S. Michael aforeſaid, from the yearly payment
 of three ſhillings, being a certain Landgavel, or rent ariſing out of 24
 acres of land in Stanford field. This Landgavel was however after-
 wards again demanded by ſome of the ſucceeding abbats bailifs, till,
 as you will find, Robert Sutton the abbat & the convent of Burg in
 1264. or thereabouts, at length gave the ſaid prioceſs & nuns a full
 diſcharge from ever paying the ſame.

12. Ap. XI. The Cluniac monks of Lewes in Suffex having under them the
 1229. cell of Caſtle-acre in Norfolk; & the cell of Caſtle-acre having under

^a Notes on Draytons Polyolb. p. 224.

^b Chron. Joh. abbatis de Burgo, p. 103.

^c Videſis ſub anno 12. Johan. ſupra.

^d Henricus D. G. rex Anglie, dominus
 Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie,
 comes Andegavie, ballivis foreſte de Clive,
 ſalutem. Sciatis nos, pro ſalute anime no-
 ſtre, & animarum antecellorum & ſucceſſo-
 rum noſtrorum, conceſſiſſe monialibus S.
 Michaelis de Staunford, quod habeant in-

perpetuum quolibet die, unam carectatam de
 ſpinis vel de mortuo boſco, in foreſta noſtra
 de Clive. Et ideo volumus & firmiter pre-
 cipimus, quod permittatis eiſdem monialibus
 predictam carectatam ſine impedimento ha-
 bere, ſicut predictum eſt. Teſte meipſo apud
 Staunford decimo oſtavo die Novembris,
 anno regni noſtri 12. Ex exemplari quo-
 dam (penes comitem Exoniæ) cujuſdam ro-
 tuli de anno tertio Edw. 4.

it the cell of Bromholme, in the same county: some disputes (chiefly about electing a prior over the said cell of Bromholme) arising betwixt the said monks of Bromholme, & the said monks of Castle-acre; thereupon the prior & convent of Lewes (as heads of both places, & in right of themselves & the monks of Castle-acre) complained to the pope of the disobedience of the said monks of Bromholme. Upon which the Pontif sent his mandate, directed to the abbat of Osulvestune & the deans of Stanford & Roteland, or any two of them, to summon the parties before them, & after hearing what they had for themselves severally to alledge, to decree all matters between them according to equity, from which, by his said letters, he prohibited all future appeal. Upon receipt whereof, the abbat of Osulvestune & the dean of Roteland summoned the parties to meet in S. Maries church by the bridge, at Stanford; where they accordingly appeared; & the prior of Lewes, by his proctor the prior of Castle-acre, set forth an account of his, & the said prior of Castle-acres, claim: which being heard, after many altercations, a composition or agreement, by consent of all parties, was at last made, & sealed with all their seals, & so left with the abbat of Osulvestune to see it executed. ' Done at Stanford in the church of the B. Mary near the bridge, on the Wednesday next before Palm-Sunday, in the year of our Lord 1229. Witnesses, the dean of Stanford, master R. de Cantulupe, Sir G. Herford, master R. de Wrsfitede, master R. de Rokelond, master Walter de Suthfeld, Sir R. the capellan, Walter the goldsmith, Nicholas the chamberlain, Geoffry de Whineberewe, Robert Wardebois, & others.' I shall only add, these things, as it seems to me, were not so much done at Stanford, because the dean of Stanford was a commissioner, as that they might be determined with the approbation of William earl Warenn, patron of the monks of Lewes, then I suppose at his castle of Stanford.

XII. About this time Clement rector of the church of S. Michael Cornstal in Stanford, son of Reiner Heie of the same place, sold an house in the same parish to Hugh de Bladelawe vicar of Maxey in Northamptonshire, whereof this was the deed of sale. ' Know present & future people that I Clement, rector of S. Michael de Cornstal, son of Reiner Heie of Stanford, have granted, sold & by this my present charter confirmed to Hugh de Bladelawe vicar of Makesey, for twenty marcs of silver which he hath given me, that house with the appurtenances, which is situate in the parish of S. Michael de Cornstal of Stanford, between the house of Ernald de Castreton east, & the house of Gilbert de Clive west.' The said Hugh de Bladelawe assigned the said house, & as it should seem some others which he bought of the said Clement with it (for he speaks of houses, in the plural) to the abbat & convent of Thorney by this instrument. ' Be it known to all that I Hugh de Bladelawe, vicar of Makesey,

Circa
1230.

^a Ex libri rubri abbacie de Thorney penes perhon. Tho. comitem de Westmoreland, partis 5. folio 10.

^a id. ib.

‘ have granted, given, & assigned, also by the present writing confirm-
 ‘ ed, to the lord abbat of Thornei & the convent of the same place,
 ‘ the houses which I bought in Stanford of Sir Clement, rector of
 ‘ the church of S. Michael in Cornstal, to have & to hold to the
 ‘ same abbat & convent & their successors for ever, by doing the ser-
 ‘ vice which from those houses is due, &c. the which houses had been
 ‘ dimised to Geoffry the clerke, son of Richard of Depinge, & to his
 ‘ heirs, for ten shillings a year.’ Now this is the first time I meet
 with the mention of any parish church of S. Michael in Stanford, ex-
 pressly so named in any antient writing. There were however two of
 them, great S. Michaels (now standing) & this (destroyed as I take it in
 1461. when the northern men burnt the town of Stanford) which stood
 somewhere in the street called now S. Georges street leading to S. Georges
 gate, which gate whilst this church was standing, was called Cornstal
 gate. But the church of S. Michael de Cornstal being as above de-
 stroyed, the parish of S. Michael de Cornstal is now become part of the
 parish of S. George. Having at present nothing farther to add about
 the church of S. Michael de Cornstal, I shall here give a brief account
 of great S. Michaels church undoubtedly in being, when these deeds
 above were executed, for why should not only S. Michael, but S. Mi-
 chael de Cornstal be there mentioned, were it not to distinguish it
 from some other parish church dedicated to the same saint, in the
 same town, & at the same time there standing?— The present fabric
 of great S. Michaels church (being as old, if not older, than the times
 we are now treating of) consists of three isles, & as many chancels,
 all which are leaved. The north & south chancels are run out some-
 what wider than the north & south isles, purposely to bring the whole
 into the shape of a cross; the same being the only church we have now
 left in Stanford erected after that figure; to me a sufficient argument
 that its present shell is older than any other parish church now stand-
 ing here. Besides which, the deep descent into this church on all sides,
 & the plainness of the building, are other good testimonies of its an-
 tiquity. Likewise its being seated in the very centre of the town shews
 it must have been built very early. For so much ground for a church
 & so large a churchyard as belongs to it, would hardly have been
 spared from other uses but in times of great devotion. Mounted on
 the west end of the nave is a small tower of wood, a deal more mo-
 dern than the times we are speaking of, & in it four very small bells,
 none of them above an hundred years old. About twenty years ago
 the east end of the choir or middle chancel, being grown ruinous, was
 taken down & rebuilt by the parishioners, in the wall whereof were
 found many rude pieces of sculpture & broken imagery, carelessly thrown
 in as it should seem, & knocked on pieces, to fill up spaces as oc-
 casion offered. Which shews that this part of the church had been
 repaired with the ruins of some other church or religious house. And
 indeed when S. Andrews & S. Stephens parishes were by act of parlia-
 ment

*The South East Prospect of St. Michaels Church
in Stanford.*



ment united to great S. Michaels, the materials of those churches were ordered for the repairs of S. Michaels, or the mending of the bridges & highways about this town as the commissioners saw occasion. In this church of S. Michael have been many inscriptions & figures of brass cut & inlaid on several gravestones on the floor, but all long ago torn up. The windows likewise, antiently full of painted glass, have now no escutcheon or other figure left in them that I can make any thing of: so I shall only give here the sculpture of the church it self, & pass on.

XIII. ^a In the 15. of Henry the third, the advowson of the church ^{15. H. 3.} of Hamildon in Rutland, was adjudged to belong to the bishop of Lincoln, together with the chapel of Brandeston, & a pension of twenty shillings from the church of S. Peter in Stanford. About this time the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, having employed a certain clerc, a friend of theirs, to solicit a confirmation of their privileges at Rome, he, as they afterwards alledged, against their order, got inserted some additional articles, to wit, one for the said nuns to chuse their own prioress (an act which greatly provoked the abbat & monks of Burg, in whom that right was invested by William Waterville sometime abbat of that church & founder of this nunnery) & another to release them from payment of sundry pensions, reserv'd to the said abbat & monks of Burg, out of several churches by them heretofore given to the said nuns. Whereupon the said abbat & monks complaining, or at least threatening to complain, of all these matters to the pope, the nuns, conscious of their said proctors unfair proceedings, sent their prioress, with the charters & privileges of their house, to lay them before the archbishop of Canterbury & his suffragans, beseeching them to represent their doings for them favorably to the pope, & also to make them & their patrons (the foresaid abbat & convent of Burg) friends, to obtain which they renounce all claim to any such privileges as had been thus clandestinely procured. Their petition is thus worded. ^b To the most beloved in Christ the fathers & lords, Richard by the grace of God archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England & legate of the apostolic see, & to his suffragans, A. prioress of S. Michael of Stanford & the humble convent of the same place, greeting & prayers in Christ Jhesu. To your notice we desire it may come, reverend fathers, how that a certain clerc, to us & our church a special friend, in the Roman court sometime since constituted our proctor (for the profit of our house desiring more earnestly for the future to provide) when, for our possessions canonically acquired, he ought to have craved, from the lord pope, only a simple confirmation; beyond commandment & conscience, nay against the common will of our chapter; in the same letters of confirmation, hath caused to be inserted a certain clause touching the having a free election of a prioress, the which to us & our church

^a Wrights Rutland, p. 69.

^b Ex registri cujusdam abbacie de Burgo

in bib. Cotton. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXII.

fol. 39. b.

' is pernicious & hurtful, especially since it is contrary to our other
 ' privileges & other charters which we have relating to the foundati-
 ' on of our house by the founders themselves. And from hence our
 ' lords & founders the abbat & convent of Burg have conceived a ran-
 ' cor against us & an indignation, & deservedly, since (without the
 ' assent & free will of them, who have founded & endowed our place,
 ' thro' whom, after God, we live) we ought to have no election of a
 ' prioress or institution, as by a diligent inspection of the charter
 ' of the same, which we have touching the foundation of our place,
 ' the more evidently (if it please ye) ye shall be able to understand.
 ' Moreover & because there are other articles whence we have incur-
 ' red the indignation of our lords the abbat & convent (in as much
 ' as with regard to the churches which to us they have given, under
 ' a certain pension, them yearly to be paid; whereof we have re-
 ' quested confirmations from the lord pope, no mention of the pen-
 ' sion being had) touching this point we do confess we have erred,
 ' being ready, with unanimous assent, to leave both this & the other
 ' articles to be corrected at their pleasure. Desiring therefore, as it be-
 ' comes us, by such means as we are able, in humility & all kind of
 ' satisfaction, fully to reconcile the grace & favor of our lords &
 ' founders to us, we send, unto your feet, our prioress with all the
 ' charters & privileges of our church, earnestly beseeching, how
 ' that, the same charters & privileges inspected, ye may remove all
 ' difference, & to us, with an intuition of divine commiseration, restore
 ' the fulness of the former love & favor of our lords; because,
 ' without them, we are not able to live; without their suffrages our
 ' church is not able to stand, nor the order there instituted to be observed.
 ' As therefore there is an indignation conceived against us by our lords,
 ' & that all suspicion may be taken from us, we humbly & earnestly
 ' beg how that the truth of the business, which touching these things
 ' we write unto you, ye would by your letters be pleased to signifie
 ' to the lord pope.' There is nothing of a date either before, or af-
 ' ter, this handsome epistle, to shew when it was wrote. But, as it is
 ' addressed to Richard archbishop of Canterbury, the name of that pre-
 ' late helps us to find out the time. The first archbishop of that name
 ' was Richard prior of Dover, who came to that see in 1173. within
 ' seventeen years after the nunnery of S. Michael was founded; too soon,
 ' I cannot but think, for the nuns of that house to forget their obliga-
 ' tions to the abbat & monks of Burg, & act as we here find they did.
 ' The next & only archbishop of that name before the reformation was
 ' *Richardus magnus*, who came in that see in 1229. & held it about two
 ' years. This therefore is he under whose archiepiscopate these things
 ' most probably happened; & for these reasons I have placed them here.

XIV. About this time was founded the hospital & priory of the B.
 Virgin at Newsted. ' Newstede, saith Leland^a, is within less then a

^a Itin. Vol. 6. p. 30.

‘ mile beneth Stanford, but not hard upon the ryver’ [Welland: it being situate at the bridge of the river Guath, or Wasch, between Stanford & Offington.] ‘ Albeniacus, saith the same author^a, lord of ‘ Bever castle (that of surety standeth in ^{Leicestre} ^{Lincolnshir} ^b in the vale of ‘ Bever, was lord of Uffington by Wiland ryver, [a mile &] halfe by- ‘ nethe Stanforde on the farther side of the ripe of Lincolnshir; & ‘ there remainid greate tokens of a manor place embateld of his, the ‘ which by the yere [heir] of Rutheland now lyving [temp. H. 8.] & ‘ having it by Rosse heir generale, hath well bene repairid. And at ‘ such tyme as Albeneyes lay communely at Uffington, one of them ‘ builded Newsteede a priory of chanons’ regular, of the order of S. Austin. And in another place, ‘ the third William of Albini, says he^c, ‘ was the original founder, a modern one the heir of Rutland.’ The said William de Albini the third, with consent of William his son & heir & of other his heirs (for the health of his own, his two wives, & all his ancestors & successors, souls) gave to Adam the first master of this hospital & to his brethren, the place whereon their house & chapel stood, with his mill at Offington, & divers parcels of land in divers places situate. Also tythe of all the bread made or used in his family; or, in lieu of it, the tenth quarter of all grain provided for that purpose. Likewise tythe of all flesh, fish, & wax in the same manner provided for his own family, or that of his heirs. Also pasture for an hundred sheep, & for six oxen, six cows & two bulls. All which he gave them conditionally, that the master of the said house should be always a priest & canon regular; that he should have with him another canon to celebrate daily in the said chapel for the quick & the dead, with proper persons to assist in the said administration; that seven poor & infirm people should be constantly maintained in the said house, with necessary food, cloaths, & beds, provided at the expence of the same; and lastly, that upon accession of future benefactions (which were to be hoped for) the number of the said poor & beds should be occasionally augmented: For all which purposes the charter of his endowment is thus worded. ‘^d To all ‘ the children of holy mother church unto whom the present writing ‘ shall come, William de Albini the third, greeting in the Lord. Your ‘ universality shall understand that I, in an intuition of divine piety, have given, granted, & by this my present charter confirmed, ‘ into pure & perpetual alms, with assent of William de Albini my ‘ eldest son & heir, & also of other my heirs, for the health of my ‘ soul, & of Agatha Trussebutt my wife, & for the soul of Margaret ‘ sometime my wife, & for the souls of all my ancestors & successors; ‘ to God & the hospital founded in honor of the ever blessed

^a id. p. 29.

^b The castle, as Mr. Burton says, is in Lincolnshire. But he is wrong. The castles are in Lincolnsh. & the castle in Leicestersh.

^c Collect. Vol. I. p. 96.

^d Ex vetusto exemplari penes Joh. Vincent gen. 1652. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 444. b.

' Virgin Mary at the bridge of the Wafs, between Stanford & Offington,
 ' & to the brethren there about to ferve God, & to Adam mafter of the
 ' fame hofpital, & to his fucceffors (at my prefentation & of my heirs, as
 ' oft as it fhall happen to the forenamed hofpital to be void, by the
 ' diocefan of the place, for the time being, canonically instituted)
 ' to wit, the place in which the chapel of the bleffed Mary is fuate,
 ' with the whole houfe adjacent, & my whole mill of Offington, with
 ' fuit, as well of my demefne as of the fervants of my houfe & of
 ' my tenents, & with all other things unto the faid mill belonging, fo
 ' entirely as I or any of my anceftors ever better & freelier have held the
 ' faid mill; alfo with all the land underwritten. To wit, one acre
 ' of land againft the hill of Mykelthwait eaft. And half an acre of
 ' land upon the fame hill. And three rods towards Kaudell [Cald-
 ' wel in Leicefterhire] ' And two acres at And three acres
 ' & an half in Eftthawe. And half an acre at Bilnebec. And two
 ' acres in Weftthawe. And five acres in Welſwude. And one acre
 ' without the town of Offington weft. And eight acres in Ealeſhage.
 ' And one at the crofs of Tallington. And one acre in Senholing-
 ' ford. And one rod upon Clemmont [Cley-mount-hill, on the
 ' north fide of Stanford.] ' And three rods in Weccelonde. And three
 ' acres at Stocwel. And three rods at Thurmodeſwel. And ſeven
 ' acres in Mikelhawe. And one acre in the nook of Erleſhage. And
 ' half an acre at the Mere. And half an acre at Northcrofte. And
 ' half an acre at Litlebec. And half an acre by Kenteloſs. And three
 ' rods at Flichegge. And one rod at Berwes ſouth. And two acres
 ' beyond Stordes. And one acre in Woolſuwoode. And one acre
 ' upon Edricwonge. And one acre beyond Stongate. And half an
 ' acre in Weftmedwe. And half an acre at Edricrofte. And one
 ' acre in Ateſchueit. And one acre in Witegate. And half an acre
 ' above Bemwoode. And three rods by Berwes, eaft. And three rods
 ' above Berwes. And one rod by Berwes ſouth. And half an
 ' acre at Hulvergate. And half an acre by the town of Offington ſouth.
 ' And one rod above Peſelond. And one acre & one rod which Be-
 ' lym gave. And one acre & one rod at Stocwell. And half an
 ' acre atte Bec. And three rods at Wetelonde. And one rod at
 ' Preſtewonge. And one acre at Milneſtede. And three rods under-
 ' clif. And half an acre at the crofs of Tallington. And half an
 ' acre atte Holgate. And half an acre at Gorlycrofte. And one rod
 ' atte Bec. And half an acre at little Bec. And one rod by Berwes
 ' eaft, & three rods towards Bec. And three rods by Preſtwange. And
 ' half an acre at Buttingſdic. And half an acre at Hologate. And
 ' one rod at Thirlpolhill. And three rods atte Lunde. And one rod,
 ' five acres, & an half acre at Gercheſwro. And one rod in He-
 ' fortewod. And half an acre in the fame place. And two rods in
 ' Edicheſwange. And half an acre in Cutteſhawe. And the whole
 ' land within Berwes which Peter the chevalier held of me. And one
 ' acre

' acre of meadow & an half in Lithetholm. And two acres back Que-
 ' renholm. And one rod in Mers. And one acre in Senholm. And
 ' three rods in Wrongedaite. And half an acre in Westmers of Ta-
 ' lington. And one rod in Mikelholm of Talington. And three
 ' rods in Horsholm of Talington. And one rod in Estmers of Ta-
 ' lington. And one rod in Ofiwardholme. And three rods in Der-
 ' linge. And half an acre in Senholme by Sitaker. And half of the
 ' meadow of Baldwin Maunsell at Wrounge-Date. And one rod in
 ' Mers. And one acre in Mikelholm of Talington, which was Roger
 ' le Cnutes, by the meadow of the lord, & the meadow by the mill
 ' which is called Fourpenholm. And one toft which Gunwara Gogel
 ' sometime held. I have granted also & confirmed to the fame hos-
 ' pital & brethren, & to their successors, with assent of the same
 ' my heirs, the tythe of all the bread which is expended in my house,
 ' or of my heirs, wherefoever my family shall be, or of them my
 ' heirs, after my decease; or the tenth quarter of the corn which shall
 ' be expended in bread in my said house, or of them my heirs, after
 ' my decease. And the whole tythe of the meats & fishes arising
 ' out of the first mess which in like sort shall be expended daily in
 ' my house, or of my heirs after my decease. And moreover the
 ' tythe of all wax, which shall be expended in the forenamed manner.
 ' Moreover I have granted to the said hospital & premised brethren,
 ' with assent of the same my heirs, pasture for an hundred sheep in
 ' the said town, & for six cows, & for two bulls, with my demesne oxen,
 ' cows, & my bulls. And all these things aforesaid, I William & the
 ' foresaid my heirs, against all people, to the forenamed hospital &
 ' forenamed brethren & to their successors, will for ever warrant. At this
 ' time provided (with my assent, & of William my heir then present, &
 ' the master aboveremembred for himself & for his brethren assenting;
 ' there acceding nevertheless, by special mandate of the venerable
 ' father Hugh the second bishop of Lincoln, Robert archdeacon of
 ' Lincoln then official of the same lord of Lincoln, & as much as in
 ' him lies approving the same) that the master for the time being who
 ' shall be appointed after the foresaid manner for the forenamed hos-
 ' pital, be a priest & canon regular of some house, & a man of honest
 ' & approved religion; & that in like manner he have a canon with
 ' him residing, & continually in the forenamed chapel celebrating for
 ' the quick & the dead; & that to perform it they have ministers
 ' necessary & fit; the which canons shall live according to the rule
 ' of S. Austin & the spitals; & as far as the means of the foresaid
 ' hospital are able to afford, shall chearfully & freely exhibit. Pro-
 ' vided also particularly, that, among other the duties of the hospital,
 ' seven poor weak & infirm persons, who are of sound faith & ho-
 ' nest life, shall be sustained out of the goods of the said hospital; to
 ' wit, in necessary victuals & cloaths: unto whose use seven small
 ' beds, for them to lie in, with blankets & coverlets for that purpose
 ' necessary,

' necessary, in the lodging for occasions of this sort there deputed,
 ' shall always remain. And if by chance, by the devotion or bounty
 ' of the faithful, the means of the forenamed hospital shall hereafter
 ' increase, by my assent & of my heirs, & by the authority & or-
 ' dination of the diocesan intervening, let the works of piety there
 ' be augmented & the number of the poor & beds increased.
 ' And that this my donation & concession so made provision may
 ' continue stable in future times, it, by my present charter, with the
 ' muniment of my seal I have corroborated; &, for me & my heirs,
 ' as far as belongs to the patron, thought good to be confirmed.
 ' Witnesses, Sir Robert de Heiles archdeacon of Lincoln, master Wil-
 ' liam de Watpoll official of the same; Alexander & Philip of Stan-
 ' ford, & Denes then the deans; Helyas, Alan, William, the capel-
 ' lars; Odonel de Albini, Philip de Wastney, Richard de Cotes, Ro-
 ' ger Burun, Bartholomew de S. Hilary, William de Aldedely, knights;
 ' Hugh de Nevil, Hugh de Bobi, William son of William, the sons
 ' of Roger, & others.' It should seem by this charter, that, besides
 what William de Albini himself now gave to this house, one Be-
 lym did also give unto the same one acre & a rod of land. Alex-
 ander, Philip, & Dennis, the three deans abovementioned, were deans,
 the first of Stanford, the other two perhaps of some gilds there. By
 another charter the foresaid William de Albini, besides confirming
 what he had thus granted, gave to his said hospital & priory, three
 bovates of land in Uffington field, with a toft in that town, & a
 rent of three shillings & three pence, with nine hens & three cocks
 yearly. Also forty shillings a year at Chaufunt, & five shillings a
 year at Bocceford (Botsford, as I take it, in Leicestershire.) However
 these things, he added conditionally, that, over & above the said two
 canons, one cleric & one deacon to serve them at mass, there should
 be thirteen poor (alluding, I conceive, to the number of our Saviour
 & his apostles) constantly maintained there; & that those thirteen poor
 should be always chosen out of his tenants, or elsewhere, as he the
 founder & they (the prior & confrater of Newstede) should agree:
 which other charter is thus expressed. ' To all the children of holy
 mother church who shall see or hear this writing, William de Al-
 bini the third, greeting also in the Lord. Your universality shall
 understand, that I, in an intuition of divine charity, & for my
 health, & of my ancestors & successors, have given, granted, & by
 this my present charter confirmed, to the hospital at the bridge be-
 tween Stanford & Offington (which I have founded in honor of
 the blessed Virgin Mary) & to the brethren there serving God &
 the blessed Mary, & to the infirm people there about to make abode,
 into pure & perpetual alms, three bovats of land in the territory of
 Offington, with the meadow & pasture, & with all the appurtenan-
 ces
 a id. ib. ut supra.

ces & liberties unto the foresaid bovates of land belonging; & one toft in the fame town, to wit, that which Conewara Gognel sometime held, & a rent of three shillings & three pence, with nine hens, & three cocks yearly to be received; to wit, of the land of Richard de Middleton nine pence; of William Cok, twelve pence, & three hens, & one cock; of William son of Thurstan, twelve pence, & three hens, & one cock; & of William Snell, six pence, & three hens, & one cock; & the mill of Offington, with suit of the whole town of Offington, as I ever had it better; & a rent of forty shillings in the town of Chaufunt, of the land which William son of Hamon gave me for & service & a rent of five shillings in the town of Bocceford, of that land which I gave to William son of Dagun of Nouwere. Besides this I have granted them the whole tythe of my house, of the bread & wax, & of the first mess as well of the flesh as of the fish daily used; & pasture for an hundred sheep, & for six oxen, & for six cows, & for two cattel [horses or oxen] with my proper cattel of Offington. It is to be observed therefore, that the number of the brethren ought to be this. Two priests, to say mass; where of one shall daily celebrate for the dead; & the other, as occasion requires. And one deacon & one cleric, to serve the said priests. There shall also be there thirteen beds ready for the use of the infirm people chosen out of my tenants or elsewhere, as to me & the brethren there serving God & the blessed Virgin Mary, shall seem expedient. And all these particulars aforesaid, with all their appurtenances & liberties, I William de Albini & my heirs, to the often said hospital & brethren there serving God & the blessed Virgin Mary, against all men will for ever warant. Witnesses, William de Albini junior, Odinel de Albini, Nicholas de Albini, Robert de Albini, brethren; Roger Born, William de Kaskington, master Simon de Dalington the parson, master Ralph de Kotingham, Richard Mocot, Thomas de Wineb. Walter of the golden mount, Richard the cleric, Martin de Talington, William de Barkeston, & many others.

XV. ^a In 1232. died Randolph, surnamed Blundeville, earl of Chester. This Randolph, but when I find not, here ^b confirmed to the blessed Mary at Thorney, all the land & the tenure which Hugh de Rademeld had in Pipewel, & one carucate of land in Stoke, with the meadow to the same land belonging; & besides this the whole toft which was Robert the foresters in Stoke, as William de Albini [the second, called] Brito, granted them [to that convent.] Witnesses, Roger de Molbray, & Baldwin son of Gilbert, & Walter de Remerville, & Geoffry son of Geoffry, & Geoffry the burfar, & William the capellan, & Hugh Wake, at Stanford. The

Anno
1232.

^a Yorks heraldry, p. 106.

^b Ex registri abbatis de Thorney penes hon. Thomam comitem de Westmoreland

1726. 4. partis, fol. 1. cap. 4. citat. in Monast. Ang. tomi I. p. 248. a.

^c Hollingshed, p. 641. b. Tyrrel, p. 877.

- ' K. now seized into his handes a great portion of the treasure
 ' which Hubert de Burgh earle of Kent [& late justice of England]
 ' had committed to the keeping of the Templers: but whereas there
 ' were that travailed to have had him put to death, the K. in respect
 ' of the service which he had done to him & to his predecessors K.
 ' Richard & K. John, granted him his life, with those landes which
 ' hee had eyther by purchase or by gift of K. John; but nevertheless
 ' caused him to be kept in prison at the castle of the Vees [Devises]
 ' under the custodie of foure knights belonging to the earles of Corn-
 ' wal, Warren, Pembroke & Ferrers, which foure earles were become
 ' sureties for him. ^a William E. Warren [lord of Stanford] now gave
 ' CCC. mares fine for Isabel his daughter to marry Hugh de Albini,
 Anno ' E. of Arundel. ^b In 1233. the pope ordained a general visitation
 1233. ' of all religious houses throughout the western church, & by his let-
 ' ters to the suffragan bishops of the province of Canterbury, they
 ' were thereby authoris'd to visit such houses of monks, nuns, &
 ' canons regular, as lay within their respective dioceses, & were not
 Anno ' exempt from their jurisdiction. In 1234. saith Rous [but he, or the
 1234. printer of Leland ' should have rather said in 1334.] ' a great part
 ' of the Oxford scholars betook themselves to Stanford to study there,
 ' by reason of certain discords arisen among them & the townsmen
 19. H. 3. ' of Oxford. ^d In the 19. of H. 3. William earl Warenn had fifty
 20. H. 3. ' pounds blanc firm in Stanford. ^e In the 20. H. 3. at the solemn
 Jan. ' nuptials of K. Henry with Alianor his queen (daughter to Reymond
 1235. ' earl of Provence) at which time the king & queen rode in extra-
 ' ordinary state thro' London; at the sumptuous feast then made,
 ' William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] served the king of his royal
 ' cup in the earl of Arundel [his son in laws] stead, who being in
 ' minority could not perform that office, in regard he was not then
 ' girt with the sword of knighthood. That the earldom of this
 ' earl Warenn was very great doth appear by the knights fees he held
 ' of the king about this time, being no less than sixty two in the rape
 ' of Lewes, besides thirty & an half in the rape of Pevenfâl of the
 ' fee of Gilbert de Aquila. ^f Historians speak now of a solemn dedi-
 ' cation of several churches in this diocese, & there is an epistle from
 ' bishop Grosthead to the archdeacon of Lincoln, wherein he warns
 ' him to give notice to the rectors of all churches to provide for
 ' consecration; since, according to the canons of a late council held
 ' at London, every church unconsecrated was to have a solemn con-
 ' secration within two years following. The epistle is undated, but
 Anno ' the subject of it seems to fix it to 1236.
 1236.

XVI. And now that great lord William de Albini the third, who founded the hospital & priory of Newfede by Stanford, ^g being a

^a Bar. Vol. I. p. 77. b.

^b Tyrrel, p. 879.

^c Itin. Vol. 4. p. 144, 145.

^d Ex rotulo pipæ de eo anno.

^e Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. a.

^f Bp. Kennets paroch. Ant. p. 221.

^g Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. b.

' stout & valiant soldier, most nobly qualified, & full of days, depart-
 ' ed this life at Offintune the morrow preceeding the nones of May May 6.
 ' in the year 1236. 20. H. 3. whereupon his body was buried in that 1236.
 ' his hospital at Newstede, & his heart handfomely deposited under 20. H. 3.
 ' the wall opposit to the north side of the high altar of Belver. ^b This
 ' William for the health of his soul & the soul of Agatha then his wife;
 ' but especially for the soul of Margery his former wife, gave to the
 ' monks of Belvoir, one sheaf of every kind of grain arising out of
 ' all his lands belonging to his lordships of Belvoir, Wulstorp, Bote-
 ' lesford, Oskynton, & Stokes. The first of these his wives Margery,
 ' was daughter to Odonel de Vnfranville, a great baron in Northum-
 ' berland. The second Agatha, daughter & coheir of Trus-
 ' but, an eminent baron in Yorkshire, & widow of ^c She was
 ' also buried in the priory of Newstede by Stanford. ^d By the first of
 ' these wives he had issue, William de Albini the fourth, his son &
 ' heir; Odonel, taken prisoner with him at Rochester; & carried to
 ' Corf (who lieth buried at Belvoir) as also Robert & Nicholas. He
 ' had likewise a daughter, Alice, who married Ascelin de Waterville:
 ' of which Alice hereafter. Shortly after his death, ^e William de
 ' Beauver, paying an hundred pounds for his relief, had livery of the
 ' lands of William de Albini his father, the which he held of the
 ' king *in capite*. ^f This William was called William de Bever ^g dur-
 ' ing his fathers life time, & afterwards William de Albini the fourth.
 ' ^h In 1237. 21. H. 3. the king exacting a thirteenth part of all his sub-
 ' jects moveable goods, as a compensation for confirming the great
 ' charter & the charter of the forest, did accept of three great peers
 ' for his council, whereof William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford]
 ' was the chief, whom he caused to swear, that they would not, for
 ' any respect whatsoever, give any other than good & wholesome ad-
 ' vice. The said earl was also one of the four, in whose hands that
 ' great tax was then deposited, to the intent it might be employed
 ' to the sole benefit of the king & kingdom, when need should re-
 ' quire. ⁱ Otto the popes legate assembled a synod at London, the
 ' morrow after the octaves of S. Martin, wherein many ordinances
 ' were constituted for the state of the cleargie, but not altogither very
 ' acceptable to divers young priests & scholars, insomuche, that, the
 ' legate afterwards comming to Oxforde & lodging in Oufney abbey,
 ' it chaunced as certaine schollers pressed to the gates, thinking to
 ' come in & do their dutie (as they tooke the matter) unto him, the
 ' porter kept them backe, & gave them overthwart wordes; where-
 ' upon they rushed in upon him; & so began a fray betwixt them &
 ' the legates men, who would have beaten them back. It fortun'd

Anno

1237.

21. H. 3.

Nov. 20.

1237.

22. H. 3.

a Mon. Ang. Vol. I. p. 329. b.

b Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. a.

c Lelands Itin. Vol. VII. p. 10.

d Bar. ubi supra.

e Ex rotulo pipæ de anno 20. R. H. 3.

f Baron. Vol. I. p. 115.

g id. p. 77.

h Holingt. p. 651, 652.

in this hurly-burly that a poore Irish scholler beeyng got in neere
 to the kytchen dresser, besought the cooke to give him some reliefe.
 But the cooke in a great furie, tooke up a ladle full of hot broth,
 & threw it right upon his face; whiche thyng, when another Welch
 scoller that stoode by behelde, he cryed out, what mean we to suffer
 this villany? And therewithall taketh an arrow & settith in it his bow,
 & drawing it up to the head, let flie at the cooke [the legates brother]
 & so slewe him. Hereupon, againe noyse & tumult rose
 about the house; the legat, for fear, got him into the bellfry, where
 he kept himself close 'till the dark of the night, & then stole forth
 to Abington, & there made his complaynt to the king in such lamentable
 wise, that he forthwith sent erle Warenn [lord of Stanford]
 with a power of armed men, to fetch away the residue of
 the legates servauntes, & apprehend the chief offenders. The erle,
 comming thither, tooke thirtie scollers, with one master Odo a
 lawyer, & brought them to Wallingford castle, & there committed
 them to prison. The legate also, in revenge, pronounced the [interdict
 or] curse against the mysdoers, & handled the matter in
 suche wyse, that the regents & maisters of the university, were at
 length constrained to come unto London, & there to go barefooted
 thro' Cheapside to St Pauls, to aske him forgynesse; & so, with
 much adoe, they obteyned absolution.

Anno XVII. ^a In 1238. one Richard of Stanford being elected abbat of
 1238. Thorney, died within two days after his translation. From what
 23. H. 3. house or monastery he was so translated I find not. ^b In the 23. of
 H. 3. there having been a great sute at law betwixt Simon de Pier-
 pont, & William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] touching free-warenn
 in the lordships of the said Simon at Herst (since called Herst Pier-
 pont) & Godebridge in Suffex, they came to an accord. Whereupon
 earl Warenn (in consideration of a goshawk given to the said Simon)
 obtained leave for himself & his heirs, to hunt the buck, doe, hart,
 hynd, hare, fox, goat, cat, or any other wild beast in any of those
 lands. This William earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] had two wives,
 the first Maud, daughter to . . . earl of Arundel, who died without
 issue, & lieth buried in the chapter-house at Lewes. The second
 likewise called Maud, widow of Hugh Bigod earle of Norfolk &
 marshal of England, eldest sister & one of the coheirs of Anselme
 Marshal earle of Pembroke. The said earl Warenn falling sick
 May 27. at London, did there depart this life upon the sixth of the calends
 1240.
 24. H. 3. of June, 1240. & was buried in the midst of the quire in the abby
 of Lewes, before the high altar; leaving issue by Maud his last wife,
 John his son & successor, & Isabel a daughter married to Hugh de
 Albini earl of Arundel. This William earl Warenn, out of the
 great respect he had for Elias de Marnile, gave the nuns of S. Michael

^a Ex cartul. abbatis de Thorney.
^b Baron. Vol. II. p. 457. b.

c Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.

by Stanford, a rent charge of forty shillings *per annum*, arising out of the profits of his mill at Wakefield, to be spent in a pittance, or extraordinary commons, upon the 22. of April, being the anniversary of the said Elias; which anniversary the said nuns, in consideration of the said rent charge, obliged themselves for ever to observe. The earls charter upon that occasion is thus worded. ‘^a To all the children of holy mother church, unto whom the present writing shall come, William earl Warenn, greeting in the Lord. Your universality shall understand, that I, in an intuition of charity, & for the health of my soul, & for the souls of my father & my mother, & of all my ancestors & my successors, & for the health of the soul of Helias de Marnile, have given, & granted, & by this my present charter confirmed, into pure & perpetual alms, to God & the church of S. Michael of Staunford, & to the nuns there serving God, forty shillings of silver to the same nuns yearly to be paid out of the rent of my mill of Wakefield, at the feast of S. Michael; which I have assigned unto the kitchen of the foresaid nuns, so that the foresaid nuns observe the anniversary of the foresaid Elias yearly on the eve of S. George. And this concession & donation I William earl Warenn, & my heirs, will warrant, to the forewritten nuns, against all men for ever. And that this my concession & donation may be established & remain for ever unshaken, I have corroborated my present charter with the putting to of my seal. Witnesses John de Basyngburne, Ralph de Normanville, Ralph de Wauncy, Ralph of the white monastery, Alexander dean of Staunford, the said vicar of S. Andrews, &c.’ After the death of this earl, K. Henry the third seized the town of Stanford with the appurtenances into his own hands, & held them so seized till the 38. year of his reign.

XVIII. ‘^b In the 25. of H. 3. lord Hamon Pech departed this life, 25. H. 3. in his way to the holy land; whereupon his body was brought over to the priory of Barnewell near Cambridge (of the foundation of the Peverels his ancestors) & buried in the chapel of our lady there; leaving issue, by Eve his wife (by birth an alien) Gilbert his son & heir, & five others, viz. Hamon, Hugh, Robert, Thomas, & William.’ This Hamon the father (over & above his share in two parts of the church of Corbi, given by him jointly with dame Matildis de Diva & dame Ascelina de Waterville, the other proprietors of the said two parts, to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford) gave likewise, as appears by the following charter (but when I find not) the ninth part of the said church of Corbi, to the said nuns of S. Michael. ‘^c To all the children of holy mother church unto whom the present writing shall come, Hamo Pech, son of Gilbert Pech, health in the au-

thor

^a Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis penes Galf. Minshul gen. 1657. fol. 16. a. citato in Mon. Ang. tomi II. p. 882. b.

^b Baron. Vol. I. p. 677. a.

^c Universis S. matris ecclesie filiis ad quos prefens scriptum pervenerit, Hamo Pech, filius Gileberti Pech, salutem in auctore salutis. Noverit universitas vestra, me,

' thor of health. Your universality shall understand, that I, in a pious
 ' intuition of charity, for the health of my soul, & of my ancestors
 ' & successors, have given & granted & by this my present charter
 ' confirmed, to God & the church of S. Michael of Stanford, & to the
 ' holy nuns there serving God, the ninth part of the church of Corebi,
 ' which belongs to me, by right of patronage, with all the appurte-
 ' nances, the which Hugh bishop of Lincoln of pious memory, by
 ' authority of the Lateran council, conferred on Hugh the clerk of
 ' Osberneby, into pure & perpetual alms to have & to hold for ever.
 ' And that this my donation, & concession, & confirmation, may re-
 ' main firm & stable to future times, in witness hereof, to the pre-
 ' sent writing I have put to my seal. Witnesses, William of the
 ' Spinny, Richard de Craudene, Yllary the capellan, Robert de Diva,
 ' Geoffry son of Brune, John Ramar, Alan le Paum. . . . Vincent,
 ' & many others.' The seal represents a knight mounted on his cour-
 ' ser, a drawn sword in his right hand, & his shield on his left arm, rid-
 ' ing in full career, at all points armed a cap en pied; under his horses
 ' feet a dragon couchant, & about the verge SIGILLUM HAMONIS
 ' PEHCHE. Being now speaking of this Hamo Pech or Pehche, I can-
 ' not omit observing that he also gave the canons of Fineshade abby
 ' (six miles from Stanford) a yearly rent of two shillings at Corbi afore-
 ' said. His charter touching the said donation having been never print-
 ' ed, may be acceptable to the curious, & runs thus. ' a Know present
 ' & future people, that I Hamund Pech, have given, granted, & by
 ' this my present charter confirmed to God & the church of the blef-
 ' sed Mary of Finnesheued, & to the canons there serving God, two
 ' shillings of rent yearly to be received at Easter, in the town of Corbi,
 ' of Geoffry (son of Hugh) my man & of his successors, into pure &
 ' perpetual alms, for the health of my soul, & the soul of the lady
 ' Matilda de Lanvaley my sister, & of all my ancestors. And I Ha-
 ' mund Pech & my heirs will warant & defend the foresaid two shil-
 ' lings of yearly rent, to God & the church of the blessed Mary of
 ' Finnesheued, & to the canons there serving God, against all men for
 ' ever.

pio karitatis intuitu, pro salute anime mee,
 & antecessorum & successorum meorum,
 dedisse, & concessisse, & hac presenti carta
 mea confirmasse, Deo & ecclesie S. Mi-
 chaelis de Stanford, & sanctimonialibus ibi-
 dem Deo servantibus, nonam partem ec-
 clesie de Corebi, que ad me pertinet jure
 patronatus, cum omnibus pertinentiis, quam
 pie memorie Hugo Linc. episcopus, aucto-
 ritate Latronensis concilii, Hugoni clerico
 de Osbernbi contulit; in puram & perpetuam
 elemosinam tenendam & habendam
 imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio, &
 concessio, & confirmatio, futuris temporibus
 firma & stabilis permaneat, in hujus rei
 testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum
 apposui. Hiis testibus, Willielmo de Spi-
 netto, Richardo de Craudene, Yllario capel-

lano, Roberto de Diva, Galfrido filio Brune,
 Johanne Ramario, Alano le Paum. . . Vin-
 centio, & multis aliis.

a Sciant presentes & futuri, quod ego Ha-
 mundus Pech, dedi, concessi, & hac pre-
 senti carta mea confirmavi, Deo & ecclesie
 B. Marie de Finnesheued, & canonicis ibi-
 dem Deo servantibus, duos solidatos red-
 ditus annuatim percipiendos ad pascha, in
 villa de Corbi, de Galfrido, filio Hugonis,
 homine meo, & de successoribus suis, in
 puram & perpetuam elemosinam, pro sa-
 lute anime mee, & anime Domine Matilde
 de Lanvaley sororis mee, & omnium ante-
 cessorum meorum. Ego Hamundus Pech,
 & heredes mei, warantizabimus & defen-
 demus predictos duos solidos annui reddi-
 tus, Deo & ecclesie B. Marie de Finne-
 sheued,

' ever. And that this my donation may remain ratified, unshaken, & stable, I have corroborated it with the munition of my seal. Witnesses, Sir Vitalis Engain, Sir Robert Hautein, Sir William de S. George, Sir William de Freiney, Richard de Glemham, Richard de Croudene, William Brito, John de Croudene, & others.' The originals of both these last instruments, from whence I transcribed them, are now in the earl of Exeters hands.

XIX. About this time (but the very year when I find not) dame Alice de Walterville (relict of Afcelin de Waterville, lady of Maxra, sister of William lord Aubeni the third who built Newstede, & aunt of William lord Aubeni the fourth his son) gave to the nuns of S. Michael without Stanford, a virgate of land with a toft & a croft at Ashley, Asfele, or Aissele, in Northamptonshire, then in tenure of William the clerc there, the which virgate, &c. was given her in franc marriage by William lord Aubeni her brother; the profits whereof, being 8 s. a year, she ordered to be expended equally at her own anniversary & the anniversary of Cecily her daughter; for which purpose she gave them this charter. ' To all the faithful of Christ, unto whom the present writing shall come, I Alice de Walterville, lady of Maxra, send greeting in the Lord. Your universality shall understand, that I, with the counsel & assent of my nephew lord William de Aubeni, have given, granted, & by this my present charter confirmed, to God & the church of S. Michael of Stanford, & to the nuns there serving God, one virgate of land in the town of Asfele, with all its appurtenances, which, lord William de Aubeni my brother gave me in franc marriage; that, to wit, which William the clerc held in the same town; into pure & perpetual alms, free & quit from all service & exaction secular; for my soul, & for the soul of Cecily my daughter, & for the souls of my ancestors & successors: one moiety of the benefit of this land to be received on the day of my anniversary, & the other moiety on the day of the anniversary of my daughter Cecily. And that this donation & concession may remain ratified & for ever valid, I have established it with the muniment of my

steued, & canonicis ibidem Deo fervientibus, contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donatio rata, & inconcussa, & stabilis permaneat, sigilli mei munitione corroboravi. Hiis testibus, Domino Vitali Engain, D. Roberto Hautein, D. Willielmo de S. Georgio, D. Willielmo de Freiney, Richardo de Glemham, Richardo de Croudene, Willielmo Britone, Johanne de Croudene, & aliis.

a Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, ego Alicia de Walterville, domina de Maxra, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra, me, consilio & assensu D. nepotis mei Willielmi de Aubeni, dedisse, concessisse, & hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo & ecclesie S.

Michaelis de Stanford, & monialibus ibidem Deo fervientibus, unam virgatam terre in villa de Asfele cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quam D. Willielmus de Aubeni frater meus, mihi dedit in libero maritagio; illam, scilicet, quam Willielmus clericus tenuit in eadem villa; in puram & perpetuam elemosynam, liberam & quietam ab omni servicio & exactione seculari; pro anima mea, & pro anima Cecilie filie mee, & pro animabus antecessorum & successorum meorum; ad percipiendam medietatem beneficii terre illius in die anniversarii mei, & aliam medietatem in die anniversarii filie mee Cecilie. Et ut hec donatio & concessio rata & in posterum valida permaneat, ego eam sigilli mei munimine corroboravi. Hiis testibus, Matheo, Nicholao,

‘ my seal. Witneſſes, Mathew, Nicholas, Walter, Hugh & Andrew,
 ‘ the capellans; Gilbert Scrop, Robert de Tichenis, Robert ſon of
 ‘ Stephen, Richard the clerc, & many others.’ The ſeal as here repre-
 ſented.



Sigillum Alicie de Waterville

This grant of Alice de Waterville, the ſaid Alice, or the foreſaid nuns, got confirmed by her nephew lord William de Aubeni the fourth above-mentioned, upon the ſurrendry or death of William the clerc of Afſele, who then held that land; which confirmation runs thus. ‘ To
 ‘ all the children of holy mother church unto whom the preſent writ-
 ‘ ing ſhall come, lord William de Aubeni, greeting. Know ye, that
 ‘ I have granted, & by this my preſent charter confirmed, to God &
 ‘ the church of S. Michael of Stanford, & to the nuns there ſerving
 ‘ God, one virgate of land in the town of Afſele, with all its appur-
 ‘ tenances, which William the clerc held in the ſame town of my
 ‘ fee; which virgate Alice de Aubeni (who was the wife of Afcelin
 ‘ de Vaterwille) gave, & granted, & by her charter confirmed to the
 ‘ foreſaid nuns. Wherefore I will that the foreſaid nuns may have
 ‘ & hold the foreſaid land with its appurtenances, free & quit from
 ‘ all ſecular duty which belongs unto me or unto my heirs, as pure &
 ‘ perpetual

Nicholao, Waltero, Hugone, & Andree, capellanis; Gilberto Scrop, Roberto de Tichenis, Roberto filio Stephani, Richardo clerico, & multis aliis.

a Univerſis S. Matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Dominus Willielmus de Aubeni, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & hac mea preſenti carta confirmaviſſe, Deo & eccleſie S. Michaelis de Stanford, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, unam virgatum terre in villa de Af-

ſele, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quam Willielmus clericus tenuit in eadem villa de feudo meo; quam virgatum Alicia de Aubeni (que fuit uxor Afcelini de Vaterwille) predictis monialibus dedit, & conceſſit, & ſua carta confirmavit. Quare volo, ut predictę moniales, predictam terram cum pertinentiis ſuis, liberam & quietam ab omni ſeculari officio, quod ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinet, habeant & teneant, ſicut puram & perpetuam elemoſynam, & ſicut

carta

‘ perpetual alms, & as the charter of the forenamed Alice witnesseth
 ‘ & doth confirm to them. Witnesses, Robert de Braibroch, Henry
 ‘ his son, Ralph son of Symon, Hugh de Charnel, William the ca-
 ‘ pellan, Walter the capellan, Nicholas de Aubeni the clerik, master
 ‘ Albin, Robert of Huntendune, William de Seint . . . ler. William
 ‘ de Ouëton, & many others.’ The seal represents a boat embattel-
 ed (alluding perhaps to the height & strength of the hill whercon
 Belvoir castle stands, which elevates itself above the rest of the earth
 just as an high boat above the surface of the waves) carried above the
 earth, as it were in that boat, appears a strong & lofty castel; at
 the top of the castel a flag displayed, & two mens heads facing one
 another at a distance between the battlements. All which as near as
 I could draw it from the original impres is here insculped. More-
 over, for farther security of the said land to the said nuns, the said
 Alice de Walterville, or the said William de Aubeni, or the said nuns,
 procured an instrument under the seal of John Palmer, son of Wil-
 liam the clerik abovementioned, who, upon the foresaid surrendry or
 death of his said father, held that land, confessing that he the said
 John & his successors were for ever obliged to pay the said rent of
 8 s. *per annum* to the said nuns; which nuns also, before they accept-
 ed the said instrument of acknowledgment, took an oath of him,
 that neither he, his heirs, or assigns, should at any time alienate the
 said land without a special license first had from the prioress & nuns
 for so doing; & likewise that the said rent should be constantly paid,
 or in case he failed in performance of that or any other part of
 his oath, then the prioress & nuns, or their warden, might enter upon
 the premises, & seise the fruits of the ground, till full reparation was
 made for any such transgression. But hear the man. ‘ Know pre-
 ‘ sent & future people, that I John Palmer, son of William the clerik
 ‘ of Aissele, & my successors, are for ever bound to pay, to God &
 ‘ the church of S. Michael without Stanford, & to the nuns there
 ‘ serving God, eight shillings of silver, at two terms; to wit, at Ea-
 ‘ ster, four shillings, & at the feast of S. Michael, four shillings; for
 ‘ one toft in the town of Aissele, with a croft & a virgate of land,
 ‘ & with all the appurtenances, within the town & without, to the
 ‘ said toft belonging; to wit, for that toft with the appurtenances
 ‘ which lies between the toft of Walter son of William, west; & a
 ‘ toft of John son of Ralph, east. And I John, the holy gospels be-
 ‘ being

carta prenominate Alicie testatur & confir-
 mat illis. His testibus, Roberto de Brai-
 broch, Henrico filio ejus, Radulfo filio Symo-
 nis, Hugone de Charnel, Willielmo capella-
 no, Gualtero capellano, Nicholao de Aubeni
 clerico; magistro Albino, Roberto de Hun-
 tendune, Willielmo de Seint . . . ler. Wil-
 lielmo de Ouëton, & multis aliis.
 a Sciant presentes & futuri, quod ego Jo-

hannes Palmerus, filius Willielmi clerici de
 Aissele, & successores mei, tenemur solvere
 imperpetuum, Deo & ecclesie S. Michaelis
 extra Stanford, & monialibus ibidem Deo ser-
 vientibus, octo solidos argenti, ad duos ter-
 minos; scilicet, pro illo tofto cum pertinen-
 tiis, quod jacet inter toftum Walteri filii
 Willielmi, versus occidentem; & toftum
 Johannis filii Radulphi, versus orientem.

‘ being touched, without fraud, have faithfully sworn, for me & my
 ‘ successors, that I John, & my heirs, or our assigns, will not give,
 ‘ or sell, or mortgage, or alienate, the forenamed tenement, or any
 ‘ part of the same tenement, save by lawful license of the prio-
 ‘ refs & nuns aforesaid; & moreover the rent aforesaid at the
 ‘ appointed terms will faithfully pay; & that if we shall do other-
 ‘ wise, or against this oath, it may be lawful for the said nuns, or their
 ‘ warden to seize the forenamed tenement, with the fruits of the
 ‘ ground, & to hold the same in their hand, without all contradic-
 ‘ tion & plea, ‘till we shall make them satisfaction touching all manner
 ‘ of transgression. In witness hereof, to this writing, I have put to
 ‘ my seal. Witnesses, Sir Reiner then dean of Stanford, master Pa-
 ‘ gan rector of the church of S. Clement, William de Pappelle the ca-
 ‘ pellan, William le Somercotes, Adam de Ufford, Geoffry de Tur-
 ‘ lebi the clerc, Hugh Porter, & others.’ The seal is gone. By this
 last instrument we may observe, that *toftum* does not always signifie
 a place where an house hath stood, as some would persuade us; but
 also the house it self then standing. I shall only add, the originals
 (from whence I copied these three last deeds) are now in the earl of
 Exeters possession.

26. H. 3. XX. ‘ In the 26. of H. 3. William de Albini the fourth, having
 ‘ summons (amongst others) to attend the king into Gascoigne, gave
 ‘ twenty marks to be freed thereof. ‘ Also Maud [relict of William
 late earl of Warenn & lord of Stanford] ‘ had then the custody of
 ‘ the castle of Tuniburg committed to her. ‘ The same year Gilbert
 ‘ son of Hamo Peche abovementioned [which Gilbert was afterwards
 a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford ^d] ‘ giving secu-
 ‘ rity for the payment of his relief (to wit, two hundred marks) &
 ‘ doing his homage, had livery of the lands of his inheritance. ‘ About
 ‘ this time Walter of S. Edmunds abbat of Burg, augmented the rent
 ‘ of the infirmary there with seven & fifty shillings arising out of a
 27. H. 3. ‘ certain rent which he bought in Stanforde. ‘ In the 27. H. 3. Wil-
 ‘ liam de Albini the fourth was with K. Henry with his army in Here-
 ‘ fordshire, at such time as he advanced against Richard Marshal earl
 ‘ of Pembroke; who was the chief of those that opposed the king,

Et ego Johannes, tactis sacro-sanctis, sine
 dolo, fideliter juravi, pro me & successori-
 bus meis, quod ego Johannes, & heredes
 mei, vel assignati nostri, non dabimus, nec
 vendemus, nec evadiabimus, nec alienabimus
 prenominationem tenementum, vel aliquam
 partem ejusdem tenementi, nisi per rationa-
 bilem licentiam priorisse & monialium pre-
 dictarum; & insuper firmam prenominationem
 statutis terminis fideliter reddemus; quod si
 aliter, vel contra juramentum fecerimus, li-
 ceat dictis monialibus, vel custodi earum,
 facere prenominationem tenementum cum
 fructibus terre, & in manu sua tenere, sine
 omni contradictione & placito, donec eis
 satisfactionem, de qualibet transgressionem,

fecerimus. In hujus rei testimonium hunc
 scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testi-
 bus, Domino Reinerio tunc decano Stan-
 ford, magistro Pagano rectore ecclesie S.
 Clementis, Willielmo de Pappelle capella-
 no, Willielmo de Somercotes, Adamo de
 Ufford, Galfrido de Turlebi clerico, Hu-
 gone Portero, & aliis.

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 115. b.

b id. p. 77. b.

c id. p. 677. a.

d videlicet Nov. 12. 1284. 12. E. 1. infra.

e Swapham p. 118. edit. a Jo. Sparke &
 Patricks supplement to Gunton, p. 302.

f Bar. Vol. I. p. 115. b.

' for his taking Poistovins & other strangers into his council, & be-
 ' stowing the principal places of profit & trust upon them, to the great
 ' prejudice of his native subjects (as our historians do shew.) And
 ' one of those whose quarters were beaten up by the enemy with the
 ' loss of all their baggage, when the king lay at Grosmund castle.
 This William de Albini the fourth (but when I find not) confirmed
 the foundation & endowment of the hospital & priory of S. Mary of
 Newsted by his father William de Albini the third, as also all other
 benefactions which any other persons had made before, or should af-
 ter that time, grant to the said house out of his fee. He likewise
 gave the canons of Newsted leave to elect their own prior, & to pre-
 sent him to the patron for his acceptance; & that in the mean time
 the said canons should enjoy the liberties of the house, & have the
 custody of the same: for all which purposes he thus expresses himself.
 ' * To all the children of holy mother church unto whom the pre-
 ' sent writing shall come, William de Albini the fourth greeting. Ye
 ' shall understand, that I, for the health of my soul, & for the health
 ' of the soul of the noble man lord William de Albini my father,
 ' & for the souls of Margery d'Umfranville my mother, & Albreda
 ' my wife, & Isabella my wife, & of my ancestors & successors, have
 ' granted & by this my present charter confirmed, to God & the church
 ' of S. Mary of New-Place, at the bridge of Uffintun, & to my ca-
 ' nons there serving God, who are of the foundation of the said no-
 ' ble man William my father, all that new-place at the bridge of Uf-
 ' fintun, as it is enclosed with a wall & a ditch, with the appurte-
 ' nances; as also all the donation, lands, men, possessions, rents, &
 ' liberties, with all the appurtenances & easements, within the town
 ' & without, by the said lord William my father, & by who or whom-
 ' soever the donors on the foresaid canons & their successors collated,
 ' & hereafter of my fee to be conferred; to hold & have to the fore-
 ' said canons & their successors, freely, solely, & peaceably, wholly
 ' & quietly for ever, as the charters of their donors witness, & with
 ' all the profit which from thence, at any time, shall possibly accrue.
 ' Moreover, in an intuition of divine piety, I give & grant, of
 ' my grace & leave, for me & for Albreda my wife & Isabella my
 ' wife, & for our ancestors & successors, this liberty to the fore-
 ' named church of the blessed Mary of Newstede, that when a
 ' prior shall be wanting for the forenamed church, the canons of
 ' the same place may have the free election; &, when they shall have
 ' elected, that the elect may be presented to the patron of the house;
 ' and in the mean while, 'till they can have a prior, that the
 ' house it self, & all the rents & possessions of the same house, with
 ' all the appurtenances & liberties may be in the hand & custody
 ' of the canons of the same place; & all the rents & disbursements,

a Ex registro de Belvoir penes nob. ducem de Rutland, citato in Monast. Ang. Vol. II. p. 446. b.

' & all the goods of the forenamed house, freely, peaceably, & honorably expended by the canons themselves, for the use of the poor & the profit of the church aforesaid. And I William & my heirs, the foresaid grant, & the confirmation of the foresaid my charter, with all the bovementioned particulars & appurtenances, to the foresaid canons & their successors, as my free, pure, & perpetual alms, against all mortals, will for ever warrant, maintain, & defend. In security whereof to this writing I have put to my seal. Witnesses, &c.' I should have before observed (when I first spake of the foundation of this house) that there are now no remains either of the church or priory, save that some traces of the foundations & building may just be discerned above ground, & that is all. The wall which surrounded the same is likewise thrown down, & the ditch (if part of it be not taken into the cut of the new river) filled up. The bare mention of such things however shew the danger & insecurity of the times both in the last & present reign. William de Albin the fourths having no male issue, was the reason I suppose why he gave the canons leave to elect their own prior. All the canons I yet read of were only the prior & confrater; it being a question whether the deacon & cleric appointed to assist them in divine service by the 2^d. charter of William de Albin the third were any more than minor canons, if so much; & consequently whether they had any power of election. The priors being now appointed to be elected by the canons shews therefore that the number of those canons was increased, by other benefactions, the particulars whereof are not now to be recovered. And indeed of all the losses that the antiquities of Stanford ever had, that of the book of doomsday, once kept in this flourishing monastery of Newsted, was certainly the greatest. It was a record that took in, non only an account of the monastery of Newsteds own estate & endowment, but also as it should seem an account of all the particular estates & possessions of the neighbourhood in and about Stanford. When I come to speak of the foundation of Mr. Browns hospital, I shall exemplifie a copy (as I took it from the original under the seal of the priory of Newsted) of an extract from this celebrated book of Domsday kept there, relating to the title of the very ground whereon that hospital is built. An instance sufficient to shew the value of that curious book, now I doubt utterly lost; as many other were at the suppression. But to return. I shall only add, the site of this hospital & priory is at present part of the possessions of Charles Bertie Esq; just by which stands yet a water-mill, called after the name of the monastery, Newsted mill.

29. H. 3. XXI. " In the 29. H. 3. Thomas de Arches claimed, against the priorefs of Staunford, the advoufon of the church of Sumordeby.

a Ex plac'is jurat. & assis. apud Linc. 29. H. 3. rot. 12.

' Gilbert his ancestor was seised [of it] who had [for his son] Alan,
 ' who had [for his son] Thomas the [then] claimant. ^a In the 30. ^{30. H. 3.}
 ' of H. 3. Maud [relict of William late earl of Warenn & lord of
 Stanford] ' received livery by the king himself of the marshals rod,
 ' she being the eldest, who, by inheritance ought to enjoy that great
 ' office, by descent from Walter Marechal, sometime earl of Pembroke.
 ' Whereupon the lord treasurer & barons of the exchequer, had
 ' command to cause her to have all rights thereto belonging, & to
 ' admit of such a deputy to sit in the exchequer for her, as she should
 ' assign. This Maud had also the custody of Strigoil castle, 'till her
 ' death. ^b In 1246. the archbishop of Canterbury procured a graunt Anno
 ' from the pope, to recover for one year the first frutes of all charges 1246.
 ' that chaunced to be voyd within the province, duryng the term
 ' of seaven years then next; till the summe of ten thousand marcs
 ' were levied, towards the discharge of the said archbishops debts.
 ' ' These parts must be now also concern'd in the scrutiny made by
 ' the bishop of Lincoln, who, at the instigation of the black & grey
 ' friers, commanded his archdeacons & rural deans to make strict in-
 ' quisition of the lives & manners of all nobility & commonalty within
 ' their precincts; which was thought such a grievance, that, on com-
 ' plaint, the king stopped the proceedings.

XXII. ^c In 1247. ^{31. H. 3.} John earl of Warenn, being then but 1247.
 ' young, married Alice, sister by the mothers side to K. Henry the ^{31. H. 3.}
 ' third (for she was daughter to Hugh le Brun earl of March, second
 ' husband to the kings mother.) ' The same year William de Va-
 ' lence [the kings brother by the mothers side, being son of her &
 Hugh le Brun abovementioned] ' obtained a grant of all the lands of
 ' Robert de Pundelarche, excepting the dowry of Constance his wife,
 ' until the king should assign him lands equivalent thereto. This Ro-
 bert de Pont de l'Arche I believe either lived, or had lands, or both,
 at this time in Stanford. For I afterwards meet with this name
 pretty often in these collections. ' ' The same year the archbyschope
 ' of Caunterbury suspended the priests of hys province, bycause they
 ' would not consente (according to the graunt which he had pur-
 ' chased of the pope) that he should have the first frutes, for one
 ' yeare, of every benefice that chanced to be vacant within the same
 ' province. ^e The same year the coyne was so sore clipped, that it
 ' was thought good to change the same, & make it baser. Where-
 ' upon stampes were graven, of a new incision or cut, & sent to
 ' Bury, Canterbury, Develen, & other places [probably among the
 rest to Stanford, where the abbat of Burg had the privilege of a
 mint] ' forbidding to use any other stampe than was used in the ex-
 ' change or minte at London, & all the old stampes were called in.

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.

b Holingf. p. 115. a.

c Bishop Kennets Par. Antiq. p. 238.

d Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.

e id. p. 774. b.

f Holingf. p. 717. b.

g Stow. p. 284.

- ' ^a I have not seen any thing farther memorable of William de Albini
 ' the fourth than that he had two wives, Albreda Biseth, & Isabel.
 ' Moreover that he died before the 32. of H. 3. & was buried before
 ' the high altar in the priory of Belvoir, & his heart at Croxton priory
 ' in Leicestershire. Lastly, that he left issue Isabel his daughter &
 ' heir, wife to Robert de Ros (an eminent baron in Yorkshire.) Here
 ' being a period to the male line of that principal branch of this no-
 32. H. 3. ' ble family. ^b In the 32. of H. 3. died Maud, relict of William late
 ' earl of Warenn [& lord of Stanford.] ^c The same year John earl
 ' of Warenn was one of the great earls who met in the parliament
 ' held at London, on the octaves of the purification, in which par-
 ' liament the king was told of his many high exactions.
 35. H. 3. XXIII. ' ^d About the beginning of the 35. yeare of H. 3. the bishops
 ' understanding that the archbishop of Canterbury was about to pur-
 ' chase of the pope a graunt to gather mony thro' his whole province
 ' of the cleargie & people for sinodes & procuracies, to prevent him,
 ' made a collection, every one thro' hys owne dioces, of two pence
 ' of every marke which any beneficed man might dispende, which
 ' mony they ment to employ about charges in the popes court, for the
 ' stay of the archbishops sute. ^e The same year Robert Grosthead bi-
 ' shop of Lincoln, attended by the archdeacon of Oxford, went over
 ' to the pope to answer the appeal of the knights templars & other
 ' religious, who would have been exempted from his jurisdiction, & by
 ' their mony bought so much of the popes favor, that the poor bishop
 ' came home with disappointment. But how much the religion &
 ' good discipline of these parts were secured by the vigilance of this
 ' exemplary diocesan, appears from the declaration that he himself
 ' now made before the pope & cardinals, wherein he told them, that
 ' upon his first consecration he considered himself to be a bishop &
 ' pastor of souls, & therefore thought it necessary (lest the blood of
 ' his flock should in the last judgment be required at his hands) with
 ' all diligence, as the scripture advises & commands, to visit the sheep
 ' committed to him. For which reason he began a circuit in his dio-
 ' cese thro' each respective archdeaconry, & in each of them thro' the
 ' severall rural deaneries, causing the clergy of every deanery (in or-
 ' der to meet at a certain time & place) to give notice to the people
 ' to appear on the same day with their children to be confirmed, &
 ' to hear the word of God, & to confess. In which assemblies he
 ' himself did often preach to the clergy, & a frier predicant, or minor,
 ' to the laity. After which four of the friers heard confession, &
 ' enjoin'd penance. And, when the children were confirm'd on that
 ' & the following day, then he & his clergy applied themselves to the
 1251. ' correction & reformation of abuses. ^f In 1251. the bishops assembling

^a Bar. Vol. I. p. 115. b.

^b id. p. 77. b.

^c id. ib.

^d Hol. p. 723, 724.

^e Bp. Kennets paroch. antiq. p. 243.

^f Holing. p. 725. a.

‘ at Dunstable, took advice how to prevent the archbishop that he
 ‘ should not visit, & concluded to send their procurator to Rome to
 ‘ stay the license. Their procurator did so much in the matter, that
 ‘ he might not visit any parish church, except the parson required
 ‘ him. And whereas he had libertie to visite conventual churches, yet
 ‘ might he not receive for procuracies above four markes. For this
 ‘ moderation to be had, the bishops gave unto the pope six thousand
 ‘ markes. ^a The same yeare the byshope of Lyncolne visited the
 ‘ religious houses within his dioces, to understand what rule was kept
 ‘ amongst them, using the matter somewhat straytely (as they thought)
 ‘ for he entred into the chambers of the monkes & searched their
 ‘ beds. And comming into the houses of the nunnes, hee went so
 ‘ neare as to cause theyr breeftes to be tryed, that he might under-
 ‘ stand of their chaste livings. ^b The said bishop would have enforced
 ‘ all beneficed men, within his diocese, to bee priests. But they
 ‘ purchased a license from Rome to remaine at the universities for
 ‘ certayne yeares, without taking that order upon them. ^c But the
 ‘ said bishop got authoritie of the pope to institute vicarages in churches
 ‘ improprieate to religious men, where no vicars were; & where such
 ‘ were as seemed too slenderly provided of sufficient maintenance,
 ‘ to augment the same as he thought expedient. Which authoritie
 ‘ he used more largely than stood with the pleasure of religious per-
 ‘ sons, bycause he shewed great favor to the vicars.

XXIV. ^d In the 37. of H. 3. there chaunced a great occasion of 37. H. 3.
 ‘ strife betwixt the archbishop of Canterbury & the bishop of Win-
 ‘ chester. For where[as] maister Eustace de Linne, official to the
 ‘ said archbishop, had first excommunicate, & after, for his contuma-
 ‘ cie, caused to be attached a priest, which, by authoritie of the elect
 ‘ of Winchester as diocesane there, was entred into possession of an
 ‘ hospital in Southwark as prior, without the officials consent, who
 ‘ pretended a tytle as patrone (in his maisters name) the sayd elect of
 ‘ Winchester caused a ryotous sort of persons, after the manner of warre,
 ‘ to seeke revenge, whiche, after many outrages done, came to Lam-
 ‘ beth, & there by violence tooke the sayd Eustace out of his owne
 ‘ house, & ledde him to Farnham, where he was kept as prisoner.
 ‘ The archbishop, hereof advertised, pronounced all those accursed,
 ‘ whiche were authors or favorers of such a rashe & presumptuous
 ‘ deed, & farther commaunded all the bishops in his province, by
 ‘ vertue of their obedience, to denounce the same in their churches
 ‘ every Sunday & holyday. The bishop of Winchester on the other
 ‘ part, sent commaundement to the deane of Southwarke, to denounce
 ‘ his curse to be void.’ The reason why I take notice of this affair
 ‘ will be seen presently; but I must first observe, that ‘ ‘ religion &

^a Holingsf. ubi supra.

^b id. p. 728. b.

^c id. p. 729. a.

^d id. p. 730, 731.

^e Bp. Kennets par. ant. p. 248.

Nov. 8. ' ecclesiastical discipline now suffer'd much in these parts by the death
 1253. ' of the excellent diocesan Robert Grossthead, who departed this life
 Jan. 14. ' at Lincoln, Nov. 8. 1253. ^a In the octaves of the Epiphany the
 1254. ' foresaid archbishop of Canterbury & the elect of Winton were made
 ' friends, & those assoyled that were excommunicate, in which num-
 ' ber William de Valence & John de Warenn [both of them after-
 ' wards lords of Stanford] ' were thought to be contained, as those that
 ' should be present in using the force against the official, as before ye
 ' have heard.

Anno XXV. ^b In 1254. John earl of Warenn [afterwards lord of Stan-
 1254. ford] ' answered one hundred & twenty pounds for sixty knights fees,
 ' for which he now gave aid to the king, upon making his eldest
 ' son knight.' At this time flourished Henry de Hanna. ' Henry de
 ' Hanna, saith Pits^c, a Norwich man, & lover of a solitary life,
 ' embraced the order of mount Carmel (as Leland affirms) in a mo-
 ' nastery among the woods at Brunham in Norfolk, where he made
 ' his public profession, & spent holily many days of his life in divine
 ' contemplation, preaching many learned discourses, mostly to his
 ' brethren, but sometimes to the people. This Henry de Hanna, saith
 ' Bale^d, was first chose provincial of his order in 1245. [it should
 be 1254. the two last figures being transposed by the printer] ' &
 ' governed seventeen years. In 1254. saith Pits^e, he was elected pro-
 ' vincial master of his order in England, being the second person who
 ' ever enjoyed that post; in discharging of which office he vigorously
 ' employed himself for eighteen whole years together, with great ho-
 ' nor to himself & great advantage to his order.' Now this Henry
 ' de Hanna was the person, who, as I take it, first began the schools
 at Stanford, suppressed afterwards by K. Edward the third; for which
 reason thus much is here said of him: the rest of his life follows in
 its proper place. ' ^f About the end of May, the same year, the queen
 ' (notwithstanding she had lately received the kings commands to the
 ' contrary) with her two sons prince Edward & Edmund, & her uncle
 ' the archbishop of Canterbury, took shipping at Portsmouth, & arriv-
 ' ed at Bourdeaux the last of the same month; & not long after their
 ' landing, prince Edward was sent in great state to Alphonso king of
 ' Castile, where having married the said kings sister at Burgos, he was
 ' by that king honorably sent back to his father, together with his
 ' bride. Upon his arrival K. Henry settled upon him & the princess
 ' his wife, all Gascoigny, Ireland, Wales, with the city & towns of
 ' Bristol, Stanford, & Grantham.' Herewith in some sort agrees the
 following report. ' ^g The jurats say, that one William de Warenn,
 ' late earl of Surrey, held the town of Stanford, by gift of the lord

^a Holing. p. 730.

^b Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.

^c in vita.

^d cent. 10. p. 59.

^e ubi supra.

^f Tyrrel, p. 967. Speed. p. 630. a.

^g Ex placitis juris & assise coram Hugone Bigod iustituario Anglie in diversis comitatibus, anno regni R. H. filii R. Johannis . . . rot. 22. dorso.

' king

‘ the king that now is, for term of his life. Also, that after the death of the foresaid earl, the lord the king seized the foresaid town with the appurtenances into his own hand, who afterwards gave that town to lord Edward his son.’ So that the fact was thus. K. Henry gave his son prince Edward the manor of Stanford, & perhaps the other places & provinces abovementioned; & prince Edward afterwards settled them, or some of them, with some other places, upon his spouse, the princess Alianora, in dower. This appears by another record. ^a Stanford was granted to Alianora, king [Alfonso’s] sister, by Edward the eldest son of K. Henry the third, for her dowry, with the castles of Tikhul, Peck, & Graham.

XXVI. ^b In the 39. H. 3. John earl Warenn [afterwards lord of Stanford] ^{39. H. 3.} ‘ was one of those who adher’d to the king, in oppressing the people, as our historians do report.’ About this time, but the certain year I find not, ‘ Prince Edward, saith Sir Richard Baker, (as well as his father king Henry) being in want, was driven to mortgage his [wives] towns of Stanford, Graham, & many other things to William de Valence a Poictovin; whereby, adds he, appears the disorder of the time, when the prince was in want & strangers had such plenty.’ Now it is no wonder at all that prince Edward acted thus. For William de Valence, tho’ a Poictovin by the fathers side, was the kings own brother by the mothers side; & then only lent his nephew prince Edward some part of the great wealth which his brother K. Henry had before given him.

^c In the 40 of H. 3. John earl Warenn [afterwards lord of Stanford] ^{40. H. 3.} ‘ was, with other of the chiefest peers in Westminster-hall, when the archbishop of Canterbury, & divers other bishops, pronounced solemn excommunication there, with candles lighted, against all that should violate the great charter & charter of the forest. ^d The same year he had the *tertium denarium* of the county of Surrey yielded him by the kings precept, then sent to the barons of the exchequer. ^e In 1256. K. Henry the 3. granted to the burgeses of Stanford divers exemptions & liberties, viz. I. to be free from payment of tolls. II. to receive toll. III. their goods not to be arrested, &c. ^f The countesse of Warenn, Avesia, or Artesia as some bookes have, sister to the king by his mother, departed this life in hir flourishing youth, to the greate grief of hir brother, but specially of hir husbände John earle of Warenne, that loved hir entirely. ^g In the time of Henry de Hanna abovementioned, provincial of the Carmes in England (to wit, in 1256.) the grey friers came first to Norwich.

Anno
1256

^a Concess. Alianore sorori regis, per Edwardum primogenitum R. H. 3. pro dote, cum castris de Tikhul, Peck, & Graham. Ex rot. Vasc. 38. H. 3. partis 2. m. 2.

^b Baron. Vol. I. p. 77. b.

^c chron. Lond. 1684. p. 85. b.

^d Baron. ubi supra.

^e Out of a MS. in my hands, entitled, ‘ an abstract of several charters, concerning the borough of Stanford, dated 11. June. 1677. article the first.

^f Holingsf. p. 742. b.

^g Hujus tempore [scil. H. de Hanna] Nordvicum intrabant Carmelite, anno dom.

• Norwich. After which were erected the Carmelite monasteries of
 • Lynne, Lyncoln, Berwic, Newcastle, Sandwic, Northampton, Glou-
 • cester, Stanford, & Wynton.

Anno XXVII. ^a In 1257. 42. H. 3. the king kept his Christmasts at
 1257. London, where came to him several princes of Germany, who de-
 42. H. 3. clared, that Richard earl of Cornwal was chosen king of Almaine.
 • ^b Now when the said Richard earl of Cornwal, brother of K.
 • Henry, was chosen emperor, Henry de Hanna abovementioned, with
 • the assistance of one Nicholas Noel, begged & obtained of that earl
 • the house he had at Stocwel in Oxfordshire, & turned it into a mo-
 • nastery of Carmes.' The priory of S. Leonard by Stanford being
 (as I have elsewhere shewn) a cell to the cathedral priory of Durham;
 if the monks of S. Leonards acted as their patrons of Durham, which
 is very probable; then they were now absolved of the popes inter-
 dict which they had incur'd, by resisting his exactors. For I find ^c the
 • monkes of Durham, the whiche onely, with the chanons of Gisborne,
 • resisted the wicked proceedings of the popes exactors, & stood there-
 • fore interdicted a long time, at length, after many altercations, were
 • now assoyled. Oh, sayeth Matthew Paris, if, in that theyr tribu-
 • lation, they myght have had fellowes, & in theyr constant doyngs
 • aydors, howe happely had the church of Englande triumphed over
 • her tormentors & oppressors!' This is a noble speech of this honest
 monks, & well agrees with the character we read of him in Speed,
 • ^d that he was one who durst write any thing he thought.' In Feb.
 1257. John de Caletto abbat of Burg & the convent of that place de-
 mised to the priorefs & nuns of S. Michael without Stanford, all that
 their mill at Stanford to hold of them for ever at the yearly rent of
 ten marcs; & in case of non-payment the abbat & monks to distrein.
 Their demise is thus expressed. ^e 'To all the faithful of Christ who
 • shall see or hear the present writing, John by the grace of God
 • abbat of the Burg of S. Peter, & the convent of the same place, greet-
 • ing in the Lord. Your universality shall understand that we, with
 • unanimous assent, have let to fee firm, & granted, to the priorefs
 • of S. Michael without Staunford & to the nuns of the same place,
 • all our mill with its appurtenances, which we have in Staunford,
 • to have & to hold, of us & our successors, to the said priorefs &
 • nuns & their successors, well, & in peace, freely for ever; by pay-
 • ing therefore yearly to us & our successors ten marcs of silver, at
 • the two terms of the year (to wit, at the feast of S. Michael five
 • marcs, & at Easter five marcs) for all service, exaction, & all man-

1256. Post hec erecta sunt cenobia Lynnee,
 Lyncolnie, Berwici, in Novo-Castro, San-
 devico, Northamptona, Gloucestria, Stan-
 fordia, & Wyntonia. This passage & di-
 vers other notes of the like sort, were co-
 pied out of John Bales Anglorum Heliades,
 a MS. in the Lord Harleys library for my
 use, by the Rev^d. & learned Mr. Thomas

Baker, B. D.

a Tyrrel, p. 981.

b Bale, p. 307.

c Holingshed. p. 747. a.

d p. 618. a.

e Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub ima-
 gine Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 26.

ner of other secular demand. And we & our successors, to the said priores & nuns & their successors, the said mill with its appurtenances, against all people, by the foresaid service, will for ever warrant, acquit, & defend. And if it shall happen in any case, that the said priores & nuns, or the successors of the same, in payment of the ten marks aforeaid, at the terms aforeaid, shall be wanting; then it shall be lawful for the said abbat & convent & their successors, the said priores & nuns, or their successors, at their pleasure, to distrein, through all their lands & all their goods, in the county of Northampton & elsewhere, until for the foresaid ten marks, to the said abbat & convent, or their successors, it shall be fully satisfied. In witness whereof, to the present writing, made in to the manner of a cyrograph, alternate seals are put, so that to the counter part, remaining in the hands of the priores & nuns, our seals are put; & to the counter part, remaining with us, the seal of the ladies the priores & nuns is appendent. Given in the year of grace, 1257. in the month of February. ^a When the rebellious barons came with such a power to the parliament at Oxford, as that they compelled the king to submit to those provisions which they made there; John earl Warenn ^b was one of the lords elected on the kings part, to settle matters with other lords elected by the barons, for a mutual agreement. ^c But the said earl Warenn & the kings half brother, the earl of Pembroke [William de Valence] refused the oath to observe the ordinances of that [mad] parliament. ^d The same year the said John earl Warenn had summons, with the rest of the great men of England, to attend the king at Chester, thence to march against Leweline prince of Wales, for restraining his hostile incursions. ^e July 5. 1258. 42. H. 3. the said John was one of those nobles who were assigned to guard & conduct the kings brothers [William de Valence, &c.] to the sea side; the kings brothers having obtained his safe conduct, of this date, for that purpose. They were constrained thus to leave the kingdom by Mountfort & the rebellious barons. ^f In the 43. of H. 3. Hugh de Naffington, burgess of Staunford, mortgaged five acres of arable land lying in the north field of Stanford, & abutting on the land of the monks of S. Leonard north & above the land of the castle; but to whom I find not.

XXVIII. ^a William de Fortibus the 3^d. E. of Albemarle, who married for his second wife Isabell daughter to Baldwin E. of Den; by her had issue three sons, John, Thomas, & William; & two daughters, Avice & Aveline. This E. died in June 1260. in France, whereupon his corps was brought over into England, & interr'd in one of the monasteries of his ancestors foundation. To the care & tuition

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 77, 78.

^b Annales monast. de Burton, p. 412.

^c Holing. p. 751. b.

^d Baron. Vol. I. p. 78. a.

^e Tyrrel, p. 986.

^f B. H.

^g Bar. Vol. I. p. 64, 65.

tion of his widow Isabel, were committed two of her sons before mentioned, viz. Thomas & William (John being then dead, as it seems) but neither of them lived long after: Thomas dying first, was buried in the church of the fryers preachers [or black fryers] at Stanford; & William dying in Oxford, at the fryers preachers there.' This is the first time I find any express mention of the black friers at Stanford, tho' I have before intimated ^a that I believe it was founded by William de Fortibus the 2^d. E. of Albemarle, grandfather of this Thomas that was now buried here. The black friers college stood without Stanford on the south-east part, adjoyning to the tenter meadows. It took up a good deal of ground, & had fine gardens from the house to the river side. Part, if not all, of the church, was standing about 1600. when Mr. Speeds draught of Stanford was taken, whereby it appears that the steeple then likewise standing, was a strong quadrangular tower. But there is now nothing at all left of it. There is a fair house upon the premises, whereof the present proprietor is Savil Cust, esq; . When Mr. Stevens says ^b, ' Speed mentions two houses of Dominicans at Stanford;' it must be noted that Speed mentions two houses of black monks, but none of black friers, there. Now there is a great deal of difference between a monk & a frier. A monk being one whose monastery is endowed with lands for support of the religious, who belong to it; but a frier one whose monastery has very rarely any more land or estate, than the bare site of the house & gardens; the daily alms of the neighbourhood being all their maintenance; whereof if any thing remained at night, it was distributed among the poor, who attended for that purpose at the gate: Providence being always trusted by these latter, to provide for the morrow. ' By a decree of the council of Lions it was from thenceforth established that there should be but four orders of mendicants, or begging friers; to wit, Augustines, Carmelites, Minors, & Dominicans.' Now all these four orders had each of them their respective monastery at Stanford. ' ^d There be three sorts of poverty among these mendicants. One is, to have nothing either in common or propriety; & this is the Franciscans poverty: which is the greatest of all. Another is, to have nothing in propriety, yet some things in common, as books, cloaths, food: this the Dominicans profess. The third & least is, to have some things both in common & in propriety, but those only such as necessity requires for food & raiment: And this is the poverty of the Carmelites & Augustines. But to proceed. One of those two houses of Dominicans at Stanford, Speed, saith Mr. Stevens ^e, calls the monastery of S. Michael, without any mention of the founder: & gives the va-

^a Anno 5. H. 3. *supra*.

^b 2^d. addit. Vol. to the *Monast. Ang.* p.

208. a.

^c *Brit. Ant. & nova.* Vol II. p. 214.

^d Ross's view of all religions. Lond.

1653. p. 329.

^e *ut supra*.

valuation of it, to wit, 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. ob. The other he names of S. Mary & S. Nicholas, & makes two; Talbois E. of Anjou & William de Romara the founders. The valuation, 65 l. 10 s. 9 d.^c Now here is a whole cluster of mistakes, some whereof belong to Mr. Stephens, some to Speed, & some to both. As I. Mr. Stevens says, 'Mr. Speed mentions two houses of Dominicans at Stanford.' Whereas he mentions no Dominicans, but two houses of black monks: which, as I have noted, were very different. II. The name of the monastery of S. Michael shews what black monks Speed meant: to wit, Benedictines. S. Michaels is generally called a nunnery; the religious there being mostly nuns; but they had a warden, under the prioress, who was a Benedictin, or black monk: & so Mr. Speed might easily by mistake set down black monks, for black nuns. III. Mr. Speed is again mistaken when he makes two houses, one valued at 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. ob. & another valued at 65 l. 19 s. 9 d. both these valuations belonging to one & the same house, to wit, S. Michaels. That house being in all valued at 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. ob. but when the out-rents & other charges were paid, but at 65 l. 19 s. 9 d. IV. Mr. Speed does not say, as Mr. Stephens affirms, that Talbois E. of Anjou & W. de Romara ever founded any house of religion at Stanford. But (in the same page, just above where he speaks of Stanford) that they, & Lucy countess of Chester & Lincoln, founded a monastery at Spalding, dedicated to S. Mary & S. Nicholas. V. Mr. Speed says indeed one of the houses of black monks at Stanford was dedicated also to S. Mary & S. Nicholas. It is like, instead of black monks, he should have said, the black friers, church there was dedicated to those saints. And so far, 'till we see proof to the contrary, we may perhaps venture to indulge him. For tho' I thought S. Mary, had been the beloved of all orders, I find 'S. Nicholas, as bishop Kennet tells 'us', is the special favorite of the Dominicans.' VI. Mr. Stephens forgets himself surely, if he think that any house of Dominicans here should have lands belonging to it, worth 65 l. 19 s. 9 d. or 72 l. 18 s. 10 d. ob. *per annum*. The bare scite could not be worth so much, & other lands, as far as I can find, they had none.

XXIX. ^a Contention continuing between the schollers of Cambridge & the townsmen, many of the schollers agreed among themselves to depart from thence, to Northampton, & there raise a new universitie. Whereunto the King gave his consent, & granted them passport. ^b The truth of this, the tradition of the town, & the places to this day called the college, & the college lane, avouch. ^d John earl Warenn [lord of Stanford] was now one of those, who, upon the agreement betwixt the K. & the rebellious barons, did, on the kings part, set his seal for confirmation of the

^a par. antiq. p. 608.

^b Stow, p. 292. where see the reason of this contention.

^c Moretons Northampt. p. 24.

^d Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a.

47. H. 3. 'accord then made.' In the 47. H. 3. 'a The said John E. Warenn
 1263. 'had the castle of Pavenesfel committed to his custody.' In 1263.
 The rebellious barons 'b elected for their chiefe captaynes, Simon de
 'Mountfort E. of Leiceſter, Gilbert de Clare E. of Glouceſter, Robert
 'Ferrers E. of Derby, & John E. Warenne.' [But the ſaid John earl Wa-
 renn, lord of Stanford, ſtayed not long among them.] 'c For the K. being
 'at Oxforde, there came unto him John E. Warenne, & many others.
 'The Kings ſonne lord Edward had procured them thus to revolte,
 'promiſing to every one of them in reward by his charter, fiſtie pound
 'landes, to ayde the K. his father & him agaynſt the barons. 'd The
 'K. now finding his party much ſtronger, prince Edward ſurpriſed the
 'caſtle of Windſor, turning out the gariſon put in by the barons,
 '& the morning following the K. himſelf withdrew from Weſtmin-
 'ſter & went to the ſame place; & was immediately followed by
 'John E. Warenne, & ſuch of the barons who had before ſecretly
 'deſerted the E. of Leiceſters party.

Feb. 3. XXX. In Feb 3. 1264. 48. H. 3. 'e The ſaid John E. Warenn joyn-
 1264. 'ed with divers other great lords, in that ſubmiſſion to the award
 48. H. 3. 'which Lewes K. of France, was to make betwixt the K. & his ba-
 'rons, concerning thoſe ordinances called the proviſions of Oxford.
 'f Friar John Stanford, died about this time at Lynne; all that I can
 'find of him is, that he was the eight miniſter provincial of the En-
 1264. 'gliſh Franciſcans. 'g By reaſon of variance which chaunced this yere
 'betwixt the ſchollers of Oxford & the townſmen, a greate number
 'of the ſchollers withdrew, [another author 'h ſays, were baniſhed]
 'to Northampton, & there ſtudied.' It may be remembred, the Cam-
 bridge men, as is above related, had the kings liſenſe to ſettle
 there. And their being now pretty well fixed at Northampton, might
 be one reaſon perhaps, why the Oxford men went to that, before any
 other place, upon this uproar at home. But there they ſtayed not.
 For the rebellious barons now aſſembling at Northampton againſt the
 K. theſe Oxford ſcholars 'i rayſed a banner to fight in defence of the
 'towne agaynſt him, & did more hurte to the aſſailants than any
 'other bande, whereupon the K. threatned to hang them all. And
 'ſo had he done indeede, if by perſuaſion of his counſail he had not
 'altered his purpoſe; doubting to procure the hatred of their friendes.
 'For there were amongſt them many young gentlemen of good houſes
 '& noble parentage. 'k Whereupon he pardoned them all.' About
 this time the abbat of Burgs bailif demanded an old rent of 3 s. a
 year, for a land-gavel, out of 24. acres of land in Stanford field be-

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a.

b Hol. p. 762. b.

c id. p. 764. b.

d Tyrrel, p. 1015.

e Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a. See that award,
 dated as above in Mr. Tyrrels appendix to

his 2^d. Vol. p. 30.

f Antiq. of the Eng. Francif. p. 76.

g Hol. p. 766. b.

h Tyrrel, p. 1021.

i Hol. ut ſupra.

k Tyrrel, ut ſupra.

longing to the prioress & nuns of S. Michael; whereupon the prioress & sisterhood representing to Robert Sutton lord abbat of Burg & the convent there, that the said rent had been remitted by abbat Martin his predecessor, & never paid, as they asserted, since the time of that prelate, the abbat & convent now gave them a new charter whereby they were ever after released from the said payment; which charter is thus worded. ‘^a To all the faithful of Christ, &c. Robert, by permission of God, abbat of the church of S. Peter of Burg, & the convent of the same place, greeting. Your universality shall understand that we, at the instance of the beloved Amabilia prioress of S. Michael of Stanford, & of the holy nuns there serving God, have released & quit claimed for ever, the yearly rent of 24. acres of land in the field of Stanford; to wit, 3 s. a year, being rent which our bailiffs sometime demanded, in the name of Landgavel, of which they have been free, as they say, from the time of Martin abbat of Burg of good memory. Which that it may obtain a strength of perpetual firmness, for memory of them who are to come, we have corroborated this present writing with the apposition of our seals. Witness our chapter. The seal [of the abbat] exhibits a prelate in his habit with the coronal tonsure, in his left hand a pastoral staff, in his right a key put to his breast.’ The seal of the chapter being not described, I suppose is wanting. The K. & his barons continuing yet in variance, their adherents plundered & fined the country almost wherever they prevailed, & their several interests led them. Thus in our neighbourhood, the abbat of Burg being represented as inclining rather to the barons side, the bailiffs of John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] as Walter Whytelessey tells us, ‘^b levied forty marcs of his lands in Stanford to redeem the Nefse of Burg. ‘^c The K. kept his Easter at Nottingham, where receiving news, that the E. of Leicester, with a great multitude of Londoners, had, on the passion week, besieged E. Warenn in the castle of Rochester, he resolved to raise the siege & relieve it. ‘^d To this end, he came in Easter week with his army to Stanforde. Thither the abbat of Burg sent great presents to the Kings of England, & Almaine; lord Edward, & divers others. Who all received them kindly, save lord Edward, who, by procurement of the lord Warine of Basingburne utterly refused to accept them; but the abbat compounded matters with lord Warine for fifty marcs. Moreover the abbat gave the K. a palfrey worth 14 marcs.—[But all this signified little.] ‘^e The E. of Warennes bailiffs carried away all his corn from his manors of Tinewelle & Thurlaby, to the value of ten marcs. Also 15 horses were taken out of his carriages at Walmesforde, worth 24 marcs. Likewise out of his long carriage, as he was going towards the king, five horses more, worth

^a Ex autographo descriptis ediditque cl. Madox, inter formularia sua Angl. form. 676. p. 371.

^b p. 135.

^c Tyrrel, p. 1021.

^d Whitlesey, ut supra.

' 30 marcs. Besides all this, the abbat gave the king, while he lay at
 ' Stanforde, another horse, worth 24 marcs. Also to Roger Ley-
 ' borne a horse, worth 14 marcs. Also to lord Berengarius le Moine
 ' another horse, worth ten marcs. Also in other presents to the K.
 ' there made, & to the K of Almain the kings brother, & to lord
 ' Edward the kings eldest son, 114 l. 5 s. 9 d. Lastly, in maintaining divers
 ' horse there for the service of lord Edward la Zouche, & others,
 ' seventy nine shillings & ten pence. ^a At Rochester, E. Simon
 ' had won the bridge, & the first gate. ^b But the captain thereof John
 ' E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] did manfully resist the enemies, till
 ' the K. with the power of the marches & the north partes, ^c march-
 ' ing almost night & day, arrived in 5. days at Rochester. The E. of
 ' Leicester hearing of his approach, durst not stay to give him battel;
 ' but went back to London, leaving only a few soldiers behind, whom
 ' those of the garrison, in a sally they made, quickly destroyed. ^d On
 May 12. May 12. 1264. 48. H. 3. was fought the battle of Lewes, wherein the
 1264. K. himself & prince Edward his son were taken prisoners. ^e John
 48. H. 3. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was one of the chief captains in
 ' the van of the kings army. ^f But the said E. with divers others,
 ' having with them three hundred armed men, straightways fled unto
 ' the castle of Pemsey. ^g The barons having obtained such a victory
 ' as the full sway of the whole realm was in their power, Gilbert E.
 ' of Clare thereupon procured a grant, under the great seal, of all the
 ' lands & possessions, lying in England of John E. Warenn (who had
 ' faithfully stuck to the K. in that time of trial) excepting the castles of
 ' Rigate & Lewes, to hold during the kings pleasure (*id est*, so long as
 ' he should be in their power.) ^h The said E. Warenn finding no security
 ' here then fled into France. ⁱ What was of much advantage to the
 ' abbat & abby of Burg, all the time of this war, was, that the abbat
 ' caused always as much bread, beer, & other provisions to be got ready,
 ' as he could possibly procure. So that all comers, whether of the kings,
 ' or barons party, finding the abby gates constantly open, were plen-
 ' tifully refreshed. For which reason the manors belonging to Burg
 ' abby, were, in many places, saved from being set on fire & other in-
 ' juries. However, such numbers resorting thither, it frequently hap-
 ' pened, that when the convent after matins, according to custom
 ' at 9 a clock, hoped to find their breakfast ready in the hall, there
 ' were not sufficient necessaries to be had for it either in the abby,
 ' or neighbourhood, till they were brought from Stanforde, & those
 ' too were sometimes taken away as they were bringing.
 1265. XXXI. In 1265. 49. H. 3. ^k Somewhat before Thursday in Whit-
 46. H. 3. sun-week, E. Warenn, with William de Valence E. of Pembroke

a Stow, p. 296.

b Hol. p. 767. b.

c Tyrrel, as above.

d Stow, p. 297.

e Tyrrel, p. 1023.

f Holing. p. 769. b.

g Baronage Vol. I. p. 213. b.

h id. p. 78. a.

i Whitlesey, p. 137.

k Hol. p. 772. a.

' kings half brother & other (whiche, as ye have heard, fledde from
 ' the battle at Lewes) returned into the realme, landing first in South-
 ' Wales with a power of crosse bowes & other men of warre. ^a Thence
 ' the E. sent the prior of Monmouth unto Hereford (where Mount-
 ' fort E. of Leicester had the K. & prince in custody) to move for
 ' restitution of his lands, in regard he had done nothing which might
 ' deserve the forfeiture of them, as the prior then alledged. To whom
 ' the answer then returned was, that if he would come himself in
 ' person thither, & submit to a tryal in the kings court, he should
 ' have safe conduct so to do: which deeming not safe, he confede-
 ' rated with Clare, E. of Gloucester (then fallen off from Mountfort)
 ' & other barons, who stood for the royal interest. And upon the
 ' escape of prince Edward from Hereford, out of the hands of Mount-
 ' fort, joyned him & his forces at Ludlow. ^b To prevent the ill
 ' consequences of the princes escape, Mountfort made the king
 ' write letters to all his tenants, that, on the Thursday in Whit-
 ' sun-week, his son Edward had made his escape from the per-
 ' sons that were his guards, & went off (as he certainly believ-
 ' ed) to John de Warenn [lord of Stanford] & the barons
 ' marchers, his rebels & disturbers of the peace; he therefore com-
 ' manded them to come with horse & arms to go with him against
 ' them. Dated at Hereford, May 30. ^c Afterwards Mountfort caused May 30.
 ' other letters to be written to Simon, his own 2^d. son, in the kings
 ' name, that his son Edward, with John de Warenn, & other rebels
 ' adhering to them, had seized several towns & castles, & raised new
 ' war in the kingdom, & therefore enjoined him to give him his ut-
 ' most assistance to suppress them. Dated June 28. at Monmouth. June 28.
 ' The said John E. Warenn, [lord of Stanford] ^d had benefit of that
 ' glorious victory at Evesham, on the 4. of August following; in which, Aug. 4.
 ' Mountfort, E. of Leicester, being slain, the K. was freed from that
 ' restraint, wherein, after the battel of Lewes, he had been so long
 ' kept by the power of those rebellious barons. ^e After this battel
 ' the abbat of Burg paid the said E. of Warenn an hundred pounds to
 ' get his manors of Castre, Tinewel & Thurleby, delivered out of the
 ' said carls hands.

XXXII. Feb. 1. 1265. 30. H. 3. ^f the K. revoked his grant of the Feb. 1.
 ' new university at Northampton, by reason of great discommoditie 1265.
 ' thereby ensuing to the universitie of Oxford, whereof all the bishops 30. H. 3.
 ' of the realme had given him advertisement by their writing. This
 ' might be the pretended, but I believe the true, reason why the K. dis-
 ' solved the university of Northampton was, to be revenged of the Ox-
 ' ford scholars, who, as you have heard, settled there, & did his men
 ' so much mischief at the siege of that place. I will not say, the K.

^a Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a.

^b Tyrrel, p. 1046, 1047.

^c Tyrrel, p. 1050.

^d Baron. ut supra.

^e E. chron. W. Whit. p. 138.

^f Stow, p. 297, 298.

likewise acted thus to encourage the Carmes schools at Stanford; but the white friers college there being of his own foundation, gives me room to put a *quare* upon it. A word or two then of the white friers, & of the university now, if not before, begun at Stanford. The white friers college at Stanford was a royal foundation, as is evident by the arms of France & England quartered, & insculped in the stone work of the gate, yet remaining. It was situate in the east suburb, &, by the out walls, which are yet standing, appears to have been near a mile in circumference. If we may believe tradition it was a very magnificent structure, &, in particular, famous for its beautiful church & steeple, which last, they say, was very like that fine spire, now belonging to All Saints church in the mercat place at Stanford. As for the house, history, as well as tradition, agrees, it was always made use of for reception of our English princes, who were lodged, & entertained here, in their progresses, & other journeys, into, or out of, the north. Mr. Burton says, 'a St. Marys [or the white friers college] was founded by K. Edw. the 3.' But his account of the founder must be false, both by the abovementioned Henry de Hanna's being buried there in 1299. & other matters which will hereafter offer. However, as the arms of France & England are now to be seen quartered upon the gate; And, as Edward the 3^d. was the first of all our English princes, who bore them, after that manner, quartered in his escutcheon; probably he was a benefactor to this house, or at least that gate was erected in, or after his time; but it must be Hen. the 3. who founded this college of white friers at Stanford. Since Bale having told us, 'that the Carmes came first into Norfolk in 1256.' speaking yet of Henry de Hanna, goes on with a '*post hæc*, &c. after these things were founded the monasteries of Stanford, &c.' For K. Hen. the 3. reigned above 16 years after the Carmelites came into Norfolk, so that the white friers at Stanford being certainly a royal foundation, it is almost as certain that it was founded by him. For 16 years (the remainder of his reign) is a sufficient allowance for this expression *post hæc*, &c. Especially when both the passages under consideration (to wit, the coming of the Carmes into Norfolk, & the founding their monastery at Stanford) were done while one & the same man was provincial. And indeed, 'till I see proof to the contrary, I shall be of opinion, that the white friers at Stanford was founded at least this 50. H. 3. if not sometime before the dissolution of the new university at Northampton. And if I should add, that some both Oxford & Cambridge men when they left Northampton, removed to Stanford, it seems not at all improbable. I have been the more large in endeavouring to fix the time when the monastery of the white friers was founded at Stanford, because there are other grounds, besides those already mentioned, to believe this university

a Cat. Monast. in Speeds chron. p. 1078. a.

was now begun, under the happy patronage of this celebrated Henry de Hanna, the 2^d provincial general of the Carmes in England: some of which grounds I shall here offer to the readers consideration. The said Henry de Hanna, as Bale tells us, 'had his constant residence at this place.' Now it is like he made choice of this house to live in, before any other of the abovementioned monasteries, founded by his own solicitation & encouragement, for these reasons. I. Because it stood in a most pleasant situation. Bale & Pits often call the white friers college at Stanford, *coenobium amoenissimum*: a most delightful monastery. II. Because it was the kings own foundation. Probably therefore he was warden of this house, as well as provincial of the order. And III. Another & better reason might be the great number of learned men, wherewith this society abounded. There being in his time William Lidlington, John Burley, & several other of the best scholars in the kingdom members of that fraternity. As were soon after, if not then, John Repingale, Walter Heston, Ralf de Spalding, John Upton, & Nicholas Kenton: of all whom I shall hereafter give a particular account. Whether these learned men at the white friers, were put in by the founder, or by the provincial Henry de Hanna, gathered from other monasteries of that order for the sake of their learning to this pleasant, royal, & magnificent college which he had pitched on for the place of his own residence, I will not determine; since it is as probable that they joyned with & assisted one another in this agreeable work. And certain it is, this convent was as happy in the many famous men it produced, as their schools & house it self were remarkable for the strictness of their discipline. Their school at Stanford, a large collegiate fabric in St. Georges parish, was pulled down by the E. of Exeter in 1722. or thereabouts, & two or three new houses built in the place where it stood. The great lord Burghleys mother (as appears by his own diary, a MS. in Mr. Strypes hands) was, among other things, joyntred in the white friers school, a place expressly so called, in Stanford. Farther, as the white friers house at Stanford was of the kings own foundation, we may believe their schools there were the best furnished both with scholars & masters of any other belonging to that fraternity in England. Likewise that the king should allow of any academical exercises being held, or lectures read, in a monastery of his own foundation (tho' somewhat perhaps to the prejudice of the two established universities abovementioned) will not appear surprizing, since it is certain, this very K. Henry the 3. (as has been shewn) consented to the Cambridge mens removing to Northampton in 1261. & as certain that the Carmes, who had among them many excellent tutors, were a long time permitted to read publicly, not only here, but wherever they had a monastery. Moreover, that the Carmes should undertake such a discipline to en-

a In coenobio Stanfordinensi vita functus est. Heliades, MS. Harley.

large the reputation of their, as yet but new order, & so promote the increase of it, must be allowed a very wise course. There is a short account of this monastery of Carmelites, or white friers at Stanford, in Mr. Stevens's 2. Vol. of addit. to the Monasticon, p. 184. which account he tells us he had of Mr. Forster. It is there said, 'it was founded by the black princes consort, who was also interr'd there.' Now that she did not found it is a mistake I have here sufficiently answered; neither was she buried there, but as you will hereafter find, at the grey friers in Stanford.

1266. XXXIII. In 1266. 50. H. 3. 'a Robert Ferrers E. of Derby & others
50. H. 3. [beginning a new commotion] 'beeing in Chesterfield in Derbyshire,
'there came against them John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] & many
'knights; who, on Whitsun-even, met without the towne on hunt-
'ing 22. knights al under one speare, al which they chased & put
'to flight. Whereof when Sir John Danvil, being in the towne,
'had understanding, hee with a small companie rode out, pierced
'thro' the host, wounding many, & escaped. E. Warenn entring
'the towne slew manie a man, & tooke the E. Ferrers, who was
'sicke of the gout, & had that daie beene letten bloud: him they
51. H. 3. 'sent to the tower of London. 'b In the 51. of H. 3. the towns of
'Gretham, Coremore, Overton, Stretton, Thistleton, Tigh, Wich-
'don, Exton, Whitwel, Alstanthorp, Burghley [on the hill] & Exwell;
'as also Ochcham cherchesoche, Hameldune cherchesoche, & Ridling-
'ton cherchesoche, all part of the county of Nottingham, were made
'part of the county of Rutland.' Now S. Peters parish in Stanford
being part of Hameldune cherchesoche, it is, I think, evident that the
said parish of S. Peter in Stanford, was, till then, part of the county
of Nottingham. 'c About candlemas the K. summoned all that owed
'him military service, to meet at Burg, within eight days after that
'festival, with horse & arms, to march against [the rebels John Dan-
vile, & his party, abovementioned] 'who had taken & still held the
'isle of Ely. All but the E. of Gloucester [who was a secret encour-
ager of them] 'obeyed. Whereupon John E. Warenn [lord of Stan-
ford] ' & William de Valence, were sent to admonish him; yet they
'could not prevail with him any farther, than to obtain certain letters,
'sealed with his own seal, by which he engaged never to bear arms
'against the K. or his son prince Edward, unless in his own defence.'
52. H. 3. In the 52. H. 3. 'Emma, reliēt of Alan de Bradecroft sold two acres of
June 24. 'arable land to Nicholas de Eston a burgefs of Stanford. B. H. 'd By the
1268. 'solemn preaching of Ottobon the popes legate at Northampton, prince
53. H. 3. 'Edward & his brother Edmund, as also Henry eldest son to the K. of
'the Romans, with the earls of Gloucester, Warenn & Pembroke, &
'about cxx. other knights (being touched with the great losses in the
'Holy Land) all received the cross at the hands of the legate; & by

a Stow, p. 300.

b Britan. ant. & nova. in Rutl. p. 511.

c Tyrrel, p. 1070.

d Tyrrel, p. 1078.

' the like devotion a great multitude of inferior quality likewise undertook the Crusado, in the cities & boroughs, by the preaching of the Franciscans. * Sir William Meynille, lord of Yevely, now gave to the knights of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, many lands & tenements there.' With these lands & tenements, & others given by divers other benefactors, was founded & endowed the preceptory of Yevely. * Among which other benefactors, * ^b Margery de Carun gave them many lands & tenements in Clifton, Hardwike, Stanford, & Langford. * One Emma de Oundel likewise gave the templars many good things in Stanford: but when I find not.

XXXIV. * ^d All things relating to the public being now quiet, some of the great men fell at private discord with one another; amongst which, it is reported, that upon a difference betwixt John earl Warren [lord of Stanford] & Henry de Lacy afterwards E. of Lincoln, touching a certain pasture, they raised what forces they could, purposing to fight for it. Whereupon the K. (having notice thereof) commanded that his judges should, either judicially, or by an amicable agreement, compose the same: who, accordingly, upon enquiry by the oaths of the country, adjudged the right thereof to Lacy. In 1269. John earl Warrene [lord of Stanford] directed his letters of protection in behalf of the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, to his bailifs there, as follows. * ^e John earl of Warrene, to our bailifs of Estaunford, greeting. For as much as we desire the advancement & profit of our dear nuns of S. Michael without Estaunford, you we command, that when they shall have need of you, that you to them be aiding & counseling; &, if any do them ill, or damage, or grievance, that you him cause to make amends to the utmost of your power, according to right; & them, & their goods maintain undisturbed in their right, according to your power: And this fail not to do. In witness of which thing, for them we have caused to be made our letters patents; given at Grettewell, without S. Nicholas, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord, 1269. Farewel.' The original is now in the earl of Exeters hands. The seal (so much of it as remains) represents his scutcheon, cheque, or & azure, on the one side; & on the other, the earl himself mounted on horseback. His shield (contrary to custom) on his right arm, with his bearings repeated upon it. His body without armour in a vest, or long robe, reaching down to his feet, tyed at the waste with a girdle. His horse, instead of mail, armed all over with checque. The circumscription broke off.

^a Ex Mon. Aug. tomi 2. p. 546.

^b id. p. 547. a.

^c Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. sub imagine Tiberii E. IX. fol. 133. b.

^d Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. a. b.

^e Johan Comte de Warrene, a nos bailifs de Estaunford, saluz. Pur co ke nos voloms le vaancement & le profit nos. cheres nonains de sein Michell de hors Estaunford, [de] vous maundons ke kaunt ils aneroint mester de vous, ke vous lur seiez cidaunt

& conseilant. Et sin ul lur face mal, ne damage, ne greuaunce, ke vous le facez amender a vostre poer solom draiture, & eus & lur bens mainteigne ensemente en draiture a vostre poer, & co ne leliez mie. En tesmoign de que chose lur avoms fet fare nostre lettres patentes. Donees a Grettewell de hors Nichole; l'an del' incarnation nost. seign. mil. deus cens. seissante & nouime. Saluz.

1270. XXXV. ^a In the beginning of summer 1270. 54. H. 3. the peace
 54. H. 3. had like to have been interrupted by another foolish quarrel which
 then fell out between the said John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford]
 & another nobleman, & might have proved of dangerous consequence,
 if it had not been stopped in time. And it happened thus. There
 had been (it seems) a long suit depending between the said John
 E. Warenn, & Alan lord Zouche [^b of Ashby,] concerning a cer-
 tain manor; which coming to a trial before the kings justices in
 Westminster-hall, there happened to pass very reproachful & unseem-
 ly language betwixt the E. & the said baron, which, at last, came
 to blows, insomuch that the E. & his followers being privately
 armed, set upon lord Zouche & his eldest son in open court,
 & wounded them both, but the father mortally, whereof he
 afterwards died. ^d As soon as the E. had done this rash & wicked
 action, he, with his attendants, being too strong to be apprehended,
 presently took boats, & passing over the water, fled to his castle of
 Rigate in Surrey. The K. & prince Edward his son, being highly
 provoked at this insolence, & resolving not to let it pass unpunish-
 ed, sent to the E. & summoned him to appear at court, & abide
 the law of the kingdom: but the E. fearing the imprisonment of
 himself & his adherents, rashly refused to submit. Whereupon
 prince Edward, with some forces, was sent down, to bring him to
 obedience. But as soon as the prince arrived before the castle, the
 E. considered better of the bad consequences of this matter; &
 being persuaded by the E. of Gloucester, & lord Henry, son to the
 K. of the Romans, met the prince on foot, & with great humili-
 ty, imploring mercy, yielded himself prisoner; & afterwards made
 his peace with the K. promising satisfaction to the persons injured.
 Which promise was not merely verbal. For it appeareth, that he
 54. H. 3. did, by a special instrument, dated at Creyndon in the 54. H. 3.
 oblige himself to come to prince Edward in the kings court, & stand
 to the judgment thereof, for that offence lately by him committed
 against Sir Alan la Zouch, & Sir Roger his son at Westminster; &
 to perform in every point unto the K. & all others, whatsoever his
 peers should deem fit, in reference to them, & likewise to them-
 selves; as also, whatsoever the kings justices should judge requisite
 to be done by him, in reference to themselves; & not to depart
 the court till he should both do & receive what was rightful & just,
 according to the laws & customs of this realme. And this he did
 thereby undertake to do, on penalty of forfeiting all his possessions
 in England unto the K. & his heirs; & of incurring the sentence of
 excommunication by all or any the archbishops, bishops, & prelates

^a Tyrrel, p. 1087.^b Bar. Vol. I. p. 689. b.^c Annal de Winton; p. 313.^d Tyrrel, p. 1088.^e Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. b.^f Tyrrel, ut supra.^g Bar. ut supra.

' of the land, as the K. should make choice of, to pronounce the same
 ' against him; & when, & whereſoever he ſhould pleaſe. ^a The ſaid Jun. ult.
 ' E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was by the prince brought up to the
 ' court the laſt of June, where he underwent the judgment of the
 ' law, & was fined five thouſand pounds to the K. & two thouſand
 ' to lord Zouche & his ſon, for the wounds & injuries they had re-
 ' ceived. Another writer ſays ^b, that he made his peace with the K.
 ' for 1200 marcs. And another ^c, that a fine of 10000 marks was laid
 ' upon him, for that miſdemearor. Which afterwards, by the favor
 ' of the K. was not only reduced to eight thouſand four hundred
 ' marks, but an acceptance of the ſame by two hundred marks *per*
 ' *annum* till it ſhould be paid. ^d But it was alſo farther enjoined the
 ' ſaid E. that he, with fifty of his followers, who had been all con-
 ' cerned in this fray, ſhould walk from the new temple to Weſtmin-
 ' ſter-hall on foot, & ſhould there take an oath before the kings ju-
 ' ſtices, that they had not acted what they did out of any prepenſe
 ' malice, but only out of ſudden heat & paſſion. Inſtead whereof, I
 ſuppoſe, ^e the ſaid E. Warenn, on the Sunday after the feaſt of S.
 ' Peter *ad vincula* [now called Lammas-day] at Wincheſter, by the
 ' oaths of five & twenty knights there made, profeſſed that he did
 ' not, out of premeditated malice, or contempt of the K. perpetrate the
 ' ſaid wicked deed. ^f And ſo this threatening tempeſt was happily
 ' blown over. But I muſt here obſerve, that lord Zouche, who was
 ' pretty well in years, fell into a fever by reaſon of his wounds, &
 ' died thereof in a few days following to the great grief of all his
 ' friends. Sir William Dugdale ^g places this fray in 1268. & Speed
 ' ^h in 1269. & falſly ſuppoſes lord Zouche to have been chief juſtice
 ' of England. But, as appears by Wikes's chronicle, & the annals of
 ' Waverley, it fell out this very year, not long before prince Edwards
 ' voyage to the Holy Land.

XXXVI. In 1271. 55. H. 3. ⁱ Prince Edw. had gained ſo great a re- 1271.
 ' putation in the Holy Land, that the chief commanders of the Sara- 55. H. 3.
 ' cens began to fear his ſucceſs, & therefore reſolved, if they could,
 ' to diſpatch him; for which end the admiral of Joppa ſent privately
 ' to him as if he would become a chriſtian, but the meſſenger (un-
 ' known to the prince) was one of thoſe aſſaſſins bred up on pur-
 ' poſe to diſpatch whatſoever chriſtian prince was judged to be an in-
 ' veterate enemy to their ſuperſtition, on a belief that they merited
 ' paradise for ſo doing. So this fellow going two or three times with
 ' letters from his maſter to prince Edward, his ſervants began to have
 ' leſs ſuſpicion of him. However before they admitted him, they
 ' ſearched his girdle & other places for weapons as the cuſtom then

^a Tyrrel, ut ſupra.

^b Annal. de Winton, ut ſupra.

^c Bar. ut ſupra.

^d Tyrrel, ut ſupra.

^e Annal. Winton, ut ſupra.

^f Tyrrel, ut ſupra.

^g Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. b.

^h Speed, p. 641. a.

ⁱ Tyrrel, p. 1093. Vol. II.

' was; but not so thoroughly as they should: for once having deli-
 ' vered his letters to the prince, who was then bare headed, sitting
 ' near a window, with only a loose coat about him, because it was
 ' very hot: the prince called this fellow again to ask him some far-
 ' ther question, who, bowing, as if in respect, pulled out a poison-
 ' ed dagger on the sudden from under his girdle, & was just going to
 ' stab the prince into the belly, but he, seeing the blow warded it off
 ' with his arm, & there received a dangerous wound. Yet as the
 ' villain was about to redouble the stroke, the prince had no other
 ' way to save himself, but by lifting up his foot, & striking him such
 ' a blow on the breast, that he beat him down backward; then leap-
 ' ing up, ran in to him, & wrested the dagger out, of his hand with
 ' that violence, that he gave himself a slight hurt in the forehead, but
 ' however he quickly dispatched him. Whereupon his servants came
 ' running in, & one of them in a great rage & fright, took up a
 ' stool & stroke the dead mans head with that force, that he beat out
 ' his brains: For which the prince severely reproved him. So soon
 ' as this sad news was dispersed, all places were filled with lamentati-
 ' ons. But notwithstanding all the remedies the chirurgeons could ap-
 ' ply, the wound in a few days began to gangreen, insomuch that
 ' all despair'd of his life, except one English chirurgeon, who would
 ' undertake to cure him, provided he might be left entirely to his
 ' management, & that the prince's his lady (who was then in the room)
 ' might be removed & not permitted to come to him, till he was past
 ' danger; which being done (tho' not without great grief & reluctan-
 ' cy on her part) the chirurgeon presently began to cut off the gan-
 ' grened flesh to the quick, which put the prince to great torment,
 ' but then, by application of proper remedies, the wound was so
 ' well healed in 15 days time, that he was able to mount on horse-
 ' back.' The manner of the prince's recovery is otherwise told by
 ' other authors. Particularly Speed, who says, ' the lady Eleanor
 ' gave now so rare an example of conjugal affection, as her immor-
 ' tal memory doth justly impart glory to that whole sex. For when
 ' no medicine could extract the poyson, she did it with her tongue,
 ' licking daily (while her husband slept) ^b his rankling wounds, where-
 ' by they perfectly closed, & yet her self received no harm; so sove-
 ' reigne a medicine is a wives tongue, annoynted with the vertue of
 ' lovely affection.' Of the same opinion is Sir Richard Baker. For,
 ' says he, very gravely, ' his wounds were thought to be mortal, &
 ' had perhaps been mortal, if out of unspeakable love the lady Eleanor
 ' his wife had not sucked out the poyson with her mouth, & thereby
 ' effecting a cure which otherwise had been incurable. [And then merri-
 ' ly adds,] ' it is no wonder that love should do wonders, which is
 ' it self a wonder.' But how mistaken these gentlemen are, let Mr.

a p. 646. b.

b Here he quotes Rodericus Toletanus,

Lib. I. & Camb. in Middlesex, fol. 432.

c p. 94. a.



The South Prospect of St. Mary's Church in Stamford

Tyrrel shew. 'I cannot, says he^a, leave this subject, without taking notice, that the vulgar story of the princess sucking the venom out of her husbands wounds, & to which he owed his recovery, is a meer romance; this action of hers not being mentioned by any antient author of, or near, that time. The first in whom I can find it being Camden, from whom it is transcribed by Speed, & both cite Roderic archbishop of Toledo for it. But tho' I have diligently searched that authors history of Spain, yet I cannot find it any where there, nor I believe any body else. For at the end of his work he tells his reader, that he finished it A. D. 1243. *Ære Hispan.* 1281. which is above 10 years before prince Edw^d. married the princess Eleanor, & near 20 years before this accident of the assassins wounding that prince.' But here it is like my readers will say, what is all this to the antiquities of Stanford? why thus. Mr. Butcher our old antiquary, speaking of the cross which the said prince, when he came to be king, erected at Stanford, in memory of the said princess after her death, swallows the fable above as glib as either Speed or Baker, & makes this, now utterly confuted tale, the pure motive or ground of that erection.

XXXVII. Here give me leave to insert the account I before promised of S. Maries church at the bridge. S. Maries church at the bridge consists of three isles, & as many chancels answering them. At the bottom of the nave or middle isle is the steeple; a beautiful stone spire, without either battlements or crockets. On the outside, just where the spire begins to contract it self, are placed at the four corners of it the effigies of the four evangelists under as many small canopies of stone. The whole is much admired by travellers, both for its height & strength, as well as beauty & antiquity. In this steeple hangs a pleasant ring of six bells. The tenor about 18. hundred weight. That & the treble are remarkable for true musical sounds. The bells are thus inscribed. I. *Sum rosa pulsata, mundique Maria vocata. Tobie Norris cast me, 1621.* These words *Sum rosa*, &c. shew this was an old bell, but recast in 1621. when the old inscription was ordered to be renewed. II. *Non verbe, sed voce, resonabe, domine, laudem. 1622.* On this bell are the arms of France & England quartered: with a ducal coronet over the coat. Whence I reckon it was first given by some of the dukes of York (owners of this town) & so ordered to be continued when the bell was new cast in 1622. III. *Omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei. Tobie Norris cast me.* IV. *Christe! placeat .. tibi sonus iste.* V. On this bell are the kings arms & the following inscription. *Campana Burgensibus de Stanford inserviens.* This is the town-bell, & was cast the 1. of K. Charles the 1. VI. *Fear God, honour the king, 1638. J. B. T. L. Guardiani.* On the sanctes bell: *Sancta Maria.* Here I cannot forbear observing that the saints bell, as many term it, was not so

^a p. 1094.

called from the name of the saint that was (as here) inscribed on it, or of the church to which it belonged; But, because it was always rung out when the priest came to that part of the service, *Sancte, sancte, sancte, Domine Deus sabaoth*: Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of sabaoth, or *hosfs* (for that is what *sabaoth* signifies, & not *sabath*; as too many ignorantly read it) purposely that they who could not come to church might understand what a solemn office the congregation were at that instant engaged in, & so, even in their absence, be once at least moved to lift up their hearts to him that made them. For this reason the sanctes bell was generally hung where it might be heard farthest. Sometimes in a lantern at the top of the steeple; or, in a turret at one corner of it; if a tower. Sometimes thrust out of the uppermost window, if a spire. And sometimes in an arch, or gallows, on the outside of the roof between the church & chancel; as we see at Talington by Stanford, & in many other places. This last sort were so placed, that the rope might come down into the choir, & so being nearer the altar, the bell might be more readily rung out, as soon as ever the priest came to the sacred words.

XXXVIII. Here also I beg leave to add a few remarks upon churches in general. The architecture of all our old churches is Gothic. Yet, notwithstanding all the barbarousness of them to whom the order owes its name, & the many rudenesses it is itself charged with; this, I think, may be said for some Gothic buildings, that they abound with as much variety, & sometimes strike the eye as agreeably, as the finest pieces of the more regular orders. Thus, if we consider the best buildings we have of this kind in England, there is something vastly great & magnificent, & something also vastly beautiful in the composition. For instance. If we look upon an inside, for a neat structure with pillars, where do we see any finer turned than those of the temple church, or Westminster abby, or the cathedral of Lincoln? Some think their beautiful, taper, pillars far exceed the modern bulky supporters of S. Pauls, which, they say, have little else but the flutings & capitals of the Corinthian order to recommend them. For a structure without pillars, nothing hardly equals Kings college chapel in Cambridge. If we look upon an outside, Peterborough in this neighbourhood, as it now is, will scarce yield to any that I know of. But were it finished, according to the model which we see in that part that is so; almost all, I think, must submit to it. This I speak of the west end, which, if it & the lantern were finished, would shew five steeples in front. From the east this church likewise presents us with a view surprisingly entertaining. I would mention what remains of Croyland front too, were it not abused with a false draught in the Monasticon: a particular wherein the late indefatigable collector of the antiquities of Northamptonshire, John Bridges esq; (tho' it stood out of his immediate province) intended to have done it justice; & to that end long ago procured the prospect of it to be taken afresh by the curious hand

of Mr. Peter Tillemans. Our old parish churches indeed do not often present us with any thing so vastly fine, but sometimes we meet with a steeple among them, remarkably sweet & pretty. Thus S. Maries at the bridge & All Saints in the mercat, for spires; S. John Baptists, & S. Martins, for towers; all in Stanford; are very handsome. In like manner if we go west from Stanford, there are Ketton, Exton, &c. North, Great Ponton, Grantham, Newark, &c. East, Kirton, Boston, &c. South, Castre, Fotheringhay, Lowick, &c. with a multitude of other churches, which, if we consider their steeples, are exceeded, some of them by none, & the rest by few, in the kingdom. From fine things, if we turn to what is odd, the little church of Tickenccoat in this neighbourhood is to be noted, for its many arches in the north wall, all the mouldings & turnings being wrought into one another, in a surprising manner; as also for a large room over the body of the chancel with a stone floor, & stone stairs up to it: which (if an anchoret, or some such sort of a religious person did not formerly live in) is alike strange in the designment. Mr. Stavelly says, 'the Saxons generally made their churches with descents into them, & the Normans contrarily with ascents.' Whether this be true or no I affirm not: But think it very probable. However I believe with Dr. Plot, 'that in setting their churches due east & west, all the direction which people had in former times (till the compass was invented) was from the sun it self: which rising in summer more or less northward, & in winter proportionably to the southward, of the equinoctial east: in all likelihood might occasion so many churches not to respect the due east & west points, but to decline from them more or less, according to the early or late season of the year, wherein they were founded.' An observation which seems to instruct us how to find the time of the year when any church was first laid out or erected. Again. Churches erected in every age were often built *very like*, & always *something like* one another. 'Every age, as Mr. Stavelly says, 'having had something peculiar in the way or mode of architecture.' Possibly then by a nice examination of the different modes in the fabric of parish churches, the different ages when they were in use may be pretty nearly ascertained. Now the several modes which I have observed in parish churches, as near as I can recollect, are these. The oldest, & we must therefore reckon them first, are (such as that at Tickenccoat) churches of a small extent, & low structure; with no tower or steeple, but instead of that a little arch at the west end to hang a couple of very small bells in, whose ropes are let down into the church by holes bored thro' the roof of the middle isle. Of this sort are Stretton, Whitwell, little Castreton, Esendine, Eye, & many other places hereabouts. And these, in my opinion, seem to be most antient, both as they resemble

a Hist. of churches, p. 151. b Staffords, p. 361. c p. 153.

Joseph of Arimathea's church at Glastonbury (the Icon of which we see in many books) in the plainness of their structure; & for other reasons, too many to insist upon. As for other parish churches, I shall only mention the several sorts of them which I have seen in draughts, or by a personal view without offering to say which ought to be reckoned first in point of antiquity. For I do not pretend to range them. I would only suggest a thought to better judges, & leave them to pursue the enquiry. Some parish churches have their steeples placed cathedral-wise, in the midst: as Ketton in Rutland, Kings Clive & Castle in Northamptonshire; S. Mary over rees in Southwark; a multitude about Guildford in Surry, &c. The 1st. of this sort was Ed. the confessor's abby of S. Peter at Westminster. Some have their steeples set betwixt the south isle & south chancel; as Duddington in Northamptonshire; Buckminster in Leicestershire; Godstone in Surry, &c. but the most common way is at the bottom of the nave or side isles. Some churches are built round like an oven, with large Dominicks or Dohms; as the round church at Cambridge, S. Pulchers at Northampton, &c. Some churches have towers; others towers & spires, all of wood. Of this last sort are many in Surry & Sussex, & those able to contain many heavy bells. Others have towers more like castles, than steeples; built of flint & pebbles incruited together. Of this sort we see many about London. But the most monstrous I ever saw of this kind are at Hornsey in Middlesex, & Hitchen in Hertfordshire. Others have stone towers, & wooden shafts or spires covered with lead: of this sort are many in Hertfordshire, &c. Others have stone towers with wooden shafts or spires covered with shingles, or thin pieces of wood cut out like slates or tiles. Such is Lingfield in Sussex, &c. Other churches have huge, clumsy spires, built all of stone; as Bernac, Rihal, Croyland, & lately, Deping S. James, &c. Others have towers & spires, all built of stone, not so heavy as the last; & differing also from them in that they have a sanctes bell thrust out under a little prominent arch at the middle, or top window of the spire. Of this sort are many between Bishops Stafford & Cambridge. Others have plain stone spires without either battlements or crockets. Of this sort Langham, Gretham, Cotismore, & lately Pickworth, all in Rutland, being of one model, were perhaps erected by the same architect. Helpstone in Northamptonshire is the only hexagonal tower & spire I ever saw. Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, Great Ponton in Lincolnshire, Wrexham in Wales, Allhallows in Derby, &c. are beautiful towers of the quadrangular kind. Some churches have lofty stone spires without battlements: others with battlements, but without crockets: others with battlements & crockets. Others have octangular towers; as formerly the black friars church at Norwich, &c. Others have octangular towers upon quadrangular; as Lowic & Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire; Boston in Lincolnshire, &c. Exton in Rutland has a fine, quadrangular tower embattled; up-

on that an octangular tower embattled: upon that an hexagonal spire. The last sort of churches, I have observed, is that multitude of curious new fabricks in & about London which have of late been raised with vast expence & a most agreeable variety. This is a matter in a manner untouched. Wales, the North, Cornwall, & indeed every county in England must be viewed by better judges in architecture than I am; before any thing in this case can be truly ascertained. I shall only add, that if books of antiquity had more prospects of churches, which are seldom altered; instead of gentlemens seats, which are altered by almost every new proprietor, whereby the draughts are made presently useless; they would, in my opinion, come a great deal more up to the true purpose of antiquities. But I return. As to the present fabric of S. Maries church by the bridge, tho' it is not older, perhaps not quite so old, as the times we have been now writing of; yet there was a church here, dedicated to the same saint, as early as the conquest, & probably some time before. And indeed the common people of this town imagine this to be the mother church of England. But they forget that the old churches of Glastonbury, Bangor, & S. Martins in Canterbury, & perhaps some others, have much better pleas for their antiquity. The old priory church of S. Leonard by Stanford, I believe, was the first conventual church in all South Mercia; & if the church of S. Mary (the old church where this present church stands) were as antient as that, then it was probably the first parish church in all the same province. However, be that as it will, I shall for the present only allow this to be the mother parish church of Stanford; which is all that need be granted, & more than can well be proved. If we consider it as the mother parish church of Stanford, we may, in some sort, say of it, as an elegant writer does of the cathedral church of Norwich. That it is a church, 'a which, in former ages, was surrounded by many other churches, chapels, & sacred structures; but, in the present, mourns for some, as Rachel did for her children, either because they are not, or because perverted to other uses.' For of churches, chapels, & sacred structures that are not, we had divers; & of those perverted to other uses, we yet see the remains of S. Pauls, now made the free-school; almost the best of any uses it could be put to, except that of Gods more immediate service; & S. Leonards, now turned into a farmers barn.

XXXIX. About the latter end of this, or the beginning of the next reign, was founded the minorites, or grey friers college at Stanford, a large place, situate in the east suburb, on the right hand side of the way as we go out of S. Pauls gate. The out-walls of the inclosure are yet standing, whereby it appears that the church, monastery & gardens took in a great compass of ground. The church was a very spacious one, & the house an exceeding fair structure; but both are now de-

a Ex antiquitatum scholæ regię Norwicensis, in calce operum posthumorum Thomę Brown militis, pagina 3.

molished. Out of the ruins have been frequently dug many fine pieces of carving, in memory of several persons yet alive. And in the out-wall going down from S. Pauls to S. Georges gate, is yet to be seen part of a figure representing a woman with disheveled hair. Robert Glen, now (1725.) parish clerk of S. John Baptists church in Stanford, as he told me, saw both that & several other such figures, when they were some years ago dug up entire out of the ruins; but what became of the rest he cannot remember. All else that now remains of this once goodly fabric is a homely back gate on the south side. If I may guess at the founder, I reckon it was K. Henry the third, who, as I find, ^a was so taken with these good men (as my author calls them) that he was for placing them in all great towns of the nation. If not K. Henry, then I conceive Edmund Plantagenet afterwards earl of Kent, or some ancestor of the said Edmund, must have been the person. I shall only add, ^b the superiors of the monasteries of this order were always called guardians or wardens. ^c The friers were called grey friers because their cloaths were made of natural wool without any die. ^d Whilst this order flourished in England, this province was divided into seven districts or custodies, because each of them was governed by a particular superior, under the provincial, called a *custos*, who had a power over all the convents in his district. The seven custodies were London, York, Cambridge, Bristol, Oxford, New-Castle, & Worcester. ^e The grey friers at Stanford was one of those monasteries accounted in Oxford custody. K. H. the 3. died the 16. of Nov. 1272. & was succeeded by his eldest son prince Edward.

^a Hist. of the English Francisc. p. 25.

^b I. addit. Vol. to the monast. p. 136.

^c id. p. 94.

^d id. p. 95.

^e id. ib.

The end of the eighth book,



Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires,

B O O K IX.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the first.

I. **W**HEN K. H. the 3. died, his son prince Edward was then ^{1272.}
in the holy land. ^a 'That foreign expedition was politickly ^{1. E. 1.}
' undertaken, to rid the land of many martialists, where-
' with the late barons wars had made it to abound. ^b Upon the solem-
' nization of K. H. the 3^ds funeral, in the abbey at Westminster, John
' Warenn [Lord of Stanford] and Gilbert de Clare E. of Gloucester,
' with the clergy and people, went up to the high altar, and swore fealty
' to Edward his son, thenceforth king by the name of Edward the I. In
1272. was born Walter Burley, afterwards a famous scholar, tutor to
K. Edward the 3^d, and one who probably made a great figure in the
university of Stanford. The time of his birth I gather from Bale, who
says, ^c 'he died in 1337. being the 63^d year of his age.' Jan. 31. 1272-3. ^{Jan. 31.}
^d Humphrey de Bohun [or with the beard, so called in regard that his ^{1274.}
' ancestor, who came in with William the Conqueror, wore a long
' beard, whereas most of the Normans did then totally shave their faces^e]
' E. of Hereford, entered into a solemn covenant under his seal, with
' Henry E. of Lincoln, John E. of Warenne [lord of Stanford]
' Aymer de Valence E. of Pembroke, Robert de Clifford, and some
' other barons, to defend the kings person and the rights of his crown,
' and to redress what was amiss: as by a special instrument, bearing
' date at Boloigne, the last of January in the same year appeareth. ^f The

^a Fuller, p. 74.

^b Bar. Vol. I. p. 78. b.

^c p. 413.

^d Baron. Vol. I. p. 183. b.

^e id. p. 179. b.

^f Mr. Stevens additions to the Mon.
Ang. Vol. I. p. 174.

‘ priory of St. Leonard without Stanford was one of those monasteries
 ‘ which had protections granted to them by K. Edward the I. when he ob-
 ‘ liged all monasteries to take such protections. Prince Edward, saith
 Mr. Butcher ^a, when he came to be King, gave the castle and town of
 Stanford to John E. Warenn. But this is a mistake, for he gave it him
 43. H. 3. immediately after W. de Valence was sent away by the barons.
 ‘ ^b About this time Henry Plantagenet, being by inquisition found
 ‘ to be heir to Thomas late E. of Lancaster his brother, the K. ta-
 ‘ king his homage, commanded his escheator north of Trent, that he
 ‘ should not meddle with the castles of Sandale and Coningsburgh, or
 ‘ any of the manors of Wakefield, Thorne, Soureby, Hatfield and Stain-
 ‘ ford [Stanford-bridge in Yorkshire] whereunto John E. of Surrey
 ‘ [lord of Stanford] laid claim; those being, by consent of both par-
 ‘ ties, to remain in the king’s hands, to be delivered to this Henry.

Aug. 19. II. Upon the 19th of Aug. 2. E. 1. ‘ at the solemnitie of K. Edw.
 2. E. 1. ‘ the firsts coronation, were let go at libertie, cathe them that cathe
 ‘ might, 500 great horses by the K. of Scottes, the erles of Cornwall,
 ‘ Gloucester, Pembroke, Warenn, and others, as they were alighte be-
 3. E. 1. ‘ side their backs.” In the 3. of E. 1. ‘ upon K. Edwards return out
 ‘ of Gascoign, John E. of Warenn [lord of Stanford] gave him most
 ‘ honourable entertainment at his castle of Rigate, which was so accep-
 ‘ table to that king, that he pardoned him no less than a thousand marc’s
 ‘ of that great sum of 10000 marc’s, at which he had been fined for
 ‘ that offence in Westminster hall against Sir Alan la Zouch and his
 ‘ son. ‘ The same Year there was an inquisition at Stanford, before
 ‘ the Lords William de St. Omers and Warin de C. &c.’ Upon what
 account this inquisition was held I find not. But Mr. Butcher gives us
 a remarkable passage from this, or another roll of the same year. ‘ ^f It
 ‘ appeareth by the rolls of the hundreds of Linc. of the 3. of E. 1. in
 ‘ the tower, upon the verdict of twelve of the commons or meaner
 ‘ inhabitants of the town of Stanford, that there were twelve persons
 ‘ there called lege-men, who were so called because they were anti-
 ‘ cently judges of the law in the same town.” These lege-men were
 4. E. 1. as old, or older than Edward the confessors time. ‘ In the 4. E. 1.
 ‘ an inquisition was made to know what toll was taken by the bailiffs
 ‘ of Stanford of such persons as resorted to the mercats and fairs there.
 ‘ What verdict was returned upon this enquiry my notes say not, only ano-
 ‘ ther paper adds, that ‘ ^h in this 4. of E. 1. ’twas found by inquisition

^a MS. p. 127

^b Bar. Vol. 1. p. 783. b.

^c Hol. p. 786. a.

^d Bar. Vol. 1. p. 78. b.

^e Ex rotulis hundredorum, in turre Lond.

3. E. 1.

^f Per veredictum duodecim minorum vil-
 le de Stanford, ibi fuerunt duodecim qui
 vocantur Lege-mani, qui sic vocabantur,
 quia ab antiquo fuerunt iudices legum in ea-

dem villa. Ex Rot. Hund. Linc. in Turre.

^g Inquisitio de Theloneo capto per bal-
 livos ibidem de hominibus ad mercatum &
 nundinas ibidem confluentibus, inter eschaetas
 4. E. 1. pro archiepiscopo Cantuar. &
 pat. 4. E. 1. mem. 35. in dorso.

^h Out of a MS. in my hands, entitled,
 ‘ an abstract of several charters, concern-
 ‘ ing the borough of Stanford, dated 11,
 ‘ June 1677.’ Article the 2^d.

‘ that

‘ that the baylifs of Stanford, *ceperunt Theolonium apud Batolienses ex parte occidentali ville predictæ*: took toll at the on the west part of the town aforesaid. The same year ^a John de Waren E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] granted to the burgesses of Stanford, that they should have liberty to chuse themselves an alderman, *pur leur common gouverneur & justicier, &c.* which alderman should be sworne before the E. or his steward, &c. ^b License was then also granted to found a chantry in the church of St. Clement at Stanford.’ ‘Richard de Tynwell now occurs master or warden of the hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury at the bridge foot at Stanford. ^d By an inquisition of this 4. of E. 1. the jurats of the hundred of Sutton in the county of Northampton, say, that the county of Rutland once belonged to that county, till lord Henry (father of the now lord king) gave it to the K. of Almaine.

III. In the 6. year of his reign K. Edward ^c ‘standing in need of money, devised a newe shift to serve his tourne, as this: whereas he was chiefe lorde of many lordships, manours, possessions & tenements, he well understoode, that partly by length & proces of time, & partly by casualties during the troubles of the civil wars, many mens evidences (as theyr charters, deedes, copies & other writings) were lost, wasted, and made away; hee therefore under colour to put the statute of *Quo Warranto* in execution, whiche was ordeyned this yere in the Parl. at Gloucester in August last, as some write, did now commaunde by publicke proclamation, that all suche as held any landes or tenements of hym, shuld come and shew by what right & title they held the same, that by suche meanes theyr possessions might returne unto him, by escheate, as chief lord of the same, and so be sold or redeemed agayne at his hands. This was thought to be a fore proclamation, that a more grevous had not lightly been herd of. Men in every part made complaint, and shewed themselves grevously offended, so that the K. by meanes thereof, came into great hatred of his people. But the meaner sort, though they stood in defence of their right, yet it avayled them but little, bycause they had no evidence to shew, so that they were constrained to be quiet with loss, rather than strive agaynst the streame. Many were thus called to answer, till at length John E. of Surrey [& lord of Stanford] a man greatly beloved of the people, perceyving the K. to have caste his nette for a preye, and that there was not one whych spake agaynst him, determined to stand against those so bitter & cruel proceedings; and therefore being called afore the justices aboute this matter, he appeared, & being asked by what right he held his landes?

6.E.1.

a idem. Article the 3.

b Ex literis Cl. Willisi mihi missis.

c Ex antiqui regist. ecclesiæ de Burgo penes nob. ducem de Monte-acuto, p. 297.

d Britan. antiq. & nova, in Rutl. p. 511. a.

e Holing. p. 789, 790. Sir Richard Dugdale places these matters under the 6. of Edw. 1. as I have done, but Mr. Holinghead places them in the 8. Ed. 1. anno 1280. but I think he is wrong as to time.

‘sodenly drawing forth an old rusty sworde, by this instrument (sayde
 ‘he) doe I holde my landes, & by the same I entende to defende
 ‘them. Our auncestors coming into this realm with William [the]
 ‘Conq. conquered theyr lands with the sworde, and wyth the same
 ‘will I defende me from all those that shall be aboute to take them
 ‘from me.’ He did not make a conqueste of this realm alone [or
 ‘by himself] ‘our progenitors were with him as participators & help-
 ‘ers. The K. understoode into what hatred of his people by this
 ‘means he was fallen, and therefore to avoyde civil dissention & war
 ‘that might thereby ensue, left off his begun practice; so that the
 ‘thing which generally shuld have touched & bene hurtful to all
 ‘men, was now sodainly stayed by the manhood & couragious stout-
 ‘nesse of one man, the foresaid E.’ It is true enough (as my author
 observes) that these enquiries were now stayed, but they were not ended.
 The Kings apprehensions of an insurrection of the whole party thus
 aggrieved, as my author hints, and not his fear of E. Warenn, or any
 other particular person, was probably the reason of his delay. For it
 was but a delay, and that of a twelvemonths only, before he renewed
 his proceedings in this affair, and against this very E. himself by name:

Anno 1278. ‘whereof more presently. In 1278. ^a ‘Emma wife of Geoffry de S. Me-
 ‘cardo, dying about Michaelmas at Osgoteby, William de Wodeford,
 ‘sacrist of Burg, presented himself, being ready to defend the right of
 ‘the said church [her husband being one of the knights who held
 his lands of it] ‘to have the body of the said woman buried at Burg,
 ‘according to an agreement made long before, between the monks
 ‘& knights of the said church, before the B. of Lincoln. But she ha-
 ‘ving desired to be buried at Stanford, at their devout request, the
 ‘forenamed sacrist, out of special grace and favour, condescended for
 ‘that time, saving the rights of the church of Burg, to let her desire
 ‘be fulfilled.

1279. IV. At Easter 1279. 7. Ed. 1. lord Roger de Coleville released
 7. E. 1. the Nuns of St. Michael of all services due from a tenement of theirs
 in his fee at the town of Wenton, and likewise in the field of Berk,
 saving only to himself a yearly rent of ten shillings, & the kings right
 in the same tenement to the K. The charter of the said Roger runs
 thus. ^b ‘To all the faithful of Christ, who shall see or hear this wri-
 ‘ting,

^a Patricks supplement to Gunton, p. 314.

^b Omnibus Christi fidelibus, hoc scrip-
 tum visuris vel auditoris, Rogerus de Cole-
 ville, salutem in Domino sempiternam. No-
 veritis me relaxasse, & omnino quietum cla-
 massé imperpetuum, pro me, & heredibus
 meis, sive assignatis meis, monialibus S. Mi-
 chaelis extra Stanford, & earum successores, omnimodam servitutem, & totum jus, &
 clameum, quam unquam habui, vel habere
 potui, in toto illo tenemento quod dicte
 moniales tenent de feodo meo in villa de
 Wenton & similiter in campo de Berk; vi-

delicet, tam in wardis, releviis, escaetis, quam
 in sectis curiarum, & omnimodis aliis secula-
 ribus servitiis, consuetudinibus, exactionibus,
 seu demandis; ita quod ego, nec heredes mei,
 nec assignati mei dictis monialibus ratione dicti
 tenementi amodo & usq; imperpetuum nic-
 hil exigemus, nec exigere poterimus. Nisi
 solummodo odo annuum reddi-
 tum decem solidorum michi, & heredibus
 meis, seu assignatis meis, solvend ad du-
 os anni terminos, viz. ad nativitatem S.
 Johannis Baptiste quinq; solidorum, & ad
 purificationem Marie virginis quinq; solido-
 rum.

' ting, Roger de Coleville, greeting in the Lord eternal. Ye shall
 ' understand that I have released, and altogether quit claimed
 ' for ever, for me, & my heirs, or my assigns, to the Nuns of
 ' St. Michael without Stanford and their successors, all manner the
 ' service, & the whole right & claim, which I ever had, or have
 ' been able to have, in all that tenement which the said nuns hold of
 ' my fee in the town of Wenton, & likewise in the field of Berk, to wit,
 ' as well in wards, reliefs, eschaets, as in suits of courts, & all man-
 ' ner the other secular services, customs, exactions or demands; so that
 ' I, nor my heirs, nor my assigns, from the said nuns, on account of
 ' the said tenement hence & for ever hereafter, neither will, nor shall
 ' be able to require any thing: save only the yearly rent of ten shillings
 ' to me & my heirs, or my assigns, to be paid at two terms of the year,
 ' to wit, at the nativity of St. John Baptist five shillings, and at the
 ' purification of the virgin Mary five shillings. Saving moreover the
 ' forinsec right of the Lord the K. unto the said tenement belonging.
 ' And if it happen that the said nuns shall be wanting in payment of
 ' the said rent at the abovesaid terms, then it shall be lawful for me,
 ' or my heirs, or my assigns to make a distress in the said tenement,
 ' till it shall be fully satisfied to us. And that this release & our quit-
 ' claim may obtain the strength of a perpetual firmness, to this writing,
 ' I have put to my seal. Witnesses, Sir William de Coleville, knight, then
 ' steward of the said lord Roger de Coleville, John de Burle, Richard de
 ' Rippele, Geoffry de Cottesmor, Helpa de Berk, William de Berk
 ' clerik, Ralph Maudut of Overton, & others. Given at Berk at Easter
 ' in the year of our Lord 1279.' From the name of Maudut it may
 be queried, whether instead of Mercat Overton, we should not say
 Mauduit Overton. The seal represents a knight on horseback full
 speed, armed a cap en pied. The original is now in the E. of Ex-
 ceters hands. Notwithstanding E. Warens former great words, the K.
 proceeded against him, in his enquiries upon the statute *de quo war-
 ranto*. ' For at the pleas of assises & jurats before John de Reygate,
 ' & his associates, the justices itinerantes in the county of Suffex, on
 ' the morrow of St. John the Baptist, in the 7. Edw. the 1. Rot. 50. John
 ' de Warenn E. of Surrey having been summoned to be here at this jour-
 ' ney, to shew by what warrant he claims to have free-warenn & free-
 ' chaife, in the towns of Wurthe, Dichenyng, Clayton, Wytham,
 ' Cokefeld, Kyme, Strele, Dalecombe, Plempton, Chaggel, Her-
 ' tinglegh, Hedlegh, Lyndefend, Westmeston, Wenham, Newyk,

rum. Salvo preterea forinsec jure Regis ad
 dictum tenementum pertinente. Et si contin-
 gat quod dicte moniales in solutione dicti
 redditus terminis supradictis defecerint, be-
 ne licebit mihi vel heredibus meis, sive assign-
 natis meis, districtionem facere in dicto te-
 nemento quousq; nobis plenarie fuerit sa-
 tisfactum. Et ut ista relaxatio & queta
 clamatio nostra, perpetue firmitatis robur ob-

tineant, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui.
 Hiis testibus, D. Willielmo de Coleville, mili-
 te, tum senescallo dicti D. Rogeri de Colevil-
 le, Johanne de Burle, Richardo de Rippele,
 Galfrido de Cottesmor, Helpa de Berk, Wil-
 lielmo de Berk Clerico, Radulfo Maudut de
 Overtona, & aliis. Datum apud Berk ad
 Pascha, anno Domini millesimo ducentesi-
 mo septuagesimo nono.

Bertomp, Haunnes, Benham, Swambergh, Kyngestemer, Iford, Westake, Hundesdon, Smythewyk, Holinstrode, Radmel, Pydingho, Totelescombe, Suthese, Methyng, Middleburgh, Iwenesme, Onyngden, Falmere, Boureme, Pecham, Brigelmeston, Slaggham, Boleyn, Herst, Mediam, Cranlegh, Wyndlesham, Hangleton, Adelingworth, Blackington, Wyke, Wyteden, Twyny, Ponyng, Newetembre, Sadelescombe, Pycomb, Pynkeden, Porteslade, Aldrington, Farncombe, Melescombe, Abburton, Folking, Parkyng, Sandes, Hedesnell, Lese fend. & la fend. in that county, &c. And whence William de Gysilham, who sues for the lord the K. says, that William de Warenn father of the foresaid E. hath occupied over lord Henry, father of the now King, the foresaid warenn and chaise in the foresaid towns. And the foresaid E. holds them so occupied to a thousand pounds damage of the lord King. And the E. comes and defends the force & injury, when, &c. and says, that William de Warenn, his father, whose heir he is, held the barony and honor of Lewes, with the fee & with all the liberties, warens, chaifes, &c. & that all the foresaid liberties have been annexed and conjoined to that barony & honor, the which barony and honor the same William held of the lord K. *in capite* & in mediety, by virtue of which honor the same K. therefore received his homage. And the same William in his homage died seised of the warden afore said, & of the chace in like manner, with all the liberties afore said, to the same barony & honor annexed & conjoined. After whose decease, the barony & honor afore said came to the hand of the foresaid Henry the K. by reason of the wardship of him John, for that he was under-age; & in all the time of the wardship afore said (to wit, for seventeen years & upwards) was the same K. in seisin of the warens and chaces afore said, as of them which belonged to the barony & honor afore said, & which to the same barony & honor were annexed & conjoined. And saith, that, when he attained unto his age, the same Henry the K. restored to him the foresaid barony & honor, with all the liberties afore said, together with all the chaces & warens afore said, in the same state, wherein the afore said William, his father, died thereof seised, & as is afore said. And saith, that the same Henry the K. for the barony and honor afore said, & their appurtenances afore said, received his homage, & by that warrant claims himself to have warden & chace in the places where he claims to have chaces & warens; & thereof, as the lord the K. received the homage of the foresaid William his father, who in his homage departed this life. And in like manner the same Henry the K. was seised of the homage of him John the E. now. And in like manner the now lord K. for the foresaid barony & honor, and their appurtenances afore said; as is afore said. He demands judgment if the foresaid lord K. Edward, in himself, against himself, for the reason afore said, ought not to be warrant for him, altho' in court it be adjudged that these pleas may not be allowed.

Whereupon he was impleaded to answer afresh thereof: ^{Nov. 19.} ^{8. E. 1.} Afterwards, in the Octaves of St. Martin, at Cyceſter, comes the foreſaid E. & ſays, that in Worth, Cokefeld, & Dycheſnyng, he hath his parks, & asks if the K. hath any claim in the ſame parks. And William de Gyſelingham, who ſues for the Lord K. ſaith, that for the preſent he claims nothing in thoſe parks. And touching the other places & towns where the Lord K. claims the foreſaid warens & chaces, the E. ſays, that all his anceſtors, always faithfully ſtuck to the ſide of the Kings of England; & that in the time when Normandy was loſt, his anceſtors were earls of Waren in Normandy, & for no loſs of their land in thoſe parts, would adhere to the ſide of the Kings of France, by reaſon whereof his anceſtors loſt their lands there; on which account John K. of England gave the foreſaid lands to the anceſtors of this E. in name of a recompence for their lands loſt in the parts of Normandy, & granted, that his anceſtors & their heirs ſhould have all their lands given them by the Lord K. himſelf, & all which they ſhould afterwards acquire to themſelves, in Warennage, becauſe of their ſurname a Warenn. And ſaith, that William his father, before ever K. Henry came to the crown, had all thoſe warens & chaces, where he claims to have them in the foreſaid places and town; ſo that William his father made no entry over the foreſaid K. Henry (father of the foreſaid K. that now is) nor this E. over this K. And that it may appear ſo, deſires it may be enquired. And William de Gyſelingham, who ſues for the Lord K. in like manner deſired there might be a jury called thereupon. And it was commanded the ſherif, that, parties being attached, he ſhould cauſe an election of jurats to be made before him. And William de Haſtinges, Richard de Eſſeburnham, Richard de Pevenefſe, William Manſe, John de Wanton, & Roger de la Hyde, knights; John & William de Honton, Robert Trot. c. . Aumfry de Gatewyk, William Aleyn, & Richard de Weſton, lords of towns; elected with conſent of William de Henere, attorney of the foreſaid K. & of the foreſaid E. ſay, upon their oath, That William de Waren, E. of Surrey, father of the now E. before ever Henry the K. father of the now Lord K. was crowned K. of England, had all the foreſaid chaces, warens, & liberties, as appurtenances to the honor & barony of Lewes. And ſay, that the ſame E. William occupied & uſurped nothing over the foreſaid lord K. Henry (father of the now Lord K.) nor this E. over this K. They ſay alſo, that in the town of Alberton (ſo much of it as is of the fee of William de Brews; & in like manner at Lyndefend, ſo much of it as is of the archbiſhop of Canterburys fee) the foreſaid E. hath not, nor claims to have, chace or wren. And it was found by the foreſaid jurats, that the foreſaid William E. Warenn, made uſe of all the foreſaid chaces & warens, in the foreſaid towns, before ever the fore-

^a Ex eodem Rot. ſupra diſto.

^c ſaid

' said lord Henry the K. father of the now lord K. was crowned ;
 ' excepting the fees of William de Brews in Alberton, and of the
 ' Archbp. in Lyndefend. And that the foresaid E. William hath oc-
 ' cupied nothing over the foresaid K. Henry father of the now Lord
 ' K. nor this E. over the now Lord K. Whereupon it was adjudged
 ' that the Lord K. seise nothing by his writ for the present. And
 ' the foresaid E. was thereof &c. without being charged to appear on
 ' any other day: saving the action of the Lord K. when he shall be
 ' minded to speak thereof. In the 9. of E. 1. ^a on the feast of S. Cutl-
 Mar. 20. bert [Mar. 20.] the archbishop of York sent letters to the prior of
 9. E. 1. ' Durham, signifying that he intended to visit him & the chapter of
 ' Durham on the morrow of S. John Baptist then next ensuing, &c. as
 ' archbishop & metropolitan. Immediately upon these things the bishop
 ' of Durham was consulted, who answered, that the prior was not oblig-
 ' ed to reply to the letter that had been sent, equally because he that
 ' sent it had no jurisdiction over the prior & chapter of Durham,
 ' & also because he enjoined him on virtue of his obedience to fig-
 ' nifie what he had done on receipt of the said letters, unto which
 ' obedience neither the prior nor chapter was bound, since the metro-
 ' politan cannot have any jurisdiction over his suffragans people, ex-
 ' cept in some particular cases, of which this was none. The bishop
 ' therefore setting out for Rome, the prior & chapter frequently re-
 ' quested of the archbishop, that he would put off his visitation to a
 ' more convenient season; & he not agreeing to it, appealed against
 ' him: first, because every metropolitan, according to a canon of the
 ' council of Lyons, ought first to visit his own church, & chapter, &
 ' diocese, before he visit his suffragan; which he had not done. Also
 ' because the bishop of Durham being abroad about the affairs of his
 ' church, could not at present be visited: & he not being visited, they
 ' ought not to be visited, since all visitation ought to begin at the
 ' head. Lastly, because the prior & chapter of Durham have hitherto
 ' enjoyed this privilege, that no archbishop ever yet visited them as
 ' metropolitan. More of this presently.

VI. The same year, ^b Cicely, relict of Sampson de Burley, in her free
 ' widowhood, gave the abbat and monks of Burg, all the right which
 ' she had in the third part of an acre of land, which William de
 ' Wodeford, sacrist of that church, bought of her deceased hus-
 ' band. This Cicely, as I take it, was mother of Roger de Burley.
 ' Roger de Burley [but when I find not] by his charter, gave his
 ' lords, the abbat & monks of Burg, a yearly rent of 12 shillings,
 ' one culture of arable land at Pilsgate, three acres of arable at Bur-
 ' ley, & one rod of meadow at Pilsgate. Witnesses, Sir Gervase de
 ' Bernak, Sir Peter de la Mare, Sir Geoffry de Suthorp, Sir Geoffry

^a Roberti de Graystones hist. Dunelm. p.

744.

^b Ex antiqui Registri ecclesie S. Petri de

Burgo penes nobilissimum ducem de Monte acuto. p. 295.

^c Ex ejusdem Registri p. 33.

' Ruscel, Sir John de Helpeston, knights. ^a The said Roger de Burle
 ' died on the feast of the Epiphany [Jan. 6. 1287 9. Ed. 1.] & was
 ' buried at Burg in the monks church yard, and the sacrist had two
 ' horses for his mortuary. Moreover, within the Octaves of the said
 ' Epiphany, died Mary his wife, & the sacrist had a cow for her mor-
 ' tuary. ^b Notwithstanding all that the prior & convent of Durham
 ' as above, could say against it, on the morrow of S. John Baptist,
 ' the archbishop of York came to Durham; but when he went to en-
 ' ter at the north gate, was repulsed by the soldiers of the bishopric.
 ' Where the provocation (as before premised) being recited before him,
 ' he excommunicated the bishop, prior, & heads of the chapter, &
 ' interdicted the chapter: & peremptorily cited them to appear on
 ' the Wednesday next after the feast of the exaltation of the holy
 ' cross then next ensuing in the church & chapter house of Durham,
 ' to undergo archiepiscopal visitation, & make satisfaction for the con-
 ' tempt, &c. On the day appointed, came to Durham to hold this
 ' visitation G. subdean of York & master Robert Pykering, the arch-
 ' bishops commissaries; but when they arrived on the new bridge,
 ' certain persons laying hold of their horses bridles they were driven
 ' back, & so turned into S. Nicholas's church without the walls. There
 ' the monks renewed their appeal, & offered many articles against the
 ' archbishop, alledging that he for several reasons had incurred the sen-
 ' tence of excommunication. But those notwithstanding, the forenam-
 ' ed commissaries caused the bishop & prior to be called, & upon their
 ' not appearing, pronounced sentence of excommunication against
 ' them: putting the church under an interdict. But the prior &
 ' chapter procured the letters apostolic of pope Martin the 4. directed
 ' to the abbat of Waltham, & to the dean & chancellor of Lincoln,
 ' or any two of them, to determine the business. Upon this, on
 ' the morrow of S. Matthias, in S. Maries church by the bridge
 ' at Stanford, the forenamed abbat & the subdelegates of the chan-
 ' cellor of Lincoln (the dean being rejected, as suspected of partia-
 ' lity; & the archbishop being called, & not appearing by himself or
 ' proctor) nulled the sentence of excommunication against the prior
 ' &c. & the interdict; releasing the prior himself & the heads of the
 ' chapter *ad cautelam*: pronouncing the archbishop contumacious, &
 ' condemning him to pay the prior & chapter 300. l. for their charges
 ' & damages; & ordering him to be cited to the same place on the
 ' wednesday next after the octaves of the holy Trinity. This business
 ' was afterwards much canvassed & disputed by the parties; but, as
 ' nothing else relating to it was transacted at Stanford, it lies out of my
 ' province to pursue it. However a great deal more of it may be seen
 ' in my author^c; of which I shall only add, that the archbishop, who
 ' began this troublesom affair, was at length forced to go to Rome to

^a Id. p. 312.

^b Roberti de Graystones, hist. Dunelm. p.

744, 745.

^c Cap. 13. & 15. ejusdem.

solicit the popes favor about it; where he at last died in 1283. then yet over head & ears engaged in it.

VII. About this time^a ' on the marriage of lady Isabel, daughter of John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] to John de Baliol, a great baron of the north, K. Edward gave the said E. Warenn full three years respite for payment of the cc. marks *per annum*, accepted of by K. H the 3. for the fine set upon him for assaulting Lord Zouch & his son. However the enquiries on the plea *de quo waranto* were now again revived against the said earl, whereupon the jurors for the wapentake of Nefse^b ' (touching those who do not suffer the bailiffs of the lord K. to enter their lands to make distresses for the debt of the lord K. & other things) say, that John de Warenn E. of Surrey, doth not permit the bailiffs of the lord K. to enter into his town of Staunford, to make seisin or distresses for the debt of the lord K. & claims to have return of writs, & other liberties, to wit, assise of bread & beer, gallows, and other liberties, & we know not by what warrant. Therefore the sheriff was commanded to cause him to appear within 15 days after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, to shew his warrant. And he was again presented before the inquisition, for that the bailiff of Nefse was wont to make, as well in the borough of Staunford as without, all executions of writs & amercements, 'till Tho. de Boulton, sometime bailiff of the Lord K. that is now, whilst the borough was in his hands, would not suffer the bailiffs of the lord K. to enter the foresaid borough, & this for 16 years last past. In the octaves of Trinity term the same year, the said ' John de Warenn E. of Surrey, having been summoned to answer the Lord K. touching a plea by what warrant he claims to have his coroners, prison, mercat, fair, tronage [toll of wool] pefage [custom for weighing wares] & a certain toll called thurtol [thorough toll; toll for going thro' the town] ' in Staunford & Graham, without license or will of him the lord K. And the E. comes, & as to coroners & prison in the town of Graham, says, that he claims nothing but within the liberties only. He claims also mercat, fair, weyft, gallows, & thurtol in the same town, for that the now Lord K. by a like grant, held the town aforesaid, & lord Henry the K. his father, & also they who formerly held the town aforesaid for a great many years past, had all the foresaid particulars. And, as to the town of Staunford, says, that he claims tronage by the grant of Lord Henry the K. father of the now lord K. who, on that account, granted him his charter. And, as to prison, says, that that prison is the Kings prison, & that he hath the hereditary keeping thereof. And as to coroners, mercat, fair, weyft, gallows, & thurtol, saith, that the now

^a Baron, Vol. I. p. 79. a.

^b Ex placit. coronæ apud Lincoln. anno 9. Edw. 1. coram J. de Vallibus & sociis suis, justitiariis itinerantibus, apud Lincoln. in Octabis S. Trinitatis, anno R. Ed. nono. rot. 16. or dorf.

^c Ex placit. de libertatibus & quo waranto.

‘ lord K. whilst he held the town of Staunford, had those liberties
 ‘ entire; who afterwards feoffed him the E. in that town, to hold
 ‘ as freely & entirely as the same lord K. (then commonly called Lord
 ‘ Edward) held it on the day of making of the charter of feof-
 ‘ ment to the same E. therefore made. And saith, that lord Henry the
 ‘ K. father of the now Lord K. & E. William, whilst they successively
 ‘ held the foresaid town, enjoyed the liberties aforesaid entire. And
 ‘ Gilbert de Thornton, who sues for the lord K. as to mercat, fair,
 ‘ weyft, & gallows which he claims in Graham, demands judgment,
 ‘ whether a late seisin can be a sufficient warrant to the same E. for
 ‘ these things which merely belong to the crown of the lord K. And,
 ‘ as to prison in the town of Staunford, concerning which the same E.
 ‘ answers nothing, save only that he claims the keeping thereof, &
 ‘ touching which keeping there is here no plea or defence made; de-
 ‘ sires judgment for the lord K. against him the E. as one unable to
 ‘ make good his claim. And as to coroners, mercat, fair, weyft, &
 ‘ gallows, which he claims of old in the town of Staunford, desires
 ‘ judgment thereof (as the foresaid liberties may belong more especi-
 ‘ ally unto the crown of the lord K.) if a late seisin can be in
 ‘ these particulars a sufficient warrant to the same E. And, as to thur-
 ‘ tol in either town, the same Gilbert demands judgment thereof, as
 ‘ the same E. does not shew from what persons, merchandises, or in
 ‘ what places, nor what, or how much toll of this sort he may take;
 ‘ And, because the same E. does not now produce his charter for tro-
 ‘ nage. [In the end] at the instance of him the E. was given him a
 ‘ day here in the morrow of the close of Easter to shew his charter,
 ‘ & hear his judgment concerning all the bovesaid particulars; saving
 ‘ nevertheless to the same E. the liberty of making such farther reply
 ‘ as to him shall seem proper. And upon this came one John de
 ‘ Creysacre, steward of H. E. of Lincoln, & saith expressly, that there
 ‘ is no prison, nor ought to be any, in this county, save the prison
 ‘ of Lincoln only; the keeping whereof is the right & inheritance
 ‘ of Marg. wife of the foresaid E. Afterwards, at the foresaid day,
 ‘ was given him a farther day, viz. ‘till the Octaves of the holy Tri-
 ‘ nity, to answer before the lord K. wherever he shall be, in form
 ‘ aforesaid.

VIII. In 1281. ^a ‘ Sir John de Oketon & Alice his wife, presented ^{1281.}
 ‘ William de Empingham clerc to the church of little Castreton in
 ‘ Rutland, & recovered their presentation to the said Church from
 ‘ the prior *de novo loco* [or Newsted] by Stanford.’ On the 6. of
 ‘ Oct. 1281. 9. Ed. 1. The bishop of Lincolns official being at Stanford, ^{Oct. 6.}
 ‘ directed his letters to the dean of that place, requiring him to cite ^{1281.}
 ‘ Sir Peter de Burley to appear before him the official at Northampton, ^{9. E. 1.}
 ‘ on the Wednesday next after the feast of all souls, to shew cause why

a Wrights Rutland, p. 37.

he refused to pay a mortuary, demanded of him, for some of his family lately deceased, by the convent of Burg; & to pay the charges of their suit thereupon for his refusal. In his said letters the said official thus expresses himself^a. 'The official of the lord bishop of Lincoln, to the discreet man the dean of Stanford, health in the author of health. Whereas, in a cause moved before us (touching a certain mortuary) between the religious men the abbat & convent of Burg actors of the one part, & Peter de Burley on the other part, &c. we have thought fit the said Peter (for payment of the mortuary demanded by the foresaid religious, and for the expences which the same religious have been at in the said cause) be fined to the same religious in the sum of . . . leaving the charging of their expences to them. To you, by firmly enjoining, we command, that ye cite the said Peter peremptorily to appear before us on the Wednesday next after the commemoration of all souls in the church of all saints at Northampton, to see & hear the taxation aforesaid, & that ye compell him to make payment of the foresaid mortuary to the forewrit religious (as the tenents of the military fees, of the same religious have been used to pay) by censure ecclesiastical. Also that ye acquaint us, at the said day & place, by your letters patents (containing a series of these) what ye shall thereupon act. Given at Staunford, the day before the nones of Oct. 1281.' In obedience to this letter of the official, the dean of Stanford excommunicated the said Peter de Burley, who thereupon submitted & paid the foresaid mortuary demanded by the abbat & monks of Burg: which done, the dean made a return of the officials letter, and his own proceedings, after the following manner. ^b 'To the man of reverend discretion, the official of the bishop of Lincoln, his humble & devoted the dean of Staunford, greeting, with all obedience. I have received your commands in these words. [Then recites them as above, & proceeds] 'The which your commands I have reverently & fully executed, also him, as to payment of the said mortuary to be made to the religious aforewritten (as the tenents of the military fees of the same religious have been used to pay) by censure ecclesiastical have compelled. In witness whereof, I have put to the seal of the deanery of Staunford. Given at Staunford, the monday next after the feast of SS. Simon & Jude, in the year abovesaid. Henry de Hanna, warden of the white friers at Stanford, ^c was now rechosen provincial of his order, & governed 18 years more. ^d For being in France, he was made provincial throughout the kingdoms of France, Scotland, Ireland, & Germany; & spread his order far & near with incredible industry.

IX. If we may believe my author^e, 'K. Ed. the 1. now bore so great

^a Ex registri penes Nob. Ducem de Monte acuto supra citati, p. 317.
^b *id. ib.*

^c Balæi Cent. 10. p. 59.
^d Pits in vita.
^e Baron Vol. I. p. 79. a.

' a respect unto John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] that by his charter
 ' dated the 7. of Oct. in the 10. year of his reign, for the more tranqui-
 ' lity & advantage of himself & his heirs, & of the whole realm (as
 ' the preamble imports) he granted to him and his heirs the castle of
 ' Dynas-Bran, which was in his possession at the beginning of his
 ' wars in Wales, & all the land of Bromfield, with the appurtenances
 ' which Griffin & Lewelin, Sons of Madoc Vaughan, either by them-
 ' selves or their guardians then held, excepting to the said K. & his
 ' heirs, the castle and land of Hope, with the appurtenances. ^a This year
 ' also, on assessing the scutage of Rothelan [castle in Wales] for the
 ' service of K. Edward against Lewelin prince of Wales, & other of
 ' the Welch, then in rebellion; this E. was charged for eleven ^b knights
 ' fees, viz. six of his own inheritance, & five for Stanford & Graham
 ' in Com. Linc. [he] being personally in that service. ^c But Leweline
 ' surprised the castles of Flint & Rudlan, with the person of the lord
 ' Clifford sent justiciar into those parts, & in a great battel overthrew
 ' the earls of Northumberland & Surrey, with the slaughter of sir
 ' William Lindsey, sir Richard Tanny, & many others. ^d In the 11. ^{11. E. 1.}
 ' Edw. 1. Griffin Vaughan, son to Griffin Vaughan of Bromfield, granted
 ' to John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] all his land of Yale in North-
 ' Wales, which he had as his purparty of the inheritance of Griffin his
 ' father. But concerning this land of Yale so granted by Griffin
 ' Vaughan, as here noted; as also of Bromfield, which this E. after-
 ' wards possessed, let us hear how Dr. Powel reporteth he came by
 ' them. Griffith ap Madoc (saith he ^e) took part with K. H. the 3. &
 ' Ed. 1. against the prince of North-Wales. And therefore for fear
 ' of the prince, he was fain to lie in his castle of Dinas Bran, which
 ' standeth on the top of a very steep hill, to the which there is no
 ' way but one to come. He died, his children being within age,
 ' whereupon shortly ensued the destruction of two of them. For the
 ' said K. Edw. the 1. gave the wardship of Madoc (who had for his
 ' part the lordship of Bromfield & Yale, & the castle of Dinas Bran,
 ' with reversion of Mallor Saefnec, after his mothers decease, who had
 ' the same to her joynture) to John E. Warenn [Lord of Stanford]
 ' & granted the wardship of Lewelin (to whose part the lordship of
 ' Chirke & Nanheudwy came) to Roger Mortimer. These guardians,
 ' forgetting the service done by the father of the wards to the K. so
 ' guarded their wards with small regard, that they never returned to
 ' their possessions. And shortly after, the said guardians did obtain
 ' the said lands to themselves, by charter of the King. ^f This John
 ' E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] began to build Holt Castle, & Wil-
 ' liam his son finished the same. ^g John Stanford, an English francif-

^a Bar. ut supra.

^b Bar. ut supra.

^c Bakers Chron. p. 95. b.

^d Bar. Vol. 1. p. 79. b.

^e Hist. Wales, p. 194.

^f Bar. Vol. 1. p. 79. b.

^g Antiq. English Francis. p. 98.

Nov. 12.
1284.
12 E. 1.

can was, about this time advanced to be archbishop of Dublin & lord lieutenant of Ireland.

X. The nuns of St. Michael by Stanford being fallen into great poverty, Oliver Sutton bishop of Lincoln appropriated the 3^d part of the church of Corebi in Linc. (the patronage whereof was given them by Sir Gilbert Pecchie) to their use, reserving only part of the altarage of the said part to the vicar, as had been before done on appropriation of the two other 3^d parts by his predecessor Hugh the 2^d. On which occasion bishop Sutton thus expresses himself. "To all, unto the knowledge of whom the present writing shall come, Oliver, by divine permission, the humble minister of the church of Lincoln, health in God thro' whom all health is derived and increased. As alienations & appropriations of parochial churches to religious persons (for the fruits & profits of the same to be converted to their particular uses) are detested by all the prelates of the church of Christ, especially since, except in cases of manifest poverty & other great necessity, they are by a very late law universally forbid; so, by assent of the very words, if an evidence of poverty, & a just cause concurring, may accidentally give occasion for any appropriation of this sort to be made; we hold it both convenient in law, as well as agreeable to piety, that it should be done. We therefore, at their incessant application, favourably inclining to the pious intreaties & tearful cries of our beloved daughters in Christ the prioress & nuns of the monastery of St. Michael without Stanford, of our diocese, wherewith they continually weary us (whose estate, thro' their too great poverty, which almost extends to the misery of extreme want, touched with a pious compassion, we are compelled to condole) & alike remembering it to be written by the judicious, that it is a natural fault for that to be neglected by all which is possessed in common, as he who holds but a part may think he hath nothing; and which is true that a community among divers does but more often, as it is written, occasion discords & disturbances; whence it necessarily follows, that just as great as the division of things is, just as much is the odious renewal of such dissensions: have therefore thought fit, that the third part of the church of Corebi in the deanery of Wellesse (of which

a Universis, ad quorum notitiam pervenerit presens scriptum, Oliverus, permissione divina, Lincolnienſis ecclesie humilis minister, salutem in Deo per quem salus omnis pervenit & augetur. Sicut alienationes & appropriationes parochialium ecclesiarum religiosis personis, de fructibus & proventibus earundem in usus suos proprios convertendis, omnibus prelatiſ ecclesie Christi opido [sic in MS.] sunt exole; presertim, cum nisi in manifeste paupertatis & iuste cause casibus, sint de jure novissimo generaliter interdicte; sic, assensu verborum, si paupertatis evidentia & iusta causa concurrans, ap-

propriationem aliquam hujusmodi casualiter commoveant faciendam, id fieri tam jure conveniens quam pietati consonum arbitramur. Nos igitur dilectarum in Christo filiarum Priorisse & monialium monasterii S. Michaelis extra Stanford, nostre ditionis (quarum statum, propter nimiam ipsarum paupertatem, que fere accidit in miseriam extreme egestatis, pie compassionis affectu cogimur condolare) piis supplicationibus & vocibus lachrymosis, quibus continue nos laceſſunt, inclinati favorabiliter nimio tractu; & a peritis scriptum esse pariter animadvertentes, naturale vitium esse negligi ab omni-

‘ third part the right of patronage, by a legal collation of Sir Gilbert Pecche Kt. to those poor sisters is now known to belong; & two parts of all which church the same nuns by grant of the bishop, long time ago, to their proper use have had, and have) to the same poor nuns (for consolidation of the Church it self, & for ceasing of discord moved as well in necessity as before in episcopal piety) with consent of the chapter of our church of Lincoln, by tenor of the presents, be henceforth given unto their proper use, & with all its fruits & profits, to them & their successors for ever freely granted. We appoint moreover, that the altarage of the part mentioned be according to the modus & conditions of an ordination of the vicarage in the church abovesaid out of the pictaxaty of the lord, & assign it to the same for an augmentation to the vicars for the time being continually for the future. Saving always nevertheless all episcopal dues, & the dignity of our church of Lincoln. In witness whereof our seal is to these presents appendent. Given at Thorne, the 2^d of the ides of November, in the year of our lord 1284, & of our pontificate the fifth.’ I cannot dismiss this deed without setting down here a remark made thereupon by a right reverend prelate. Some of our English bishops, saith his lordship^a, were now so sensible of the iniquity and shame of this practice of appropriations, that they dar’d no longer venture on it without apologic, & confession of their doing ill. For thus, within our own diocese, when Oliver bishop of Lincoln appropriated the church of Corbi to the nuns of Stanford, he was forced to make this acknowledgment; That alienations & appropriations of parochial churches, by converting the fruits & profits of them to the use of religious persons, were absolutely odious to all the prelates of the church, & had been forbidden by a late law, nor could be tolerable but in cases of manifest poverty & other great necessity.

XI. But to proceed, see the justice of Gods judgments! He who was formerly cruel to another mans children, by a sad accident now loses his own son. ‘ For ^b William Warenn [son & heir of John E. of

bus quod communiter possidetur, ut qui tenet pro parte existimet se nihil habere; quodque verum, communio inter plures discordie, sicut scriptum est, multo multoties est fomentum; ex quo necessario sequitur, quod quantum est rerum divisio, odiosa tantum est ipsarum redintegratio: Tertiam partem ecclesie de Corebi in decanatu de Weltesla (cujus tertie partis jus patronatus, ex legitima collatione D. Gilberti Pecche militis, ad ipsas pauperes nunc noscitur pertinere, cujusque totius ecclesie duas partes eodem moniales, ex concessione pontificali, a longissimis retro temporibus, in usus proprios habuerunt, & habent) eisdem pauperibus monialibus (pro consolidatione ipsius ecclesie, & secessione discordie, tam in necessitate quam pietate suadente ante pontificali) de consensu capituli ecclesie nostre Line.

Tenore presentium, duximus concedendam ex nunc in usus proprios, & cum omnibus fructibus & proventus suis, sibi & successoribus suis, perpetuis temporibus libere concedendam. Ordinamus insuper alteragium memorate partis juxta modos & condiciones ordinationis vicarii in ecclesia supradicta ex Domini pietaxate, & assignamus eidem in augmentum vicariis qui pro tempore fuerint usque; quaque pro futuris. Salvis semper tamen omnibus episcopalibus consuetudinibus, & ecclesie nostre Line. dignitate. In cujus rei Test. sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Dat. apud Thorne, 2 Idus Novembris, A. D. 1284. & Pontif. nostri quinto. Ex codicum MS. Dodsworthianorum Vol. 59. Fol. 165, &c.

^a Bp. Kennets Par. Ant. p. 435.

^b Stow. p. 311.

‘ Surrey

' Surrey & lord of Stanford] in a turneament at Croyden, was by the
 ' challenger intercepted, and cruelly slain.' Thus ^a ' this William
 ' died in the life time of the E. his father, on the 18. of the Kal. of
 Dec. 15. ' Jan. [to wit the 15. of Dec.] 1286. 15. Ed. 1. leaving Joan his
 1286. ' lady great with child of John his son & heir, & was buried before
 15. E. 1. ' the high altar in the abbey of Lewes. Joan reliet of the said Wil-
 ' liam, was daughter of Robert de Vere E. of Oxford. The said Wil-
 ' liam had with her the manors of Medmenham in Bucks, Crawmerfh
 ' in Oxfordshire, and Beston in Norfolk in frank-marriage. As also
 ' the manors of Pritelwell, Tiburne, Wulfhamstone, Nechamsted, &
 ' Ginges; and lands of ten pound *per annum* in Cestreham. ^b On the
 2 May. ' 2. of May 1287, all the Jewes in England were apprehended, by precept
 1287. ' from the K. being then at Bourdeaux, for what cause it was not known,
 ' and they redeemed themselves for 12000 *l.* of silver. ^c It is reported,
 ' that the commons graunted the K. the fiste parte of their movables,
 ' to have the Jewes banished out of the land; but the Jewes gave
 ' the K. greate summes whereby they tarried yet a while longer.
 ' ^d John, son of William (son of John E. Warenn) was born on the
 June 30. ' 2^d of the Kalends of July, to wit, June 30. 1287. 15. Ed. 1. This
 Mar. 24. ' child so born was afterwards lord of Stanford. It being the custom,
 1287-8. ' time out of mind, that the lord of Stanford for the time being, from
 16. E. 1. ' mid-lent Sunday to Easter in the fair time, had the profit of all stalls
 ' belonging to his own tenents & abutting on the streets, in such places
 ' as mid-lent fair is wont to be kept, & used to let them, for that sea-
 ' son at his pleasure, to foreign merchants & tradesmen, one Nicholas
 ' Fraunton, who had such a stall in Stanford, refused to empty the same
 ' in order for E. Warenn's bailifs to let it to some foreigner as had been ac-
 ' customed; whereupon Robert Shirelock & Clement de Burley the said
 ' Earls bailifs, assisted by Alexander Lucas, Hugh de Tykencoate, Ralph
 ' de Erlsthorpe, & Hugh Bunting, publickly broke open his said stall, and
 ' cleared it for that purpose. On occasion whereof a suit afterwards com-
 ' menced between the said Nicholas Fraunton & the earls bailifs; of which
 ' more presently. In 1288. ^e ' began a new taxation of the value of all
 ' churches, the tenths whereof were granted to K. Edw. by his holiness;
 ' as an aid toward his expedition to the holy land; which, that they
 ' might be gathered to the full extent, the pope appointed two princi-
 ' pal collectors, Richard bishop of Winchester & Oliver bishop of Lin-
 ' coln, who in every diocese were to appoint their deputies & assist-
 ' ants. In this diocese the delegated collectors were the abbat of Ose-
 ' ney by Oxford, & the prior of St. Catherines by Lincoln. The in-
 ' quisition began this year, but the return was not fully made till
 ' 1292.

^a Bar. Vol. 1. p. 80. b.

^b Stow, p. 311.

^c Holinghed, p. 795. b.

^d Bar. Vol. 1. p. 80. b.

^e Bp. Kennets Par. Ant. p. 312.

XII. On the 10. of June 1289. 17. E. 1. Oliver bishop of Lincoln, ^{June 10. 1289. 17. E. 1} under his episcopal seal, set forth a particular what the vicarage of St. Martins consisted of; whereby it appears, that the vicar was to pay two marcs a year to his patronesses the nuns of St. Michael, conditionally that if the chappel of Burgele, in the same his parish, ought to have service done in it, the said nuns should be at the charge of it. Also that the vicar was only to pay sinodals; and the nuns the archdeacons procurations and all other dues. The bishops letter runs thus. 'To all unto whom the present letter shall come, Oliver by divine permission bishop of Lincoln, [greeting] in the savior of all. We make known to your universality by these presents, that the registry of the ordination of vicarages lying in our diocese, being examined, thus, among other things, is found to be contained in the same. The vicarage in the church of St. Martin Staunforde, which is [the vicarage] of the priorefs and convent of St. Michael, Staunford, consists in the whole altarage of the said church, by paying thence yearly to the said nuns two marcs; so nevertheless, that if the chappel of Burgele in the same his parish ought to have divine service, the said nuns shall support the charge of that chappel; also the vicar shall pay only sinodals, and the said nuns shall pay the archdeacons procurations, & shall sustain all other charges. In witness whereof our seal is to the presents appended. Given at Edelesberge, the 4th of the nones of June 1289.

XIII. On the 22 of Jan. 12⁸⁹. 18. E. 1. Robert Shirelock & Clement ^{Jan. 22. 12⁸⁹. 18. E. 1.} de Burley E. Warens bailiffs, with all their abettors aforesaid, ^b 'were attached to answer Nicholas de Fraunton, touching a plea, why they lately by force and arms broke open the house of him Nicholas at Staunford, and his goods & chattels to the value of 40*l.* there found, took and carried away, & other enormities &c. to the grievous loss, &c. & against the kings peace, &c. whence he complains, that on the thursday in the vigils of the annunciation in the 16 of the now K. they did to him the things aforesaid, and his goods & chattels, to wit, silver in pence, gold rings, & gold 'firmacles, silver spoons, one forcer, one cup of mazer, one cup of silver, cloaths, linnen & woolen, & other goods & chattels to the value, &c. there found, took and carried away, whence he says, he hath been made worfe & is endamaged to the value of 40*l.* & therefore brings his suit, &c. And the foresaid Alexander & others have come and defended the force and injury, when, &c. & the foresaid Alexander [Lucas] Hugh Bunting, Hugh de Tykencote, and Ralph [de Erlethorpe] say, they are in nothing culpable, & touching this matter put themselves upon their proper, &c. And the foresaid Robert & Clement say by themselves, that whilst the foresaid town was in the hands of the

^a Ex registri prioratus S. Michaelis juxta Stanford penes Galf. Minshul Gen. Anno 1657. Fol. 4. b. & Mon. Ang. Tomi 2. Pagina 881. a.

^b Ex placitis coram D. Rege apud Westmonast. in Octabis S. Hilarii, Anno R. R. E. 1. xvij^o.

^c Firmacula.

' lord K. & before, time out of mind, there was a custom in the same
 ' town, that all they who have stalls & shops in the same ought to
 ' open them in the fair time, & let them out to foreign merchants
 ' & others, to sell their wares in the same, the which state the same lord
 ' the K. hath granted to E. Warenn. And say, that they, as being the
 ' bailiffs of him the E. went to the foresaid Nicholas, and demanded
 ' that they might let out that stall to the merchants aforesaid,
 ' who utterly protested against it; for which they, as bailiffs of him
 ' the E. opened the stall of him Nicholas, as to them the bailiffs hath been
 ' lawful by the custom used in those parts [of the town] at the fair
 ' time, as is aforesaid; nor have they taken or carried away any thing
 ' of the goods of him Nicholas found in the same, &c. & touching this
 ' put themselves upon their proper, &c. And Nicholas saith, that he
 ' holds the foresaid stall of the lord K. *in capite* by serjeantry, & not
 ' of him the E. And saith moreover, that the foresaid E. by no
 ' customs used in those parts of any tenements or tenents of the lord
 ' K. *in capite*, &c. ought to have entrance, or them let out to
 ' any body against the will of him Nicholas, &c. but of the tenents
 ' holding of him the E. only. And touching this puts himself upon
 ' his proper, &c. and Robert & Clement in like manner, &c. before the
 ' K. from that day three weeks, where-ever he shall be, &c. unless justice
 ' be done them before. And afterwards in the quindisme of St. Hillary,
 ' in the 19. of the K. now, came the jurats and parties in like manner.
 ' And the jurats say, upon their oath, that Alexander Lucas, Hugh
 ' Bunting, & Hugh de Tykencote, & Ralph [de Erlesthorne] are in
 ' nothing blameable. And, as to Robert Shirelock & Clement de Bur-
 ' ley, say, that they are the bailiffs of E. Warenn. And say, that the
 ' E. who now is, & his ancestors, & all they who have been lords
 ' of the foresaid town of Staunford, have used such a privilege, that
 ' from mid-lent till Easter, in the time of the fair, they ought to have,
 ' & have been accustomed to have, the profits of the stalls abutting
 ' on the streets, in the places where the fair hath been accustomed to
 ' be held. And say, that the custom of the town is such, that if they
 ' who are owners of the stalls shall have shut up those stalls (after they
 ' shall have been required to open them) & have refused it, it is law-
 ' ful for the bailiffs of the E. to break or set open those stalls, even
 ' tho' the owner of the same consent not, so that the foresaid E. may
 ' do therein his pleasure, & receive the profits of the same for the time
 ' aforesaid. And because the foresaid Alexander and the others are in
 ' nothing culpable, according to the verdict of the jurats, it is determi-
 ' ned that the foresaid Nicholas take nothing by his writ, but be
 ' for his false clamor, &c. & the foresaid Alexander & others thence
 ' without a day, &c.' —About this time, if not earlier, ' Thomas son of
 ' Peter Marche of Staunford gave to one half acre of land
 ' lying in Wirthop meadows, between the meadow of Walter, west, &
 ' the meadow of William, east; & heading upon the cross called may-
 ' dences

'denes crofs, fouth, & on the bank of the Welland, north. B. H.' Perhaps the fifters who gave name to maiden-lane in Stanford, & as the tradition goes, built great S. Michaels church, likewise erected this crofs; but where it flood I am yet to feek.— About this time alfo, if not earlier, 'Henry Morin of Stanford gave to Samfon fon of Roger Cokla . . . of Stanford, one houfe in Hovenftly, fittuate between the houfe of 'Nigel Madding north, & a houfe sometime Robert Lennes of the 'other part; to have and to hold, &c. by paying therefore yearly to the 'lord of the fee (to wit, Henry Gangy) or his affigns, 12 d. at the 'two terms of the year, &c. B. H.'

XIV. The fame year, 'to purge England (whither K. E. the 1. was 'now returned from France) from fuch corruptions and oppreffions, 'as it groaned under, and not neglecting therein his own particular 'gaine, the K. banifhed the Jews out of the realme, confiscating all 'their goods, leaving them (as they by their cruel ufuries had eaten 'his people to the bones) nothing but mony to bear their charges. 'The number of Jews now expulſed was 15060 perfons, whoſe 'houſes being fold, the K. made a mighty maſſe of money. William 'the conqueror, as Leland obſerves^c, firſt gave them leave to come 'over from Roan. Whence in a little time they ſpread themſelves 'all over the kingdom, planting their ſynagogues in the beſt ſort of 'towns wherein they accurately taught the doctrine of their rabbins. [But what is remarkable] 'as the number of Jews in Britain increaſed 'infinitely, equally with them increaſed ufury, & a ſordid love of riches. 'For ſome little time the Engliſh bore with their avarice, but at length 'when K. Richard the 1. came to the crown, they were ſeverely hand- 'led. Afterwards in the reign of this K. Edw. ſurnamed Longſhanks, all 'their riches were confiscated to the kings treaſury, and their perfons 'banifhed. Then their ſynagogues at Huntingdon & Stanford being 'profaned, all the furniture, with the noble libraries belonging to them, 'were fold by outcry. At which time one Gregory de Huntingdon, a 'monk of Ramſey, being both a neighbour and full of mony, as ſoon 'as he heard of this auction, made haſt to the ſale, & giving the price 'ſet upon them, for his braſs (as he eaſily might at ſuch a time) got 'books worth gold, and returned to Ramſey overjoyed with the pur- 'chafe. This Gregory, before theſe things happened, had been very 'diligent in the ſtudy of the [learned] languages, & particularly the 'Hebrew; only he before wanted a ſufficient plenty of books to per- 'fect him in rudiments of ſo celebrated a ſtudy; wherewith this acci- 'dent compleatly ſupplied him. And what does he afterwards but night 'and day apply himſelf to theſe Hebrew copies, 'till out of theſe 'fountains he hath drawn a more perfect knowledge of the tongue. 'To his fellow monks he left of his own writing many choice anno- 'tations, which poſterity may read with a learned joy. The catalogue

a Speed. p. 650. 651.

b Stow. p. 313.

c Comment. p. 321.

' of Ramsay library makes large & honorable mention of the Hebrew
 ' books which he very industriously procured for that monastery.' But
 to return. Mr. Holingshed, speaking of this expulsion of the Jews,
 differs in some things from my authors above, besides which his account
 contains some circumstances not elsewhere to be met with. His re-
 lation runs thus. ' All their goodes not movable were confiscate,
 ' with their tallies and obligations; but all other theyr goodes that
 ' were movable, together with their coyne of gold and silver, the K.
 ' licensed them to have and convey with them. A sort of the richest
 ' of them, being shipped with their treasure in a mightie talle shippe
 ' which they had hired, when the same was under sayle and gotte downe
 ' the Thames towards the mouth of the river beyonde Quinborowe,
 ' the master mariner bethought him of a wile, and caused his menne
 ' to caste ancre, & so rode at the same, till the shippe, by ebbing of
 ' the streame, remayned on the drie landes. The master herewith en-
 ' tised the Jews forth with him to walke aland for their recreation,
 ' and at length, when he understoode the tide to be comming in, he
 ' gotte him backe to the shippe, whither he was drawne up by a corde.
 ' The Jewes made not so muche hast as he did, bycause they were not
 ' ware of the daunger. But when they perceyved how the matter
 ' stoode, they cried to him for helpe: but he tolde them that they
 ' ought to crie rather to Moyse, by whose conduct their fathers passed
 ' through the red sea, & therefore, if they would call to him, he
 ' was able ynough to helpe them out of those raging floods whiche
 ' nowe came in upon them: they cried indeede, but no succour ap-
 ' peared; & so they were swallowed up in the water. The master re-
 ' turned with the shippe, & told the K. howe he had used the matter,
 ' & had both thanks & rewarde, as some have written; where[as]
 ' other affirme, & more truly as should seeme, that divers of those
 ' mariners whiche dealte so wickedly against the Jewes, were hanged
 ' for their wicked practise, & so receyved a just rewarde of their frau-
 ' dulente & mischievous dealing.'—About this time, if not earlier,
 ' Philip Gangy of Staunford clerc, gave to Hugh Child burges of
 ' Staunford, the yearly rent of twelve pence, with the appurtenances,
 ' to wit, reliefs, eschaets, &c. to be received of those houses which
 ' Simon son of the said Hugh held of him in the lane called Ovensty.
 ' B. H.—Not far from High-Dike, saith Mr. Butcher, upon the north
 ' side of the town of Stanford near unto York high way, and about
 ' twelve-score from the town gate called Clement gate, *stands* [saith
 he, in his account printed 1646. p. 27. *flood* in the MS. copy of his
 intended 2^d. Edition which ends 1659. p. 40. which last, by the by,
 shews when it was demolished] ' an antient crosse of free-stone of a
 ' very curious fabric, having many scutcheons insculped in the stone
 ' about it, as the armes of Castile and Leon quartered, being the pa-

terhal coat of the K. of Spain, and divers other hatchments belonging to that crowne, which envious time hath so defaced, that only the ruins appear to my eye, and therefore are not to be described by my pen. This crosse, continues he, was called Queens Crosse, and erected by K. Edw. the first in memory of Eleanor his wife; who (as the story goes) when her husband was wounded with an invenomed [arrow, in the printed account; dart, in the MS. but in both he is mistaken, for as hath been shewn ^a it was a dagger] with her mouth sucked the poyson out, and so healed her lord, when all his chirurgeons and physicians had left the wound for mortal. So Butcher. But tho' the story of her sucking the poyson out of her husbands wounds be false, yet this princess was indeed a great example of conjugal affection, and therefore was this at Stanford, and other crosses elsewhere, erected to her memory, by K. Edw. her husband, to express his abundant sorrow for the loss of her. ^b For in this 19. of Edw. 1. Q. Eleanor (the K. being then on his way towards the bordures of Scotland) ^c was taken with a grievous sickness, and departed this life at Herdby, a Towne neer unto Lincoln (on the 9. of Nov. Butcher. 28. Nov. Stow. 29. Nov. Holingshed, and Speed. 10 Dec. [iv. Idus Dec.] Walsingham) ^d whereupon the K. having now lost the jewel which he most esteemed, returned to convey the corps towards London, which he did with great sorrow; for he bewailed the loss of her all the daies of his life. Her bowels were buried at Lincoln, & a tombe erected there, with the armes of Castile thereupon, in our lady chappel. And in every place in which the body of the Q. was staied in bringing up to London, the K. caused a stately crosse to be erected, ^e of cunning workmanship, & every one of them being garnished with the image of the same Q. also with his armes and hers. The crosses erected were, 1. at Herdby. 2. Lincoln. 3. Grantham. 4. Stanford. 5. Gedington. 6. Northampton. 7. Stony Stratford. 8. Dunstable. 9. Woborne. 10. St. Albans. 11. Waltham. 12. West-Cheape. 13. Charing-Cross. ^f Thus her body was brought to Westminster, and there buried the 17. of December. ^g These crosses were thus set up, to the end, that, according to the devotion of those times, all such as passed by might be moved to pray for her soul. Some of these crosses do yet remain & testifie both the grief & magnificence of the husband, as well as the mutual loves of him & the lady. That at Stanford is indeed utterly perished. However the remains of what was left in 1646. (when Mr. Butcher printed his Book) would not, I suppose, have so suddenly disappeared, as by his MS. I find they did, had not those salvages in the great rebellion, more envious than time, swept

^a See the relation at large, Anno 1271. above.

^b Hol. Vol. II. p. 799. b.

^c Stow, p. 113.

^d Hol. ut supra.

^e Stow, ut supra.

^f Hol.

^g Stow.

^h id.

ⁱ Walsingham sub anno 1291.

away the very foundations of it. But the cry of superstition hunts down such things as these a great deal faster than age can dispatch them. As to queen Eleanor I shall only add, Mr. Butcher says (& pretends to quote a book of Peterborough for it) that she founded a nunnery at Stanford. If so, that nunnery could not be (as he thinks) the nunnery of S. Michael, since that nunnery (as I have shewn) was founded in 1156. by William Waltherville abbat of Burg; nor yet (I think) that other nunnery at Wirthorp, afterwards united to S. Michael; but as Mr. Speed (in his draught of Stanford) sets down the site of a nunnery close by the black friers without Stanford, that, if any, must be the nunnery of Q. Eleanors foundation. However, both of that nunnery so marked down by Speed, & of this said to have been erected by Q. Eleanor, I as yet find not a tittle farther.

Feb. 9. 1290. 19. E. 1. XV. ' Alice, wife of John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] sister by ' the mothers side to K. Henry the 3^d departed this life the 5. of the ' ides of Feb. an. 1290. (19. E. 1.) & was buried under a marble ' stone, before the high altar in the abby church of Lewes, whereon ' the figure of a dragon, with a branch in his mouth, was graven. ^bThis ' 19. E. 1. died also Gilbert Peche abovementioned, baron of Brunne, ' a benefactor to the nuns of St. Michael by Stanford. About this time, ' or some time before, Emma, daughter of Walter de S. Eadmundo, ' late burgeis of Staunford, gave to Walter of Staunford the physician, ' an house of hers standing in great S. Michaels parish, viz. in the south ' head of the lane called Feldovenesty; between her tenement north ' & south, & near a tenement of Roger de Offington west, & the fore- ' said lane east. B. H. In 1291. Emma, wife of Bartholomew de S. ' Feriolo, gave to Walter the physician of Stanford, a house standing ' in Colgate, &c. For corroboration of this covenant, Ralph, then rector ' of St. Marys at the bridge, was made surety for the above Emma. B. H. ' This Emma, wife of Bartholomew de S. Feriolo, was the same with ' the above Emma, daughter of Walter de S. Eadmundo. ' Richard, son ' of Richard le Ferua of Stanford, clerc, gave [but when I find not] ' to Walter of Stanford the physician, one little empty place lying ' near the lane called Ovenesty in great S. Michaels parish, between ' a place of Symon Child, north, and a house of Bartholomew the ' clerc, south. B. H.

20. E. 1. XVI. Under this 20. E. 1. the Oxford antiquary Mr. Anthony Wood places the beginning of the modern schools at Stanford. These are his words. ' That we may trace this more antient university of Stan- ' ford [antient if opposed to their opinion who think there was no ' university here before the Oxford men removed hither in 1333. & ' 1334.] ' let us examine its first original, as far at least as can be ' discovered by antient registers; rejecting in the mean while the au-

^a Baron. Vol. 1. p. 80. a.

^b id. p. 677. a.

^c sub anno 1334.

'thority of those writers, who refer its institution to Bladud, 870
 'years before the birth of our Saviour. And why should we not be
 'of opinion that it was begun by Mr. Robert Lutterel, who studying
 'for a time at Oxford, became afterwards rector of Ernham in this
 'county? For in the 20th of Edw. 1. he made over the manor which
 'he held in St. Peters parish in Stanford, to the prior & convent of
 'Sempringham, devoting it equally to the increase of the said convent,
 'and support of such as should here study divinity & philosophy; And
 'also for the maintenance, either of a regular, or secular, cleric, who
 'should celebrate mass within the chappel of the Blessed Virgin in
 'the said manor. From this gift therefore of the said Mr. Robert
 'Lutterel (which I find confirmed on the 29. of Nov. 1303. by
 'John d' Alderby bp. of Lincoln) I do not at all doubt began these
 'schools at Stanford, which the Oxonians (frequenting the place) find-
 'ing to become famous, especially, as it is probable, the northern men,
 'they removed to it; not at all driven thither by any disturbances in
 'their own university, but chiefly allured by the newness of the place,
 'and other inducements.' Now when Mr. Wood says, 'why should
 'we not believe this university was begun by master Robert Lutterel?'
 Without intending any rudeness to the judgment of so eminent an
 antiquary, I cannot help replying, why should we? That Robert Lut-
 terel built a sort of a college here, and endowed it, as he affirms, I am
 so far from denying, that I shall hereafter more largely illustrate. But
 I only ask, & it is as fair a question, whether he might not as probably
 follow the example set him by some other person, as be the first ex-
 ample to others? Since he had so much respect for the monks of S.
 Gilbert, as to provide for the academical instruction of the novices of
 their order; if there were no university here before, one would think
 either Cambridge or Oxford (where they might be sure of good tutors)
 would have been more convenient for such a purpose. But that there
 was an university already begun here, and that the neighbouring youth
 found as bright an education in it, as either of the other universities
 of the kingdom afforded, before ever Mr. Lutterel founded, or thought
 of founding, a house of learning in this town; a consideration of the
 following particulars, I think, will make appear. That the Carmes
 had a monastery here, is as evident, as that the Gilbertine monks had
 a place here called Sempringham hall. Also that the Carmes monastery
 at Stanford was founded by K. H. the 3. before Mr. Lutterel founded
 Sempringham hall, is, I think, plain from what hath been elsewhere said.
 That the Carmes had also schools here, & taught the neighbouring
 youth is likewise notorious. Robert Lutterel, as Mr. Wood himself
 acknowledges, founded Sempringham hall in this place this 20. of E. 1.
 (seven or eight years before Henry de Hanna died, & above 40 after
 he was first elected Provincial) so that he grants this university was be-
 gun in the time of Henry de Hanna, tho' not by him. However, as
 both the Carmes, & monks of Sempringham were, with other reli-

gious orders, indisputably patrons of this infant university (if begun in these times) I cannot but look on the Carmes (as being of older standing here than the monks of Sempringham) of the two, to be the most probable beginners of it. For let any person of judgment consider who was the fittest for such a work? Robert Lutterel, a private person, of a noble family indeed, but himself only rector of Irnham in Lincolnshire? Or Henry de Hanna, a man of great learning and figure, being provincial of the whole order of mount Carmel in England? Of as much diligence, for he spread his order far & near with incredible industry; And of interest and power equal to both, having procured so many noble monasteries to be erected for his brethren: Particularly one by the K. himself in this very place? From what hath been offered, to me then it seems almost certain, that Henry de Hanna (if it was not begun before his time) was the beginner of academical education & of the university it self at Stanford. For nothing could conduce more to the reputation of himself, or his order; And consequently to the spreading of it. And certainly no man was, at that time, better fitted for such a purpose, than he who had already succeeded in several other great undertakings. What confirms all this is, that the Carmelite fathers (as I shall hereafter shew) were all along the chief professors and tutors of the youth in this university. The Carmelites then, by reading lectures in philosophy and divinity, obtaining great renown, the monks of Sempringham, & other monasteries and abbies which lay near Stanford, sent first, it is probable, a few of their most towardly youth to be instructed by them at that place. But the number of these youth increasing every day, thro' their tutors reputation; the white friers, and other monasteries, at Stanford, grew too narrow for their reception. From this want of room, the patrons, abbats, & priors of such neighbouring cloisters as sent their youth to Stanford, were first obliged to hire, and afterwards build houses or inns, for reception of their people at Stanford; where they might both improve their knowledge, & perform their novitiate under inspection of an old monk or two, whom, it is like, they generally sent with them from their own monasteries to Stanford; both to inspect their private conduct, & likewise see they attended the public lectures, with all proper diligence and application; & perhaps also to read to them & others in their own houses. Such to me, it is most probable, was the beginning of this university; nor could Mr. Lutterel desire a greater encouragement than this for granting his manor in S. Peters parish for maintenance of the Gilbertine youth, to follow their studies in this then rising & very hopeful university. In which example he was seconded at least, if not preceded, by the abbats of Peterborough & Valdey; & if we may believe tradition, those of Croyland, Thorney, & several other neighbouring convents.

XVII. In 1292. was compleated the general taxation of church dignities

nities and benefices. It was divided into two parts: The first called the taxation of the temporalities of the clergy; the second of their spiritualities. In the taxation of the temporalities of the clergy, occur these particulars.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
' The abbat of Valdey has in the deanry of Staunford —	1	4	00
' The abbat of Swyneshued in the same —	1	3	4
' The abbat of Crouland in the same —	3	15	0
' The abbat of Burg in the same —	14	5	10
' The abbat of Brunne in the same ^b —	10	00	00
' The prior of S. Leonard without Staunford has,			
' in the Deanery of Hoylland —	3	2	00
' in the D. of Nefse —	00	15	00
' in the D. of Staunford —	7	17	6
' in the D. of Aslackhow —	8	7	5
' in the D. of Manlake —	3	3	00
' in the D. of Lafford in Roteland, under the } ' prior of Durhams name —	32	2	00
' in the D. of Manlake, under the same priors } ' name —	1	13	9
' The prior of Newsted without Staunford, has,			
' in the Deanery of Staunford —	9	3	00
' in the D. of Boteleshawe —	1	14	00
' in the D. of Roteland —	5	19	11
' in the D. of Colyngnam —	10	00	00
' in the D. of Nefse —	12	00	00
' The abbat of Croxton has in the D. of Staunford —	1	11	4
' The prior of Broke in the same —	2	13	4
' The abbat of Thorney in the same —	00	18	00
' The prior of Fynnesheued in the same —	3	15	00
' The abbat of Crokefden in the same —	00	17	10
' The abbat of Pipwell ^d in the same —	00	18	8
' The prior of Huntynndon in the churches of Staunford ^e —	00	15	10
' The nuns of S. Michael without Staunford, have in temp. } ' & spirit. in one place with another in the diocese } ' of Lincoln, altogether —	66	13	4
' In the taxation of the spirituality, of the deanery of Staunford,			
' The church of S. John, besides a pension —	11	6	8
' A pension of the prior of S. Fremund in the same ch. —	00	13	4
' A pension of the prior of Durham in S. Mary Bynwerk } ' church, not to be taxed —	1	00	00

^a Extract. e per antiquo valore penes Rich. Rawlinson L. L. D. Oct. 3. 1726.

^b Brunne, 40. s. Tiberius, C. X. fol. 95. b.

^c Croxton. 21. s. 4. d. id fol. 98. b.

^d Pipwell. 46. s. 8. id. fol. 103.

^e Huntynndon 12. s. id. p. 105.

^f E. codicis MS. in bib. Cott. sub imagine Tib. C. X. fol. 122. b.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
' S. Peters church, besides a pension —————	9	13	4
' A pension of the mother church of Linc. in the same ———	1	00	00
' A pension of the abbat of Crouland in great S. Michaels } ' church, not to be taxed ————— }	1	00	00
' S. Maries church at the bridge, besides a pension ———	6	00	00
' A pension of the prior of Durham in the same ———	2	00	00
' A pension of the prior of St. Fremunds in S. Georges } ' church not to be taxed ————— }	10	13	4
' A pension of the same prior in S. Michael Cornstal } ' church not to be taxed ————— }	00	14	00
' A pension of the same prior in S. Pauls church not to be } ' taxed ————— }	00	13	4
' A pension of the prior of Belver in the church of the } ' holy Trinity, not to be taxed ————— }	00	6	00
' A pension of the Sacrist of Burg in S. Martins church } ' taxed elsewhere ————— }	00	10	00
' The vicarage of the same, besides a pension elsewhere } ' taxed ————— }	4	13	4
' The vicarage of all Saints in the mercat place, besides a } ' pension elsewhere taxed ————— }	5	6	8

XVIII. ^a On that great competition betwixt Robert de Bruse & John de Baillol, for the crown of Scotland (circa 21. E. 1.) John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] joined with that magnificent prelate Anthony Beke, bp. of Durham, in maintenance of Baillols title. And good reason, for Baillol had married his daughter. ^b Joan (relict of William de Warenn slain in a tourneament at Croydon) departed this life on the 11. of the kal. of December [being the 21. of Nov.] 1293. 21. E. 1. & lieth buried with her husband before the high altar at Lewes, under a high tomb.—In 1293. Bartholomew de S. Feriolo, burgess of Stanford, gave to Walter of Stanford the physician, an house in great S. Michaels parish, being the same which Emma (daughter of Walter de S. Eadmundo) his wife gave the said Walter the physician in the 19. E. 1. before her marriage. Witnesses, Alexander Lucas, Geoffery de Cottismore, &c. burgesses of Stanford. B. H. ^c Maurice son of Thomas 2. lord Berkley, being of a military disposition in his very youth, was in the several tourneaments held at Worcester, Dunstable, Stanford, Blithe & Winchester. The said Maurice was now in his youth, & as it should seem by my author, all those tourneaments were held before this 23. E. 1. ^d In 1295. (saith our old antiquary Mr. Butcher) general chapters were held at Stanford called *itere minorum*: perhaps he means *itineraria minorum*. But the history of English Franciscans, printed in 1726. speaks of no chapters of that order held at Stanford:

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 79. b.
^b id. p. 80. b.

^c Baron. Vol. 1. p. 355. a.
^d printed Book, p. 23.

So I know not what to make of this passage. ^a The Carmelites this year came to Cambridge & builded them a new church in Milneſtreet, & then a frier of that Houſe, named Humfrey, obtained liſenſe of W. de Luda bp. of Ely there to begin a reading of divinity; & ſo he read ſolemnly in his ſchooles of that houſe. At the ſame time alſo the chanons of Sempelingham were diligent in lectures and diſputations. Theſe had their being at S. Edmundes chappel: manie houſes were deſtroyed in Cambridge for ſetting up theſe colleges, & of the Auguſtines. It is remarkable, that as all theſe orders were the chief of thoſe who now read lectures at Cambridge, they were alſo the chief of thoſe who now read lectures at Stanford.

XIX. In this 23. E. 1. ^b John E. Waren [lord of Stanford] had the cuſtody of the caſtle of Bamburgh committed to his charge. The K. called a parliament to meet at Weſtminſter the ſame year & the burgeſſes, elected to repreſent the town of Stanford therein, were Nicholas de Burton & Clement de Melton. This is the firſt time Stanford (or indeed any other place) ever returned members. Upon which occaſion Mr. Willis writes thus. ^d I believe you may have heard that I publiſhed 2 vols. of boroughs, & ſo may expect me to ſay ſomething on this matter, as being my more immediate province. And ſo I take liberty to inform you, that on the very firſt demand & return of burgeſſes to parliament (wherein all boroughs were liable to return in E. the 1. reign) Stanford began ſending at the firſt, &c. The ſame year ^e the K. cauſed all the monaſteries in England to be ſearched, & the money found in them to be brought up to London. He alſo ſeiſed into his hands all their lay-ſees; becauſe they reſuſed to pay him ſuch a tax as he demanded. Then ^f the lord chiefe juſtice, ſitting on the benche, ſpake openly theſe words. You Sirs, that be attorneys of my lords the archbiſhops, bps, abbats, priors, & all other the clergie, declare unto your maſters & tell them, that from henceforth there ſhall no juſtice be done them in the kyngs courte, for any maner of thyng, altho' never ſo heynous wrong be done them. Whereupon the abbats & priors were glad to follow the court, and ſued to redeem their goodes, with giving a 4th part thereof. The cleargie ſuffered many injuries in this ſeaſon; for religious men were ſpoyled & robbed in the kynges highway, & could not have reſtitution 'till they had redeemed the kyngs protection; ſo that when they rode forth any whither, they were glad to apparel themſelves in lay garments, to paſs in ſafety. In the 24. E. 1. ^g John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] being ſent with a power into Scotland (together with William de Beauchamp E. of Warwick) for recovery of the caſtle of Dunbar (then treacherouſly delivered up by ſome of that garrifon)

^a Stow, p. 315.

^b Bar. Vol. I. p. 79. b.

^c Ex literis B. Willis Arm. mihi miſſis
Mar. 7. 1719-20.

^d id. ib.

^e Stow, p. 317.

^f Hol. p. 824. a. b.

^g Bar. Vol. I. p. 79. b.

^h encounter'd

- encounter'd the Scottish army which came to relieve the same, with
 ' so much courage, ^athat he obtained a victory of great importance,
 ' the chase holding about 8 miles, in which the slaughter was not small:
 ' ^bno less than 10000 of the Scots being slain, & the castle thereupon
 ' rendered to the K.' Soon after, K. Edw. over-ran Scotland, John
 Baillol resigned to him all his right to the crown of that kingdom,
 & ' John E. Warenn was made warden or governor thereof.' In
 1296. 1296. ' ^da marriage was concluded (betwixte lord Edw^d the kings
 ' eldest sonne, & ladie Philippa daughter to Guy E. of Flanders) by
 ' Henry bishop of Lincoln & Erle Warenn [lord of Stanford] they be-
 25.E.1. ' ing sent over ambassadors for the same.' In the 25. E. 1. ' . . .
 ' Chyld, burges of Stanford, gave to William de Saham, apothecary,
 ' a tenement in great S. Michaels parish, in the lane called Ovenesty:
 ' between a tenement of Hugh Hod north, & a tenement of Walter
 ' the physician south. B. H.
 May. XX. In 1297. 25. E. 1. ' ^eabout May beganne a rebellion in Scot-
 1297. ' land by the setting on of William Waleys; the E. of Surrey [lord
 ' of Stanford] being then in England. Whereupon the K. appointed
 ' that the said E. should have the leading of all such men of warre
 ' as might be levied beyond Trent, to repress the Scottish rebels. ' Af-
 ' ter that the E. of Surrey was come to the English campe, bicause
 ' William Waleys ceased not to assemble more people, the English-
 ' men doubting of some treason, resolved to give battle: but whylest
 ' they were in mind thus to do, the bp. of Glascow & William Douglass
 ' submitted themselves, & so were committed to warde. ^fAbout the
 Aug. ' end of Aug. the E. of Surrey, when he saw the Scottishmen would
 ' not perform promise touchyng delivery of pledges, & that Waleys
 ' still moved the people to rebellion, assembled his army, & with the
 ' same entred Scotland. ^gThis march of E. Warenn into Scotland oc-
 ' casioned so great a terror to that people, that they sought peace of
 ' him, & gave hostages for their future peaceable demeanour. But this
 ' fair shew of peace proved no other than a contrivance to entrap the
 ' English. For the Scots hereupon gathering their whole strength to-
 ' gether about Striveling, thereupon enticed our E. to march thither.
 ' ⁱThen the lord steward of Scotlande, & also the E. of Lenox came
 ' unto hym, requiring him to slaye 'till they myght have leifure to see
 ' if they could bring the Scots to the kyngs peace: but when they
 Sep. 10. ' could not do it, they returned the 10. of Sep. promising to bring to
 ' the aid of the E. of Surrey, on the morrow after, xl. horsemen. On
 ' which day two friers preachers were sent to the Scots to move them
 ' to the kings peace. But their answer was, that they were not come
 ' to have peace, but to try the matter by battel. The English armye

a Speed, p. 654. a.

b Bar. ut supra.

c Hol. p. 823.

d id. p. 816, 817.

e Hol. p. 826. a. b.

f id. p. 827. b.

g id. p. 828. b.

h Bar. Vol. I. p. 79. b.

i Hol. p. 829. a. b.

without good advice, through the pride of Lord Hugh Cressingham
 preased to the bridge, & hastyng to passe the same, the Scottyshe-
 menne came upon them, ere one halfe could get over, & so, fiercely
 assaying them, the English were beaten back & slayne downe. For
 the Scots after they saw so many of the English to have passed the
 bridge as they thought themselves able to distresse, made downe to
 the bridge foot, & with a number of their spearemen afoote, closed
 it up that no more should come over to the ayd of their fellows, nor
 those that were already passed, should return again. Yet a right va-
 liaunt Kt. one Sr. Marmaduke Thweng (one of the first that went
 over) after he and his companie had driven down one wing of their
 adversaries, & had followed them in chafe a good way, at length
 perceyving theyr company behynde distressed by the Scots, retourned
 with those few that were about hym, purposyng to repasse the bridge,
 & rushed in among the Scots that stood afore him with such violence,
 that he passed thorough them, making waye for himself & his folkes
 by great manhood; saving one of his nephews also which was set
 afoote & wounded, after his horse had bin killed under him. At
 length the discomfiture was suche, & the Scottes preassed so earnestly
 to winne the bridge also of those Englishmen which were not yet
 passed, that the E. of Surrey commanded to break that end of the
 bridge, where they stoode at defence to keepe backe the Scots, for
 else had there fewe of the English escaped. There were slayne (as
 some have written) to the number of 6000 men, & among other
 Sr. Hugh Cressingham, whose skinne (as hath bene reported) the
 Scotts stripped off his dead carcase, for the malice they bare towards
 him. This discomfiture chaunced the 11. of Sept. The E. of Sur-
 rey [lord of Stanford] leaving in the castel of Striveling the said
 Sr. Marmaduke Thweng, promised hym to come to his ayde at all
 times, when neede should be, within ten weekes space [after notice]
 & herewith taking his horse, rode in such hast to Barwike, that af-
 ter his coming thither, his steede being set up in the stable of the
 friers minors, never after tasted meate, but dyed. After this the said
 E. making no long abode in Barwicke, rode up to London to Pr.
 Edward, & left the towne of Barwike as a prey to the Scottishmen.

Sept. 11.

XXI. On Sept. 29. 1297. 25. E. 1. William de Wodeford, lord abbat
 of Burg, visiting the nunnery of St. Michael by Stanford, as patron &
 ordinary of the said house, absolved Alexandra de Langtoft & Cecilia
 Fleming, two nuns of the same, from the sentence of the greater ex-
 communication, which (for I know not what faults) they had incur-
 red. From the same sentence he also then released Margery Arketel,
 another nun of the same house, whose crime it seems was being a
 little rough with one Emma daughter of Matthew de Elton, admitted
 into the sisterhood. The said abbat, in his letters of absolution, thus
 expresse himself. ^a 'Be it known by these presents to all sons of holy

Sept. 29.
1297.
25. E. 1.

^a Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub Imagine Vespas. E. XXII. folio 33.

' mother church whom it concerns, that we William, by divine per-
 ' mission, abbat of Burg, exercising the accustomed office of visitation
 ' in the priory of the blessed Michael without Staunford, according to
 ' exigence of law and the rule of St. Bennet, absolve our beloved daugh-
 ' ters in Christ, Alexandra de Langtoft, Cecilia Fleming, & Margery
 ' Arketel of Staunford, nuns of the said priory, from the sentence of
 ' the greater excommunication, wherein (the said Alexandra & Cecilia,
 ' for their faults; & Margery, for laying violent hands on Emma D.
 ' of Matthew de Eston, admitted to the estate of a nun) had stood
 ' bound. In witness whereof to the presents we have put to our seal.
 ' Given in the chapter of the said priory, on the day of St. Michael
 ' the archangel, 1297. ^aK. Edw. [then in Flanders] hearing of the
 ' overthrow of John E. Warenn [as above related] commaunded the
 ' lords of England by his letters to bee ready to assise the said E. Warenn
 ' (his custos or guardian of Scotland) with their forces in the octaves
 ' of S. Hilary [1297.] at Yorke, and also to proclaim such of the
 ' Scottish lords as came not thither, enemies of the state; ^b who yet
 ' came not, but contrarily had besieged the castell of Rokesburghe.
 ' Whereupon the E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] hastid thitherwardes,
 ' so that William Waleys & the Scottishmenne whiche laye there at
 ' the siege, reysed the same and departed. The E. of Surrey coming to
 ' Rokesburgh, & relieving them that kept it with such things as they
 ' wanted, passed forth to Kelsow, & came afterwards to Barwike,
 ' which the Scottishmenne had left voyde. Here came letters from K.
 ' Edw. signifying that he had taken truce with the French K. & ment
 ' shortly to retourne, & therefore commaunded them not to make any
 ' farther enterprise than defending of the frontiers & the recovery of
 ' Barwike, til his coming over. Hereupon was a great part of the
 ' army discharged, and suche only remained in Barwike as might suf-
 ' fice for defence thereof. In the beginning of the 26. of E. 1. W.
 ' de Saham, apothecary of Stanford, gave to Walter the physician one
 ' void place, situate in great St. Michaels parish in the lane there called
 ' Feldovensty, between a tenement of Hugh Hods north, & a tenement
 ' of the said Walters south. B. H. ^cThe K. being returned, removed
 ' the barons of the exchequer, & the justices of the bench to York,
 ' calling a parliament thither. ^dThe persons elected to represent the
 ' town of Stanford in this parliament at York, were Clement de Mel-
 ' ton & Robert de Pontfract.—Matilda prioress of the church of St.
 ' Michael nigh Staunford, & the nuns there, with assent of their prior
 ' Sr. W. de Stob . . . gave in exchange to Walter the physician of
 ' Staunford two pieces of arable land lying in the north field of Stan-
 ' ford, whereof one piece lay between the land of Symon de Morchote
 ' east, & the land of the prior of St. Leonard west, & abutted on the

^a Speed, p. 655. b.^b Hol. p. 831, 832.^c Hol. p. 832. a.^d From Mr. Willis Letter to me as above.

land of the lord E. Warrene, &c. for a certain house situate in St. Martins parish, to wit, in Webstersgate, between a tenement of their own north, & a tenement of Henry Faderman south; & for one half acre of arable land with the meadow adjoining in the fee of the abbat of Burg, which lay between their own land west, & the land of Robert de Pontfract east, & abutted on Kilinerefhenge north, &c. B. H. The E. of Hereford and the E. Marschal, present with their retinues in the kings armie, now assembled at Rokesborough, on suspition conceived of that they had hearde, thought it not sufficient to have the kyngs letters patentes, touching confirmation of the two charters, & other articles signed by him whilest he was out of the realme, & therefore required that he would now within his own lande confirme the same againe. Hereupon John E. Warrene [lord of Stanford] & others undertooke for the K. that, after he had subdued his enemies, & should be again returned into the realme, he should satisfie them in that behalfe.

XXII. ^a On the 25. of July 1298. William de Woodford abbat of Burg, received Johanna daughter of Sir Walran Mortimer, Kt. to the habit of religion to be taken upon her in the monastery of St. Michael without Stanford. Given at Burg in the abbats hall near his chamber, in presence of the monks, brother Gilbert de Aylington, brother Robert the younger of Staunford, Sir William de Winecesthorp the capellan, Thomas de London, John his brother, & Robert de Hotofts. And the abbat wrote to the prior of the nuns, that he should confer the habit of religion on the foresaid Johanna. Now nuns are usually consecrated by the bishop or prior, who covereth them with a veil, the abbess, on pain of excommunication, not daring to attempt it. Formerly 25, but now 12 years of age are thought sufficient for them to take upon them their vow. On the day of their admission they are dressed in their richest apparel, presented to the bishop with music playing, & tapers burning before them, & all other imaginable pomp & splendor. But when they arrive at the altar, they are there stripped of all their glorious cloaths, & 'tis almost impossible to imagine, what hast some of these young creatures make to put on themselves the habit of a nun. That done the bishop puts on the veil, and generally expresses himself in these words. *Audi, Filia, &c.* which are so well translated by our old despised English poet, John Hopkins^d, that I beg leave to insert them.

*O daughter, take good heed,
Incline and give good ear;
Thou must forget thy kindred all,
And fathers house most dear.*

^a Hol. p. 832. b.

^b Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 7.

^c Extracted out of a book entitled Monast.

Conventions: by J. S. Lond. 1686. 12. p. 22, &c.

^d Pl. 45. 11, 12.

' Then shall the king desire

' Thy beauty fair & trim;

' For why? He is the lord thy God,

' And thou must worship him.

to which the people saying, Amen; the veil is cast over her, & the religious women & virgins present salute and embrace her. After which the bishop praying for & blessing her she is conducted to her cell. From celibacy next of matrimony. For about this time, if not earlier (as near as I can guess by the autograph in my hands) Gerald de Normanville in Rutland, on his daughters marriage with Geoffry de Mar, gave her for her fortune an hundred shillings of rent at Empingham, & before a great number of witnesses, as they went to celebrate the nuptials, at S. Peters church door in Stanford, by the following instrument there read aloud, proclaimed both his consent to the marriage, & the particulars of her dowry. "Gerald de Normanville, to all his men & friends, as well present as future, greeting. Know all, as well present as future, that I Gerald de Normanville have granted & given to Geoffry de Mar, with Mary my daughter, in franc marriage, an hundred shillings of rent in the town of Empingham; to wit, in one mill 7 l. s. in three men, 9. s. in Alan, 3. s. in William son of Ponne 3. s. in Ralf by the water 3. s. & one carrucate of land with a toft and its proper appurtenances, 20. s. Witness Jurdan de Humarus that I have given to the same Geoffry, Mary my daughter, with my assent, at the door of the church of S. Peter of Stanford, the abbat of . . . min, Gregory, & Geoffry the canon, Richard de Pec, Geoffry de Normanville, Hugh de Mare, & Geoffry his brother; William de Choenneres, John de Normanville, Matthew his brother, William de Monin, Hugh de Baenburc, Geoffry de Normanville, & Simon his brother; Hugh de la Mere, & Robert of Wyrcestre, Reynald son of Martin, with Herebert his brother; Gilbert son of Wacc, Simon his brother; Richard son of Turoid, Hugh & Henry his sons, Alan son of Noel."

Apr. XXIII. In Ap. 1299. 27. E. 1. Master Hugh de Clisseby (vicar of All Saints in the mercat) being warden of the hospital of S. John the Baptist & S. Thomas of Canterbury at the bridge foot; that house was, thro' his mismanagement, reduced to so much poverty, that he petitioned

a Geraldus de Normanvilla, omnibus hominibus & amicis suis tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciant omnes, tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Geraldus de Normanville, concessi & dedi Galifrido de Mara, cum Maria filia mea, in liberum matrimonium, centum solidatas de reditu in villa de Empingham, scil. in uno molendino lx. xi. fol. in tribus hominibus ix. fol. scil. in Alano, iii. fol. Willielmo filio Ponne iii. fol. Radulfo juxta aquam iii. fol. & unam carrucam terre cum tofto & pertinentiis suis propriis xx. fol. Teste Jurdano de Humarus quod dedi Galifrido eidem Mariam

filiam meam, assensu meo, ad hostium S. Petri de Stanford, abbate de . . . mina, Gregorio & Galifrido canonico, Ricardo de Pec, Gaufrido de Normanvilla, Hugone de Mara, & Gaufrido fratre ejus, Willielmo de Choenneres, Johanne de Normanvilla, & Matheo fratre ejus, Willielmo de Monina, Hugone de Baenburc, Gaufrido de Normanvilla & Simone fratre ejus, Hugone de Lamere, & Roberto de Wyrecestria, Reginaldo filio Martini & Herberto fratre ejus, Gilberto filio Wacc, Simone fratre ejus, Ricardo filio Turoidi, Hugone & Henrico filiis suis, Alano filio Noel.

William de Wodeford lord abbat of Burg & patron of the same, for liberty to resign; who, thereupon, accepted his said resignation, & then committed the care and custody of the said hospital to Sir Robert rector of Northburg, 'till such time as, with Gods blessing, the house should arrive at a more flourishing estate, & he, the abbat, on maturer consideration, appoint what was else to be done. But hear the abbat himself. ^a 'To all the faithful of Christ who shall inspect the present letters, William by divine permission abbat of Burg, everlasting health in the Lord. Ye shall understand that we, at the earnest suit of master Hugh of St. Martins, warden of the hospital of St. Thomas the martyr by Staunford bridge, made to us by letter & an especial messenger (the wardenship of the said hospital, committed to him by our predecessor, by the actual inability of him desiring to resign, being desolate) have committed & delivered to our beloved in Christ, Sir Robert rector of the church of Northburg, the care & custody of the said hospital, with its rights & appurtenances, 'till by the counsel of the forenamed master Hugh, thro' the blessing of God its most high guardian, it shall arrive at a more flourishing estate, & we think fit to ordain other more advisedly touching the wardenship of the forewritten hospital. In witness whereof we have to the presents put to our seal. Given at Burg, the 7. of the ides of April, 1299.' Sir Robert rector of Northburg, held that employ about four months, & then the foresaid abbat, to prevent quarrels between them, & fancy-
 ing perhaps the foresaid Hugh would amend his behavior, restored
 him to his former post. At what time the abbat appointed some of his own officers to re-deliver the books, jewels, & other effects belonging to that hospital (which, to prevent embezzlement, he had formerly seized into his own hands) to the foresaid Mr. Hugh, who thereupon gave this acquittance for the same. ^b 'To all the sons of holy mother church, who shall see or hear these letters, Hugh de Clisseby master of the hospital of St. Thomas the martyr near Staunford bridge, eternal health in the Lord. Your universality shall understand that I have received from the religious man lord William by divine permission abbat of Burg, my lord, by the hands of master Geoffry de Makefeye the clerc, all my books, jewels, & all the utensils, brasen & wooden, & other small matters in the chamber & my chests being, and also in the hall, cellar, kitchen, & bake house, in custody of the officers of the said lord abbat left, & by them found in the apartments aforesaid in the hospital aforesaid; & them all acknowledge to be to me fully restored: the forenamed lord abbat & other his officers the deputed keepers of these things, from all action for the same hereafter to be made on the occasion aforesaid, by tenor of the presents declaring by the presents quit. In witness whereof to the presents my seal is appendent. And for greater evi-

Aug.

1299.

27.E.1.

^a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. sub
 imagine Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 41.

^b id. fol. 30.

' dence I have procured the seal of the deanery of the Nasse of Burg
 ' to be put to the presents. Given at Staunford the Tuesday next
 ' after the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula*, in the 27. E. 1.—The same
 ' year Emma wife of Bartholomew de S. Feriolo gave to Walter the
 ' physician all her right & claim in those houses standing in great St.
 ' Michaels parish Stanford, near the lane called Feldovenestly east, be-
 ' tween a tenement of the said Walter in Colgate, & her tenement
 ' contiguous to the same tenement south, & a curtilage [a garden or
 ' backside] ' of the same Walters north. B. H.' The same Emma now
 ' gave to the same Walter her houses in Colgate, built in great S:
 ' Michaels parish, between the houses of the said Walter east & north,
 ' & a tenement of Roger de Offington west, & the kings high-way
 ' south. B. H. ^a Sir Richard de Stanford was the same year presented
 ' by the K. to the church of Fisketon.' The great Henry de Hanna,
 warden of the white friers at Stanford, & provincial of his order, in
 England, ^b died [full of years] in the monastery of the Carmes there,
 ' where he had spent a good deal of his time, & on the 4. of the
 Nov. 28. ' kalends of Dec. [to wit, Nov. 28.] was buried in the choir of that
 1299.
 27. E. 1. ' conventual church' [with all the solemnity due to a person of his
 high rank & merit.] As he chose to live & reside here, so no doubt
 but he himself appointed this for the place of his interment. For had
 he not ordered his body to be so disposed of, certainly the friers of
 several other houses would have put in their claims for the remains
 of so great a prelate. For all those monasteries abovementioned,
 being founded when he was provincial, & chiefly by his procurement,
 must needs have a great respect for him. ^d ' He wrote (directed chiefly
 ' to his brethren) one book of epistles, beginning, *dilectis in Christo*
 ' *Filiis*, &c. Another about ordering of convents. A third of ser-
 ' mons on several subjects. And some other pieces.'—' Ralph de Ca-
 ' sternton bought of John Stykeling his houses in S. Peters parish at
 ' Stanford standing between the lane called Punt-del'-arch-ty, east;
 ' & John Punt-delarches house, west; & that house, &c. which is
 ' nearer to the hall of him Ralph in the foresaid lane, &c. for 15.
 ' marcs of silver, paid him in his necessity. B. H. Also John Braban
 ' bought of Richard Baldefwel merchant, his right in a certain rent
 ' of x. s. due from some houses there. B. H. Likewise John, son of
 ' John Gilbert, barber in Stanford, gave his houses in S. Peters parish
 ' to the foresaid John Braban. Witnesses, Robert the burfar, &c.
 ' B. H. ^e John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was now made go-
 ' vernor of Hope castle in the county of Derby.

Ap. 14. XXIV. Not long after the forementioned Mr. Hugh de Cliffeby was
 1300. re-admitted warden of St. Thomas hospital, died William de Wode-
 28.E.1.

^a Presentatio extat in codicis MS. Cot. sub
 imagine Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 45.
^b In coenobio Stanfordinensi vita functus
 est, sepultusque in choro ibidem, quarto Kal.
 Decembris, anno MCCXCIX. Ex Johannis

Balæi Heliad. MS. Harley.
^c Anno 1256.
^d Pits, in vita.
^e Bar. Vol. I. p. 80. 2.

ford abbat of Burg, & was succeeded by Godfrey de Croyland. Now whether William de Wodeford befriended the said master Hugh by using him more mildly than he ought to have done; or whether his death emboldened, & made him act as if he thought he could deal yet better with a new patron, I cannot tell; but certain it is, if ever he forsook them (which is much to be questioned) the said master Hugh now went on in his old courses; & in particular (tho' he was the chantry priest, as well as warden, of the house) took little care to celebrate divine service, as he was obliged, in the chapel; gave none, or very inconsiderable alms to the poor & strangers passing by the hospital door; & whereas one Robert Wodefoul a convert usually had a chamber & salary allowed him in the house (whose business it was, under the said master Hugh, to administer relief to the sick & poor) subtracted from him half a marc yearly of the very money allowed for his salary. Also he retrenched the lamps & other lights commonly maintained in the chapel & other places of the house. Besides which, he either sold, gave away, or suffered himself to be tricked out of divers valuable relics belonging to the hospital. And what likewise was very scandalous, let the chapel itself lie in a most slovenly condition; & as there were in the house divers apartments for accommodation of the sick & poor strangers, locked them almost all up, & made store-rooms of them for his own goods & effects. The new abbat of Burg being at length made acquainted with these things, immediately resolved on a visitation of the hospital, in person; that, being on the spot, he might, with his own eyes, see what condition the chapel & house were in, & at the same time hear what was alledged by the said Robert Wodefoul & others against the said master Hugh, & what he himself had to say in his own defence. Whereupon, when he came thither, all these matters abovementioned were proved by the oaths of divers persons, & so little had the said master Hugh to offer in his own vindication, that every thing being but too plainly made out, the said abbat forthwith deposed him from any farther exercise of his office. Being thus a second time deposed, the said master Hugh humbly applying himself to John Dalderby lord bishop of Lincoln elect, Josceline archdeacon of Stow, & Sir John de Scaleby, at length obtained letters supplicatory from them in his behalf directed to the said lord abbat of Burg; who paying much regard to the letters of those worthy persons, & being also somewhat mollified by the said master Hughs repeated promises of amendment, at length agreed once more to admit him to his old post, but proposed, he should first take an oath, in case he was so restored, to submit to such reformation in every particular relating either to himself, or the hospital, as he the said abbat (& patron thereof) should award. Accordingly on the 14. of April, the said master Hugh, repairing to Burg, there, in presence of the said abbat & divers other persons, took his oath as aforesaid, & withal, by a particular instrument under his own seal, made his submission,

mission, confessing his offences, & yielding to be corrected in every thing as the said lord abbat should adjudge; which letter of submission is thus worded. 'To all the sons of holy mother church who shall see or hear these letters, Hugh of St. Martins Staunford, everlasting health in the lord. Your universality shall understand, that whereas lately my lord Godefry by divine permission abbat of Burg, the hospital of the blessed Thomas the martyr at Stanford (to the wardenship whereof by the predecessor of the same [abbat] in the monastery of Burg, I was under a certain form, graciously deputed) by his officers especially commissioned & the persons in the same hospital abiding, according to the duty of his office, had visited, & certain notorious deficiencies in the wonted chantry & accustomed exhibition of alms to the poor & strangers there used to be allowed; as also in the sustentation of Robert Wodefoul a convert in the said hospital abiding (the same being for a certain season withdrawn) by inquisition of the faithful had most abundantly found: Being ready to obey my lord & his jurisdiction in all things; correction & reformation of all my excesses touching the defects whatsoever my person, as also of the persons & things the wardenship of the said hospital any ways concerning to undergo with obedience & receive; my own estate, & the wardenship of the said hospital, & of the things pertaining unto it, to the ordering & power of my lord abbat aforesaid I do purely & absolutely commit: my self & all things to the said hospital belonging, to the ordering, diffinition, & decree of the same [lord abbat] entirely yielding. The ordering, reformation, & injunction of whom, by virtue of my oath corporally taken, I promise that I will inviolably, during my wardenship in the hospital aforesaid, take upon me readily, & observe, under pain of deposition & removal from the wardenship of the hospital above-written. In witness whereof, I have put to my seal. Given at Burg, on Easter eve, 1300. In presence of the lord abbat, the masters Thomas de Freston, & Geoffry de Makefeye, John de Undele, Robert de Thorpe, Bernard de Castre, & Richard the cleric.' Besides those persons here named, Sir Hugh Wake & Sir Robert de Bavent (tho' their names are omitted above) were present at sealing of the said letter of submission. The said master Hugh being thus tied down & obliged to performance of every article, the abbat then decreed, I. That he should keep up all the rights & liberties of the house. II. That all the income, whether revenues belonging to the house, or offerings given to it, should be divided into three parts. One for a chantry priest to celebrate in the chapel, & do all other priestly offices necessary for the sick & poor strangers; & to buy lights, vestments, & other ornaments. Which office of the chantry priest the abbat enjoined the said master Hugh to perform himself. Another

^a Ex ejusdem codicis MS. supracitati folio 51.

part to be paid Robert Wodefoul abovementioned to provide necessities for the sick & poor. Who was also to have competent satisfaction for the arrears due to him from the said master Hugh. And a third, for support of the wardens family. Thus the said master Hugh (tho' not satisfied with the same) had almost two whole parts in three of all the revenues allotted to himself. III. That all such persons, whether beggars or strangers, as wasted the goods of the house, or by forging tales raised disputes between the said master Hugh & the tenants of E. Warenn & the lord abbat of Burg, and his other neighbours, should for the future be debarred from partaking of any alms. IV. That the lamps & other lights which used to burn in the chapel & other places of the hospital, should be well maintained & kept up. V. That the reliques of the saints should be recovered with the utmost care. VI. That the chapel & all places appointed for the service of God, or reception of the poor, should be kept perfectly clean & neat. In short, every defect so thoroughly amended, that the faithful, observing it, might be thereby moved to continue their former offerings. VII. That all disputes between the said master Hugh & Sir Robert rector of Northburg, & other officers & tenants of the abbat, be amicably determined by the abbat himself, or a prosecution made before a competent judge: & those enemies of the said master Hugh who will not submit to one or other of these courses, the abbat will, by a fine, compel to be quiet. Lastly, That if the said master Hugh do not in every article conform to the premises his place be *ipso facto* void, & the abbat to appoint another warden. This decree concluded with a clause professing the readiness of the said master Hugh to submit to the same in whole, or in part; which being read, the said lord abbat caused him to put his seal to it, & then, by a particular instrument, under his own seal, admitted him a 3d. time to his place. I shall now give you both the decree & admission at large. The first opens it self with this preamble. ^a Memorandum, that on Easter eve 1300. came to lord Godefrey, by divine permission abbat of Burg at Burg, master Hugh of St. Martins Staunford, from the wardenship of the hospital of the blessed Thomas the martyr (for many & notorious defaults, subtractions of the chantery & of the alms to the poor & strangers by antient custom in the said hospital wont to be allowed) by the foresaid abbat (solemn inquisition being first made, & certain articles requiring his desposition & removal by the same inquisition in presence of the same master capellan being found) for his disobedience & obstinacy removed, justice so requiring; bringing the supplicatory letters of the venerable man master John de Alderby elect of the church of Lincoln, master Goceline archdeacon of Stowe, & Sir John de Scaleby, which being reverently received, & the contents of the same understood; the forenamed master Hugh, to the favor, ordination, diffinition, & decree of the

^a id. ib.

' said lord abbat, himself & all the said hospitals & his concerns, free-
 ' ly & absolutely, by virtue of his oath corporally taken, hath submit-
 ' ted, in presence of the lords Hugh Wake & Robert de Bavent Kts.
 ' & others there present (as by the form of the same submission will,
 ' to him who inspects it, appear.) At length the forenamed abbat,
 ' in an intuition of charity, as also in respect of the letters of the
 ' venerable lord of Lincoln elect & others, to the wardenship of the
 ' same hospital (saving to himself & the church of Burg the rights &
 ' liberties in the said hospital antiently obtained, viz. of appointing
 ' & making a warden, without requiring the assent of any superior
 ' whatsoever, as also of removing him upon just occasion) under the
 ' conditions & forms, in the ordination, diffinition & decree of the
 ' said abbat, beneath written, for term of his life hath admitted
 ' him. First of all, for the honor & glory of almighty God, & of
 ' the glorious virgin his mother, & the blessed Thomas the proto-
 ' martyr, we ordain, diffine, & decree to be inviolably observed, that
 ' the hospital of the blessed Thomas the martyr upon Staunford bridge,
 ' with all its rights & liberties, by the warden of the same hospital,
 ' to the utmost power of the warden & without diminution, be kept
 ' & preserved. Also, that all the goods to the warden of the said
 ' hospital in the name of the same hospital accruing out of the lands
 ' & rents, as also obventions from the devotion of the faithful &
 ' industry of the warden arising, be divided into three parts & di-
 ' stributed, by equal portions, as in the earliest time of the foundation
 ' of the said hospital, & afterwards by custom of the place, we have
 ' learned truly to have been observed. To wit, that one part be al-
 ' lowed for support of a continual chantery by a fit priest, in the
 ' said hospital residing, celebrating divine service, & ministring the sa-
 ' cramentals to the sick & strangers; & for buying & support of
 ' the light, vestments, & other ornaments necessary for ministration
 ' of divine worship in the hospital aforesaid: which by you, master
 ' Hugh, warden of the said hospital, year by year we command to
 ' be done, & to you enjoyn under the pain in the letter of your sub-
 ' mission contained. That another part of the foresaid goods, for
 ' support of the alms to be administred to the sick in the house abid-
 ' ing, as also to poor strangers thither resorting (as far as one third
 ' part will go) be paid to Robert Wodefoul for the meet support
 ' thereof, as the form of his agreement requires, in the chamber to
 ' him antiently allotted, to be paid without molestation. To whom,
 ' for arrears (to wit, for the annual payment of half a marc by you,
 ' master Hugh, withdrawn, tho' due to the forenamed Robert) we or-
 ' dain & command competent satisfaction to be made. The third
 ' part of the goods remaining wholly for support of the wardens ne-
 ' cessary & honest family. We ordain moreover & diffine, that sus-
 ' pected persons, squanderers of the goods of the said hospital, stirring
 ' contentions between you the forenamed Hugh & your neighbours,

' as also the tenents of E. Warenn & our tenents, thro' forged lies &
 ' false detractions, be stroke out of the said hospital, & a participation
 ' of the goods of the same; nor for the future relieved in any sort
 ' with the goods of the hospital aforesaid, whether they be beggars
 ' or strangers. The support of the light in the said hospital as well
 ' in lamps as in other [vessels] due & accustomed being fully restor-
 ' ed; which, for reverence of the saints in the said hospital, before
 ' the time of your subtraction, was honourably afforded; & the reliques
 ' of the saints in the said hospital by you afore time therein found,
 ' & by your simplicity, or the malice of others, afterwards removed;
 ' we command to be recalled & restored with all the due care & di-
 ' ligence that you possibly can. Unto these things we ordain & de-
 ' cree, that every the places in the said hospital, for divine worship
 ' & reception of the poor & sick of old time set apart, be kept per-
 ' fectly clear, & not used for store-rooms of other things. But let
 ' there be a thorough reformation made by you the warden, in our
 ' stead, in the persons & affairs of the said hospital; that the affec-
 ' tions of the faithful may be drawn unto example of the antient re-
 ' lief afforded; & things disperised called back, with a safe keeping of
 ' what are got together. Truly, unlawful stirs about contentions &
 ' controversies hinder perfect charity, as also consume the goods in-
 ' trusted to be kept, by heat of rancor & greediness of revenge; &
 ' brawls & contentions arise, the rest inflaming & imposing on by
 ' anger of the provoked. [& thus we shall see] the revival of your
 ' languid estate turned into its old, or worse, condition; & so, which
 ' God forbid, the last things shall be worse than the first. Minding
 ' therefore for you & others, under our district abiding, by our pre-
 ' sent ordination & diffinition, in an intuition of right & charity, to
 ' make all things easie, & to the utmost of our power extirpate the
 ' least possible occasion of disagreement; we ordain, decree, & diffine,
 ' that the matters in dispute between you master Hugh & Sir Robert
 ' rector of the church of Northburg, & other our officers & tenents
 ' whomsoever, of whatever condition they be, under the . . . or
 ' district of our lordly power abiding, before whatsoever judges dis-
 ' puted, from these presents surcease, & be, by us with an amicable
 ' discision, without the clamor so frequent in courts of law, setting
 ' aside all favor, impartially determined; that if your forenamed ad-
 ' versaries shall not have a mind to submit before us, to law & equity,
 ' or to a prosecution made before a competent judge, we may
 ' cause an opportune aid to be paid. We retain moreover to our
 ' selves full power of adding to the premises, & if it shall be ne-
 ' cessary, of changing, declaring, interpreting, correcting, subtracting,
 ' supplying what of them we please, or of ordaining & diffining a new
 ' as often & when to us it shall seem expedient. Saving in all things,
 ' to us & our monastery, the rights & liberties touching the disposal of
 ' the persons & things in the said hospital abiding, as also the rents &
 ' services

' services due & accustomed, & the payments personal & real, & all sub-
 ' jections. Unto the bovewritten we ordain & diffine, that if you
 ' master Hugh, against the form of your oath taken, to the premises
 ' in our ordination & diffinition contained, or to any of them (which
 ' be far from you) shall be the least disobedient (by opposing the pre-
 ' mises, ordination, or diffinition in whole, or in part) from that
 ' instant, from the wardenship of the said hospital, & also benefit of
 ' all the goods & obventions of the same, by authority of the pre-
 ' sent ordination & decree, & of your oath taken, we decree you re-
 ' moved; with power to us of providing another warden, & of in-
 ' ducting the same into corporal possession of the same hospital & of
 ' the goods being in the same, & to our successors remaining saved
 ' & free. In witness whereof to this present ordination, diffinition, &
 ' decree, we have put to our seal. Given at Burg in the Feast of SS.
 ' Tyburtius & Valerian, 1300. And I Hugh of S. Martins, the bove-
 ' written reformations, ordinations, diffinitions, & decree, willingly
 ' & reverently, in whole & in part, have undertaken; & to the pre-
 ' mises, & each of them, to the utmost of my power, by virtue of my
 ' oath before corporally taken, do promise to be obedient. In witness of
 ' which my deed to these presents I have put to my seal.' The ad-
 ' mission. ' To all the sons of holy mother church, who shall see or
 ' hear these present letters, Godefry, by divine permission abbat of Burg,
 ' greeting in the Lord. Ye shall understand that we have graciously
 ' committed to master Hugh, vicar of the church of All-saints in the
 ' mercat place at Staunford, the care & administration of the hospital
 ' of S. Thomas on Staunford bridge, & of all things to the said hos-
 ' pital belonging, to the perpetual intuition of his charity. So that
 ' the charges for hospitality incumbent, wont, by law & the custom
 ' of the place, to be allowed, he faithfully acknowledge & sustain,
 ' according to the form of our ordination & diffinition, which he hath
 ' willingly taken upon him, under pain of deposition & removal from
 ' the wardenship before said, as by the form of submission & ordina-
 ' tion more fully will appear. Saving, to us & our successors power
 ' of visiting & correcting the excesses of the warden & others in the
 ' said hospital abiding, & other the rights & liberties to us & our mona-
 ' stary of Burg belonging. In witness whereof to the presents we
 ' have put to our seal. Given at Burg in the Feast of the Saints
 ' Tyburt & Valerian.' The foresaid Godefry de Croyland, lord abbat
 ' of Burg, intending, as patron of the house, to visit the nuns of St.
 ' Michael by Stanford on Wednesday the 20th of July 1300. that none
 ' might pretend ignorance of his coming, gave notice of the same to
 ' the prior & prioress, by this letter dated the 14 of the same month.
 ' Godefry, by divine permission abbat of Burg, to his beloved in Christ
 ' the prior of S. Michaels without Staunford, & the prioress of the

July. 14.
 1300.
 28. E. 1.

a id. Fol. 73.

b id.

' same place, greeting & sound increase of religion. Because, for
 ' certain reasons (the supreme disposer assisting) we are disposed on
 ' the next Wednesday, being the Feast of S. Margaret the virgin, to
 ' exercise our office of visitation in your priory; concerning which
 ' by our letters we would have you to be forewarned, that your sol-
 ' licitude, thro' ignorance or dissimulation in the cure to you commit-
 ' ted may prevent all matter of pretended excuse: By tenor of these
 ' letters, for the reason aforewritten, we signify our coming to your
 ' knowledge, & by your command it to be made known to them
 ' whom it concerns. Given at Ketering, the Thursday next before
 ' the feast of S. Kenelm the K. & martyr, in the year of our Lord 1300.
 The same year Thomas de Pappelle bound himself to pay the sum of
 ten marcs at 4 terms in his obligation mentioned to William Watervyle,
 procurator of the friers minors in Staunford, for the marriage [por-
 tion] of his sister Johanna [then, as I suppose, betrothed or married
 to the said Wm. Watervyle.] The original is now in my hands, & may
 be thus translated. ' To all the faithful of Christ, who shall see or
 ' hear this present writing, Thomas de Pappelle, greeting. Your uni-
 ' versality shall understand that I am bound & firmly obliged to Wil-
 ' liam de Watervyle of Aldwynce, procurator of the friers minors
 ' at Staunford, for the marriage portion of Johanna my sister, in ten
 ' marcs of the Esterlings, to be paid to the same Wm. de Watervyle,
 ' or his certain attorney bringing this writing to me in my house at
 ' Pappelle, at the four terms underwritten, within two years follow-
 ' ing; to wit, at the feast of Easter in the 29. of K. Edw. (the first term
 ' then beginning) forty shillings; & at the feast of S. Michael in the
 ' year abovementioned, two marcs; & at the feast of Easter in the year
 ' next following, forty shillings; & at the feast of S. Michael in the
 ' same year, two marcs) without any farther delay. And if it happen
 ' (which God forbid) that in payment of the said mony at any of the
 ' terms I be wanting, I will, & in good faith grant, for me & my
 ' heirs, that the foresaid Wm. de Watervyle, or his certain attorney,
 ' may have full power, liberty, & license, none gainfaying or letting,
 ' my tenements, arable lands, profits & rents, with all my other goods,
 ' moveable & immoveable, to seise, & peaceably possess, & possessed
 ' hold, 'till to the forenamed William de Watervyle, or his certain
 ' attorney, as well for the damages & expences (if they shall make or
 ' sustain any about getting the foresaid mony) as well as for the mony
 ' it self, it shall be most fully satisfied. About the demand of which
 ' damages & expences let credit be given to the forenamed Wm. de
 ' Watervyle, or his certain attorney, or any other person of honest fame
 ' Moreover me corporally & my heirs & also my
 ' executors statute of the lord the K. & all the goods mine &
 ' ours, moveable & immoveable, as was aforesaid, wheresoever within the
 ' rod & without they shall be found, to be distreined & kept by the
 ' marshals & stewards of the lord K. & also by the balifs of the lord

‘ abbat of Burg, or by whomsoever the officers of the place in the jurisdiction or bailiwick of whom they shall be found, if all & every the foresaid particulars at the terms aforesaid, & according to form I shall not fully observe; renouncing also for me & my heirs & my executors, all aid of law canon & civil, all letters asked & to be asked, exceptions, cavillations, customs, liberties, privilege of the cross, & most especially the royal prohibition, & all other things which against this writing or deed are able to be objected, which are able to profit me, or my heirs, or my executors, or be an hindrance to the foresaid Wm. de Watervyle, or his certain attorney. I exclude moreover, from my heirs & my executors, possession & administration of all my goods, so that no execution of my will, or alienation, or distribution, or impairing of my goods, be made, till to the foresaid Wm. de Watervyle, or his certain attorney, of every the things aforesaid as is before noted, it shall be most fully satisfied. And for greater security to be made of this thing, to this present writing obligatory for a sign testimonial my seal is appendent, together with the seals of my pledges, that is to say of Robert de la Camayle of Ayston, John de la More of Apethorpe, & Andrew de Bynedon, of whom every one obliges himself to be principal debtor in the solid terms abovementioned, if the said Thomas in the foresaid payment of 10 mares at the terms appointed (which God forbid) shall be wanting. Given at Ayston, the Sunday next after the feast of S. Michael, in the 28. of K. Edward.’ The seals are wanting, & the deed it self, in some places, mutilated. ‘ In 1300. saith our old antiquary Mr. Butcher, a general chapters called *itere minorum*, were again held at Stanford.’ Which if we must not read *itineraria minorum*, as I have elsewhere said, I know not what to make of.

28. E. 1. XXVI. In this 28. E. 1. 1300. ^b ‘ The K. summoned a parliament 1300. ‘ to meet at Lincoln, & the persons elected to represent the borough of Stanford in it, were John de Fal & Wm. de Downtale.’ Authors differ much both concerning the time when, & place where, this parliament was held. As first. Some say it was held in 1300. first at London, & afterwards at Stanford. Of this opinion is Speed. ‘ In 1300. (saith he) the K. (whom wars had together made renowned & aged) graciously & wisely yielded to confirme such graunts of laws & liberties, as the earles & barons (the pretended conservators of the peoples interest) did declare were by his promise to be confirmed to them at his returne from Scotland: & which hee accordingly did, in a parliament holden at London, upon prorogation, in *Quindena Pasche*; where, for their fuller satisfaction, hee (as saith Walsingham) left out this clause in the end, *saving the right of our crowne*. And what, at this time was wanting, hee made up afterward in a parliament at Stanford. But secondly. Others assert this parlia-

a MS. in my hands, p. 30. b From Mr. Willis's letter, to me. c p. 656.

'ment was held in 1301. at Stanford. Of this opinion is Kniton.^a Thirdly. Others write this parliament was held in 1301. at Stanford, or Lincoln. Of this opinion is Stow. 'In 1301, saith he, ^b K. Edw. kept his Christmas at Northampton, & after held his parliament at Stanford, some say at Lincolne.' Lastly, others maintaine this parliament was held in 1302. at Stanford. Of this opinion is Walsingham. For under the year 1302. he says, 'In these days the K. held a parliament at Stanford, to which the earls & barons came with horse & armor for the purpose, as was reported, that they might fully extort from him the hitherto delayed execution of the charter of the forest. And the K. hearkening to their representations [as well he might when they came in such numbers & were even ready to draw upon him] in all things condescended to oblige them.'

XXVII. On the death of Henry de Hanna (warden of the white friers at Stanford & provincial of his order in England) Wm. Lidlington a Carme of Stanford, was elected provincial of that order in England; this was done, as I take it, in a general chapter of the brotherhood held at Stanford in 1300. Lidlingtons being elected provincial is by Bale in one place ^d put down under 1299. immediately after the death of Henry de Hanna. But (as some time must be allowed for notice, & to assemble the brethren) I rather chuse to follow him when he corrects himself, & in another place says, 'the next year Wm. Ludlington, an Oxford divine, a man learned & eloquent, took up on him the government of his order in England.' And indeed if we reobserve that Henry de Hanna was buried but Nov. 28. 1299. Lidlington could not well be elected before 1300. Bale adds, 'that in Lidlingtons time one, & but one, chapter, of the Carmes was celebrated at Stanford.' Now that chapter, as I guess, was in 1300. when he was elected provincial. As he was certainly provincial, I can hardly question but he was also chosen warden of this house upon Hanna's decease. That his merit, residence, & burial there, make almost evident. 'This Wm. Lidlington, saith Pits, ^e being either a Lincolnshire man, or (as others will have it) born somewhere about Royston in Cambridgeshire, was a Carmelite of Stanford, & S. T. P. of Oxford. A celebrated person for his erudition, piety, prudence, & the reputation of every virtue. After, by a diligent preaching of the word, he had raised much fruit, & acquired great fame among all, he was elected provincial of his order in England, & strenuously maintained that post above 14 years. Leland ^h calls him William Lullendune, pronounces he was a Lincolnshire man, & a person of the greatest fame: It will be worth the while therefore, says he, to

^a Col. 2528.

^b p. 320.

^c p. 80.

^d Cent. 10. p. 69.

^e Sequenti anno, regimen in Anglia suscepit Guillelmus Ludlington, Oxon. the-

ologus, vir eruditus & eloquens — Heliades, MS. Harley.

^f unum tantummodo capitulum Stanfordie celebrasse memorant. ib.

^g in vita.

^h Comment. p. 341.

know by what steps he ascended to it. Then tells us, that he opened to himself the way to immortal fame, at what time he went to study at Oxford. And still increased it by his continual industry; for he spared for no pains, till he got both the name & [what is] the highest ornament of a divine, [the degree of a professor]

Feb. 12.
1307.
29. E.

XXVIII. ^a The justice of the English armies against the Scots, being now impugned by the papal letters, comprehending sundry arguments on behalf of that nation, K. Edw. in a parliament at Lincolne published their contents, & by consent of the whole representative body of the realme, returned a copious defence of his whole proceedings, with protestation first, that he did not exhibite any thing as in forme of judgment or trial of his cause, but for satisfaction of his holy fatherhoods conscience, & not otherwise. But, whereas the pope had required the K. to stand to his decision for matter of claim, he writes, that thereunto he would make no answer, as having left that point to the earls, peers of his land. That the resolution of these worthy pillars, in the case of their countries crowne & dignities may be imitated in their following posterities, & celebrated in our everlasting remembrances we hold it fit here to record their answer: ^b whiche beginneth thus. To our moste holy father in Christe, Boniface by Gods providence high byshoppe of the holy Romaine & universal church, his devoute sons, John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford & an hundred more in my authors named at large] with al humble submission. The holy mother church, by whose ministerie the catholik see is governed: in hir deedes (as we thoroughly beleeve) proceedeth with that ripenesse in judgment, that she will be hurtful to none, but like a mother would every mans right be kept unbroken, aswel in another, as in hir self. Whereas therefore in a general parliament called at Lincolne of late, by our moste dreade lord Edward, &c. the same our lord caused certain letters receyved from you to be reade openly & to be declared seriously afore us, about certaine businessse touching the condition & state of the realme of Scotlande: we did not a little muse & marvel with ourselves, hearing the meanings concerning the same so wondrous & strange as the like we have not heard at any time before. For we know, most holy father, & it is wel knowne within this realme of England (as also not unknownen to other persons besides) that from the first beginninge of the realme of Englande, the certain & direct government of the realme of Scotlande in all temporal causes from tyme to tyme belonged to the kings of the same realme of England & realme of Scotland, aswel in times both of the Britains as also Englishmen: yea rather the same realme of Scotlande of olde tyme was in fee to the auncetours of our foresaid lordes kynges of Englande, yea & to himself. Furthermore, the kynges of Scottes & the realme have not

^a Speed. p. 657. b.

^b Hol. p. 836, 837, 838.

' bene under any other than the kynges of Englande, & the kynges of
 ' Englande have [not] aunswered, nor ought to answere for their rights
 ' in the foresaid realme, or for any his temporalities, before any judge
 ' ecclesiastical or secular; by reason of the free preheminance of the state
 ' of hys royal dignity & custome kepte wythout breache at all tymes.
 ' Wherefore, after treatie had, & diligent deliberation of the contents
 ' in your foresaid letters, this was the common agreeing with one
 ' minde, & shall be without faile in tyme to come by Gods grace; that
 ' our foresaide lorde the K. oughte by no means to aunswere in judge-
 ' mente in any case, or bring his foresaide rights into doubte,
 ' nor ought to send any proctours or messengers to your presence,
 ' specially seeing that the premises tend manifestly to the disenherit-
 ' ing of the right of the crowne of England, & the plaine overthrowe
 ' of the state of the saide realme, & also hurte of the liberties, cu-
 ' stomes, & lawes of our fathers: For keping & defence of whiche,
 ' we are bounde by the dutie of the othe made, & we will mayn-
 ' taine them wyth all power, & will defende them (by Gods helpe)
 ' wyth all strengthe; and further will not suffer our foresayd lorde
 ' the K. to doe, or by anie meanes attempte, the premises beyng
 ' so unaccoustomed, unwont, & not hearde of afore. Wherefore we
 ' reverently & humbly beseeche your holinesse, that yee would suffer
 ' the same our lorde K. of England (who among other princes of the
 ' worlde sheweth himself catholic & devoute to the Romishe church)
 ' quietly to enjoy his rights, liberties, customes, & lawes aforeseide,
 ' without all empairing, & trouble; & let them continue untouched
 ' In witnesse whereof, we have sette our seales to these presentes, aswel
 ' for us, as for the whole communaltie of the foresaide realme. Dated
 ' at Lincolne, the 12 of Feb. in the year of our Lord 1301. & 29. of
 ' K. Edw.' This instrument shews both the time when, & place where
 the parliament abovementioned was really held. However it might
 be adjourned to Stanford, or London, or both. I shall only observe,
 that John E. Warren & lord of Stanford is the first person whose
 name is inserted in the preamble of the said instrument (after whom
 follows Thomas E. of Lancaster, &c.) which shews that our E. gave
 place to none, the royal family only excepted. 'The same year
 ' the said E. Warenn was sent with Guy de Beauchamp E. of War-
 ' wick, & others, to treat with agents from the K. of France, upon
 ' articles of peace betwixt K. Edward & the Scots.—Letitia, Daughter
 ' of Hugh Hod late burgeis of Stanford, gave to Nicholas Hod bur-
 ' gers of Stanford, one shop standing in great St. Michaels Parish in
 ' the Lane called Feldovensty. B. H.'

XXIX. In the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, I read, 'b Isabella de Roos,
 ' wife of Robert de Roos lies at Newsted by Stanford, & died in the
 ' year M.CCCL. In Mr. Lelands Itinerary I read the same [viz. that

a Bar. Vol. 1. p. 80. a.

b T. L. p. 328.

she was buried at Newsted] ' but that she died in 1303'. In Mr. Burton's account of the monuments at Bottesford in Leicestershire, I find this inscription.^b ' Here lies lord Robert de Roos, whose heart was buried at Kirham in 1285. & lady Isabella his wife, whose heart lies at Noim [Newsted] by Stanford, she died 1301.' The mistake in the year I believe is Mr. Lelands or his printers. But from these accounts it may be questioned whether her body, or heart only, was buried at Newsted. Be that as it will, at the dissolution of monasteries all the bodies of the Roos's buried at the priories of Newsted, Kirkham, Croxton, & Belvoir, as I have been informed, were by the piety of the then lord Roos removed to Bottesford.— There having been a suit in the kings court between Cecilia relict of Richard Plukets late of Staunford & Christiana her daughter, of the one part, complainants; & Godfrey lord abbat of Burg of the other part, defendant; about a messuage, three rods of land, & a rent of four shillings with the appurtenances in Stanford, claimed by the foresaid Cecilia as her joynture or part of the same, & claimable by the foresaid Christiana as heiress of her said mother; they now released to the foresaid abbat of Burg all their right in the said premises by particular instruments; whereof that of the mother runs thus. ' All shall understand that whereas a plea was moved in the court of the lord K. between Cecilia who was the wife of Richard Plukets complainant, & lord Godfrey abbat of Burg defendant, by a writ touching her joynture; the said Cecilia, in her free widowhood, hath released, & by the present writing, quit claimed the whole right & claim which she had, or in any manner hath been able to have, by name of dowry, in all the messuages, lands, rents, & tenements, which at any time were [the lands &c.] of Richard her husband, in the town of Staunford. So to wit that neither the foresaid Cecilia, nor any other in her name, in the foresaid messuages, lands, rents, & tenements, shall hereafter be able to demand or claim, in the name of dowry, for ever. In witness whereof the said Cecilia to this writing of quit claim hath put to her seal. Witnesses, Nicholas de Burton of Staunford, John de Warmington of the same, Eustace Malerbe of the same, Clement de Melton of the same, Henry Faderman of the same, Bernard de Bonde of the same, Peter de Burlee, Simon the butler of Burg, Adam le almoner of the same, Bernard de Castre, & others. Given at Burg the Saturday next before the circumcision of our Lord, in the 30 of K. Edw.' The instrument of Christiana (daughter of the said Cecilia) is thus expressed. ' All shall understand, that whereas a plea was moved in the court of the lord K. between Christiana (daughter of Richard Plukets) complainant, & lord Godfrey, abbat of Burg defendant, touching one messuage, three rods of land, & a rent of four shillings with the appurtenances in the town

^a Itin. Vol. 8. p. 55.

Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 7. b.

^b p. 50.

^d id. ib.

^c Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cot. sub imagine

of Staunford, by a writ of intrusion; the said Christiana, for her self & heirs whomsoever, hath granted, released, & by the present writing quit claimed to the foresaid lord Godfrey the abbat, all the right & claim which she had, or in any manner hath been able to have in the foresaid messuages, three rods of land, four shillings of rent, & all other messuages, lands, meadows, & rents whatsoever in the town of Staunforde aforesaid, which, by right of inheritance, or any other title, to her or her heirs could be able to accrue. So to wit, that neither the foresaid Christiana, nor her heirs, nor any other in her name, or of her heirs, any thing of right or claim in the foresaid messuages, lands, & rent, & all other tenements in the town of Staunford whatsoever, as afore is said, shall ever be able to demand or claim. In witness whereof she hath put to her seal, &c. The day, year, & witnesses as above. It is a very true observation of Mr. Burtons, 'that antiently the chiefest men, either abiding at, or near, any place, were chosen to be witnesses to deeds, to give strength & confirmation to the passing thereof: which thing was observed almost in the meanest conveyances.' Thus, of the witnesses to the two last recited deeds, Nicholas de Burton of Staunford was lord of Toletorpe in Rutland within two miles of Staunford & also one of those who represented this borough in the parliament of 23. E. 1. Eustace Malerb was one of those who represented the town of Stanford in the parliament at York the 15. E. 2. Clement de Melton was the other representative of the same borough in the parliament at Westminster 23. E. 1. & one of those who represented it again at York 26. E. 1. above. Peter de Burlee was lord of the manor there, &c.

XXX. In the 30. E. 1. 'The K. called a parliament to meet at London, & the persons elected to represent the borough of Stanford at that assembly, were John Lessal & Roger le Ring. — About this time, or before, Roger le Porter of Stanford, sold to Richard le Clerc (son of Richard le Ferun late of Stanford) one place in great S. Michaels parish, in the street called Ovensty, between the other place of the same Richard south, & the houses of Simon Child north. Also he gave him the whole court, or place, between his hall in the street called Ovensty, in great S. Michaels parish, south, & his cellar, & the gallery over it in the same street, north, as far as the gable end of the same gallery. B. H. — On the 9. Ap. 1302. Ap. 9. 30. E. 1. Godfrey abbat of Burg & the convent of that place, presented Stephen de Burg a monk of their own monastery, to the priory 1302. 30. E. 1. of S. Michael by Staunford, & sent him to John Dalderby bishop of Lincoln with the following letter, for institution. "To the reverend father in Christ lord John, by the grace of God, bishop of Lincoln, his humble & devoted sons in Christ, Godefrey, by gift of the

a Leicest. p.

b From Mr. Willis's letter to me, as above.

c Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub imagine

Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 54. b.

‘ same grace, abbat of Burg, & the convent of the same place, greeting
 ‘ with all the reverence & obedience due & devoted. To your holy fa-
 ‘ therhood we present our beloved son in Christ, brother Stephen de
 ‘ Burg our monk, the bearer of the presents, to the vacant priory of
 ‘ the nuns of S. Michael without Staunford, which belongs to our
 ‘ presentation; humbly & devoutly beseeching, that ye would admit
 ‘ him to the same priory, & institute him in the same; the cure,
 ‘ if it please you, of the rehearsed priory to the same committing.
 ‘ Saving, to us & our successors, the jurisdiction in the same accord-
 ‘ ing to manner accustomed, & the obedience before canonically paid.
 ‘ In witness whereof to the presents we have put to our seals. Given
 ‘ in our chapter the fifth of the Ides of April, in the year of our Lord,
 ‘ 1302— About this time, Richard, son of Roger le Porter of Staun-
 ‘ ford, gave to Reginald Smereman of Staunford, his house standing
 ‘ in Colgate in great S. Michaels parish, between the lane leading to
 ‘ the mercat east, & the house of Bartholomew the preacher west. B. H.

26 Jan. XXXI. On the 26. Jan. 130². 31. E. 1. Godfrey, lord abbat of Burg,
 130². 31. E. 1. intending to visit the nuns of S. Michael the wednesday next after
 31. E. 1. candlemas following, gave notice of the same to the prior & prioress of
 that house, by the ensuing letter. ‘a Godfrey, by divine permission,
 ‘ abbat of Burg, to his beloved in Christ, the prior of S. Michaels with-
 ‘ out Staunford, & the prioress & convent of the same place, the health
 ‘ which hath flowed from the bowels of a Saviour. Intending, out
 ‘ of affection, to exercise the wonted office of visitation which is in-
 ‘ cumbent on us to perform in your priory; to you we command that on
 ‘ the wednesday next after the purification of the blessed virgin Mary,
 ‘ in your conventual church of St. Michael, you, & all & every the
 ‘ rest of your congregation, who, by us, of right or custom, to be
 ‘ visited are bound, submissively appear to us, ready wholsomely
 ‘ to undergo our visitation in Christ Jesu for long times to profit you.
 ‘ Given at Eye, on Saturday the morrow of the conversion of St. Paul,
 ‘ in the year 1302.’ There being about this time some waste or mis-
 management of the revenues belonging to the said nunnery of St Mi-
 chael, the said abbat appointed brother T. de Sarum a monk of Burg,
 warden of the temporalities of the said house, reserving however to
 the prior & prioress the spiritual disposal in all things concerning the
 same. His letter for that purpose is thus expressed. ‘b To all the sons
 ‘ of holy mother church who shall see or hear these letters, Godefrey
 ‘ by divine permission abbat of Burg, greeting. To your knowledge
 ‘ we would have it evidently come, that whereas the wardenship of the
 ‘ house of the nuns of S. Michael without Staunford, to the abbat
 ‘ & convent of Burg, in spirituals & temporals from time of old hath
 ‘ appertained, & now pertains in law & in fact; we with an earnest desire
 ‘ wishing to preserve the same wardenship, for the increase of its holy

a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub imag. Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 57. b. b. id. fol. 78. b.

‘ religion, have appointed & ordained our beloved confrater, brother
 ‘ T. de Sarum, special warden, in temporals only of the same house;
 ‘ granting to the same full & free power of ordaining & appointing,
 ‘ as well within the house aforesaid as without, in all temporal mat-
 ‘ ters whatsoever, as to the said house he shall see profitable
 ‘ reserving nevertheless, to the prior & prioress of the house above-
 ‘ said, the spiritual disposal in all things the said house concerning.

XXXIII. Wm. Lidlington, with many others, as Pits tells us, ^a was
 ‘ summoned to a general chapter at Narbonne in France, by master
 ‘ Gerard of Bononia, provincial general of the whole order, where
 ‘ in 1303. Lidlington resisting as much as he was able, the English
 ‘ Carmelites were divided into two provinces. However Lidlington,
 ‘ being joined by some others, would not submit to the decree, but
 ‘ wrote against it.’ Among those who sided with Lidlington in this
 dispute, Godfrey de Cornwall was one, who was a very learned man, &
 could never be brought to consent to the division. ^b John Burley was
 another, of whom presently. ‘ And in short eight more persons, as Bale
 ‘ notes, who were present at that assembly, were as much displeased at
 ‘ it; all which resisted stoutly against the decrees of that synod, & by
 ‘ publishing divers books & libels brought no little scandal to the
 ‘ church & trouble to both parties, which pope Clement the fifth at
 ‘ length grievously resented. Whereupon excommunications were issued
 ‘ out against them, & Lidlington being sent for to Paris by the chief pro-
 ‘ vincial Gerard, to terrifie others underwent a penance of 40 days,
 ‘ & was detained there for some time with his accomplices in banish-
 ‘ ment.’ Being thus overborn by authority of his superiors, saith
 Pits, ‘ Lidlington at last gave over the dispute, matters were com-
 ‘ posed, & he & Gerard reconciled. After which, as Bale adds, in
 ‘ all their lectures & public disputations Lidlington behaved himself
 ‘ with a great deal of bravery.’ At this time flourished the two Burleys,
 John & Walter. ‘ John Burley, as Bale asserts, ^c was born in the
 ‘ western parts of England.’ But I rather, as his name & place of
 abode lead me to think, believe he was born at Burley by Stanford.
 Be that as it will, as the same author acquaints us, ‘ he was brought
 ‘ up a scholar from his very cradle, & adorned the monastery of the
 ‘ Carmes at Stanford with his profound learning. When the dispute
 ‘ about dividing the English Carmelites into two provinces arose be-
 ‘ tween Gerard of Bononia general of the whole order, & William
 ‘ Lidlington provincial of the same in England, this Burley, as hath been
 ‘ observed, took Lidlington’s part, & would not agree to the division;
 ‘ altho’ both of them were at last forced to yield to the just authority
 ‘ of the provincial general. But, as Pits says, ^d let us see what [John]
 ‘ Burley added of his own to the commonwealth of learning. As I

^a p. 412.

^b Videffis Leland de script. Brit. p. 354.
 Bale p. 388. & Pits ut supra.

^c in vita.

^d in vita.

gather, saith he, from Leland & others, he wrote, upon Porphyry, Aristotle, Gilbert, & Peter Lombard, no less than 37 pieces.' Here Pits says, Leland mentions some of John Burleys works; but in truth Leland speaks only a little of the man, nothing at all of what he wrote. This then is one of the many proofs which might be advanced to shew, that, tho' Pits often pretends to have seen Leland, he really never did. 'Walter Burley, saith Leland,^a must (if ever any of the disciples of Scotus was reckoned a scholar) be accounted one, & will deservedly possess a great character at home, since, at Paris it self, he was esteemed the sharpest disputant of the age. My chief witness for this assertion (says he) shall be Herman Schedel of Norimberg, who, not without an honourable mention of him, does reverence to Burleys sharp arguments. As for this Burley himself, he studied [first] in Merton Coll. at Oxford, where, by public suffrage of the university, he was raised to the highest class of divines; as he was also at Paris. This Burley, as Pits saith,^b was a man of a most sharp wit, & the prime philosopher of his time. He was once fellow-scholar with Occam at Paris, under the same master, Scotus. But he afterwards in England became a most eager opposer of his said master. The writings he left behind him sufficiently testify the wonderful felicity of his subtle wit & knowledge in philosophy. He wrote on the master of the sentences, several other subjects, & almost all Aristotles works, above 130 pieces. Mr. Stevens says,^c the authors that write of Walter Burley conceal his order; but I, with probability, judge him to have been a frier minor, as well because he was Scotus's disciple at Paris, where few but minors resorted to the schools of that order, as because all the rest of Scotus's scholars there named by Wadding were of the said order.' Here I might add, it is as probable Walter Burley was a Carme of the same house at Stanford, with his namesake, perhaps brother, John. But Fuller is against us both, & tells us positively, that '^d Walter Burley was a secular priest, & called *doctor approbatus*; Occam, *doctor singularis*; & their master Duns, *doctor subtilis*.' Another tells us, that Walter Burley was not called *doctor approbatus*, but the *plain & perspicuous doctor*; ^e & that he was a grey frier.

Nov. 11 XXXIV. Robert Lutterel having, as before related, ^f given the prior
1303. & convent of Sempringham a manor of his in S. Peters parish in Stan-
31. E. 1. ford, to maintain young students in divinity & philosophy there, & a
capellan to celebrate divine offices in S. Maries chapel therein also si-
tuate; John Dalderby bishop of Lincoln (altho' there had been for
many ages before a constant chantery in the said chapel) now granted
the said scholars & capellan license to celebrate in the same, condi-
tionally that no font, or bell-tower, should be erected, nor any pro-

^a Comment. p. 354.

^b in vita.

^c Addit. Vol. to the Monast. I. p. 105, 106.

^d Church Hist. p. 94.

^e Antiq. of the English Francisc. p. 151.

^f See anno 1292. above. b.

cession, act of solemnity, or sacrament, administered there, but that, upon all those occasions, they should repair to the parish church, & that the offerings due thence, to the rector of S. Peters, should be punctually paid, & the said church in all things saved harmless. And if any thing were attempted against the form of his concession, then the same to be void. The said grant is thus expressed. ‘^a John, by divine permission bp. of Lincoln, to his beloved in Christ, the prior & convent of Sempingham, greeting. Whereas master Robert Lutterel, hath given you the manor which he had in the parish of S. Peter Stanford, in an intuition of charity, willing, that the scholars, for augmenting the number of your convent, studying in divinity or philosophy in the same manor, & one secular or regular capellan to celebrate divine offices in the chapel of the blessed Mary, within the said manor situate, ye should for ever sustain: We, commending his pious deed & proposal (altho’ in the said chapel for many ages past there hath been a chantry had, as we have learned, constantly) nevertheless for greater corroboration of the mind of master Robert aforesaid, & for the solace & quiet of the students, grant you special license, as far as in us lies, for ever to cause divine offices to be celebrated in the chapel aforesaid, without prejudice of the parish church of S. Peter Stanford (within whose parish it is situate) & of other the churches neighbouring; so nevertheless that neither baptismal font, nor bell-tower be erected; nor any procession, or act of any sort of solemnity done; nor the sacraments in any manner there administered; & the oblations due thence to the rector of the parish church aforesaid paid; the said church harmless in all things kept; & the honor due to it in no sort rashly withdrawn. And if any thing be attempted against the form of this grant, let the same concession be altogether of no moment. In witness whereof our seal is to the presents appendent. Given at Buchden, the 3d. of the Ides of November, in the year of our Lord 1303.’ Upon master Robert Lutterels gift, as above confirmed, the prior & convent of Sempingham, by an instrument under the seal of the above John Daldreby lord bishop of Lincoln, acknowledged their obligations to the said master Lutterel, for this & other his benefactions, to wit, for maintenance of a chantry priest at Irnham, another at S. Marys chapel in Stanford, & a third at Sempingham; & promised to keep a number of scholars to study divinity & philosophy at Stanford, upon Mr. Lutterels foundation, for increase of their convent. But take it in their own words. ‘^bTo all the faithful of Christ, &c. the prior & convent of Sempingham, greeting. Know ye that we, with assent of the venerable father lord Philip, master of our order, are in the word of verity bound to our most beloved master & friend, master Robert Lut-

^a Ex Registri Johannis Daldreby epif. Linc. folio 8. a. & Mon. Ang. T. 2. p. 792. b.

^b Ex ejusdem Registri, fol. 8. b. & dicti Mon. Ang. T. 2 p. 792. b.

terel,

terel, rector of the church of Irnham, & to his heirs for ever, for the lands & tenements which he hath given us in the towns of Keten, Cotismore, & Castreton, in the county of Rutland, & in Stanford in the county of Lincoln, for maintenance of three capellanes to celebrate for the health of his soul, & in the underwritten form; to wit, for maintenance of one secular capellan in the parish church of S. Andrew at Irnham. And of one other capellan to celebrate for ever, for the soul of the said master Robert Lutterel, & the souls of the scholars studying at Stanford, in the chapel of the blessed Mary, lying within the manor of Stanford; which we have by gift of the foresaid master Robert. And for maintenance of one other capellan to celebrate for ever the mass of the blessed Mary in the conventual church of Sempringham. We also by these presents for us & our successors grant & acknowledge our selves bound to the foresaid master Robert Lutterel & his heirs, for maintenance of the scholars, for increase of our convent, studying divinity & philosophy at fitting times, at Staunford. Sealed with the seal of John lord bishop of Lincoln. Witnesses, lord Robert de Fligesthorp, Philip de Paunton, Theobald de Neurile, John de Folville, Roger Morcelyn, Ralph of the Holy Land; Geoffry de Brunne, Kts. &c. Mr. Forster speaking of Sempringham hall at Staunford writes thus. ^a Sempringham in the parish of S. Peters was founded by Robert Lutterel rector of Irnham, who gave lands & tenements in the towns of Keten, Cotismore & Castreton in Rutland, & a large house & lands in Stanford, to maintain three chaplains to say mass for his soul, one in the parish church of S. Andrew at Irnham; another in the chapel of S. Mary Bennewerk at Stanford, & the 3d. in the conventual church at Sempringham: & all the rest he gave for support of a school at Stanford, wherein the youth were taught divinity & philosophy, to the increase of the number of the convent at Sempringham. The bishop of Lincoln in 1303. did allow them the use of the chapel of S. Mary Bennewerk for divine service: The front of the house is still standing, & carries in it the appearance of a collegiate building. This account of Mr. Forsters is already published by Mr. Stevens in his 1st additional vol. to the Monasticon, but is full of mistakes, which are here therefore necessary to be corrected. First then, S. Mary Bennewerks was not a private chapel in S. Peters parish, as Mr. Forster suggests, but a parish church, & had its own proper rector & parish distinct from S. Peters. But II. when S. Mary Bennewerk church was destroyed by the northern men in 1461. the parish was annexed to S. Peters. And then III. one of the town gates called before west-gate, was soon after called S. Peters gate. And IV. a street running up from Peter-hill to west-gate, & called before that time le Gannoc, was also not long after the union of those parishes called S. Peters street. V. St. Mary Bennewerk church

^a Letter to Mr. Stevens, MS. in my hands, p. 12.

flood juſt within weſt-gate, & the place where it flood is yet called Bennewerk churchyard. VI. exactly before Bennewerk churchyard is an old houſe 'the front of the houſe carrying in it, as Mr. Forſter' ' rightly ſays, the appearance of a collegiate building.' VII. this houſe when Stanford was an univerſity, I do certainly believe was a college or hall belonging to ſome of the ſtudents there; & is the moſt entire piece of antiquity of this kind, we have now left. VIII. the very ſituation of this houſe, ſhews it was not the houſe Mr. Lutterel gave the monks of Sempringham, his houſe being ſituate in S. Peters pariſh; whereas this abutts upon S. Mary Bennewerk churchyard. And indeed, IX. Sempringham hall (as I have been often aſſured by the late Mr. Richard Walburg) was not near the place where Bennewerk church flood, but that houſe in the middle of the ſtreet called le Gannoc, where Mr. Ald. Feaſt ſome time ago dwelt, was the very ſpot where it was ſituate. X. There therefore we muſt place S. Maries chapel, a chantry, founded indeed by whom I know not; but, as biſhop Dalderby himſelf tells us, long before Mr. Lutterel built Sempringham hall cloſe by it. XI. This chapel & St. Mary Bennewerk church, being both long ago deſtroyed, they are often taken for one & the ſame by them who knew not their diſtinct ſituations & uſes. Thus Mr. Forſter joyns them together in his account above; & thus, Bennewerk churchyard, by them who know not that there was alſo a chapel in the ſame ſtreet, dedicated to the ſame bleſſed virgin with that church, is ſometimes called chapel cloſe, & Bennewerk chapel yard, & ſometimes Bennewerk churchyard: thoſe names being confounded, or careleſly uſed for want of better information.

XXXIV. On Dec. 25. 1303. Godfrey lord abbat of Burg gave to Wm. Dec. 25.
Poncyn of Stanford the wardenſhip of S. Giles hoſpital for life, con- 1303.
ditionally that he ſhould three times a week ſupply the chantry in S. 32. E. 1.
Giles chapel, keep up the buildings of the houſe, & maintain all other charges of the ſaid hoſpital as of old time accuſtomed. His grant to the ſaid Wm. Poncyn is thus expreſſed. "To all the faithful of Chriſt ' who ſhall ſee or hear this preſent writing, Godfrey by divine permif- ' ſion, abbat of Burg, greeting in the Lord. Ye ſhall underſtand that ' we have granted & delivered to William Poncyn in Staunford, the war- ' denſhip of the hoſpital of the bleſſed Giles without Staunford, for ' term of his life; together with the edifices, lands, & rents, & ' all other the profits to the ſaid hoſpital belonging, or out of the ' pious devotion of the faithful ariſing; ſo to wit, that he ſhall ſup- ' ply the chantry in the chapel of the bleſſed Giles three times a week, ' & alſo repair & ſuſtain the edifices there erected, & ſupport the reſt of ' the charges on the ſaid hoſpital incumbent, as of old accuſtomed. ' Saving to us & our ſucceſſors the rights & liberties in the ſame hoſ- ' pital, which, unto us & the monaſtery of Burg, by right & cuſtom,

a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. ſub imagine Veſp. E. XXII. fol. 77. b.

' are known to belong. In witness whereof to the presents our seal is
' appendent. Given at Burg on the feast of the Lords nativity, in the
' year 1303.' In this 32. E. 1. ' ^a John E. Waren [lord of Stanford]
' was again employed into Scotland in the kings service. Augnes
' of Staunford, gave to Augnes an house standing in the
' lane called Punchelardsty in S. Peters parish, Stanford, between a
' tenement of John Braban north, & the castle dike south. B. H.' Gil-
bert de Caistreton burgeis of Stanford, was now one of the receivers
of the kings tax, as also of his customs on wool, &c. transported in-
to the parts of Holland, Zealand, & Brabant. This Gilbert was un-
doubtedly a man of good wealth & fortune. Of whom more below.^b

Sep. 27. XXXV. ' John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] died at Kenington near
32. E. 1. ' London, upon the fifth of the kalends of October, having continued E.
' of Surrey no less than fifty four years, & was buried in the midst of
' the pavement in the quire of the abbey of Lewes, before the high-
' altar with this epitaph upon his tomb.

' *Vous qe passer ov bouche close,*

' *Prier pur cely ke cy repose:*

' *En vie come vous esti jadis fu,*

' *Et vous tiel, ferretz come je su;*

' *Sire Johan Count de Garenne gist yey;*

' *Dieu de sa alme eit mercy.*

' *Ky pur sa alme prierra,*

' *Troiz mill jours de Pardon avera.*

' Certain it is that he was a person in high esteem with the K. as
' may be seen by that special precept directed to the then bishop elect of
' London; whereby, signifying how pious, & before almighty God, a mer-
' ciful work it was to pray continually for the dead, that so they might
' be the more easily delivered from the burthen of their sins; & that
' this our E. (who had been a most faithful & useful subject & servant
' to him & the whole realm) was then departed this life to his very
' great sorrow: he required him that he should cause his soul to be
' commended to the mercy of God, by all religious & ecclesiastic per-
' sons throughout his whole diocese of London. The like precept
' was directed by the K. to the archbp. of Cant. his whole province;
' as also to the abbats of S. Augustines in Canterbury, Westminster,
' Waltham, S. Albans, S. Edmunds Bury, & Evesham. Moreover
' for indulgences to such who should pray for his soul, I farther find,
' that Robert, then archbp. of Cant. granted forty days. *Gilbert bp.*
' *of Chichester*^d, forty days. Thomas bishop of Rochester, thirty days.
' The bp. of Durham forty days. The bp. of Kaerleol forty days. The
' bp. of Lincoln forty days. The bishop of Coventry & Lichfield
' forty days. And *John, bishop of Chichester*^d, forty days. By his

^a Bar. Vol. 1. p. 80. a.

^b Mich. Term. 11. E. 2. 1317.

^c Baron. Vol. 1. p. 80. a. b.

^d Sic in Dug.

' wife he had issue William slain at Croyden, & two daughters, Alianor
 ' & Isabel; which Alianor was first married to Henry lord Piercy, &
 ' afterwards to the son of a Scottish earl; and Isabel to John Baillol
 ' afterwards K. of Scotland.' The said John E. Warenn [lord of Stan-
 ' ford] was succeeded in honor & estate by his grandson 'a John, son
 ' of William aforesaid, but born after his death.—^bIn the 33. of E. 1. 33.E. 1.
 ' the K. called a parliament to meet at Westminster, & the persons
 ' elected to represent the borough of Stanford in that assembly were
 ' John de Meldon & Hugh de Alveton, That parliament was sitting
 ' in January 1304. For 'c John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] Jan.
 ' having an offer made unto him by the K. in his chamber at West- 1304.
 ' minster in parliament, upon the monday next before the feast of S.
 ' Edward the K. & martyr [which feast is celebrated Jan. 5.]
 ' of Joan, daughter to Henry E. of Baar, gratefully accepted thereof
 ' (he being not then fully 21 years of age) & took her to wife. ^dThe
 ' said Johan was the kings niece by his daughter Elianor, whom the
 ' E. of Barre had married.' Upon the 20th of March the same year
 K. Edward by *inspeximus* confirmed the grants of K. H. 2. K. John &
 K. H. 3. to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford. The grant of the said
 K. E. 1. is thus worded. 'e Edward by the grace of God, K. of England,
 ' lord of Ireland, & D. of Aquitain, to the archbishops, bishops, ab-
 ' bats, priors, earls, barons, judges, sheriffs, provosts, officers, & to all
 ' bailiffs & his faithful servants, greeting. We have inspected the charter of
 ' lord Henry of good memory, sometime K. of England, our progeni-
 ' tor, which he made to the nuns of S. Michael at Stanford, in these
 ' words [then recites it, as above 4. H. 2.] We have also inspected
 ' the charter of lord John of good memory, sometime K. of England,
 ' our grandfather, which he made to the forenamed nuns, in these
 ' words [then recites it as above, Anno 12. John.] We have more-
 ' over inspected the charter of lord Henry, of renowned memory, our
 ' father, which he made to the same nuns, in these words [then recites
 it as above, Anno 12. H. 3.] We also, the concessions & confirmations
 ' aforesaid holding ratified & good, them, for us & our heirs, as far
 ' as in us lies, to the forenamed nuns & their successors, do grant &
 ' confirm, as the charters aforesaid more respectively attest. Witnesses,
 ' the venerable fathers, Antony of Durham, Walter of Coventry &
 ' Lichfield,

^a Bar. Vol. I. p. 80. b.

^b Ex literis B. Willis arm.

^c Bar. Vol. 1. 80. b.

^d Stow p. 321.

^e Edwardus D. G. rex Anglie, dominus
 Hibernie, & dux Aquitanie, archiepiscopus,
 episcopus, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus,
 baronibus, iustitiariis, vice-comitibus, prepo-
 sitis, ministris, & omnibus ballivis & fide-
 libus suis, salutem. *Inspeimus* cartam bone
 memorie D. Henrici quondam regis Anglie,
 progenitoris nostri, quam fecit monialibus S.
 Michaelis de Stanford, in hec verba. *In-*
speximus etiam cartam bone memorie D.

Johannis quondam regis Anglie, avi nostri,
 quam fecit prefatis monialibus, in hec verba.
Inspeimus insuper cartam celebris memorie
 D. Henrici, quondam regis Anglie, patris
 nostri, quam fecit eisdem monialibus, in hec
 verba. Nos autem concessiones & confir-
 mationes predictas ratas habentes & gratas,
 eas pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum
 in nobis est, prefatis monialibus & earum
 successoribus, concedimus & confirmamus, si-
 cut carte predictae rationabiliter testantur.
 Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus A.
 Dunelm. W. Covetrensi & Lichfeldensi,
 J. Karleolensi, episcopis; Henrico Lacy

- ' Lichfield, John of Carlisle, bishops; Henry Lacy E. of Lincoln;
 ' Thomas E. of Lancaster; Humfrey de Bohun E. of Hereford & Essex;
 ' Guy de Beauchamp E. of Warwick; Adomar de Valence; Hugh Spen-
 ' cer; Robert son of Roger; Robert de la Warde steward of our
 ' household, & others. Given by our hand at Westm. the 21. day of
 21 Mar. ' March, in the 33. year of our reign.' The same year ' Hugh Pert
 ' of Bradecroft sold, to Beatrix late the wife of Joseph le Ferrour
 ' burghers of Staunford, his houses in the village of Bradecroft, situate
 ' between an house of the nuns of S. Michael west, & a house of
 ' east, as they extend themselves from the kings high way north,
 ' & the milldam of Bradecroft south. Witnesses, W. Edelyn of Brade-
 ' croft, Walter de Tinwel of the same. B. H. Hugh son of Matilda,
 ' late wife of Aylrich of Bradecroft, sold his share *in furno* [or a pub-
 ' lic oven] ' in Bradecroft to William Scot of Bradecroft. Witnesses,
 ' W. Edelyn, Walter de Tinwel, &c. Given at Bradecroft, 33. E. 1.
 This oven, as I take it, was a place where the whole town of Stanford
 were obliged to bake. Leland speaking of the west suburb says,
 ' a mark here that in this suburbe is a parcelle of grounde caullid Brede-
 ' croft, because that bakers sold there brede in that part of the suburbe.
 And I believe he might have added, as I have said, that they were all
 obliged to bake there; ovens being formerly appointed without great
 towns to prevent the danger of fire. Thus about this time I find ^b ' the ab-
 ' bat of Burg had an hundred shillings [for his share, rent, or license
 to them who kept it] ' out of the public oven of the town of Burg.'
 28 June. The K. by his writ, directed to Lambert de Thrikingham, & Thomas de
 33. E. 1. Burnham appointed assessors of the Kings tax due from the tenants of
 John 1. late E. Warenn in the towns of Staunford & Graham)
 making known that the abbat of Burg had complained against them,
 for unjustly distreining upon his tenants in the same places for not pay-
 ing the like tax with the tenants of the said earl, which, as the abbat
 asserted, they never before did after the following manner; thus inhibited
 their proceedings. ' The K. to his beloved & faithful Lambert de
 ' Trikingham & Thomas de Burnham, assigns for the men of the
 ' towns of Staunford & Graham who were tenants of John de
 ' Warenne late E. of Surrey deceased, to be talliated for our relief,
 ' greeting. The abbat of Burg hath shewed to us, that you, certain
 ' his tenants in the towns aforesaid (among the foresaid tenants who
 ' were the said earls) to be taxed, & for the tax of this sort us to be
 ' paid, have unlawfully caused to be distreined; whereas the same his
 ' tenants, among the forenamed tenants of the said E. ought not to

comite Lincolnie Thoma comite Lanc.
 Humfredo de Bohun comite Hereford &
 Essex; Guidone de Bellocampo comite War-
 wyk; Adomaro de Valencia, Hugone le
 Despencer, Roberto filio Rogeri; Roberto
 de la Warde, seneschallo hospicii nostri, &
 aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud

Westm. viceffimo die martii, anno regni no-
 stri 33. Ex carta de anno 33. E. 1. n. 54.
 & rotulo patenti de anno 3. R. E. 4.

a Itin. Vol. 6. p. 29.

b Walt. de Whyt. p. 141.

c Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. sub
 imagine Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 80.

' be taxed, nor ever have been accustomed to be taxed. And because
 ' to the said abbat or his tenents aforesaid, we would not, on this part,
 ' have any injury to be done; to you, we command, that in assessing of
 ' the tax of this sort upon those whom it shall appear to you to be
 ' tenents of the said abbat in the towns aforesaid, ye utterly super-
 ' fede, & the distreignment, if ye have caused any to be made on that
 ' occasion, to the same make to be released without delay. Witness
 ' Walter de Langton bishop of Lichfield & Coventry; the 28. of June, ^{13. June}
 ' 33. Edward. Upon receipt of these writs, Lambert de Triking- ^{1305.}
 ham abovementioned, wrote to Eustace Mallerbe & Hugh de Hamel-
 donn (under him & Thomas de Burnham aforesaid) assessors of the
 kings tax at Stanford, to forbear levying the same on the abbat of
 Burgs tenents there, as follows. ' Lambert de Trikingham to his
 ' friends *sui gratia* Eustace Mallerbe & Hugh de Hameldonn the as-
 ' signes to collect the tax of the lord K. at Staunford, greeting in the
 ' Lord. Whereas the lord K. by his writ witnesses, that the tenents
 ' of the abbat of Burg in the town of Staunford, with the tenents of
 ' the fee of E. Warenn, ought not to be taxed, nor ever hitherto
 ' have been used to be taxed in the same town; to you I command,
 ' on the part of the lord K. that, from levying of the tax on the
 ' tenents of the abbat aforesaid (whom to you it shall appear to
 ' be assessed in the town aforesaid) ye utterly supersede, according
 ' to the mandate of the lord the K. to me therefore directed.' How-
 ever, on July 8. 1305. 33. E. 1. the K. sent his mandate to the ^{July 8.}
 sherif of Lincoln, acquainting him, that as he had taxed his demesnes ^{1305.}
 in England, he commanded, if the burgesses of Staunford & Gran- ^{33. E. 1.}
 tham have been his, or his predecessors the kings of England, old
 demesnes, & hitherto used to be taxed, then he should cause the ab-
 bat of Burg to have a reasonable tax of his tenents in those boroughs;
 but hear the record. ' Edward, by the grace of God K. of England,
 ' lord of Ireland, & D. of Aquitain, to the sherif of Lincoln, greeting.
 ' Whereas we have at present caused our demesnes throughout England
 ' to be taxed, to you we command, that, if the burgesses of Staunford
 ' beyond the bridge, & the burgesses of Graham, were our antient de-
 ' mesnes, or of our progenitors late kings of England, & hitherto have
 ' been wont to be taxed; then you cause our beloved in Christ the
 ' abbat of Burg to have a reasonable tax of his tenents in the boroughs
 ' aforesaid. Witness my self at Canterbury, the 8. of July in the 33d.
 ' of our reign.' Note, the K. here calls the borough of Staunford,
 Staunford beyond the bridge, with respect to the place he dates from.
 Upon receipt of this mandate, John de Nevil, sherif of Lincoln, wrote
 to the bailifs of the liberties of the abbat of Burg, as follows. ' John
 ' de Nevil, sherif of Lincoln, to the bailifs of the abbat of Burg, greet-
 ' ing. I have received the mandate of the lord K. in these words.' Then
 recites it as above, & proceeds, ' wherefore to you I command, that
 ' you diligently execute this mandate, & this omit not.

a Ex ejusdem codicis MS. fol. 80.

b id. fol. 114.

c id. ib.

34. E. 1. XXXVI. ' In the 34. of E. 1. the K. called a parliament to
 ' meet at Westminster, & the persons elected to represent the borough
 ' of Stanford in that assembly were, Gilbert de Cotismore & Clement
 ' de Melton. — Beatrice, widow of Joseph le Ferroux burghers of Stan-
 ' ford, sold to William de Apethorpe likewise burghers of Stanford,
 ' her houses with a croft & . . . curtilages [back yards] situate in the
 ' village of Bradecroft between a tenement of the nuns of S. Michael
 ' west, &c. Witnesses, Edelyn of Bradecroft, Hugh Pert of the same,
 ' &c. Given at Stanford 34. E. 1. B. H. Relict of Regi-
 ' nald Smereman of Staunford, gave to Walter the physician one
 ' shop standing in great S. Michaels parish between a tenement of the
 ' foresaid Walter, west, & the lane called Feldovensty, east. B. H. Ni-
 ' cholas de Flemang, son of John de Flemang, of the east gate, late
 ' burghers of Stanford, now also sold the houses & lands of Clement
 ' de Melton, burghers of Stanford. B. H. ^b In the 6. year of Godefry
 ' de Croyland abbat of Burg, there happened a difference between
 ' him & the abbat of Thorney, about a certain highway from a place
 ' in the river Neen called Herlotesforth, unto the town of Eye. And
 ' at last this agreement was made, at the instance of Walter [Langton]
 ' bishop of Coventry, then lord high treasurer, & other friends of
 ' them both; viz. that the foresaid abbat & convent of Burg, of
 ' their own meer will & special benevolence, for cherishing of mu-
 ' tual love & charity between them, granted, for them & their suc-
 ' cessors, that the abbat & convent of Thorney & their servants,
 ' friends, or strangers coming thither, might hereafter use that way
 ' *ad latitudinem 15 pedum*, with their carts, waggons, carriages, horses,
 ' drift of cattel, to fairs or markets, without any disturbance. Done
 ' at Stanford, the day after the feast of S. Tyburtius & Valerian, in
 ' the 34. of K. Edward. ' At that great solemnity of making prince
 ' Edward Kt. at the feast of Pentecost An. 34. E. 1. John the 2.
 ' E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] then received the like honor: the
 ' whole number then knighted being no less than 267. ^d On Thurs-
 ' day the morrow of S. Andrew the apostle, in the 35. year of K.
 ' Edward, & 8. of Godefry lord abbat of Burg, dame Mabilia le Venur
 ' prioress of S. Michael without Stanford, did fealty to lord Godefry
 ' the abbat abovesaid, at Eye, for the tenements which she claimed
 ' 35. E. 1. to hold of him, in presence of the brethren Stephen de Burg (then
 ' prior of the said house of S. Michael) Robert de Spaleinggs, & John
 ' de Witherington, monks; & the dames Mirielle de Miridieu, Eli-
 ' zabet de Colingham & other nuns, & master G. de Make[seye]
 ' John de Milton, Sir Richard de Ofencie, Robert de Mithingesby,
 ' & others. ' John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was with
 ' K. Edward in that his Scotch expedition wherein he died.' The
 ' said K. Edward the first died July 7. 1307. & was succeeded by his son
 ' K. Ed. the second.

^a Ex literis B. Willis arm. ^b Gunton. p. 318. ^c Bar. Vol. I. p. 80. b. ^d Ex
 codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 50. ^e Bar. Vol. I. p. 80. b.

Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

BOOK. X.
Containing the reign of K. Edward the second.

I. **A**FTER the death of K. Edw. the 1st. ^a K. Edw. the 2d. sent 1307.
^c for Peter Gaveston, & when he cam, caullid hym brother, 1.E. 2.
^c & gave hym Walingford, otherwise assignid to Q. Isabelle.
^b At the parliament holden about the 13 of Oct. 1307. at Northamp- Oct. 13.
ton, a marriage was concluded betwixt the E. of Cornwall Peers de
Gaveston, & the daughter of Gilbert de Clare E. of Gloucester (whiche
he had by his wife the countesse Joane de Acres the kings sister)
which marriage was solemnised on alhallowen day next ensuing. ^c On
the wednesday after epiphany all the Kts. templars were siefed & im- Jan. 10.
prisoned, & their lands escheated to the K. ^d The order of their 1307.
apprehension was on this wise. The K. directed his writtes unto 1.E. 2.
al sherifs, that they should give summonaunce to a certain number
of substantial persons, knyghts or others of good accompt, to be afore
them at certayne places within their governments, on Sunday the
morrow after Epiphanie, & the sherifs to be there in their owne
persons to execute that which in other writtes to them directed, &
after to be sent, should be conteyned. Dat. 15. Dec. The 2d writ
was sent by certaine chaplaynes, in which the sheriffs were com-
manded upon the opening, forthwith to receive an othe to put in
execution al that was therein contained, & not to disclose the con-
tents to any man till they had executed the same; & to take the like
othe of them whom by vertue of the first they had summoned to

^a Lelands Collect. Vol. I. p. 461.
^b Holinghed, p. 847. b.

^c Bp. Kennets par. Ant. p. 355.
^d Hol. p. 848. a. b.

‘ appear before them. Another writ was also sent by the same chap-
 ‘ laines, by which the sherifs were commanded to attach by their
 ‘ bodies all the templars within their precincts, & to seise all their
 ‘ lands & goods to the kings hands, together with their writings, char-
 ‘ ters, &c. & farther, that the sayd goodes & chattels should be put
 ‘ in safe custody; & the persons so sieged, kept, not in streight pri-
 ‘ son, but in such order as the sheriff might be sure to bring them forth
 ‘ upon command; to be found in the mean time, according to their
 ‘ estate of their own goodes. Soon after ^a the heirs of the donors
 ‘ & such as had endowed the templars with lands, entred upon those
 ‘ parts of their antient patrimonies, & detained them till they were
 ‘ by parliament transferred to the Kts. of Rhodes.

Jan. 11. 130². 2. E. 2. ^b John Dalderby bishop of Lincoln being
 ‘ at Newsted abby by Stanford confirmed divers privileges of the church
 ‘ of Burg. ^c In the same 2. E. 2. Thomas the 2. lord Berkley [& the rest of
 ‘ the peers] ‘ had summons to be at Stanford well furnished with horse &
 ‘ arms to march against the Scots. — John, son of Bartholomew de S.
 ‘ Feriolo in Staunford gave to Walter the physician, the houses, &c.
 ‘ standing in Colgate in great S. Michaels parish, between a tenement
 ‘ of the said Walter east, & a tenement of Walter Wiseman west. B. H.
 ‘ Now flourished John Repingale. ^d John Repingale, as Pits relates, ^e born
 ‘ of honest parents in Lincolnshire, was a Carme among the white
 ‘ friers at Stanford, & D.D. of Cambridge. A man flourishing under
 ‘ the encomiums of piety & erudition; & one who by the study of vir-
 ‘ tue, fought not his own advantage only, but likewise by his very
 ‘ learned sermons, promoted the travel of many in the road of spiri-
 ‘ tual perfection. Some are not wanting who affirm, that he, as a
 ‘ public professor, for several years, read & explained the master of the
 ‘ sentences, to a well frequented auditory, with good applause; and
 ‘ that in all school disputes he was much esteemed for the subtlety of
 ‘ his wit, the soundness of his learning, & the ripeness of his judg-
 ‘ ment. John [Synwel] bishop of Lincoln at this time had him in
 ‘ great esteem, & took him to himself to be his confessor; at the re-
 ‘ quest of which prelate he published, eighty three sermons for sun-
 ‘ days, in one vol. Two & forty more, in another, for divers saints
 ‘ days. A vol. of synodical discourses. And another on episcopal
 ‘ visitation.’ Now also flourished ^f William Whetely, whom Leland
 ‘ saith Pits, ^g surnames Boethianus, because he took great pains in explain-
 ‘ ing the works of Boethius. For in that age, says Bale, ^h as well as
 ‘ this of ours, the lucubrations of Boethius were had in great estima-
 ‘ tion. It seemed good therefore to Whetely, to illustrate such pieces
 ‘ of his as were then in request, with proper notes for the use of
 ‘ younger students. This Whetely, continues Pits, was a man ex-

^a Speed. p. 669. b.

^b Walt. Witlef. p. 161.

^c Baron. Vol. I. p. 354. b.

^d in vita.

^e in vita.

‘cellently skilled in all humane literature, & all liberal arts. For to these studies he a long while applied himself with the utmost diligence at Oxford under the best tutors in that university, & made vast progress. At length for his learning & virtues he was made pastor of the church of Yatisbery, where he neither forsook his studies, nor abstained, any more than he could help it, from his wonted society & conversation with learned men. As to his writings we find these following, either mentioned by approved authors, or batteling it as it were in old libraries with the moths & book-worms. I. Upon Boethius on the consolation of philosophy, 5 books, beginning *philosophie servias, ut inde contingat, &c. a. MS. in Pembroke hall library in Cambridge.* II. A comment upon another piece of Boethius *de disciplina scholarium*, about the training of scholars, in one book; a MS. in Pembroke library at Cambridge & Merton library in Oxford. It begins, *Hominum natura multipliciter est, &c.* Note, this is the book mentioned by Mr. Wood, which, as you will presently find, he says was drawn up for the use of the masters & scholars of this university of Stanford. The copy which Mr. Wood saw, with a very remarkable note in the beginning of it about Stanford, was that I suppose at Merton college in Oxford, Mr. Wood himself being a member of that society. III. ‘A comment upon another book of Boethius, called his divisions, in one book. IV. Letters to divers persons, & some other pieces. He lived about the year 1310.’ So far Pits. Now then let us hear what Mr. Wood says, about the beginning of our university at Stanford, & in particular about this Wheteley & his foresaid book touching the government of schools. ‘If any man, saith he, should here command me to say how many years this university flourished at Stanford, that I must confess will be very hard to determine. Especially since it appears by divers authentic registers, that this place flourished as a school of good letters, a many years before the prohibitions of Edw. the 3d. were divulged. For to pass by William Lidlington, John Repingale, & Walter Heston, celebrated writers in their several ages; William Wheteley (whom Leland surnames Boetianus) after he had spent some years in study at Oxford, came to Stanford, & erected schools there one & twenty years before the said place was interdicted, as appears by a few minutes at the end of his, the pretended, Boethius’s book, *de Disciplina Scholarium*, to this purpose. *Here endeth the book of Boethius touching the discipline of scholars, after this sort ordered & compiled by a certain master who governed the schools at Stanford, in the year of our Lord, 1309. &c.* Note, Mr. Wood should have said, five, & not one & twenty years, before the schools at Stanford were suppressed; for 1309. is not 21, but 25 years before 1334. when that business (tho’ by mistaken, for it

was not 'till 1335.) is supposed to have been transacted. * And lest any one should imagine the foresaid William Whereley presided over a common grammar school only, he may be satisfied to the contrary by this infallible reason. To wit, the discipline of the schools there treated of, is altogether academical. For otherwise in the said commentaries, he had not so largely expatiated on questions physical & astronomical; nor would he have intermixed the discourse with university customs, relating to degrees, founding of lectures, & other matters pertaining to the actual government of such a place. I shall only add this account demonstrates the being of an university at Stanford in 1309. but does not at all prove it began then; but that, as I have said, we must look higher.

July 1309. 3. E. 2. III. ^b In 1309. a parliament was convened at Stanford to suppress the insolence of the Scots upon the death of K. Edwd. the 1st, & appointed to be held on the Sunday after the feast of S. James. This pretence for calling a parliament was very plausible: but, what it enacted against the Scots, I am as yet to seek. However as Mr. Leland acquaints us with what K. Edward then did at Stanford, I believe we may from him learn one true reason why this parliament was assembled: And he says. ^c After that the K. had defetid the acte of the banishment of Pers Gaveston at Stanford, Gaveston began to contemne the nobles of Englande, & rayled of them, caulling Gilbert de Clare counte of Gloucestre, cocolds byrde; & Syr Henry Lacy E. of Lincolne, *boele crenee* [bursten belly] & Syr Gui counte of Warwike, *noer chien d'Arderne* [the black dog of Arden] & he caullid the gentil counte Thomas of Lancastre the kings nephew, *Vielers porceo qu'il ert greles, & de bel entaile.* Another writer, speaking of different matters, touches also upon this parliament at Stanford. The prior of Coldingham [whose house was a cell to Durham] rebelled (says he ^d) against the prior of Durham; & would not be obedient to him. For he said, the bishop hated him, because he stuck to prior Richard. Whereupon Wm. de Tanfeld the now prior of Durham went to the cell of Coldingham, where the prior of Coldingham swore at first that he would obey all his orders, but afterwards privily withdrew. Upon that prior William of Durham appointed another prior in his place, & receiving then the homage & fealty of the tenents of Coldinghamshire, prosecuted the runaway as far as the parliament at Stanford in his own person not without great expence, in 1309. about the feast of S. James. For because he, the prior who fled, was known to the K. & courtiers, in as much as he had carried the banner of S. Cuthbert [of Durham] with the K. in the war of Scotland, he believed the K. would be willing to protect him against the prior. But the prior of Durham

^a Wood. ut supra.

^b From one of Mr. Willis's Letters to me.

^c Collect. Vol. 1. p. 461.

^d Roberti de Graytanes Hist. Dunelm. in Angliæ sacræ Vol. I. p. 753, 754.

‘ coming thither, found the K. & those about him, favourable enough
 ‘ to him; & the other not there. For he was gone beyond sea to
 ‘ the court of Rome, & there expected the bishops death. ^a After
 ‘ this Piers de Gaveston, not able to contain himself within any bounds
 ‘ of prudence or moderation, proclaimed a torneament to be kept
 ‘ nigh his castle of Walsingford, & thither brought so many foreign
 ‘ men at arms, that he most vilely insulted over all the English lords
 ‘ who came to that solemnity, among whom was Thomas E. of Lan-
 ‘ caster, the earls of Pembroke, Hereford, Warenn, &c. who were
 ‘ so offended at the affronts put upon them, that they entred into a
 ‘ common consult for satisfaction & revenge.’ But to return. Thus
 have you the true reason why this parliament was assembled on the
 kings part. Neither did his subjects let it pass without attempting
 somewhat to their advantage, as the king had done to his. For as a
 certain author tells us, ^b personal citations to the court of Rome, or
 ‘ before judges delegated by the pope [being now become grievous]
 ‘ the English magistrates spared no pains to stop the abuse thereof;
 ‘ particularly the parliament which was held at Stanford in Aug 1309.
 ‘ ordered a vigorous letter to be written to the pope to complain of
 ‘ them.

IV. In 1310. flourished Nicholas Stanford. ^c Nicholas Stenosford, 1310.
 ‘ says Leland, ^d was surely very worthy of the title of an illustrious
 ‘ writer: but the negligence of former ages has left his fame almost un-
 ‘ known to ours. I cannot therefore but grieve at the very name of him,
 ‘ as finding my self destitute of proper notices to do him justice. How-
 ‘ ever that the reader may not lose all his expectation, I shall here
 ‘ briefly relate what little I have met with about him. A few years
 ‘ ago, as I rode thro’ Bedfordshire, intent upon the finding of old au-
 ‘ thors, I came to Woburn, a monastery of Bernardines, founded by
 ‘ Hugh Bulbee, sometime sherif of that county; but not meeting
 ‘ with those treasures of vellum & parchment which I expected, by rea-
 ‘ son they were all consumed in a fire which happened a little be-
 ‘ fore my coming thither; I went thence to Wardon in the same
 ‘ county, where was also a Bernardine convent, & a library excellent-
 ‘ ly stored with antient copies; among which there offered it self to
 ‘ me a book finely illuminated, called, moral observations upon the
 ‘ book of Genesis by Nicholas Stenosford. And, reader, let not the
 ‘ title, tho’ no better, displease you. For the book contained a judg-
 ‘ ment in divinity very ready & remarkable: nor did it want a mode-
 ‘ rate eloquence. In reading of it I could not truly but admire that
 ‘ a man of his age should write so solidly, smartly, & significantly.
 Pits says, ^d besides this, I meet with the title of only one other piece
 ‘ of his, called a vol. of sermons.’ But adds, ‘ however, as you may

^a Bp. Kennets Par. Ant. p. 357, 358.

^b Acta regia, No. 2. p. 135, 136.

^c Comment. p. 343: J. de V. *antist.*

^d in vita.

‘ know a lion by his nail, so by these you may gather, both how
 ‘ great & what sort of a doctor he was. Leland thinks he flourished
 ‘ about 1310, This Nicholas, I guess, was a Cistercian of the mona-
 ‘ stery of that order at Stanford.

4. E. 2. V. ^a In the 4. of E. 2. John the 2d. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford]
 ‘ went again into Scotland, being in such favor with the K. that he
 ‘ obtained a free grant the same year of the castle & honor of Peke in
 ‘ Derbyshire, together with the whole forest of high Peke; to hold
 ‘ during his life, in as full & ample manner, as Wm. Peverell antient-
 ‘ ly enjoyed the same, before it came to the K. of England by eschaet.

Aug. ^b In 1311. faith our old antiquary Mr. Butcher, general chapters call-
 ‘ ed *Itinera minorum* were again held at Stanford. ‘ In aug. 1311.

1311. 5. E. 2. ‘ 5 E. 2. about the feast of the assumption, the K. having with him
 ‘ Piers de Gaveston & the earles of Gloucester & Warenn, came to
 ‘ Berwike, which towne he fortified, & marched forth into Scotland:
 ‘ but soon returned thither. The K. lying still at Berwike, the earles
 ‘ of Gloucester & Warrenne, after the beginning of lent, rode into
 ‘ the forest of Selkyrke, & receyved the foresters & other inhabitants
 ‘ there to the kings peace. ^d In the same 5. E. 2. on that high dis-
 ‘ content by the nobles against the new raised minion Piers de Gave-
 ‘ ston, John the 2d. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] with the E. of Pem-
 ‘ broke, besieged Piers in Scardeburg castle; ‘ who so wearied out
 ‘ the garrison, that he was forced to surrender himself, on condition
 ‘ of standing to the judgment of the barons. The K. when he heard
 ‘ this desired liberty to speak with him, & that his life might be sav-
 ‘ ed: The E. of Pembroke promising under penalty of the loss of all
 ‘ his lands to keep him ‘till such discourse with the K. & then to deli-
 ‘ ver him to the barons. To which the barons consenting, the E.
 ‘ brought him to Walingford castle, & coming to Dadington in Com.
 ‘ Oxon. committed him to some of his guards, while he went to lodge
 ‘ with his lady in an adjacent village. The E. of Warwick having in-
 ‘ telligence of this slender guard, came that night, & took him away
 ‘ to his castle of Warwick, where, after a consult, whether they should
 ‘ carry him to the K. or put him to death, this latter was resolved up-
 ‘ on, so they brought him out to a place called Blacklow, & there be-
 ‘ headed him, From these wars among these great barons, let us now
 turn to a fray among the men of letters. William Lullendune, war-
 den of the white friers in Stanford, ‘ being sent by the chief Carmelite
 ‘ fathers of England about the common business of religion into France,
 ‘ there carried himself (faith Leland ^f) with so much prudence, gravity
 ‘ & strength of reasoning, that he drew many foreign fathers of the
 ‘ order, assembled there by decree, into great admiration of him. And
 ‘ there therefore by the suffrage of others, but especially of Gerard

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 80. b.

^b printed account. p. 23.

^c Holing. p. 850. a. b.

^d Baron. Vol. I. p. 80. b.

^e Bp. Kennets par. antiq. p. 364.

^f p. 341. Com.

‘ the chief master of the whole order, was he immediately appointed
 ‘ provincial of three provinces, to wit, England, Cyprus, & the Holy
 ‘ Land. And to this honor was he promoted, as I have read, in the year
 ‘ after Christ, 1312.’ Note, Bale & Pits affirm it was at Genoa in 1309.
 & not at Paris in 1312. as Leland says, when he was chose provin-
 cial. Leland goes on. ‘ Before these things happened, by what means
 ‘ I know not, a dispute arose between him & the said Gerard, head
 ‘ of all the Carmes; & things went so far, that he was at last forced,
 ‘ by a judgment given against him, to submit to the more powerful Ge-
 ‘ rard. Which affair, as I confess, a little obscures his otherwise il-
 ‘ lustrious fame. For being, among other of his order, at Paris, he
 ‘ publicly, tho unwillingly enough, both said & did what was ne-
 ‘ cessary to satisfy the injured Gerard.’ This last is a very dark pas-
 sage, but well explained by what hath been said above.^a ‘^b The
 ‘ favor of Gerard being at length regained, Lullendunc returned
 ‘ home to his own country, where he afterwards lived to a great age
 ‘ in high esteem. He wrote, saith Pits, ‘ a vol. of sermons, another
 ‘ of determinations, a 3d. of lectures in divinity, & a fourth against the
 ‘ decree of the chapter of Narbonne. His commentaries upon S. Mat-
 ‘ thews gospel are extant, as Leland tells us, & remain as abundant
 ‘ testimonies of his nervous erudition.’ He adds, ‘ Lullendunc fre-
 ‘ quently consulted one Thomas Allen, a Cambridge divine, but a
 ‘ Carmelite of Ipswic, who sometime professed divinity at Bruges,
 ‘ & published no unlearned commentaries upon the Revelation of
 ‘ S. John.

VI. In the 6. E. 2. ‘^d John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] ob- 6. E. 2.
 ‘ tained the kings charter for a weekly market every Tuesday at
 ‘ his manor of Rigate in Surrey. Also for another market at his manor
 ‘ of Cukefeld in Surrey, upon the monday; & a fair there yearly up-
 ‘ on the eve, day, & morrow after the feast of the holy Trinity.
 ‘ Likewise for a market every Tuesday at Dychening in Suffex; & a
 ‘ fair yearly on the eve, day, & morrow after the feast of S. Marga-
 ‘ ret the virgin. Moreover for a market every thursday at his manor
 ‘ of Brighelmeston in Suffex. Also for a fair every year, upon the
 ‘ feast day of S. Laurence at Hurst. For the like upon Martinmas day
 ‘ in winter at Westmeston: & a third at Portestade, upon the feast
 ‘ day of S. Nicholas; all in Suffex.’ In the 7. E. 2. the said E. Wa- 7. E. 2.
 ‘ renn, with Thomas E. of Lancaster & some other of the great earls,
 ‘ refused to attend the K. in his Scotch expedition then made. The
 ‘ other great earls who refused to attend the K. were ‘ the earls of
 ‘ Warwick & Arundel.’ The reason why they did so was, ‘ because

^a anno 1303. Lib. IX. p. 49.

^b Lel. ut supra.

^c in vita.

^d Baron. Vol. I. p. 18. a.

^e Bar. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

^f Bp. Kennets par. antiq. p. 366.

^g id. ib.

- the K. delayed to put in execution the articles for redress of grievances, often petitioned for, & often granted. Agnes, late the wife of Peter de Noufle of Bradecroft, released to Walter son of Walter de Tinwel of Bradecroft, &c. one piece of meadow lying in the crofts of Bradecroft, between the meadow of John Drayton east, & the water running from the fountain [*a fonte*] west, & abutting on the kings highway north, & about the water of Weland, south. Given at Bradecroft, the Sunday next after the feast of S. Hilary. 8. E. 2. B. H. Milicent, relict of Gilbert . . . late burghers of Stanford, gave to Stephen de Sleaford, butcher in Staunford, two rods of land in Sundersoken in the county of Roteland. Given at Staunford the Monday next before Hockeday. 8. E. 2. B. H. Nicolas de Burton, lord of Toletthorp was now witness to a deed relating to a house [the angel inne] in S. Maries parish by the bridge. B. H. John de Knotteshalle gave to Henry de Ashwell, his houses standing in the parish of S. Michael Cornstall, Staunford, between a tenement of the prior of Newsted, east, & a tenement of Richard de Baldefwell, west, as they extend themselves from the kings highway north, as far as the wall of the town of Staunford, south. B. H.
24. Apr. ^a John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] by his deed bearing date 24. Apr. 8. E. 2. did release & quit claim to the canons of Rigate, his right to nineteen shillings four pence, one plow share & four horse-shoes yearly rent; which the prior & convent of Rigate had antiently paid his ancestors for certain lands in Rigate; & granted to them & their successors 46 s. 11 d. yearly rent, issuing out of certain other lands there, for a chantry which the said canons of Rigate & their successors were obliged to maintain in his castle of Rigate; for the health of his soul, & the souls of his ancestors & heirs: so that one mass should daily be celebrated therein for ever.
1315. VII. In 1315. 9. E. 2. ^b The said John the 2. E. Warenn was excommunicated by the bishop of Chichester for adultery. Whereupon the said E. came to the bishop with armed men, & four, more hasty than the rest, threatened the bishop. Whereupon the bishops men fell on them, & took the E. & the rest, & imprisoned them.
- June 30. ^c It is observable that this E. (having no issue by his wife) did by 1315. a special grant give the inheritance of all his lands to the K. & his 9. E. 2. heirs. Which grant bears date at Westminster, upon Thursday, the morrow after the feast of S. Peter & Paul, 9. E. 2. the particulars whereof are therein exprest, viz. the castle & town of Rigate, with the manors of Dorking, Bechefworth, & Kenington in Surrey; the castle & town of Lewes; the manors of Cokefeld, Cleyton, Dychnening, Mething, Fethlam, Brightelmeston, Rottingden, Houndeden, Northerst, Rademeld, Kymere, Middleton, Alington, Worth, Picoumb, in Suffex; the towns of Iford, Pydinghow, & Seford in

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 82. a.^b Stow. p. 336.^c Bar. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

Essex;

‘ Essex; the castles & towns of Coningesbragh & Sandale; & the
 ‘ manors of Wakefield, Heitfield, Thorne, Soureby, Braithwel, Fish-
 ‘ like, Dewsbury, & Halifax, in Yorkshire; the manors & towns
 ‘ of Stanford & Grantham, in Lincolnshire; also the castles of
 ‘ Dinas-Bran & Laones, with the lands of Bromfield, Yale, & Wright-
 ‘ sham, in Wales.—Geoffry le Parchmener sold to Walter, son of Wil-
 ‘ liam de Apethorp, his houses standing in S. Peters parish between a
 ‘ tenement of the said Walter, east, & a tenement of Gilbert de Wy-
 ‘ mondham, west, as they extend themselves from the kings highway
 ‘ north as far as the castle dyke south. B. H. ^a Some dislike being grown
 ‘ betwixt John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] & Joan his wife, they
 ‘ were divorced on pretence of a former contract made by him with
 ‘ Maud de Nereford (a person of a great family in Norfolk) & he al-
 ‘ lowed unto the same Joan 740 marks *per annum*.

VIII. ^b In 1316. upon the feast of S. Dennis died Richard Kellow Oct. 9.
 ‘ bishop of Durham, & was buried in the chapter house by the bishops 1316.
 ‘ throne. The K. who was then at York sent his almoner to Durham, 10. E. 2.
 ‘ & honoured his body with a present of some pieces of cloth of
 ‘ gold. Likewise the great E. of Lancaster offered for him three pieces
 ‘ of rich cloth, embroidered with his own arms: whereof were made
 ‘ those vestments, in which (saith my author) mass is celebrated when
 ‘ the convent is in albs. The forenamed E. wrote letters on behalf of
 ‘ his clere John Kynardsele, to get him elected bishop; declaring that
 ‘ if that was done, he would protect the bishopric against the Scots.
 ‘ The K. moved for Thomas Charleton, doctor of the civil laws, then
 ‘ keeper of his privy seal: But afterwards, being bewitched by the
 ‘ queen, for Lovis Beaumont, treasurer of Sarum; for whom he was so
 ‘ pressingly urgent, that there was hardly a monk in the house of any
 ‘ name, but he had the kings letters of request on his behalf as also
 ‘ the queens. Besides these, the E. of Hereford made interest for his
 ‘ clere John Walwayn, doctor of the civil laws. But the monks, hav-
 ‘ ing God more before their eyes than their intreaties, on the feast of
 ‘ S. Leonard ^c (being the day appointed for it) having first procured
 ‘ the kings license to elect, by compromise elected Sir Henry de
 ‘ Stanford prior of Fynkhalle, a person in his manners altogether sin-
 ‘ cere, of fit age, a pleasant countenance, & sufficiently learned. The
 ‘ earls of Lancaster, Hereford, Penbroche, & many other nobles a-
 ‘ waited in the church for the issue of the election: As did likewise
 ‘ Henry Beaumont with his brother & other friends. And there were
 ‘ also some who threatned to cut off Stanfords head if he were elected.
 ‘ However the K. being at York had freely enough admitted the elect,
 ‘ if it had not been for the queen. But she hearing that the K.
 ‘ was inclined to do so, fell down on her bare knees before him, say-

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 82. b.

^b Ex Roberti de Graylanes hist. Dunelm.

p. 757, 758.

^c *Leonis* in Wharton, but it should be
Leonardi: see anno 1320. infra.

ing, Sir, I never asked any thing of you for any of my friends; but, this once, if you love me, pray take order that my cosin Lovis Beaumont may be bishop of Durham. The K. therefore, overcome by her intreaties, refused to admit the elect, & wrote to Rome for Lovis. Upon this the elect finding that he could not prevail with the K. & that the chapter of York began to cool about his confirmation (that church being then vacant by the death of W. Grenfeld) took advice concerning his own going to Rome. For John the 22d. being newly created pope, he believed, that, notwithstanding all the kings intrigues, he might find favor with him. Nevertheless because he could not without just cause decline the court of York, & transport himself to Rome, it was determined by his counsel, that a certain priest named Robert Karker, born in Nefs, should appeal both against the election & elect. This done the elect, attended by three other monks, went to Rome. But before he could get thither, at the requests of the kings & queens of France & England, the pope had granted the bishopric to Lewis Beaumont. However Beaumont had so great a sum appointed him to be paid to the Roman court, that in fourteen years after he could scarce creep out of debt. As for our elect the pope conferred on him the first [cell] that should become vacant in the collation of the prior & chapter, notwithstanding it should be something which had been before used to be held by seculars: but he got nothing by that grant. And thus, having been at great charges in his journey & at the court, he returned with an empty purse, & lived afterwards at [S. Leonards] cell at Stanford to his dying day. ^a The same yeere the K. tooke of everie towne in Englande, a man to serve in his warres in Scotlande, & foure markes towards his charges, having no respect to the greatness or littleness of anie towne, which seemed to be undiscreeitlie doone. ^b The same year, John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] obtained of K. Edw. the 2d. a grant of part of those great possessions which he had given to him before, viz. the castle & town of Rigate, with divers other lordships in Surrey; the castle & town of Lewes, with many lordships in Suffex; the castles of Dinas Bran & Leons; as also the lands of Bromfield, Yale, & Wrigglesham in Wales, to himself for life; with remainder to John de Warenn, son of Maudde Nereford, & to the heirs male of his body; & for want of such to Thomas de Warenn, another son of the same Maud, & the heirs male of his body; & for lack of such issue, to the right heirs of him the said E. with remainder to the K. & his heirs. The same year, Agnes relict of Symon Chyld of Staunford, gave to Henry the physician of Staunford, a void place of ground lying in great S. Michaels parish in the street called Feldovenesty, between a tenement of Richard de Brigestoke north, & a tenement of the said Henry the physician south.

^a Stow. p. 336.^b Baron. Vol. I. p. 82. b.

Witnesses,

' Witnesses, Roger le Scanderc, John le Long, Richard le Cōupere,
 ' &c. burgesſes of Staunford B. H. ^a The ſame year John the 2d E.
 ' Warenn [lord of Stanford] was in another expedition for Scotland.
 ' ^b On Munday preceeding Aſſention day, 1317. 10. E. 2d. Alice de Laci, 1317.
 ' wife of Thomas E. of Lancaſter, being at Caneford in Dorſet; was
 ' violently taken thence by a certain Kt. of the family of John E.
 ' Warenn, there being many in the conſpiracy, &c, as was ſaid, by
 ' the kings conſent. She was carried, in triumph & contempt of
 ' the E. her husband, to the ſaid E. Warenn then at his caſtle of Ri-
 ' gate in Surrey. But in their paſſage amongſt the hedges & woods be-
 ' twixt Haulton & Farnham, thoſe who were her conducters, diſcerning
 ' certain ſtreamers & banners (which were no other than the prieſts
 ' & people then going in proceſſion round the fields) were ſtruck with
 ' a ſudden terror, & thinking the E. or ſome of his retinue were
 ' coming to reſcue the lady, & revenge the affront, they left her all
 ' alone, & fled away; but, when they ſaw their miſtake, returned, &
 ' with them a perſon of very mean ſtature, lame & hunchbackt, called
 ' Richard de S. Martin, who, with wonderful impudence, challenged
 ' the counteſs, thus miſerably enſnared, for his wife, pretending that he
 ' was formerly contracted, & confidently affirming that he had carnally
 ' known her, before ſhe was married to the E. which ſhe (the great-
 ' eſt & nobleſt inheritrix of her time) did openlie confeſſe. So as this lady,
 ' who thro' the whole courſe of her life had been reputed chaſt &
 ' honourable, on a ſudden turn of fortune muſt be proclaimed, thro'
 ' the whole world, for a lewd & infamous woman. This deformed
 ' elſe, the wretch who had thus got poſſeſſion of her (having mightie
 ' ſeconds) grew ſo insolent as to preſume, in his pretended wifes name,
 ' to claim in the kings court the earldoms of Lincoln & Salisbury,
 ' tho' with no effect. Thus however the name & honor of Thomas
 ' the great E. was baffold. ^c This occaſioned the divorce betwixt the
 ' E. & his counteſs, which hiſtorians mention to have been ſometime
 ' before his death. And the ſaid E. of Lancaſter in a ſpirit of revenge
 ' demolifht E. Warenn's caſtles of Sandal & Wakefeld, & waſted all
 ' his manors on the other ſide Trent. ^d Theſe earles had either of
 ' them a wife, but neither of them cared for them. This indignity above
 ' gave ſo much farther provocation to Thomas E. of Lancaſter, that
 ' when the K. called a parliament in London to treat of the injuries
 ' done by the Scots, &c. he abſented from it, as he had before done
 ' at Clarendon, for which he was publicly proclaimed an enemy to
 ' the K. & kingdom. ^e Upon the 6. day of May 1317. 10. E. 2. Ro- May 6.
 ' bert Darlington was preſented by prior Geoffry de Burdon & the
 ' convent of Durham to the rectory of the church of the bleſſed vir-

^a Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

^b Speed. p. 673. a. Baron. Vol. p. 106.

^{a. b.} Bp. Kennets Par. Ant. p. 376.

^c Bp. Kennet, ut ſupra.

^d Stow. p. 337, 338.

^e Ex regiſtri dicti abbatis ſecundi, partis primæ, pagina 5.

gin Mary at the bridge of Stanford. In trinity term, ^a the parson of S. Peters in Staunford brought his action against the prior of Durham & others for taking & carrying away their corn at Staunford [without paying him tythe] but they avowed the taking it, as being tythes belonging to the church of S. Leonard without Staunford, &c. Whereupon there came jurats & pleas before the K. at Westminster, in trinity term, the 10. of K. Edward the 2d.

1317.
11. E. 2. IX. 'In 1317. 11. E. 2. ^b Sir Gilbert Middleton Kt. being offended that master Lewes Beaumont was preferred unto the bishops see of Durham, & Henry of Stanforde put from it (who, as you have heard, was first elected, & after displaced by the kings sute made unto the pope) tooke the sayd Lewes Beaumont, & his brother Henry on Wingleston moore in Yorkshire, neer unto Darlington, leading the bishop to Morpath, & his brother the lord Beaumont unto the castel of Mitforde, & so deteyned them as prisoners, till they had redeemed their libertie with great summes. At the same time & place, the sayd Sir Gilbert also robbed two cardinals (to wit, Gancellino the popes chancellour, & Lucas de Flisco, that were sent from pope John the xxii. to consecrate the foresayde Lewes Beaumont bishop of Durham, & to entreate a peace betwixt Englande & Scotlande, & also to make an agreement betwixt the K. & the E. of Lancaster) these were robbed of such stuffe & treasure as they brought with them, but yet escaped themselves, & came to Durham. The said Sir Gilbert did also many damages to the priory of Tinmouth, & many other. And therewith being advaunced in pride, proclaimed himself duke of Northumberland; & joyning friendshippe with the Scottishe K. Robert Bruce, cruelly destroyed the countie of Richmond. With such trayterous partes William Felton, Thomas Heton, & Robert Hornecliffe, being not a little stirred, first wan by force the castle of Mytforde, & after apprehended Sir Gilbert Middleton with his companion Walter Selbie, & sent them up to London, where shortly after they were drawne, hanged & quartered, in presence of the cardinals. ^c In this 11. E. 2. John the 2. E. Warenne [lord of Stanford] 'was charged with 200 foot for his lands of Bromfield & Yale, to be sent into Scotland for the kings service.' There being some arrears of a tax granted the 32d. of E. the 1. now demanded of them who then assessed the same in the towns of Stanford & Grantham; Thomas de Burg (rector of Deping) executor of Gilbert Chestreton late burghers of Stanford, craved the same to be allowed the heirs & executors of the said Gilbert in a certain overplus of an accompt which the said Gilbert, & Elias Russel citizen of London, had in their accompt of the kings wools & customs. Whereupon the accompt roll being searched it was found, that they had such allowance. Also Adam,

^a Ex placit coram rege apud Westm.
Trin. x. R. E. 2.

^b Holingshed p. 854. b. & Stow. p. 336.
^c Bar. Vol. 1. p. 81. a.

son of Elias Russel aforesaid, being present, proved that one moiety of the said sum ought to be allowed the heirs of the said Gilbert; & the said Thomas de Burg proved, that the other moiety of the said sum ought to be allowed the heirs of the said Elias, in the debts which they owe the K. here. All which being accordingly admitted, it was thus recorded. ^a Memorandum, that there being demanded
 ' in the pipe of Lincoln, of Gilbert de Cestreton 8 l. 17 s. 10 d. of
 ' his tax in the town of Stanford, assessed in the 32 d. of K. Edward
 ' father of the K. now. And also of Philip, son of Thomas de Gran-
 ' tham, 17 l. 15 s. 10 d. of a like tax in the town of Grantham assessed
 ' the same year; comes now Thomas de Burg (parson of the church
 ' of Deping) executor of the testament of the foresaid Gilbert deceased,
 ' & craves the dues aforesaid to be allowed to the heirs & executors
 ' of him Gilbert in a certain overplus of 223 l. 4 s. 8 d. which the
 ' same Gilbert & Elias Russel have in their accompt of the wools of
 ' K. Edw. the father aforesaid, sent unto the parts of Holland, Seland,
 ' & Brabant, & there sold, &c. asserting him Gilbert to be heir &
 ' executor of the said Philip, &c. And upon this, the rolls being
 ' searched &c. it was found in the 29. roll of the said K. Edward, be-
 ' ing the accompt roll, that Elias Russel citizen of London, & Gil-
 ' bert de Cestreton burghers of Stanford, receivers of the monies in
 ' keeping of Robert Segre existing, & also arising as well from wools
 ' & other matters of the said father of the K. in the parts of Holand,
 ' Seland & Brabant existing, as from the wools of him K. Edw. from
 ' England as far as to the parts aforesaid transmitted; & of the monies
 ' arising from the payments of the custume of the wools aforesaid;
 ' have of a surplufage in their accompt, &c. 223 l. 4 s. 8 d. And
 ' upon this Adam Russel, son, heir, & executor of the testament of
 ' the foresaid Elias being present, &c. proved the one moiety of the
 ' overplus aforesaid ought to be allowed to the heirs & executors of
 ' the said Gilbert, in the debts which they owe the K. here. And
 ' the same Thomas de Burg, by himself & his co-executors, in like
 ' manner proved the other moiety of the same surplufage ought to be
 ' allowed to the heirs & executors of the forenamed Elias, in the
 ' debts which they owe the K. here. And therefore it is to be con-
 ' sidered, that the foresaid surplufage is to be allowed to the heirs &
 ' executors of the foresaid Elias & Gilbert, by an equal portion, in
 ' their debts aforesaid.' In the 12. E. 2. ' Robert the physitian of 12. E. 2.
 ' Staunford, gave to Alice late the wife of W. de Folkyngham clo-
 ' thier in the same; two cellars with the shop above erected, which
 ' are situate in the parish of S. Martins Staunford, between a tene-
 ' ment of Stephen de Sleaford north, & a tenement of John de Fol-
 ' kingham south, as it extends it self from the kings highway west
 ' as far as a tenement of the said Stephen east, to be held of the

^a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXII. fol. 85. b.

‘ capital demefne of that fee, &c. Witneffes, Richard Berthi then
‘ bailif of the lord abbat of Burg, &c.’ B. H.

X. In 1319. Was held a general chapter of all the Carmes in England, at the white friers in Stanford, to elect a provincial of that order. This points out the time of Lidlington's death. Leland fays^a, he was made provincial in 1312. & lived feveral years after. Bale, that he^b was promoted to that office over England in 1300. over Cyprus & the Holy Land in 1319. & Pits, that ‘ he died in 1309. which laft I believe is a miftake of himfelf or his printer for 1319, when Richard Bliton was elected provincial (as I think we may venture to fay) upon Lidlington's death. Richard Bliton, faith Leland, ^d a Carme, & ‘ celebrated frequenter of the Oxford fchools, at length received the ‘ laurel or degree of a profeffor. He was of Lincoln diocefe, fays ‘ Bale, ^e & tenth provincial of his order in England, fo made at Stanford in 1319. ^f Richard the 2d. fays Leland, ^g was for fome time a ‘ great admirer of his eloquent & nervous fermons. For which reafon he would accept of none but him out of many others to be ‘ his own confeffor. Pits fays, ^h he was confeffor to K. Edw. the 2d. ‘ & elected for the fame reafon by him, as Leland fays he was by ‘ K. Richard the 2d.’ And here Pits is in the right, for Bliton died many years before the faid K. Richard the 2d. was born.’ Leland tells us, ‘ he wrote a vol. of fermons, another of epiftles, & a third ‘ called his *repertorium*.’ This chapter at Stanford being called upon his account, fo much I thought it would not be amifs here to fay of him. As for Lidlington, both Bale & Pits agree with Leland, ^s ‘ that ‘ he died at Stanford, & was buried in the monastery of the Carmes ‘ there.’ Lidlington was fucceeded in his wardenfhip of the white friers by Walter Hefton. ‘ Walter Hefton, faith Pits^s, was born at ‘ Stanford, a Carmelite there, & D. D. of Cambridge. A perfon fo ‘ univerfally beloved for the uprightness of his manners, & fo remarkably knowing both in f acred & profane difcipline, that he fometimes ‘ taught philofophy, & at other times divinity, as a mafter & profeffor ‘ in feveral monaftaries of his own order, & at length, for his prudence, & other virtues, was chofen prior of his own houfe at Stanford.’ Hefton then, whilft he was yet a frier, read lectures in the Carmelite fchools at Stanford. When he was chofen prior, if he did not continue to read himfelf, no doubt but he caufed thofe lectures to be kept up by others of that fociety. I fhall only add, his being a Carme & reading lectures is another inftance corroborating my afertion, that the fathers of that order were the chief managers & fupport of our little univerfity.

12. E. 2. XI. ‘ ^h In the 13. of E. 2. John the 2^d. E. Warenn [lord of

a Com. p. 341.

b in vita.

c in vita.

d Com. p. 382.

e Decimus Angliæ provincialis fuccellit
Ricardus Blytonus Lyncolniensis dioceffis,

anno domini 1319. Stanfordiæ conftitutus,
Heliades. Cap. 33. MS. Harley.

f ut fupra.

g in vita.

h Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

Stanford] ' was again in the wars of Scotland.— Agatha de Reynham,
 ' relict of John de Knotishale burgeſs of Staunford, gave to John
 ' Blackman woolmerchant in Staunford one tenement in the pariſh of
 ' St. Clement without Scoftgate, between the tenements of Richard
 ' Baldefwel on either part; which extends it ſelf from the kings high-
 ' way north as far as the Croft of W. Bunting late burgeſs of Staun-
 ' ford ſouth. B. H. ^a Upon the feaſt of S. Gregory [Mar. 12.] 1320. died Mar. 12.
 ' Sir Henry de Stanford, late prior of Finchale & biſhop of Durham 1320.
 ' elect, & was buried in the choir of S. Leonards [church without
 ' Stanford] ' before the high altar: after whoſe death was ſeen a light
 ' ſhining from heaven, in manner of a ſunbeam, over his grave.
 ' What is remarkable of this man is, that he was born on S. Leo-
 ' nards day, elected biſhop of Durham on S. Leonards day, & buried
 ' in S. Leonards church.' In 1321. 15. E. 2. ^b The K. ſummoned July
 ' a parliament to begin at Weſtminſter three weeks after midſummer. 1321.
 ' The barons came in forcible wiſe unto this parliament, & conſtrayn. 15. E. 2.
 ' ed John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] & other lords, & like-
 ' wiſe ſome biſhops, thro' feare, to take an othe to joine with them
 ' in expulſing the Spencers out of the realme.' Aug. 1. died God- Aug. 1.
 ' frey de Croyland, lord abbat of Burg, & Oct. 17. following the tem- Oct. 17.
 ' poralities of that abbey were by the kings eſcheators reſtored to his
 ' ſucceſſor Adam de Bootheby^d; ' when the ſaid eſcheators answered to
 ' him for five ſhillings, part of the rent of certain tenents in Stan-
 ' forde due at the Mich. laſt. And for eleven ſhillings & ſixpence, the
 ' perquiſits of a court with a ſight of franc pledge held there at the
 ' ſame Mich. — And the jurats ſay, that there are in Stanforde di-
 ' vers free tenents who pay yearly, at the four uſual ſeaſons, 20 ſhillings.
 ' And that there is there a certain court held every three weeks,
 ' worth, with the two ſights of franc pledge belonging to it, 20 s.
 ' John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was the ſame year joyned in
 ' ſpecial commiſſion with Edm. E. of Kent (the kings brother) joynt-
 ' ly & ſeverally to purſue Thomas E. of Lancaſter & his adherents;
 ' as alſo to beſiege his caſtle of Pomfret, & take it. ^f The K. kept his
 ' Chriſtmas at Cirenceſter, John the 2. E. of Surrey [lord of Stan- Dec. 25.
 ' ford] ' & other great lordes coming thither to joine their powers
 ' with his. ^g On Mar. 16. 1321. 15. E. 2. was fought the battel of Mar. 16.
 ' Burton wherein the barons were defeated, & utterly overthrowne,
 ' many of them being taken priſoners. ^h Before this battel the K.
 ' on deliberate advice taken how to paſſe the river, ordeyned that the
 ' E. of Surrey wyth certayne armed men, ſhould go over by a bridge
 ' that was a three miles diſtant from Burton, that he might come
 ' upon the backes of the enemies, as they were fighting with thoſe

^a Ex Rob. de Grayſtanes Hiſt. Dunelm.
 p. 758.

^b Holings. p. 860. b.

^c Whittleſey. p. 175.

^d id. p. 216.

^e Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

^f Holinghed. p. 863. b.

^g Stow p. 340.

^h Hol. p. 865. a.

' that shulde assaile them a frounte. * The 3d. day after the apprehension of the barons (to wit, March 19.) the K. in person being set in judgment at Pontfract, & with him the said E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] & other lords, the E. of Lancaster was brought before them, & had sentence pronounced against him as an arch-traitor; nevertheless, for reverence of his blood (he being the kings near kinsman) drawing & hanging were remitted, ^b & it was appointed that he should only lose his head. — Whereupon saying, shall I die without answer? a certain Gascoign took him away, & put a pilled broken hood on his head, & set him on a lean white jade, without a bridle; & then he added, K. of heaven have mercy on me, for the K. of earth *nous ad guerthi*. And thus he was carried, some throwing pellets of dirt at him (having a fryer-preacher for his confessor) to an hill without the town; where he kneeled down towards the east, till one Hugin de Mustin caused him to turn his face towards Scotland, & then a villain of London cut off his head.' Pr. Edward was now about ten years of age. ' In his youth, as Mr. Speed tells us from Tho. Walsingham^c, he was trained up at Oxford under the learned Walter Burley.' Let us now then suppose that prince with his said tutor at Oxford. Dr. Plot speaking of the antiquity of Oxford, writes^d, ' I think it very considerable what remains upon record in Magdalen coll. library, in an antient MS. of Walter Burleys, fellow of Merton (tutor to the famous K. Edw. the 3d. & deservedly stiled *doct̃or profundus*) who, upon the problem *complexio rara quare sanior*, has these words concerning the healthy situation of Oxford, & its selection by students for the seat of the Muses. A healthy city must be open to the north & east, & mountainous to the south & west; by reason of the purity of the two former quarters, in respect of the latter: just as Oxford is seated, which was selected by the philosophers that came from Greece.' Here, if it might not be thought unfair to question the doctors exact copying, I could almost fancy, from the situation thus described, & the Greek philosophers here spoken of, that Burley was rather speaking of the situation of Stanford, & the university there, than that of Oxford: For the description of the situation suits exactly. And Bladud they say, brought with him Greek philosophers to Stanford, but who brought any to Oxford I find not. But I proceed. In this 15. E. 2. ' A parliament was summoned to meet at York, & the persons elected to represent the borough of Stanford in that assembly, were Eustace Malherb & John Thirsby.' It was the custome of these times that each member of parliament had two manucaptors or sureties for him, whose names were entered with his, on the

^a Speed. p. 675. a.

^b Bar. Vol. I. p. 781. b.

^c p. 724. a.

^d Hist. Oxford. p. 330. 1. Edit.

^e Ex literis Cl. Willmst mibi datis Mar. 7. 1719-20.

return made to the writ for electing. Dr. Brady had seen the record where the members for Stanford & their manucaptors this 13. E. 2. were so entered^a; but does not name them.

XI.^b 'The Kts. templars, who had caught up 9000 manors in this kingdom, being dissolved as above, in 1312. & all their lands escheated to the K. in 1323. by act of parliament, all their late possessions in England were given to the kts. hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem; lest, being bestowed for pious uses, they should be perverted to other purposes, contrary to the will of the donors. Adam de Boothby lord abbat of Burg intending to visit the priory of S. Michael without Stanford on the Monday next before the feast of S. Luke, on the 6. of Oct. gave notice to the prior, prioress, & convent of that house to be ready on the said day, in their conventual church, to receive his said visitation. Commanding also the prior to warn the master or warden of S. Thomas of Canterburys hospital by the bridge, & the brethren of that house, to be ready in the chapel of that hospital; as likewise the warden of S. Leonards hospital, & the brethren of that house, to be ready in the chapel of that hospital; on the Wednesday next after the feast of S. Luke, to undergo the like visitation. His letter, giving notice of these things, is thus worded, ' Adam by divine permission abbat of Burg, to his beloved in Christ the prior of S. Michaels without Stanford, & to the prioress & convent of the same place, the health which hath flowed from the bowels of a savior. Intending, in a pious affection, to exercise the wonted office of visitation which is incumbent on us to perform in your monastery; to you we command, that on the Monday next before the feast of the blessed Luke the evangelist next ensuing, you, & all & every the rest of your congregation, who by us of right or custom be bound to be visited, in your conventual church of S. Michael do humbly appear before us, & exhibit themselves ready wholesomely to undergo our visitation in form of law to be bestowed on you. For which things to be done, we from this instant do peremptorily cite you. Moreover, to you the prior aforesaid, by virtue of your obedience, by firmly injoining we command, that ye cite, or cause to be cited, the master or warden of the hospital of the blessed Thomas the martyr, at the bridge of Stanford; as also the warden of the hospital of S. Leonard, peremptorily to appear before us, on the Wednesday next after the approaching feast of the blessed Luke the evangelist; to wit, the master of the hospital of the blessed Thomas, in the chapel of the said hospital; & the foresaid master of the blessed Leonard, in the chapel of the same hospital, together with the brethren of either hospital; actually to undergo our visitation, in form canonical to be bestowed on the same; as al-

Oct. 6.

1323.

17. E. 2.

^a See Bradys I. Vol. of Bor. p. 72, 73.

^b Bp. Kennets par. ant. p. 390.

^c Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cotton. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXI. fol. 7.

‘ so to give in to us, or our commissaries on this part, as is meet,
 ‘ the accompt, or disbursements, of the administration of the
 ‘ goods of either hospital, as unto them is known to belong, accord-
 ‘ ing to the form of a statute for this purpose set forth; & farther to
 ‘ do & receive, as shall be just & agree with canonical appointments.
 ‘ And touching the day of the receipt of the presents, & how ye
 ‘ shall have executed our present mandate, ye may clearly & openly
 ‘ acquaint us at the said day & place, by your letters patents contain-
 ‘ ing a series of these matters. Given at Burg the 6. of Oct. 1323.’
 On receipt of this mandate the prior of S. Michaels, cited the prioress,
 nuns, brethren, sisters & converts of the said house, to attend, on the
 said Monday next before the feast of S. Luke; as also, in his absence,
 Sir Ralf de Stoke (rector of Lilleford) master or warden of S. Thomas
 the martyrs; & Sir Walter de Bernak, warden of S. Giles’s hospi-
 tal, then present; together with the brethren & sisters of either house;
 to be ready on the said Wednesday next after the feast of S. Luke;
 to undergo their several & respective visitations as above: which
 done, he certified his performance of the same after the following

17. Oct. manner. ‘ To the reverend father in Christ, lord Adam, by the
 ‘ grace of God abbat of Burg, his humble minister, if it please him,
 ‘ of the monastery of S. Michael without Stanford, greeting with all
 ‘ reverence, obedience equally, & honor. I have received your man-
 ‘ date, dated the 6. of October, in these words. Adam by divine per-
 ‘ mission, &c. as above. By authority therefore of this your mandate,
 ‘ I have warned & peremptorily cited, all & every of my congrega-
 ‘ tion, to wit, the prioress, & all the nuns, brethren, sisters, & con-
 ‘ verts, who, by right or custom, are obliged to be at your visitation;
 ‘ that on the Monday next before the feast of the blessed Luke the
 ‘ evangelist next ensuing, they exhibit themselves in the conventual
 ‘ church of S. Michael without Stanford, ready wholsomely to un-
 ‘ dergo your visitation in form of law, the same by you to be impos-
 ‘ ed, & farther to do & receive as justice shall require. Moreover
 ‘ I have peremptorily cited Sir Ralph de Stoke (rector of the
 ‘ church of Lilleford) master or warden of the hospital of the blessed
 ‘ Thomas the martyr at Stanford bridge, in the said chapel of S.
 ‘ Thomas the martyr, personally not found; also Sir Walter de Bernak,
 ‘ warden of the hospital of S. Giles, in his chapel of the said hospi-
 ‘ tal of S. Giles, personally found; that on the Wednesday next af-
 ‘ ter the instant feast of the blessed Luke the evangelist, they appear
 ‘ ready, to wit, the said Sir Ralph the master or warden in the said cha-
 ‘ pel of S. Thomas the martyr; & the said Sir Walter in the cha-
 ‘ pel of the said hospital of S. Giles, together with the brethren & si-
 ‘ sters of either hospital, your visitation, in form canonical on the same
 ‘ to be bestowed, actually to undergo, & also to render in the ac-

id. ib.

compts or disbursements of the administration of the goods of either hospital as unto them is known to belong according, to the form of a constitution in this case provided, to you or your commissaries on this part as is convenient; & farther to do & receive as shall be just & agreeable to canonical institutes. And thus your present mandate, in every its articles, as bound, I have diligently & reverently executed. And these things by the presents I signify to your reverend fatherhood. Given at Stanford the 16. of the Kal. of November, 1323. Afterwards the foresaid lord abbat went personally to the monastery of nuns aforesaid, by reason of his visitation there to be held. And the prioress of the same house & the nuns of the same, unanimously, & with that reverence wherewith it became them, admitted him to hold there his office of visitation without contradiction. The which lord abbat calling to him, brother Hugh de Stivecle [Stukely] & brother Robert de Tanfer his brethren & fellow monks (by him taken & elected to assist him in the said business of visitation) touching the state of that monastery, the life & conversation of the prior & prioress, as also of the holy nuns of the same place & other the persons there abiding, as he ought; & of other necessary & accustomed articles that his visitation concerning, diligently enquired, by continuing the same Monday till the morrow being Tuesday; which Tuesday being come, the same lord abbat personally unto the said place returning, together with his foresaid brethren to him associated & elected, the things found by him, & to be corrected & reformed, duly corrected & reformed for that time. And because the said lord abbat, for certain reasons hindered, the office of his visitation, according to the form of his mandate aforesaid, in the foresaid hospitals of the blessed Thomas the martyr at Stanford bridge, & of the blessed Giles, at the day assigned to the masters of the same, could not be personally present at; his place & power to the foresaid brother Hugh de Stivecle his fellow-monk & master Philip de Kilkenni cleric, he, under a certain form, committed, as follows. Adam by divine permission abbat of Burg S. Peter in the diocese of Lincoln, to his beloved son brother Hugh de Stivecle monk in the same monastery, & to master Philip de Kilkenni cleric, health in the favor of all. Of the industry of your circumspection we having full confidence; to exercise the office of visitation, as also to enquire, correct, punish & reform in all things whatsoever the state or government of the hospital of the blessed Thomas the martyr at Stanford bridge, as also the house of lepers of the blessed Giles without Stanford of our patronage; as also for the accompts or disbursements in the administrations of either hospital, according to the form of a new constitution in this case set forth, from the masters or wardens of the same, or their proctors for the same having sufficient power, to be received this instant Wednesday next

- after the feast of the blessed Luke the evangelist, in the chapels of the same hospitals, & for other things to be done which in the premises shall be necessary, or also opportune; to you we commit our place & stead, with power of every sort of canonical coercion. And, if both of you cannot be present in doing of these things, one of you touching these matters may take cognizance & execute.
- Oct. 18. 1323. Farewel. Given at Tinewel, on the feast of S. Luke the evangelist, 1323.
- 18.E.2. XII. a In the 18. of E. 2. John the 2 E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was constituted captain general conductor of those military men, who were sent into Gascoign, with command to bring them unto Edm. E. of Kent, then lieutenant of that dutchy. b Simon de Luffenham lord abbat of Croyland now resigned his abbacy, [whereupon] c Matthew Broun the kings eschaetor in the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Cambridge & Roteland, seised all the goods of the foresaid abby into the kings hands. Now flourished John Berwic. d John Bervic, saith Leland e, was cotemporary with William Ocham, & one who closely trod in his steps at Oxford. His lucubrations on Longobardus are commended among the learned Franciscans. He wrote also a little book *de formis*: & f was buried at Stanford. Aug. 15. 1324. 18. E. 2. Geoffry son of master Geoffry de Makesey dimised to Walter de Skilington of Staunford a messuage with part of a curtilage in S. Pauls parish for twenty years (the messuage dimised to be pulled down, & rebuilt by the lessee) Witnesses, Eustace Malherbe, &c. Given at Staunford, the Sunday next after the feast of the assumption, in the 18. of K. Edward son of K. Edward. This deed, saith Mr. Madox, g has the nine first letters of the alphabet cut thro' indentwise, & a small seal of red wax upon a parchment label. In Nov. the 18. E. 2. the abbat of Burg let his lands, tenements, meadows, rents, firms, & pastures in Staunford to William de Morcote, to hold during pleasure, at the rent of 12 l. a year. And the said William then entered thereon.
- 19.E.2. XIII. In the 19. E. 2. h Matilda was lady of Burley, & owner of the manor there. She had a daughter of the same name, & a son named Peter. Which Peter also had a son of his own name. The said Peter the father when he came to be lord of Burley, afterwards sold the manor of Burley to one Robert Wyks. John the 2. E. Warenn, lord of Stanford (having made the K. his heir, & resigned all his lands to him for that purpose as above i) k in this 19. E. 2. the same K. assigned unto him for life, the castles & manors of Coningsburgh & Sandale; the manors of Wakefield, Souresby, Brathewell, Fishlake, Dewsbury, & Halifax, in Yorkshire. There having

a Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

b Mr. Willis Hist. Abbies Vol. I. p. 78.

c Ex Hist. Croy. Cont. pag. 482.

d Hist. Eng. Francisc. p. 141.

e Com. de Script. Brit. p. 326.

f 1st. additional Vol. to the monast. p. 132.

g Form. Ang. form. 235.

h From Sir Wm. Cecil's diary of his own life; a MS. in Mr. Strypes hands.

i 30. June 9. E. 2.

k Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. a.

been lately a fray between Robert rector of S. John Baptists church, John son of John le Longs of Staunford, Adam de Burley capellan, & William de Edenham another capellan of the one party, & Peter le Orfever of the other part; the said Peter brought an action of assault & battery against the said Robert: whereupon the K. directed a mandamus to the bishop of Lincoln to see that the said Robert should be forth coming to answer the said Peter about the said charge; which mandamus runs thus. 'We command that ye cause to come before us in the octaves of the blessed Mary, wheresoever he shall be in England, Robert parson of the church of S. John Staunford, your clerc; to answer to Peter le Orfever of Staunford; why he, together with John son of John le Longs of Staunford, & Adam de Burley capellan, & Wm. de Edenham capellan, with force & arms, upon him, at Staunford, made an insult, & him beat, wounded, & evil intreated, to the great damage of him Peter, & against our peace, &c. Given at Westminster, the 21. of Nov. in the 19. of our reign.

21. Nov.
19. E. 2.

XIV. On the 29. Aug. 1326. 20. E. 2. Letters were sent under the kings privy seal to summon the prelates & peers to a council or treaty at Staunford, to be held there the 14. of October. One of which letters was directed to Adam de Boothby lord abbat of Burg, & runs thus. 'Edward, by the grace of God K. of England & D. of Aquitaine, to our dearly beloved in God the abbat of Burg, greeting. For as much as upon some great & important businesses, touching us & the estate of our realme, we are willing to have advice & treaty with you & certain other prelates & great men of our realm at Staunford, the Monday on the quindism of S. Michael next ensuing; we command, upon the faith & amity which you owe us, & hereby firmly enjoin you, that, all other businesses set aside, you appear before us, at the said day & place, for the reason aforesaid: And this in no wise to omit. Given under our privy seal at Ramsey, the 29. of August, in the 20th year of our reign.' This summons in the kings name, was sent by the queen, not to serve her husband, but to bring about her own wicked purposes. Likewise on the 14. of Sept. following, the K. being then at Dorchester, a letter was wrote in his name to the archbishop of Canterbury, signifying, that whereas he understood the archbishop had without his knowledge summoned a convocation to meet at London, he the K. having

29. Aug.
1326.
20. E. 2.

Sept. 14.

a Ex registri ejusdem MS. apud Line. fol. 80. b.

b Edward, par la grace de Dieu, roi d'Angleterre, & ducs d'Aquitaine, a nostre cher en Dieu abbe de Burghes saint Pierre, salut. Pur ceo q' sur aucunes grosses & chargeantes besoignes, touchantes nous & lestat de nostre realme, volons aver un conseil & tretiz en vous & aucuns autres prelatz & graunz de nostre realme, a Staunford, le

lundy en la quinzaine de saint Michael prochain avenir; vous mandons, sur la foi & l'amistie que vous nous devez, fermement enjoignant, que totes autres choses lessiez, serez a nous, as ditz jour & lieu, par la cause suiddite: & ceo en nule maniere ne lessiez. Don souz nostre prive seal, a Rome, le 29. jour de August, lan de nostre regne 20^{me}. Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub imagine Vesp. E. XXI. fol. 11.

occasion at the same time to call a great council at Stanford, the archbishop should put off the convocation to some other time. 'Accordingly the archbishop put off the convocation to the day after the feast of all souls. But tho' in his mandate he recites the kings writ, yet he does not so far own his authority as to call it a command; but says the K. earnestly requested him to do it: *nobis affectuose supplicavit.*' This my author puts down as an instance of the archbishops slighting the king. Whereas, if we consider that the K. was now a prisoner in the hands of the queens minions, perhaps it may then be found an instance of his respect for him. For see the design & issue of this goodly council. 'Q. Isabel, says Kniton,^b caused many prelates, earls, barons, & nobles of the kingdom to assemble at Stanford in a great multitude; where after diligent treaty had thereupon, it was unanimously deliberated & told the Q. that they could by no means permit her to go to the K. her husband, altho' she had offered her self readily & willingly to do so, if she might with safety.' A piece of so vile hypocrisie, as explained by her behaviour afterwards, that I want words to express it. 'Robert le Flemmyng of Staunford gave to John de Christemnes, burgeiss of Staunford, two acres of arable land lying in Staunford fields, near the mill *that was* Eustace Malherbes, abutting on the land of the priory of S. Leonard east. B. H.' The mill here spoken of being mentioned, as the mill *that was* Eustace Malherbes, shews that he had either given away, or sold the said mill, or that he was dead; most probably the last: because his name occurs no more in any other old evidences I have yet met with. On the verge of an arch in the north-wall behind the wainscoat of the seats in the now free-school, formerly S. Pauls church, is this inscription.

Hic jacet Eustachius Malherbe, Burgensis Staunfordie.

That is, Here lies Eustace Malherbe, burgeiss of Staunford.

Jan. 25. 'In this reign the prior *de novo loco* [or Newsted] was lord of little Castreton in Rutland. On the 25. of Jan. 20. E. 2. ^d John the 2d. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was one of the witnesses to K. Edw. the 2ds. resignation of his crown & kingdom to his eldest sonne. 'The day before K. Edwards deposal, his son (afterwards Edw. the 3d.) was married at York to Philippa daughter of Wm. E. of Hainault.' And now having nothing more to say about this unfortunate prince (the rest of his story being out of my province) I shall only add a little farther account of Walter Burley, & John Rodington both then living at Stanford, & so pass to the next reign. I have before given the character of Walter Burley by Leland & Pits, with a specimen of his learning from Dr. Plot: it remains that I now give some farther account of him as I find it delivered in Holingshed, much of it translat-

^a Hodys hist. Convoc. p. 3. p. 177, 178.

^b Col. 2767.

^c Wrights Rutland, p. 36.

^d Stow. p. 348.

^e Gunton. p. 43.

ed from Bale. 'Walter Burley, saith he, ^a a doctor of divinitie, in
 ' his youth was brought up, not onelie in Martin college in Oxford,
 ' but also in the universities & schooles abroad beyond the seas, in
 ' Fraunce & Germanye; & afterwards, for his wisdom, good demean-
 ' our & learnynge, reteyned wyth the byshoppe of Ulmes in Suaben-
 ' land, a region in hyghe Germanye; amongst other treatises whiche
 ' he compiled (being manye, & namely of natural philosophie) he
 ' wrote a commentarie on the ethickes of Aristotle, & dedicated the
 ' same unto the said bishoppe; a worke which hath bin highly esteem-
 ' ed, not only in the universities of Italy, Germany & Fraunce, but
 ' also heere in our universities of England. To conclude, such was the
 ' fame of this doctor Burley, that when the lady Philip, daughter
 ' to the E. of Heynault, should come over into England to be mar-
 ' ried to K. Edward, this doctor Burley was reteyned by her, & ap-
 ' pointed to be hir almoigner; & so continued in great estimation.
 Of which Burley yet many things hereafter. 'John Rodington, saith
 ' Pits, ^b was born in Lincolnshire, & a Franciscan in the grey friers
 ' at Stanford [warden, I suppose.] He was one who shined among those
 ' of his own age with the titles of virtue & erudition. He learned
 ' philosophy & divinity at Oxford, but arrived to the perfection of
 ' them both at Paris. In England he was for some years provincial
 ' of his order, & stilly maintained that the blessed virgin was con-
 ' ceived in original sin. He did not much set by a polite Latin stile,
 ' but contented himself with the language of the schools (such as they
 ' used in the times he lived) accounting a solid knowledge of things
 ' a much more valuable qualification, than a vain ornament of words.
 Of whom also more hereafter.

XV. Here I beg leave to note, that in all the accounts of those
 learned men whose characters are, above & hereafter, given in these
 collections from Leland, Bale, & Pits, nothing is omitted relating to
 any of them, but some repetitions which three people who write up-
 on the same subject must needs run into; or tedious catalogues of
 books, now not to be met with; or, if to be met with, now not
 much regarded; or such reflections as Bale a protestant, & Pits & a Ro-
 manist (both very furious men in their several ways) are sometimes
 too unmercifully pleased to heap upon each others party. Concerning
 the last of whom it is certain (as I have elsewhere now & then hint-
 ed) that he never saw Leland, tho' he pretends to quote him in al-
 most every page, but that on the contrary he almost constantly fol-
 lowed Bale. I subscribe therefore to Mr. Whartons censure of him.
 ' As to Pits, saith that excellent person, 'his intolerable arrogance de-
 ' serves censuring. For he brags that he drew his principal materials
 ' out of Lelands collections, & that he thought the centuries of Bale
 ' scarce worth his regard. Whereas, to me it abundantly appears,

^a Hol. p. 1002. a.^b in vita.^c Præfationis ad Aug. Sac. Vol. I. p. 15.

‘ he had never seen Lelands work; but that, what Bale not ungrate-
 ‘ fully compiled out of Leland, he hath most ungratefully copied
 ‘ out of Bale.’ With this take also the learned Dr. Halls account of
 ‘ them all three. ‘ Greatly to me they always seem to have deserved
 ‘ of the commonwealth of letters who have commended to posterity
 ‘ the lives & writings of illustrious & learned men. Among these, if
 ‘ not the first (for Boston had gone before) yet the chief, of our
 ‘ countrymen, was John Leland the antiquary; for he, being provided
 ‘ with plenty of materials for this sort of knowledge, begun to write
 ‘ four Books of the illustrious personages of this nation; but, snatched
 ‘ away by sudden death, could neither publish, or indeed perfect them.
 ‘ This work, after the authors much to be lamented decease, fell into
 ‘ the hands of John Bale, a Suffolk man, who transplanted it, sullied
 ‘ with scandal & interpolated, into his own centuries. Him followed
 ‘ John Pits a plagiary, if ever any man was one, the most confident;
 ‘ who, tho’ he never had a sight of Leland, yet often praises him most
 ‘ outrageously.’ So much of Leland, Bale, & Pits, as biographers;
 ‘ concerning Leland, as a topographer, I beg leave to add, that this book
 ‘ of mine being one of the first pieces of local antiquities wrote since the
 ‘ publishing of his Itinerary & Collectanea (all which I carefully read
 ‘ over with this one view) owes much of its beauty to divers curious
 ‘ hints & notices in those excellent collections. And, in farther justice
 ‘ to his merit, no man, I think, ought to set about any undertaking of
 ‘ this kind, without a thorough perusal of those excellent & most use-
 ‘ ful pieces. But I hasten to the next reign.

c in Præfat. ad Joh. Lelandi comment. de Scrip. Brit.

The end of the tenth book.



Academia tertia Anglicana;
OR, THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires,

BOOK XI.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the third.

KING Edward the 3. was crowned at Westminster on the Feb. 2.
purification of our lady. And bycause he was but 14, it 1. E. 3.
was decreed that xij. of the greatest lords [whereof John the
2. E. Warenn, lord of Stanford, was one] should have the govern-
ment till he came to more perfite years. ^b Soon after K. Edw. the 3.
being at Stanford, there granted an assignment to Sir Thomas Barclay &
Sir John Maltravers, for subsisting K. Edward the 2^d. his father, then
a prisoner in Berkley castle; which assignment bares date at Stan-
ford Ap. 24. 1327. ^c John 2. E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] was Ap. 24.
in that expedition now made into Scotland. Robert the Smith in 1327.
Staunford gave to John Christemnes burges of Staunford all the te-
nement which is in S. Clements Parish without Scoftgate, between
a tenement of Richard Pyth east, & a tenement of the foresaid John
Christemnes west, & extends it self from the street called Scoftgate
south, as far as a tenement of the said John Christemnes north. B. H.
^d On the Sunday next before the feast of S. James the apostle 2. E. 3. July.
dame Mabilla prioress of S. Michael without Stanford, did fealty to 2. E. 3.
lord Adam abbat of Burg (for the lands & tenements which she
claimed to hold of him in the counties of Lincoln, Northampton,
& elsewhere) in the abbats chamber at Burg, in presence of the bre-
thren Nicholas de Paston, & Henry de Botheby, monks of Burg; the

a Hol. p. 885. a.

b Acta regia N^o. 3. p. 185.

c Bar. Vol. I. p. 81. b.

d Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub Imagine
Vesp. E. XXI. Fol. 39. b.

' son of Watin steward of the liberties of the foresaid lord abbat,
 Aug. ' Robert de Lufwyk clerc, & others.' ' Robert, son and heir of Si-
 2. E. 3. ' mon Peert of Bradecroft, sold to Henry le Knocker of Stanford, a
 ' messuage with a public oven in the same erected; & a curtilage ad-
 ' joining with the appurtenances situate in Bradecroft; as it extends it
 ' self from the kings highway south, as far as the arable land of W.
 ' Edelyn & Simon de Brassingburg north. Given at Bradecroft the
 ' thursdai after Lammass day, 2. E. 3. B. H.' Adam de Bootheby lord
 abbat of Burg, ^a ' in the 7. year of his abbatskip expended in presents
 ' which he made the K. then at Oundle & Stanforde 34. l. 7. s. & 4. d.
 Matthew Brown the kings eschaetor, having as above 18. E. 2. seised
 the lands belonging to Croyland abby, upon the resignation of Simon
 late abbat thereof; ^b ' the venerable father abbat Henry his successor
 ' petitioned the K. that he would graciously be pleased to allow them
 ' out of the income of the foresaid house what was antiently assigned
 ' for the time of the said vacancy, for support of the prior of the said
 ' monastery, & of the convent, & of the corrodiars & servants of the
 ' same house, & for cloaths, shoes, linen, & other necessities for the
 ' monks, & also for lights to be found in the churches in time of divine
 ' service. Hereupon the K. directed his writ to the treasurer & ba-
 ' rons of his exchequer, to search the rolls & remembrances of the
 ' said exchequer, to find by the eschaetors accompts, what was wont
 ' to be allowed the *custodes* of the said abby, in the time of its va-
 ' cancy, for maintenance of the prior & convent, as above. Where-
 ' upon, the foresaid remembrances being examined, they certified, that
 ' they had found a twofold vacation of the said abby, but declared that
 ' they found no allowance at all for maintenance of the prior & con-
 ' vent, &c. However the K. thinking it to be just & agreeable to
 ' reason, that the foresaid prior & convent, corrodiars & officers should
 ' be maintained out of the revenues of the house, during the vacati-
 ' on of the same, & in like manner that the lights should be kept
 ' up for the worship of God; directed in his mandates to William
 ' Broukelousby clerk, remembrancer of his exchequer, to enquire upon
 ' the oath of honest & lawful men, how many monks, corrodiars, also
 ' how many servants & necessary officers were found in the abby afore-
 ' said, during the whole time of the foresaid vacation. Whereupon
 ' an inquisition was taken at Stanford before the foresaid William in
 ' the 2^d. of K. Edw. the 3. by the oath of eighteen jurats, affirm-
 ' ing, that there had been in the abby of Croyland continually for
 ' the whole time of the vacation before said, forty & one monks, fif-
 ' teen corrodiars, & six and thirty servants & necessary officers, whom
 ' they particularly set down by name. Moreover when the K. had
 ' been certified about the forenamed inquisition by the said remembran-

^a Ex Hist. Coenobii Burgensis Cont. per etiam Gunton p. 44.
 anony. edit. a Jos. Sparke 1724. p. 226. vide

^b Ex Hist. Croyl. Contin. Pag. 482.

cer, he sent letters to the treasurer & barons of his exchequer afore-
 said, how that they should allow Matthew the eschaetor in his accompt
 for the time of the vacancy of the abby aforefaid, for the prior six pence
 a day, for every one of the monks three pence, in like manner for
 every one of the corrodians three pence; & for an officer or servant
 two pence: commanding also strictly to the eschaetor aforenamed, that
 he should pay the sum assigned to the foresaid monks. And all these
 things being paid the abby was worth to the K. every week, 8 l. 1 s. 6 d.
 neat mony. Alice, reliēt of W. Folkyngham clothier, gave to Cecily her
 daughter, & John & Peter her sons, her house in S. Martins Parish. B. H.

II. Simon de Brassingburg of Bradecroft & Alice his wife sold to
 Henry le Knocker of Stanford leather-dresser, one house with their
 meadows in Bradecroft, which house extends it self from the kings
 high-way south, as far as the garden of the foresaid Henry north.
 Given at Bradecroft, *die martis in festo S. Valentini martyris*, 3. E. 3.
 B. H. The same year the K. granted to Peter de Burley, liberty of
 free-warenn in all his demesne lands not within the bounds of
 the forest; his charter is thus worded. * Edward, &c. let all know,
 that I have granted, &c. to Peter de Burley & his heirs, free-warenn
 in all their demesne lands at Burlee by Stanford in the county of
 Northampton; so long nevertheless as those lands be not with-
 in the bounds of the forest, so that no entry, &c. upon our forest.
 Witnesses, H. of Winton, R. of London, J. of Norwych, bishops;
 Gilbert de Clare E. of Gloucester & his son; Pagan the steward of
 our household. ^b Certaine men to try what friends they had in
 England, craftily devised that Edw. the 2^d. was alive in the castle of
 Corfe, & therefore used many nights to make shewes & masking
 with dancing upon the towres & walles of the castle, which being
 perceived by people of the country, it was thought there had been
 some great K. to whom they did these great solemnities; whence it
 came to pass, that the E. of Kent [Edmund of Woodstock] sent thi-
 ther a fryer preacher, to try the truth of the matter, who (as it was
 thought) having corrupted the porter of the castle with rewardes, was
 let in, where he lay all day in the porters lodge very close: & when
 night was come, was willed to put on the habit of a lay man, &
 then brought into the hall, where he saw (as he thought) Edw. the
 father of the K. sitting royally at supper, with great majesty. This
 fryer being thus persuaded, returned to the E. & reported, as he thought,
 what he saw: whereupon the E. said with an oath, that he would
 endeavour by all the means he could to deliver his brother from pri-

Feb.

3. E. 3.

a Edwardus &c. Sciant &c. quod ego con-
 cessi &c. Petro de Burle & heredibus suis,
 quod habeant liberam warennam in omnibus
 dominicis terris suis de Burlee juxta Stanford
 in com. Northampt. dum tamen terre ille
 non sint infra metas forestę, ita quod nullus
 introitus, &c. super forestam nostram. Hiis

testibus, H. Winton; R. London; J. Nor-
 wyc; episcopis; Gilberto de Clare comite
 Glocestrie & filio, Pagano seneschallo Hosp.
 nostri. Dat. 3. E. 3. Ex Gul. D. Burghley
 Diario Codice MS. penes Rev. Virum Jo-
 hannem Strype.

b Stow. p. 355.

son.

‘son.’ If K. Henry the 3. was not, this Edmund of Woodstock above-mentioned, surnamed Plantagenet & E. of Kent, was, I reckon, founder of the grey fryers college at Stanford: or if not he, certainly some of his family, his ancestor. Be that as it will; his daughter Joan, called the fair maid of Kent, & mother of K. Richard the 2^d. (with her 2^d. husband Thomas Holland K. of the garter & E. of Kent) was buried in the church belonging to the said grey friers monastery at Stanford: of whose burials there more hereafter. The abbat of Burg was now forced to sue one of his tenants for some matters which he rented of him at Stanford. For saith the record,

Nov. ‘William de Morcote was summoned to answer the abbat of Burg,
3. E. 3. ‘touching a plea, to pay him four & twenty pounds, which he owes
1329. ‘him, & unjustly detains, &c. And whence the same abbat saith,
‘that when the same William (on the thursday next after the feast of
‘S. Matthew the apostle, in the 18th. of K. Edw. father of the lord
‘the K. now) had received of the said abbat the bailiship of the
‘custody of his liberty, of his lands, tenements, meadows, rents, farms,
‘& pastures in Staunford, during the said abbats pleasure to be held
‘unto firm, by paying thence yearly to the said abbat twelve pounds
‘of silver, to wit, at the feasts of Easter & S. Michael by equal por-
‘tions: the said William the bailiship aforesaid, for the two years
‘next following, by virtue of the reception aforesaid, held, whereby
‘to the said abbat in the foresaid twenty four pounds he was bound.
‘The same abbat hath often required the said William to pay the
‘said mony for the lands aforesaid, & the said William hath not
‘paid it him, but as yet hath refused to pay, whence he [the abbat]
‘saith he is made worse & endamaged to the value of an hundred
‘shillings. And therefore he brings his suit, &c. & produces a cer-
‘tain writing, which attests the foresaid debt & reception. And Wil-
‘liam came & owned, that he is bound to the said abbat in the fore-
‘said twenty and four pounds. Therefore it was allowed that the
‘foresaid abbat should recover against him the debt aforesaid, & his
‘damages aforesaid. And the foresaid William in pity, &c. & the
‘same abbat remitted the damage — & the foresaid writing was can-
‘celled.’ These pleadings were at Northampton, before Geoffry le
Scrop, Lambert de Trikingham, John de Cantebriyg, John Randolf,
John de Radenhale, & Thomas de Louthe the justices itinerantes there,
the monday next after the feast of All Saints, in the 3^d. year of K.
E. the 3. At the same time divers bridges & highways in this neigh-
bourhood being gone to decay, broken down, or otherwise out of
repair, ‘The jurats touching bridges & highways, say, that the bridge
‘of Walcotforth, where is a common passage of men, foot, horse,
‘& carriages, from the town of Oundle to Staunford is thrown down
‘& broke, so that in the winter season hardly any body, without dan-
‘ger of losing his life, hath been able to pass there; & that the peo-
‘ple of Fodryngey & Naslington ought to repair & maintain that bridge.

Therefore it is commanded the sherif to cause to come before him six honest & lawful men of the towns aforesaid to shew, &c. & the same towns of Fodrynghey & Nassington in pity because they have not before repaired, &c. They say also that the bridge of Bereford, where is a common way from Keteringe towards Staunford, is thrown down & broke to the very great danger of all passengers; & the people of the towns of Bereford, Getyngton, & Newton Great & Little, ought to repair that bridge. In the 4. E. 3. ^a at the earnest request of some, the K. held a parliament at Winchester, where, by procurement of the old Q. & Roger Mortimer, the E. of Kent & many other noble men & religious persons, to wit, the provincials of the white fryers & of the blacking preaching fryers & friar Richard Wilton, were accused of conspiracie, touching (as it was said) the deliverie of the kings father. Which matter altho' it were but devised fantasie & a meere lie, yet the said E. for certain confessions which he made, & for certain letters which were found about him, was there beheaded. The other, to wit, the provincials of the Predicants & Carmelites, were banished; but the bishop of London [Stephen Gravesend] was set at libertie; Robert de Taunton priest, & some certaine Carmelite fryers & predicans were condemned to perpetual prison. — The same year E. Warenn farmers of the tolls & customs at Staunford demanding thirtol of carrs, horses, & wagons passing thro' Wyrthorp, Bernak, & Wytering, all in the abbat of Burgs liberty, & not in the earls, were thereupon presented, and fined for the same. For saith the record. ^b The jurats of the hundred of the Nefse of Burg, touching them who have taken unlawful tolls, &c. say, that Thomas Rowe of Staunford and Thomas son of Robert de Brotherhouse are farmers of the E. of Warenn of Staunford, of the customs & tolls to the foresaid town of Staunford belonging; by reason of which farm they do come into this county, at Wyrthorp, Bernack, & Wytering, & there take Turghstol of the carrs, horses & carriages thro' the same towns passing, they know not by what warant. Therefore it is commanded the sherif, &c. Afterwards the sherif returned, that they were not to be found, but have voluntarily withdrawn themselves. Wherefore they in pity, &c. & they were fined by the justices each of them at half a marc. — John the 1. E. Warenn lord of Stanford (having granted the burgesses of Stanford liberty to chuse themselves an alderman *pur leur common gouverneur & justifier*, &c. which *alderman* should be sworne before the E. or his steward) ^c K. Edw. the 3^d. by his charter now confirmed the sayd grant of the said John E Warenn

^a Stow, p. 356.

^b Ex placitis coram iudicialibus predictis apud Northamptoniam itinerantibus.

^c See 4. E. 1. above.

^d Out of a MS. in my hands entitled,

^a an abstract of several charters concerning

^b the borough of Stanford; dated 11. June

^c 1677. article the 4th. [which refers this to]

^d 4. E. 3. pat. 2. m. 25.

‘ to the burgesſes of Stanford in fee.—^a About this time Peter Sutton,
 ‘ a learned Franciſcan of the grey fryers college in Oxford, was buried
 ‘ at Stanford.—Adam de Bootheby lord abbat of Burg, ^b in his eleventh
 ‘ year expended in preſents ſent to the K. & Q. at Walmisforde &
 ‘ Staunforde, 42. pounds.’ The day the K. was at Stanford was Ap. 13.
 1332. for it appears ‘ that the K. then confirmed a former charter in
 ‘ favor of foreign merchants trading into England, which confirma-
 Ap. 13. ‘ tion bares date at Stanford the ſaid 13. of April 1332.—In 1332.
 1332. ‘ ſaith Bale^d, died John Burley (the Carme) at Stanford.’ See an
 5. E. 3. account of his character & works above^e. Pits ſays^f, ‘ he died an old man
 ‘ at Stanford, & was buried there among thoſe of his own order in
 ‘ 1333’ And Leland that, ^g ‘ he died at Stenoford, an emporium, or
 7. E. 3. ‘ great mercat town in Lincolnſhire; & was there buried.’—‘ In the 7. E. 3.
 ‘ Henry de Empyngnam capellan of Staunford, gave to Richard de Pappel^c
 ‘ fiſhmonger of Staunford one acre of arable land above the fee of the
 ‘ abbat of Burg, between the lands of the nuns of S. Michael on ei-
 ‘ ther ſide, & abutting on the kings high-way north & on Burle-lound
 ‘ ſouth. — As alſo, three rods of arable land lying above the fee of the
 ‘ lord abbat of Burg, between the land of Thomas de Cheſterton ſouth, &
 ‘ the land of the hoſpital of S. Giles north, & abutting on Burleſyk weſt,
 ‘ & on the land of the nuns of S. Michael eaſt. B. H.—^h About this time
 ‘ Richard de Weryngton was rector of S. John Baptiſts church at Staunford.
 ‘ ⁱ In this 7. of E. 3. the Scots making an inſurreccion againſt Edw. Baillol
 ‘ their K. in regard he had done homage to the K. of England for that
 ‘ realm; John the 2. E. Warenn [lord of Staunford] aſſiſted Baillol in
 ‘ waſting a great part of that country; & merited ſo well of him for the
 ‘ many eminent ſervices he had done, & the charges he had ſuſtained in
 ‘ that war; that Baillol (with conſent of the nobles then with him)
 ‘ gave him the earldom of Stratherne, forfeited by rebellion of Mali-
 ‘ ſius E. of that county.—^k John Foſſour prior of S. Leonards without
 ‘ Stanford, was one of the compromiſers, who (being at Durham) ſome
 ‘ time within the ides of Oct. 1333. elected Robert de Grayſtanes bi-
 ‘ ſhop of that ſee.’ This John Foſſour was afterwards himſelf prior of
 Durham. He was ſucceeded at S. Leonards by Robert de Hexham.

III. I am now arrived at the beginning of thoſe times, when the
 removing of the Oxford ſcholars to Stanford made ſo much noiſe, &
 in the end was the ruin of theſe hitherto quiet, well-governed, &
 Nov. flouriſhing ſchools. For ‘ in Nov. 1333. ſaith Mr. Stow^l, divers ma-
 1333. ‘ ſters & ſchollers of Oxford withdrew themſelves to Stanford without
 ‘ liſenſe of the K. obtained on that behalf: whereat the K. being of-

^a Stephens I. addit. Vol. to the Mon. p.

97. hiſt. Engliſh Franc. p. 146.

^b Ex hiſt. coenobii Burg. Cont. per ano-
 nymum, p. 230.

^c Rymer's Foedera Vol. IV. p. 516.

^d in vita.

^e Lib. IX. Parag. XXXIII.

^f in vita.

^g Com. p. 355.

^h Ex regiltro quodam MS. apud Linc.

Fol. 176. b.

ⁱ Baron. Vol. I. p. 81. b.

^k Ex ejuſdem Roberti de Grayſtanes hiſt.

Dunelm. p. 762.

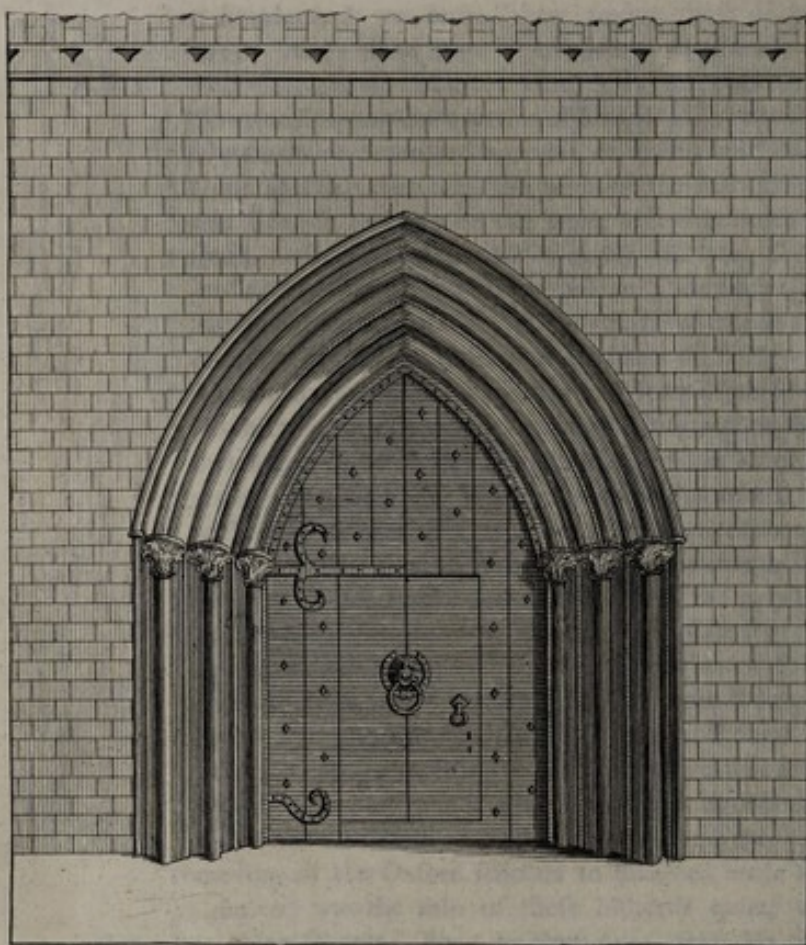
^l p. 360.

‘ fended,

in the burgess of Stanford in 1200. About this time Peter de
a learned Franciscan of the very first college in Oxford, was
at Stanford. John de la. Why lord of the of Burg. His
was captured in prison here in the 12. O. of Wallingford
blacksmiths at present. The day the K. was at Stanford was
1212. for 8 years. When the K. then ordered a higher church
house of stone masonry, making it a larger, which contains

Lib. XI

p. 9



Brazen-nose College Gate at Stanford.

‘ fended, did by proclamation utterly forbid & suppressed it. For this remove in Nov. 1333. Mr. Stow (in the margin of his book) quotes Avesbury. And yet in that authors history of Edw. the 3. published by Mr. Hearne, I dont find the least tittle about it. However, to be as particular in this affair, as all the evidence, I have yet met with, will enable me. Those Oxford scholars, who removed hither in November 1333. were not banished hence, as some may think from Mr. Stow, by the kings proclamation in 1333. but on the contrary, followed by others of the same university, in May, 1334. Those again, by others in June; & those again by others in July, the same year. For, saith the Oxford antiquary, Mr. Anthony Wood ^a, ‘ I come now to the masters & scholars removing in the months of May, June & July, 1334. ‘ in great companies from Oxford to Stanford in Lincolnshire, & there ‘ either beginning, or what seems more probable, restoring an university.’ That they did not now begin this university is evident from Mr. Woods own assertions & testimonies elsewhere set down ^b. Also that they did not now restore this university, will evidently appear by a consideration of all such matters relating to it, as I shall here insert. ‘ For their leaving Oxford, saith Mr. Wood ^c, besides what ‘ other colors or excuses they could give it, they pretended certain ‘ differences arisen there among themselves. But whatever was the ‘ reason, now was fulfilled the prophecy which Merlin, the British ‘ Apollo, had, several ages before, declared would come to pass:

‘ That studious throng which Oxen-ford doth cherish,

‘ In Time to come the Stony-ford shall nourish.

‘ Camden indeed, & our Oxford antiquary Brian Twine, would have ‘ the original of the university, or rather school at Stanford, attributed ‘ to some differences broke out among the northern & southern students ‘ at Oxford: affirming, that the former lost the victory, whereupon ‘ they immediately removed to Stanford, & taught there. But no time ‘ do they put down when these things happened.’ Camden does not say indeed what month or year these things happened in; but then tells us they chanced in Edw. the 3^d. time. His words may be thus rendered. ^d ‘ In the reign of Edw. the 3. was begun here an university & profession of good letters, which the people of the town account their chiefest glory. For at what time there broke out great disturbances at Oxford between the northern & southern students, a great number of students came hither; but soon after returning to Oxford, as quickly put an end, as they gave a beginning, to this rising university. After which it was provided by oath, that no Oxford man should publicly profess at Stanford.’ By the way, as one monument of this university at Stanford, I insert here a sculpture of Brazen-nose college gate. As to the college it self, I shall discourse of that by & by. Mr. Selden, speaking of the differences be-

^a Antiq. Ox. sub anno 1334.

^b Videtis sub annis 1290. 1309. supra.

^c Ant. Oxon. ut supra.

^d in Corit.

tween the northern & southern scholars at Oxford, tells us, ^a that
 ' White of Basingstoke otherwise guesses at the cause of this dif-
 ' ference, making it the Pelagian heresie, & of more antient time, but
 ' erroneously. Unto this, saith he, refer that supposed prophecy of
 ' Merlin.

' Doctrinæ studium quod nunc viget ad vada boum,

' Ante finem sæculi celebrabitur ad vada saxi.

' Richard White of Basingstoke (saith Mr. Wood^b) who was of New
 ' college, with whom agrees Londinensis, relates, that the university
 ' of Cambridge being infected with the Pelagian heresie many [of the
 ' scholars] ' fled to Chester, & there erected a school or university of
 ' about 200 Philosophers. Afterwards they removed to Stanford, &
 ' the poison of that heresie spreading it self among them there like-
 ' wise, not a few of the Oxford scholars, allured with the novelty of
 ' the opinion, came over to the same place, & joyned them. But
 ' White sets down no time for this remove.' I have already given an
 account of the suppression of a supposed university at Stanford for
 the Pelagian heresie, &c. about the year 605^c. However if ever the
 university of Cambridge was infected with that heresie, & any of her
 sons removed on that account to Chester, & thence to Stanford, it
 must surely be long after the year 605. & probably (for the reasons
 above alledged^d) the 46. H. 3. was the very year. As for the Oxford mens
 removing hither in 1333, & 1334. Mr. Wood, after having told us what
 Camden says above, & himself concurring partly with White & partly
 with Camden about that flight, as before touched, goes on. ' I do
 ' not believe the account of these mens leaving Oxford for peace sake,
 ' on the occasions by them set down, is in the least to be rejected;
 ' altho' neither any charters of our university, or other antient writ-
 ' ing which I know of, agree with the relation. For this is certain,
 ' there were animosities among the scholars at this very time. This is
 ' evident by what appears in the complaints drawn against Merton col-
 ' lege in particular by the church of Durham, wherein is set forth,
 ' that the said college, to keep up a more perfect friendship with the
 ' rest of the university, refused to chuse the northern students into their
 ' fellowships, on the same level with the southern.' Here I believe
 Mr. Wood has hit upon one good reason for this remove, many of
 the Oxford men, who now made the most eminent figure at Stanford,
 being of Merton college. What confirms this is, that as the monks of
 Durham were complainants, there is no place whither they would sooner
 carry their novices & students than to Stanford, where they had such
 a noble priory of their own as S. Leonards ready to receive them, &
 where their very next neighbours were the white friers, the fathers
 of which order took so much pains in reading lectures in this little
 academy. Besides, Stanford, as it is so much nearer Durham than

^a Notes on Polyolb. p. 256

^b sub anno 1334.

^c Lib. I. Parag. XXXIX.

^d See Lib. VIII. Par. XXIX. *supra*.

Oxford, was, upon this account likewise, abundantly more convenient for the rest of their friends there. However as Mr. Wood says, ' Whether the Oxford men betook themselves to Stanford on account of some private contentions among themselves at home; or, whether it happened thro' the desire they were possessed with, of thereby fulfilling what Merlin had before so long ago predicted (for as much as, in the Kings letters, they are said to have laid hold of these colors, or occasions for their remove) there they stayed not a few months, reading lectures, holding disputations, & receiving under their discipline & care much youth from the neighbouring parts. At length the university of Oxford, not unwisely considering what a great disadvantage this would be to their university, unless timely prevented; humbly besought the K. that he would put an end to this new university, & dissolve it, by compelling the students to return to their mother, Oxford. In those letters, as Londinensis tells us more at large^b, Robert Stratford, then chancellor of the university of Oxford (& afterwards of England) & the congregation of masters besought the K. that he would vouchsafe to write to pope Benedict the 12. by all means to prohibit the hurtful & pestiferous & so new concourse of their scholars to Stanford under pretence of holding schools there, the same being both a hindrance to their university in particular, as well as a general nursery to the divisions of the whole kingdom. Which concourse, certain of their university (whom it had raised from the dust to be men, & adorned with many honors, having rashly divided themselves from the body of their mother, & not so contented) had begun, & thereby did allure & draw over many others from all parts to joyn them.' I dont find the K. wrote to the pope about this affair. His letter to John de Trehampton sherif of Lincoln rather argues that he took that matter into his own hands: which letter is thus worded. ' The K. to the high sherif of Lincoln, greeting. Whereas it is given us to understand, that divers masters & scholars of our university of Oxford, under color of certain dissensions, in the university aforesaid, lately (as is said) arisen, & other excuses pretended, themselves, from the same university withdrawing, do presume to settle at the town of Staunford, & there to hold study, & exercise scholastic acts, our assent or license not in the least obtained; which, if it should be suffered, would manifestly turn, not only to the contempt & dishonor of us, but also to the dispersion of our university aforesaid; we not being minded, that schools or studies should in any sort be any where held within our kingdom, save than in places where there are now universities; to you, firmly injoyning, command, that, unto the foresaid town of Staunford you personally repair, & there, & elsewhere, within your jurisdiction,

Aug. 2.

^a sub anno 1334.^b p. 269, 270.^c Rymers Foedera. Vol. p.

' where

‘ where you shall see it expedient, on our part cause it to be publick-
 ‘ ly proclaimed & forbidden, that none, under confiscation of all their
 ‘ goods, elsewhere, than in our universities aforefaid, in any fort pre-
 ‘ sume to hold studies, or exercise scholastic acts; and that forthwith,
 ‘ under your seal you distinctly & openly signifie unto us, in our court of
 ‘ Chancery, the names of them, whom, after proclamation & inhibition as
 ‘ aforefaid, you shall find doing the contrary. For we will, as it be-
 ‘ comes us, that speedy justice be administred to all & every, who
 ‘ touching violences or injuries, at the said town of Oxford done, be-
 ‘ fore our justices there for this purpose especially deputed, shall be
 ‘ willing to make known their complaints. Witness the K. at Wynde-
 ‘ for, the second day of August. By the K. & council. A like writ,
 ‘ *mutatis mutandis*, was directed to the major & bailifs of the kings
 ‘ town of Oxford, attested as above, & done also by the K. & coun-
 ‘ cil.’ Mr. Wood, (without taking notice of the kings letters of the
 2^d. of August, as above) goes on. ‘ Whereupon by his letters bear-
 Aug. 11. ‘ ing date the 11th. of August, & directed to the major & bailifs
 ‘ of Oxford, the K. required them to make publick proclamation in
 ‘ the town of Oxford, that it was his princely will & pleasure that
 ‘ the masters & scholars residing at Stanford, & exercising university
 ‘ discipline there, should return to Oxford, on pain of having their
 ‘ goods confiscated for their neglect. These things being done, & the
 ‘ scholars not yet returning, the high sherif of Lincolnshire, being
 ‘ again thereunto required by a 2^d. letter from the K. went to Stan-
 ‘ ford, & there proclaimed, that whoever did not immediately re-
 ‘ turn to Oxford, should have all his books & effects directly confis-
 ‘ cated. Upon this, many of them returned, altho’ not a few stayed
 ‘ almost the whole year out at Stanford; both studying themselves, &
 ‘ instructing their auditors, in the liberal arts after the manner of an
 ‘ university.

IV. The order of time now leads me to speak of some other matters.
 Particularly, Richard Bliton (sometime provincial of the English Carmes,
 to which office he was elected at Stanford in 1319.) died, as Pits says^a,
 in 1334. But Bale affirms^a, that he lived till 1361. under which year
 see more of him. ‘ Thomas, son of Robert de Stapelford, gave to
 ‘ Richard de Hawville of Staunford, the western moiety of one mes-
 ‘ suage situate on Cleymont, between a tenement of Hugh le Rede
 ‘ west, & the other moiety on the east part; together with the rever-
 ‘ sion of the other moiety. Witnesses, Richard de Tyddiswel, Roger
 ‘ le Skanclere, burgesses of Staunford, & others. Given at Staunford
 Nov. 29. ‘ the 8. of K. E. the 3^d. B. H.’ Nov. 29. died brother Thomas de
 Stanford, warden of S. Michaels priory without Stanford; on whose
 death Adam de Boothby lord abbat of Burg & the convent of that
 place, presented brother William de Gretford, one of their own monks,

to that post. But, the bishop of Lincoln Henry Burwash being out of the kingdom, his officers acted with great caution, &, as it should seem, would not admit the said William de Gretford, 'till they had first enquired into the said abbat & convents title; in order to which Jan. 9. Jan. 9.

John Longesper de Ragehill archdeacon of Stow & the bishops vicar general, wrote to master archdeacon of Lincolns official, acquainting him that the abbat & convent of Burg had presented the said William, & commanded him therefore to enquire whether the said wardenship was really vacant, & where, when, & how it became so; as also into the character of the said William, & other matters: whose letter may be thus englisht. ^a John Longesper de Ragehill, archdeacon of Stow,

' vicar general of the venerable father lord Henry by the grace of
' God Bp. of Lincoln (himself being in parts remote) to our beloved
' in Christ the official of master archdeacon of Lincoln, health in the
' author of health. Adam abbat of Burg & the convent of the same
' place, do present to the said venerable father, brother William de
' Gretford their fellow-monk, to the wardenship of the priory of the
' nuns of S. Michael without Stanford in the diocese of Lincoln, va-
' cant, as is said. Wherefore to you we command, how that as well
' about the vacancy of the said wardenship (to wit, whether it be va-
' cant, & if so, where, when, & how it hath come to be vacant) as of
' the presenters & person last presented unto the same, as also about
' the person of [William now] presented, and in what, or which or-
' ders he hath been admitted, & touching other articles accustomed, in
' a full chapter of the place to be celebrated, calling those who ought
' to be called, ye make diligent inquisition. And of the days of the
' receipt of the presents, & of the inquisition on this part made, &
' what ye shall act in the premises, the said father, us, or our
' commissary (when on the part of the said presented ye shall be
' about this matter lawfully required) ye shall certifie by your let-
' ters sealed, a series of these things, & of the inquisition aforesaid,
' together with the number & names of the inquisitors more at large
' containing. Given at Lincoln, under the seal of the said venerable fa-
' ther, which we have at hand, the 5th of the ides of January, 1334.

On Jan. 11. the abbat & convent of Burg presented, by a second in- Jan. 11.
strument as I take it, William de Gretford abovementioned to the
priory of S. Michael without Stanford; which presentation is thus
worded. ^b To the reverend father in Christ, lord Henry by the
' grace of God bishop of Lincoln, his humble & devoted in Christ,
' Adam by gift of the same grace abbat of Burg & the convent
' of the same place, greeting, & with all reverence the obedience due
' & devoted. To your reverend fatherhood we present brother Wil-
' liam de Gretford our fellow-monk to the wardenship of the priory
' of the nuns of S. Michael without Stanford, vacant, & unto our

^a Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub Imagine Vesp. E. XXI. Fol. 61.

^b id. ib.

presentation belonging; humbly supplicating & devoutly how that him brother William unto the said wardenship ye would please to admit & institute in the same, the cure, if it please you, of the priory remembred to the same committing; saving to us & our successors the jurisdiction in the same according to the manner accustomed, & obedience first canonically paid. In witness whereof to the presents we have put to our seals. Given at Burg the 3^d of the ides of Jan. 1334. Upon the same 11th of January John Longesper above-mentioned, the bishop of Lincolns vicar general, by an instrument under the said bishops seal, made Simon de Islep the said bishops official, his proctor to institute the foresaid William de Gretford into the wardenship of the said priory of S. Michael; he the said Simon de Islep forbearing nevertheless from so doing, 'till after return of an inquisition by the said John Longesper appointed to be made at Stanford by the dean & chapter of that place, touching the articles above ordered to be enquired into, & no just cause then appearing to stay institution. His letter to the said Simon de Islep is thus expressed.

'To the reverend man, master Simon de Islep, official of Lincoln, John Longesper, vicar general of the venerable father lord Henry by the grace of God bishop of Lincoln (himself being in remote parts) health in the author of health. Adam abbat of Burg & the convent of the same place, have presented to the said venerable father, William de Gretford their fellow-monk, to the wardenship of the house of S. Michael without Stanford in the diocese of Lincoln, vacant, as is said. And whereas touching the vacation of the said wardenship, after the accustomed manner, we had commanded to be enquired, to receive certificate of this sort of inquisition, & examine the same, & (if by inquisition of this sort, ye shall find, touching canonical institutes or other reasonable cause, which may require to let him, altogether nothing to object to the same presented) to admit the same brother William, or his proctor in his name, unto the wardenship aforesaid, & the warden (saving, in all things, the episcopal dues & dignity of the church of Lincoln; likewise to the priors of the house aforesaid those things which to her of old belonged) canonically to institute in the same, & the rest all & every the things to be done & dispatched which in the said business shall be necessary, or also opportune, or of old have been accustomed to be done, to you our office & place we commit, with power of canonical coercion. Given at Lincoln, under the seal of the said father, which we have at hand, the 3^d of the ides of January, 1334. Master archdeacon of Lincolns official, on receipt of the bishop of Lincolns vicar generals mandate requiring him so to do, sent his injunction to the dean of Stanford to call a chapter of his clergy, & certifie, by inquisition of the same, how matters stood with relation to the patro-

nage of the wardenship of the priory of S. Michael; the return of which inquisition is, in my author, thus entred. * * Memorandum, * that the mandate aforesaid was, by the official of master archdeacon * of Lincoln, directed to the dean of Stanford, who (after the common * greeting premised) certified in these words. Therefore, by virtue of Jan. 18. * this mandate, in the church of S. Martin at Stanford, in a full chapter * of the place, calling those who ought to be called, according to law * touching the vacancy of the said wardenship & other articles abovesaid, * I have made diligent inquisition; to wit, by Sir Thomas rector of the * church of S. Paul, & master Roger rector of the church of S. Peter, & * Robert Gustard rector of the church of the blessed Mary near the bridge, * Sir Peter vicar of the church of S. Martin, & Sir William vicar of * All Saints in the mercat place at Stanford, & Sir Robert vicar of the * church of S. Andrew at Stanford. And the inquisition says, that the * said wardenship is vacant, & began to be vacant on the eve of S. * Andrew the apostle last past, by the death of brother Thomas de Stan- * ford a monk of Burg the warden, the which Thomas, on the said * day, in the said priory, departed this life. The religious men the * abbat of Burg & the convent of the same place, are the true patrons * & true presenters to the said wardenship, & the last time presented * the said Thomas a monk of Burg unto the same. Moreover the * said person to the same presented is a man, a religious monk of Burg * aforesaid, & is a man of good life & honest conversation, & is or- * dained in three holy orders. And the said wardenship is not disput- * ed, nor pensioned. All which to you I signifie by my letters closed * with the seal of my office munitied. Given at Stanford the 15. of * the Kalends of Feb. in the year of our Lord abovementioned. The * next day, to wit Jan. 19. the said William de Gretford having his way Jan. 19. * thus perfectly cleared for him thro' the dean of Stanfords above-written * testimonial, by the following instrument appointed master John Trivet * cleric his proctor to be instituted & inducted for him. * Be it known * to all by these presents, that I brother William de Gretforde, monk * of Burg, of the order of S. Benedict, & diocese of Lincoln, to the * wardenship of the priory of the nuns of S. Michael without Stan- * ford, to the venerable father lord Henry by the grace of God bi- * shop of Lincoln, by the venerable & religious man lord Adam by * divine permission of the said monastery abbat & the convent of the * same place, presented; the discreet man master John Trivet cleric, * my true & lawful proctor, also agent of the business & especial mes- * senger, do make, ordain, & appoint by the presents: giving & grant- * ing to him full & free power, also mandate especial & final, of pro- * secuting the foresaid presentation (as premised) of me made, before * the foresaid venerable father, or his commissary on this part deputed * or to be deputed, for me & in my name; & of demanding, receiv-

a id fol. 63.

b id. fol. 61.

ing,

ing, & taking canonical institution, as also induction into the corporal possession of the wardenship aforesaid, with all its rights & appurtenances whatsoever; & of taking the oath of obedience & any other whatsoever lawful oath on my soul, in proxy as above; also of doing, exercising, & dispatching all other & singular the things, which in the premisses, & in any of the premisses, shall be necessary or likewise convenient; also those things which are required for final dispatch of the foresaid business, & which I my self ought to do, if I had been personally present; & (if the mandates so require) to hold especial, ratified, obligatory, & firm in all times, whatsoever by my proctor shall be done & acted in the premisses, or he doth also procure. In witness whereof I have procured the seal of the foresaid lord abbat to be put to these presents. Given at Burg, the 14. of the Kalends of Feb. 1334. Four days after, to wit Jan. 23. the bishop of Lincolns official instituted the said William de Gretford (by his proctor I suppose) at Lincoln to the said wardenship of the priory of S. Michael; of whose institution the instrument may be thus englisshed. * Simon de Islep, official for the diocese of Lincoln, commissary on this part to the venerable father lord Henry by the grace of God bishop of Lincoln, to his beloved in Christ brother William de Gretford, monk of Burg, of the order of S. Bennet, health in the author of health. To the wardenship of the house of S. Michael without Stanford, unto which, by the reverend & religious man lord Adam, by divine permission, abbat of the monastery aforesaid, & the convent of the same place, to the venerable father aforesaid, you stand presented; by authority of the same father, to us on this part especially committed, we admit & institute you warden in the same, to you more fully committing the care & administration of the said house, & of the goods of the same; saving in all things the episcopal dues & dignity of the church of Lincoln; also to the prioress of the house aforesaid those things which unto her do of old belong. Given at Lincoln, the 10th of the Kal. of Feb. 1334.

V. The very next thing inserted in the Cotton MS. from whence these last matters were taken is a copy of the petition of the Oxford scholars now studying at Stanford, setting forth the true reasons of their remove, & praying the kings leave to continue here. I shall only premise, this petition hath no date; but William de Gretfords institution to the priory of S. Michael standing, as above, immediately before it, & being dated the 10. of the Kal. of Feb. (that is to say, Jan. 23.) we may suppose, by that, & what other matters follow in these collections, that the said petition was wrote upon, or soon after the said 23. of January: which in English take as follows. ^b To our lord

the

^a id. fol 62.

^b A nostre seigneur le Roy, & a son conseil, prient les clers demorauntz en la ville de Staunford, qe come per reson de plu-

sours debatz, concels, & melles qels long temps ont este, & uncore sont, en la universite de Oxenford, done grantz damages, perils, morts, mordres, maibemes, & robberies forent

the K. & to his council, pray the clerks residing in the town of Staunford, that, whereas, by reason of many debates, counsels, & differences which long time have been, & still are in the university of Oxenforde, whereby great damages, perils, deaths, murders, maims, & robberies oftentimes have happened, for which, in hopes of the good grace of our lord the K. they have retreated out of the said town of Oxenford to the town of Staunford, to study & profit more in quiet & in peace than they were wont to do, by permission of the noble man John E. of Waren; that it would please our lord the K. to suffer the said clerks for the future (which are his liege people) to continue in the said town of Staunford under his protection, as people of all manner of professions of what condition soever, of the liegeance of our lord the K. may remain in any lordship, by leave of the king. * These proceedings again alarmed the Oxonians, who foresaw, that, unless some remedy was speedily found out, the number of these deserters, which was of late so much reduced, would very probably in a little time increase to as great a concourse as ever; whereupon they again betook themselves to the K. & the K. at their request, wrote to William Trussel to see the said scholars drove out of Stanford. Mr. Rymer gives us the kings letter to the said Trussel at large, which in English may be read as follows^b. * The K. to his beloved & faithful William Trussel greeting. Know ye that, whereas lately it being given us to understand, that divers masters & scholars of our university of Oxford, under color of certain dissensions, in the university aforesaid, lately, as was said, arisen, & other excuses pretended; themselves, from the same university withdrawing, have presumed at the town of Staunford to settle, & there to hold study, & exercise scholastic acts, our assent or license not in the least required; we commanded our high sheriff of Lincoln, that as well in the foresaid town of Staunford as elsewhere in his jurisdiction where he should see it necessary, on our part he should cause it to be publicly proclaimed & forbid, that none, under confiscation of all their goods, elsewhere, than in places where be now universities, should in any sort presume to hold study or exercise scholastic acts. And afterwards understanding, that certain, as well masters as scholars, our proclamation & inhibition aforesaid not respecting, but them more truly despising, study, in the said town of Staunford, after those our proclamation & inhibition, have held, & acts scholastic exercised, in defiance & contempt of us, & also to the manifest

Mar. 28.
8. E. 3.

sovent foiz sont avenuz par quoi en espoir de la bone grace nostre seigneur le Roy, ils se sont retretz hors de la dite ville de Oxenford, vers la ville de Staunford, a estudier & proficer plus en quiete & en pees, qils ne soleient faire par souffraunce le noble homme Johan counte de Garen, qil plese a nostre seigneur le Roy souffrir le dites clers de puis, quilz sont ces liges gentz, a demorer en la

dite ville de Staunford souch sa proteccioun q gentz de touz maners de mestiers de quele condicioun qil soient de la ligaunce nostre seigneur le Roy puissent demorer en chesque seigneurie par conge du Roy. id. ib. b.

a Wood, sub anno 1334.

b Foedera, Vol. IV. p. 621. c claus. 8. E. 3. m. 17. dorf.

' dispersion of our university of Oxford; we again commanded our
 ' high sherif aforesaid, firmly enjoyning, that unto the same town of
 ' Staunford in his own proper person he should repair, & the said ma-
 ' sters & scholars there being on our part strictly prohibit, that they
 ' might not presume to hold there any study, or exercise any acts scho-
 ' lastic, under confiscation of all their goods, to be confiscated to us.
 ' And that if he should find any, after our inhibition by himself so
 ' made, doing the contrary; then their books, & other their goods,
 ' found in the town aforesaid, he should without delay cause to be
 ' seised into our hands, & them safely & without any embezzlement
 ' to be kept, until otherwise thereof we should think good to
 ' be disposed. Also it being now given us to understand, that the ma-
 ' sters & scholars, in the same town of Staunford, after our procla-
 ' mation & inhibition aforesaid, have exercised acts scholastic, & daily
 ' to exercise do not desist: And that the same high sherif our man-
 ' date aforesaid, according to the force & form of the same, hath
 ' not, as he ought, executed, whence we are, not without cause very
 ' much incensed & disturbed; we, not being minded, the premisses should
 ' thus, under dissimulation, pass unpunished, have assigned you, on
 ' our part, to make inhibition of this sort to the forenamed masters
 ' & scholars, in the foresaid town of Staunford abiding (to wit, that
 ' they presume not to hold any study, or exercise acts scholastic there,
 ' under confiscation aforesaid) & to satisfie us distinctly & openly,
 ' with all the speed wherewith it can be done, of the names of the
 ' masters & scholars, whom, after our inhibition aforesaid, to them
 ' by you made, ye shall find doing the contrary, that for punish-
 ' ment of the same we may on this part cause farther to be done,
 ' as with advice of our council we shall see expedient. And there-
 ' fore we command you, that unto the foresaid town of Staunford
 ' you personally repair, & all & every the premisses do & fulfil, in
 ' form aforesaid. We have also commanded our high sherif aforesaid,
 ' that he assist, obey, & attend you in dispatching the premisses. For
 ' we will that to all & every persons or person, touching violences or
 ' injuries, to them at the said town of Oxford done, before our justices
 ' thither for this purpose especially deputed, willing to make known
 ' their complaints, speedy justice be done. In witness whereof, &c.
 ' Witness the K. at Notyngham, the 28. of march. By him the K. &
 ' council.—William Trussel & the high sherif, as Mr. Wood proceeds^a,
 ' did as they were commanded, & stayed there 'till the university men
 ' were turned out of town; but to very little purpose: for as soon as
 ' they were likewise departed, the students persuaded by the burghers,
 ' flew back, & renewed their former discipline for several months.
 ' Upon this, continues Mr. Wood^a, the K. perceiving he must go ano-
 ' ther way to gain his point, directed a commission of enquiry to exa-

^a sub anno 1334.

' mine into the names of the said scholars at Staunford, which the
 ' commissioners were also to remit to him, & to see likewise their
 ' books & goods immediately seised & confiscated to the kings use.
 ' By the way. * About midsummer the K. came with his army to New-
 ' castle upon Tine, whither came to him [Baillol] the K. of Scots. And
 ' there order was taken that the K. of England should passe to Carleile,
 ' & on the xij. of July enter Scotland. And that the K. of Scots, the July 12.
 ' E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] & others, with their retinues should 1335.
 ' go to Barwike, & there enter the same day. And as it was appoint- 9. E. 3.
 ' ed so it was put in practice. For both the Kings the same day en-
 ' tring Scotland, passed forward without resistance, wasting & brenning
 ' all the countreys, on this side & beyond the Scottish sea.'—On wed-
 ' nesday after the feast of S. James, saith Mr. Wood^b, an inquisition
 ' was taken at Stanford before the foresaid William Trussel, & a list
 ' brought in of all their names, who, after it had been so often for-
 ' bid by the kings expresse commands, had staid at Stanford, & exer-
 ' cised university discipline there. Their names were, master William
 ' de Barnebey, master Thomas de Kendale, master Thomas de Hotoſte,
 ' master John de Whitwell, master William de Robey, master Robert
 ' de Barton, master Hugh de Lincoln, master William de Donelschawe,
 ' master Simon de Bekynggham, master Peter de Auleby, master John
 ' de Stockton, master Thomas de Eston, master Peter rector of S. Pe-
 ' ters in Stanford, master John de Bolton, master Thomas de la Mare,
 ' master John de Ramiston, master Robert Bernard, William le bat-
 ' chelaur, Sir John Blandolfe, rector of the church of Scottes by Gran-
 ' tham, Sir Henry, rector of Tinwell, Sir Robert of Bourle, vicar of
 ' S. Andrews in Stanford, Sir Henry vicar of All Saints, on the other
 ' side of Stanford bridge [to wit, in Northamptonshire] Sir Richard,
 ' rector of S. Georges in Stanford; William de Everwickes [York-
 ' shire] Ralph de Acherche, Walter de Notynggham, John de Lincoln,
 ' Walter de Trekynggham, John de Kirbye-Beliers, Sir Thomas rector
 ' of Stanhope, John de Twyselyngton, Hugh de Suttewel, Robert de
 ' Hefelbethe, John de Kelemerſhe, Philip, *obſonator eneasensis*, manci-
 ' ple of Brasen-nose, in Stanford, John de Schetlanger, John son of
 ' Gilbert de Foderinghey, John son of Geoffry de Bernake.' In all
 seventeen masters, one bachelaur, six parish priests, & 14 other stu-
 dents. There were more at first, but it may be remembred, many of
 them, as Mr. Wood tells us above, were before returned. Here is also
 no mention of any persons belonging to any monasteries in & about
 Stanford, whereof not a few read & attended the lectures & disputati-
 ons here at this time. Stanford was their home, & so they could not
 be commanded to return to Oxford. But as it was common in these
 times for divers parish priests to reside at Oxford, so here we find se-
 veral even of this town remanded thither; in which case their cures,

a Hol. p. 898. a.

b ut supra.

I suppose,

I suppose, were supplied by their capellans. But to proceed. 'These, saith Mr. Wood^a, who appear to be not much less than forty, were the chief; besides which were returned many other names of servants & scholars of the lower order, who, in like manner with the above mentioned, were punished with loss of goods & imprisonment, & at length remanded to Oxford. And whereas master H. de R. as appears by a letter directed to the chancellor & masters of Oxford, was found to be the chief ringleader & encourager of the scholars in dispersing themselves from Oxford, & removing to Stanford; besides, striking out his name, & confiscating his goods, he was punished with ecclesiastical censures, & other grievous fines.' This master H. de R. was undoubtedly a considerable person, & its pity therefore but we knew the rest of his name as well as the two first letters. Many complaints have been raised against the editor & translators of Mr. Woods history of the university of Oxford. Some by the author himself^b. How justly I care not to say. But here seems to be room for a very great one. For first the name of this remarkable person is not printed (as it ought to have been, & I believe yet might be) at length (if a fight could be had of the authors papers.) Secondly, a false reference is made in the notes, pointing out another place where we might have expected his name should have been found at length, & no such passage, as referred to, occurs. And thirdly, no notice is taken of this blunder, or design (for which it is I cannot say, tho' I vehemently suspect the last) in the *errata* at the end of the book. But to proceed. Mr. Selden speaking of the university at Stanford, & rejecting the story of Bladud, writes 'of later time that profession of learning was there [at Stanford] is frequent. For, when thro' discording parts among the scholars (reigning Ed. III.) a division in Oxford was into the northerne & southerne faction, the northerne (before under Hen. III. also was the like to Northampton) made secession to Stamford, and there profest, until upon humble suite by Robert of Stratford, chancellor of Oxford, the K. by edict, & his own presence, prohibited them.' By this passage it should seem the K. himself was forced to come to Stanford about this business, but I no where else meet with such an assertion. However it is probably very true. For it appears by all accounts, that the scholars were with the utmost difficulty prevailed on to return. Besides confiscating their books & effects as above, likewise left there should ever be any danger (saith Mr. Wood) of such a desertion for the future, the university of Oxford passed a statute (which was also lately put into their new book of statutes printed there in 1634. Tit. 9. Sect. 6.) that whoever should take a degree at Oxford, among other articles, should bind himself by oath, neither to read himself, or be present at the reading of, any lectures in Stanford after the manner of an university, seminary, or public college.' Now,

^a ut supra.

^b See his life of bishop Fell in his *Athenæ*,

& his preface to the *Antiq. Oxon.*

^c Notes on polyolb. p. 123.

tho' Mr. Wood is of opinion that the above prophecy of Merlin, was, at this remove, fully accomplished; yet, by insisting on this oath, & inserting it in the new edition of their statutes (which, if I mistake not, were revised by archbishop Laud) some members of that university did formerly (if none do now) seem to dissent from his judgment, & fearing it is not, by this cautionary oath contend to prevent it. However all this had been probably to little purpose, if the university of Cambridge, to oblige the Oxonians, or perhaps seeing their own in their danger, had not also made a statute much to the same purpose with that above. For, as Londinensis addresses the Oxonians^a, 'when you & your selves alone were not able to cure this evil [the remove to Stanford] without the Cantabrigians assistance; they made a conspiracy for your welfare, & in conferring degrees, by public consent & decree of the whole university, it hath been for many ages enacted, for none either to take a degree, or read publickly out of Cambridge, elsewhere than at Oxford. The words of which statute be these. They shall also swear, that out of this university they will no where else in England, save at Oxford, commence in any faculty; or their readings solemnly resume; or consent, that any person, commencing elsewhere in England, here be had for a master in that faculty.' Give me leave to add here, (from a pamphlet wrote by an unknown Gent. who was bred a dissenter, but afterwards became a minister of the church of England) this very singular passage. 'I have almost in the crowd (says he^b) forgot one thing very remarkable [among the teachers in dissenting academics] 'tis their *salvo* for their oath in the university, when they engage not to take pupils, read lectures, &c. I have seen a MS. handed about amongst us in explication of this oath, which those in this employment have been often accused for the breach of. The main things I remember they insist on, are those words wherein they plead the force of the oath lies; that they are not to read lectures, &c. *tanquam in Academia*; that is, say they, in such a manner as is done in the university, taking & giving degrees in opposition thereto, as was once attempted for some years at Stanford (mentioned in the oath) which they plead is a direction or key to the sense thereof.' An equivocation so pretty, that I believe few Jesuits themselves can produce a finer.

VI. Come we now to the colleges. 'As for what relates to the halls & inns at Stanford for reception of scholars, it appears (saith Mr. Wood^c) that there were not a few. Of which (saith he) the chief, & most antient, I believe, was that which belonged to the convent of Sempringham.' Here I cannot concur with Mr. Wood, that Sempringham hall at Stanford was either the chief or most antient col-

^a p. 357.

^b Letter from a country divine to his friend in London concerning the education of dissenters in their private academics, &c. 4°.

Lond. 1704. printed for R. Clavel & R. Knaplock. p. 8.

^c ut supra.

lege or inn of this little university. The colleges, halls, or inns at Stanford (call them which you please) as far as I can gather, were of three sorts: & under those three sorts, according to my notion, they may be all thus ranged in point of antiquity. I. General colleges, halls, or inns, opened to all comers, who inclined to study here at their own, or relations, expence. Of this sort, I take it, was Brazen-nose college, & perhaps some others whose names are now lost. II. Colleges, halls, or inns, appropriated to particular orders of religious; as Black-hall, to some particular order of black monks; & the Carmes school, to the youth of that order; or at least, to receive all those of that & other orders, as also noble & gentlemens children, who were educated by the fathers of that society. The grey, black, & Austin fryers, as I take it had likewise their particular schools at the same time for the same purpose; but of them hereafter: only note here, Black-hall could not well belong to the Dominicans, because Black-hall was endowed; whereas the four orders of mendicants had very rarely any other lands, than the site of their monasteries. Black-hall at Stanford probably therefore belonged to some order of black monks, but which I find not. III. The 3^d. sort of colleges, halls, or inns at Stanford were appropriated to divers great monasteries, most of them in this neighbourhood, who sent hither their novices to be educated. Of this sort were, Peterburgh, Sempringham, & Vauldy. When I write thus I am not ignorant Mr. Reyners says, that^a 'Gloucester hall at Oxford & Buckingham hall at Cambridge, did belong to the [Benedictin] monks: & thither all the monasteries [of that order] St. Albans & Durham excepted, which had separately provided their own colleges [at Camb. & Oxon] for themselves; were obliged to send their monks to study; & there is in the capitular acts a note several times to be met with of the fines which the heads have enjoyed to those abbats who neglected this institution.' Now both these institutions notwithstanding, as Peterburgh actually did, we may conclude other Benedictin houses made as little scruple in sending their novices to Stanford, & building inns for their better reception to study there. It was but representing the convenience of doing so, & a dispensation for it was easy enough to be procured at Rome. It seems probable therefore that Brazen-nose college, & some others (whose names are now lost, & whose foundations were not appropriated to any religious order in general, or monastery in particular) were the first colleges, halls, & inns belonging to this university; & being places of general reception, were in all likelihood, erected for the scholars, who came hither from Chester & Cambridge. And could I find when that remove happened, I should not much doubt but that I had found the true time, where certainly to fix the first æra or beginning of this university. In this matter it is not altogether impossible but the records of the

^a De antiq. Benedict. in Ang. p. 217.

town of Stanford it self would have afforded some light, but, as Mr. Leland informs us, ^a ‘ the northerne men, in one of the three firste
 ‘ K. Edwards days, dyd ille to the toune of Staunford, & brenned many
 ‘ writings of their antiquities & privileges.’ And again. ^b ‘ The nor-
 ‘ therne men brent michie of Staunforde tounne. It was not fins fully
 ‘ reedified.’ By the way Mr. Leland should rather have said, in one of
 the four first K. Edwards days; for this burning of Stanford happened
 in 1461. The abovementioned places of general reception, growing
 at length too narrow for all comers who promiscuously flocked
 from all parts to this university; & several religious orders disliking
 perhaps that their youth should live in such a mixture of lay & secu-
 lar, as well as religious, persons; particular places, such as Black-hall,
 were afterwards erected by the heads of several orders for their own
 youth to reside in. The particular colleges, inns, & halls, called by
 the particular names of Peterburgh, Sempringham, & Vauldey, & other
 religious houses, were I guess erected sometime after both the former
 sorts above specified; to wit, when the last of those kinds of places of
 more general reception being equally thronged with the first; & almost
 as many inconveniencies found in the mixture of many persons, tho’
 of the same order, yet of different monasteries; the patrons & fathers
 of those monasteries from whence they came, thought it more con-
 venient, to prevent all dispute & separate interests common to more
 mixed societies, to prepare yet more particular places of reception for
 those of their own houses. Thus Leland, who almost concurs with
 these sentiments. ^c ‘ And bycause that a great voice rennith that some-
 ‘ tyme readings of liberall sciences were at Staunford, the names of
 ‘ Peterborough haulte, Sempringham, & Vauldier, yet remain there;
 ‘ as places for those houses of men of religion that put their scholars
 ‘ thither to study. Except a man wille say, that these houses other-
 ‘ wyse cumming to them, kept theyr names.’ Sempringham hall at
 Stanford was expressly given by the founder Robert Lutterel, as I have
 elsewhere shewn, for the novices of that monastery at Sempringham
 to study here. And so I reckon were Peterborough, Vauldier, &c.
 this instance in one, making all the rest very probable. And so much
 of our colleges, halls, & inns in general.

VII. Come we next to treat of those places in particular; & here
 my method shall be to discourse first of those colleges, inns, halls, &
 schools, in the town of Stanford, whose names & situations may be,
 both, ascertained; next of those whose situations & remains are now,
 or were lately extant; but whose names themselves are not yet to be
 recovered. And first. ‘ There stood in S. Pauls parish, by the gate of
 ‘ that name (saith Mr. Wood ^d) a very antient structure yet called Bra-
 ‘ sen-nose college; because, he continues, it hath still remaining a larger

^a Itin. Vol. 6. p. 29.

^b Itin. Vol. 7. p. 10.

^c Itin. Vol. 6. p. 30.

^d ut supra.

‘gate, & in that a wicket or lesser door, to which is affixed a brazen head, which carries with it an iron ring, hanging at a hole in the nose; having a shew of great antiquity. This place was also furnished with a fair refectory, or hall; & at this day, in all writings & receipts, preserveth its old name of Brazen-nose college.’ Brazen-nose college was pulled down by Mr. Burman in 1688. by order of the corporation, proprietors of the fabric; & another large building erected with the materials; which, tho’ not designed for that purpose at first, is since made use of for a charity school. The gate of Brazen-nose college stood formerly more backward than it does now; but, when pulled down with the college, the corporation knowing the value of that piece of antiquity, ordered it to be set up again, tho’ not in the very same place where it stood before; yet as near as might be. The fashion of it, I think, looks a good deal older than Edw. the thirds time. I have talked with one Alexander Morris (now living 1725.) one of the workmen who pulled down the refectory or hall abovementioned, who tells me, it was a strange wide place, with a fire hearth in the middle; a description exactly agreeing with that of our university halls. He adds, there were many little rooms & apartments about the rest of the house, with stone stairs leading up to them: which, we may suppose, were the students lodgings. II. There was another ancient fabric, situate over against the south door of All Saints church; which was pulled down about 20 years ago by Mr. White a baker, then owner of it, & rebuilt. Mr. Wood takes no notice of this place. The refectory belonging to this place was a fair large room; & when I went to school at Stanford to Mr. Rollo, then curate of S. Johns, we kept our school feast in this very refectory. I well remember there was a large window at the north end of that room like a church window, with much painted glass in it: particularly, a cock in two or more places. Mr. Richard Walburg hath often assured me this was Peterborough hall. And I believe so, because the same figure of a cock is now to be seen often repeated in S. Martins church windows on the other side of the Welland: which church was originally in the abbats of Burgs patronage. All the shops on the west side of the white meat mercat, I reckon were built where antiently part of Peterborough hall was before erected. Mr. Forster mistook this for Black-hall, which I am next to speak of. III. ‘Near All Saints church (saith Mr. Wood) was lately standing an house of great antiquity called Black-hall, belonging to which there was a kitchen formerly standing, which, in its structure, shewed evident marks of antiquity.’ Black-hall stood north-west of All Saints church, hard by the steeple; & was lately known by the name of the Talbot inn. The old fabric was demolished soon after Peterborough hall abovementioned, & a new house built with the materials. Black-hall, as I take it, was antiently endowed; there being lands in Stanford field yet known by the name of Black-hall lea’s, a particular which shews it could not belong

to the Dominicans; but was rather, as I have said, appropriated to some house of black monks. IV. Sempringham-hall situate in S. Peters parish in Stanford, was endowed, & had its proper chapel, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. And as this college had its own particular chapel, it is also not unlike but that divers others had likewise theirs. Mr. Forster mistakes another college standing just before Bennewerk churchyard, for Sempringham-hall: And also S. Mary Bennewerk church for the chapel of S. Mary granted to the students of Sempringham-hall by bishop Daldreby. But I have been often assured by the late Mr. Richard Walburg, that so much of Sempringham-hall as now remains was of late years the habitation of the late Mr. Alderman Feast. And this is far more probable than Mr. Forsters conjecture. For S. Mary Bennewerk was it self a parish church & had its own rectors, presented by the conventual prior & chapter of Durham. But the chapel of S. Mary given by Robert Lutterel to the monks of Sempringham, was in S. Peters parish, & had no parochial privileges: by which chapel, & not by S. Mary Bennewerk church which had all those rights (till burnt down in 1461. by the northern men & united afterwards to S. Peters) we must place Sempringham-hall. For the late Mr. Feasts house might be always in S. Peters parish; but the house assigned for Sempringham-hall close by S. Mary Bennewerk church, could not possibly be in S. Peters parish whilst Bennewerk church was yet standing. When Bennewerk church was yet standing, as I before observed, the gate called now S. Peters was called west-gate, & the street leading up to it from Peter-hill, le Gannoc. Upon Peter-hill stood S. Peters church. A little way from it in the Gannoc stands Mr. Feasts house; a good deal farther, just at the right hand side of west-gate stood Bennewerk church, within a little close now called Bennewerk churchyard. Before which churchyard, next to the street, yet stands a long collegiate building which Mr. Forster mistakes for Sempringham-hall: of which collegiate building more presently. Having thus fixed the place where Sempringham-hall stood, next let it be noted, that several antique pieces of sculpture in stone, representing divers birds, beasts, fruits, flowers, &c. & now inserted in a new court wall belonging to the late Mr. Feasts house; were not (as divers may hereafter think) originally part of Sempringham-hall, but more truly dug up in the Austin friers (when the seal of Thomas Bishop of Elphin was discovered there) & for ornament removed hither by the foresaid Mr. Feast. V. 'In S. Georges parish, saith Mr. Wood^a, is a 'mansion adjoyning to the parsonage house, in which sometime since a 'tanner dwelt; which is believed to have been a college, but the name 'is unknown.' Mrs. Jane Cecil, the lord treasurer Burghleys mother (as appears by the said L. Burghleys own Diary a MS. in Mr. Strypes hands) was joyntred, among other things, in the white friers school in

^a Ant. Oxon. p. 167.

S. Georges parish in Stanford. Mr. Forster says, * ' a house standing
 ' full east of the parsonage house of S. Georges, was a school of Car-
 ' melites or white friers; tho' Mr. Wood could not tell any more of
 ' it than that it was a college, for want of records.' This building
 was pulled down by the E. of Exeter in 1720. or thereabouts. I re-
 member a great room there like a college hall. This school being a
 good distance from the white friers, it seems their pupils met here
 from all parts to hear their lectures. And probably these were
 not only the Carmelite schools, but the public schools of this little
 university. However being called the white friers schools it looks as
 I have often intimated, that the fathers of that order were probably
 the chief managers & directors of the university it self, as well as of this
 school. VI. ' Matters concerning the rest of the colleges, saith Mr.
 ' Wood^b, are not so plain. However it will not be amiss to set
 ' down what dwellings antiquity, by the constant report of all ages,
 ' hath ascribed to them. In St. Maries street, continues he, is a house,
 ' formerly known by the name of the old swan, which a many think
 ' was formerly a college or hall for students.' Part of this college or
 hall is now 1725. the house where Mr. Boniface Bywater the gunsmith
 lives. His shop & the parlor behind it were antiently the refectory,
 or college hall. The wainscot, cieling, high roof, & carved mould-
 ings about it, speak its antiquity, as well as fitness for such an use.
 His kitchen window is of the same age, & has some remains of paint-
 ed glafs in it. In the kitchen floor just before the fire hearth, lies a
 stone whereon was formerly affixed a small brass plate as on grave-stones.
 VII. ' Over against S. Georges church, saith Mr. Wood^c, runs a long
 ' edifice quite the whole length of the street, extreamly like our halls
 [at Oxford] ' now drooping with age; which this plainly imitates,
 ' both in the archings of the gates, & the old fashioned shape of its
 ' windows. This building, as I take it, was on the south side of S.
 Georges church; parted from the Carmelite schools above mentioned
 by the parsonage house. That large house where Mr. Kirk now lives
 was probably erected with some of the old materials. VIII. The last
 house of this kind which I will venture to pronounce such is that in
 the Gannoc just before Bennewerk churchyard, being the same Mr.
 Forster took for Sempringham-hall. ' The front of the house, he says^d,
 ' is still standing, & carries in it the appearance of a collegiate build-
 ' ing.' This last is, on the outside, the most entire of all this sort of
 structures in Stanford. For an inside, that of Mr. Bywaters's is more
 worth an antiquaries observation. This last standing so near the Austin
 friers, leads me to quere if they did not teach here. For the Austin
 friers were many of them very famous scholars, & I need not tell an
 Oxford man what is meant by keeping of Augustines. There were,

a Letter to Mr. Stephens, MS. in my
 hands, p. 13.

b ut supra.

c Ant. Oxon. p. 168.

d Letter to Mr. Stephens, MS. in my
 hands, p. 12.

besides these, undoubtedly several other houses of this sort in Stanford, & it is not improbable but a public house in the high street called the windmill inn, another in the same street lately pulled down by Mr. More (where was much gilding, & the arms of E. the 3. are yet preserved on the chimney-piece) a house in S. Martins abutting north on the George inn, & some others, were of this kind. But the tradition being now worn out for what purpose they were erected, it shall suffice only to mention them in the gross. However let it be remembered that one of these places, which of them I can't say, was called Vauldey-hall. For preserving the names of Peterborough, Sempringham, & Vauldey halls, it may be re-observed we are indebted to Mr. Leland. Vauldier or Valdey hall at Stanford belonged to the abby de *valle Dei*, Valdey abby by Grimsthorpe. 'Valdey abby was dedicated, saith Mr. Burton, to the blessed Virgin, founded by Gilbert de Gaunt E. of Lincoln in K. Stephens time, at the request of pope Eugenius the 3^d. & S. Bernard abbat of Clarevall, for Cistercian monks.' To this Valdey-hall at Stanford belonged Nicholas de Stanford, a Cistercian of the Bernardin branch, a good scholar, & living in 1310. Among all these colleges, halls, & inns, the scholars who came from Oxford in 1333. & 1334. found sufficient room for their reception & entertainment. And so much for the colleges belonging to this little university.

VIII. After this account of the university & colleges, now a little of the masters who taught & presided there. Henry de Hanna (as I find in Pits) wrote a book called '*ordinationes conventuum*, about the ordering of convents,' & it is not at all improbable but that, among other things, it might treat of the schools & academical exercises, which were established, if not by him, yet as most evidently appears in his time & in his own monastery at Stanford. Henry de Hanna died, as is before related, in December 1299. & was succeeded in his great post of the English provincialship, by William Lidlington, a frier of the monastery belonging to the fathers of that order at Stanford. This William Lidlington, it is probable, was one of the chief readers to the youth at the white friers school in the time of Henry de Hanna. For as Pits informs us, Lidlington wrote 2 books, one of determinations, & another of lectures in divinity. Compositions proper only for an university audience, or, at least, a very learned monastery, such as this was. The next learned man, that I meet with, of this town, was Nicholas de Stanford (so called from this place where he was born) but whether he had any scholars assigned to his tuition in this university, I find not. However it is probable he had, for he was a very learned person, & well qualified for such an office. The next, of any figure, is John Burley a Carmelite, contemporary with Lidlington. Bale says, 'he adorned the monastery of the Carmelites at Stanford with his learning. And Pits, that he searched much into natural philosophy, & wrote many books upon
' the

'the fathers and schoolmen.' I do not find express mention that he taught in our university, but, by this account, it is probable he was appointed to read upon natural philosophy. For, as he belonged to the Carmelites, who were so busy in this affair, they would hardly let a man of his parts lie still. He lived not to see the ruin of this little university, but died a year or two before it was dissolved. John Rodington, prior of the grey friers college in Stanford & provincial of the Franciscan fathers in England, assumes the next place among the *Literati* of this university. By him we may see that the other monasteries of this town were then not without their worthies. The next is Walter Heston, another Carmelite, born at Stanford, & 'he (as Pits positively affirms) taught philosophy both as a master & professor, & 'sometimes divinity.' He was prior of the white friers at Stanford, & at length provincial of his order. The next is John Repingale another Carmelite. 'There are not wanting (saith Pits) who affirm that 'he, as a publick professor for several years, read & explained the master of the sentences to a well frequented auditory, with good applause.' And this was at Stanford. I shall only add, when the university of Stanford was dissolved, the Carmelite fathers preserved their reputation to the last, & were afterwards as celebrated for their virtue, as they were before for their learning^a.

July 1. IX. Johanna de Collingham, Beatrix de Eylesworth, & Emma Peverel of Paston, desiring to profess & take on them the vow & order of nuns in the priory of S. Michael without Stanford (which profession was generally made before the lord abbat of Burg for the time being, patron of the said priory) William de Bootheby the new lord abbat being otherwise engaged, appointed brother William de Gretford, prior of the said nunnery, his deputy to receive the profession of the said ladies; whose commission may be thus rendred. ^b 'Adam, 'by divine permission abbat of Burg, &c. to our beloved brother William de Gretford, &c. greeting in the Saviour of all 'men. For as much as to receive the profession of Johanna de 'Colingham, Beatrix de Eylesworth, as also of Emma Peverel of Paston, sisters of the monastery of S. Michael abovesaid, in the same 'monastery, according to the rule of the blessed Benedict ready to 'be professed, upon this instant Sunday next after the feast of the 'translation of the blessed Thomas the martyr, to be made in the 'said monastery of nuns) being diversly hindered by certain arduous 'causes we cannot be personally present: To you, of the industry 'of whose circumspection, we impute full confidence in the lord; 'for to receive the profession of Johanna, Beatrix, & Emma, sisters of 'the monastery of the blessed Michael before said, according to the rule 'of the blessed Benedict, upon the Sunday abovesaid in the same monastery to be made, & for other matters to be done which in the

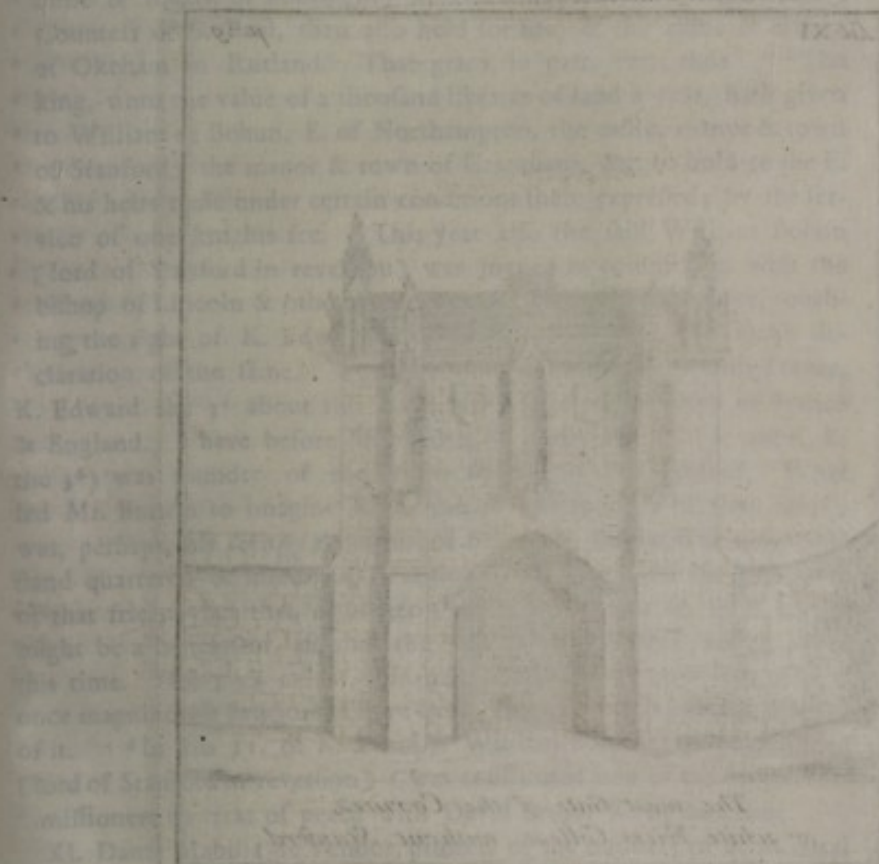
^a see anno 1348. below.

^b Ex Codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub Im-

agine Vesp. E. XXI. fol. 64. b.

• bishop of the province shall be necessary, or the bishop of the
 • diocese of the same, as far as unto us belongs, by these presents we do
 • command. Given at Burg, the kalends of July, 1215.

• In the parliament held at London the 10th of June, 1215, the
 • king, with other barons, persons who were united to the like dispute, &c.
 • upon advising of Edward the Black prince to the direction of
 • Curwen, William de Bohun was created E. of Northampton, &c.
 • shortly after which he had a great estate in the castle, &c. &c. &c.
 • of Stamford, with the township of Lutterham in Lincolnshire, &c.
 • John de Waren. E. of Surrey, yet held for life. &c. &c. &c.
 • the 10th of June, 1215, the king, with other barons, persons who were united to the like dispute, &c.



• without which the king could not have done otherwise, &c.
 • of performing the would have done otherwise, &c.
 • the Henry de bishop of Lincoln, or the master of Lutterham, who
 • there resided for from the same. With the king, after the king's death.

• the king, with other barons, persons who were united to the like dispute, &c.
 • upon advising of Edward the Black prince to the direction of
 • Curwen, William de Bohun was created E. of Northampton, &c.
 • shortly after which he had a great estate in the castle, &c. &c. &c.
 • of Stamford, with the township of Lutterham in Lincolnshire, &c.
 • John de Waren. E. of Surrey, yet held for life. &c. &c. &c.
 • the 10th of June, 1215, the king, with other barons, persons who were united to the like dispute, &c.

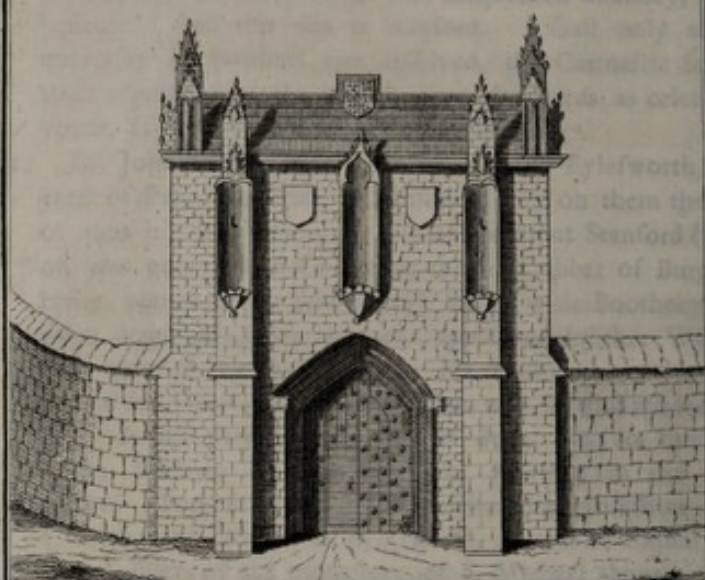
• the king, with other barons, persons who were united to the like dispute, &c.
 • upon advising of Edward the Black prince to the direction of
 • Curwen, William de Bohun was created E. of Northampton, &c.
 • shortly after which he had a great estate in the castle, &c. &c. &c.
 • of Stamford, with the township of Lutterham in Lincolnshire, &c.
 • John de Waren. E. of Surrey, yet held for life. &c. &c. &c.
 • the 10th of June, 1215, the king, with other barons, persons who were united to the like dispute, &c.

The Carthusian Church of

The Carthusian Church of... I do not find explicit mention thereof in the records of our university, but, by this account, it is probable he was acquainted to that open-spirited philosophy. For, while he engaged the students, who were in unity in this affair, they would hardly let a man of his party go free. He lived not so long for the ruin of this last university, but died a year or two before it was dissolved. John Rodger, who grew at the grey friars college in Stanford & provincial of the Carthusian order in England, occupies the next place among the scholars of that university. By him we may see that the spirit of innovation at that time was then not without their workings. The very

Lib XI

p. 29.



The west Gate of the Carmes,
or white Friars College without Stanford.

‘ business of this profession shall be necessary, or also accustomed, our
‘ place & stead, as far as unto us belongs, by these presents we do
‘ commit. Given at Burg, the kalends of July, 1336.

X. ‘ ^aIn the parliament held at London the 11. of E. the third, a- Mar. 17.
‘ mongst other eminent persons who were raised to the like dignity, 11.E.3.
‘ upon advancing of Edward the black prince to the dukedom of
‘ Cornwall, William Bohun was created E. of Northampton, Mar. 17.
‘ shortly after which he had a grant of the castle, manor, & town of
‘ Stanford, with the Lordship of Grantham in Lincolnshire (which
‘ John de Warenn, E. of Surrey, yet held for life.) Likewise of the
‘ castle & manor of Fodringhey in Northamptonshire (which Mary,
‘ Countess of S. Paul, then also held for life) & the castle & manor
‘ of Okeham in Rutland.’ That grant, in part, runs thus. ‘ ^bThe
‘ king, unto the value of a thousand librates of land a year, hath given
‘ to William de Bohun, E. of Northampton, the castle, manor & town
‘ of Stanford, the manor & town of Grantham, &c. to hold to the E.
‘ & his heirs male under certain conditions there expressed; by the ser-
‘ vice of one knights fee. ‘ This year also the said William Bohun
‘ [lord of Stanford in reversion] was joyned in commission with the
‘ bishop of Lincoln & others, to treat with Philip K. of France, touch-
‘ ing the right of K. Edw. to that realm, with power to make de-
‘ claration of the same.’ Upon occasion of this quarrel with France,
K. Edward the 3^d about this time first quartered the arms of France
& England. I have before shewn that K. Henry the 3^d (& not K. E.
the 3^d) was founder of the white friers coll. in Stanford. What
led Mr. Burton to imagine K. E. the 3^d was founder of that house,
was, perhaps, his seeing the arms of France & England as they now
stand quartered & insculped in a stone escutcheon on the gatehouse
of that friery; but that escutcheon only proves that K. Edw. the 3^d
might be a benefactor, or that the said gate itself was erected about
this time. However as the said gate is all that is now left of that
once magnificent structure, I have here thought good to insert a draught
of it. ‘ ^dIn this 11. of K. Edw^d 3. William Bohun abovementioned
[lord of Stanford in reversion] ‘ was constituted one of the kings com-
‘ missioners to treat of peace with David Bruys, K. of Scotland.

XI. Dame Mabilla de Venour, prioress of the nunnery of S. Michael
without Stanford, being now grown very aged, & thereby incapable
of performing the wonted duties of her office, resigned that place, be-
fore Henry lord bishop of Lincoln, at his manor of Lydington, who
there released her from the same. Whereupon sister Margery de Coling-

Ap. 1.
1337.

^a Baron, Vol. 1. p. 185. a.

^b Rex, in valorem mille librarum terre
per annum, dedit Willielmo de Bohun, co-
miti Northamptonensi, castrum, manerium,
& villam de Stanford; manerium & villam
de Grantham, &c. tenend. comiti & he-

redibus suis masculis, sub certis conditionibus
ibidem expressis; per servitium unius feodi
militis, &c. Cart. 11. E. 3. n. 48. & anno
14. art. 10.

^c Bar. V. I. p. 185. a.

^d Baronage, ut supra.

ham, sub-priores of the said house & the rest of that sisterhood, in a petition to Adam Bootheby, lord abbat of Burg & the convent of that place (after reciting the premises) craved leave to elect a new priores; which petition (taken indeed from a very indifferent copy) may be thus put in English. ‘ To the reverend father in Christ, and to the lord, lord Adam, by the grace of God abbat of Burg & the convent of the same place, Margery de Colingham, sub-priores of the nuns of S. Michael of Stanford, and the humble convent of the same place, with devout inclination, send due reverence & obedience. Whereas dame Mabilla de Venour, late our priores, being broke with age by reason of the infirmity of her body, & in the office wherein she presided, thro’ impotence no longer able to govern the convent aforesaid, for the reasons aforesaid hath made cession of her office, & from the honor of her government, by giving up the same into the sacred hands of the venerable father the lord, lord Henry, by the grace of God bishop of Lincoln, the diocesan of the place, at the manor of Lydington of the said fathers, on the day of making of the presents, her self, hath rendered, as she ought, impotent; and also whereas the venerable father aforesaid, weighing the infirmity of the same priores, her, from the honor aforesaid, at the request of the same (minding to the best of his power for the indemnity of our monastery beforehand to provide) hath effectually absolved; to your holy paternity we humbly & devoutly request how that, whereas the patronage of our monastery is known to belong unto you, ye, in an intuition of divine charity, would grant us liberty of electing a priores, & if it may please you, to give us your assent & favor. In witness whereof to these presents our common seal is appendent. Given in our chapter at Stanford, the fourth of the nones of April, 1337.’ This petition being thus drawn & sealed, was immediately delivered to Elen de Caldecot & Sara de Multon, two nuns of the said house, who, forthwith repairing to the abbat & convent of Burg, presented it as the joynt request of themselves & sisterhood. Whereupon the said abbat, in name of himself & that convent, by the following license, gave leave to elect one of their own body. ‘ Adam, by divine permission abbat of Burg, to his beloved daughters in Christ Margery de Colingham, sub-priores of the monastery of the holy nuns of the blessed Michael without Stanford, & to the holy convent of the same place, greeting in the Saviour of all men. There coming unto us Elen de Caldecote & Sara de Multon, nuns of your monastery abovesaid on your part, with letters patents sealed with the seal of your chapter, they have reported to us the vacancy of your house by cession of dame Mabilla le Venour, late priores of your house aforesaid, made, as asserted, before the venerable father lord

^a Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cot. sub imag. Vesp. E. XXI. fol. ult. b.

^b id. ib.

Henry, by the grace of God bishop of Lincoln, diocesan of the same place; humbly & devoutly beseeching us, how that to you & them we would grant license of electing a prioress. Now we considering the vacancy of your said monastery, if it happen, may diversly incur loss; with consent of our brethren, to your & their petition benignly consenting, as far as unto us belongs, do give power to you & them of electing a prioress out of your own body. To you & the same nuns, our daughters, as far as we are able, firmly the rest, with the leaf it self, is wanting. However the issue of this matter is touched in another part of the same MS. whereby we learn that the foresaid dame Mabilla le Venour was succeeded in the said prioresship by dame Mabilla de Ryby. It being there registred, that ' In the 11. of Edw. the 3. & the 16. of Adam [Bootheby lord] abbat of Burg, on monday in Easter week dame Mabilla de Ryby, prioress of Staunford, did fealty to the said lord abbat in his chamber, in the abby of Burg, before Sir Gervase de Wylford, master Walter de Warmington, Peter son of Warine, William Casse, & others.' According to Bale^b, the great doctor Walter Burley died in 1337. in the 63. year of his age. I have elsewhere shewn how he was tutor to K. Ed. the 3. & lord almoner to Q. Philippa, but must here add, ' after Edw. prince of Wales (eldest sonne to K. Edw. commonly called the black prince) was borne, & able to learne his booke, the said doctor Burley amongst other, was commaunded to be one of his instructors, by reason whereof Sir Simon Burley, being sonne to Sir John Burley, near kinsman to the said doctor Burley, was afterwards admitted among other young gentlemen to be schoolefellow with the said prince.' Of which Sir Simon Burley many things hereafter.

XII. ' In the 11. of E. the 3. by a writ dated Ap. 23. a parliament was called at Stanford, & appointed to be held on the friday, or morrow, after the feast of the ascension.' What was done in this parliament I find not, but the main design of its assembling was undoubtedly about the business of France; likewise the kings being at Stanford this year upon the 25. of June, makes it highly probable that the said parliament was at that time sitting, & the K. himself attending it. On the said 25. of June, the said K. by his letters patents, bearing date at Stanford, confirmed to God & the hospital of S. Mary at Newsted the two several grants of the founder William de Albini the 3. as also the grant of William de Albini the 4. to the same hospital. His letters patents in confirmation of the said premises, may be thus englisshed. ' The K. to all whom, &c. greeting. The donation, concession, & confirmation, which William de Albini the 3. by his writing made to God & the hospital of the blessed Mary at the bridge of Wasse be-

a folio 4. b.

b p. 413.

c Hol. p. 1002. a.

d Ex literis Cl. Willmii mihi missis.

e Ex pat. 11. E. 3. part. memb. 2. & Monast. Ang. Tomi II. p. 451. a.

between Stanford & Offinton, & to the then brethren of the same hospital, in free, pure, & perpetual alms, of the place in which the chapel of the blessed Mary there is situate, with the whole house adjacent; & of the whole mill of Offinton, with suit as well of the demesne of him William, as of the servants of his house & of his tenants, & with all other matters unto the said mill pertaining; & of sixty & five acres of land & an half, & ten acres & an half of meadow, lying in divers places and cultures in Offington & Talington; & of the whole land within the Berwes, which Peter the chevalier held; & of the meadow by the mill, which is called Fowrpenholm; & of one toft which Gunwara Gogel sometime held in Offington; & of pasture for an hundred sheep in the said town, & for six beasts, & for six cows, & for two bulls with the demesne beasts, cows, & bulls of him William. Also the donation, &c. which the same William by his writing made to the forenamed brethren in pure & perpetual alms, of three bovates of land in Offinton, with the meadow, & pasture, & all its appurtenances; & of a rent of three shillings & three pence, with nine hens & three cocks, yearly to be received in Offington; & of a rent of forty shillings in the town of Chafunt; & of a rent of five shillings in the town of Bottleford, &c. Moreover the concession & confirmation which William of Albini the fourth, by his charter made to the canons of the said place, in free, pure, & perpetual alms, of all that *New Place* at the bridge of Offington, as it is enclosed with a wall & a ditch, with the appurtenances; & of all the donations, lands, men, possessions, rents, & liberties, with all the appurtenances & easements, within the town & without, by William his father, & by who or whomsoever the donors on the foresaid canons & their successors collated; & of the free election of the prior of the church aforesaid, & of the said house & all the rents & possessions of the same, with all the appurtenances & liberties in the hand & custody of the canons of the same, in the mean time, till they have a prior to remain; & of all the rents, expences, & goods of the forenamed house by them, for the use of the poor, & profit of the church aforesaid, to be expended, &c. Holding ratified & good, them for us & our heirs, as far as in us lies, &c. we do confirm. In witness whereof, &c. witness the K. at Staunford the 25. of June. I shall only add, that the prior of this house, *quatenus prior*, was always a standing member of convocation, as archdeacons & other dignitaries are now^a: And so likewise was the prior of S. Leonards^b. On the 12. of July following, I find the king here again. On which day were signed the conventions between him & the E. of Hainault. By which conventions it appears that the said earl, tho' he was his brother in law, would not engage with him [against France] but on

^a Hody's Hist. Convocat. p. 7.^b id. ib.^c Acta regia N^o 4. p. 242.

condition that Edw. should have the title of the emperors lieutenant or vicar. Dated at Stanford, the 12. of July, 1337. And this shews the reason; says my author, why Edw. courted that dignity, which the pope reproach'd him for afterwards, as being beneath him.' From Stanford K. Edward, as I conceive, went to Huntingdon; for in a letter of one of our kings dated at that town the 12. of July (without any year or kings name to ascertain the time & person it belongs to) the K. writes to the alderman & bailifs of Stanford, acquainting them, that, when he came to Stanford, he went thro' Pilsgate field (coming then I suppose from Peterborough) &, it being usual it seems that whatever way the king rides to any place (tho' the same was no public road before) for every body else to claim the same liberty afterwards, & thenceforth to call any such new passage the kings highway; being followed to Huntingdon by divers of his own tenants, inhabitants of Pilsgate, who then & there represented the damage they should sustain by such a practice, the K. by his letters immediately commanded that his passing that way should not be made a precedent for other peoples so doing, but did utterly forbid & discharge them therefrom. His letter, directed, 'to our dearly beloved the alderman, bailifs, & good people of our town of Stanford,' upon this occasion, is thus worded. 'Dear & well-beloved friends, by the grievous complaint of our beloved lieges & tenants of the town of Pillesfate near our town of Staunford, we have understood, that, in as much as, on Tuesday last, we passed thro' the middle of a meadow & a certain pasture there called Pillesfate meadow appertaining to the said town of Pillesfate, you, & others of the country circumjacent, claim to have & use an high way royal to pass thro' the middle of the said meadow & pasture, to the great damage & disseisin of our said lieges & tenants, whereupon they have supplicated for a remedy; so we will, if it be so, & we command & charge firmly, that you neither make, nor use, nor suffer to be made, nor used, by others of our said town of Staunford, nor others whatsoever, no high road thro' the middle of the said meadow & pasture; but that you forbear from it en-

a De par le Roy. Chiers & bon amez, par la grevovse complainte de nos amez lieges & tenantz de la ville de Pillesfate pres de nostre ville de Staunford, nous avons entendu, que par tant que Maridy darcin passe nous chinachalines par my une pree & certaine pasture illoques appelez Pillesfate mede, appartenante a la dite ville de Pillesfate; vous, & autres de la pays environ, clamez davoit & user une haulte chemyne roiale de passer parmy les diz pree & pasture, a grand dommage & disaïse de noz diz lieges & tenantz, dont ils nous ont suppliez de remedy; si volons, si ainsi soit, & vous mandons & chargeons fermement, que vous ne facez, ne usiez, ne suffrez faire ne user par autres de nostre dite ville de Staunford, ne autres que conques, nulle haulte chemyn

par my les diz pree & pasture; Ainz en ceflez outrement, & que benefacez overtement proclamer en mesme nostre ville, que tous autres dicelle nostre ville & de la pais environ, pareillement facent. Au fin que nos diz tenantz avoir pourront & peïble menjoir leurs diz prees & pasture, ainsi & par manere come ils ont eus devant ces heures, sanz distourbance ou empeschement de vous ou dautres de quel estat ou condicioun quils soient, non obstant que nous y chinachalines par manere comme des est dit. Et ce en nulle manere ne lessiez. Donne soubz nostre signet, a Huntynghdon, le 12. jour de Juillet. — A noz chiers amez les alderman, bailifs, & bonnes gens de nostre ville de Stanford. Ex codicis MS. in bib. Cotton. sub imagine Faustinae, B. III. folio 5.

- ‘tirely, & that you cause it to be openly proclaimed in our said town,
 ‘that all others of our said town, & the country round it, do likewise;
 ‘to the end that our said tenents may have & peaceably enjoy the
 ‘said meadow & pasture, so, & in the manner, as they have done be-
 ‘fore these times, without disturbance or impeachment of you or others,
 ‘of what estate or condition soever they be, notwithstanding that we
 ‘passed that way in manner as is said: And this in no manner fail ye.
 ‘Given under our signet at Huntyngdon, the 12. day of July.’
- Oct. 7. XIII. ‘^a The K. now gave a commission to William Bohun E. of
 1337. ‘Northampton [& lord of Stanford in reversion] with others, to de-
 ‘mand the crown of France, & to take possession of it in his name.
 ‘This full power is dated the 7. of October, 1337. at Westminster.
- Nov. ‘^b About the feast of S. Martin in winter, there came to London two
 ‘cardinals, sente by the pope to treate for a peace betwixte the kings
 ‘of England & Fraunce. The duke of Cornwal, with the E. of Sur-
 ‘rey [lord of Stanford] received them a mile without the citie. ‘ In
- 11.E.3. ‘this 11. year, K. Edw. called a council of trade to meet at West-
 ‘minster, & Robert de Pakinton, Thomas de Ravele, & William de
 ‘Apethorp, were sent up from Stanford, as being some of the most
 ‘considerable tradesmen then living there, to be present at that assem-
 ‘bly. — Emma, reliēt of Richard de Baldefwel of Staunford, gave to
- Dec. 24. ‘W. son of Robert de Dyngle of Ingethorp, one grange with a garden
 11.E.3. ‘adjoyning without the gates of Scoftgate situate between a tenement
 ‘belonging to the mass of the blessed virgin celebrated in the church of
 ‘All-Saints in the mercat at Staunford, east; & extending it self from the
 ‘kings, highway north as far as the arable land of Sir William de Burton,
 ‘Kt. fouth. Witnesses, Thomas de Rauele, alderman of Staunford, & Ro-
 ‘bert le Moigne of Staunford; the 24. of Dec. 11. E. 3. B.H.’ The
 south chancel of All-Saints church is the chapel of S. Mary here spoken
 of. In this chapel was a daily service performed by a particular priest,
 for whose maintainance were given divers lands in & about Stanford,
 but by whom I find not. ‘^d Sir William de Burton, Kt. temp. E. 3.
 ‘his chief seat was at Tollthorp [not Totthorp as in my author] in
 ‘Rutland. He bare a cheveron between three owles argent, crowned
 ‘or; the crest, out of an high cappe sable, an owles head argent, crow-
 ‘ned or: this coat standeth very antient in Okeham church in Rut-
 ‘land, & in many other churches in that shire.’ Thomas de Ravele
 abovementioned is the first alderman of Stanford I yet meet with, by
 name: However there were aldermen of Stanford long before, tho’
 their names be now lost. ‘Adam de Normantoun, rector of the
 12.E.3. ‘church of the blessed Mary de Bynwerk, gave to Richard de Rothwel
 ‘of Stanford & Agnes his wife, his messuage situate in the parish of

^a *acta regia*, p. 244.^b *Hol.* p. 901. b.^c *Ex literis Br. Willis Arm. mihi missis*

mar. 7. 1719-20.

^d *Burtons Leic.* p. 108.

‘ the blessed Mary de Bynewerk aforesaid, between a tenement of
 ‘ Richard Randolf east, & the street which leads down to the river
 ‘ Welland west. B. H. ‘ ^a In this 12. of E. the 3. William de Bohun [lord
 of Stanford in reversion] ‘ having married Eliz. the 3. of the sisters &
 ‘ coheirs of Sir Giles de Badlesmere (an eminent baron) then 28 years
 ‘ of age, had an assignation of her purparty of those lands, which, by
 ‘ inheritance, descended to her, upon the death of her said brother,
 ‘ viz. the manor of Tonge in Kent; as also divers lands in Snodshurst
 ‘ & Greenwich in that county; the manors of Lachlegh in Essex;
 ‘ Hameldon in Rutland; & Idefhale in Shropshire. In which year he
 ‘ went with Henry E. of Lancaster, & others, into Flanders; the K.
 ‘ also being at that time there, with a great army, in order to his claim
 ‘ of the crown of France. And was one of the marshals in the 3.
 ‘ battalia of K. Edwards army, drawn up at Vironfosse against the
 ‘ French.

XIV. ‘ Richard de Bekyngham was now rector of great S. Michaels
 ‘ church in Stanford. B. H. ‘ ^b In this 13. of E. 3. John E. Warenn ^{13.E.3.}
 [lord of Stanford] ‘ was constituted the chief person for arraying all
 ‘ the men at arms in Surrey & Suffex, & for custody of the sea-coasts.
 ‘ ‘ Sir Thomas Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] was in the ex- ^{14.E.3.}
 ‘ pedition now made into Flanders.’ ‘ ^d William de Bohun [lord of
 Stanford in reversion] ‘ in this 14. E. 3. was in that famous naval fight
 ‘ before Sluyse in Flanders, betwixt the K. of England & the French.
 ‘ And the same year obtained a grant of the manors of Estwood &
 ‘ Reylegh, with the honor of Reylegh, & hundred of Rochford in Essex,
 ‘ to himself & the heirs male of his body. And being before the end
 ‘ of that year again beyond sea, had an assignation of 4546l. 17 s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 ‘ part of a larger sum due to him for his service in the wars of France.
 ‘ Reymund de Nottingham of Staunford, apothecary, gave to Amice
 ‘ his daughter, one shop with a loft, &c. situate byhindebak, between a te-
 ‘ nement of John lord Warenn south, & a tenement of the late Henry
 ‘ Bronds north, & annexed to the shop of Nicholas de Eston east. B. H.
 ‘ Henry de Carleton of Staunford gave to John Mazoun, all his tenements
 ‘ there, whereof one is situate in the parish of the blessed Mary . . . be-
 ‘ tween a tenement of Walran de Baston west, & the street called
 ‘ Corewensty east: Another tenement is situate between a tenement of
 ‘ the lord abbat of Croyland north, & the town wall of Staunford south
 ‘ in the same parish: And one tenement standing in the same parish,
 ‘ between a tenement of John de Pekebriggs west, & a tenement of
 ‘ the late Henry de Siltón. B. H. ‘ Walter le Halver, burges of
 ‘ Staunford, gave to John his eldest son, two messuages, joyntly situate
 ‘ in S. Andrews parish near the way called Claymond, & the one piece

^a Bar. Vol. 1. p. 185. a.

^b Bar. Vol. 1. p. 81. b.

^c Bar. Vol. 2. p. 74. a.

^d Bar. Vol. 1. p. 185. a. b.

- ' of land adjacent, with one dovecoat standing in the same, which were
 ' formerly Peter de Wermynghons; & with one spring on the west part
 ' of the said messuages: all which are situate between a messuage of
 ' Margaret who was the wife of Hugh de Thurleby east, & a messuage
 ' of the said Walter West, & abutt upon the common way called Clay-
 ' mond south, & upon the town wall of Staunford north. B. H.' ' W.
 ' le Fleming alderman of Stanford was witness to a deed belonging to
 No. 30. ' Browns hospital, dated Nov. . . this 14. E. 3. B. H.' ' ' In the night
 1340. ' of the feast of S. Andrew, K. Edward came on lande at the tower
 14.E.3. ' aboute cockes crowe, & with him the E. of Northampton [lord of
 15.E.3. ' Stanford in reversion] & other lords.' ' W. le Flemyng ald. of Staun-
 ' ford was also witness to another deed bearing date the Sunday in the
 ' feast of S. Botolph the abbat, in the 15. of K. Edw. 3. over Eng-
 ' land, & of his reign over France the 2. B. H.' The feast of S. Botolph
 is celebrated, Mar. 23.
 5. June XV. ' b 15. E. 3. 5. June 1341. Q. Philippa was delivered of a sonne
 1341. ' at the town of Langley [in Hertfordshire] the which was named Ed-
 ' mond, & surnamed Langley of the place where hee was thus born.
 ' ' He was baptised by Michael then abbat of S. Albans.' This Edmond
 de Langley was afterwards lord of Stanford. ' d Tourney was this year
 ' besieged by K. Edw. & with him was William E. of Northampton
 [lord of Standford in reversion] ' e Thomas lord Holland [afterwards
 buried here] ' & other great persons.' ' f Likewise in regard of more
 ' mony still owing to William E. of Northampton by the K. for his
 ' service in the wars; for want whereof he could not pay those debts
 ' to his creditors which he had contracted by reason of the said wars;
 ' he this year obtained license to transport 80 sacks of his own wool
 ' into Flanders. And the same year had a farther assignation of such
 ' lands as were of the inheritance of Elisabeth his wife, viz. the manors
 ' of Erith, Langport, & Rumney in Kent: Drayton in Suffex: two
 ' parts of the manor of Finmere in Oxfordshire: a house near Algate
 ' in London, & the south part of the manor of Thaxsted in Essex. In
 ' this year also he was one of the great lords present at that famous feast &
 ' jousting, which K. Edw. then made for love of the countess of Salisbury
 ' as it was reported. So likewise in the Scotch expedition then made. And
 ' had likewise a grant of the castle & manor of Okeham, to himself & heirs
 ' male, wherein he had only but term of life before.—William in the
 ' Waulles gave to Robert de Scotelthorp, one messuage situate in the
 ' parish of All-Saints in the mercat, between a tenement of the prior
 ' of Fynnesheued of the one part, & a tenement of Emma de Baldefwel
 ' of the other; & likewise one shop, with a loft, &c. situate between a
 ' shop of the late William del Cley [or Clev] of the one part, & the

a Ho'. p. 912. b.

b Hol. p. 916. b.

c Bar. Vol. 2. p. 154. a.

d Fabian 215. a.

e Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.

f Bar. Vol. 1. p. 185. b.

‘ kings high way called Woll-rowe of the other. B. H.’ ‘ John Black-
 ‘ man of Staunford the elder, gave to John Cokerel, one house built
 ‘ within his messuage which stands without the gates of Scofegate, be-
 ‘ tween the tenements of the foresaid John Cokerell & a te-
 ‘ nement of W. de Skelton north; & extends it self from the kings
 ‘ highway east as far as the land of Sir W. de Burton, Kt. west. The
 ‘ which house, saith he, extends it self from a certain chamber to the
 ‘ hall of my messuage aforesaid annexed north, as far as my garden south.
 ‘ B. H.’

XVI. ‘ In the 16. E. 3. the K. amongst other letters to divers of his 16.E.3.
 ‘ nobles, sent to John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] to provide 40
 ‘ men at arms, & an hundred archers for his service in France; re-
 ‘ queſting him to be at London in person on the octaves of S. Hillary,
 ‘ there to treat & agree with his council touching the wages for those
 ‘ soldiers in that expedition.’ ‘ b The same year William Bohun [lord
 of Stanford in reversion] ‘ was made the kings lieutenant & capt. ge-
 ‘ neral in Britanny, with power to receive fealty & homage from the
 ‘ people there, on behalf of K. Edw. as K. of France.’ ‘ c There be
 ‘ that write, how lord Walter de Manny, tooke a truce with the French
 ‘ to endure till Alhallowentide, with condition the K. of England were
 ‘ contented therewith; but the K. liked not thereof & so sent over the
 ‘ erles of Northampton & Devon, &c. with 500 men of armes, & a
 ‘ 1000 archers, which taking ship, the vigil of the assumption of our
 ‘ lady, sayled towards Britaine.’ ‘ d Thence the E. of Northampton
 [lord of Stanford in reversion] ‘ sent letters to the K. signifying how
 ‘ that within the octaves of the assumption they arrived on the coast
 ‘ of Britaine neere the towne & castle of Brest, in whyche the dutcheſs
 ‘ of Britaine with hir children were of the enemies besieged, both by
 ‘ sea & land; but that perceiving the English fleet, the French packed
 ‘ away. Afterwards the E. landing, & chusing a plot of ground con-
 ‘ venient for his purpose, fought, slew, & took of them at least ccc.
 ‘ men of armes. The E. lost not any noble man in this fight, except
 ‘ onely the lord Edward Spencer.’ ‘ e Afterwards the K. arriving in
 ‘ Britaine those that were there under the E. of Northampton, &c. fought
 ‘ with the French near Morleis, where a few English, unneth [i. e.
 ‘ scarcely] v. c. discomfited a mighty power of French, esteemed to
 ‘ be above L. thousand: of whom, some they slew, & some they tooke.’
 ‘ f In this same 16. E. 3. Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at
 Stanford] ‘ was sent, with Sir John d’Arvel to Bayon, with cc. men at
 ‘ arms, & cccc. archers to defend the frontiers.’ ‘ g William Bohun
 [lord of Stanford in reversion] ‘ had another license to transport 200
 ‘ sacks of wool, each sack containing 26 stone; & each stone 14 pound.

a Bar. V. 1. p. 81. b.

b Bar. Vol. 2. p. 185. b.

c Hol. p. 917. b.

d id. p. 918. a. b.

e Hol. p. 919.

f Bar. Vol. 2. p. 74. b.

g Bar. Vol. 1. p. 185. b.

‘ And was at the making of that famous league betwixt the K. of
 ‘ France & K. Edw. wherein the Spaniard & divers others were included;
 ‘ & by oath did undertake for K. Edwards observance thereof. ‘ The
 ‘ commissioners on both sides took their oaths for their respective masters,
 ‘ Jan. 19. 1343. 16. E. 3.

XVII. ‘ ^b In this 17. E. 3. William de Bohun [lord of Stanford in re-
 version] ‘ was one of those who attended Henry E. of Lancaster in his
 ‘ expedition into Scotland, for raising the siege of Loughmabon castle
 ‘ by the Scots; which being effected, he [Bohun] was constituted go-
 ‘ vernor thereof. In the same year he was again in Britany in the kings
 ‘ service.’ ‘ Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford]
 ‘ was this year again in the wars of France. — There now lived one
 ‘ Robert de Ashbourn of Staunford, a merchant. B. H.’ ‘ W. Man of
 ‘ Tallington gave to John, son of Nicholas de Okcham, goldsmith of
 ‘ Staunford, one shop, with a loft, &c. situate in the street called By-
 ‘ hyndeback. B. H.’ From this John the goldsmith, as I take it, gold-
 smiths lane in Stanford & goldsmiths grange in Leicestershire, were so
 called. ‘Tis certain the goldsmiths of Stanford & goldsmiths grange in
 Leic. were patrons of divers churches in Stanford. ‘ Robert son &
 ‘ heir of John de Folkyngham of Staunford, gave to Sir Thomas de
 ‘ Bernack, parson of the church of Stretton upon the Fosse, one mes-
 ‘ suage in Staunford, upon the fee of the lord abbat of Burg, situ-
 ‘ ate between a tenement of W. Wynd’s south, & a tenement of the
 ‘ late Walter de Hallestead north, as it extends it self from the kings
 ‘ highway west, as far as S. Martins croft east. B. H.’ ‘ ^d Sir William Bur-
 ‘ ton of Tolthorpe fate justice of the kings bench from this 17. to the
 ‘ 36. of E. the 3.

XVIII. ‘ ‘ Betwixt Candlemas & Lent, K. Edw. held a solemn feast at
 ‘ Windsor, in the end whereof, he devised the order of the garter.’
 Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] was one of those
 Knts. then first made. They were in all 26. companions, whose pictures,
 with the sovereigns K. E. & patrons S. George, were all of them af-
 terwards set up in the chancel windows of S. Georges church at Stanford,
 at the charge of William Bridges, Esq; made first garter king of arms by
 K. H. 5. & buried afterwards in the said S. Georges church at Stanford,
 & a great benefactor to the same. There is now in the hands of that
 excellent antiquary John Anstis, Esq; garter principal K. of arms, a
 curious book of drawings in folio, wherein the said Knts. are all de-
 picted in colors as they were at first set up, saith the title of that book,
 in S. Georges church at Stanford. I had once a sight of it by the favor
 of the now proprietor. If I remember right Mr. Anstis told me that
 book was once Mr. Ashmoles. Be that as it will, the figures of the
 first Knts. of the garter as etched by Hollar on a brass plate, printed

^a Hol. p. 920. b.

^b Baron. Vol. I. p. 185. b.

^c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.

^d Burtons Leic. p. 108.

^e Hol. p. 923. a.

on a large sheet in Mr. Ashmoles history of the garter, were all copied from this book. It cost Mr. Antis five guinea's. — Mr. Stow, from Tho. de la Moor, places the battle of Morlais mentioned anno 16. above, under this 18. year of K. Ed. the 3. where he gives this remarkable account of it & the E. of Northampton's valor. ' K. Edw. in succor of John duke of Britain & of his wife & children, who then remained in the kings custody, sent the earls of Northampton & Oxford, Hugh Spencer & Richard Talbot, Knts. & master William Killesbie, clerke, every one having under them many men of arms & archers, into Britayne, who entred thereinto in despight of all which resisted them, making many conflicts. They took as well walled townes as others, with divers castles, both by assault & surrender, by which they had the whole countrey under subjection, conquering 'till they came to the towne of Morleis, where Charles de Bloys met them with a great army. Therefore in the champaine ground nigh to Morleis, the two armies made great & most stout battle, wherein the worthiness of both did well appear. For the chief captain Charles de Bloys & William de Bohun [lord of Stanford in reversion] fought so long with hand strokes in the field that day, that no man but a liar could give more praise to the one than the other. Three times being wearied on both sides, they withdrew themselves to take breath, & then fell to it again with speare & shield, & sword & target. But, in the end, the right worthy & stout Charles de Blois, his men fleeing away, was also forced to flie himself: whereupon, after many slain on both sides, the victory fell to the English.

XIX. ' Peter son of Cecily, daughter of Alice sometime wife of W. de 19.E.3.
' Folkyngham clothier, gave two cellars, with a loft, &c. [as above described 12. E. 2.] ' to John Young of Easton. B. H.' ' Thomas de Bernack, sometime parson of Stretton on the Fosse, afterwards vicar of Sutirton in Holland, gave to John le Young of Eston, a messuage in Staunford upon the abbat of Burgs fee [as above described, 12. E. 2.] together with another messuage called Swal Stede, situate between a tenement of W. Wynd north, & a tenement sometime W. Lysteres south, as it extends it self from the kings highway west as far as S. Martins croft east. B. H.' ' About this season the duke of Britain having with him the erles of Northampton & Oxford, Sir William de Killesby one of the kings secretaries, & many other barons & knights, passed over into Britain, against the lord Charles de Blois, where they tarried a long time, & did little good to make anye accompte of, by reason that the duke, in whose quarrel they came into those parts, shortly after his arrival there, departed this life, & so they returned home.' However whilst they yet tarried there, the K. saith Fabian, ' sente the E. of Derby with a strong armie into Guyan, for to ayde the

a p. 374.

b Hol. p. 925. b. l. ult.

c Fab. p. 219. b.

‘ E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reversion] whom the K. before had left there at Burdeaux, to strengthen that countrey against the French. ‘ In this 19. E. 3. Thomas lord Holland [Kt. of the garter, & afterwards buried at Stanford] ‘ obtained a grant from the K. of 40 l. ‘ *per annum*, payable out of the ferme of the priory of Hayling, during the wars with France; until provision of lands of that value should be made for him. ‘ Also Joan countess of Warenn, wife to John E. of Surrey [lord of Stanford] being to go beyond sea upon some special employment for the K. had protection for all her lands here in England, which were assigned for her support, with the stock thereupon; for the better defence & safeguard of them in her absence.’ My author goes on. ‘ But soon after this she died.’ Not so tho’. For he afterwards tells us, in the next page of his book, that she did not die till 1361. 35. E. 3. ‘ And there he is right. The reason why this great lady thus went abroad, was not about the kings business, as my author surmises, but because her husband was (for what reason I know not) grown weary of her, & as soon as her back was turned, married another wife, one Isabel de Houland. ‘ About S. Nicholas-tide the ‘ erles of Darby & Northampton won the towne & castle of Begaret in Gascoyne, & slew there the E. of Valentynoy, chief captain thereof, & tooke there a noble man, called the E. of the Isles, with many other rich prisoners.

20.E.3. XX. ‘ Aboute Aprill, the sayde erles wanne a strong towne called ‘ the Riall. Whereof hearing Philip de Valoys, he in all hast, sent his son ‘ Jhon duke of Normandy, to withstand & give battayl to the sayd ‘ erles. ‘ But when the said duke was nere unto the English, he had ‘ such tidings of their strength, that he returned unto his father. For ‘ which his father with him was grevouslee discontented, in so much to ‘ avoyde his displeasure, he turned into Gascoyne, & layed siege unto ‘ the castle of Aguillon, & there remained till August, without getting ‘ of it any advantage, & then returned to his father.’ ‘ The E. of ‘ Northampton [lord of Stanford in reversion] & the other lords in ‘ Brytaine committed certaine castles wohne by them in Brytaine, to ‘ the safe keeping of faithful captains & souldiers, & then returned ‘ into England.’ ‘ By indenture bearing date at Westm. 20. May 20. ‘ E. 3. 1346. John E. Warenn [lord of Stanford] settled upon Maud de ‘ Nereford his concubine, for term of her life, the castles, towns, & ‘ manors of Koningsburg & Sandale; with the manors of Wakefield, ‘ Hatfield, Souresby, Brethwel, Fishlake, Dewsberry, & Hallifax; & ‘ after her decease upon John & Thomas his sons by her, & the heirs ‘ male of their bodies, with remainder to his right heirs. Unto which ‘ indenture his seal was affixed; whereupon, on one side is expressed his

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.

b Bar. Vol. I. p. 81. b.

c confer. Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. b. cum ejusd. p. 81. b.

d Fab. part 2. p. 219. b.

e id. p. 220. a. b.

f Stow, p. 377.

g Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. b.

‘ effigies

' effigies in a gown & sitting in a chair, holding a hawk in his left hand,
 ' with this circumscription, viz. *Sigillum Johannis Comitis Warennie*
 ' & *Strathernie*, & *Comitis Palatii*. And on the other side, on horse-
 ' back, with his sword in his right hand, & in his left his shield of arms,
 ' with this circumscription, *Sigillum Johannis Comitis Warennie & Sur-*
 ' *rege, Domini de Bromfield & Tale*. Which John his son, by the be-
 ' fore specified Maud de Nereford bore for his arms, chequy, or & azure,
 ' a canton gules, with a lion rampant ermine thereon (the proper coat
 ' of Nereford) from whom the Warens of Poynton in Cheshire de-
 ' rive their descent. The foresaid John E. Warenn [& lord of Stanford]
 ' ^b by an indenture betwixt the king & him, bearing date at Chautune,
 ' the 2. of June, 20. E. 3. agreed, that the K. should thenceforth pro- June 2.
 ' tect & defend him against all persons whatsoever, natives or strangers,
 ' in all quarrels & causes, which might in reason concern him: as also,
 ' that he should support him in peaceable possession of all his lands,
 ' whereof he was at that time seised, either in England or Wales. And
 ' that, if God should please to send him an heir by Isabel de Houland,
 ' then his wife, should the same heir be male or female, it should be
 ' joyned in marriage to some one of the blood royal, unto whom the
 ' K. should think fittest: so that the whole inheritance of this E.
 ' with the name & arms of Warenne, should be preserved by the
 ' blood royal, in the blood of him the said E. And, in case he should
 ' depart this life without any such issue, begotten on the body of
 ' her the said Isabel, that then all his castles, manors, lands, & tene-
 ' ments in Surrey, Suffex, & Wales, should remain to the K. to be be-
 ' stowed on some one of his own sons (whom he should think fit) on
 ' condition, that, in the person of such son & his heirs, the name, ho-
 ' nor, & arms of Warenne, should be for ever maintained & kept.
 ' And moreover, it was farther agreed, that if the said Isabel should, by
 ' law of the realm, be endowed of those lands & tenements, lying in
 ' the counties of Surrey, Suffex, & Wales before specified, whereof he
 ' was at that time possessed; that then she should be only endowed of
 ' those manors, lands, & tenements, reserving the castles to the K. & to
 ' such of his sons on whom the K. should think fit to bestow them;
 ' she having a reasonable assignation otherwise in lieu of them. ' In
 ' July the K. sayled into Normandie, & the E. of Northampton [lord July.
 ' of Stanford in reversion] ' was one of the chiefe captains that went over
 ' with him: ^d the said E. being then with the K. to raise the siege of
 ' Aguillon. ' After the departure of Jhon duke of Normandie from
 ' the siege of Aguillon [now raised] the E. of Northampton with his
 ' compaignie, gat a strong towne called in French la Roche Darien, the
 ' rock of Arien.' Holingshed tells us from Froisart, that when K. Edw.

a This *Comes Palatii* was the same, or
 something like the *mayor du palais* in France.
 b Bar. ut supra.

c Hol. p. 929. a. b.
 d Bar. Vol. I. p. 185. b.
 e Fabian, part 2. p. 220. b.

came to Caen ^a the constable of France & E. of Tankerville, ment to
 ' have kept their defences on the walles, gate, bridge, & river, & to
 ' have left the suburbs, bycause not closed but by the river: but they
 ' of the towne said they would fight the K. When the constable saw
 ' their good wills, he was content, & so forth they went: but when
 ' they saw the English approach in good order, & the archers ready to
 ' shoote, they fled, & the English slue many, & entred the towne with
 ' them. The constable & E. of Tankerville, took a tower to save them-
 ' selves, but perceyving the place to be of no force, submitted them-
 ' selves to Sir Thomas Holland.^b Holingshed himself afterwards con-
 ' tradicts this story, & says, ' whatsoever Froissart doth report, it is to be
 ' proved the E. of Tankerville was taken by one Legh; to whom for
 ' that, & his other manlike prowes shewed elsewhere in this journey,
 ' K. Edw. gave a lordship in Cheshire called Hanley.^c However, ad-
 ' mitting Tho. lord Holland did not take the E. of Tankerville, yet he
 ' actually tooke the constable; whose name was Raufe E. of Ewe &
 ' Guines. At the battle of Cressli ^d K. Edward ordeyned three battles:
 ' in the first, was the prince of Wales, & with him ^e in the van, lord
 ' Thomas Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] &c. In the 2. the
 ' E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reversion] &c. In the 3.
 ' was the K. &c. ^f The first battel, whereof the prince was ruler, had
 ' the archers standing in maner of an herse, & the men of armes in the
 ' bottom of the battel. The E. of Northampton, with the second
 ' battel, was on a wing in good order redy to comfort the princes battel,
 ' if need were. ^g This [battel of Cressli] was a perillous battaile & fore
 ' foughten: there were few taken to mercie, for the English had so de-
 ' termined. Certain French & Almaines perforce opened the archers
 ' of the princes battaile, & came to fight with the men of armes hand
 ' to hand. Then the second battaile of Englishe came to succour the
 ' princes, & not before it was time; for they of that battaile had as
 ' then ynough to do: in so much as the E. of Northampton & others
 ' sent to the K. where he stood aloft on a windmill hill to advaunce for-
 ' ward, & come to theyr ayde, they being as then fore layd to of their
 ' enemies. The K. hereupon demaunded if his son were slain, or felled
 ' to the earth! No, sayde the Knt. that brought the message, but he is
 ' fore matched. Well, said the K. returne to him & them that sent
 ' you, & say that they send no more to me, so long as my son is alive;
 ' for I will that this jorney be his, with the honor thereof. ^h The mes-
 ' senger returned, & tho' he brought not men to their succor: yet this
 ' answer greatly encouraged them to do their best, being half abashed
 ' in that they had so sent to the K. for ayde. And thus was the victo-
 ' ry atchieved. ⁱ On the morrow before sunrise there marched to-

a Hol. p. 930. b.

b id. p. 932. b.

c Bar. Vol. II, p. 74. a.

d Hol. p. 933. b.

e id. p. 934. b.

f Speed, p. 706. b.

g Hol. p. 937. a.

wards the English another great host, mightie & strong of the French
 menne: but the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reversion] &
 the E. of Norfolk issued out against them in three battayles, & after
 long & terrible fight discomfited them; where they took of knights &
 esquiers a great number, & slue above 2000. pursuing the chace three
 leagues from the place. These gentlemen, as another author tells
 us^a, knew nothing of the defeat of their friends the day before, but
 depending on their getting the victory, came now to risle the English.
 Also the E. of Northampton fetched a booty out of Arthoys, & as
 he returned tooke Terrouane.^b Thus before, in, & after that
 memorable fight, the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in rever-
 sion] approved himself a right valiant & expert commander.^c The
 day before the feast of the assumpcion the K. came to Poisse, where, Aug. 16.
 while the bridge was repairing, there came a great number of Frenchmen
 at armes & other soldiers to hinder the same. But the E. of Northampton
 issued out, & slue of them more than a 1000, & the rest fled.^d After
 that the K. marched toward Graund Vylliers, & while he was there en-
 camped, his vauntgard was discried by the K. of Bohemes men at armes.
 Whereupon our men issued out in great hast, & joyned battaile with
 them, but were enforced to retire. Notwithstanding the E. of North-
 ampton issued out, & rescued the horsemen with the other soldiers,
 so that few or none of them were either taken or slain, saving only
 Thomas Talbot, but had again the enemy in chace within two leagues
 of Amiens, of whom we took eight, & slew twelve: the rest being
 well horsed, tooke into the towne. Sometime after the same year
 came two cardinals from pope Clement, to treate of a peace betwixte
 the two kings, whereupon commissioners were appointed, of whom
 the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford in reversion] was one for the
 K. of England.

XXI. In Hilary term, 21. E. 3. was a pleading before the K. about 21.E.3.
 matters relating to the church of S. Peter in Stanford, & the gild of
 S. Peter there, & the alderman of the same. I have yet seen no
 more of this matter, save this short memorandum. John Fissor,
 one of the vicars choral of Linc. who pronounced the sentence of
 excommunication made by the pope against Roger de Cloun incum-
 bent of S. Peters in Staunford was pardoned in Hilary term 21.
 E. 3. before the K. Which being taken out of the same roll, I make
 no doubt relates to the same affair. John son of Walter le Halver
 sold the messuages, &c. given him as above 14. E. 3. by his father,

^a Speed, p. 797. b.

^b Hol. p. 937. b.

^c Bar. Vol. 1. p. 186. a.

^d Hol. p. 936. a. b.

^e id. ib. b. a.

^f Hol. p. 942. b.

^g Extract. de placitis coram rege, termino
 Hil. 21. E. 3. de ecclesia S. Petri, & de

gilda S. Petri & aldermanno ejusdem gilde,
 Rot. 93.

^h Johannes Fissor vicarius in choro Linc.
 qui pronunciavit sententiam excommunica-
 tionis per papam factam contra Rogerum de
 Cloun incumbentem in ecclesia B. Petri de
 Staunford pardonatur Hil. 21. E. 3. cor-
 am rege, rot. 93.

' to Richard de Hauville burgefs of Staunford. B. H. In this 21. E. 3.
 ' Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] in confiderati-
 ' on of four thousand florens, fold his prifoner the E. of Ewe [taken
 as above at Caen] ' unto K. Edw.' ' a John the 2. E. Warenne [lord
 of Stanford] ' the laft E. of that noble & antient family, by his teftament
 ' dated at his caftle of Conesburgh in *Com. Ebor.* (where he ftiles him-
 ' felf John E. of Warenne, Surrey, & Strathern, lord of Bromfield &
 ' Yale) bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of S. Pancrace
 ' at Lewes; & (having given to Joan de Bafing his daughter, a filver
 ' cup, to his daughter Katherine ten marcs; as alfo to Ifabel, another
 ' of his daughters, then a nun at Sempringham, twenty marcs; & to
 ' Ifabel de Houland his wife, a ring with a ruby) departed this
 ' life without any lawful iffue the morrow preceding the Kalends
 June 30. ' of July [that is, June the 30.] ann. 1347. 21. E. 3. being the 61. year
 1347. ' of his age: & lieth buried alone under a raifed tomb, near the high
 21. E. 3. ' altar, in the abby of Lewes; leaving Alice his fifter, wife to Edmund
 ' E. of Arundel, his next heir in blood. The lands, whereof the in-
 ' quifitions taken after his death, do report him to die feifed, were as
 ' followeth: the manor of Tiburne in Middlefex: the manors of Gran-
 ' tham, Stanford, & Paunton magna, in Lincolns: the caftle & towne
 ' of Lewes, with the lordfhips of Cokefield, Clenton, Brighelmeftone,
 ' Rottingden, Hounderden, Northefs, Radmeld, Kymer, Middleton,
 ' Alington, Worth, Pycombe, Pydingho, & Seford; in Suffex. The
 ' caftle & towne of Rigate, with the manors of Dorking & Bechefworth
 ' in Surrey. The manors of Troubrigge, Winterbourne, & Ambref-
 ' bury, in Wilts, for term of life, by the kings grant. The caftle of
 ' Acre & manor of Beftone in Norfolk. The manor of Gytingham,
 ' & advowfon of the abby of Marham. The manor of Middlewold,
 ' the hundreds of Malhow & Brother-crofs in Norf. The manor of
 ' Medmenham in Bucks. The manors of Caneford & Slapewike in Dor-
 ' fet, for term of life, with remainder to Thomas E. of Lancaster & his
 ' heirs. The manors of Coningsburgh, Haitfield, & Wakefield in
 ' Yorkfhire. The manors of Henftig & Charleton in Somerfet. The
 ' manor of Bokeland, in right of Joan his wife. The manor of Wauton
 ' in Surrey, alfo for term of life, of the inheritance of John de Breaufe.
 William de Bohun E. of Northampton, as hath been fhewn, had a grant
 of the caftle, manor, & town of Stanford in reversion after the death
 of the faid E. of Warenne. And ' b in this 21. E. 3. Edmund de Lang-
 ' ley [the next lord of Stanford after the forefaid William Bohun] ' be-
 ' ing then but fix years of age, had a grant from the K. his father, in
 ' fpecial taile, of all the caftles, manors, & lands beyond Trent, for-
 ' merly belonging to John de Warenne, late E. of Surrey: but, in
 ' regard of his minority, Q. Philippa, his mother, received the profits

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. a.

b Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. a.

‘ of them, for the maintenance & education of him, & other her
 ‘ younger children.’ K. Edw. being the latter end of this year at the
 siege of Calais, ‘ a the Norman pirates took 15 of his ships, in one of
 ‘ which Sir William Borton, Kt. [the same, I suppose, who lived at
 Tolthorpe by Stanford] ‘ as he was sailing into England, was taken pri-
 ‘ soner. ‘ At this siege the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford]
 ‘ made a rampire wherewith he kept away & beat back such small boats
 ‘ as the Bolloners were wont to victual Calais with along the seaside,
 ‘ when the ships could not be suffered to pass along the sea; & after-
 ‘ wards when the admiral of France came with his ships of war to
 ‘ fight against our English ships that lay at the siege, thinking, whilst
 ‘ they were fighting, the small boats should pass to Calais with victu-
 ‘ als; the said E. of Northampton meeting with him, valiantly put him
 ‘ to flight. ‘ This siege dured from the feast of the nativity of our lady
 [Sept. 8.] ‘ all the whole winter, with a great part of the summer, still
 ‘ waxing stronger. ‘ In this 21. E. 3. Thomas lord Holland [afterwards
 buried at Stanford] ‘ being again in France, was at the said siege of
 ‘ Calais. ‘ Edmund Langley abovementioned had also about this time
 ‘ a grant from his father K. Edward the 3. of the castle & manor of Fo-
 ‘ theringhay, assigned him for an inheritance or appennage, as it was then
 ‘ called.’

XXII. John Rodington, warden of the grey friers in Stanford, & a 1348.
 man of good learning & figure, ‘ died, as Pits says^d, in 1348. at Bed-
 ‘ ford.’ ‘ At this time, as Bale relates^e, divers most excellent soldiers
 ‘ of the equestrian rank, stroke with admiration at the holy lives of se-
 ‘ veral white friers then living, became Carmelites, of which number Sir
 ‘ Geoffry Suthorpe, who entered himself into their monastery at Stan-
 ‘ ford, was one.’ At this time flourished John de Ultricuria. ‘ John
 ‘ de Ultricuria, saith Pits^f, was, I believe, an Englishman, a person of
 ‘ great & ready wit, but that wit unsettled, rash, & dangerous. He
 ‘ sometime wrote certain propositions, which were first condemned at
 ‘ Rome, & afterwards publicly recalled by himself in Oxford, where
 ‘ he studied in 1348. He wrote also some scholastic pieces.’ You will
 hereafter find this John de Ultricuria at the great council held at
 Stanford in 1392. which is the reason why thus much relating to him
 is here inserted. ‘ s Robert de Hextildesham, or Hexham, was at this
 ‘ time presented, by John Fossor, prior of the conventual church of
 ‘ Durham & the chapter there, to the priory of S. Leonard by Stanford.’
 The siege of Calais yet continuing, ‘ h on Monday next before the feast

^a Stow. p. 382.

^b Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.

^c Brit. ant. & nova. Vol. 3. p. 473. b.

^d in vita.

^e His temporibus [circa ann. 1348.]
 propter quorundam fratrum sanctitatem,
 quamplures equestis ordinis strenuissimi mi-
 lites — Carmeli religioni se donabant, & ex

his erant — in domo Stanfordinensi, Galfri-
 dus Suthorpe. Ex Joh. Balei Heliad. cap.
 37. MS. Harley.

^f in vita.

^g Ex registri dicti Johannis prioris Dunelm.

2. partis 1. fol. 132. b.

^h Stow, p. 382, 383.

22.E.3. ' of S. James [22. E. 3. 1348.] the French K. came with a great power
 ' to remove it. Also the emperor (promising by othe to remove
 ' it by war or peace, or at least victual the besieged) came with
 ' his armie, & lodged scarce a mile from the English camp, re-
 ' queſting a treatie. His ambaffadors parleyed with the D. of Lancaſter,
 ' the E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] & the E. of Huntingdon,
 ' but could not obtain their conſent; ſo returned. Mean ſeaſon the be-
 ' ſieged made known their ſtate to the French K. by ſigns & tokens. For,
 ' at his firſt coming, they ſet up his ancient on the chief tower of the
 ' caſtle, alſo banners of the dukes & earles of France, & a little after
 ' the ſhutting in of the evening, made a great light on the top of one of
 ' the higheſt towers towards the French army, & a great ſhout & noiſe
 ' with trumpets & drummes. The ſecond night they made the like,
 ' but ſomewhat leſſe. The third night a very ſmall fire, giving forth
 ' therewith a ſorrowful voice, ſignifying thereby that their ſtrength
 ' touching the keeping of the town, was quite ſpent. The ſame night
 ' they took in all their flags & antients, except their ſtandard. The 2.
 ' of Auguſt, making fire in his tents, the French K. fled, whoſe taile the
 ' D. of Lancaſter & E. of Northampton cutting off, they ſlewe & tooke
 ' many of them. When they of Calceis perceived this, they tooke their
 ' ſtandard downe, &, with great ſorrow, caſt it from the tower,
 ' into the ditch: & on the Saturday following ſurrendered. ' In this
 ' 22. E. 3. the ſaid E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] in conſi-
 ' deration that K. Edw. did, at his requeſt, grant to Humph. de Bohun
 ' his brother E. of Hereford, the inheritance of the lordſhips of Upha-
 ' ven & Send in Wiltſhire (whereof Edw. his other brother had a grant
 ' to himſelf & the heirs male of his body, but died without iſſue) remit-
 ' ted to the ſaid K. two thouſand marcs of the mony due to him for
 ' his ſervice in Britany. Richard Parſons of Northwytham in Lincolnſ.
 ' & Alice his wife ſold now a meſſuage with a croft, &c. there to John
 ' Folerid & Iſabel his wife: which meſſuage & croft, &c. as I take it,
 ' came afterwards to Browns hospital in Stanford: I ſhall here therefore
 ' infer the deed of ſale. ' b Let preſent & future people know that I
 ' Richard Parſuns of Northwytham & Alice my wife, have given, gran-
 ' ted, & by this our preſent charter confirmed, to John Folerid of the
 ' ſame & Iſabel his wife, for a certain ſum of mony to us before hand
 ' paid, one meſſuage with a croft adjacent & other their appurtenances
 ' in the town of Northwytham aforeſaid, between a tenement of Tho-
 ' mas Barnard ſouth & a tenement of Thomas de Scolthorp north, as
 ' it extends it ſelf from the kings highway eaſt as far as the field of the
 ' town aforeſaid weſt; & an acre of arable land with the appurtenances
 ' lying at the weſtern head of the meſſuage aforeſaid, between the
 ' meſſuage aforeſaid, & a tenement of Thomas Barnard eaſt, & the road

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.

b Ex autographo penes gardianum do-

mus eleemoſynariæ Gul. Brown apud
 Stanford.

c which

‘ which leads to Grantham west: to have & to hold the foresaid messuage, &c. to the foresaid John Folerid & Isabell his wife, &c. of the capital lord of that fee, by the services thence due, & of right accustomed: well, & in peace, freely, & quietly, & hereditarily for ever, &c. In witness whereof to this present charter we have put to our seals. Witnesses, Geoffry Dyme of Northwytham, John Wache of the same, Thomas Barnard of the same, William de Gretvile lord of Gunby, Thoma Eston, Roger Corby of Colsterworth, & others. Given at Northwytham the Sunday next after the feast of the saints Dennis, & his companions [Rusticus & Elutherius] ‘ in the 22. of Edw. the 3.’

XXIII. ‘ John de Apethorpe of Staunford, granted to Reymund le Knokker of the same, one place with the appurtenances in Bradecroft, as it extends from the kings highway south, as far as the garden of the same Reymund north. Given at Stanford the sunday next after the feast of the purification. B. H.’ ‘ a William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] ‘ was again constituted one of the kings commissioners to treat with the commissioners of the K. of France, upon a truce betwixt K. Edward & him. ‘ b The French would not agree to a final peace, unless Caleis were restored, which would not be graunted: so the truce, taken for a year, was so continued.’ At this time a great pestilence raged in England, whereof died several nuns in a little nunnery at great Wirthorp on the hill, & all the rest (one only excepted) fled & left the house. ‘ W. Apethorp, burghers of Staunford, gave to John Knot capellan, four messuages & one cottage, & 17 acres of arable land, & one acre of meadow: whereof three messuages are together situate upon Cleymount, between a tenement of the abbat of Croylands east, & a tenement of Robert de Wykes west; & the other messuage is situate in the street called Behyndeback, between a tenement of the lord abbat of Thorney north, & a tenement belonging to the mass of the blessed Mary in the mercat Staunford south. And the cottage lies between a tenement belonging to the mass of the blessed Mary near the bridge east, & a tenement of W. de Melton west. And of the land two acres abutt on the land of the nuns of S. Michael &c. north, & the land sometime belonging to the castle of Staunford south; & two acres abutt on the land belonging to the chapel of S. Thomas the martyr north. B. H.’ The three first tenements above described were situate where now stands the chapel & alms-house of Mr. William Brown. The house adjoining to the east end of the chapel is that formerly the abbat of Croylands. Cleymount is that street or part of the town where the said hospital & mercat cross stands. The street called Behyndeback is now called the white meat mercat. The mass of the B. Virgin in the mercat (as hath been said) was celebrated in the south chancel of All-Saints church in the mercat. The mass of S. Mary by the bridge was some chantery in S. Marys church by the bridge. S. Thomas

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.

b Stow, p. 386.

the martyrs chappel was on the other side of the bridge where now stands the lord Burghleys hospital.

- 24.E.3. XXIV. ^a It is said by some, that Sir Tho. Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] ^c was steward of the household to William de Montacute ^e E. of Salisbury, & married his mistress; viz. Joan wife to that E. ^f daughter of Edmund, & sister & heir to John [Plantagenet] E. of Kent. But herein there is a mistake: for, by his petition to pope ^g Clement the 6. representing, that the said E. of Salisbury had a purpose to have wedded her, had not a precontract with her, by him, ^h been formerly made, & carnal knowledge ensued: Also, that nevertheless, the same E. taking advantage of his absence in foreign parts, made a second contract with her, & unjustly withheld her: his holiness, on full hearing of the cause, gave sentence for him; whereupon he accordingly enjoyed her: the E. of Salisbury acquiescing therein, as it seems, by his aftermarriage with another woman.
- ^b In this 24. E. 3. William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] was made warden of the Marches in Scotland. ^c The same year he was with K. Edw. a ship-board at Winchelsea, where, on the feast of the decollation of S. John the baptist, the K. obtained a glorious victory over the Spanish navy: the particulars whereof may be seen in my ^d author. ^e Walter Heston, besides being prior of the white friars at Stanford, if we may believe Bale ^f, ^g was head of several other monasteries of his brethren in England. ^h Nay Leland asserts, that he was at last ⁱ provincial of his order in this nation. ^j As for his works, Pits tells us ^k, ^l he published a treatise of questions upon Aristotles book concerning the soul, another of certain propositions, & several more. ^m At length, as the same author adds, he surrendered up his spirit to God at Stanford, & was there committed to his grave about the year of our Lord ⁿ 1350. — Also speaking of the famous John Repingale, Pits writes ^o, ^p it is said he died at Stanford, & received burial in his own monastery there in 1350. Now that he died, & was buried there, I believe. But this is a gross mistake in point of time. For the said John Repingale was alive in 1359. when he, with the prior of S. Leonards by Stanford, were by his patron John Synwel bishop of Lincoln, appointed his proxies to admit the new prioress of S. Michaels nunnery by Stanford & give her possession. See the instrument it self whereby they were so empowered under that year. ^q On the 16. of Jan. 1357. 24. E. 3. ^r the lord abbat & convent of Burg exhibited a particular of their privileges & annual pensions in this neighbourhood before John Synwel bishop of Lincoln at his visitation then held: & among other matters, a pension of three shillings from the church of Eston, half a marc from the church of Tinwell, & ten shillings from the church of

^a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. a.

^b Id. Vol. I. p. 186. a.

^c Stow, p. 391.

^d in vita.

^e in vita.

^f in vita.

^g in vita.

^h Exregistri Synwel folio 1.

‘ S. Martin in Stanford, were allowed of & confirmed by the said
‘ bishop at Buckden.

XXV. ‘ ^a In the 25. E. 3. William de Bohun E. of Northampton [lord 25. E. 3.
of Stanford] ‘ was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the
‘ great men of Scotland, for enlargment of David Brus, & making a
‘ final peace betwixt England & Scotland. ‘ ^b In the 26. E. 3. the 26. E. 3.
‘ said William, together with John de Vere E. of Oxford, was in
‘ commission for arraying of soldiers in the counties of Essex &
‘ Hartford, to oppose the French then threatening an invasion; &
‘ was himself charged with the providing of 30. men at arms with
‘ lances, in respect of his lordship of Melenith in Wales. ‘ Thomas
‘ lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] the same year obtained
‘ a grant of one hundred marcs *per annum*, out of the ferme of the
‘ city of Exeter, for the better support of Joane his wife abovementi-
‘ oned, during her life.----Richard de Waltham was at this time parson of
‘ Colines-weston, now Colyweston, by Stanford. B. H.’ ‘ W. de
‘ Steandeby, alderman of Stanford, was witness to a deed bearing date
‘ the Friday in Whitsun-week 26. E. 3. B. H.’ Sir Nicholas Crophul, June 29.
Knt. & Margery his wife, daughter of Sir Robert de Hausted, Knt. de- 1352.
ceased, were, as it should seem, by the Bp. of Lincolns deputation to
the prior of S. Leonards by Stanford & others, for that purpose, about
this time divorced. About which, the said bishop writes thus. ‘ ^d John,
‘ by divine permission, bishop of Lincoln, to his beloved sons the prior
‘ of S. Leonards by Staunford, & to the masters John de Belver & Wil-
‘ liam de Spaldwic of our diocese skilled in the law; health, grace, &
‘ benediction. We, in your faithfulness & prudence very much con-
‘ fiding, to proceed, know, appoint, & define in a cause of divorce
‘ between Sir Nicholas de Crophul, Kt. actor of the one part, & Mar-
‘ gery daughter of Sir Robert de Hausted, Kt. deceased, whom the same
‘ Nicholas *de facto* holds for his wife [of the other part] to you, by
‘ virtue of these presents our place do commit to be canonically execu-
‘ ted. Given at Lafford the 3. of the Kal. of July [that is, June 29.]
‘ 1352. & of our consecration the 5. ‘ At a visitation held at in
‘ 1352. in the 6. year of the consecration of the said bishop, the abbat
‘ & convent of Croyland produced their instruments, &c. whereby it
‘ appear’d that that abby received twenty shillings yearly from the
‘ church of S. Michael in Stanford.’ The church here mentioned is
great S. Michaels. ‘ ^f Joan de Baars, the first wife of John the 2. E.

a Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.

b id. ib.

c id. Vol. II. p. 74. a.

d Johannes, permissione divina, Linc. episcopus, dilectis filiis priori S. Leonardi juxta Staunford ac magistris Johanni de Belvero & Willielmo de Spaldwic nostre diocesis jurisperitis, salutem, gratiam & benedictionem. De vestris fidelitate & prudentia plurimum confidentes, ad procedend. cognoscend. statuend. & diffind. in causa

divortii inter D. Nicholaum de Crophul militem ex parte una, & Margeriam filiam D. Roberti de Hausted militis defuncti, quam idem Nicholaus de facto tenet pro uxore, vobis, tenore presentium vices nostras committimus canonice exequend. Datum apud Lafford 3^o Kalend. Julii, A. D. 1352. & consecrationis nostre 5^o. Ex registri Synwel fol. 6.

e id. ib.

f Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. b.

‘Warrenne late owner of Stanford, being now beyond sea, had license to continue there till the 15. of S. Michael this year.’

- 27.E.3. XXVI. On the 21. of Jan. 1352. 27. E. 3. John Synwel bishop of Lincoln made frier Roger de S. Lis, D. D. of the black friers college at Stanford, confessor of that fraternity for the year ensuing, with power to absolve in episcopal cases, as, in his said license (which was in part as follows) are more particularly mentioned. ‘^a John bishop of Lincoln to his beloved son frier Roger de S. Lis, professor of divinity, of the order of friers predicants of the convent of Staunford, greeting, &c. In your discretion & the serenity of zeal which you are known to have for procuring the good of souls, greatly confiding; to confess all persons in our jurisdiction within the bounds of the said convent (when they think fit to be confessed to you) & in our stead to give them absolution of their sins, &c. in the underwritten episcopal cases; to wit, in adulteries, incests, breaches of vows, deflowering of virgins, sodomies, laying violent hands upon clerics, blasphemies against God or his saints, &c. we grant you a faculty to continue for one year only. Given at Bardency the 2. of the Kal. of Feb. 1352. & of our consecration the 6. ^b This year Thomas lord Holland having issue by Joan his wife [both the said Thomas & Joan being afterwards buried in the grey friers church at Stanford] & doing his homage to the K. had livery of the lands of her inheritance. Shortly after which, the same year, he obtained license for a mercat upon the Wednesday every week at his manor of Buttercrambe, in Yorkshire; as also for a fair yearly, on the eve, day, & morrow of S. Botolph.’ ‘The said Tho. lord Holland had summons to parliament among the barons of this realm from this 27. to the 31. of E. 3. inclusive.’ As the late learned Greek professor of Cambridge Mr. Joshua Barnes acquaints us, ‘^d a parliament being summoned on the 15. of July to meet at Westminster the 23. of Sept. following, Sir William Shreshal the chief justice told them, that the K. had summoned that parliament for removing the staple from beyond the seas into this realm. Whereupon the commons petitioned that the staple might be appointed at Worcester, Nottingham, Hull, S. Botolphs [i. e. Boston] Stanford, Lyn, Ipswich, & Canterbury. The K. answered, *One* shall be at Canterbury, & *that only*, in honor of S. Thomas.’ But he afterwards altered his mind. For, saith Mr. Stow,

^a Johannes, episcopus Linc. dilecto filio, fratri Rogero de S. Licio, S. T. P. ordinis fratrum predicatorum de conventu Staunford, &c. salutem. De tua discretionis & serenitate zeli quas ad salutem animarum procurand. habere, &c. ut omnes subditos nostros, infra loca limitationis dicti conventus (quum tibi volunt confiteri) &c. & peccatorum suorum, &c. absolutionem, vice nostra, &c. valeas exigere, in casibus episcopaliibus infra scriptis, viz. in adulteriis, in-

cestibus, transgressionibus votorum, deflorationibus virginum, sodomiis, manuum iniectionum in clericos, blasphemie in Deum vel ejus sanctos, &c. facultatem tibi concedimus, per unum tantum annum duraturam. Datum apud Bardenay 2. Kal. Feb. A. D. 1352. & consecrationis nostre 6. Ex ejusdem Joh. Reg. fol. 39.

^b Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.

^c id. ib.

^d Hist. Edw. 3. p. 431.

' the morrow after S. Mathies day began a parliament, wherein
 ' it was ordained, that the staple of wool before kept in Flaunders
 ' at Bridges, should from thenceforth be holden in divers parts of Eng-
 ' land, Wales, & Ireland, as at Newcastle, Yorke, Lincolne, Canter-
 ' burie, Norwich, Westminster, Chichester, Winchester, Excester,
 ' Bristow, & Carmarden.' ' b The E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford]
 ' went into Scotland with a great companie of armed men & archers,
 ' where he rode thro' the marches & enforced the castle of Loghmaban,
 ' & other fortresses to yield; & took the Scots that were laid in am-
 ' bushes. He also held a treatie of peace with the Scots, who gladly
 ' would have redeemed their K. [David Bruce yet a prisoner in England]
 ' & made a perpetual peace with the English; but yet, so as the K. of
 ' Scots should not hold his land of the K. of England.'— ' W. de
 ' Steandby, burgeis of Staunford, gave to Robert de Wylingham,
 ' one messuage situate in the abbat of Burgs liberty, in S. Martins, in
 ' the street called le Hyegate, between a tenement of John Young of
 ' Efton north, & a tenement of Malerbe south, as it extends
 ' from the kings highway west, as far as the land of Sir William de
 ' Birthorp [I fancy it shou'd be Wirthorp] east. Witneses, W. de Schy-
 ' lington, alderman of Staunford, &c. B. H.'

XXVII. Besides the nunnery of S. Michael at little Wirthorp by 28.E.3.
 Stanford, there was also formerly another small convent of nuns at
 great Wirthorp on the hill; of which last Edmund of Woodstock E. of
 Kent, or some other person of the royal family & E. of that county, was
 most probably founder. But how the same was endowed, other than
 that the parish church of the said town of great Wirthorp on the hill was
 very early appropriated thereto, I find not. Where note, the said pa-
 rish church of great Wirthorp on the hill is not to be taken for the
 conventual church of S. Michael aforesaid at little Wirthorp by Stan-
 ford, but distinct from the same, & so continued 'till that little nunnery
 at Wirthorp on the hill (to which the said parish church was first appro-
 priated) falling to decay (for want of sufficient revenues to support it) was
 united to the priory of S. Michael by Stanford; by which union, the
 appropriation of the said parish church of Wirthorp on the hill was,
 as it were, carried along with the house to which it formerly appertain-
 ed, & thereby also appropriated to the said priory of S. Michael at
 little Wirthorp by Stanford, conditionally nevertheless that the prioress
 & convent of the said house of S. Michael should constantly find a
 capellan to officiate in the same, & administer the sacraments & other
 requisites to the parishioners. This happened the 28. of E. 3. at what 28.E.3.
 time, & after, the said parish church of great Wirthorp on the hill was
 actually standing; exactly how long it afterwards remained, I know not;
 but guess it continued 'till the suppression of religious houses, there be-
 ing even then a small village there; now reduced to a few houses. As

a p. 398.

b id. ib.

for the other revenues belonging to the foresaid nunnery at great Wirthorp, the whole I believe never amounted to a great deal, but surely at last sunk very low, when in so early an age as this 28. of E. the 3. what was left sufficed only to maintain a single nun. In the great pestilence 1349. (as I have already touched) some nuns of this house died, & the rest, all but one, fled. Upon the 11. of March 1357. 28. E. 3. Thomas lord Holland & Joanna his wife, daughter of Edm. of Woodstock E. of Kent (being now patrons of that deserted house) procured therefore the kings license for the ordinary to unite the said nunnery of Wirthorp on the hill to the foresaid convent of S. Michael at little Wirthorp by Stanford, & to remove thither the one nun abovementioned who was left there deserted by her prioress & sisterhood. Thereby also the said K. gave leave for the said Thomas lord Holland & lady Joan his wife to make over the whole possessions of the said priory of Wirthorp on the hill, with the appropriation of the parish church there & their several rights in the same, to the said priory of S. Michael, with power to the prioress & convent thereof, any thing in the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, to receive & hold the same to them & their successors, reserving only to the abbats of Croyland & Burg, lords of the fees there, the due & accustomed services. Take now the said K. Edw. the thirds license for uniting the nunnery of Wirthorp to the nunnery of S. Michael by Stanford, which is as follows. ‘ The
‘ K. to all whom, &c. Know ye, that whereas our beloved & trusty
‘ Thomas de Holland, & Johanna his wife, our most dear cosen, patrons of the house of nuns of Wyrthorp in the diocese of Lincoln,
‘ as is said; have besought us, that (whereas the said house is very
‘ meanly endowed, & what thro’ the pestilence which hath lately raged,
‘ as well as other misfortunes, reduced to so great poverty, that all the
‘ nuns of the said house, one only excepted, thro’ mere necessity have
‘ gone & dispersed themselves, whereby a miserable stop is there put to
‘ religion; & whereas the said house hath not sufficient means of its
‘ own to recover it from these misfortunes) we would grant leave for
‘ the diocesan of the place, with consent of those whom it concerns,
‘ regularly to annex the said house, with all its rights & possessions to
‘ the priory of the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford, of the said diocese;
‘ that they being so annexed & united, the worship of almighty God
‘ may be more honorably performed, & they better enabled to support
‘ the charges on them incumbent: We, to the foresaid request, since
‘ it is both reasonable & pious, being willing to agree, have graciously
‘ granted & given leave, for us & our heirs, as far as in us lies, that the
‘ bishop of the place aforesaid, may have power to annex & unite the
‘ said house of Wyrthorp, with all its rights & possessions, also with the
‘ church of Wyrthorp, to the said house appropriated, to the foresaid
‘ priory of S. Michael; & to translate the forementioned remaining

a Ex pat. 28. E. 3. par. 1. m. 16. & Mon. Ang. tom. I. p. 489.

' nun to the said priory of S. Michael, there under a regular habit to
 ' abide. Moreover we have granted & given leave, for us & our heirs,
 ' as far as in us lies, to the forenamed Thomas & Johan, that they may
 ' have power to give & confer, that which to them belongs of the said
 ' house of Wyrthorp & other the things & possessions of the same,
 ' with the appurtenances aforenamed, to the prioress & nuns of the
 ' said priory of S. Michael: And, to the same prioress & nuns of the
 ' same priory of S. Michael, that they, annexion & union of this sort
 ' being made, the foresaid house of Wyrthorp, with the said church ap-
 ' propriate, & with all the rights & possessions above said, also with
 ' the appurtenances whatsoever, may be able to receive; & to hold the
 ' same house, with the church so annexed & united, to them & their
 ' successors for ever, according to an ordination on this part to be
 ' lawfully made. By virtue of these presents, we have moreover gran-
 ' ted our special license for so doing, the statute of lands & tenements
 ' not to be put unto mortmain notwithstanding: forbidding that the
 ' foresaid Thomas & Johan, or the heirs of her Johan, or any whom it
 ' concerns; or the forenamed prioress & nuns of S. Michael, or the
 ' successors of the same, on account of the premises, by us, or our
 ' heirs, or any our servants whatsoever, be therefore occasionally mo-
 ' lested, or in any sort aggrieved. Saving always to the chief lords
 ' of the fees afore said, the services thence due & accustomed. Witness
 ' the K. at Westm. &c. the 11. of March.' Poverty was always a pre-
 ' tence both for union of monasteries & appropriation of churches to
 ' them. And indeed, if we may believe what is asserted in the pre-
 ' amble of the kings letters above, the house of nuns at Wyrthorp on
 ' the hill was now reduced to the utmost distress. Nor was the nun-
 ' nery of S. Michael by Stanford (to which last it was proposed that other
 ' should be united) at this time without complaint of great wants & ne-
 ' cessities. For, by the bishops act of union (which follows) it appears,
 ' that the prioress & sisters of that house as much coveted such an union,
 ' as the one nun who was left alone in the other convent of great Wir-
 ' thorp on the hill. A vast burden of debts, a very small income, the ex-
 ' traordinary charges they were at to support themselves in the last great
 ' pestilence, & the irreparable lowness of estate whereunto they were now
 ' reduced, as well as the near neighbourhood of these houses, being some
 ' of the motives which they of that convent of S. Michael made use of,
 ' in a petition of theirs to the bishop of Lincoln, the better to persuade
 ' him to comply with this act of necessity, the union of the two houses.
 ' Soon after receipt whereof, the said bishop inclining to grant what they
 ' desired (besides what they had each said for themselves & one another)
 ' alledged in particular for the priory of S. Michael, that it was now &
 ' always a place of remarkable discipline & good religion; & as for the
 ' poverty of both houses, that he had made a strict enquiry, & had rea-
 ' son to believe the same was but too true. Wherefore having seen

the kings license as above, & read the founders letter, both expressly concurring, he tells us, he had thereupon treated with his chapter, & they likewise consenting, willingly proceeded to unite the said priories, & finish an affair wherein all the parties appeared to be so well agreed. It seems nevertheless, by his said letters of union, tho' there was now, as hath been said, but one nun left in the house of Wirthorp on the hill, yet was there, besides her, a now actual prioress of the same somewhere else in being (fled, I suppose, to some other monastery for relief) without whose consent, resignation, or death, the said union could not proceed. How long both houses waited for the removal of this impediment I know not; but, as soon as she died, resigned, or was removed, then, & not before, the bishop gave leave for the prioress of S. Michael, by her self or proxy, to enter upon the premises at Wirthorp on the hill, without taking out any farther license from himself, or any other person, for so doing: saving only to himself & his church of Lincoln their accustomed dues, & providing likewise, that the prioress & convent of S. Michael should ever after find a capellan to perform all religious offices in the church & parish of Wirthorp on the hill; & the parishioners thus provided for, that then the revenues of the said church should be applied for relief of such nuns as were sick in the infirmary of the said house, & to buy in provisions for the cook, & for no other purposes. But hear his instrument. 'To all the sons of holy mother church, especially those unto whom these present letters shall come, John, by divine permission, bishop of Lincoln, greeting in the savior of all. Our beloved daughters in Christ, the prioress & convent of the priory of S. Michael by Staunford, of the order of S. Benedict, of our diocese, by their petition have shewed us, that they are loaded with so great a burden of debts, also that the rents & profits of the said priory are of late, since the last general pestilence, reduced to an irrecoverable sterility, so that they do not, in these days, suffice for maintenance of the same prioress & convent, the hospitality which ought to be kept, & other the charges incumbent upon them to be supported; nor can well be hoped to suffice for the same purposes hereafter, unless it be supplied them out of some other means of relief. Whence they did most humbly beseech us, that the priory of Wirthorpe, of our diocese, to them & to the house of the same lying near (which also is

already

a Univerſis Sancte matris eccleſie filiis, preſertim ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, Johannes, permiſſione divina Lincolnienſis epiſcopus, ſalutem in omnium ſalvatore. Sua, nobis, dilecte in Chriſto filie prioriſſa & conventus prioratus S. Michaelis juxta Staunford, ordinis S. Benedicti, noſtre dioceſis, petitione monſtrant, quod ipſe tanto debitorum onere ſunt depreſſe, ac redditus & proventus dicti prioratus ad irreparabilem ſterilitatem, poſt ul-

timam generalem hominum peſtilentiam, moderno tempore ſunt redacti, quod ad earundem prioriſſe & conventus ſuſtentationem, hoſpitalitatemq; tenendam, & alia eis incumbencia onera ſupportanda non ſufficiunt hiis diebus, nec ſperantur veriſimile ſufficere in futurum, niſi eis de aliquo alio ſubventionis remedio ſuccurratur. Unde nobis humillime ſupplicabant, ut prioratum de Wirthorpe, noſtre dioceſis, eis & domus earundem vicinum (ad tantam inopiam jam redactum,

' already reduced to so great want, that the profits of the same do not
 ' suffice to provide necessaries for one single nun) together with the
 ' parish church of the same place, unto the said priory of Wirthorp
 ' of old notoriously belonging; in which priory, after the said pesti-
 ' lence, only one nun was left remaining; we, for the causes premised,
 ' would vouchsafe to unite & annex to them & the successors of them,
 ' & to the priory of S. Michael aforesaid (wherein the favor of holy
 ' religion was wont, & is now found, in all persons thereunto be-
 ' longing, to shew forth) unto the proper uses of them, with all their
 ' rights & appurtenances, for ever to be possessed. We therefore
 ' (touching these things having made diligent enquiry, whereby we
 ' find all the foresaid particulars to be true; & having had with our
 ' chapter about these affairs a due & solemn treaty; & there having
 ' been shewed to us a special license of our lord the K. granted to them
 ' for this purpose; also the consent of the noble man Thomas de Holand,
 ' Kt. who married the heiress & daughter of the E. of Kent, sometime
 ' patron of the said priory of Wirthorp, to do so by their letters ex-
 ' pressly concurring) the same priory of Wirthorp, with the parish
 ' church of the same place, to the said priory of Wirthorp of old an-
 ' nexed, together with all other the rights & appurtenances, to the fore-
 ' named priores & convent of S. Michael, & to the successors of them,
 ' also to the priory of them aforesaid, for the reasons premised
 ' (the truth whereof we have, according to form of law, sufficient
 ' grounds to believe, other solemnities of the law whatsoever on this
 ' part requisit being also observed, & the right of every body saved) we
 ' do annex, unite, & incorporate, & unto their proper uses grant for
 ' ever to be possessed. Willing & expressly granting, that, so soon
 ' as the said priory of Wirthorp, by the death, resignation, or removal
 ' of the priores of the same, or after any other manner, shall become va-
 ' cant, it be from thenceforth lawful for the said priores & convent of

S. Mi-

quod ad unius monialis necessaria ministran-
 da non sufficiunt proventus ejusdem) una
 cum ecclesia parochiali ejusdem loci, ad
 dictum prioratum de Wirthorp ab antiquo
 notorie pertinente; in quo prioratu, post
 dictam pestilentiam, unica duntaxat monialis
 remansit superstes; ex causis premissis, eis &
 earum successoribus, ac prioratui S. Michaelis
 predicto (in quo odor sacre religionis sole-
 bat, & nunc invenitur, in omnibus pullu-
 lare) unire & annectere dignaremur, in
 earum usus proprios, cum suis juribus &
 pertinentiis universis, perpetuo possidendum.
 Nos igitur (super hiis premissa diligenti in-
 quisiitione, per quam invenimus predicta
 omnia veritatem continere; habitoque cum
 capitulo nostro super hiis tractatu debito &
 solempni; ostensa; nobis D. nostri regis
 super hoc eis concessa licentia speciali; ac
 consensu nobilis viri Thoma de Holand mi-
 litis, qui heredem & filiam comitis Cantie,
 quondam dicti prioratus de Wirthorp patroni,

duxit in uxorem, ad hoc per suas literas ex-
 presse accedente) eundem prioratum de Wir-
 thorp, cum ecclesia parochiali ejusdem loci,
 dicto prioratui de Wirthorp ab antiquo an-
 nexa, una cum aliis suis juribus & perti-
 nentiis universis, prefatis priorisse & con-
 ventui S. Michaelis, & earum successoribus,
 ac ipsarum prioratui supradicto, ex causis
 premissis (de quarum veritate est nobis, in
 forma juris, sufficiens facta fides, observa-
 tis quoque aliis juris solempnitatibus quibus-
 cunque; in hac parte requisitis, salvo jure cu-
 juscunque) unimus, annectimus, & incorpo-
 ramus, & in proprios usus concedimus per-
 petuo possidendum. Volentes & expresse
 concedentes quod quam cito dictum prio-
 ratum de Wirthorp, per mortem, cessionem,
 seu amotionem priorisse ejusdem, vel alio
 quovis modo, vacare contigerit, ex tunc
 liceat dictis priorisse & conventui S. Mi-
 chaelis, per se vel procuratorem suum, cor-
 poralem possessionem dicti prioratus de
 Wirthorp,

S. Michael, by themselves or their proctor, freely to enter & take corporal possession of the said priory of Wirthorp, & of all & every the rights & appurtenances thereof, our license, or license of any other person, on that behalf not in the least required. Saving nevertheless, to us & our successors, all rights & customs episcopal, & the dignity of our church of Lincoln. We will moreover & ordain, that all the fruits, rents, & profits of the said priory of Wirthorp, & of the parish church of the same, be converted unto the common uses of the infirmary, also for necessities for the cook of the nuns of the priory of S. Michael aforesaid, & not unto other uses. And the said prioress & convent of S. Michael shall find one capellan, in the parish church of Wirthorp, daily celebrating the divine offices; and, to the parishioners of the same, by day & by night, when they shall need, the sacraments of the church duly ministring: and shall support all other the charges of the same church accustomed & due. In witness & confirmation of all which, we have commanded the present process to be made, & caused it to be fortified with the appension of our seal. Done & given at Kibworth the 3. of the ides of June [that is, June 11.] 1354. & of our consecration the 7. In this 28. of Edw. 3. Thomas lord Holland being made lieutenant & captain general in the dukedom of Britany, & parts of Poictou adjacent; as also in all other places appertaining to John duke of Britany then in minority; had, for his support in that service, an assignation of the whole revenues of that dukedom. ^b The same year William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] was again appointed one of the commissioners to meet with the nobles of Scotland, to treat with them touching the delivery of David Bruys (called K. of Scots) still prisoner in England.

29.E.3. XXIX. Thomas lord Holland remained this year also, upon the occasions above, in Normandy. ^d William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] was this year likewise in the kings service in Scotland. And the same year upon K. Edwards passing over to Calais, attended him thither; as also thence to S. Omers, expecting the K. of France, in those parts with his army, but finding him not there, wasted the country adjacent. Henry Engayne lived now at Eston *supra montem*

Wirthorp, jurium & pertinentium ipsius omnium & singulorum, libere ingredi & apprehendere, nostra, aut alterius, licentia super hoc minime requisita. Salvis tamen, nobis & successoribus nostris, omnibus juribus & consuetudinibus episcopalibus, & nostre Linc. ecclesie dignitate. Volumus insuper & ordinamus, quod omnes fructus, redditus & proventus dictorum prioratus de Wirthorp & ecclesie parochialis ejusdem, in usus communes infirmarie, ac necessariorum coque monialium prioratus S. Michaelis predicti, & non in usus alios, convertantur. Et invenient dicta priorissa & conventus S. Michaelis unum capellanum in ecclesia parochiali de Wirthorp, divina

officia quotidie celebrantem, & parochianis ejusdem, die & nocte, cum indigerint, sacramenta ecclesiastica debite ministrantem. Et omnia alia onera ejusdem ecclesie consueta & debita supportabunt. In quorum omnium testimonium atq; fidem, presentem processum fieri mandavimus, ac sigilli nostri appensione fecimus communiri. Actum & datum apud Kibworth iij. idus Junii, anno Dom. millesimo ccc. quinquagesimo quarto, & consecrationis nostre septimo. Ex regist. Synwel.

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.

b Id. Vol. I. p. 186. a.

c Bar. Vol. II. as above.

d Id. Vol. I. as above.

' by Stanford. B. H.' In Sept. 1355. 29. E. 3. Sir Geoffry de la Mar Sept.
knight, & dame Johan his wife, granted a lease of the kings mills at
Stanford for ten years, at the rent of 40 s. a year to John Savage of
Stanford. One of the original indentures is now in my hands. Wit-
nesses, Richard Perfonric, William, Her . . . Thomas, Geoffry, Henry
Deynes, & others. Given at Empyngnam the Monday in the feast of S.
Matthew the apostle, 29. E. 3. ' Sir John Wingfield, Knt. attend-
' ing upon the black prince in the wars in Gascoigne, wrote thence two
' letters to Sir Richard Stafford, Knt. the one dated the Tuesday next
' before Christmas, the other Jan. the 21. following; giving an account Jan. 21.
' of the said princes proceedings there; both which letters may be seen
' at large in Robert of Avesbury & Holingshed.'

XXX. ' Upon the 24. of March 1355. John Synwel Bp. of Lincoln, Mar. 24.
' wrote to master William de Askeby canon of Lincoln, with the cler- 1355.
' gy of all the archdeaconries in his diocese, to appear, by their arch- 30. E. 3.
' deacons, in great S. Michaels church at Staunford, & there elect two
' sufficient & proper persons to be sent as their proctors to a provinci-
' al council to be held at S. Brides church in London. Given at
' Lydyngton, &c.' ' In this 30. of K. Edw. the 3. Thomas lord
' Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] was constituted governor of
' the isles of Garnesey, Jersey, Serke, & Aureney. ' The same year
' William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] was again constitu-
' ted a commissioner to treat with the nobility & commons of Scotland,
' for enlargement of David de Brus, still a prisoner; & for a final peace
' betwixt both kingdoms. ' Elizabeth (daughter of Bartholomew de
' Badlesmere, one of the coheirs to Giles her brother, & widow to
' Edmund de Mortimer) now wife of the foresaid William E. of Nor-
' thampton [lord of Stanford] with her said husbands leave, made her
' testament, May 31. 1356. 30. E. 3. & bequeathed her body to be May 31.
' buried in the quire of the friers preachers at London, & gave to that 1356.
' church C. marks sterling; as also a cross made of the wood of the
' very cross of our Savior, which she usually carried about her, where-
' in was contained one of the thorns of his crown. Moreover, two
' fair altar cloths of one suit, two of cloth of gold, one chalice, one
' missal, one grail, & one silver bell; likewise 31 ells of linen cloth
' for making of albes, one pulpitory, one portfory, & an holy water
' pot of silver. To the friers preachers at Oxford C. marks, two
' whole vestments, with two whole copes thereto appertaining, two
' cloths of gold of one suit, & a chalice. To the friers preachers of
' Cambridge L. pounds. To those of Chelmsford XX. pounds; & of
' Exeter XX. pounds. And likewise CL. marks to be distributed to
' several other convents of the same order, in such sort as frere David
' de Stirington should think best for her souls health. To the grey

a Holingshed p. 952. a. &c.
b Ex Reg. Synwel, fol. 60. b.
c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74 b.

d Id. Vol. I. p. 186. a.
e id. ib. b.

' friers in London V. marks. To the Carmelites V. marks. To the
 ' Augustines V. marks. And to the church of Rochford, one pair of
 ' vestments, which she used on holidays in her own chapel. The chief-
 ' est of her other legacies being these, viz. to the E. of Hereford a
 ' tablet of gold, with the form of the crucifix thereon; to Humphrey
 ' her son, a cup of silver gilt, with two basins & one ewer of silver; to
 ' Elisabeth her daughter, a bed of red worsted embroidered; to her
 ' sister the countess of Oxford, a black horse & an ouch, to her sister
 ' Roos, a set of beads of gold & jet, with a firmaile — The said
 ' Elisabeth lieth buried in the old church of the black friers, near Lud-
 Sep. 19. ' gate.' ^a Sept. 19. 1356. was fought the battel of Poitiers, wherein
 ' was taken prisoner by the black prince, John K. of France.' ^b Upon
 Dec. 1. ' the first of Dec. 1356. Thomas de Darlington, rector of S. Marys by
 ' Stanford bridge exchanged that rectory with Henry de Thorpe for the
 ' rectory of Digtost.
 31.E.3. XXXI. ' Thomas lord Holland [afterwards buried at Stanford] con-
 32.E.3. ' tinued yet in Brittany. He also continued there the next year.
 ' ^d The same year William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] was
 ' again in Gascoign.' ^c John de Chester, alderman of Stanford, was
 ' witness to a deed belonging to Browns hospital, bearing date the
 ' Monday next after the feast of the annunciation; this 32. E. 3. B. H.
 ' The same year W. Mous of Stanford sold to W. Everard a garden,
 ' with the appurtenances, in Bradecroft. B. H. A deed of the same date
 ' mentions a wooden cross then standing in Staunford field in the coun-
 ' ty of Roteland. B. H. Thomas de Bernak was now rector of S. Peters
 ' in Stanford. B. H.' ^e Nicholas de Eiston of Staunford gave to John
 ' Savage, baker, one messuage situate in the racoun rowe in great S.
 ' Michaels parish, between a tenement of John Templer south, & a
 ' tenement of W. de Apethorp north, as it extends it self from the
 ' kings highway east, as far as a tenement of Richard de Lincoln west.
 ' B. H. ^f Henry de Thorpe abovementioned, rector of S. Maries by
 July 19. ' the bridge, upon the 19. of July 1358. exchanged that rectory with
 1358. ' Stephen Kynnesman, for the rectory of Qwynton.' This Stephen
 Kynnesman was a very rambling man. ^g Thomas lord Holland [bur-
 ' ried afterwards at Stanford] ^h was this year made governor of the castle
 ' & fort of S. Saviour le Viscont. Likewise of all the castles which
 ' did belong to Sir Geoffry de Harecourt, in France. ⁱ John K. of
 ' France, taken prisoner as above at the battel of Poitiers, was now
 ' removed from the castle of Hertford to the castle of Somerton in
 ' Lincolnshire, & guarded thither by Sir William Colville (in place of
 ' the lord Robert Coleville, that could not travayle himself by reason

^a Fabian. p. 213. a.

^b Ex regist. Joh. Fossor prioris Dunelm.
fol. 183. b.

^c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.

^d Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.

^e Ex regist. Joh. Fossor prioris Dunelm.
fol. 154. b.

^f Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.

^g Holing. p. 964. a.

' of sickness) & others. ^a Ap. 8. 1359. Stephen Kynnesman abovementioned, rector of S. Maries by Stanford bridge, exchanged the said rectorie with Ralf de Lamesly for the vicarage of Rihal, in Rutland within two miles of Stanford. There the said Stephen Kynnesman stayed not two months, but ^b June 6. 1359. exchanged the said vicarage of Rihal, with Andrew Harbour of Stanford, for the rectorie of Hethyr. The priory of the nuns of S. Michael being about this time vacant, the sisterhood elected dame Agnes de Brakenbergh for their prioress, whereupon John Synwel bishop of Lincoln wrote as follows to the prior of S. Leonards by Stanford & John Repingale, D. D. to confirm & admit her. ^c John, by divine permission bishop of Lincoln, to his beloved son the prior of S. Leonards by Staunford, also to frier John de Repingale, professor of divinity, greeting, &c. Whereas our beloved daughter in Christ sister Agnes de Brakenbergh, a nun of the house of S. Michael by Staunford, hath been elected prioress of the same house now vacant, for confirmation of whose election the foresaid convent of the same house hath been earnest with us, &c. to you we give power to confirm & in corporal possession admit her, &c. Given at Lydyngton the 3. of the ides of June 1359. & of our consecration the 12.^o Sept. 3. ensuing the said bishop gave leave to Sir Gervase de Wylleford, rector of Bernak by Stanford, to chuse a master to teach reading, music, & grammar there, in the underwritten form. ^d John, by divine permission bishop of Lincoln, to his beloved son Sir Gervase de Willeford, rector of the church of Bernak, of our diocese, greeting, grace, & benediction. Whereas it is the office of a prudent pastor of the church to his utmost power to enlarge the number of students, particularly of clerics, which since the last pestilence is every where diminished, & that learning may not be denied to the ignorant: also whereas we have been first given to understand that you are ready to cherish & favor poor boys & others in your large parish under discipline of a master in reading, singing, & grammar, for increase

^a Ex regist. Joh. Fossor prioris Dunelm. fol. 159.

^b id. fol. 161. a.

^c Johannes permissione divina episcopus Linc. dilecto filio priori S. Leonardi juxta Staunford, ac fratri Johanni de Repyngale. S. T. P. salutem, &c. Cum dilecta in christo filia, soror Agnes de Brakenbergh monialis domus S. Michaelis juxta Staunford in priorissam ejusdem domus vacantis sit electa, pro cujus electionis confirmatione predictus conventus ejusdem domus penes nos insitit, vobis, &c. ad confirmand. & in corporalem possessionem, &c. Datum apud Lydyngton tertio idus Junii anno Dom. 1359. & consecrationis nostre 12.^o Ex Registri Synwel folio 112. b.

^d Johannes permissione divina Linc. episcopus, dilecto filio domino Gervasio de Willeford, rectori ecclesie de Bernak, nostre diocesis, salutem, gratiam & bene-

ditionem. Cum sit officium prudentis pastoris ecclesie mandum studentium, in eo precipue clericorum . . . qui post ultimam hominum pestilentiam ubiq; diminutus pro viribus ampliare, & doctina non sit ignorantibus deneganda; ac cum primum propositum intellexerimus te velle alere & favere in tua parochia prolibata pueros inopes & alios sub virga magistrali in lectura, cantu, & grammatica facultate, ad augmentum cultus divini: Nos, pio proposito tuo hujus favorabiliter annuentes, ut, magistrum literatum & idoneum in eadem parochia tua qui pueros, &c. recte informet, possis eligere, licentiam tibi ipsam (antea nostram) eligendi & constituendi, & eidem ipsos pueros in dictis . . . informandi, tenore presentium concedimus, &c. Datum apud Lattford, 3.^o non. Sept. A. D. 1359. & conf. nostre 12.^o Ex registri Synwel fol. 135. b.

- ' of divine worship: we, to your pious design of this sort favorably
 ' consenting, do grant you license (formerly our privilege) to elect a
 ' master lettered & fit in the same your parish, who boys, &c. may
 ' rightly instruct; & to the same master, by virtue of these presents,
 ' we grant leave to teach in the said . . . Given at Lafford the 3. of
 ' Sept. 1359. & of our consecration the 12.' ' * William E. of Nor-
 ' thampton [lord of Stanford] was now with K. Edward in France.
- 34.E.3. XXXII. ' ^b Stephen Kynnesman abovementioned rector of Hethyr,
 ' on the 4. of March 13¹². exchanged the said rectory with Thomas
 ' Daun for the rectory of Tinwel in Rutland, within a mile of Stanford.
 There the said Stephen Kynnesman stayed not long, but, what is very
 surprizing, in less than two years more you will find him got back again
 to his first church, S. Maries by the bridge at Stanford. Thomas
 Daun was likewise a person as quick in his removes as Mr. Kyn-
 nesman. ' ' In this 34. of K. Edw. the 3. Thomas lord Holland
 [afterwards buried at Stanford] ' assumed the title of E. of Kent, in
 ' right of his wife as it seems: for it does not appear that he had ever
 ' any creation to that dignity. And the same year, being constituted
 ' the kings lieutenant & captain general in France & Normandy, was,
 ' by indenture, retained to serve him in that capacity, for one quarter
 ' of the year, with sixty men at armes; whereof one to be a banneret,
 ' ten knights, & 120 archers on horseback: all at the kings charges.
 ' ^d A treatie for peace between the kings of England & France was this
 ' year appointed to be holden on Good Friday in the Malederie of Lon-
 ' gigemew, where William E. of Northampton [lord of Stanford] &
 ' others appeared for K. Edw. but their treatie came to none effect.
- May 1. ' ' Upon May-day another treatie for the same purpose was appointed
 ' to be holden at Bretignie (little more than a mile distant from Chartres)
 ' where the said E. & other commissioners on both sides appeared, by
 ' whom a peace was at length concluded.' The said E. of Northampton
 [lord of Stanford] ' as hath been shewn, ^f was a person of great action
 ' in his time, especially in military affairs.' But the wars were ended,
 & he had got his full share in the glory; a peace was also made, soon
 after which (as if he had now no more business in this world) he
- Sep. 16. ' ^f departed this life upon the 16. day of Sept. 1360. 34. E. 3. & was
 1360. ' buried in the abby of Walden on the north side of the presbytery;
 ' leaving issue by Elisabeth his wife one only son, viz. Humphrey, then
 ' 19. years of age; & one daughter called Elisabeth, married to Richard
 ' son & heir to Edmund E. of Arundel. * Thomas Daun rector of S.
 ' Maries by Stanford bridge, upon the 4. day of Nov. 1360. exchanged
 ' that rectory with John capellan of Buckworth, for the vicarage of

a Hol. p. 964. b.

b Ex registri Joh. Fossor prioris Dunelm.
folio 161. b.

c Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.

d Hol. p. 965. b.

e id. p. 966. a.

f Bar. Vol. I. p. 186. a.

g Ex reg. Joh. Fossor prioris Dunelm.
folio 165.

' All-Saints in Wynwic.' ' Upon the 28. of December died [our 28. Dec. other great soldier] ' Thomas Holland, E. of Kent; being then seised ' of the manor of Donyngton in Leicestershire, in right of the before ' specified Joane his wife, now surviving; as also of the manors of ' Cotingham, Witheton, Buttercrambe, Kirkby-Moresheved, with ' certain lands in Farndale, Gillingmore, Braucedale, & Fadmore; ' of the manors of Aton, Hemelington, & Cropton, with certain lands ' in Middelton & Haretoft, all in Yorks; of the manors of Gretham, ' Thorle, Brocelby, Beseby, with the Soke, & other its appurtenances ' in Beseby, Hawardeby, Walde-Newton, Gunnerby, Alwaldeby, Aske- ' by, Fenby, Briggesse, & North-Cotes, in Lincolns; of the ferme of ' the royaltie of the manor of Derteford, & of the manor of Wyk- ' ham, with the hundreds of Wacheleston, & Lutfeld in Kent. He ' likewise died seised of the manor of Talworth in Surrey; Lammerth ' with the hundred of Berestaple in Essex; Bishey in Hertfords; Kere- ' seye & Leyham in Suffex; Torpell, Upton, & Eston in Northamp- ' tons; Ryale in Roteland; Chesterfield in Derbys; & of one hundred ' pounds yearly rent issuing out of the ferme of Wyche in Worcesters; ' also of the manor of little Broughton in Bucks; & Yokesdale in ' Staffords; leaving Thomas his son & heir ten years of age; likewise ' two other sons, Edmund, & John; & a daughter called Maud, ' married to Hugh, son of Hugh, Courtney E. of Devon.' This Thomas lord Holland E. of Kent [as may appear by collating Dugdales Bar. Vol. II. p. 78. with p. 94. of the same Vol.] was buried in a chapel adjoining to the grey friers church at Stanford, where he had undoubtedly a fair monument erected to his memory, but of that & the church it self, are now no remains left.

XXXIII. ' The lady Joan widow of Thomas lord Holland above- ' mentioned, staid not long without another husband after his death: ' for it appears that the very next ensuing year, she became the wife of 35.E.3. ' Edw. prince of Wales, commonly called the black prince. ' And ' bicause the prince & shee, being within degrees of consanguinitie, were ' forbidden to marry, a dispensation was gotten from the pope to remove ' that lette.' That she was so soon married again is not at all to be wondered at; it had been a greater wonder if she had not. For it may be remembred, ' she was the most admired lady of this age, & ' for ' her exquisite beauty stiled, the fair maid of Kent.' She had no doubt therefore suitors in abundance, & when the black prince, so named, ' not of his color, but of his dreaded acts in battel,' who passionately ' loved her,' appeared amongst them, he was not to be resisted. This her sudden marriage then is not to be taken as a slight put upon her late husband: but a match that was not to be refused. As for her dead spouse

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. b.

b Bar. Vol. II. p. 75. a.

c Hol. p. 968. a.

d Speed, p. 724. b.

e Hist. Rich. 2. by a person of Qual. 8^o. Lond. 1681. p. 1.

f Speed, p. 688. b.

g Speed, p. 725. a.

- she had the highest respect for his memory, & when she came to die her self, ordered therefore her remains to be deposited by his at Stanford. But of that hereafter^a. ^b In this year 1361. 35. E. 3. Joan de Baars, the divorced relict of John the 2. E. Warenn [sometime lord of Stanford] departed this world, but dying beyond the seas, was not buried in England. ^c This year Thomas de Spofford vicar of S. Andrews in Stanford, & others, entayled the lands of Robert Wyks, lord of Burley to the children of the said Robert successively. The said Robert Wyks, but when I find not, bought the manor of Burley by Stanford of Peter de Burley sometime lord of the same. The said Robert Wyks married Katherine by whom he had issue Edmund, Nicholas, & Thomas: which Thomas was lord of Burley, & had a numerous issue. ^d Simon Islep archbishop of Canterbury [having seen the remove of the Oxford scholars to Stanford] fearing the same might again, one time or another, come to pass, in the statutes of his hall, which he this year founded at Oxford (called whilst it stood by it self Canterbury hall, but afterwards made a part of Christ-Church) provided, as the very words of his said statute express, that, if the place of the university of Oxford should happen to be changed [shifted any where else, suppose to Stanford, or where you please] then it should be lawful for his scholars, with consent of the archbishop for the time being, also to transplant themselves, in the same form as they were founded, with all the goods which should then happen to belong to the house, wheresoever else it should seem good. Richard Bliton, sometime provincial of the Carmes (to which office he was elected in 1319. at Stanford) died, as Pits says, ^e in 1334. But Bale (who I believe is in the right) affirms ^f, that he lived to a very decrepit old age, & was buried at Lincoln, the last of July, 1361.
- July 31. ^g John capellan of Buckworth & rector of the church of the blessed virgin Mary by Stanford bridge, in less than a year exchanged the same with its old rambling incumbent Stephen Kynnesman for the rectory of Tinwel in Rutland; to which church of S. Mary at Stanford, by vertue of the said exchange, the said Stephen Kynnesman was again presented by John Fosfor prior of Durham, & the convent of the
- Sep. 4. same place, Sept. 4. 1361.
- Nov. 13. XXXIV. ^h Edmund, fifth son of Edw. the 3. surnamed Edmund of Lan-
- 36.E.3. gele in the 36. of the said Ed. the 3^d. the parliament then sitting, tho'
1362. he was at that time in Ireland, was created E. of Cambridge, his patent bearing date 13. Nov. And in 37. E. 3. obtained a grant in fee, of
- 37.E.3. the castle, manor, & town of Stanford; as also of the manor of

^a 7. Aug. 1385.

^b Bar. Vol. I. p. 82. b.

^c From Sir William Cecils diary of his own Life, &c. a MS. in Mr. Strypes hands.

^d Londinens. p. 358.

^e in vita.

^f — vixit ad ætatem usq; decrepitam, &

in Lyncoln. coenobio sepulturam accepit, ultimo die Julii, incarnati verbi anno 1361. Heliades MS. Harley. cap. 33.

^g Ex registri dicti Joh. Fosfor prioris Dunelm. p. 168.

^h Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. a.

' Grantham: both in Lincolnshire. In the 38. E. 3. it appears, that 38.E.3.
 ' he should have married Margaret, heir to the E. of Flanders; but, for
 ' nearness of blood, the pope being sent to, for his dispensation therein;
 ' & Charles the 5. then K. of France, craftily hindering it; she be-
 ' came the wife of Philip duke of Burgundy, brother to that king.
 ' Notwithstanding which it appears that in the 39. E. 3. Sir Nicholas de 39.E.3.
 ' Tamworth, Knt. & John Wyn, Esq; were sent, by K. Edw. to all
 ' the nobles, & other his friends, beyond the seas; to solicit their help,
 ' for expelling those strangers, who had invaded the counties of Bur-
 ' gundy, Nevers, & Reth, of right belonging to the countess of Flan-
 ' ders & her son; which were to return unto this Edm. & to the
 ' dutchess of Burgundy (daughter to the same E. of Flanders) in regard
 ' of their matrimonial contract, made betwixt them: as the record ap-
 ' parently doth manifest. ' a William de Cossby, rector of S. Mary Mar.23.
 ' Bennewerk church in Stanford resigned, & William Botelford was
 ' Mar. 23. 1364. 39. E. 3. by prior John Fosfor & the convent of Dur-
 ' ham, presented to the same. Robert de Claxton was by the said 40.E.3.
 ' prior & convent of Durham presented to the then vacant priory of S.
 ' Leonards by Stanford, in 1366. b The 3. of April 40. E. 3. 1366. the Apr. 3.
 ' prince's Joan, the black prince's wife, was delivered at Bourdeaux of her 1366.
 ' second son by the same prince; which 2d. son was called Richard of
 ' Bourdeaux, from the place where he was born, & afterwards K. of
 ' England by the name of K. Richard the 2d. Of which Richard,
 ' saith a nameless author c, if he were afterwards so unhappy, as not al-
 ' together to inherit his grandfather K. Edw. the thirds prudence, & his
 ' father the black prince's spirit & conduct, yet it cannot be denied, but
 ' he retained something of his mothers handfomeness, being afterwards
 ' celebrated for the goodliest personage, & most amiable countenance of
 ' any K. that had been before him since the conquest. d When this Ri-
 ' chard of Bourdeaux was born, the black prince, for special trust &
 ' confidence whiche he had in Sir Simon Burley, committed the go-
 ' vernaunce & education of hys sonne the saide Richard unto him,
 ' whereby hee was ever after highly in favore wyth the sayde Rycharde,
 ' & no lesse advaunced by him, when afterwarde he came to enjoy
 ' the crowne of this realme. ' W. son of Thomas Lymbrenner of
 ' Staunford gave to W. de Flete of Staunford, one garden beneath the
 ' abbat of Burgs liberty, &c. as it lies between a tenement of W.
 ' Sadeler of Staunford west, & the way which leads to Burle east; & abutts
 ' upon Borough-gate [or rather, Burley-gate] north. B. H. Which gar-
 ' den, but when my notes say not, the said W. de Flete gave to W.
 ' Rouland of Staunford. B. H.

XXXV. ' This year peace being made with France, Edm. Langley E. 42.E.3.
 ' of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] was one of those, who, on the behalf

a Ex registri 2. dicti Prioris partis 2. fol. 36.

b Stow, p. 421.

c Hist. K. Rich. 3. 8°, Lond. 1681. by a

person of qual. p. 1.

d Holing. p. 1002. a.

e Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. a.

of the K. his father, made oath for performance of the articles then agreed on. — William son of John de Aepthorpe gave to Robert de Aepthorpe one tenement in West-gate, in the street called le Gannok; which tenement is situate between a tenement of the fore-said Robert east, & a tenement of the prior of Sempyngham west, & extends it self from the kings highway north as far as a tenement of the said prior south. B. H.^a Henry Brond of Staunford gave to Alan Capper of the same one shop with a loft, &c. which lies in the street called Behyndebak, situate between a schop of Johan, who was the wife of Reimund Spycer south, & a schop of Robert Gresslinghale north, & extends it self from the kings highway west to a tenement of Richard de Ardern east. B. H.^a This year Edmund E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] being sent with the E. of Pembroke, & others, in aid of the black prince (then in Normandy) was at the siege of Bourdelf. The said earles of Cambridge & Pembroke won Burdille, by reason of a fally that they within made forth, & passed so far from their fortresse, that the English men got betwixt them & home. From Bourdelf they marched to the castle of Roche sur yonc. Simon Lesley, rector of S. Maries church by Stanford bridge, exchanged the same with William Langare for some other preferment: which William, upon that exchange, was by prior John Fosfor & the chapter of Durham, presented to the vicarage [so it is now called] of S. Maries by the bridge, 31. July 1369.^b An old deed, dated this year, mentions — ‘an acre of land at the Thwertdykes between the green Fosse west, & abutting upon the Tunge north. B. H.’ The green Fosse is that part of the old Roman road which runs up from the north-west corner of the Austin friers wall, across the field into the north road: & now called Green-Bank; for the same reason it was formerly called Green-Fosse: to wit, because then & now little frequented by travellers.

XXXVI. ‘Among the souldiers (also called companions) which served the black prince this season in Normandy, were three captains, right hardie & verie expert men of warre, Ortigo, Bernard de Wiske, & Bernarde de la Sale. These three, then in Lymosin, hearing that the D. of Bourbons mother (mother also to the Fr. Q.) lay within the castle of Belle-perche in Burbonnois, with a small companie aboute hir, rode thither in one day & a night, so that in the morning they approached the castle, scaled it, & toke it, with the ladie within it: & though they were after besieged in the same castle by the D. of Burbon & other French, yet they defended it till the E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] & E. of Pembroke came with 1500. spears, & 3000 other men of warre, & offred the French battaile, lodging afore them 15. dayes; & when they perceived that

^a Bar. Vol. II p. 74. b.

^b Hol. p. 978. a.

^c Bar. ut supra.

^d Ex reg. 2. dicti Prioris fol. 36.

^e Hol. p. 979. a.

the French would not issue out of the Bastide (in which they lay) to give bataille; the said earles caused all them within the castle to come forth, & to bring with them the dutchess of Burbon, whom they led away in sight of her sonne, leaving the castle voyd & free for him to enjoy. ^a After this, the E. of Cambridge joined with his brother, the D. of Lancaster, at Begerath, to keep the frontiers against the French.

XXXVII. ^b The black prince laid siege to Limoges. There were ^{44.E.3.} with hym at the laying of this siege, the E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] ^c Sir Simon Burley, & others. Robert Griffinhale gave to Richard Baroun of Willesthorpe two shops in Staunford, standing in the parish of All-Saints in the mercat, between a tenement of Henry Brond south, & a tenement of Walter de Baldefwel north, as they extend themselves from the way called Behindebak west, to the kings high way on the other part east. B. H. W. de Styandeby ald. of Stanford, was witness to a deed dated this 44. E. 3. B. H. Alice, daughter of Richard Cokerel of Staunford now gave a general release to the executors of John Young the elder of Eston by Staunford, after the following manner. 'All shall know by the presents that I Alice daughter of Richard Cokerel of Staunford have remitted, released, & altogether for me, my heirs & executors, for ever quit claimed & to the executor of the will of John Yonge the elder of Eston by Staunford, all manner the actions general & demands which against the foresaid executor I have, have had, or in any manner shall be able to have, by reason of any debt, accompt, transgression, or of any action of others, from the beginning of the world to the day of the certification of the presents: so to wit, that neither I the foresaid, nor any for me, or in my name, any thing of right or claim against the foresaid executor to require or challenge shall be ever able, but from all action are for ever excluded by the presents. In witness whereof to this present writing of acquittance I have put to my seal. Given at Eston by Staunford, the Sunday next after the epiphany, in the 44. of E. 3.' The seal represents the virgin Mary & our Savior sitting in two niches; the Virgin on the right hand, but sitting sideways, looking towards our Savior: our Savior sitting forwards with a globe in his left hand, but somewhat inclining towards the Virgin, as if discoursing with her. Under both an arch, with a person breast high, praying to them. The inscription not legible. ^c Richard Ellington parson of Eston by Staunford, John Tyler, ^{45.E.3.} & Roger Clerk of the same capellanes, delivered to John Young three messuages in Staunford beneath the abbat of Burgs liberty, &c. B. H. This John Young, I suppose, was son of John abovementioned. ^c John Savage gave to W. Brid of Staunford his messuage in the racoun rowe,

^a Bar. Vol. II. p. 74. ^b Hol. p. 990. ^c Ex ipso autographo penes me.

- ‘ standing between a tenement of John Templer, &c.’ as above 32. E.
 3. Mr. Forster puts down two aldermen of Staunford for this 45. E.
 3. to wit, Edward Stryandeby & W. Stryandeby. They were perhaps
 brothers, & successively aldermen of this town.
- 46.E.3. XXXVIII. Sir William Dugdale places the taking of Limoges by the
 black prince, under the 46. of Edw. the 3. ‘ where, he says, ‘ Ed-
 ‘ mund Langle E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] with the E. of
 ‘ Pembroke, & Sir Guischarde de Angle, entred & did much slaughter.
 ‘ After which the said Edmund of Langle attended the K. in that expe-
 ‘ dition designed for the rescuing of Thouars: but therein, being crof-
 ‘ sed by contrary windes, nothing was attempted.’ Mr. Forster
 puts down two aldermen for this 46. of E. 3. to wit, W. de Stryande-
 by & Jo. de la Panterie. B. H. ‘ The same year Gilbert Jakes gave
 ‘ to Thomas de S. Ives one empty place in the Gannok, as it lies be-
 ‘ tween a tenement of the foresaid Gilbert east, & a tenement of the
 ‘ prior of Sempyngham, &c. B. H. ^b Before the end of this year Ed-
 ‘ mund E. of Cambridge returned into England with John D. of Lan-
 ‘ caster his brother; at which time they brought with them the two
 ‘ daughters of Don Pedro K. of Castile, viz. Constance, & Isabel:
 ‘ which Isabel shortly became the said E. of Cambridges wife. ‘ In
- 47.E.3. ‘ the 47. E. 3. the foresaid Edm. E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford]
 ‘ was retained by indenture to serve the K. for one whole year, in
 ‘ his fleet at sea, with 250 men at armes, 250 archers; 30 knights &
- 48.E.3. ‘ 220 esquires. ‘ In the 48. E. 3. the said Edm. E. of Cambridge
 [lord of Stanford] ‘ was joyned in commission (by the K. his father)
 ‘ with John D. of Brittany, in the licutenancy of France & all other
 ‘ foreign parts. Whereupon he sailed into Brittany, & had the town
 ‘ of S. Mathews on the sea-coast, with the castles of Brest & Orrey
 ‘ render’d to him. After which they besieged Kemperle, wherein most
 ‘ of the chief men of Brittany at that time were: & had taken it, but
 ‘ that a certain knight brought them news of a truce betwixt England
 ‘ & France: with command from K. Edw. that they should leave the
 ‘ siege, & return home speedily.— John Brown was alderman of Stan-
- 49.E.3. ‘ ford 48. & 49. E. 3. B. H. ^d Sir William Burton, Kt. sometime lord
 ‘ chief justice of the kings bench, died this 49. E. 3. as appears by
 ‘ an inquisition taken after his death. He had issue by Elianor his
 ‘ wife Sir Thomas de Burton, Knt. ‘ Edward the black prince of
- June 8. ‘ Wales died at Canterburie on Trinitie Sunday, June 8. 49. E. 3. &
 ‘ was buried at Christ-Church there.’ By his death the famous princess,
 Joan his wife (afterwards buried at Stanford) again became a widow,
- 50.E.3. ‘ & so continued to her death. ‘ ^e In the 50. E. 3. Sir Thomas de
 ‘ Burton, Kt. [son of Sir William abovementioned] did by his deed,

^a Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. b.

^b Bar. ut supra.

^c id. ib.

^d Burtons Leicest. p. 108.

Speed, p. 725. a.

Wrights Rutland. p. 37.

' dated on the Saturday next after the feast of S. Martin the bishop,
 ' convey unto John Brown of Stanford, Esq; all his lands, tene-
 ' ments, rents, & services in the village of little Castreton, with the
 ' reversion of the patronage of the church there. ^a In this 30. of E.
 ' 3. Edm. E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] was made constable
 ' of Dover castle, & warden of the Cinque-ports. The same year
 ' Adomar Malherbe of Staunford gave to Sir Richard vicar of the
 ' church of All-Saints beyond Staunford bridge, & to Sir John Bond
 ' capellan, one garden within the abbat of Burgs liberty, lying be-
 ' tween a tenement of Robert de Burlee north, & a garden of John
 ' Spycer south, as it abutts on the kings highway west. B. H. By a
 ' papal provision dated July 2. 1376. 30. E. 3. John Swafam, S. T. P. July 2.
 ' a white frier of Lyn, educated at Cambridge, as Mr. Willis ob- 1376.
 ' serves ^b, was advanced to the see of Bangor, from that of Cloyne
 ' in Ireland. This John Suafam, says Leland ^c, flourished when the
 ' Viclifian sectarists waged a fierce, outrageous, & bloody war against
 ' the orthodox fathers. For which reason Suafam thought it his
 ' duty to drive away the wolves from the flock of Christ as far as
 ' possibly he could. The main care remaining was, to have it
 ' done quickly by some advantageous method: But in that he
 ' was not long to seek. For being a zealous man & fortified with the
 ' evangelic armor, he rushed into the midst of his enemies: stabbing
 ' as it were some with his learned pen, & bearing others down
 ' with the thunder of his sacred eloquence. His books are yet ex-
 ' stant, & are most faithful witnesses of an unconquerable virtue;
 ' whereof one is professedly against the Viclifians, & the other enti-
 ' tled a collection of sermons. These holy labors were not long
 ' after followed with their honor; Suafam being at length appointed
 ' bishop of Bangor.' What Leland calls unconquerable virtue, Bale
 ' pronounces ^d, a fanatic spirit, & adding that he was made bishop of
 ' Bangor by Pope Gregory the 11. for his diligence in writing against
 ' the Wiclevites; thus antichrist, says he, is wont to reward her fol-
 ' lowers.' You will find bishop Suafam very busie at the council of
 ' prelates at Stanford in 1392, for which reason this short account of
 ' him, is here premised. ' ' On Friday the 20. of Feb. John of Gaunt 20.Feb.
 ' D. of Lancaster [having his house beset by the Londoners for tak- 31.E.3.
 ' ing part with Wiclif the day before at S. Pauls] ' fled to the
 ' manor of Kenington besides Lambeth, where at that time the prin-
 ' cesse [Joan, afterwards buried at Stanford] was, with the yong
 ' prince [afterwards Rich. 2.] before whom he made his complaint.
 ' The princeffe, having heard his talke, comforted him, & promised
 ' that she would make a final end of all those matters. Which

^a Bar. ut supra.

^b Hist. church of Bangor, p. 81.

^c Comment. p. 389.

^d p. 514.

^c Stow, p. 433, 434.

'princesse, desirous to make peace, sent unto London Sir Simon
'Burley & two other knights to persuaide them to peace, who an-
'swer'd, they would doe, for her honor, whatsoever she had com-
'manded. ^a On the 21. of June 1377. died king Edward the third,
& was succeeded by his grandson K. Richard the second. I shall only
add, William de Bohun, Edmund Langley, & Edward lord Spencer, all
of them so often mentioned in the course of these collections, were all
knights of the garter, & so made by the foresaid king Edward the third ^b.

a id. p. 438.

b Heylins Hist. S. George, p. 310, 311.

The end of the eleventh book.



T H E
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD
IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

B O O K XII.
Containing the reign of K. Richard the second.

I. **K**ING Edward the 3. departing this life the 21. day of June ^{22. June}
^{1377.} 'the morrow after there were sent to London ^{1377.}
'from K. Rich. Sir Simon Burley & others to bring the ^{1. R. 2.}
'newes of his assured death. On the 15. of July, ^b being Wednesday, July 15.
'K. Rich. was crowned, at which time Sir Simon Burley bare the
'sword before him. 'At this coronation Sir John Burley, Kt. the
'kings chamberlain, Custos of Nottingham castle, was, for terme of
'life, by patent, made keeper of the forest of Sherwood. And Simon
'Burley, Kt. his brother, was made constable of Windlesor castle,
'Wigmore, Guilford, & the manor of Kenington; & also master of
'the kings falcons at the Mues, near Charing-crofs by Westminster.
'This Sir Simon Burley had his house in London in Thame streete,
'between Baynardes castle & Pauls wharfe; which house sometime
'belonged to the abby of Fiscampe, &, by reason of the wars in
'France, came to the kings hands. ^d The same year Edmund E. of
'Cambridge [lord of Stanford] was again retained to serve the K. in
'his fleet at sea, for a quarter of that year, with 100 men at arms, &
'100 archers; whereof himself, & one baneret to be part of the num-
'ber; twelve knights, & the rest esquires. Froisard saith, that, upon
'appearance of the French, near the coast of England, about that
'time, this Edmund, & Thomas of Woodstoke his brother, were at
'Dover in the head of an 100000 men, with banners displayed. 'The
'K. by reason of his yong yeres, was not yet able to governe; & thereupon
'Edmund E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] with other peeres were

^a Hol. p. 1004. a.

^b id. b. but Mr. Rapin says he was
crowned the 16. July. Acta regia, num. 7.
p. 23.

^c Stow, p. 442.

^d Baron. Vol. II. p. 154. b.

^e Hol. p. 1007. a.

appointed to have the administration. ^a The same year K. Rich. held a great council of war at Stanford to consult about an expedition into France. But it came to nothing in that unactive reign. ^b I find however, that the townsmen of Staunford & Leicester were the same year ordered, at their own proper costs, to fit out a barge, called a Balleinger: designed, I suppose, for one of the transports in that expedition. ^c Thomas de Wadingtoun of Staunford, gave to John Broun of Staunford, W. de Melton parson of the church of the holy Trinity at Staunford, Robert de Bury parson of the church of S. Paul at Staunford, & to John Bonde of the same capellan, one messuage situate in the parish of S. Mary at the bridge, with one curtilage adjacent; to wit, between the lane called Cornwansty east, & a messuage of John Taverner west, & abutting on the kings highway south, & on a tenement of Margery Marchesfeld north, &c. Witnesses, John de la Panetrie, &c. B. H. John de Crouland of Staunford gave to John Bonde capellan, one messuage with the appurtenances situate in Staunford, within the abbat of Burgs liberty; to wit, Est-by-the-water; the which messuage is situate between a tenement of the foresaid John de Crouland east, & the empty place called the Pyn-fold late John de Wyterings west, & extends it self from the kings highway south, to the bank called Weland north. B. H. Walter Baldefwel of Staunford gave to W. Hamerton one shop, with one loft, &c. situate in the parish of All-Saints in the mercat, between a tenement of Richard Ardern south, & a shop sometime Richard Brasfysers of Willesthorpe north, & abutting on the kings highway called Behynde-the-bak, west: which was the shop of Alan Capper. B. H. Agnes wife of Alan Capper of Staunford gave to Peter Goldsmith of the same, one shop with a loft, &c. as above in the last deed. B. H. Alderman of Staunford this 1. R. 2. John Broun. B. H. The wardship of Thomas (commonly called Thomas lord Despencer of Glamorgan & Morganok [who had lands at Stanford in Lincolnshire as well as at Stanford in Berks] was this 1. R. 2. granted to Edmund E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] to the end he should marry his daughter, as he afterwards did. There seems to be some analogy between this lord Spencers title, Morganok, & the street called the Ganok in Stanford. Perhaps he had a house there which gave name to the street.

2. R. 2. II. ^d In the 2. of Richard the 2. Edmund E. of Camb. [lord of Stanford] was again in the kings fleet at sea. ^e In the beginning of K. Richards reign, the pope sent a bull to the university of Oxford, upbraiding them for suffering & countenancing Wicklif & his doctrine, & charging them that they should no longer tolerate the same. But the heads were so well satisfied with Wicklifs integrity, faith my au-

^a Brit. ant. & nova, Vol. II. p. 1423.

^b — Quod homines ville de Staunford & de Leicester faciant unam bargeam, vocatam a Balleinger, sumptibus suis propriis.

Pat. 1. R. 2. par. 2. m. . . dorfo.

^c Bar. Vol. I. p. 396. b.

^d Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. b.

^e Hist. Rich. 2. by a person of qual. p. 38.

thor,

‘ thor, that they were at a stand, whether they should receive the bull,
 ‘ or reject it with contempt. However the pope plyed the K. archbp. &
 ‘ bp. of London, with several letters to the same effect: So that at last
 ‘ Wicklif was again convened before them. But on the day assigned
 ‘ for his examination, Sir Lewis Clifford came into their court, & in
 ‘ the name of the princess Joan, the kings mother [afterwards buried
 at Stanford] ‘ peremptorily commanded them to proceed no farther
 ‘ in that affair: with which being terrified, they desisted their prosecu-
 ‘ tion, & he got out of their clutches.—John son of Agnes Hert of
 ‘ Staunford gave to John Trenchepayn one messuage situate in great S.
 ‘ Michaels parish . . . in Colegate, in the lane called racones rowe,
 ‘ between a tenement of Richard Forester south, & a tenement of W.
 ‘ Brid north, & abutting on the kings highway east, & a tenement of
 ‘ him John Hert west. B. H. Alderman of Staunford this 2. R. 2.
 ‘ Robert Prat. B. H.’

III. ‘ John Trenchpayn gave to W. Makesey of Staunford & W. 3. R. 2.
 ‘ Brid of Rihale, one messuage, &c.’ as above in the last deed. B. H.
 ‘ W. Makesey gave the messuage, &c. as above, to W. Brid aforesaid,
 ‘ under this condition, that the said W. Brid & his heirs, or his assigns,
 ‘ should pay yearly for ever to the warden of the chantery of the
 ‘ church of S. Clement in Staunford, six shillings of silver. B. H. K. No. 24.
 Richard confirmed to the nuns of S. Michael at Stanford, the several
 grants of K. H. 2. K. John, K. H. 3. & K. E. 1. The charter of K.
 Richard the 2. is thus worded. ‘ a Richard, by the grace of God, K.
 ‘ of England & France, & lord of Ireland, to all, unto whom the pre-
 ‘ sent letters shall come, greeting. We have inspected the letters pa-
 ‘ tents of lord Edward K. of England, our progenitor, &c. in these
 ‘ words. [Then recites, as above, 33. E. 1. 12. H. 3. 12. John, 4. H.
 2.] ‘ We also, the concessions & confirmation aforesaid holding good
 ‘ & ratified, them for us & our heirs, as far as in us lies, to the fore-
 ‘ named nuns & their successors, do grant & confirm, as the letters afore-
 ‘ said more respectively attest. In witness whereof we have caused
 ‘ these our letters to be made patents. Witness my self at Northamp-
 ‘ ton, the fourth day of Nov. in the 3. year of our reign.—Alderman
 ‘ of Staunford this 3. R. 2. Henry Bukeden. B. H.’

IV. ‘ b Whereas there was variance & open war now maintained be-
 ‘ twixt John K. of Castile & John K. of Portingale, the E. of Cambridge
 [lord of Stanford] ‘ & others were sent into Portingale, with 500 armed

a Richardus D. G. rex Anglie & Francie,
 & Dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos pre-
 sentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Inspexi-
 mus litteras patentes D. Edwardi quondam
 regis Anglie, progenitoris nostri, in hec verba.
 Nos autem concessiones & confirmationem
 predictam, ratas habentes & gratas, eas pro
 nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis
 est, prefatis monialibus & earum successori-

bus concedimus & confirmamus, sicut li-
 tere predictae rationabiliter testantur. In cujus
 rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fe-
 cimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Nor-
 thampton, vicesimo quarto die Novembris,
 anno regni nostri 3°. Ex rot. pat. de anno
 3. E. 4.

b Hol. p. 1024. 2.

' men & 500 archers, to aid the K. of Portingale, against the K. of Castile.
 ' It was ment that the D. of Lancaster (who by his wife had a right to the
 ' crown of Castile) should have followed his brother the E. of Cambridge
 ' with a great power, to trie what chaunce God would send him. But other
 ' incidents disappointed him for the present. * On Monday after Whit-
 ' suntide a Knt. of the kings house, named Sir Simon Burley, having
 ' in his companie two serjeantes at armes of the kings, came to Grave-
 ' end, where he challenged one to be his bondman, for whom men
 ' of the town did gently intreat him to shew favor, but Sir Simon
 ' would not take less than 300l. of silver for his manumission, &
 ' therefore arrested him, & sent him to Rochester castle, whereupon the
 ' commons of Kent began to rise; saying, that there were more kings than
 ' one, which they would not suffer, nor have any other but K. Richard.
 ' This tumult thus begun in Kent, by meane of Sir Simon Burley, was
 ' also increased by divers other actions in other places.' This rebellion
 ' is best known by the name of the chief captain of it, Wat Tyler.
 ' ^b When they entred the tower of London (where the K. lay, & was
 ' forced to admit them) they used themselves most presumptuously
 ' against the princeess of Wales, mother to the K. [afterwards buried at
 ' Stanford] ^c for, thrusting into her chamber, they offred to kisse hir, &
 ' swasht themselves down upon hir bed, putting hir into such feare,
 ' that shee fell into a sowne, & being taken up & recovered, was had
 ' to the waterside, & put into a barge, & conveyed to the place called
 ' the queenes wardrobe, or the tower royal, where she remayned all
 ' that day & night following, as a woman halfe dead. ^e The young
 ' K. after a fortunate conclusion given to those hellish uprores about
 ' his principal city, repaired, in good array, to the tower royal, or
 ' queenes wardrobe afore said, a palace then in the bosom of London.
 ' There the Q. mother had remained, in very great feare & grief, for the
 ' space of three daies & two nights. But the sight of her sonne, & re-
 ' lation of his good speed, blotted out of her memory the sorrows
 ' formerly sustained.' At this time Henry Spencer bishop of Norwich
 ' ^d had advertisements, at his manor of Burley neare to Okam in the par-
 ' ties about Stanford, of the sturre whiche the commons in Norfolk kept;
 ' & repairing thither, very gallantly suppressed them. ^e Edmund Langley
 ' E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] now also obtained a grant from
 ' the K. that whereas, by reason of his former services, & in his voyage to
 ' Portugal, he had contracted divers debts, his executors should therefore
 ' reteine the profits of all his lands, for one whole year after his death;
 ' as also receive that sum of 500 marks, which had been granted by
 ' K. Edw. the third to be paid yearly unto him, & the heirs male of
 ' his body. ^f The D. of Lancaster being accused of treason by a Car-
 ' melite fryar, lord Thomas of Woodstocke (the same who was after-

a Stow, p. 451, 452.

b Holing. p. 1028. a.

c Speed, p. 735. a.

d Hol. p. 1031. b.

e Bar. Vol. II. p. 154. b.

f Speed, p. 738. a. b.

ward D. of Gloucester) rushed into the chamber where the K. was, & bound his words with a terrible oath, that he would kill any one living, who durst lay treason to his brothers charge; neither did he except the K. In which speeches, as piety & zeale for his brothers honor & safetie were not wanting, so certainly duty to his prince was exceedingly forgotten.' You will hereafter find why this is inserted.

V. Now flourished John Tiffington. 'John Tiffington, saith Pits', 1381. was a Franciscan, D. D. of Oxford, & professor of that faculty there, & at length provincial of his order in England to the time of his death. Leland (& after him Wiltot says) he was a pious & learned man, & of great authority with all men. He was one of those doctors who in 1381. with William Berton, chancellor of Oxford, condemned the heresie of John Wicklif at that place.' Thus far Pits, from Leland as he would persuade us, tho' 'tis certain he never saw him. Hear now Leland himself. 'John Tiffendune, says he^b, a man of great authority among the Franciscans, with a deal of courage, & no less judgment, ventured to pronounce his assertion about the real presence in the sacrament of the altar, before a numerous audience of learned persons; & soon after put in writing & published it. This I certainly believe he did for no other reason, but that he might as early as possible, put a bridle upon some little pretenders to science, studious at that time of the new [Wiclifian] opinion at Oxford. Nor did Tiffendunes most beautiful state of the question, in my opinion, fall short of the most judicious divines. For it appears, the Oxford senate in 1381. gave him, as being an insuperable assertor of the real presence, a place in the first rank of learned men in that university.' Thus highly do Pits & Leland extol him. Let Bale now speak, & see if he can pluck him down from that height to which the others think they have raised him. 'Tiffington, says he^c, thro' his Aristotelian spirit interpreted all the holy scriptures egregiously to the advantage of antichrist. He was one of those twelve first unjust censurers of Wiclifs doctrine, who, in a convocation of Rabins at Oxford under the chancelor Berton condemned that pious man, the restorer of truth, for heresie. Tiffington, as Pits adds^d, wrote several pieces against Wiclif. Particularly, a defence of the Eucharist, which I think, says he, is the same book with a MS. of that title which they have in Bennet coll. library in Cambridge. Also of the sacrament of the altar. Of the sacraments. A defence of auricular confession. Scholastic controversies. And another piece against Wiclifs creed, beginning, *Semel confessus est filius Dei*.' You will find more of Tiffington in the account of the great council at Stanford in 1392. whereat he was present, & very busie against the Wiclevites.—'Richard Hawvel gave several messuages in Stanford (which he bought of Walter le Halver 21.

a in vita.

b Com. p. 396, 397.

c in vita.

d in vita.

- ‘ E. 3.) to John his son. See 14. & 21. E. 3. above. B. H. Ald.
 ‘ this 4. R. 2. Henry Bukeden, as before. B. H.’
5. R. 2. VI. ‘ John Long, alderman of Stanford, was witness to a deed bearing date 5. R. 2. the Monday after the feast of the assumption of our lady. B. H.’ An old deed of that year speaks of — ‘ one empty place, situate in S. Mary Bynwerk parish in Stanford, in the street called the Gannoc: to wit, between the empty place of Robert Grymes east, & a tenement of the prior of Sempynghams west, & abutting on the kings highway north, & a garden of the said prior of Sempynghams south. B. H. Which empty place Gilbert Jakes sometime after sold to Thomas de S. Ives. — William Everard sold to W. Thomas of Staunford Parchemyner, one curtilage beneath his close with their appurtenances in Bradecroft between the land of lord Thomas le Despencer, Knt. east, & a garden of Sir Reymund Knockker the capellan west, abutting on the kings highway south, & on the land of Sir John Hawvell capellan, north. Witnesses, W. de Styandeby alderman of Staunford, &c. Given at Staunford the Thursday next after the feast of S. Mathew the apostle. B. H. Instead of Despencer *militis*, in another deed is wrote Despencer chr.’ F. In the 6. R. 2. Sir Richard perpetual vicar of the church of All-Saints beyond Staunford bridge, & Sir John Bonde capellan, gave to John Spycer of Staunford, one garden within the abbat of Burgs liberty, lying between a tenement of Robert de Burlee north, & a garden of him John Spycer south, & abutting on the kings highway west. B. H. The same year * K. Richard gave to Sir Simon Burghley his chamberlaine, the keeping of his forest of Wolmore in Hants, for tearme of his life. He also gave to John Burghley, Simon Burghley, Richard Burghley, Knts, & Bawdwine de Radington, Esq; all the manor of Parrok nigh to Gravefend.
6. R. 2. ‘ The E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] returned home from Portingale, whither, as ye have heard, he was sent, & promise made, that the D. of Lancafter should have followed him; but, by reason of the late rebellion, & also for other considerations, as the warres in Flanders betwixt the E. & them of Gaunt, it was not thought convenient that any men of warre shuld go forth of the realme; & so the K. of Portingale, not able of himself to go thro’ with his enterprise, after som final exploits atcheved by the English & other of the E. of Cambridge companie, as the wyning of certain fortresses belonging to the K. of Castile, & that the two kings had layne in field the one against the other by the space of xv. daies without battayle, the matter was taken up, & a peace concluded betwixt them, fore against the mind of the E. of Cambridge, who did what in him lay, to have brought them to a sett field: but when there was no remedie, he bare it so patiently as he mighte, & returned home with his people, fore offended (tho’ he sayd little) against the K. of Portingale, for that he delt

a Stow, p. 472.

b Hol. p. 1041. a.

' otherwise in this matter than was looked for. The E. had fianced
 ' his sonne which he had by the daughter of Peter late K. of Castile,
 ' unto the K. of Portingales daughter, nowe in the time of his being
 ' there: but, altho' he was earnestly requested of the said king, he would
 ' not leave his son behind him, but brought him backe with him again
 ' into England (together with his mother) doubting the slippery faith
 ' of those people. * Isabel, wife of the said Edmund E. of Cambridge 6. Dec.
 [lord of Stanford] ' by his authority & special license declared her testa- 1382.
 ' ment 6. Dec. 1382. 6. R. 2. & thereby bequeathed her body to be bu- 6. R. 2.
 ' ried, wheresoever her said husband & the K. should appoint. Ordain-
 ' ing, that upon the day of her death, an hundred trentals, & an hun-
 ' dred psauters should be said for her soul. Likewise, that four priests,
 ' or one at least, should sing for her by the space of four years. More-
 ' over, that on the day of her burial, her best horse should be delivered
 ' for her mortuary. She also bequeathed to the K. her heart of pearls.
 ' To the D. of Lancaster a tablet of jaspar, which the K. of Armonic
 ' gave her. To Edward E. of Rutland her son [afterwards lord of
 Stanford] ' her crown, to remain to his heirs. To Constance le De-
 ' spencer her daughter [wife of Thomas lord Despencer abovemention-
 ed] ' a fret of pearls. And to the dutchess of Gloucester, her tablet
 ' of gold, with images; as also her psauter, with the armes of Northamp-
 ' ton. And to K. Richard, after her other legacies paid, all the re-
 ' mainder of her goods: with trust that he should allow unto Richard
 ' her younger son, his godson, 500 marks *per annum*.

VII. Now flourished Henry Crump. ' Henry Crump, faith Bale ^b, 1382.
 ' was an Irish man, but resided at Oxford in a monastic habit & pro-
 ' fession, being a Cistercian, of the Bernardine branch. There, after
 ' he had studied the inferior arts, he was made D. D. but publicly
 ' suspended by the chancellor from keeping his act, for having the bold-
 ' ness, after example of one Peter Stokes a Carme, to call the disci-
 ' ples of Wiclif, hereticks & Lollards, in the very chair. For, to speak
 ' the truth, there was at that time chancellor one Robert Rygges, a
 ' very pious divine, who, with his proctors, was an encourager of
 ' Wiclif. Crump therefore immediately posted to London, & laid his
 ' case & complaints open before W^m. Courtney archbp. of Canterbury
 ' & the kings council. Whereupon the chancelor was sent for up in
 ' 1382. by order of the K. & council, but at the popes instigation; &
 ' had in command from them injunctions to search for, & pro-
 ' secute all such hereticks, as he should find in his jurisdiction.' But
 as busie as Crump was in getting the Wiclivites censured, you will af-
 terwards find him changing sides, & (for which reason this account is
 here given of him) himself condemned for a heretick in the council held
 about suppressing them at Stanford in 1392. Now also lived Thomas
 Winterton. ' Thomas Winterton, faith Pits ^c, a Lincolnshire man &

a Baron. Vol. II. p. 155. b.

b p. 246.

c in vita:

' frier

‘ frier eremite of the order of S. Austin in the monastery of those fathers at Stanford, was an Oxford D. D. & provincial of his own order in England. A person learned both in sacred & profane letters above the common rank, & no unelegant preacher.’ Besides which, as Leland assures us^a, ‘ he was not the least of that number of divines who handled the subtleties of the schoolmen in that university, whereof he was a member.’ ‘ On account of their common studies, equal age, & long education together, he had contracted, faith Pits^b, a great friendship with John Wiclif. Nevertheless when Wiclif began to divulge his opinions among the people, Winterton thought it his duty to admonish his old friend, & if possible to reclaim him.’ Speaking of these matters, Leland writes thus. ‘ Winterton seeing the antient rites of holy church run down by certain new opinions, & more especially the venerable doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament undermined by unbelieving people tainted with Wiclives un-
 ‘ found, & by all good men, for this reason, deservedly detested opinion; thought delays were no longer to be endured, but immediately set himself to prevent the spreading plague. And to the end that he might sooner stop, or rather indeed wholly remove, it; the best way he thought was to demolish Wiclif with his own weapons, & cut him down with arguments drawn from his own writings. He published therefore a piece called, *Eucharistie assertio*, or the real presence maintained, in opposition to John Wiclif, then reviving the dying embers of the antient hæresiarchs: which (as I saw it lately in S. Pauls library at London) I thought it my duty to give the author of so holy a work his just honor.’ Besides the abovementioned piece, Winterton wrote, as Pits tells us, II. ‘ *Absolutio sua contra confessionem Wiclefianam*, beginning, *sicut testante Apostolo ad Rom. &c.* a MS. in the lord Lumleys library. III. Theological disputations. IV. A course of sermons for the year. And many other learned pieces; shewing, in all of them, a wonderful zeal & an equal scholarship. He flourished in 1382. under the fickle government of K. Rich. the 2.^d. Whether Winterton lived till 1392. I cannot tell, but if he did, undoubtedly he made a great figure in the council held that year at the white friers in Stanford.

VIII. ‘ Alderman, John Spyccer. B. H. W. de Botteford now occurs rector of S. Mary Bennewerke. B. H. ^d This year on an invasion made by the Scots, Edmund E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] attended the K. in his expedition, then by him made northward. ‘ The custody of Dover castle void by the death of Robert Ashton, was appointed to Simon Burley. ‘ The K. likewise advanced him highly to other great honors & promotions, insomuch that at the same time hee was made Kt. of the garter, lorde chamberlaine, &

^a Com. p. 403.

^b in vita.

^c ut supra.

^d Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. a.

^e Stow, p. 475.

^f Hol. p. 1072. a. b.

' also one of the privye counsaile. ^a This person, by his ill practises, in
 ' few years increased his small patrimony of 20 marks, to an estate of
 ' about 3000 marks *per annum*. And grew to that excess of pride, that
 ' at a Christmas he would give liveries to a great number of knights,
 ' squires, ^b yeomen, & others, as well of the kings court, as of his
 ' owne family; ^c bestowing therein sometimes 140, or 160, nay some-
 ' times 220. broad cloths, & these of great price, as being embroidered
 ' with gold, & some of scarlet. ^d Another says, he was an intolle-
 ' rable proud man, & a greate oppressor of the poor, &c.' But a third
 ' more handsomely ^e, ' indeede the sayde Sir Symon Burley was thought
 ' to beare himsef more loftie, by reason of the kings favor, than was
 ' requisite; which procured hym envie of them that could not abyde
 ' others to bee in any condition theyr equals in authoritie.' Instead of
 ' saying, ' this person by his ill practises in few years increased his small pa-
 ' trimony of 20. marks to an estate of 3000 marks *per annum*, as above;' ^f
 ' Mr. Stow more candidly leaves out *ill practises*, & says ^g, ' this man might,
 ' by inheritance, dispend 20 markes, by yeere, but *in few yeeres so grew*
 ' *in service of the K.* that he attained to the value of 3000 markes of
 ' yearly revenues.' But note, Sir Simon Burghley & his ancestors, held
 ' their lands & the lordship of Burghley by Stanford of the abbat of Burg
 ' by knights service; & made always a greater figure (as may be seen
 ' by accounts of their mortuaries paid the said abbat of Burg, & other
 ' passages in these collections) than men of bare 20 marcs a year. As for Sir
 ' Simon, ^h there was not anye thing now done concernyng the affayres
 ' apperteynyng to the state without his counsaile, appointment & di-
 ' rection; wherein he so much favored & leaned to the partie of the
 ' D. of Ireland (there being faythful friendship growne betwixt them)
 ' that he was sore envied, & greatly hated of diverse of the rest of the
 ' nobility, especially of the kings uncle the D. of Gloucester; who,
 ' upon malice that he bare to the man, not so much for his owne de-
 ' meanour, as for his allies, & peradventure for desire of his rowmeths,
 ' more than of his life (looking to have had such offices & rowmeths
 ' which Sir Simon enjoyed, by the kinges gracious favor & grauntes
 ' thereof to him made, as the wardenship of the Cinque-ports, &c.)
 ' caused him afterward anno 1388. to be accused of diverse offences
 ' against the crowne, realme & churche.' ⁱ

IX. ^e ^h In the 8. R. 2. the E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] was ^{s. R. 2.}
 ' again reteined by the K. to serve him in his Scottish wars. ⁱ The same
 ' year died Sir Thomas de Burton, Knt. [of Tolthorpe by Stanford]
 ' leaving issue Thomas de Burton of the age of 16, at the death of the
 ' said Sir Thomas.' In memory of this Sir Thomas, I reckon it is, that

^a Hist. Rich. 2. by a person of qual. p. 136.

^b Stow, p. 487.

^c Hist. R. 2. ut supra. p. 136.

^d Stow, ut supra.

^e Hol. p. 1073. a.

^f p. 487.

^g Hol. p. 1072. a. b.

^h Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. a.

ⁱ Burtons Leic. p. 108.

- we see in little Castreton church by Stanford, graved in brasse about the verge of a gravestone, this inscription. ^a *Hic jacet dominus Thomas Burton miles, quondam Dominus de Tolthorp, ac ecclesie istius patronus, qui obiit Et domina Margarita uxor ejus in sinistris: quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.* ^b Thro' certaine young men brought up with the K. there arose now great dissention betwixt him & the D. of Lancaster, who departed from the court, & went to his castle of Pomfret which he had fortified. ^c By reason hereof it was greatly doubted, least some civil warre wold have broken forth. But thro' the earnest labor of the kings mother [afterwards buried at Stanford] ^d who, notwithstanding hir indisposition of body to travel, by reason of her corpulencie, rid to & fro betwixt them; an agreement was made betwixt hir sonne & the duke, to hir great comfort & contentation of mind, & no lesse surctie of quietness to the whole realme. All authors agree that this great ladie, once the admiration of her age, was now very corpulent. But Mr. Speed exceeds them all, & tells us, ^e *she was now exceeding tender of complexion, & scarce able to bear her owne bodies weight thro' corpulency.* Now flourished William Folville. ^f William Folville, saith Pits ^g, a frier minor of the order of S. Francis, was a Lincolnshire man, D. D. of Cambridge, a person of a religious life, & not uncelebrated for many titles of erudition. In his time the university of Cambridge (resenting that the grey friers, above all other religious orders, admitted every where young persons into their monasteries, & some in a manner boys) made a statute that they should receive none under 18 years of age. Upon this Folville, as Bale says ^h, among others, being offended, & knowing that the first provincial general of their order in England had obtained a privilege of pope Gregory the ninth, long before this dispute happened, in their favor for that purpose; &, as Pits subjoyns, that this statute was made therefore against their privilege; in the name of his order & defence of their right, wrote against it a piece *pro induendis pueris*, or a defence of receiving children into the order of S. Francis; it begins, *Hec est sententia fratrum minorum*, &c. He died, & was buried among those of his own order at Stanford. 9. R. 2. ⁱ ford, in 1384. — Alderman of Stanford this 8. & 9. R. 2. John Brown. B. H. ^j Edmund Langley E. of Cambridge [lord of Stanford] ^k for his service in the Scotch wars, & many other great services, having highly merited, was advanced to the dignity & title of duke of York (the parliament then sitting) his charter bearing date 6. Aug. 6. Aug. 9. R. 2. whereby he had also 100 l. a year granted to him out of the issues of the county of York. And 40 l. *per annum* out of the customs of wools, skins, & pelts in Kingston super Hull, as also 500 l.

^a Wrights Rutland, p. 37.

^b Stow, p. 477.

^c Hol. p. 1048. a.

^d p. 740. a.

^e in vita.

^f in vita.

^g Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. a.

‘ *per annum* out of the port of London, until a 1000 l. yearly, in lands
 ‘ & rents, should be settled upon him. The ceremony of his creation,
 ‘ by cincture with the sword, & putting a cap on his head, with a circle
 ‘ of gold, being performed at Hoselow lodge in Tividale, where the
 ‘ K. then lay with his army.

X. ‘ ^a Joan princess of Wales & mother of K. Rich. the 2. by her
 ‘ testament bearing date 7. Aug. 1385. 9. R. 2. at her castle of Wa- 7. Aug.
 ‘ lingford, bequeathed her body to be buried in the chapel at Stanford,
 ‘ near to the grave of Tho. E. of Kent her first husband; & gave to
 ‘ her son K. Rich. her new bed of red velvet, embroidered with
 ‘ ostrich-feathers of silver, & heads of leopards of gold, with boughs &
 ‘ leaves proceeding from their mouths. Also to her son Tho. E. of
 ‘ Kent, her bed of red camac, paled with red & rays of gold; & to
 ‘ John Holland her other son, one bed of red camac. The occasion
 ‘ of her death was very melancholy & remarkable. ‘ ^b Her son John
 ‘ Holland attending the K. in his expedition now made towards Scot-
 ‘ land; & bearing himself over much upon the K. by reason of his
 ‘ near alliance in blood, upon some words which happened betwixt
 ‘ him & Raphe, eldest son of the E. of Stafford (occasioned by a quar-
 ‘ rel betwixt their servants in their passage on the way) he there killed
 ‘ Raphe with his dagger. ‘ The cause of their falling oute was aboute
 ‘ a Kt. of Boheme, called Sir Miles, that was come to see the queene.
 ‘ This Kt. kepte companie most an end with the lord. ‘ ^d Richard de Stafforde,
 ‘ & chauncing to be at wordes with twoo of Sir John Hollandes ser-
 ‘ vantes, there came twoo archers perteyning to the lord Stafford,
 ‘ which blamed them, that were so aboute to mysuse the stranger in
 ‘ wordes, as they tooke it. The strife hereby grewe to that point in
 ‘ the ende, that one of the archers shotte at one of Sir John Hollandes
 ‘ servantes, & slewe him. This mishap being reported to Sir John
 ‘ Holland, sette him in suche a furie (by reason of the love which he
 ‘ had to his servant) that immediately he rushed foorth of his lodging
 ‘ to revenge his deathe, & thro’ misfortune, meeting with the lord
 ‘ Stafforde, slewe him. ‘ The lord Ralph Stafford thus slain, was killed
 ‘ in the way as he went to the queene, whose servant of household he
 ‘ was, & greatly in favor with her, & he was no lesse beloved of the K.
 ‘ as he that had beene brought up with him, & beene his playfellowe
 ‘ from his tender age. ‘ The E. of Stafford (his father, then with the
 ‘ K.) tooke this misadventure right heavily, as reason was, yet because
 ‘ he would not trouble the host nor disappoint the journey whiche
 ‘ they had in hand, upon the kings promise that he would do upright
 ‘ justice in the matter, as should be thought meet & convenient, he
 ‘ bare his grief so patiently as he might; so that he wanne himself

^a Bar. Vol. II. p. 94. a.

^b id. p. 78. a.

^c Hol. p. 1049. a.

^d Sic, pro Raphe.

^e Stow, p. 478.

^f Holing, as above.

‘ much praise for his wisdom therein shewed. ^a This fact was done near
 ‘ York towards Bishopthorpe. Sir John Holland thereupon fled to
 ‘ sanctuary at Beverly. But the K. being highly incensed thereat,
 ‘ caused him to be indicted & outlawed for the same, according to the
 ‘ law; & seized upon all his lands & offices. ^b By his justice herein
 ‘ he wanne the hearts of the said E. of Stafford, the E. of Warwick,
 ‘ the lord Basset, & other great men of Staffords kindred & friends.
 But thereby he also brake his own mothers heart. ‘ ‘ For it is also said,
 ‘ that the princess Joane his mother, hearing that the K. had vowed, he
 ‘ should, for this fact, suffer according to law, sent earnestly to him,
 ‘ imploring his favor (she being, as hath been said, mother to them
 ‘ both) & that upon return of the messenger to Walingford, where
 ‘ she lay, finding that her request availed not, she fell into such grief,
 ‘ that she died within five days; whereupon her body being wrapt in
 ‘ cerecloth & put in lead, was kept ‘till the kings return from Scot-
 ‘ land, to be buried in the grey friers at Stanford.’ For a mother who
 deceased upon so sad an occasion; a mother who was always dear, &
 formerly so surpassingly beautiful; what exequies he celebrated, what
 alms he distributed, what services he caused to be sung, what monu-
 ment he erected (unless the head & neck of a lady with her hair di-
 sheveled about her shoulders, now set in the western outwall of the grey



friars inclosure be a part of the last) the house & church it self being
 now all gone, & the area of both converted into a garden, we know
 not? But doubtless they who saw the funeral at the kings return, or
 the monument which he afterwards erected, & was here standing till
 the dissolution of monasteries; saw that all was magnificent, & agree-
 able to the grandeur of so great a king. Love, grief, pity, every
 tender affection would allow him to do no less. But to proceed. The
 K. having thus lost his mother, thought lord Raphes death sufficiently
 atoned, & that it was too much for his brother also to die for what
 his innocent mother had already expired. Relenting therefore, he im-
 mediately pardoned him. The E. of Stafford also was satisfied, & like-
 wise forgave him ^d. ‘ ‘ In this 9th. yeere the D. of Lancaster with a great

^a Bar. as above p. 78. a.

^b Speed, p. 741. a.

^c Bar. p. 78. b.

^d See Bar. Vol. II. p. 78. b.

^e Hol. p. 1051. a. b.

power of men of warre went into Spain; at which time Sir Richard Burghley was one of the marshals of his army.—Joan, sometime wife of Simon Cokerel, gave to Walter Mace, two acres of arable land lying together in little Burlee fields, between the land of the late Gilbert de Chesterton west, and the land of the late W. Wych east, & abutting on the land of the Fir[m] of S. Peter north, & the kings high way south. B. H.

XI. 'The D. of Lancasters soldiers in Spain died very fast, among whom deceased Sir Rycharde Burley, Kt. of the Garter, who hadde bene as it were high marshal of the armye.' Notwithstanding Edmund Langley E. of Cambridge, lord of Stanford, was, as above, raised to be D. of York 'he soon after adhered to the D. of Gloucester; as also to those others who opposed the D. of Ireland. And in that parliament of the 10. R. 2. wherein the great lords were so powerful, was one of them [thirteen] that had license & authority to inquire into all abuses in government and grievances whatsoever, from the death of K. Edw. the 3^d. 'till that very time. 'Whereupon Nov. 19. the K. issued forth his commission under the great seal, confirming the said lords in such power. —Joan, late wife of Simon Cokerel of Staunford gave to W. Stacy, one shop with a loft above erected, & one acre & half of arable land; which shop is situate behynde-the-back in the parish of All Saints in the mercat, &c. between a shop of the late Richard Arderens north, & a shop of John Longs south. And the acre & half of land lie together at Pertes crosse, between the way called Tynwell-gate north, & the parson of S. Peters land south. B. H. 'Sir Simon Burley Kt. was now one of the persons which were in the publick envie for their overswaying grace with the king, 'The E. of Arundel now also took a hundred Flemish vessels laden with wine & sent them into England. 'This made wine so plentiful in England that it was sold for 13 s. & 4 d. the tunne. 'For this, & other gallant acts, Sir Simon Burley & others yet about the K. seemed rather to envie the E. of Arundels good name, than commend hym. —Gilbert Jakes of Stanford quitted to W. Styandeby of the same all claim to two acres of meadow, lying together in Brodeing, between John Longs meadow north, & the Holm near Eston mill-holme south, & abutting upon Estholm west. Witneses, Thomas Cok, alderman of Staunford, &c. dated the Saturday next after the feast of S. Thomas the apostle, 10 R. 2. B. H.

XII. 'In the 11. R. 2. the D. of Ireland fled into Holland, but the D. of Baviere bare such good will to the D. of York [lord of Stanford] & the Dukes of Lancaster & Gloucester, that he commanded the D. of

a Holing. p. 1052. b.

b Baron. Vol. II. p. 155. a.

c Hist. Rich. 2. by a person of Qual. p. 88.

d Speed p. 746. a.

e Hol. p. 1057. b.

f id. p. 1058. a.

g id. ib. b.

h id. p. 1068. a.

12 E

c Ireland

' Ireland to depart his country. * The K. altho' fore against his will,
 ' wanting power to withstand the [D. of Gloucester, & other] lords,
 ' condescended to do what they would have him, & commaunded Sir
 ' Simon Burley, and other suspected persons of his court & family to
 ' be awarded to prison, to answer at the next parliament. ^b Aug.
 Aug. 25. ' 25. the K. with the duke of Ireland [& other his favorites] being at
 ' Nottingham, sent thither for all the judges of England. ' Who be-
 ' ing come into the counsell chamber, it was propounded, whether the
 ' statutes made in a late parliament at Westm. were not derogatory to
 ' the kings dignity & prerogative; & they were not to be punished who
 ' procured them, & did as much as in them lay to hinder the K.
 ' from exercising his royal prerogative.' The persons here stroke at
 were the D. of Gloucester & other twelve abovementioned (whereof the
 D. of York, lord of Stanford was also one.) One of these judges was
 named William Burghe. But the author last quoted calls him William
 Burleigh: which looks as if he was a brother, or kinsman of Sir Si-
 mons. Certain it is Sir Simon had a brother (now living called Wil-
 liam Burgley; but I think he was not the judge here spoken of. As
 for William Burgh, or Burleigh the judge, he & all his brethren, ' ^d be-
 ' ing terrified with the fear of present death, answer'd, those persons
 ' ought to suffer death as traytors.' But soon after those thirteen
 Feb. 3. lords growing too strong for the king & his party, ' ^d the morrow
 ' after the purification of our lady the parliament began, which was
 ' named the parliament that wrought wonders. The K. would gladly
 ' have proroged the time of this parliament, if by any means he might.
 ' ' The first day of the session all the judges were arrested as they sat in
 ' judgment on the bench; & most of them sent to the tower: ' Wil-
 ' liam Burgh, or Burleigh being one. Also the D. of Gloucester
 ' caused Sir Simon Burley to be accused of divers offences against the
 ' crowne, realme, & church, namely, I. for that he had (as they sur-
 ' mised) spoyled & wasted the kings treasure, & withholden the pay of
 ' the soldiers & men of warre. II. That the D. of Ireland & he had
 ' gathered great summes of money, conveyed the same to Dover, &
 ' from thence sent it in the night by sea into Germanie. III. The
 ' archbishop forsooth & the monks charged him, that he soughte meanes
 ' to remove the shrine of Thomas Becket from Canterburie unto Dover,
 ' under a colour of feare, least the French being assembled in Flaunders
 ' to invade England, should lande in Kent, & spoyle it: whereas in-
 ' deede (as they surmised) he ment to send it over the seas unto the K.
 ' of Boheme. * Among other slanderous tales that were spreadde a-
 ' broade of him, one was that he consented to the delivering of Dover

a Stow, p. 485.

b Hist. Rich. 2. by a person qual. p. 99.

c True relation of that memorable par-
liament 10. R. 2. which wrought wonders.
Lond. 1641. 4°. p. 10.

d Hol. p. 1070. b.

e Speed, p. 749. a.

f Hol. p. 1072. b.

g id. p. 1073. a.

castie to the French for money. ^a On the 6. of March William Burleigh, Mar. 6.
& the rest of the barons of the exchequer, were called to answer for
their conspiracy at Nottingham against the commissioners, & found
guilty. ^b On the 12. of March being thursday, Sir Simon Burley was Mar. 12.
brought into the parliament house, where his accusations were read.
From this day almost till the ascension of our Lord, the parliament
house was only taken up with the tryal of the said Sir Simon Bur-
leigh. There he had very severe usage, to wit ^c no cleark allow-
ed him to [help to] make uppe his account; & so was found in ar-
rearages 250000 franks. And altho', for one part thereof, he de-
maunded allowance of money, which he had defreyd & layde out in
Almaine & in Boheme, about the kings marriage; and, for the resi-
due, desired daies of payment; yet he could obteyne neyther. ^d And
as to the delivery of Dover castle to the French, it was a thing not
like to be true. And so also no doubt many things that he was
charged with, by common report among the people, were nothing
true at all; altho' happily the substance of those things might be true
in some respect. ^e However three of the appellants (viz. the D. of
Gloucester, & the earles of Arundel & Warwike) with the whole
house of commons, urged that execution might be performed ac-
cording to law: & on the other side, the K. & Q. the earles of
Derby & Nottingham, & the prior of S. John his uncle, with the major
part of the upper house, did labour to save him. In particular, ^f the
E. of Darbie did what he coule to save his life [& went so far, that]
by reason thereof, great dissention rose betwixt the sayd E. & the D.
of Gloucester. Nay, as you will hereafter find, the Q. her self
vouchsafed to kneel to the D. of Gloucester to beg his life. I have
also read, but where my notes say not, that she continued on her
knees a full hour, but was refused her request, & churlishly bid to
pray for her self, & leave Burley to justice. ^g For the D. being a
fore & a right severe manne, myght not by any meanes be re-
moved from his opinion and purpose, if he once resolved upon any
matter. ^h Now because the commons were tired with so long de-
lays & excuses in the parliament; & fearing, as it was most like,
that all their pains would be to little or no purpose, they humbly
craved leave of the K. to goe to their habitations. There was
also some muttering amongst the common people, & it was
reported to the parliament, that the commons did rise in di-
verse parts of the realme, but especially about Kent, in favour
of the said Sir Simon Burley; which when they heard, those
that before speak & stood for him, now flew cleane from him, &

^a True relation of the memorable parl.

p. 21.

^b id. p. 31.

^c Hol. p. 1072. b.

^d id. p. 1073. a.

^e True relation &c. p. 31.

^f Hol. p. 1072. a.

^g id. ib.

^h True acct. &c. p. 32.

May. 5. ' by joynt consent, on the 5. day of May, sentence was pronounced
 ' against the said Sir Symon, that hee should be drawne from the
 ' tower to Tyborne; & then to be hanged 'till hee were dead, &
 ' then to have his head strooke from his body. But because hee was
 ' knight of the garter, a gallant courtier, powerfull, & once a favou-
 ' rite of the kings, & much respected of all the court, the K. [he should
 say, the D. of Gloucester] ' of his special grace was pleased to miti-
 ' gate his doome — that he should only be led to tower-hill, & ther
 ' be beheaded. ^a Hereupon he was first committed to the tower, & be-
 ' fore the K. or his other friendes coulde procure his deliverance, was,
 ' without lawe or justice, ^b with his hands bound behind him, led
 ' thro' the city of London, & had his head stricken off, upon the
 May 15. ' tower hill, on the 15. day of May, 1388. This barbarous execu-
 1388. tion was done ' ' by commaundment of the D. of Gloucester, & other
 ' of his faction, quite contrarie to the kings will or knowledge, inso-
 ' much that when he understoode it, he spake many fore wordes a-
 ' gaynst the duke, affirming, that hee was a wicked man, & worthie
 ' to be kept shorter, sithe under a color of doing justice, hee went
 ' aboute to destroy every good & honest man. The K. was also of-
 ' fended with the D. of York [lord of Stanford] for his brothers pre-
 ' sumptuous doings; tho' the sayde D. of Yorke (beeing verily a man
 ' of a gentle nature) wished that the state of the common wealth might
 ' have beene returned without losse of any mans lyfe, or other cruel
 ' dealing. But the D. of Gloucester, & diverse other of the nobilitie,
 ' the lesse that they passed for the kings threatening speeche, so much
 ' more were they readie to punish all those whome they tooke to be
 ' theyr enemies. ^d To please him the better, now at this parliament,
 ' the said Sir Simon Burleys lands were given to the K. a great part
 ' whereof he afterwards disposed of to divers men, as he thought ex-
 ' pedient.' Thus fell the great Sir Simon Burley, so beloved at the
 very day of his death, that he had many of the commons, the major-
 ity of the upper house, as I may say two kings (Rich. 2. & the E. of
 Derby afterwards H. 4.) to beg his life, & even a queen to kneel for
 it, but all too little to save it. ' ' The said Sir Simon de Burleighs
 ' body, he being a Kt. Banneret, & of the garter, a great & gallant
 ' courtier, lyeth honourably buried and intombed in Pauls church.
 ' ^f Being thus cruelly beheaded, so greatly to the offence of the K. &
 ' those that were his trustie counsailers, thereupon the K. caused the
 ' D. of Ireland the sooner to assemble an armie against the said D.
 ' of Gloucester & his accomplices, thereby to restraine their presump-
 ' tuous proceedings.' The said D. of Gloucester apprehending his own
 danger, & having the kings person as yet in his power, therefore

a Hol. p. 1072. b.

b Stow. p. 487.

c Hol. ut supra.

d Hol. p. 1073. a.

e True account &c. p. 34.

f Hol. ut supra.

g Hist. Rich. 2. by a person of qual. p.
295.

caused the said K. in presence of the duke of York [lord of Stanford] & very many other lords, in the said D. of Yorks chapel at Langley, to swear before the venerable sacrament of the lords body, there placed upon the altar, that thence-forwards he would never en- damage, trouble, or grieve him the said D. of Gloucester, for any of his deeds which are said to have been committed against the person of him the said King; but chearfully & totally forgive him all his offence if any were. But how unable even the most solemn oaths are to tie up some persons from revenging such great injuries as these are, when they have it in their power, we may learn from the example of this K. Rich. the 2^d. who at last caused the said D. of Gloucester (tho' his own uncle) to be privately made away, chiefly for resentment, if we may believe an author hereafter quoted, of his dear friend Sir Simon Burleys death. But of those things below ^a. Here I had almost forgot to observe what became of William Burghe, or Burleigh the judge. Let it be remembred then, ^b that the said William Burleigh, & the other five justices, who stood condemned with him, were sent into Ireland, there to remaine for tearme of life; the said William Burleigh being confined to the city of Dublin, with liberty of two miles for his recreation, & 40. l. a year during life for his maintenance. One William Burgle (but I believe not the William abovementioned, yet ^a) brother of Simon Burgle (but whether this Simon Burley aforementioned I question, his charter seeming ancienter than Richard the 2^d. time) for the soul of his said brother Simon in particular, became a benefactor to the nuns of S. Michael by Stanford; whose donation is thus expressed. ^c Be it known both to present as well as future people, that I William de Burgle, have given, & granted, & by this my charter confirmed, in pure & perpetual alms, to the church of blessed Michael of Stanford & to the holy nuns there serving God *sub Lūda*, for the soul of Simon my brother, & for the souls of my ancestors. The foresaid church shall forever possess the donation of this alms, freely & quietly, from all service & exaction secular. Moreover I have made this donation in the chapter of the forenamed church, before Sir Reginald, & the convent of the same place, & many others. Witnesses, Walt. S. Rob. S. Geoffry S. Richard de Armeft[une] Henry de Lugville, Reginald his son, Asceline brother of William, Geoffry de la Mar, Pain Palm[er.] The seal represents an armed knight on

^a Anno 21. R. 2.

^b True account, &c. p. 34.

^c Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris, quod ego Willielmus de Burgleia dedi, & concessi, & hac mea carta confirmavi, in puram & perpetuam eleemosinam, ecclesie B. Michaelis de Stainford & sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus sub Lūda, pro anima Simonis fratris mei, & pro animabus antecessorum meorum. Predicta ec-

clesia, hujus elemosine donationem, libere, & quiete, ab omni servicio & exactione seculari, imperpetuum possidebit. Hanc donationem vero in capitulo prenominate ecclesie, coram domino Reginaldo & conventu ejusdem loci, & multis aliis, feci. His t. Walt. S. Rob. S. Galf. S. Ricard de Armeft. Henrico de Lugvilla, Reginald. filio ejus, Ascelino fratre Willielmi, Galf. de la Mar. Pagano Palm.

horseback. I know not what to make of the words *sub Lada* in this charter; besides which in the whole there is likewise a studied obscurity, that I know not how to explain. All that I can therefore farther say, is, that the original is now in the E. of Exeters custody, from whence, with my own hand, I carefully transcribed the copy inserted word for word on the other side, as it stands in the same; to which if any one require farther satisfaction, I beg leave to refer. 'Several persons now gave to Sir John Machon warden of the chantery of S. Clement Staunford, one messuage & one empty place with the appurtenances in the town of Staunford, whereof the messuage aforefaid is situate in S. Peters parish Staunford; to wit, between a tenement of the gild of the blessed Mary at Staunford west, & S. Peters church east, & abutting on the kings highway north, & a tenement of Jo. Tyler south. And the said empty place lies between a tenement of John Chester west, & the street called selverstrete east, abutting on the kings highway south, & a tenement of the said John Chester north. Given at Staunford the Sunday next after the feast of S. Barnabas the apostle, 11.

R. 2. Witnesses, John Longe alderman of Staunford, &c. B. H.

Sept. 9. XIII. 'The ninth of September a parliament began at Cambridge,'
12. R. 2. 'in which were divers statutes ordeined.' At that time, as it seems, under a pretence of their being nurseries of conspiracies & treasons against the government, there was a design of suppressing those ancient societies in most towns called the gilds or fraternities of such or such a saint as the parish church was dedicated to, or the several brotherhoods had chose for their respective patrons. For this purpose the K. sent out the following mandate, or writ of enquiry. 'The K. for certain honest & just causes, before him in the parliament held at Cambridge, proposed & declared, commandeth to every the sherifs

a Stow. p. 489.

b. Rex, certis de causis honestis & rationabilibus, coram se, in parlamento apud Cantabrigiam tento, propositis & declaratis, precepit singulis vice-comitibus per Angliam, quod statim, visis presentibus, in plenis comitiis suis, ac etiam in omnibus civitatibus, burgis, villis, &c. & aliis locis, ubi melius expedire viderint, publice proclamari facerent, quod omnes & singuli magistri & custodes gildarum & fraternitatum quarumcunque; infra ballivas suas, certificent ipsum & consilium suum, in cancellaria sua, in scriptis plenarie, viz. de modo, & forma, & autoritate foundationis, & inceptionis, & continuationis, & regiminis gildarum & fraternitatum predictarum. Ac de modo & forma sacrorum, congregationum, conviviorum, & assemblearum fratrum & sororum. Ac omnium aliorum de gildis & fraternitatibus hujusmodi existentibus. Necnon de libertatibus, privilegiis, statutis, ordinationibus, usibus, & consuetudinibus gildarum & fraternitatum eorundem. Ac insuper de omnibus terris, tenementis, redditibus, & possessionibus, mortificationis & non mortificationis. Ac de bonis & catallis quibuscunque; ad predictas gildas & fraterni-

tates pertinentibus, in quorumcunque; manibus existunt. Ac de vero valore annuo terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum ac possessionum. Ac de vero pretio bonorum & catallorum predictorum, &c. Ac omnium aliorum articulorum & circumstantialium, dictas gildas & fraternitates qualitercunque concernentium sive tangentium; sub pena forisfacture & omissionis perpetue omnium terrarum, tenementorum, bonorum, &c. erga regem & heredes suos. Et quod dicti magistri & custodes, cartas & literas patentes, si quas habent, &c. predictas gildas & fraternitates tangentes, coram rege & dicto consilio suo deferant, sub pena revocationis & adnullationis perpetue cartarum & literarum predictarum, ac omnium libertatum, immunitatum, privilegiorum, & concessionum & cartis & literis predictis contentorum; facturi ulterius & recepturi quod per regem & dictum consilium suum, vigore & auctoritate parlamenti, ordinari & decerni contigerit in premissis, &c. Teste rege apud Westmon. 1. die Novemb. anno 12. regni sui. Ex codicis MS. in Bib. Cott. sub imagine Cleopat. E. II. fol. 189.

c through

' through England, that immediately, on sight of the presents, in
 ' their own full courts, & also in all cities, boroughs, towns, & o-
 ' ther places where they shall see it to be more expedient, they
 ' cause it to be publicly proclaimed, that all & every the masters &
 ' wardens of the gilds & fraternities whatsoever within their bailiwic's,
 ' shall certifie him & his counsil, in his chancery, fully in writing &c.
 ' to wit, of the manner, & form, & authority of the foundation &
 ' beginning, & continuance, & government of the gilds & fraterni-
 ' ties aforesaid. Also of the manner & form of the devotions, con-
 ' gregations, banquets, & assemblies of the brethren & sisters. And
 ' of all other matters concerning the gilds & fraternities of this sort
 ' being. Also of the liberties, privileges, statutes, orders, uses, &
 ' customs of the gilds & fraternities of the same. And moreover of
 ' all the lands, tenements, rents, & possessions, in mortmain & not
 ' in mortmain. Also of the goods & chattels whatsoever to the
 ' foresaid gilds & fraternities, belonging, in the hands of whomsoever
 ' they be. Also of the true yearly value of the lands, tenements, rents,
 ' & possessions. Also of the true price of the goods & chattels aforesaid.
 ' Also of all other articles & circumstances the said gilds & fraterni-
 ' ties any ways concerning or touching; under the pain of forfeiture
 ' & losing for ever of all the lands, tenements, goods, &c. unto the
 ' king and his heirs. And that the said masters and wardens bring be-
 ' fore the king & his said counsil the charters & letters patents (if
 ' any such they have) the foresaid gilds & fraternities concerning,
 ' under penalty of revocation & perpetual annulling of the charters
 ' & letters aforesaid, also of all the liberties, immunities, privileges,
 ' & concessions, both in the charters & letters aforesaid contained;
 ' to do farther & receive as by the K. & his said counsil, by virtue
 ' & authority of parliament, shall happen to be ordained & decreed
 ' in the premises. Witness the K. at Westm. the 1. of Nov. in the Nov. 1.
 ' 12. year of his reign.' After this record, the MS. from whence it
 is taken, goes on. ' By vertue hereof proclamation was made in all
 ' the shires of England, & thereupon certificates sent into the chan-
 ' cery accordingly from all quarters of the realm, & remain yet to
 ' seen amongst the ' queens records. By the particular view whereof
 ' the lamentable blindness of that time, & the superstitious zeal of
 ' the common people, utterly void of true faith & understanding
 ' may appear, as likewise by the testimonies of some of the said cer-
 ' tificates.' The copier then proceeds to exhibit some of the said re-
 turns, & among others (as one of the most grievous & scandalous in-
 stances of this kind) sets down the custom of the gild of S. Martin
 in Stanford, which I shall here transcribe. ' ^b In honor of God &
 S. Martin,

a This shews this collection was made
 in queen Eliz. time, soon after the suppres-
 sion of those gilds, chantries, & fraterni-
 ties, by the greedy ministers of her brother K.

Edw. the 6. And perhaps it was first ga-
 thered to color that design.

b In honore Dei & S. Martini, ab'anti-
 quo tempore, ordinata fuit quedam gilda in
 ecclesia

‘ S. Martin, from old time hath been ordained a certain gild in the church of S. Martin at Staunford, under such like form; to wit, that the brethren & sisters of the foresaid gild should have a certain capellan celebrating in the church aforesaid, in honor of S. Martin, for the brethren & sisters aforesaid, & for all their benefactors, & should find a certain light in the same church, in honor of S. Martin. And it is, & was, the custom of the fraternity aforesaid, time out of mind, that, on the feast of S. Martin aforesaid, the brethren have a certain bull; the which bull should be used & sold unto the profit of the fraternity aforesaid. And that, on the same feast, the aforesaid brethren & sisters may assemble to a drinking, & there pray for their brethren & sisters, & all their benefactors, &c. And every brother & sister shall give, at the feast of S. Michael, for support of all the foresaid particulars, one bushel of corn, &c.’ By this account it appears that the brethren & sisters of S. Martins gild had always a bull-running on Martinmas day; a diversion for which the good people of Stanford have a particular fondness. The brethren & sisters of the gild of S. Martin seem to have been the parishioners of S. Martins parish. The usual place where they assembled to prayers was in S. Martins church. But for their drinking & banquet on S. Martins day, they had a particular room in the said parish called S. Martins gild-hall. I do not find, for all this strict enquiry, that any gilds were dissolved in K. Richard the 2^d. time. But in K. Edward the 6. time they were all suppressed at once. When, it is probable, this mixture of bull-running, tipling, & popery, practised by the brethren & sisters of S. Martins gild at Stanford, was made use of as one pretence to suppress all the rest.—‘ Henry de Herdeby now occurs rector of great S. Michaels. B. H.’

XIV. ‘ The wars between the D. of Lancaster & don John K. of Castile had been sharp & tedious, but the end was now acceptable. That K. was a prince of no evil conscience, & seeing therefore the right which the D. urged, fought & obtained a firm peace. The conditions were, that lord Henrie the kings son, should marry lady Katherine the dukes daughter by Constance daughter of Peter late K. of Castile. And, that in default of issue between the young couple, the crowne should come to Edmund D. of York [lord of Stanford] who had married the other daughter of K. Peter.’ It is observed, that in all the troubles between K. Richard & his lords, ‘^b the wif-

ecclesia S. Martini de Staunford, sub tali forma; viz. quod fratres & sorores predictę glde haberent quendam capellannm celebrantem in ecclesia predicta, in honore S. Martini, pro fratribus & sororibus predictis, & pro omnibus benefactoribus suis; & invenirent certum lumen in eadem ecclesia, in honore S. Martini. Et est, & fuit, consuetudo fraternitatis predictę, a tempore cujus memoria non exstat, quod in festo S. Martini predicti, fratres habeant quendam tau-

rum, qui quidem taurus huteretur & venderetur ad proficuum fraternitatis predictę. Et quod, in eodem festo, predicti fratres & sorores conveniant ad potandum, & ibi orent pro fratribus & sororibus suis, & omnibus benefactoribus suis, &c. Et quilibet frater & soror dabit, in festo S. Michaelis, ad supportationem omnium predictorum, unum bushel orde. port. &c. id. ib.

^a Speed. p. 670. b.

^b id. p. 751. a.

dom & moderation of the said D. of York was such, that he is not
 ' so much as once named among the factious.' So Speed; but other
 authors before cited, do not altogether so clearly acquit him of that
 charge. This year a court marshal was held at Stanford, but on what
 occasion I find not. In the continuation of Ingulf & Peter Blesens,
 it is thus touched. ' * Various threats were now daily squibbed out
 ' by the Depyngers against the abbat of Croyland, for an inquisition
 ' by him made in order for a perambulation in the parts of Holland
 ' & Kesteven, to determine the bounds & limits of his own monastery.
 ' And so, by means of Thomas Holland E. of Kent & his officers,
 ' many hardships were heaped on the abbat at his manors which lay
 ' at the greatest distance from him. These Depyngers began first to
 ' molest the said abbat, by their bills containing divers charges, all
 ' heavy, but false enough, exhibited against him in a court marshal
 ' of the kings, now held at Stanford. Also in ^bthis 13. R. 2. or there-
 ' abouts, a great council was held at Staunford, about making peace
 ' with the French. ' Edward eldest son of Edmund D. of York [lord
 of Stanford] ' was created E. of Rutland 25. Feb. 13. R. 2. but to 25. Feb.
 ' enjoy that title no longer than his fathers life; having therewithall
 ' a grant of the castle, town, & lordship of Okeham in Rut. with the
 ' shrievalty of that county, sometime belonging to Wm. Bohun E. of
 ' Northampton [lord of Stanford] in part of satisfaction of 800.
 ' marks per annum intended to him.' This Edward, after his fathers
 death, was himself lord of Stanford. Alderman of Stanford, 13. R.
 2. John de Sowresby. B. H. ' Walter Baldefwel, gave Thomas Storin
 ' of Staunford chapman, one shop, with a loft above erected, situate
 ' behinde-the-bake in All-saints parish in the mercat, between a shop
 ' of the late Richard Ardern north, & a shop of John Longs south.
 ' Witnesses, Richard Forster, &c. Dated the Thursday next after the
 ' feast of S. James the apostle, 13. R. 2. B. H.

XV. ' ^dIn the 14. R. 2. in part of satisfaction for the sum of a ^{14 R. 2.}
 ' 1000. l. by year, promised to him, upon his advancement to the
 ' dukedom of York; Edmund Langle [lord of Stanford] obtained a
 ' grant of the manor of Hychen, then valued at 100. l. a year. As
 ' also of the manor of Somerford Keyns of 40. marks a year; & of
 ' the manor of Wendover of 84. l. a year; all in Bucks. ' The same
 ' year Edward E. of Rutland [eldest son of the said D. of York, &
 after him also lord of Stanford] ' was constituted lord admiral of
 ' the kings whole fleet to the northwards.—Alderman of Stanford,
 ' 14. R. 2. Henry Bukeden. B. H. John Fulsham of Staunford gave
 ' to Richard de Depyng, one garden in the abbat of Burgs liberty
 ' in the Hyegate, between a garden of the nuns of S. Michael south,
 ' & a garden of the late Sir W. Haftmel the capellan north; as it

a p. 485.

b Letaudi collect. to. 1. p. 186.

c Bar. vol. II. p. 156. a.

d Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.

e id. p. 156. a

‘ extends it self on the kings highway east. B. H.’ Now flourished Ralph de Spalding. ‘ Ralf Spalding, faith Bale,^a was educated in the ‘ most delightful monastery which the brotherhood of mount Carmel had formerly at Stanford in Lincolnshire. Pits tells us,^b he ‘ was a D. D. & head professor of that faculty at Cambridge, & no ‘ contemptible divine or philosopher, unless that he was over curious ‘ in inventing new hypotheses, rash in divulging, & so very stubborn ‘ in maintaining them, that at length he fell into suspicion of heresie, & ‘ favoured somewhat of Wiclif. However, faith he, I never as yet expressly read that either the author, or any of his works were condemned. ‘ A little piece of his, called, a subtle discussion of the sophisms of ‘ Aristotle, as Leland observes, ‘ was once in request. He wrote also, ‘ as Pits adds, a vol. of sermons, & another of determinations on several scriptures; & dying, was buried in the monastery of his own ‘ order at Stanford. Bale says, he flourished in 1390. & at last died ‘ at Stanford.’ Now also lived Wm. Stenoford. ‘ The Austin friers, ‘ faith Leland^d, pronounce Wm. de Stenoford theirs, a celebrated ‘ man as well for his fame as learning. He was coteremporary with ‘ Valdey the Austin frier.’ Wm. Egumond, according to Bale, ‘ is the same person whom Leland calls Wm. de Stenoford. ‘ Wm. ‘ Egumond, faith Pits,^f was a frier hermit of the order of S. Austin, ‘ in the monastery belonging to those fathers at Stanford. A man ‘ who always joyned the studies of piety & learning together, & ‘ proceeding in both with an equal pace, arrived to the utmost perfection of each; being at the same time a smart philosopher, a profound divine, an eloquent preacher, fervent, & very artful in persuading. After he had finished his studies in the English universities, ‘ he was created D. D. & at length being made professor, taught a ‘ great while with much honor. After this going to Rome, he ‘ was, by the sovereign pontif, made bishop of Pissinenfis, & ordained suffragan to Henry Belfort bishop of Lincoln. He put in ‘ writing, a vol. of sermons, another of scholastic replications, & several other pieces; flourishing in 1390.’ Now also lived John Valdey. Pits tells us, ‘ that ‘ John Valdey (as Joseph Pamphilus affirms ‘ from Thomas Colby) born at York of honest parents, was a frier ‘ hermit of the order of S. Austin, & D. D. of Oxford, where he ‘ studied so severely, that he gained not only the chief laurel to himself, but much honor to his order, & great glory to his country. ‘ For he was an ingenious & industrious man; learned & eloquent; ‘ no mean preacher, pious, prudent, grave, modest, temperate, chaste, ‘ of so great authority among the religious of his own order, that ‘ they conferred upon him the greatest honor they had to bestow, &

a in vita.

b in vita.

c Comment. p. 384.

d Comment. p. 343.

e in vita.

f in vita.

g in vita.

voted him their provincial. And indeed he was wonderfully beloved by every body, clergy & laity; so that upon the death of Alexander Nevil archbishop of York, he was chose, tho' never confirmed, to succeed him. For the pope gave that archbishoprick to Thomas Arundel, & translated Valdey to the archbishoprick of Dublin. More of this John Valdey under the next year. Here by the way, note, this John Valdey, as Bale saith ^a, had a brother named Robert. Robert Valdey, saith Leland, ^b was likewise an Austin frier, a celebrated scholar, & D. D. on whom, by the bounty of several kings, were conferred many very great preferments; as the bishoprick of Adrensis, the archbishoprick of Dublin, bishoprick of Chichester, & archbishoprick of York; to which last honor he was collated in 1397. Bishop Godwin speaking of this Robert, as archbishop of York, mentions his being bishop Adrensis, but knows not what place is meant by that name. But Pits says, *primus factus est Episcopus Adrensis in Vasconia, rectius forsan Cadurcensis in Aquitania, deinde Dublinensis, &c.*

XVI. 'K. Richard with Q. Anne his wife, four bishops, as many ^{15.R. 2.} earles, the D. of Yorke [lord of Stanford] many lords, & fifteen ladies, held a royal christmasse at Langley [the D. of Yorks] neere S. Albons. ^d Edward E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] was this year in the wars of France. As also in commission, with John of Gant D. of Lancaster & others, to treat of peace with the French. In this year likewise he was made justice of all the forests south of Trent; & constable of the tower of London, for life, after the death of Thomas E. of Kent. And was [^e as was also his father Edmund D. of York & lord of Stanford] with John D. of Lancaster, at the treaty for peace then held at Amiens in France in ^{1392.} midlent.—In 1392. as I find in Leland ^f, was a council at Stanford.' And true, for there was not one, but two great councils, about very different matters, held this year, & as I take it, both at the very same time of the year, at Stanford. One was a council about civil affairs, to wit, how the Londoners should be dealt with, who had refused to lend the K. a thousand pounds, & also abused a foreigner, who, on their refusal, had offered to furnish him with it; as also whether war or peace should be made with France. The other a council about religious affairs, & in particular the suppression of Henry Crumpe a great disciple of Wiclifs.

XVII. But to be particular. 'The K. about this season, says Holingshed ^g, sent to the Londoners, requesting to borrow of them the summe of one thousand poundes, which they uncourteously refused to lende; & more. over fell upon an Italian or Lombarde (as they tearmed him) whom they beate, & neare hande slue; bycause hee offered to lende the K. that

^a p. 499.

^b Comment. p. 394.

^c Stow, p. 492.

^d Bar. vol. II. p. 156. a.

^e id. p. 155. a.

^f Collect. To. III. p. 383.

^g Hol. ut supra.

^h money.

' money. ^a Which when the K. heard, he was marvelously angered,
 ' & ^b soon after signed an order for the courts of justice at Westmin-
 ' ster, to remove to York; which order is dated at Stanford, March
 Mar. 13. ' 13. 1392. Also calling together almost all the nobles of the
 May 25. ' land to Stanford on the five & twentieth day of May, he opened
 ' to them the malitiousnesse of the Londoners, & complayned of
 ' theyr presumption. The which noblemen gave counsell, that theyr
 ' insolencie should be with speede repressed, & their pride abated.
 ' ' The citizens of London in those dayes, as should appeare, using
 ' their authoritie to the uttermost, had devised & set forthe diverse
 ' orders & constitutions to abridge the libertie of foreyners, that came
 ' to the citie to utter their commodities. Religious men that wrote
 ' the doings of that age, seemed also to find fault with them, for that
 ' they favoured Wiclifes opinions, & therefore charge them with in-
 ' fidelitie, & maynteyning, I know not how, of lollards & heretiks.
 ' But howsoever the matter went they fell into the kings heaveie dis-
 ' pleasure. By the kings judgment therefore was the major of Lon-
 ' don & the sheriffs, with other the best citizens, arrested to appear at
 June 11. ' Nottingham; where, on the 11. of June, John Hinde major was
 ' deposed, & sent to Windsor-castle; the sheriffs were also deposed &
 ' sent, the one to the castle of Walingford, the other to the castle of
 ' Odiham; & the other citizens to other prisons, till the K. with his
 ' counsell had determined what should be done with them. And there
 ' it was determined, that from thenceforth the Londoners should not
 ' choose nor have any major, but that the K. should appoint one of
 ' his Kts. to be ruler of the citie; their privileges were revoked, their
 ' liberties disanulled, & their lawes abrogated.'

XVIII. But to proceed. As to other matters debated in this coun-
 cil, ' I find, upon the morrow of the holy Trinity in 1392. saith Kniton,
 ' ^d the K. held a great council at Stanford, to debate about affairs with
 ' relation to the French. In this council he assembled all the old
 ' soldiery of the kingdom, on purpose that he might sooner put in
 ' execution that which he should be advised to do by the counsel of
 ' those old & experienced captains.' So Holingshed. ' 'After the re-
 ' turne of the D. of Lancaster, & other the ambassadors that had bene
 ' at Amiens, a counsell of the lordes & chiefe estates of the realme
 ' was called at Stanford, to the which, as if it had bin to a parlia-
 ' ment, there came forth of every good town certaine persons ap-
 ' pointed to deliberate & take advice in so weightie a matter, as ey-
 ' ther to conclude upon peace, or else upon warre. But in the ende
 ' they brought little or nothing to passe, saving that they agreed to
 ' have the truce to endure for a twelvemonth longer. Both the kings

a Stow, p. 492.

b Acta regia. N°. 7. p. 27.

c Hol. ut supra.

d col. 2740.

e p. 1080. a. b.

‘ fware to observe the fame, afore such as were appointed to fee
 ‘ theyr othes receyved. About the fame time came the duke of Guel-
 ‘ derland into this realme, being the kings coufin, a right valiant
 ‘ & hardie gentleman. He was honourably received & welcomed of
 ‘ the K. & his uncles, the dukes of Lancaster & Gloucester. This
 ‘ D. of Guelderland counsailed the K. not to conclude peace, eyther
 ‘ with the French or Scots; except upon such conditions as might
 ‘ be knowne to be both profitable & honourable to him & his realme:
 ‘ promising, that if he had occasion to make war against eyther of
 ‘ those two nations, he would be readie to serve hym wyth a con-
 ‘ venient power of men at armes of his country. After he had bin
 ‘ here a time, & highly feasted & banquetted, as wel by the K. as o-
 ‘ ther great estates of the realme, he returned home not without
 ‘ diverse riche giftes.’ So much concerning the council about civil
 affairs, proceed we next to that about religious.

XIX. ‘ In the reigne of K. Rich. the 2. anno 1392. there was a
 ‘ meeting at Stamford, saith Mr. Butcher^a, called *Consilium Stamfordi-
 ‘ ense Prælatorum*, at which meeting K. Richard himself was pre-
 ‘ sent, by command of pope Boniface the 9. about the suppressling
 ‘ of Wicliffes opinions.’ As Mr. Butcher seldom quotes his authors
 for what he says, & does not here; it was long before I could meet
 with any farther account of this affair; but at last, when I came to
 search Leland, Bale, & Pits about the state of learning in our univer-
 sity & monasteries, I found divers hints & little passages relating to
 this council, dispersed among the writings of those authors, which I
 have collected into a body, & shall now present my reader with.
 ‘ Wiclif himself, saith Bale^b, had been, in some sort, already con-
 ‘ demned by the university of Oxford, in 1381.’ But that not availing,
 this council of Stanford was called for the utter suppression of his fol-
 lowers; among whom Crump, a Cistercian monk of Ireland, having
 been a very buisie man in maintaining his opinions, was particularly
 arraigned & condemned at this assembly. ‘ For, as Bale adds, ‘ Crump,
 ‘ who had been one of Wiclifs persecutors, for a little exposing the
 ‘ beggarlines of his brethren the monks & friers, together with the
 ‘ confessions he made himself, was himself at last charged with heresie by
 ‘ the bishops.’ Now this was done in this council at Stanford in 1392.
 where the K. himself was present, & with him many divines & pre-
 lates from all parts of the kingdom. There were five persons at this
 assembly remarkably buisie. Besides whom undoubtedly several others
 were employed, some to open the dispute, some to reply to Crump, some
 to moderate, & some to minute & take account of the debates. The
 names of those five I have met with, were John Suafam, John de Ultri-
 curia, John Tiffington, John Langton & John Valdey. I. ‘ John Sua-
 ‘ fam, as Bale says, ^d was engaged in the great council of prelates at

^a MS. in my hands, p. 30.

^b p. 515.

^c p. 246.

^d in vita.

Stanford, in 1392. when K. Richard, by command of pope Boniface the ninth, condemned the Wiclevites. II. John de Ultricuria, as Pits says, ^a being an old man assisted in the council at Stanford, when K. Richard the 2^d. was there with many famous divines. III. John Tiffington, as the same Pits tells us, ^b was at Stanford, in 1392, with K. Richard the 2^d. & many bishops & doctors in a council there, where the heresie of Wiclif & his followers was publickly & solemnly condemned. And there, saith he, this apostolical, brave man gave plain demonstrations of his being (like another David) an enemy to the enemies of God; as his remarkable performances against those perfidious sectaries abundantly witness. IV. John Langton, saith Bale, ^c (when William Courtney archbishop of Canterbury, & divers other prelates, assembled with K. Richard the 2. at a council held in the white friers at Stanford in 1392. condemned the heresies of Henry Crumpe a Cistercian monk of Ireland) was present there, & noting all that was done, collected a book of speeches on that occasion, & another of the arguments & answers which the said Crump made use of to defend himself with. V. John Valdey the Austin frier, saith Leland, ^d applied himself to letters both at home & abroad with the greatest industry; as thinking it might sometime or other happen he might thereby profit not himself only, but his country; a fancy which did not at all deceive him. For in 1392. when a public council was held at Stenoford, no obscure town in Lincolnshire, Valdey so weakened, enervated, & brake the force of the Wiclevites, that he extirpated that heretical depravity out of many hearts. There is extant a piece which he wrote against Wiclif & his followers, a witness of so memorable a victory. We may easily gather Valdeys zeal for the catholic faith from this, saith Pits, ^e to wit, that in 1392. coming with the K. to the council at Stanford, he carried himself boldly against the Wiclevites, & solidly confuted their errors. Crump then had enough to do to deal with him. And indeed as one observes from Fuller, ^f the friers of this order of S. Austin were esteemed great & able disputants, & are still remembered for this excellency at Oxford, where the act performed by the candidates for their masters degree is called keeping of Austins. However Bale says, ^g John Valdey, tho' at first the occasion of many troubles to the Wiclevites, after he had tried what spirit they were of, treated them more gently. Pits says, Robert Waldey (brother of John) wrote also a piece against the Wiclevites: whence I am inclined to believe the said Robert likewise assisted at this council. By their names, these two brothers seem to have some relation to the abby *de valle*

^a p. 557. 'J. Ultricuria died, & was buried at York this same year.' id. ib.

^b in vita.

^c in vita.

^d Com. p. 394.

^e in vita.

^f Britan. ant. & nova. vol. III. p. 213.

^g b.

^g ut supra.

Dei, Valdey near Grimsthorp within 7 miles of Stanford; perhaps they were born, or lived thereabouts. The Oxford antiquary Mr. Ant. Wood (as translated by the authors of the *Britannia antiqua & nova*^a) gives us an account of Crump & this council at Stanford, somewhat different than what hath been already touched; which, as it recapitulates things, shall be here added for a conclusion. ' In 1391. K. Richard prohibited all scholastic exercises [at Oxford] till 15 days after Easter, upon a complaint made by the chancellor, of one Henry Crompe, for publickly defending & teaching Wicklifs doctrines, called Lollardy, in the schools. This Henry Crompe was a Cistercian monk of University college, & being [first] a zealous opposer of Wicklifs doctrines, was one of the first that subscribed the decree made in 1381. against Wicklif & his abettors. But returning into Ireland his native country about this time [1391.] began to waver first about the Romish doctrines, & at length openly changed his mind; & both in teaching, writing, & discourse, laboured to persuade men to receive Wicklifs opinions. This, being noised abroad, came to the ear of Wm. Andrew, then bishop of Meath, who called him before him, admonished him again & again; but not being able to oblige him to alter his mind, he declared him an heretick, by which he came in danger of a prosecution. Finding therefore, that he was not safe in his own country, he returned to Oxford, & not only defended Wicklifs doctrines in his lectures, but exposed the Roman faith as much as he could. The chancellor complained of him to the K. for these actings, & Crompe was thereupon ordered, by the kings letters, to appear before him & his council, & give an account of himself, which he accordingly did; & was ordered to draw up his opinions, in order to a full consideration of them. He compriz'd them under ten articles or heads, which being propounded to a synod of Carmelite friars met at Stanford in Lincolnshire, May 28. [1392.] were there condemned, & he was obliged to renounce them; which, having done, he returned to Oxford, & was there admitted to a regency. But notwithstanding his condemnation & abjuration, he still persisted in teaching & defending the same doctrines, yet with small success. Because men were afraid to embrace any notions from a person condemn'd for heresy. The chancellor observing this, threatened Crompe with imprisonment, which tho' it was inflicted, yet he met almost every day with so many affronts & injuries, that he complained of them to the archbp. but, finding no relief that way, he waited upon him, & laid his notions before him (viz. the ten articles condemned at the synod of Stanford) which the archbishop, when he had well read & considered the same, was inclin'd to favour; & thereupon wrote his letters to Ralph Rudryth chancellor of Oxford, the abbat of Ose-

^a Vol. IV. p. 269. a.

ney, & some others, to examine & diligently inspect the said articles, & transmit to him their opinion of them. But, what was done, in answer to the archbishops order, we know not. In this account of Mr. Woods this council of prelates at Stanford is called only a synod of Carmelite friers. But it was certainly a provincial council, as is evident, by the popes letter to the K. & the king himself, the archbp. of Canterbury, & many other bishops & doctors, not only of the white friers but all other orders, being there. Besides, what had the white friers to do to condemn a Cistercian? This council sat indeed within the precincts of the white friers monastery; & there I suppose the K. then lay, as other of his successors afterwards did, at their being here; the white friers college being both a royal foundation, & a stately fabric, & so fittest of any other at Stanford for his reception. I shall only observe farther from Bale, that ^a Crompe wrote a vol. of school determinations, another piece against the begging fryers, & a third in defence of the former, to answer the objections raised against it. And that returning into Ireland, he was by one Simon a Dominican (an Irish bishop) a long time detained prisoner for being an heretic; what became of him afterwards I find not.

18. Aug. XX. ^b John lord Clifford died in the flower of his youth, 18.
 15. R. 2. ^c August 15. R. 2. ^c he was killed, [but why, or after what manner, I find not] by Richard E. of Cambridge, youngest son of Ed. D. of York
 16. R. 2. [afterwards lord of Stanford.] ^d In the 16. R. 2. licence was granted to found a chantery in the church of the holy Trinity without Stanford, & for settling four cottages or houses for a chantery priest. ^e Something was also done this year for the alderman &c. of the gild of S. Mary by Stanford bridge. But what, I have not the particulars. John Valdey abovementioned ^f archbishop of Dublin, to the credit & ornament of the catholic faith, & immortalizing of his own name, as Pits tells us, ^g wrote many things both in English & Latin, directed chiefly to Thomas abbat of S. Albans. So Leland. ^h Besides his book against Wiclif & his disciples, John Valdey published several small, but bright, expositions of the Lords prayer, the *ave Maria*, & the apostles creed. Pits adds a larger catalogue of his works, which if you please, see. ⁱ Colby, saith the same Pits, affirms that he died, & was buried among those of his own order at York, about the year 1393. And with him agrees Bale. ^j Alderman of Stanford this 16. R. 2. John de Apethorpe. B. H.
 17. R. 2. XXI. ^k In the 17. R. 2. Edmund D. of York [lord of Stanford] had a grant of the castle of Moretagne, upon the river Gyronne in Aquitaine for life. ^l Edward E. Rutland [son of the said D. of

^a partis 2. p. 246.

^b Bar. vol. I. p. 341.

^c Speed p. 863. b.

^d Ex literis B. Willis arm. mihi missis.

^e Ex collectionibus MS. Petri le Neve arm. Pro aldermannis, &c. Gilde B. Ma-

rie apud pontem de Staunford. Pat. 16. R.

2. p. 1. m. . .

^f p. 558.

^g Com. p. 394.

^h Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.

ⁱ id. ib. p. 156. a.

York, & after him also lord of Stanford] ' the same year had a grant
 ' of all the lands which Alianore wife of Raphe lord Basslet of Wel-
 ' don, held in dower; until Richard the son & heir of the said Raphe,
 ' should accomplish his full age. And the same year, about the festi-
 ' val of our ladies nativity, attended the K. into Ireland. ^a Isabell
 ' dutches of Yorke, & a lady noted for too great a fineness & deli-
 ' cacy, yet at her death shewing much repentance & sorrow for her
 ' love to those pestilent vanities, left this present life, the same year.
 ' ^b It is said this great lady having been somewhat wanton in her
 ' younger years, at length became an hearty penitent, & departing this
 ' life an. 1394. 17. R. 2. was buried in the friers preachers at Lan-
 ' gele. By her will [6. Dec. 1382. 6. R. 2. ^{supra}] she bequeathed,
 ' after all her legacies paid, the remainder of her goods to K. Ri-
 ' chard, with trust that he should allow unto Richard her younger son
 ' (his godson) 500 marks a year for life. ^c Whereupon, out of the
 ' great respect he bore to her, over & above that hundred pounds
 ' per annum which young Richard did receive, out of the issues of
 ' the county of York; he gave him 233 l. 6 s. 8 d. for life, to be receiv-
 ' ed out of the exchequer, until he should settle upon him lands or rents
 ' of 500 marks per annum value. [By the way] the 2^d. wife of Edmund
 ' D. of York [lord of Stanford] was Joane, daughter & coheir to Ed-
 ' mund Holland E. of Kent; who, surviving him, married William
 ' lord Willoughby of Eresby; next Henry lord Scrope; & lastly, Hen-
 ' ry Bromflet, lord Vespi. His younger children were, Richard E. of
 ' Cambridge, & Constance married to Thomas Spencer E. of Glouc-
 ' cester. Alderman of Stanford this 17. R. 2. John Spicer. B. H.
 ' Sarra Tanner of Staunford, now made her will, after this manner:
 ' I Sarra Tanner of Staunford &c. will, that John Brown & Maud
 ' his wife my daughter, have all the rents & tenements &c. in the
 ' parishes of the B. Mary at the bridge & of S. George, to them &
 ' their heirs, &c. And that after the decease of the said John, Maud,
 ' & their heirs &c. all the aforesaid &c. remain to the brethren &
 ' sisters of the gild of the B. Mary at the bridge & of Corpus Christi
 ' for ever. I will moreover that the foresaid John, Maud, & their
 ' heirs, have two messuages situate in Spalding with six acres of mea-
 ' dow there. And that, after the decease of them, the foresaid two
 ' messuages & six acres of meadow remain to the brethren & sisters
 ' of the holy Trinity of Spaldying aforesaid for ever. Dated on Fri-
 ' day the feast of the apostles SS. Simon & Jude 1394. B. H.

XXII. ^d In the 18. R. 2. the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stan-
 ' ford] ' was retain'd to serve the K. in another expedition into Ireland,
 ' for the one half of that year, with 50 men at armes, whereof ten
 ' to be knights; & 150 archers on horseback. — Magot, relict of John
 ' Croyland of Staunford gave to John Bonde, rector of S. Maries at

a Speed p. 752. b Bar. vol. II. p. 155. b. c id. ib. d Bar. vol. II. p. 156. a.

' the bridge, one messuage in All saints parish beyond Staunford bridge,
 ' in the abbat of Burgs liberty, between his own proper messuage
 ' east, & a messuage of John Hawe west, as it abutts on the kings
 ' highway south, & the water called Weland north. B. H. John
 ' Bonde, parson of S. Maries at Staunford bridge gave to Thomas
 ' Catworth of Staunford skinner & Roger Palsfreyman, one messuage, &c.
 ' situate in Staunford, in the abbat of Burgs liberty, to wit, est-be-the-
 ' water, between a tenement of John de Croulande east, & a tenement
 ' of the abbat of Burgs west, and abutting on the kings highway south,
 ' & the bank called Welond north. Which messuage was John de
 ' Croulandes. B. H. John Marchefeld gave to Henry Herdbi, one
 ' messuage standing in Collegiate in great S. Michaels parish Stanford,
 ' between a tenement of Thomas Barbur east, & a tenement of the
 ' prior of Fynnesheide west, & abutting on the kings highway north,
 ' & a garden of John Brown, taverner of Staunford, south. B. H.
 ' This Henry Herdbi, as I take it, was now rector of great S. Michaels
 ' parish. See anno 12. R. 3. above. — ' Wm. Rouland of Staunford
 ' gave to Thomas Barker of Staunford, one garden in the abbat of
 ' Burgs liberty, as it lies between a tenement of Thomas Corby west,
 ' & the way which leads towards Burle east, & abutting towards Burle-
 ' gate north, & on the land of John Chester sadeler, south. B. H.
 ' Another deed of this year mentions one messuage standing in S.
 ' Mary Bennewerke parish, between a tenement late Richard Ran-
 ' dolfes, &c. B. H. One Sir William [perhaps Botteford, see 39. E. 3.
 ' & 7. R. 2. above] ' was now rector of S. Mary Bennewerk. B. H.
 ' John Long, alderman of Stanford, was witness to a deed dated on
 Sept. 29. ' the feast of S. Michael 18. R. 2. B. H. Robert Locksmith ald. of
 ' Stanford was witness to a deed dated on the feast of S. Edmund the
 Nov. 20. ' K. & martyr [Nov. 20.] 18. R. 2. B. H. John Long alderman of
 ' Stanford was witness to another deed dated on the feast of S. Cle-
 Nov. 23. ' ment [Nov. 23.] 18. R. 2. B. H. ' The D. of York [lord of Stan-
 ' ford] ' guardian of England during the kings absence, called a parlia-
 ' ment at London, eight days after twelfth-tide. ^b But this D. of
 ' Yorke was a man, rather coveting to lye in pleasure, than to deale
 ' with muche businesse, & the weightie affayrs of the realme. — Ro-
 ' bert Stolum, alderman of Stanford, was witness to a deed dated
 ' the Thursday next before the feast of the purification, 18. R. 2. B. H.
 ' Frier John Tislington the Franciscan [mentioned annis 1381. & 1392.
 ' above] ' died, as Pits tells us, ' in the monastery of his own order at
 ' London, & was buried there in 1395. ^d He was the 33^d. provincial
 ' of his order.

19. R. 2. XXIII. ' In the 19. R. 2. the K. sent the E. of Rutland [afterwards
 lord of Stanford] ' & others on an ambassade to the French K. to

^a Hist. Rich. 2. by a person of qual. p.

151.

^b Hol. p. 1087. b.

^c in vita.

^d I. Addit. vol. to the monast. p. 90.

^e Hol. ut supra.

' intreat of a marriage betwixt him & lady Isabell daughter of the
' French K. They were joyfully received & so courteously entertain-
' ed, that all theyr expences were borne by the French K. & so, with
' hope to have their matter speed, they returned. ^a The said E. of
' Rutland was afterwards one of the commissioners appointed, as proxie,
' to espouse the said lady Isabel eldest daughter of Charles the 6. K.
' of France on the part of K. Richard.' Edmond D. of York, & lord
of Stanford, now granted his letters of protection to the nuns of S.
Michael by Stanford, which may be thus englished. ^b Edmond, D.
' of York, E. of Cambridge, & lord of Tyndale, to our steward, bai-
' liffs, & officers of our town of Stanfford, greeting. For as much as
' we will the advancement & profit of our dear nuns of S. Michell
' without Stanfford, you we command, that when they shall have need
' of you, that you to them be aiding & counselling. And if any
' them do ill, or damage, or grievance, that you him cause to make
' amends to your power according to right, & them & their goods
' maintain undisturbed in their right to your power; & this fail not
' to do, in the manner which our predecessors de Warenne have done
' before these times. In witness of which things we have made them
' our letters patents. Done at Stanfford, the Wednesday after the
' feast of S. Michell, in the year of the reign of K. R. the 2. after
' the conquest, the nineteenth.' The original, with a curious impres-
sion of his seal, is now in the right honourable the E. of Exeters hands.

XXIV. ^c 'The K. in his 20. yere went over to Calice, with his 20. R. 21
' uncles the dukes of York [lord of Stanford] & Gloucester, & a
' great many other lordes. Thyther came to hym the D. of Burgoigne,
' & they communed of peace. There was no enemy to the conclusi-
' on thereof, but the D. of Gloucester, who shewed well by his words,
' that he wished rather warre than peace, in so much that the K.
' stood in doubt, least he should procure some rebellion among his
' subjects, whom he knew not to favour greatly this new alliance.' As for
the D. of York, he staid not long abroad. For I find also, ^d 'this 20.
' R. 2. he was again made lieutenant for this realm in the kings ab-
' sence.' However his son Edward E. Rutland, afterwards lord of
Stanford, staid with the K. in France, ^e 'at which time, both kings
' having an enterview near Ghisnes, a peace was concluded betwixt

^a Bar. vol. II. p. 156. a.

^b Edmond duc Beverwyk, conte de Can-
tebrigg, & Seigneur de Tyndale, a nostre
seneschall, ballifs, & ministres de nostre ville
de Stanfford, saluz. Pour ce que nous
voulons le vauncement & le profit [de]
nostre chiers nonains de seint Michell de-
hors Stanfford, vous mandons, que quant
ils aneront mestier de vous, que vous leur
foiez eidant & conseillant; & sin ul leur face
mal, ne damage, ne grevaunce, que vous
le facez amender, a vostre poer, solont
droiture; & ens & leur biens, maigtegnez

ensemement en droiture a vostre poer; & ce
ne lessiez mie, en le manere que nostre
predecessours de Warenne ont fetdenant
ces heures. En Tesmoigne de quele chose
leur avous fet fere nostre lettres patentes.
Donn a Stanfford, le mekerdi denant le
feste de seint Michell, l'an du regne le roy
Richard seconde puis le conquest, disnefil-
me.

^c Hol. p. 1088. b.

^d Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.

^e id. p. 156. a.

' them; & in memory thereof, a chapel, at both their costs, appointed
 ' to be built in the place, & called our lady of peace.' Sir Wm. Dug-
 dale places this interview under the 19. R. 2. but it should be as here. His
 accounts of Richard E. of Rutland for the three last years are very much
 transposed & confused, but are in this book rectified; as may be seen
 by comparing them. * Also in this 20. R. 2. the said E. of Rutland
 [afterwards lord of Stanford] ' was constituted governor of the isles
 ' of Garnesey & Jeresey for life: & obtain'd the like grant of the
 ' isle of Wiht, with the castle of Caresbrooke; as also of the whole
 ' dominion belonging to that castle. Moreover, about this time, he
 ' was constituted warden of New-forrest in Hants, & of all the forests
 ' south of Trent; constable of Dover-castle, & warden of the Cinque
 ' ports. By which great trusts & benefits it is discernable enough, that
 ' he was one of the principal persons then in power with the K. &
 ' stuck at nothing which might satisfie his licentious humour; for
 ' plain it is, that he was not only privy & consenting to that foul design
 ' for murdering the kings uncle, the D. of Gloucester, at Calais; but sent
 ' one of his servants viz. Cock of the chamber, to assist therein.' But
 of that black affair by & by; at present of other matters leading to it.
 ' b The said D. of Gloucester, a most fierce man, & of an headstrong
 ' wit, thinking those times wherein he had mastered the K. were
 ' nothing changed, tho' the K. was above 30 years old, forbore not
 ' roughly, not so much to admonish, as to check & schoole, his sove-
 ' reign. Particularly c in Feb. the K. holding a sumptuous feast at West-
 ' minster, many souldiers newly come from Brest pressed into the
 ' hall, & kept a roomthe together, whom, as the D. of Gloucester
 ' beheld & understood what they were, it grieved him not a little to
 ' remember how that towne was given up contrary to his minde &
 ' pleasure; & therefore as the K. entred into his chaumber, with fewe
 ' about him, he could not forbear, but breake forth, & sayde, syr,
 ' sawe you not those felowes that satte in suche number this daye in
 ' the hall, at suche a table? The K. aunswered that he sawe them,
 ' & asked the duke what they were? To whom the D. said, syr, these be
 ' the souldiers come from Brest, & as nowe have nothyng to take
 ' to, nor yet know how to shifte for their lyvyngs; & what is worse, I
 ' am enfourmed, they have bin evill payde. Then sayde the K. that is
 ' agaynst my wyll: for I would that they should have theyr due; &
 ' if any have cause to complayne, lette them shewe the matter to the
 ' tresourer, & they shall be reasonably answered; & herewith com-
 ' maunded they should be appoynted to four villages about London,
 ' there to have meate, drink, & lodging upon his charges, tyll they
 ' were payde. Thus as they fell into reasoning of this matter the
 ' duke sayde, syr, your grace ought to win a strong holde by feate
 ' of warre, ere you selle or delyver any gotten with greate adven-
 ' ture by the manhood & policie of your noble ancestors. To this

a id. ib.

b Speed p.

c Hol. p. 1090. b.

‘ the K. with changed countenance aunswer’d, uncle, howe say you
 ‘ that? & the D. boldly without feare recited the same agayne, not
 ‘ chaunging one worde in any better sorte. Whereupon the K. be-
 ‘ ing more chafed, replied, thynke you that I am a merchant or verye
 ‘ foole, to selle my lande? by S. John Baptift, no. But trouth is, oure
 ‘ cousin the D. of Britayne hath fatisfied us of all such summes of mo-
 ‘ ney as our progenitours lente unto him & his auncestours, upon
 ‘ gage of the sayd towne; for whiche, reason & conscience will no
 ‘ lesse, the towne should be restored. ‘ The E. of S. Paule [then in
 ‘ England] ‘ hearing of this stout demeanour of the D. told the K. it
 ‘ was not to be suffered that a subject should behave himself in such
 ‘ sort towards his prince. The K. markyng his wordes, thought he
 ‘ gave him good & faithful counsel, & therupon determined to sup-
 ‘ presse both the duke & his complices. He also complayned of the
 ‘ duke to his brethren the dukes of Lancaster & Yorke [lord of Stan-
 ‘ ford] ‘ in that he should stand against him in all things. The dukes
 ‘ made answer, that they were not ignbrant how theyr brother,
 ‘ as a man somtymes rash in woordes, would speak more than he
 ‘ could, or [if he could] would bring to effect, but the same
 ‘ proceeded of a faythful heart; for that it greeved him that the
 ‘ confines of the English dominions should in any wyse be diminish-
 ‘ ed: therefore his grace ought not to regard his wordes, sith he
 ‘ should take no hurt thereby: which persuations quieted the K. for
 ‘ a time. ‘ There was now a final agreement made between Stephen
 ‘ Makefeye of Staunford & . . . Grenham clerc, complainants of the
 ‘ one part: & John de Herlington of Yakesley, defendent of the other
 ‘ part: touching the right of eight messuages, 54 acres of land, 18
 ‘ shillings of rent, &c. in Staunford; & of the advowson of the chan-
 ‘ tery at the altar of S. Nicholas in the church of S. Clement in Staun-
 ‘ ford.—H. Herdbi of Staunford gave a messuage [described 18. R. 2.
 ‘ above] ‘ to Richard Bulwike of Staunford. B. H. Joan, late wife
 ‘ of Richard Baron gave to . . . her son, two shops situate in All
 ‘ Saints parish in the mercat, between a tenement of Reginald Mercer
 ‘ south, & a tenement of John Longe north, & extending themselves
 ‘ from the way called behynde-bak west, to the kings highway of an-
 ‘ other part east. Witnesses, Will. Stacey alderman of Stanford. Dat- May 3.
 ‘ ed 3. May. 20. R. 2. B. H.

XXV. ‘ ‘ It is said the D. of Gloucester [the beginning of the 21. 21. R. 2.
 ‘ R. 2.] ‘ with the archbp. of Canterbury, the earles of Arundel, War-
 ‘ wick, Marshal & others, met at Arundel in Suffex, where, after an
 ‘ oath of secrecy, they concluded to raise a power, to remove the

a id. p. 1091. a.

b Inter Stephanum Makefeye de Staun-
 ford & . . . Grenham clericum, que-
 rentes; & Johannem de Herlington, de
 Yakesley defendentem; 8. messuagiorum,
 54. acrarum terre, 18. solidorum redditus,
 &c. in Staunford; & advocacionis cantarie

ad altare S. Nicholai in ecclesia S. Clemen-
 tis in Staunford. Vide fines coronæ Lincoln.
 Anno 20. R. 2. Ex MS. collect. clar. anti-
 quarum Petri le Neve arm. Norroy regis ar-
 morum.

c Speed. p. 754. a.

' dukes of Lancaster & Yorke [lord of Stanford] & such other as
 ' they thought best, from about the K. They are charged by some
 ' to have plotted the imprisonment of the K. & dukes, & the death
 ' of all other counsellors. The blustering duke had breathed out dan-
 ' gerous words; as, that he would put the K. (of whose courage he
 ' spake contemptibly) into some prison, there to end his days, as
 ' himself thought best. His brethren [the dukes of Lancaster & York]
 ' hearing thereof, a fyrste reproving him for his too liberal talking,
 ' & perceyving that he set nothing by their words, were in doubt
 ' least, if they should remayne in the court still, he would upon a pre-
 ' sumptuous mind, in truste to be borne out by them, attempt some
 ' outrageous enterpryse. Wherefore they thought best to depart for
 ' a tyme into theyr countries, that, by their absence, hee might the
 ' sooner learne to stay himself for doubt of further displeasure. But
 ' it came to passe, their departure was the casting away of the duke.
 ' ^b The E. Marshal [Thomas Mowbray E. of Nottingham] discovered
 ' all their counsell to the K. The K. bad the E. take heede what he
 ' sayde, for, if it proved not true, he should repent it. But the E.
 ' aunswered, if the matter proved otherwise, he was contented to be
 ' drawn & quartered. ^c Hereupon the K. (his uncles of Lancaster &
 ' Yorke being gone from court) discovered himself to the said E. Mar-
 ' shal his greatest confident, what he had a mind to do, which, in
 ' short, was, to destroy the D. of Gloucester his own uncle. About
 ' the same time Edward E. of Rutland (afterwards lord of Stanford)
 ' was, as it should seem, let into the secret; the said E. being, ^d ' up-
 ' on the 12. of July this 21. R. 2. made constable of England. These
 ' things being done, ^e the K. hereupon wente to London, where he
 ' dyned at his brother the E. of Huntingdons, in the streete behinde
 ' All-hallows church upon the bank of the Thames, whiche was a
 ' ryght fayre & stately house. After dinner, he gave his counsell to
 ' understand the matter, by whose advise it was agreed, that the K.
 ' should forthwith assemble what power he might, & streightways take
 ' horse. Hereupon at six in the afternoone, just when they used to
 ' go to supper, the K. mounted & rode his way: whereof the Lon-
 ' doners had great mervaille. After that the K. began to approche the
 ' dukes house at Plaschy in Essex (where he then lay) he commaund-
 ' ed his brother the E. of Huntington to ride afore, to know if the
 ' duke were at home? &, if he were, then to tell him that the K. was
 ' coming to speak with him. The E. amending his pace, came to
 ' the house, & asked if the D. were at home? And understanding by
 ' a gentlewoman, that both the D. & dutchess were in bed, be-
 ' sought hir to go to the duke, & shew him, that the K. was at hand
 ' to speake with him. And forthwith came the K. with a compe-

July 12.

^a Hol. page 1091. b. d. of 1591. Chap.

^b Id. p. 1092. a.

^c Bar. vol. II. p. 170. b. q. 1591. c.

^d Id. ib. p. 156. a. 1591. d. 1591.

^e Hol. as above. 1591. e. 1591.

1591. f. 1591. f. 1591. f. 1591.

1591. g. 1591. g. 1591. g. 1591.

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1591. z. 1591. z. 1591. z. 1591.

' tent number of men of armes, & a great companie of archers, riding into the base court, his trumpets sounding before him. The D. herewith came down into the base court, where the K. was, having none other apparell upon him, but his shirt, & a cloke or mantel about his shoulders, & with humble reverence, sayd, his grace was welcome: asking of the lords how it chanced they came so early, & sent him no word of their coming? The K. heere-with courteously requested him to goe & make him ready, & appointe his horse to be saddled, for that he must needs ride with him a little waye, & conferre with him of busynesse. The D. went up againe, to put on his clothes, & the K. alighting, fell in talke with the duchesse & hir ladies. The E. of Huntington & divers others followed the D. into the hall, & there stayed for him, till he had put on his raiment. And within awhyle they came foorth againe all together into the base court, wher the K. was, devising with the dutchesse in pleasant talke, whome he willed now to returne to hir lodging againe, for he might stay no longer; & so tooke his horse againe, & the D. likewise. And shortly after that the K. & all his companie were gone forth of the gate of the base court, he commanded the E. Marshal to apprehend the duke, which was incontinently doon.^a Another author relates the arresting of the duke thus. The K. being resolved to destroy him, to that purpose (as it were on hunting) rode to Havering atte Boure in Essex, (about 20 miles from London as also no less from Plesly where the D. then lay and came to Plesly about five of the clock, the D. having then newly suppt; who, hearing of his coming, with the dutchess & her children, met him in the court. The K. being brought in, a table was spread for his supper. Whereat, being set, he told the duke, that he would have him ride to London with him that night, saying, that the Londoners were to be before him on the morrow; as also his uncles of Lancaster & York [lord of Stanford] with divers other nobles; & that he would be guided by their counsel: wishing him to command his steward to follow with his train. Hereupon the D. suspecting no hurt, so soon as the K. had suppt, got on horseback, accompanied with no more than seven servants taking the way to Boundelay, to shun the common road to London: & riding fast, approached near Stratford on the Thames. Being got thus far, & coming near an ambuscado there laid, the K. rode away a great pace, & left him somewhat behind. Whereupon the E. Marshal with his band came galloping after, & overtaking him, said, I arrest you in the kings name. The D. therefore discerning he was betrayed, call'd out aloud to the king, but to no purpose: for the K. rode on, & took no notice of it.^b Another author says the K. himself arrested the duke. ^c Says the K. I arrest you. To whom

^a Bar. vol. II. p. 170. b.

^b Ex Joh. Lelandi collect. vol. II. p. 309.

^c the

' the D. replied, deal favourably with me by saving my life. Ay, says
 ' the king, you shall have the same favor as you shewed to Simon Bur-
 ' ley, when the queen fell on her knees to you; read that: giving
 ' him a schedule of his accusation. To whom the duke, as to that we
 ' shall answer. But the duke was delivered to the E. of Nottingham,
 ' who carried him to Calice to prison. ^a The same evening that the
 ' K. departed from London towards Plashye, to apprehend the D.
 ' of Gloucester, the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] & the
 ' E. of Kent, were sent with a great number of men of arms to ar-
 ' rest the E. of Arundel, whiche was done. The E. of Warwike
 ' was also taken, & committed to the tower. There were also ap-
 ' prehended & committed to the tower, the same time, the lord John
 ' Cobham, & Sir John Cheney Kts. Shortly after the K. procured
 ' them to be indited at Nottingham, suborneing suche as should ap-
 ' peale them in the parliament, to wit, Edward E. of Rutland [after-
 ' wards lord of Stanford] ' Thomas lord Spencer [who then also had
 ' lands at Stanford] ' Thomas Mowbray E. Marshal, Thomas Holland
 ' E. of Kent, John Holland E. of Huntingdon, Thomas Beaufort E.
 ' of Somerset, John Montacute E. of Salisbury, & Wm. Scrope, lord
 ' chamberlaine. Sir Wm. Dugdale says, ^b Thomas lord Spencer, Ed-
 ' ward E. of Rutland, Thomas E. of Nottingham, &c. were then ar-
 ' rested at Nottingham, by the kings command, & charged with high-
 ' treason, certain persons being suborned who were to prosecute
 ' them in the ensuing parliament.' But all this is false, & the con-
 ' trary, as above & hereafter, true. The duke of Gloucester being, as
 ' before related, spirited away to Calice, there ' ' with his own hand
 ' wrote an answer to the schedule of his accusation. But when that
 ' answer [was seen, &] did not please the king, he commanded the E.
 ' of Nottingham, on pain of death, to make away with him.' Upon
 ' this the E. went to Calice, & there, ' ^d in September [it should be
 ' August] ' he & one John Colfox his esquire, went in the night to
 ' the chamber of one John Hall, a servant of the said E. Marshals,
 ' then also at Calais; whom Colfox, calling out of bed, command-
 ' ed to come forthwith to his lord. When he came, the E. asked
 ' him, if he heard nothing of the D. of Gloucester? he answered, he
 ' supposed him to be dead. Whereupon the E. replied, no, he is
 ' not; but the K. hath given in charge, that he shall be murdered;
 ' & himself, with the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] had
 ' sent certain of their esquires & yeomen, to be then there; & told
 ' the said Hall, that he should likewise be present in his name. But
 ' Hall said, no; desiring he might lose all he had, & depart, rather
 ' than be present. The E. replied, he should, or die for it: giving
 ' him a great knock on the pate. Then the E. with Colfox & Hall,
 ' went to the church of Nostre-dame in Calais; where they found

^a Hol. p. 1093. a.
^b Bar. vol. I. p. 396.

^c Ex Jo. Lel. collect. vol. II. ut supra.
^d Bar. vol. II. p. 171. a.

William Hampsterley, & . . . Bradeston (two esquires of the said earls) as also one William Serle, a yeoman of the chamber to the king; . . . Fraunceys a yeoman of the chamber to the E. of Rutland; William Rogers & William Denys, yeomen of the said E. Marshal; & another yeoman of the E. of Rutlands called Cock of the chamber. And there it was told Hall, that all the rest had made oath, that they should not discover any thing of their purpose; causing him, in like manner to swear upon the Sacrament, in presence of one Sir William a chaplain of S. George in that church of Nostre-dame, that he should keep counsel therein. After oath thus made, they went along with the E. to a certain hostel, called the princes inne; & being come thither, the E. sent Colfox, Hampsterley, Bradeston, Serle, Franceys, Rogers, Denys, Cock of the chamber, & Hall, into an house within that inne; & then departed from them with some unknown persons. The E. then called oute the duke at midnight, as if he should have taken shippe to pass over into England. And so brought him to the princes inne. For ^b so soon as Colfox, &c. were come into that house, there entered one John Lovetost, with divers other esquires unknown; who brought with him the D. of Gloucester, & delivered him to Serle & Fraunceys in an inner room of the house, & said, they would speak with him: adding, it was the kings pleasure, that he must suffer death. Whereunto he answered, if so, it is welcome. Serle & Fraunceys forthwith appointed a priest to confess him, & that done, made him lie down upon a bed, & laying a featherbed upon him, held it about his mouth till he died: Roger, Denys, & Cock of the chamber holding down the sides of it; & Colfox, Hamsterley, & Bradeston, upon their knees all the while, weeping, & praying for his Soul: Hall keeping the door. Thus was the death of Simon Burley revenged upon the D. of Gloucester. And thus it is plain, that Edward E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] was not only privy & consenting to that foul design of murdering his uncle the D. of Gloucester at Calais; but sent one [my author should say two] of his own servants to assist therein; which barbarous act was done, upon Saturday next after the feast of S. Bartholomew, the 21. R. 2. Wherefore, it may very well be thought, that, for his plotting & furtherance thereof, he esteemed his own merit very great.

XXVI. The D. of Gloucester being thus made away, ^d a parliament was summoned to begin at Westminster the 17. of Sept. & 17. Sept. writs directed to the lords [of the kings party] to bring with them a sufficient number of armed men; for it was not known how the dukes of Lancaster & York [lord of Stanford] would take his death.

^a Hol. p. 1093. a.

^b Bar. ut supra.

^c id. vol. II. p. 156. a.

^d Hol. p. 1093. b. 1094. a.

' And surely the two dukes when they heard it, wist not what to say
 ' to the matter, & beganne both to be sorrowful for his death, &
 ' doubtful of their own states. Therefore they also assembled great
 ' numbers of their servants, friends, & tenants, & commyng to London,
 ' were receyved into the city. For the Londoners were ryght sorie
 ' for the dukes death. Here the dukes, & other fell in counsell:
 ' some would that they should revenge it. But the dukes determin-
 ' ed, if the K. would amende his maners, to forget injuries past. For
 ' there went messengers betwixt the K. & them, whiche being men
 ' of honor, they were accorded; & the K. promised to do nothing
 ' but by assent of the dukes. Then it was I suppose, that ' the D.
 ' of York [lord of Stanford] obtain'd a grant in special tail of the
 ' manor of Sevenhampton, with the hundreds of Heyworth & Kirke-
 ' lade in Wilts, which lordships & hundreds John D. of Brittany
 ' & Joane his wife held, so long as the castle of Brest should be in
 ' possession of the K. or his heirs. And the same time had license
 ' to raise one hundred men at arms, & 200 archers, to attend the K.
 ' at his next parliament. ^b When the tyme came that the parliament
 ' should be held, the lords repaired thither with great retinues; parti-
 ' cularly, the E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] lord Tho-
 ' mas Spencer [who had likewise lands there] &c. the dukes of Lan-
 ' caster & York were likewise there, giving attendance on the K. with
 ' like furniture of men of armes & archers. There was not half lodg-
 ' ing in the citie & suburbs of London, for suche companies as they
 ' brought with them. ^c In this parliament the act of atteynders of Sir
 ' Simon Burley was repealed. ^d Also, Sir John Bushy accused Thomas
 ' Arundel archbp. of Canterbury of threefold treason. To wit, I.
 ' granting the government of the realm, when he was chancelor, to
 ' Thomas D. of Gloucester. II. under pretence of that commission,
 ' usurping royal authority. By which usurpation, III. Sir Simon Bur-
 ' ley & Sir James Barnes, were traiterously murdered & put to death.
 ' Of which things, said Bushy, your commons demaund judgment
 ' worthy of so high treason, to be terribly pronounced by you; & be-
 ' cause the archbishop is a man of great consanguinitie, affinitie, power,
 ' & most politike wit, & cruell nature, require he may be put into
 ' safe custodie, until the final execution of his judgment. The K.
 ' answered, that, for the excellence of his dignity, he would take de-
 ' liberation till the next morrow. But all other put into the same
 ' commission, he pronounced his faithful people. Then the duke of
 ' York [lord of Stanford] & Wickham bishop of Winchester, that
 ' were put into the same, with teares fell downe on the ground be-
 ' fore the K. & gave him humble thanks for that grace & benefit be-
 ' flowed on them. ^e Also on S. Mathewes day Edward E. of Rut-

^a Bar. vol. II. p. 155. a.

^b Hol. p. 1094. a.

^c id. p. 1073. a.

^d Stow. p. 510.

^e id. p. 511.

land [afterwards lord of Stanford] the lord Spencer [who had then lands there] & others, in a sute of red gownes of filke, garded & bordered with white filke, & embroidered with letters of gold proponed the appeale by them to the K. at Nottingham, before touched: in which they accused Richard E. of Arundel &c. of treason. Then said the K. [to the E. of Arundel] diddest not thou say to mee in time of the parliament, in the Bathe behind the white-hall, that Sir Simon de Burley was worthie of death for many causes? & I answered, that I knew no cause of death in him, & yet thou & thy fellows diddest trayterously put him to death. Then the D. of Lancaster pronounced judgment, Richard, I John Steward of England, judge thee to bee a traytour, & I condemne thee, &c. Then was he led to the tower-hill, & there beheaded. ^b Also the archbishop of Canterbury, his temporalities being confiscate, was banished the realme. ^c Sept. 28. 21. R. 2. Edward E. of Rutland [afterwards lord of Stanford] had a grant in tail special, of the manor of Brustwyke in Holderneshe, with the castle of Skypse, & patronage of the abby of Meaux, in Yorks. As also of the manor of Barwe, & patronage of Thornton abby in Linc. Likewise of all the manors, lands, &c. in Preston, Burton-Pidse, Bond, Brustwyke, E-syngton, Kylnefec, Wythornessee, & Cleton, late Thomas D. of Gloucesters. Also of the town of Clone, in Salop, with the whole territory of Clone in the Marches of Wales; & of the hundred of Posselow, thereunto annexed: late Richard E. of Arundels. The like grant he had then, of the manor of Flamstede in Hertfords, with the chafe thereto belonging. And 29. Sept. was advanced to the dignity of duke of Albemarle (late Tho. E. of Warwicks attainted) by which title he was, within 5 days ensuing, again made constable of the tower of London. At the same time, or thereabouts, ^d Thomas lord Spencer [who had lands at Stanford] was created E. of Gloucester, by reason of his descent from Gilbert de Clare, sometime E. of that place. ^e And upon his creation, obtained a grant, to himself & his wife (Constance daughter of the D. of York) & to the heirs male of his own body, of the castle & manor of Elmley, the manors of Wickwane, Grafton, Flenorth, Albodely, Seintley, Cumber-ton, & Elmley-Lover, then in the crown; by reason of a judgment in parliament against Tho. Beauchamp E. of Warwick. ^f In 1398. K. Richard kept his christmas at Litchfield, & then took his journey towards Shrewsbury, where the parliament (lately prorogued) began again. There the lord Cobham was arraigned, for that he sat in judgment to judge Sir Simon Burley & Sir James Barnes, Kts. of the kings, in his absence, & against his will. And upon this was convicted, & judged to perpetual prison in the isle of Jersey. ^g Moreover in

Sept. 28.

Sept. 29.

Oct. 4.

a id. p. 512.

b id. ib.

c Bar. vol. II. p. 156. b.

d Bar. vol. I. p. 396. 397.

e Stow, p. 514.

f Hol. p. 1098. a.

‘ this parliament at Shrewsbury, the K. so wrought, that he obtained
 ‘ the whole power of both houses, to be graunted to Edmund D. of
 ‘ York, [lord of Stanford] Edward D. of Aumerle [afterwards lord al-
 ‘ so of the same place] ‘ & 13 other persons; or to seven of them.
 ‘ ^a In this parliament also Henry D. of Hereford, accused Thomas
 ‘ Mowbray (late E. of Nottingham, then) duke of Norfolk of trea-
 ‘ son. And presented a supplication to the K. wherein he appealed
 ‘ the D. of Norfolk in field of battel. ^b Whereupon the D. of Lan-
 ‘ caster his father, the D. of York his uncle, the D. of Aumerle his
 ‘ cosen, & the D. of Surry marshal of the realm, undertook, body for
 ‘ body, for the D. of Hereford.’ But the D. of Norfolk was com-
 ‘ mitted to prison at Windsor, & at length a combat appointed be-
 ‘ tween them at Coventry in Sept. following. ‘ ‘ The same year the
 ‘ K. granted to Baldwin Harrington & Richard Furneys in fee, all the
 ‘ lands & tenements in Burle by Staunford in the counties of North-
 ‘ ampton & Lincoln, which lately belonged to Thomas de Arundel
 ‘ archbp. of Canterbury. . . . Walter Smith of Extone gave to
 ‘ Richard Stake of Stanford, one messuage situate in All Saints parish
 ‘ in the mercat, between a tenement of the prior of Fyneched of the
 ‘ one part, & a tenement of Robert Stoleham of the other part, &
 ‘ one shop with a loft, &c. in the same parish between a shop of
 ‘ Geoffry Bemfeld of the one part, & the kings highway called Wol-
 ‘ rowe of the other; & four acres, & three rods of land lying se-
 ‘ parated in Staunford fields, which were John Purfers by dimise of
 ‘ the lord of the town. B. H.

22. R. 2.

XXVII. ‘ ^d On the day appointed for the combat at Coventry be-
 ‘ tween the D. of Hereford & the D. of Norfolk, the D. of Albemarle
 ‘ [afterwards lord of Stanford] ‘ was for the time made high constable,
 ‘ & came to the lists honourably attended with rich liveries, suitable
 ‘ to his greatness, his servants carrying tiptstaves for clearing the field.
 ‘ The two dukes also appeared, but were banished, without fighting.
 ‘ ‘ The D. of Lancaster departed this life, & the K. seised into his
 ‘ hands all the goods that belonged to him; & all the rents & revenues
 ‘ which ought to have disced to the D. of Hereforde by lawful in-
 ‘ heritance; revoking his letters patents, by vertue whereof [tho’ ba-
 ‘ nished for a time] ‘ he might make his attorney general to sue
 ‘ livery for hym, & hys homage be respited, wyth making reasonable
 ‘ fine: wherby it was evident that the K. ment his utter undoing.
 ‘ ^e The D. of York [lord of Stanford] was herewyth sore amoved.
 ‘ Hereupon he, with the D. of Aumerle his sonne [afterwards lord of

^a Hol. p. 1098. b.^b id. p. 1099. a.

^c Rex concessit Baldewino Harrington
 & Richardo Furneys in feodo, omnes ter-
 ras & tenementa in Burle juxta Staunford
 in comitatibus Northamptonie & Lincolnie,
 que nuper fuerunt Thome de Arundel, ar-

chiepiscopi Cantuariensis accindit. per servi-
 tium debit. Pat. 21. R. 2. p. 1. Ex
 MS. collect. Petri Le Neve arm.

^d Hist. R. 2. by a person of qual. p. 168.^e Hol. p. 1102. a.^f id. ib. b.

Stanford] ' went to his house at Langley, rejoicing that nothing had
 ' misshapen in the common-wealth thro' his devise or consente.
 But there he staid not long, for the king, intending now to go to
 Ireland, ' appointed for his lieutenant generall in hys absence hys
 ' uncle the said D. of York. ^b The same year the said duke [lord
 of Stanford] ' was constituted steward of England, to hold the same
 ' office, until Henry of Lancaster, earl [so he is now called, not D.]
 ' of Hereford, or his heir should sue for it. By which the kings
 ' great trust & bounty towards him is sufficiently manifested. ' The
 ' same year also his son Ed. D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stan-
 ford] ' was constituted general warden of the west marches towards
 ' Scotland; & likewise join'd in commission with the Bp. of S. Asaph
 ' & others, to treat of peace with the Scots. Also retein'd by inden-
 ' ture, to serve the K. in Ireland, for one whole year, with 140 men
 ' at armes, that is to say, Kts. & esquires: & 200 archers on horse-
 ' back, every 20 of the archers having one carpenter & one mason.
 ' But, of that shameful murder of the D. of Gloucester, neither the
 ' K. nor he had much joy. For, the whole realm soon after being
 ' in no little disturbance, the K. retired into Ireland, this duke [fol-
 lowing] ' & ^d Thomas E. of Gloucester [who then also had lands at
 Stanford] ' attending him. Thither ' in April the K. set forward
 ' with 200 ships, & a puissant power. — Alderman of Stanford 22.
 ' R. 2. John de Apethorp. B. H. Richard Stake, gave to John Smith
 ' of Staunford one messuage, &c. situate in All Saints parish in the
 ' mercat, between a tenement of the prior of Fyneshed south, & a
 ' tenement of Robert Stoleham north. See the last year above. B. H.
 ' John Spycer of Stanford gave to Stephen Manlyster of Stanford, one
 ' messuage with four acres of arable land lying in the town & fields
 ' of Stanford & Bernack; which messuage is situate in the abbat of
 ' Burgs liberty, between a messuage of W. de Sybeston east, & a mes-
 ' suage of John Palfreymans the younger west, as it abutts on Martyns-
 ' croft south, & the kings highway north. B. H.

April.

XXVIII. In the 23. R. 2. ' K. Richard being at Kilkenny in Ire-
 ' land, stayed there about 14 dayes, looking for the D. of Aumarle
 [afterwards lord of Stanford] ' that was appointed to have met him,
 ' but he failed & came not. By this, & what follows, it appears
 that the said D. of Aumarle went not over with K. Richard into
 Ireland, as is above asserted from Dugdale: but followed him. For
 faith my author, ' & not long after the D. of Aumarle with an hundred
 ' sayle arrived, of whose coming the K. was ryght joyful, & altho'
 ' he had used no small negligence in that he came no sooner ac-
 ' cording to order before appointed, yet the K. (as he was of a gen-
 ' til nature) courteously accepted his excuse: whether he was in fault

23. R. 2.

a Hol. page 1103. a.

b Bar. vol. II. p. 155. 2.

c id. ib. p. 156. b.

d id. vol. I. p. 397. 2.

e Hol. ut supra.

f Hol. p. 1103. b.

g Hol. p. 1104. b.

' or not, I have not to say: but verily he was greatly suspected,
 ' that he dealt not well in tarrying so long after his time assigned.
 ' John Spycer alderman of Staunford was witness to a deed bearing
 Feb. 28. ' date Feb. 28. 23. R. 2. B. H. ' The lord governour Edmond D.
 ' of Yorke being advertised, that the D. of Lancaster [Hereford now
 so called] ' kept the sea, & was readie to arrive, sent to the bishop
 ' of Chichester, the E. of Wilts, Busby, Green, Bagot, & Russel, chief
 ' favourites of the kings privy council, to consult what was to be done
 ' in this exigency. ' The earl, Busby, Bagot, & Greene, perceyving
 ' the commons would take part with Lancaster, left the D. of York,
 ' lord governour of the realme, & the bishop, to shift for themselves.
 ' Nevertheless, ' the D. of York [lord of Stanford] hearing that his
 ' nephew the D. of Lancaster was arrived & had gathered an armye,
 ' also assembled a puissant power; but all in vayne: not a man
 ' would thrust out an arrow against the D. of Lancaster. ' The D.
 ' of Yorke therefore passing towards Wales to meete K. Rich. at hys
 ' commyng forth of Ireland, was receyved into Barkeley castle, &
 ' there remayned, 'til the D. of Lancaster came, & there communed
 ' with him. ' There were arrested Sir Walter Burley & others, &
 ' committed to safe custodie. ' The morrow after, the foresayd dukes
 ' with their power went towards Bristow. By this it appears the D.
 of York [lord of Stanford] now deserted K. Rich. & joined with the
 D. of Lancaster. But this was because ' the generality favouring
 ' Lancaster, he was loath to run the adventure of an improbable re-
 ' sistance. ' K. Rich. meant forthwith to have returned, to make re-
 ' sistance against the D. of Lancaster, but thro' persuation of the D.
 ' of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] as was thought, stayed til
 ' he might have all his shippes & other provision, fully ready. ' Which
 ' fatal council it was K. Richards ill destiny to follow. Yet in the
 ' mean time he sent over the E. of Salisbury. ' Eightene days af-
 ' ter, he took the sea himself, together with the D. of Aumarle, &c. ' &
 ' landed in Wales; where, when he understood the forces assembled
 ' by the E. of Salisbury were disbanded, for want of his own coming
 ' sooner, he almost left off to be a man, & abandon'd himself to de-
 ' spair. ' When the D. of Lancaster understood that K. Richard was
 ' returned, he left the D. of York [lord of Stanford] at Bristow, &
 ' came back to Berkley: & so on to Chester. ' There came to him
 ' the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] beseeching him to
 ' receive K. Richard into his favor. ' Who also was with that duke at
 ' Flint castle, when he took K. Rich. thence. From Flint the un-

a id. p. 1105. a.

b Hist. R. 2. by a pers. of qual. p. 182.

c Hol. p. 1106. a.

d id. ib.

e Hol. p. 1106. b.

f id. ib.

g Hist. R. 2. p. 183.

h Hol. p. 1107. a.

i Hist. R. 2. p. 185.

k Hol. ut supra.

l Hist. R. 2. p. 186.

m Hol. p. 1108. a.

n id. ib.

o Bar. vol. II. p. 156. b.

' fortunate K. Rich. was brought up to London, & committed to the
 ' tower. After which ^a the D. of York [lord of Stanford] who but
 ' a little before had, as you have heard, been governor of the realm
 ' for the said K. Rich. but now Lancasters great director & best ora-
 ' cle, proposed it as very expedient, that K. Richard should volunta-
 ' rily resign, and also be solemnly deposed by the estates of the realm.
 ' ^b On the first Wednesday in October the parliament began in West-
 ' minster hall, which was hung & trimmed sumptuously, & a royal
 ' chaire set up, on purpose to choose a new king. Where first sat
 ' the D. of Lancaster, then Edmond of Langley D. of York [lord of
 ' Stanford] ' the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of the same place] &c.
 ' ' There were not past four persons that were of K. Richards part,
 ' & they durst say nothing. The archbishop asked each whom they
 ' would have for their king? Whether the D. of York? & they said,
 ' no: or his eldest son, the D. of Aumarle? & they said, no. And so
 ' of divers other. Then, staying a while, he asked, if they would
 ' have the D. of Lancaster? And they said, they would.' I shall on-
 ' ly add, ^d ' Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester, Thomas Hol-
 ' land duke of Surrey, Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, Edward
 ' Plantagenet duke of Aumerle, Sir Simon Burley, Sir Richard Bur-
 ' ley, & Sir John Burley [all of them so frequently mentioned in
 ' the course of these collections] ' were all of them knights of the gar-
 ' ter, & so made by the unfortunate king Richard the second.'

^a Hist. R. 2. p. 191.

^b Stow, p. 522.

^c id. p. 523.

^d Heylins Hist. of S. George, p. 322.

The end of the twelfth book.



THE
ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
of the TOWN of
STANFORD

IN
Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires.

BOOK XIII.

Containing the reigns of K. Henry the 4. & K. Henry the 5.

K. Henry the IV.

KING Henry the fourth was crowned on Monday Oct. 13. ^{Oct. 13.}
^c 1399. being S. Edwards day. ^b Before the K. stode all ^{1399.}
^c the diner while the duke of Amnarle [afterwards lord of ^{1. H. 4.}
Stanford] ^c & other lords: ^c On Thursday, Oct. 16. the parliament met ^{Oct. 16.}
^c again. ^d There a bill was read, made by Sir John Bagot, conteyn-
^c ing, what great affection K. Richard bare to the duke of Aumarle;
^c insomuch that he heard him say, that if he shuld renounce the go-
^c vernment of the kingdom, he wished to leave it to the said duke,
^c as to the most able man, for wisedome & manhood of all other. For
this last article Holingshed quotes Fabian, but I cannot find it in him.
The account he gives of Bagots charge against the duke of Amnarle,
as he calls him, is thus. ^c Furthermore he shewed, that there was
^c no man of honour in those days [to wit, when the D. of Glou-
cester was murdered] ^c more in favoure with K. Richarde then
^c was the D. of Amnarle. And that by his counsell he toke the
^c lordes, & wrought many other thinges after the said dukes advise.
^c Lastly, that he hearde the duke of Amnarle say, unto Sir John
^c Busshy & to Sir Henry Grene, I had lever than xx. thousand pound,
^c that this man were deade. And when thei had asked him, whiche
^c man? he said, the duke of Hereford [now K. Henry] not
^c for dred that I have of his person, but for sorowe & rumours
^c that he is likely for to make within this realme. ^c After reading

^e Hol. p. 1121. a.

^b Fabian part 2. page 372. b.

^c Hol. p. 1121. b.

^d id. p. 1122. a.

^e Fabian. p. 374. a. b.

- whereof, the said duke of Ammarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] stood up & said, as touching suche articles as in that bill were put in against him, they were false & untrew, & that he would prove upon his body, or otherwise as the king wold comand him. * On the
- Oft. 18. Saturday next [Oft. 18.] the lord Fitz-water rose up, & sayd to the king, that whereas the D. of Aumarle excuseth himself of the D. of Gloucesters death, I say, quoth he, that he was the very cause of it: & so appealed him of treason, offering, by throwing downe his hoode as a gage, to prove it with his bodie. There were xx. other lordes also that threw downe their hoodes, as pledges to prove the like matter against the duke of Aumarle. ^b Then parties began to be taken among the lordes; in so much that the D. of Surrei toke part with the D. of Aumarle, & sayed, that all that by hym was doen, was doen by constrainte of Richarde then kyng, & he hymself & other consented parforce unto the same. ^c Moreover, whereas it was alledged that the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] should send two of his servants unto Calais, to murder the duke of Gloucester, the sayd D. of Aumarle said, that if the D. of Norfolk affirme it, he lyed falsely, & that he would prove with his bodie, throwing downe another hoode which he had borrowed. A gallant action indeed, to challenge a man whom he knew durst not appear! For the D. of Norfolk was then not in England, being banished as above 22: R. 2. It follows indeed ^d the king licensed the D. of Norfolk to returne, that he might arraigne his appeale. But the duke was not so unwise a man as to trust his greatest adversary K. Henry, & so never
- Oft. 29. did return. ^e On Wednesday, the morrow after SS. Simon & Jude, the duke of Aumarles appeale [whereby he & others, at Nottingham & Westm. in the 21. R. 2. above, impeached the E. of Arundel & others of treason] ^f was founde [& read in parliament] to which he & the rest answered, that they never assented to that appeale of theyre owne free willes, but were compelled thereto by the king: & this they affirmed by their othes, & offered to prove it by what maner they should bee appoynted. ^g On Monday following, being the morrow
- Nov. 3. after all souls, the D. of Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] was judged to lose his name of duke, together with the honors, titles, & dignities thereunto belonging. ^h Thomas Spencer, E. of Gloucester [who had then lands at Stanford] ⁱ was at the same time degraded from his honor. ^j And generally all the great ones of that faction were reduced to the same estate (for honor & fortune) in which they stood, when first the D. of Gloucester was arrested. The castles, honours, manors, & rest of the things which afterwards grew to them out of the ruine of that duke & his friends, or otherwise by the

a Hol. p. 1122. b.

b Fabian. p. 375. b.

c Hol. p. 1123. a.

d id. ib.

e Hol. p. 1124. a.

f id. ib. a. b.

g Bar. Vol. I. p. 397. a.

h Speed, p. 763. a. b.

late kings gift, from the day of that arrest, were, by authority of this parliament, taken away, or put into the present kings mercy. It was likewise made unlawful for them to give liveries or badges to retainers, or to keep any about them but necessary servants: they were also forbidden, under paine of high treason, to goe about, by any way, to enable the late king against this parliament, in which his deposition was enacted. Finally (what laide them open to infinite vexations) whereas, in the time of their late greatness, they, & theirs, were charged to have done & patronized manifold wrongs & oppressions, all people were willed to come in, & declare their griefes, to the intent they might have redresse. With these punishments of his adversaries K. Henry contented himself, but not the Commons; who inveighed against the lords of the council, because the said Aumarle [afterwards lord of Stanford] & others were not put to death, as persons who stood deepe in the peoples hatred. After this came the lorde Fitzwater, & prayed to have day & place to arraigne his appeale agaynst [Aumarle now only called] erle of Rutland. The K. sayd, he would send for the D. of Norfolke to returne, & then proceed in that matter.

II. After this the said Edward E. of Rutland, & others, chiefly those degraded with him, conspired to kill the king, & that was to be done, as authors say, one of these two ways. Some say, ^a it was devised that they should take upon them solemn justs to be enterprised at Oxford, to which triumph K. Henrie should be desired to come, & when hee should be most busily regarding the martial pastime, he suddenly should be slaine. Others say, they were accorded to make a mommyng to the kynge [on the twelfth night in Christmase] & so for to slee hym in the revelyng. Be the manner as it will. ^d Thereupon was an indenture made, in whiche eche stood bound to other to do their whole endeavour for accomplishing their purposed employe. After this the E. of Rutland departing to see his father the D. of York [lord of Stanford] as he sat at dinner, had his counterpane of the indenture of the confederacie in his bosome. The father espying it, would needes see what it was. And tho' the sonne humbly denied to shewe it, the father being more earnest, by force tooke it out of his bosome, & perceyving the contents, in a great rage, caused his horses to be saddled out of hande, & spitefully reproving his sonne of treason (for whom he was become surety & mainpernour for his good abearing in open parliament) incontinently mounted to ride to the king, to declare unto him the malicious intent of his sonne & his complices. The E. of Rutlande seeing in what daunger he stood, tooke his horse, & rode another way to Windfor in post, so that he got thither before his father, & when

^a Hol. p. 1125. a.

^b Id. p. 1126. a.

^c Polychron. fol. 325. p. 1. col. 2.

^d Hol. p. 1126. b.

^e id. ib.

‘ he was alighted at the castle gate, caused the gates to be shutte,
 ‘ saying, that hee must needs delyver the keys to the king. When he
 ‘ came before the king he kneeled downe, beseeching him of mercie,
 ‘ & declaring the whole matter unto him, in order as every thing had
 ‘ passed, obteyned pardon. And therewith came his father, &, being
 ‘ let in, delivered the indenture which he had taken from his sonne
 ‘ unto the king, who thereby perceived his sonnes wordes to be
 ‘ true.

III. ‘ ^a Of what Thomas lord Spencer, late E. of Gloucester [who
 had now lands at Stanford] ‘ was, at this time, guilty, doth not direct-
 ‘ ly appear; but he seems to have been an adherent with the earls
 ‘ of Kent, Salisbury, & Huntingdon, who designed the surprisal of K.
 ‘ Henry at Windfor. For being conscious of his danger he resolved
 ‘ to flee, but was taken at Bristoll, & [by the mobb] carried into
 ‘ the market place, & there beheaded, upon the 3^d. day after S. Hilary,
 ‘ 1. H. 4. Being thus put to death, his body was buried in the midst
 ‘ of the quire at Tewksbury, under a lamp, which burned before the
 ‘ host.—Laurence Hawvile, vicar of All Saints beyond Staunford bridge,
 ‘ gave to John Everard & William Sybbefton, two messuages lying
 ‘ in the abbat of Burgs liberty; whereof one was situate est-by-the-
 ‘ water, between a tenement of William Sybbefton east, & a tenement
 ‘ late Anice Browns west, extending it self to the kings high-way
 ‘ south, & the banks of the Welland north; the other, est-by-the-
 ‘ water, between a tenement of John Croylands east, & a tenement
 ‘ of the abbat of Burgs west, abutting on the kings highway south,
 ‘ & on the bank of the Welland north. B. H.

25. Nov. IV. ‘ ^b Edmond Langle [lord of Stanford] by his testament bearing
 1400. date 25. Nov. 1400. 2. H. 4. wherein he calls himself duke of York,
 2. H. 4. earl of Cambridge, & lord of Tivdale, bequeathed his body to be
 ‘ buried at Langele, near to the grave of Isabell his first wife, appoint-
 ‘ ing that two priests should be ordained by his executors, to perform
 ‘ divine service there every day for his soul, & the souls of all his
 ‘ kindred.’ He died, as you will find, the next year.—‘ John Jakes,
 ‘ son & heir of Gilbert Jakes of Staunford, sold to Robert Dufhouse
 ‘ of Staunford mercer, a messuage with a dovecoat in Bradecroft in
 ‘ S. Peters parish Staunford, &c. Given at Staunford the Friday after
 ‘ the feast of the conception [2. H. 4.] Witnesses John Longe, Alder-
 ‘ man of Staunford, &c. B. H. ‘ After the feast of the Epiphanie a
 ‘ parliament was holden. ^d In that parliament all Sir Simon Burleys
 ‘ lands ^e (except the lands given to the abbey of Grace by the tower
 ‘ of London, & to S. Stephens at Westminster, & to the white friers at
 ‘ Langle) ^f which then remayned ungraunted & unfold, were restored
 ‘ to Sir John Burley knight, son & heyre of Sir Roger Burley, bro-

^a Bar. Vol. I. p. 397. a. b.

^b Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. a.

^c Hol. p. 1132. b.

^d id. p. 1073. a.

^e Stow. p. 529.

^f Hol. p. 1073. a.

‘ther to the sayd Simon; of whom (saith my author) lineally is discend-
 ‘ed Thomas Eyns esq; secretarie to the queens maj. counsaile in the
 north parts.’ But to return. The E. of Rutland, afterwards lord of Staun-
 ford, being pardoned as before related, in this parliament ‘^a had resti-
 ‘tution of his estate. ‘^b About the same time the said E. with divers
 ‘others was sent over into Guisnes, where the D. of Burbon & others
 ‘were ready to commune with them: & so, assembling together at sundry
 ‘times & places, the French required to have [king Richards young]
 ‘queen Isabell restored to them, but the English to have her married
 ‘to Henry prince of Wales; but the French would in no wise con-
 ‘discend thereto. The commissioners then began to treat of peace,
 ‘& at length renewed the truce for 26. years. ‘The said earl be-
 ‘came now so obsequious to K. Henry, that upon the 28. Aug. he ^{Aug. 28.}
 ‘was constituted his lieutenant in the dutchy of Aquitane, bearing
 ‘then the title of earl of Rutland & Corke.

V. An antient parchment roll, (once in Mr. Butchers, afterwards in 3. H. 4.
 Mr. Forsters, & now in my hands) begins a list of the aldermen
 of Stanford thus. ‘Henry the 4. began his reigne, *anno Dom.* 1399.
 ‘& in the third yeare of his reigne, was Garvis Wikes first alderman
 ‘of Stondford.—W. Rowland of Staunford then gave a garden (de-
 ‘scribed 40. E. 3. & 18. R. 2. above) to Agnes, wife of John Gilder esq;
 ‘B. H. ‘^d Edmund Langley D. of York [lord of Stanford] departed
 ‘this life 1 Aug. 3. H. 4. & was buried at Langley; being then seised ^{Aug. 1.}
 ‘of the manor of Wendovre in Bucks; of the castle of Fodringheye
 ‘with its members, viz. Yarewell, Southwike, & Nassington in
 ‘Northampt; of the manors of FASTERNE, Wotton, Winterborne, Tok-
 ‘kenham, Compton-Basser, Somerford-Keyns; Cheleworth, with the
 ‘custody of the forest of Bradene & Sevenhampton, as also of the
 ‘hundreds of Heyworth & Crikclade, in Wilts; of the manors & towns
 ‘of Staunford & Grantham in Linc; of the castle of Rising in Norf;
 ‘of the castle & manor of Ansty & manor of Hechen, in Hertf; of
 ‘the honor & manor of Reilegh, the manors of Thunderle, Estwode,
 ‘with the castle & lordship of Hadlee, in Essex; of the manors of
 ‘Coningsburgh, Sandhale, Haitefeld, Thorney, Fishlake, Holmefrithe,
 ‘& Soureby; likewise of the manor & lordship of Wakefeld, all in
 ‘Yorks; as also of the dominion of Tyndale, in Northumb; leaving
 ‘Edward E. of Rutland, his son & heir, twenty six years of age.
 ‘This Edmund Langle rebuilt Fotheringhay castle & made the highest
 ‘fortification or keep thereof in form of an horse-fetter, which some-
 ‘times alone, & at other times with a falcon in it, was the devise or
 ‘impres of the family of York, his posterity.

VI. Alderman 1402. Stephen Makefay; bis: Roll. By the town-
 books it appears that in Edward the fourths time, & long time after,

^a Bar. Vol. II. p. 156. b.

^b Hol. p. 1132. b.

^c Bar. Vol. II. p. 156. b.

^d Bar. Vol. II. p. 155. b.

^e Brit. ant. & nova. Vol. III. p. 473. b.

- the alderman of Stanford was always elected on the feast of S. Jerom Sept 30. & I believe that was the custom now. For this Stephen Makefey ald. of Stanford was witness to a deed dated the Thursday
4. H. 4. next after the feast of S. Michael, 4. H. 4. & to another dated after June 29. the same year, which brings him within less than three months of S. Jerom again: so that I reckon his being alderman commenced Sept. 30. 1402. & ended Sept. 29. 1403. & so on of his successors.
- ‘^a In this 4. H. 4. Edward E. of Rutland being in Gascoigne, soon after his fathers death, had livery of all his lands with respite for his homage.—Robert Dufhouse of Staunford mercer sold to John in the pite of the same place, a messuage with a dovecoat situate in Bradecroft in St. Peters parish. Witnesses, Stephen Makefey, ald. of Staunford, &c. dated the Tuesday next after the feast of the apostles SS. Peter & Paul. B. H.
5. H. 4. VII. Alderman, 1403. Robert Locksmith. Roll. ‘Alderman 1404.
6. H. 4. ‘Johan Stanby [that is, Styandeby, or Steanby] Roll. ‘John Stanbley was now rector of S. John Baptists church in Staunford. B. H.
- ‘^b Edward E. of Rutland [lord of Stanford] married Philippa, one of the daughters & heirs to John lord Mohun. ‘In this 6. yeare the Friday after S. Valentine, the E. of Marches sonnes early in the morning were taken forth of Windsor castel, & conveyed away, it was not knowne whither at first, but suche search was made, that shortly after they were broughte backe. The smith that counterfeited the keyes by which they, that conveyed them thence, got into the chamber where they were lodged, had first his hands cut off,
7. H. 4. ‘& after his head.’ Ald. 1405. Thomas Storme. Roll. ‘^d Edward E. of Rutland [lord of Stanford] in the parliament now held, was restored to his hereditary dignity of D. of York. ‘The ladie Spencer, sister to the said D. of York, & widow of lord Thomas Spencer, executed at Bristowe, as before ye have heard; being apprehended & committed to close prison, accused hir brother the duke, as chiefe author in stealing away the E. of Marche his sonnes. And further, that the sayde duke ment to have broken into the manor of Eltham the last Christmasse, by scaling the walles in the night, the king being there, to have murdered him. For to prove hir accusation true, she offered, that if there were any knight or esquire, that would take upon him to fight in hir quarrel, if he were overcome, she would be contented to be burnt for it. One of hir esquires named William Maidstone, hearing what offer his ladie & mistresse propounded, cast downe his hooide, & proffered in hir cause the combat. The duke likewise cast downe his hooide, readie by battaile to clear his innocencie. Nevertheles the kings sonne lord Thomas of Lancaster arrested him, & put him under safe keeping in the tower, till

^a Bar. Vol. II. p. 156. b.

^b id. ib. III. p. 156. b.

^c Hol. p. 1145. a.

^d Bar. Vol. II. p. 156. b.

^e Hol. ut supra, b.

‘ it were further knowen what order should be taken wyth him, &
 ‘ in the mean time were all his goodes confiscate. The same time
 ‘ was Thomas Mowbray E. Marshall accused, as privie to the purpose
 ‘ of the D. of Yorke; who confessed indeede, that he knewe of the
 ‘ dukes purpose, but in no wise gave his consente thereunto; & there-
 ‘ fore besought the king to be good & gracious lorde unto him, & so
 ‘ obreynd pardon.

VIII. Ald. 1406. Thomas Spicer. Roll. ‘ In the parliament which 8. H. 4.
 ‘ yet continued, the D. of Yorke [lord of Stanford] was restored to
 ‘ his former libertie, estate, & dignitie, whereas many supposed that
 ‘ he had bin dead long before that time in prison.—John Palfreyman
 ‘ of Staunford gave to John Longe of the same, one parcel of a gar-
 ‘ den lying in Cornstall in S. Georges parish, which contains in length
 ‘ 15 virgates & an half by the kings standard, & in bredth 8 virgates:
 ‘ & lies between a garden of John Longe the elder west, & his own
 ‘ garden east, & abutts on an orchard of the said John Longe the elder
 ‘ south, & a garden of the same John north. B. H. Alderman 1407. Raphe 9. H. 4.
 Harwood. Roll. ‘ Laurence Hawvell capellan of Staunford [the
 same, or kinsman of the same, mentioned, *anno* 1. H. 4. as vicar of
 All Saints beyond the bridge] ‘ gave to Ralph Taylor of Staunford,
 ‘ one messuage, situate in the abbat of Burgs liberty, to wit, east-by-
 ‘ the-water; between a tenement of Robert Stalcham east, & a tene-
 ‘ ment of Richard Staunton of Burg west; & abutting on the kings
 ‘ highway south, & on the bank of Welond north: which was Richard
 ‘ Palfreymans a capellan of Staunford. B. H. John Everard capellan of
 ‘ Staunford confirmed the bovesaid messuage to the same Ralph Taylor,
 ‘ which messuage the foresaid John, & William Sibston capellan, had
 ‘ by gift of Laurence Hawvell vicar of All Saints beyond Staunford
 ‘ bridge. B. H.

IX. Ald. 1408. John Palfreman, bis: Roll. ‘ Richard Paynton alias 10. H. 3.
 ‘ Ramsey of Staunford, gave to Godesfry Gedney, one messuage situate
 ‘ in S. Georges parish, between a garden of Th. Barker east, a mes-
 ‘ suage of the abbat of Thorneys west, & abutting on the town-wall
 ‘ south, & the kings highway north. B. H. Ald. 1409. Raphe Brown.
 Roll. ‘ William Bradecroft of Staunford sold to John Hawvell vicar 11. H. 4.
 ‘ of All Saints in the mercat, a piece of a meadow lying in the crofts
 ‘ of Bradecroft, between the meadow of John in the pitt east, & the
 ‘ meadow of John de Apethorpe west, abutting on the mill holme
 ‘ south, & the kings highway north. Witnesses, John Palfreman, al-
 ‘ derman of Staunford, &c. dated on Friday the eve of S. Thomas the
 ‘ apostle 11. H. 4. B. H. Nicholas Hickson of Withorp gave to John
 ‘ Brown draper of Staunford, two shops with the appurtenances, si-
 ‘ tuate in All Saints parish in the mercat, between a tenement late
 ‘ Reginald Merceres south, & a tenement of John Longes north, as

- ‘ they extend themselves from the way called behynde-bak west, unto
 ‘ the kings highway of another part east: which shops were Robert
 12. H. 4. ‘ Barons of Willesthorp, a capellan. B. H.’ Alderman 1410. John Stacy.
 Roll. ‘ Richard Bulwick of Staunford bocher, sold to John in the
 ‘ pitt of Staunford, & to Robert Parker of the same, two gardens in
 ‘ Bradecroft, abutting on the kings highway south, &c. Witnesses,
 ‘ Ralph Bond, alderman of Staunford, &c. dated the Tuesday next
 13. H. 4. ‘ after the feast of S. Matthias, 12. H. 4. B. H.’ Alderman 1411. Alex-
 ander Haine. Roll. ‘ Edward duke of York [lord of Stanford] this
 ‘ yeere began the foundation of the college of Fodringhey in Nor-
 ‘ thamptonshire, for a master, 12 priests, eight clerkes, & 13 cho-
 ‘ risters.’ All but the choir of that church is yet standing. From it
 we may gather what a beautiful structure the college was; the found-
 ations whereof take up a great deal of gardening & other ground
 on the south-west point, & south side of the church. The steeple is a
 most curious thing, being an octagon on a quadrangular tower, af-
 ter the manner of Boston in Lincolnshire & Lowick in Northampton-
 shire. But to return. ‘ John Chandeler, alderman of Staunford, was
 ‘ witness to a deed dated the Wednesday next after the feast of S.
 Aug. 19. ‘ Thomas the apostle. B. H. ‘ About the 19. of August, K. Henry sent
 ‘ Edward D. of York [lord of Stanford] & many valiant men to help
 14. H. 4. ‘ the D. of Orleance against the D. of Burgoyne.’ Alderman 1412.
 Robert Locksmith. Roll. King Henry the 4. deceased upon the 20.
 day of March 1417. being (as we say at Stanford) our midlent-fair
 Sunday; & was succeeded by his eldest son,

King Henry the V.

1. H. 5. X. Alderman 1413. Thomas Bassiet. Roll. Thomas prior of Beau-
 June 3. vale in Nottinghamshire, & the convent of that place, now granted
 to John Grene of Grantham, William Assheby esq; John Purley, &
 Roger Dalim capellan, & their heirs, the perpetual advowson of S.
 Pauls church in Stanford: whose original deed, now in the hands of
 the Rev. Mr. Samuel Rogers, vicar of All Saints in Stanford; may
 be thus englisht. ‘ Let present & future people know, that we
 ‘ Thomas prior of the house of the holy Trinity of Beauvale, of the
 ‘ Carthusian order, & the convent of the same place in the county of
 ‘ Nottingham, with unanimous assent & consent, have given, grant-
 ‘ ed, & by this our present charter confirmed to John Grene of Gran-
 ‘ tham, William Assheby esq; John Purley, & Roger Dalim capellan,
 ‘ the advowson, with our patronage, of the church of S. Paul in Staun-
 ‘ ford in the county of Lincoln, together with all & every its rights
 ‘ & appurtenances whatsoever to the foresaid advowson & patronage
 ‘ any ways belonging, without an incumbent; to have & to hold the
 ‘ advowson with our patronage of the church aforesaid, together with

a Stow, p. 551.

b Stow, p. 554.

‘ all & every its rights & appurtenances aforefaid, to the forenamed
 ‘ John, William, John, & Roger, & their assigns for ever. And we
 ‘ do will & grant, for us & our fuccessors for ever, by these presents,
 ‘ that it be lawful for the forenamed John, William, John & Roger,
 ‘ their heirs & assigns, to the same church to present their clerc as
 ‘ oft as it shall become vacant for the future, without impediment,
 ‘ reclaim, or challenge of us, or our fuccessors whomsoever, hereafter.
 ‘ In witness whereof to this present charter the common seal of our
 ‘ house is appendent. Witnesses, Alexander Hyne alderman of Staun-
 ‘ ford, John Steneby, John Longe, William Lyttil, John Allecock,
 ‘ & others. Given the 3. of June, 1. H. 5. The seal is wanting.
 ‘ Ralph Tailour of Staunford, gave to Richard Freston, alias Freston,
 ‘ of Staunford, *Walker* [a trade compounded of a dier & a fuller] &
 ‘ John Corby, one messuage with one garden situate in All Saints
 ‘ parish beyond Staunford bridge, est-be-the-water, within the abbat of
 ‘ Burgs liberty; to wit, between a messuage of Robert Stalam east, &
 ‘ a messuage of the foresaid abbat west, as it abutts on the bank of
 ‘ the Weland north, & on the way towards Burg south; which mes-
 ‘ suage with the garden was sometime L. Hawvilles, vicar of the foresaid
 ‘ church of All Saints. B. H.’ Mr. Forster says, he had seen Stanford
 wrote with an m, Stamford, in a deed of this 1. H. 5. But I should
 rather think it was Stainford, & the point of the i omitted, & so
 he took it for an m. Robert Stalam, alderman of Stanford, was
 witness to a deed dated Friday the feast of the conception [Dec. 8.] Dec. 8.
 B. H. This Robert Stalam is sometimes called Robert Locksmith;
 Stalam I guess being his name, & Locksmith his profession.

XI. ‘ Edward D. of York [lord of Stanford] in the 2. H. 5. was 2. H. 5.
 ‘ constituted justice of South Wales, & the same year made general
 ‘ warden of all the east marches towards Scotland. ^b In a parliament
 ‘ held in May at Leicester, Richard the said D. of Yorks brother was May.
 ‘ made E. of Cambridge.—John de Apethorp gave to John de Apethorp
 ‘ one messuage in All Saints parish in the mercat, between a tenement
 ‘ of John de Apethorp deceased, & the lane called Mallory lane west.
 ‘ B. H.’ Robert Stalam, alderman of Staunford was witness to a deed,
 ‘ dated on the eve of the Nativity of S. John Baptift. B. H. Alderman June 23.
 ‘ 1414. John Brown, draper. Roll. ‘ A squier, called Sir John Brown, 1414.
 ‘ with 36. more in number, were now convicted of heresy & treason,
 ‘ & for the same hanged & brente in S. Gyles felde at London.’ How
 this Brown was related to the Browns of Stanford, or if at all, I
 know not. ‘ Henry Chicheley bishop of S. Davids being elected arch-
 ‘ bishop of Canterbury; upon the 16. of March in the presence of Mar. 16.
 ‘ Edward D. of York [lord of Stanford] & several other persons of the
 ‘ greatest quality, told the monks of Canterbury, that he could not

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 157.

b Stow, p. 563.

c Fabian, part 2. p. 390. a.

d Ducks life of Chichele, Lond. 1709. 8°.

p. 39.

- ‘ gratify their desires, because it was not lawful for him to lay down
 ‘ his bishoprick of S. Davids, without leave from the pope. However
 ‘ that he was not wholly averse to their offer, if the pope would
 ‘ consent.’ The pope, being sent to, took this very kindly, & con-
 ‘ firmed the election.
3. H. 3. XII. The D. of Yorks brother, Richard E. of Cambridge, ‘ a being
 ‘ at Southampton with the king (then shipping his army for France)
 ‘ having been corrupted by the French, joyned with Henry lord Scrope
 ‘ & others, in a conspiracie, to murther him there. Which design
 ‘ being discovered; upon tryal by their peers, sentence of death was
 ‘ pronounced against him & his confederates, who thereupon lost their
 ‘ heads, without the north-gate there. Thus saith T. Walsingham.
 ‘ But others differ in their relation as to the true reason of his inten-
 ‘ tion to murther K. Henry; & affirm, that his main design was to
 ‘ raise Edmund Mortimer E. of March to the throne, as heir to Lio-
 ‘ nel D. of Clarence; not being ignorant of some impediments in that
 ‘ earl for procreation of children; & that then, in time, the right would
 ‘ come to his own wife (sister to the same Edmund) & to her issue,
 ‘ as afterwards it really did. Which is most likely to be true; what-
 ‘ ever hath been otherwise reported, of his acknowledging what he
 ‘ then did, to be in favor of the French king. ^b It is remarkable that
 ‘ Mortimer himself was the very man who discovered the conspiracy
 Aug. 5. ‘ to the king. ^c Upon the 5. of Aug. Edward D. of York [lord of
 ‘ Stanford] ‘ in consideration of his vast expences in building & en-
 ‘ dowing the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, & in fitting himself
 ‘ to serve the king, in his present expedition (whereby he had con-
 ‘ tracted many debts; so, that without the kings assistance, he de-
 ‘ spaired of perfecting that pious work) obtained license to enfeoffe
 ‘ Henry de Beaufort bishop of Winton & others, of the manors of
 ‘ Fafterne, Old-Wotton, Tokenham, Chelworth, Wynterborne, Comp-
 ‘ ton-Basset, & Sevenhampton in Wilts; as also of the advowson of
 ‘ the church of Tokenham, & burough of Wotton, with the hundreds
 ‘ of Heighworth & Cryklade, in the same county; of the manor of
 ‘ Doghton, in Glouc; Ansty, with the advowson of the church, in
 ‘ Hertf; Nassyngton & Yarewell, with the castle & town of Fothe-
 ‘ ringhay, in Northampt; of the castle & town of Stanford, with the
 ‘ town & foke of Grantham, in Linc; of the castle & manor of Co-
 ‘ ningsburgh, & manors of Braiwell, Clifton, Hattefeld, Fishlake &
 ‘ Thorney, in Yorks; with trust, that they should see to the accomplish-
 Aug. 13. ‘ ment of that work. ^d On the 13. of August the said D. tooke ship-
 Aug. 14. ‘ ping with the king & entred the sea, & on the 14. at night arrived
 Aug. 16. ‘ at Kedicaux in Normandie. ^e On the 16 of August, the said D. of
 ‘ York, high constable of England, was at the siege of Hereflete, &

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. b.

b Acta regia, N^o. 8. p. 133.

c Bar. Vol. II. p. 157. a.

d Stow, p. 566.

e id. p. 567.

' lodged with his band, on the same side the river that the king lay.
 ' ^a On the 17. of Aug. the said duke declared his testament, whereby Aug. 17.
 ' he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church parochial of that
 ' his college of Fotheringhay, in the midst of the quire, near the steps,
 ' under a flat marble; appointing that 50 marks, in half groats, should
 ' be given in dole, to such poor people as should come to his fu-
 ' neral. To the lady Philippa his wife he bequeathed his bed with
 ' feathers & leopards, & all pertaining thereto; & directed, that in
 ' all masses & prayers to be made for him, mention should be made
 ' of K. Rich. the 2. K. Henry the 4. Edmund D. of York his father,
 ' the lady Isabell his mother; & all other persons departed this life,
 ' for whom he was in conscience obliged to pray, that God would
 ' have mercy on them.' Alderman 1415. William Locksmith. Roll. 1415.
 ' ^b Oct. 22. the D. of York [lord of Stanford] who led the vant- Oct. 22.
 ' garde of the kings armie in France, mounting up to the height of
 ' an hill with his people, sente oute skowts to discover the country,
 ' which upon their returne advertised hym, that a wonderful great
 ' armie of Frenchmen was at hand.' The person whom the duke sent
 ' out to view the enemy was, I suppose, David Gam, commander of a
 ' company of Welch. For I find he brought word back, ' there were
 ' enow to be killed, enow to be taken prisoners, & enow to run
 ' away. ^d The duke declared to the king what he had heard. And
 ' the king thereupon caused the bataille (which he led himself) to stay,
 ' & incontinently rode forth to view his adversaries. ^e Oct. 24. Oct. 24.
 ' night before the battel of Agencourt, the king, as it is said by ad-
 ' vice of the D. of York [lord of Stanford] gave commaundement
 ' thro' his host that every man should purvey him a stake sharp at
 ' both ends, to fix in the ground to keep off the enemies.' On the
 ' morrow, being ^f Friday, next preceding the festival of All Saints
 ' (which happened upon the 25. of Oct.) the said duke of York lost his Oct. 25.
 ' life, tho' the English then obtained a glorious victory. It is said,
 ' that he desired of king Henry that he might have the forward of the
 ' battel that day, & had it; & that by much heat & thronging, being
 ' a fat man, he was smothered to death. ^g It is said also that K. Henry
 ' had but 9000 men, all tir'd, & obliged to fight naked from the waist
 ' downward, because of the distemper which hung upon them. ^h Where-
 ' as the French army consisted of 140000 at least! But to return.
 ' ⁱ The lands whereof the D. of York died seised were, the manors
 ' of Solyhull & Sheldone in Warw; the honor of Reyleghe, with the
 ' manors of Thunderle, Estwode, & hundred of Rochforde, in Essex;
 ' the manor of Ansly, in Hertf; the manor of Wendover & moietie
 ' of the manor of Horton, in Bucks; the manor of Whelnetham, in

^a Bar. Vol. II. p. 157. 2.

^b Holing. p. 1178. a.

^c Acta regia, N^o. 8. p. 135.

^d Holing. ut supra.

^e Stow, p. 570.

^f Bar. Vol. II. p. 157. 2.

^g Acta regia, N^o. 8. p. 134.

^h id. p. 135.

ⁱ Bar. ut supra.

' Suff; the castle & manor of Stanford, the town & soke of Gran-
 ' tham, with the manors of Bondeby, Shillingthorpe, & lordship of
 ' Harlaston, called Brewes-manor, in Linc; the manors of Yelvertoft,
 ' Nafflington, Yarwell, with the castle & manor of Fotheringhay, in
 ' Northampt; the manors of Doughton & Whittington, with the ma-
 ' nor & hundred of Breton, juxta Bristol, in Glouc; the manor,
 ' burrough, & lordship of Avene, the manor & territory of Neuton-
 ' Notash, & manors of Dynas-powis, Sully, & Peterston, in Wales;
 ' the castle & lordship of Ewyas-Lacy, in Heref; the isle of Wiht &
 ' castle of Caresbroke, with the wardenship of New-forest; as also the
 ' manors of Thorle, Wetone, Ayshele, & Mapul-Durwel, with the
 ' custody of the forest of Bere, in Hants; the manors of Somerforde-
 ' Keynes, Faisterne, Wotton, Old Tokenham, Chelcsworth, Winter-
 ' borne, Compton-Basser, Sevenhampton; the burrough & hundred of
 ' Hyworth, the hundred of Crikkelade, with the manors of Winter-
 ' slowe, Sherston, & Brodeton, in Wilts; the town & manor of Soureby,
 ' the castle & manor of Coningesburghe, with the manors of Brai-
 ' well, Clifton, Haitefeld, Fishlake, Thorne, & Hothome, in Yorks.
 ' But he left no issue, so that Richard his nephew (son to Richard E.
 ' of Cambridge his younger brother, beheaded as above at Southamp-
 ' ton) was found to be his next heir, & at this time three years of
 Nov. 6.^a age. ^a Upon the 6. of November K. Henry took shipping at Calais,
 ' & the same day landed at Dover, having with him the dead bodie
 Dec. 1.^b of the late D. of York [lord of Stanford.] ^b Upon the 1. of De-
 ' cember the king caused the said dukes exequies to be kept at London,
 ' with great solemnity; whereat were present divers bishops & ab-
 ' bats, besides a multitude of other persons of great quality, both
 ' French & English. ^c His corps was afterwards brought to Fothe-
 ' ringhay, & there interr'd, in the body of the quire, under a flat mar-
 ' ble, with his image (flat) in bras upon it. ^d There it remained 'till
 ' the 6. of Edw. 6. when, the choir of that church being pulled down
 ' by the duke of Northumberland, it was taken up, & exposed to
 ' public view. But afterwards Q. Eliz. being informed thereof, sent
 ' a *mandamus* to have it reinterr'd in the church with the grave-stone
 ' over it. ^e On the south side of the altar of the said church is a
 ' monument of free-stone, railed in with wooden rails coloured
 ' red, for the said Edward D. of York, with his arms upon it; who,
 ' (as an inscription, upon the wall above it, relates) was slain at Agen-
 ' court. This monument was erected by Q. Elisabeth; but is so plain
 ' a thing that sure her order about it was very ill performed.

XIII. Alderman, 1416. Johan Stonbe. Roll. Alderman, 1417. Johan
 4. H. 5. Palsfreeman. Roll. ^f ' This yeare the king holding his parliament at

^a Holing. p. 1183. a.

^b Bar. Vol. II. p. 157. b.

^c id. ib. a.

^d Ex collect. MS. viri reverendi, docti-

que Jacobi Holcot, vicarii de Fotheringhay.

^e Ex literis mihi missis May 29. 1725.

^f Fabian, p. 395, 396.

Westmynter; & by autoritie of the same, Richarde, sonne & heyre of the E. of Cambridge, which erle was put to death at Southampton, was created D. of Yorke.—In the 6.H.5. John Palfreyman & John Mylton bought a messuage in S. Georges parish, described as Godefry Gedeys anno 10. H. 4. above. B. H. Ralph Taylour gave a messuage described anno 9. H. 4. above to Roger Cliff of Staunford. B. H. John Ward of Staunford bocher & Katherine Giffard gave to William Rawceby of Staunford capellan, & William Rippengale of Staunford, their shops with a loft, &c. together situate between the shops late John Clives east, & a shop late Stephen de Slefords west, as they extend themselves from the Butchers street south unto Woolrow north; which shops they lately had by gift & feoffment of Richard Wallington clerc, & John Lindefey capellan. B. H. To know these streets, note honey alley opens south into the Butchers street, north into Wool-row. John Stenby alderman of Stanford was witness to a deed dated the Monday next after S. John Baptiste, & another the Thursday next before SS. Simon & Jude. B. H. Alderman 1418. Alexander Marcer. Roll. Margaret relict of Richard Bulwike gave a messuage, described annis 18. R. 2. & 7. H. 5. above, to Thomas Bassett, merchaunt. B. H. A deed of this year mentions 'eight acres of arable land lying at Lynghawe, between the land of the rector of the church of S. Peter, & the land belonging to the chapel of S. Thomas the martyr on the bridge south, & abutting on Tynwell mere west. B. H.' Alderman 1419. Johan Allcocke. Roll. John Trenchepayn gave to Thomas Bassett of Staunford, two cellars with lofts, &c. in great S. Michaels parish situate together in the street called Covenesty, between a tenement of his own which he then inhabited north, & a tenement of the prior of Fyneshede south. B. H. Alderman 1420. Andrew Draper. Roll. Feb. 24. queen Catherine, the French kings daughter, was crowned at Westminster. At dinner, upon her lefte hand, nere to the bordes end, sat the duchesse of Yorke. Ald. 1421. Tho. Bassett. Roll. Mr. Forster left an old note relating to some church in Stanford, which falls in here, but is so very maimed & obscure, that I know not well what to make of it, only that it relates to the founders of some chantery, & their obits. But see it in his own words below.^b 'K. Henry the 5. [but what year I find not] 'founded garter K. of arms of all Englishmen.' The first garter, king of arms, was William Bruges esq; a great bene-

^a Fabian, p. 402. a.

^b Anno 1421. registratur, quod Idibus Martii, quibus rector istius ecclesie servet obitum Henrici Sampsonis & Alienore, fundatorum cujusdam cantarie, & Roberti Senkel junctoris (quondam rectoris istius ecclesie) . . . in capella B. Marie

{ cum duorum dierum
{ cum duo dies pullentibus
{ vel cum secundo pullentibus

& una die in quibuscumque septimanis dierum mentibus cinerum piis melius Domine conservetur. Then a great chafin, afterwards & posteriorem . . . in perpetuum pro predictis; quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.

^c Fabian, p. 402. b.

factor to S. Georges church in Stanford, & afterwards buried there.
 Aug. 31. K. Henry the 5. died the 31. of Aug. 1422. & was succeeded by
 1422. his son K. Henry the sixth. To which I shall only add, 'the lord
 10. H. 5. 'Crumwell was one of the chief mourners as K. Henry the 5th.
 'body was brought in state thro' France to be buried in England,

a Holing. p. 1218. a.

The end of the thirteenth book.



T H E
 ANTIQUARIAN ANNALS
 of the TOWN of
 STANFORD
 IN
 Lincoln, Rutland, *and* Northampton Shires.

B O O K X I V .

Containing the reign of K. Henry the VI.

- I. **A** LDERMAN of Stanford 1422. 1. H. 6. John Brown; 1422.
 draper. Roll. ' Geoffry Walfh of Badyngton gave to John 1. H. 6.
 ' Badburgham of Bulwic, six messuages & 12 acres of ara-
 ' ble land lying severally in the town & fields of Staunford, as well
 ' in the abbat of Burgs liberty, as in the demesne of Edward late D,
 ' of York. Also two messuages together situate in S. Georges parish
 ' between Pekkes-hall-yarde north, & a grange belonging to the prior of
 ' S. Leonard south, & abutting on a garden late W. Saltbys east, & the
 ' kings highway west. And one messuage situate in Cornstall, between
 ' a tenement of the rector of the church of S. Paul east, & a tene-
 ' ment late Thomas Stormes west, as it abutts on the kings highway
 ' south, & on a garden of Henry Cokk north. And one messuage in
 ' Cornstall, situate between a tenement of the abbat of Thorney east,
 ' & a tenement of lord Edward late D. of York west, as it abutts
 ' upon a garden of John Longe south, & the kings highway north.
 ' John Smith of Staunford clerc gave to John Brown draper, two
 ' shops situate in All Saints parish in the mercat, whereof one is si-
 ' tuate in the Scoboths between a tenement of lord Edward late D.
 ' of York north, & a shop of the said John Brown south, & abutts
 ' on the kings highway east. And the other shop is situate between
 ' a shop of John Alcocks north, & a shop of the foresaid John Brown
 ' south, & abutts on the way called behynde-the-bak west; which
 ' shops were John Longes of Staunford. Also one messuage in All
 ' Saints parish in the mercat, between a tenement of the prior of
 ' Finnefheuede south, & a tenement of W. Stalehams north. Wit-
 ' nesses, Thomas Bassett alderman of Staunford, &c. dated 4. Mar. 4.
 ' 1. H. 6. B. H. Ald. 2. H. 6. 1423. Thomas Raffe. Roll. A deed 2. H. 6.
 14 B of 1423.

of this year mentions ' three acres of arable land lying in Deepdale, ' between the land of the prior of S. Leonard west, & the land of the ' rector of the church of the holy Trinity east; & two acres lying in ' the Kings-rise between the land belonging to the chantery in S. ' Clements church west, & abutting on Bermergores. B. H. ^a In 1424. ' died Roger Flower of Okeham, a person of great note, whose cha- ' rities given by his will are a signal monument of his piety, accor- ' ding to the times he lived in.' Among other legacies he gave, ' to ' every order of friars at Stanford, six marks. And, to the prior & ' canons of Newsted near Stanford, xiiij s. iiij. d.' The rest may be seen in my author.

3. H. 6. II. Ald. 1424. Thomas Spicer. Roll. ^b Upon the death of Ed-
 1424. mund Mortimer E. of March, Richard [Plantagenet, D. of York] ' was found to be his next heir, to wit, son of Anne, sister to the ' same earl; & at this time fourteen years of age. ' This Richard ' was afterwards the fatal disturber of the realme of England, upon ' the pretence of Mortimers title to the crowne.' The town of Stan-
 rel. ' John Whiteside of Staunford gave to John Brown, one garden ' lying in Cornstall, Staunford, between the town-wall east, & a te-
 ' nement of John Stockton clerke west, & abutting on the said wall ' south, & the kings highway north; which garden was Thomas ' Barker of Staunford Corvisers. B. H.' Another deed of this year mentions, ' two acres lying together, & abutting on the headland of ' the rector of Bynnewerk church north. B. H. ^d There lived now ' one William Russel, a grey frier; who spread a many absurd errors ' among the people. Particularly in a sermon at Stanford in the dio-
 ' cese of Lincoln, he very irreligiously told them, it was lawful for ' a religious & monastic person, *rem habere cum femina, nec coi-*
 ' *tum illum cum aliquo peccato conjunctum*; he maintained also, that ' no man was, by the law of God, obliged to pay any personal tythes ' to his parish minister; but at last renounced these errors, which ' were condemned by both universities.' The author of Chichele's
 April convocation of the clergy, held at London in April 1425. writes
 1425. thus. ' One Robert Hoke & one Thomas Drayton, both priests, ' one of the diocese of Lincoln & the other of Canterbury, were ' brought before the synod, & accus'd of heresy. It was alledg'd against ' them, that they would not kneel before the crucifix, & that they ' had in their possession certain books, in which it was said, that the ' priest could not change the host in the sacrament into the body of ' Christ; that a monastic life & auricular confession were the inven-
 ' tions of the devil, & that amongst christians all things ought to be

^a Britannia ant. & nova, in Rutland, p.

^{517.} a. b.

^b Bar. Vol. II. p. 158. b.

^c Speed, p. 830. b.

^d Ex Nich. Harpsfield hist. Wicleffiana.

^e p. 118. & c.

‘ in common. But the sharpest accusation was brought against one
 ‘ William Ruffel of the order of minor friers, for teaching the
 ‘ people in his sermons, that personal tythes were not commanded
 ‘ by God, but that it was lawful for all christians to bestow them in
 ‘ charitable uses upon the poor, as they themselves pleased. This ex-
 ‘ tremely troubled & perplexed the clergy, who feared, that if this opi-
 ‘ nion should spread it self among the people, they should lose this part
 ‘ of their income, by which the wealth of their order would be greatly
 ‘ diminished. Wherefore he was ordered, by the synod, on a day prefixed,
 ‘ to recant out of the pulpit at Pauls cross; but, before the time came, he
 ‘ fled out of England, whereupon he was pronounced contumacious by
 ‘ edicts set forth against him, & afterwards in open court proclaimed a
 ‘ heretic, & his opinion was adjudged to be impious by the decrees of both
 ‘ universities; which the university of Oxford presently signified by their
 ‘ letters to the archbishop & the synod, yet extant^a. Shortly after
 ‘ the synod being inform’d that he was at Rome, sent messengers to
 ‘ apprehend him, & accuse him before the pope, who were allow’d a
 ‘ farthing in the pound out of all ecclesiastical preferments. The ex-
 ‘ amination of this matter being referr’d by the pope to Branda car-
 ‘ dinal of Placenza, he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment,
 ‘ unless he repented of his error; but afterwards, escaping out of pri-
 ‘ son, he returned into England; &, having preached a sermon at
 ‘ Pauls cross, abjur’d his error with a formal oath. The archbishop
 ‘ also by his mandate enjoin’d the Franciscans, that, as often as they
 ‘ preached to the people, they should teach them, that personal tythes
 ‘ were commanded to be paid both by the laws of God, & the con-
 ‘ stitutions of the holy fathers.

III. In the 4. H. 6. John Brown gave a garden, described the last 4. H. 6.
 year above, to Henry Whitehened of Staunford, bocher. B. H. Alder-
 man 1425. John Palfreman. Roll. ‘^b The K. caused a solemn feast 1425.
 ‘ to be kept on Whitfunday [at Leiceſter] on whiche day he created
 ‘ Richard Plantagenet, sonne & heire to the erle of Cambridge (whom
 ‘ his father at Southampton had put to death, as before ye have heard)
 ‘ D. of Yorke, not foreseeing that this preferment shoulde bee his de-
 ‘ struction, nor that hys seede shoulde of his generation be the ex-
 ‘ treame end, & finall confusion.’ Fabian says, K. Henry the 5. created
 this Richard D. of York; & he I believe is in the right. For there
 being yet extant ‘^c a grant to Q. Catherine, the kings mother, of that
 ‘ palace in London which came to the king by the death of the E.
 ‘ of March, for her to live in during the minority of the D. of York,
 ‘ dated at Westm. Feb. the 26. 1425. that grant is a proof that the Feb. 26.
 ‘ D. of York had that title before the parliament of Leiceſter, be-
 ‘ cause it did not meet ‘till above a year after the date of it.’ One
 calls this creation ‘^d the fatal error of the council.’ Another, ‘^e the

a Liter. acad. Oxon. in archiv. epist. 20.

b Hol. p. 1234. a.

c Acta regia, N^o. X. p. 265.

d Speed, p. 831. b.

e Bp. Gibsons addit. to Camd. 1. Edit. p.

757.

14 C

‘ great,

‘ great, but unwary generosity of K. Henry the sixth.’ Be that as it will, thus was the said Richard, now at least, if not before, ‘^a fully restored, as son of Richard brother of Edward late D. of York, & May 4. ‘^c cosin german to Edmund E. of March. ‘^b On the 4. of May, the D. of Bedford made divers knights at Leicester, the D. of York [lord of Stanford] ‘ being at the head of them. And this, saith one ‘^c, I guess ‘ was what gave occasion for the assertion, that this prince received ‘ the title of D. of York, in the parliament then assembled at Leicester. ‘^d The same year, the said Richard D. of York (being then in ‘ warde to Joane countess of Westmoreland, by virtue of the last ‘ will & testament of Raphe E. of Westmoreland, her late husband) ‘ had a grant of £. marks a year, over & above cc. marks a year, formerly assigned for his maintainance; to be paid out of the lands ‘ of Edmund late E. of March, unto whom he was found to be next ‘ heir.

5. H. 6. IV. Alderman, 1426. Johan Whitfide. Roll. Ald. 1427. Johan

6. H. 6. Brown, draper. Roll. An old accompt of John Leche goldsmith of Stanford, churchwarden of S. Maries at the bridge this 6. Hen the 6. has these particulars. ‘^e Received of Sir Thomas Bassett, John ‘ Whytside, John Leche, Robert Smyth, & other the parishioners of ‘ the said church, as appears in a certain roll of the monies granted ‘ by the said parishioners for maintaining the fabric of the foresaid ‘ church; 47 s. & 5^d. (& there remains to be levied as appears by the ‘ said roll 9 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.)

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
‘ Expended in mending the bells —————	00	06	00
‘ Paid for & iron —————	00	01	02
‘ Wax bought to make two torches —————	00	15	04
‘ A chain —————	00	00	07
‘ Paid Thomas Harpmaker for making the schafte —————	00	03	04
‘ And for making two torches —————	00	01	10
‘ Glue —————	00	00	11
‘ Red lead —————	00	00	02
‘ In charges for bringing the schafte —————	00	00	08
‘ A bell-rope —————	00	00	08
‘ <i>Pro Nerfis</i> for the schafte —————	00	00	01
‘ A little rope —————	00	00	02
‘ For plo . . . [plomber, perhaps] —————	00	03	04
‘ Cloth for the schafte —————	00	00	11
‘ Writing —————	00	00	02
‘ Given the players —————	00	00	06
‘ For hanging the towel —————	00	00	04
‘ Thred for the canopy —————	00	00	01

^a id. ib.

^b Aeta regia, N^o. X. p. 266.

^c id. ib.

^d Bar Vol. II. p. 158. b.

^e Ex compoti lacerati ecclesie S. Petride Burgo, in Bib. Cott. Vesp. A. XXIV. fol. 2. b.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
' Mending the books —————	00	00	10
' For hanging the napary & towel —————	00	00	05
' Leather for the bell-ropes —————	00	00	02
' Victuals for Richard [the] carver & brother Rowsby —	00	00	05
' Given to a certain carpenter, a carver, to inspect the rood-loft	00	00	06
[<i>Solut. vigario</i>] of John Whitfide —————	00	00	09
' Paid Thomas [the] glazier for mending the church-windows	00	05	00
' Paid John [the] roper for a bell-rope —————	00	00	11
' Paid him for another rope —————	00	00	10
' Thred bought for the vestments —————	00	00	01
' Paid Agnes Yonge & others —————	00	00	10
' Paid Thomas Basse for a bawdryck —————	00	00	06
' Paid Richard [the] carver —————	01	10	00
' For a little bow for a bell —————	00	00	04
' Wax for the common light —————	00	04	00
Total	03	12	10

The two torches above were great wax candles, as I take it, made to carry in procession, or to set on the high altar, or before the rood, or some other image. The shaft, or spire, was an ornament made to adorn the image, or shrine, of some saint. The mony given the players, I guess, was paid the wardens of the crafts or trades, who, every year, acted the play of *corpus Christi* upon *corpus Christi* day in the north-chancel of this church, called *corpus Christi* chapel; or elsewhere in the town. In the Cotton library is a book entitled, '*ludus corporis Christi; hoc est, dramata sacra, in quibus exhibentur historie veteris & novi testamenti, introductis quasi in scenam personis illic memoratis, quas secum invicem colloquentes pro ingenio fingit poeta*'. The play of *corpus Christi*; that is, sacred representations, wherein are exhibited the histories of the old & new testament, the persons therein mentioned being as it were brought upon the stage, whom the poet, according to his fancy, introduces talking to one another.' One of these plays, presenting the fall of man, may be seen in Mr. Stevens's first additional volume to the *Monasticon*^b; to which they who have the curiosity to see what sort of performances these were, may please to turn. Besides plays, there were also solemn processions, upon the feast of *corpus Christi*. This custom of processions upon *corpus Christi* day, as I take it, was brought hither from Durham. My reasons are, I. In Mr. *Davies antient rites & monuments of the church of Durham*, we read, 'there was a goodly procession there, on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of *corpus Christi* day, which was a principal feast. At that time the bayliff of the town did stand in the Tolbooth, & call all the occupations that were inhabitants within the

^a Sub imagine Vesp. D. VIII.

^b p. 138.

^c p. 64.

town, every occupation in its degree, to bring forth their banners, with all their lights appertaining to their several banners, & to repair to the abbey church door. Every banner did stand arow in its degree from the abbey church door on the west side of the way, & on the east side all the torches pertaining to the said banners. There was also a goodly shrine in S. Nicholas church appointed to be carried the said day in procession, called *corpus Christi* shrine, all finely gilt, & a goodly thing to behold; & on the height of the said shrine was a foursquare box of cristal, wherein was inclosed the holy Sacrament of the altar. And it was carried the said day by four priests up to the palace green, the whole processions of all the churches in the said town going before it. And when it was come a little space within Windisholl-gate, it did stand still. Then was S. Cuthberts banner brought forth, with two goodly fair crosses to meet it; & the prior & convent, with the whole company of the choir, all in their best copes did meet the said shrine, falling down on their knees, & praying. The prior did fetch it, & then carrying it forward to the abbey church, the prior & convent with all the choir following it, it was set in the choir, & solemn service done before it, & *Te Deum* solemnly sung, & played on the organs, every man praising God. And all the banners of the occupations did follow the said shrine into the church, going round about S. Cuthberts feretory; their torches being lighted, & burning all the service time. Then was it carried thence, with the said procession of the town, back to the place whence it came, all the banners of the occupations following it. And they set it again in the church; after which all having made their prayers to God, & being departed, the said shrine was carried into the revelstry, where it remained till that time twelvemonth. And such was the custom of Durham. II. That we had much the same sort of processions on *corpus Christi* day at Stanford, may be gathered from divers passages in the last will & testament of William Bruges esq; garter king at arms; inserted 28. H. 6. below: by which will it appears that the parishioners of S. Maries by Stanford bridge had a treasury, wherein were preserved divers jewels & vestments appointed to be used on that occasion. Now III. that these processions were introduced here from Durham seems probable, if we consider the many religious sent thence to S. Leonards priory without Stanford, & to the two parishes of S. Maries within Stanford; all, as hath been shewn, in the patronage of the prior & convent of Durham. Besides, this very church of S. Mary by the bridge, stands in that part of Stanford antiently called S. Cuthberts fee. But, be that as it will, this account of the procession at Durham, serves well to illustrate that at Stanford. More of these processions below*. After these processions were over, the next thing, as I take it, was a

a anno 28. H. 6. infra.

feast held by the alderman & brethren of *corpus Christi* gild, in their gild hall yet standing in the Monday mercat street. That done, the plays, before spoken of, were exhibited to the populace. I find also, that 'a before the suppression of monasteries, the city of Coventry ' was likewise very famous for the pageants that were played there ' on *corpus Christi* day, which occasioning a very great concourse of ' people to resort to it from far & near, was of no small benefit ' thereto; which pageants being acted with mighty state by the Franciscan friers, had theaters for the several scenes, very large & high, ' placed upon wheels, & drawn to all eminent parts of the city, for ' better advantage of the spectators. Also the MS. abovementioned ' was called the play of *corpus Christi*, or *Coventry shew*, &c.' These plays exhibited on *corpus Christi* day at Stanford, by reason of the wars between the houses of York & Lancaster, wherein this town suffered greatly, were left off in the latter part of this kings reign, & the best part of his successors; but revived again 22. Edw. 4. The canopy mentioned in the above account was a common state, set up, in these times, in all churches over the high altar; under which in a pix, or little box of gold, silver, ivory, or chrystal, hung the consecrated host, reserved there to be carried to the sick upon any emergency; when it was taken down, & with the canopy over it, born by the clergy in procession to the houses of such inhabitants as were dying, as they thought, & called for that sacred *viaticum*. By the above account it should seem that many of the common sort of people had, as yet, no surnames, but were rather known by the names of their several trades, as Richard the Carver, Thomas the Glasier, John the Roper, &c. Brother Rowsby abovementioned was not a frier, but a secular priest. He attended the carver, as it should seem, to oversee & direct him whilst he was designing some new image or piece of sculpture for the farther ornament of the church; & therefore the church-warden spent 5^d. upon them; money enough, in these days, to entertain any two men either at dinner or supper. This William Rowceby made a strange will, & died the 5. E. 4. being then parson of S. Clements. The rood loft, inspected, as above, by the carver; was a gallery, in popish times, situate in every church between the nave & chancel. It was called the rood-loft, from a great rood, or image of the crucifixion set up in the midst of it; besides which, there were two other images, a Mary & a John (as the common people then called them) standing by it, that of the blessed Virgin on the right, that of the beloved disciple on the left, hand side of the rood. In the same place was likewise a figure of the particular St. to whom the church was dedicated. All these had generally a veil, or curtain, let down before them when service was done; but in service time were lighted up with lamps & wax tapers. In those days men were fond of such

a Addit. to the Monast. Vol. I. p. 138, 139.

pageantries, but I now mention them, that my readers may better understand what I treat of.

7. H. 6. V. Alderman 1428. Robert Bendbow. Roll. Alderman 1429.
 8. H. 6. Thomas Bassett. Roll. ' John Brygge, parson of S. Clements, gave to
 ' Laurence Cheyne, &c. six messuages & twelve acres of arable land,
 ' as they lie in the town & fields of Staunford, as well in the abbat
 ' of Burgs liberty, as in the demesne of Edward late D. of York. B. H.
 This Laurence Cheyne, or some predecessor of his, I reckon gave
 name to Cheyne lane in Stanford. ' ^a In 1430. fines were levied be-
 ' tween Thomas Bassett of Staunford, John Chenercourt, & Margaret
 ' his wife complainants, & John Vowe of Whitwel defendant, of a
 ' messuage & lands in S. Georges parish in Staunford, the right of John
 9. H. 6. ' Chenercourt.' Alderman 1430. Thomas Spycer. Roll. ' ^b The
 ' king intending to pass over into France, to receive the diadem there-
 ' of: the constableship of England, was, before his departure, assign-
 ' ed by patent, for tearme of life, to Richard D. of York [lord of
 Stanford] ' which gave him a further feeling of greatnesse, & secret-
 ' ly whetted his ambitious appetite upon this occasion. One John Up-
 ' ton of Feversham in Kent notarie, accused John Downe of the same
 ' place gent. that he & his complices did imagine the kings death at
 ' his coronation. The combat was graunted, & in Smithfield [the D.
 of York exercising the office of high constable] ' they fought in lists.
 ' In the end the kings name was used to part & forgive them. It is
 ' a vice to suspect too farre. The D. of Yorke, a most subtle man,
 ' seems never, in heart, to have been a true subject to K. Henry; yet
 ' no man saith, he was any author in this. Dugdale says^c, Richard
 ' D. of York was made constable of England in the 8. H. 6. in the
 ' absence of John D. of Bedford.' But he takes no notice it was for
 term of life, & I believe is mistaken in the year. Stow seems to re-
 concile all this. ' ^d Richard D. of York was [first] constituted constable
 ' of England in absence of John D. of Bedford, regent of France,
 ' because of a battel to be fought betweene Upton & Downe. He
 ' was [afterwards] confirmed constable of England for terme of life,
 ' so that he did no waies derogate John D. of Bedford, that was be-
 yond the sea: [this confirmation was] dated the 20. of January 1430.
 20. Jan. ' The 24. of January a battel was done in Smithfield, between Up-
 1430. ' ton & Down. ' Philippa [relict of Edward late D. of York, & now
 wife of Robert Fitzwalter] ' by the title of dutchess of York, & lady
 ' of the isle of Wiht, declared her testament at the castle of Cares-
 broke, upon S. Gregories day [Mar. 11.] in 1437. 9. H. 6. whereby
 Mar. 11. ' she bequeathed her body to be buried in the abby at Westminster,
 ' appointing, that, at every place where it should rest in the way thi-
 ' ther, her exequies should be performed with *dirige* over night, &c,

^a Ex collect. MS. Petri le Neve arm.
 Norroy regis armorum.
^b Speed, p. 835. b.

^c Bar. Vol. II. p. 158. b.
^d p. 609.
^e Bar. ut supra, p. 157. b.

' before

‘ before the removal thereof in the morning, a mass of *requiem*. Also, that being brought to Westminster, 24 poor men, cloathed in short gowns, with hoods of black, should each of them bear a torch, at the *dirige*, & at the mass of *requiem*, on the morrow; & each of them to have 20 d. in mony. Moreover, that her herse should be totally covered with black cloth, & a curious herse of wax, in a small proportion, placed upon it. And that upon the day of her funeral, six marks & forty pence should be distributed amongst a M. poor people; so that each might have a penny. She likewise ordained that a thousand *diriges* should be sung for her, upon one day; & the morrow after a thousand masses; & this to be done with all possible speed that might be, after her decease, for the health of her soul, & all christian souls; for the performance whereof every priest to have four pence. She likewise bequeathed 20 l. to buy russet cloth, for c. poor men & women; each of them a short gown & hood. Also to two honest priests to sing mass, & to say the trental of Gregorie, by the space of one whole year for her soul & all christian souls; & to 80 bedreyden men & women, 13 l. 6. s. 8 d. And departed this life shortly after.’ Accordingly she was buried in St. Nicholas chapel in Westminster abbey, where, ‘ as you come out of that chapel, you may still perceive the remnants of an ancient tomb, of free-stone, much decayed by age. Upon it is a statue at full length, in a cumbent posture, of a lady in her robes, under a canopy of wood only, but curiously painted with azure, with stars of gold, & our Saviour on the cross, resting upon pillars of waincoat, most excellently carved with spires, & coats of arms depicted thereon.—John Everard of Staunford capellan gave to W. Morewod, one messuage with a curtilage situate in Wollrowe between a tenement of John Browns draper east; & of Tynwel west, & abutting on the kings highway south. B. H. ^b April Ap. 27. 27. the D. of York with the king took shipping at Dover, & landed the same day at Calcis.

VI. ‘ Alderman, 1431. John Long. Roll. ‘ In November Richard ^{10. H. 6.} D. of York [& lord of Stanford] being at Roan with the king, went ^{Nov.} thence with him to Pontoyse, & so to S. Denyse, to the intent for the king to make his entrie into Paris, there to be sacred.’ After their return from the coronation ‘ a great counsaile was kept in the castel of Roane, where many doubts were moved, but few weightie things out of hand concluded. ‘ The D. of York [lord of Stanford] ‘ & some others would have had large supplies of men & treasure levied, that K. Charles might no where have any rest. But this counsell was not followed, but another, in shew more frugal, which fed the evils, & redressed none. Present sparings do often-

a Ant. S. Peters West. by J. C. 8^o. Lond. 1711. p. 69.
b Stow, p. 609.

c Hol. p. 1247. a.
d id. p. 1249. b.
e Speed, p. 837. b.

- times draw after them infinite waistes, & no husbandry proves so ill
 as unseasonable parsimonie.' However, 'the French having reco-
 vered divers places in that realm, so that there being little hope of
 better doings; it was resolved to defend Normandy, for the more
 safeguard of that province; & thought fit, that the said D. of York
 should be sent to secure the sea coasts; others being employed to
 1432. keep the garrisons.' Now flourished Nicholas Kenton. 'Nicholas
 Kenton, saith Leland^b, belonged to the monastery of the Carmelites
 at Stanford [was warden, I guess, of that house] 'but studied divi-
 nity at Cambridge, where he was presented with the degrees & other
 honors of that faculty. He was a man, saith Pits^b, perfectly instruct-
 ed in all kinds of learning & virtue, well acquainted with rhetoric
 & poetry, a smart philosopher, & a celebrated divine. So eloquent,
 says Bale^b, that he frequently used to pray *extempore*, & that ele-
 gantly, & much longer, than was customary in the age he lived.
 However in his epistles he wrote many things, to Facius the provin-
 cial general, against the new reform of his order, which he heard
 was attempted by Thomas Rhedon at Mantua about the year of our
 Lord 1432. which Thomas was afterwards burnt by Pope Eugenius
 the 4.' Bale here, & in what I shall hereafter add from him, seems
 to lay the burning of Rhedon upon Kentons writing against him.
11. H. 6. VII. Alderman 1432. John Page. Roll. 'Though the inquisiti-
 ons after the death of Anne widow of Edmund E. of March, were
 not yet returned into Chancery; by the kings special favour, Ri-
 chard D. of York [lord of Stanford] obtained livery of all the lands
 which she held in dower of his inheritance, doing his homage,
 notwithstanding he had not then made proof of his age. In this
 year also he had special license to be absent from Ireland.' Alder-
 man 1433. Richard Lea. Roll. 'Upon a great insurrection, made
 12. H. 6. by the inhabitants of Normandy, Richard D. of York [lord of Stan-
 ford] 'was sent with the D. of Somerset, for repressing thereof.'
 Laurence Cheyne esq; gave to Richard Cokke, Richard Lee, & John
 Halyday vicar of All Saints in Staunford mercat, six messuages &
 12 acres of arable land in the town & territory of Staunford, as
 well in the abbat of Burgs liberty, as in the demesne of Edward late
 D. of York in the county of Linc. & Pillefgate in the county of
 Northampton. B. H.' Richard Cokk abovementioned was a Cor-
 nyser: but what trade or office that was I know not. 'Robert Browe
 gave to Richard Wilcoks of Staunford one messuage in Staunford,
 in the abbat of Burgs liberty, in S. Martins parish, in a certain street
 called Est-by-the-water, between a messuage late Thomas Corbys
 west, & the kings highway which leads to Burley east, & abutting
 on the kings highway north, & upon Martinscroft south: which
 messuage was Agnes Meltons.' About this messuage see 14. H. 6.

Bar. Vol. II. p. 158, 159.

b in vita.

c Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

below. Alderman 1434. Laurence Melton. Roll. Now died John 13. H. 6.
 Langton, the white frier, who, as I before observed, was very busie
 at the great council of religion held here in 1392. ^a John Langton
 a Carme, faith Leland^a, frequented the schools at Oxford, & hath
 been deservedly reckoned among the top divines. His common
 questions were once in request, as likewise a little book wherein
 he confutes the heretical depravity of one Crump. ^b Besides the
 books abovementioned, he wrote another called *actus suos ordinarios*,
 beginning, *cujuslibet rei creabilis idea*. Langton, faith Pits^c, hav-
 ing a zeal equal to his knowledge, took much pains, both in disput-
 ing with, & writing against, the heretics of the age he lived in;
 & did much good. For he strenuously defended the catholic faith,
 resisted stoutly, & as happily vanquished many erroneous opinions.
 He wrote a history of English affairs, an examen of Henry Crump
 an Irish heretic, another book of his errors, & some other pieces.
 Bale says, he died at London. But Pits affirms, that ^d being sent to
 the council at Basil, he died, & was buried there, in 1434. ^e Upon 1434.
 the death of John D. of Bedford, regent of France, Richard D. of
 York [lord of Stanford] was joyned in commission with the D. of
 Sommerfer, in the government of that realm. ^f Sept. 24. 13. H. 6. Sept. 24.
 Henry Beaufort bishop of Winchester, & the other trustees of Ed-
 ward late D. of York [& lord of Stanford] artieled with William
 Morwood to build the church of Fotheringhay. The trustees to find
 lime, stone, sand, timber, ropes, & carriage of them; [& he] to build
 the same answerable to the choir for 300l. to be paid at different
 times. The length of the nave to be 80 feet. The side isles to
 be made with windows like the choir; & the west windows of the
 said isles to contain four lights each. There to be six buttresses to
 each isle: & the steeple to be 80 feet high, & 20 broad or square;
 the height answering exactly to the length of the nave. The hexagonal
 tower was added afterwards by K. Edw. the 4. or his father; & is
 about 20 feet more, answering, I suppose, in height to the length of the
 choir or chancel, then standing. ^g W. Morwood of Staunford [the same,
 I suppose, who undertook Fotheringhay church] gave to Thomas Bassett
 one messuage situate in great S. Michaels parish, between a messuage
 of the said Thomas west, & the lane called Cheyne lane east. B. H.

VIII. Ald. 1435. William Brown. Roll. ^h Richard Wilcoks sold 14. H. 6.
 a messuage which he had of Robert Browe, as above 12. H. 6. to
 Nicholas Ward of Staunford baker; & the said Nicholas Ward sold
 the same to Thomas Semark esq; & Thomas Gassale of Withering,
 Wright. B. H. ⁱ Richard D. of York [lord of Staunford] was re-
 teined by indenture to serve the king in his wars of France & Nor-
 mandy, for one whole year, with one baron, one banneret, seven

^a Leland; Comment. p. 407.

^b Balei Vol. II. p. 58.

^c p. 624.

^d Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

^e Monast. Ang. Vol. III. p. 162. b.

^f Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

- ‘ knights, 490 men at arms, & 2200 archers.’ Nay he was not only retained to serve in the wars there, but, as Stow & Holingshed report, appointed regent of France, by the English parliament. For, say they, ‘ altho’ the D. of Yorke was worthy, both by birth & courage, for this honor & preferment, yet hee was so disdeyned of Edmond D. of Sommerfet, being cosen to the king, that by all means possible he sought his hindrance, as one glad of hys losse, & forye for his well doing. By reason whereof, ere the D. of York could get his dispatch, he was constrayned to linger tyll Paris & divers other chief places were gotten by the French. The D. of York perceyving his evil will, openly dissembled that which he inwardly minded; & thus eyther of them wrought things to the others displeasure, till at length, by mortal warre, they were both consumed, wyth almost all their whole lynes & offsprings.’ The Normans continuing in rebellion, the D. of York (as yet hindred from going against them himself by his adversary the D. of Somerset) ‘^b sent the lord Scales & others, who so afflicted those rebels, that they slew above 5000 persons, & burnt all the towns & villages in the country.’ But this advantage was nothing in comparison of what was lost in other parts. ‘^c Nowe according to the old proverb (when the steede is stoln, shut the stable door) the D. of York, appointed at the last parliament to be regent of France (after Paris, S. Dennis, S. Germaines & other towns were taken) was sent over into Normandy, with 8000 men. There he set good orders, & did great justice in the country. Howbeit he gat only, by long siege, the towne & abby of Fescamp, & did none other notable act during the time of his rule.
15. H. 6. IX. Ald. 1436. William Marwood. Roll. [Mason] ‘^d The French K. besieged the strong town of Monstreu on Fault Yonne, whereof Thomas Gerard being capitayne, he sold the same to him. The D. of York [lord of Stanford] about that time was discharged of his office, & the E. of Warwike preferred to the same. The D. of York would have gladly rescued the town, if his authoritie had not surceased, & Warwike could not come in time, for the wind was contrarie. John Brown of Staunford, Draper, gave to William Brown his son, all his entire shop, lately four shops together, situate in All Saints parish in the mercat, between a tenement of the D. of Yorks south, & a tenement of Margaret Sutton north, & abutting on the kings highway east, & on the way called behyndbak west. The said John Brown constituted John Halyday [vicar of All Saints in the mercat] his attorney to deliver seisin of the same to his said son: witnesses Richard Lee alderman of Staunford, &c. dated on the Tuesday next after the feast of S. Matthias the apostle, 15. H. 6. B. H.’ This William Brown, son of John, was the person, who, in the next reign, erected & most plentifully endowed, the fair hospital of S. Mary & All

^a Hol. p. 1256. b. Stow, p. 616.

^b Hol. ut supra.

^c id. p. 1258. b.

^d id. p. 1262. a.

Saints in Stanford, now called the old beadhouse. About this time, by this bequest of his shop, I reckon his father John Brown resigned his business to him. Mr. William Brown, as Leland observes, 'a was a marchant of a very wonderful richenesse.' And true. He was by trade a draper, as his father was; what speaks his riches, is the laying of four shops into one to hold his drapery. Besides, the little street called Wool-row, was chiefly taken up in store-houses for his wool; he being a great dealer in that commodity, & a merchant of the staple of Calice. Also his dwelling-house (standing at the west end of his hospital, & now made two handsome dwellings, inhabited by Mr. Denshire & Mr. Wyche) was very spacious, & for the age he lived in, magnificent above the common rank.

X. Ald. 1437. Richard Lee. Roll. 'b On the 6. of November the 16. H. 6. 'E. of Warwike, passed the sea, after he had been seven times ship- Nov. 6. 'ped & unshipped, & came to Roan; & the D. of York [lord of Stanford] 'returned into England.—John Warner of Brunc gave to William Rolstone of Staunford, one grange situate in S. Clements parish 'in the place called Skoffgate, without the north gate; between a 'grange of the rector of S. Clements east, & the end of the town 'west; & abutting on the kings highway north, & a croft of Robert 'Burtons south. See 17. H. 6. below. B. H. Alder. 1438. Laurence 17. H. 6. Melton. Roll. 'c Mr. John Chenecourt, by his deed bearing date 'June 14. 17. H. 6. granted to William Gydding, Richard Lee, & June 14. 'John Briggs clere, one messuage, with the appurtenances, lying in S. 'Peters parish, between an house of the gild of the blessed Virgin 'Mary east, another of Simon Sclaters west, the kings highway north, ' & another house of the foresaid Gild south; to hold to them & 'their heirs for ever to the use of his will.—William Rolleston of 'Staunford gave the grange abovementioned, which he had of John 'Warner the 16. H. 6. to William Brown, marchant. B. H. Richard 'Barker, alias Tyler, of Burley, constituted W. Ledys of Staunford 'taylor, his attorney, to deliver to John Smith of Burley *literatus*, 'full seisin of & in a tenement in Hyegate, in S. Martins parish, B. H. A deed of this year mentions, 'an acre of arable land, having the 'land of the holy nuns east, & forty perches of land called litle-dale 'west, & abutting on Empyngnam way north, & Tynwel heath south; 'which acre lies at Tynwel gallows. Also a place called Kings-rife 'in Stanford field, is mentioned in a deed of the same date. B. H. By the name of Tynwell gallows in the first of these fragments, it looks as if the sessions for Rutland being now held at Bredcroft by Stanford (as Mr. Leland tells us, they were in his time) execution was done upon such malefactors as were condemned there at Tynwell gallows. Mr. Leland, speaking of these things, writes thus. 'd Marke

a Itin. Vol. VI. p. 29.

omnium SS. in foro, 1724.

b Stow, p. 629.

d Itin. Vol. VI. p. 29.

c Ex autographo penes gardianos ecclesie

' here,

‘ here, that in this [west] suburbe [of Stanford] is a parcelle of ground
 ‘ caullid Bredecroft, because that bakers sold there brede in that part
 ‘ of the suburbe; whither yett [temp. H. 8.] is recurse oute of Ruthe-
 ‘ landshire, & ther their sessions be kept. So that the shire ground
 ‘ of Rutheland cummith to this suburbe of Staunforde toun.’ Mr.
 Leland might have added, that a good part of Stanford is in Rutland;
 for, as I have shewed above, from the book of Doomsday, at the time
 of the making of that survey, S. Peters church in Stanford belonged
 to the soke of Hameldun, & consequently S. Peters parish at least, if
 not more of Stanford town, is in Rutland. Mr. Leland adds, ‘ the
 ‘ shire of Rutheland lyeth in a roundel, & lyeth partly upon Wiland
 ‘ water, from Staunford to the very bridge of Rockingham.’ The ve-
 stigia of Bredecroft sessions house, which tradition calls Bredecroft-hall,
 may be traced about two furlongs before you come to the Wash, across
 & close by the northern bank of the new river. And these vestigia
 I have reason to think were what Mr. Parry (whom I accidentally met
 with, since the first book of these collections were printed off) took for
 an encampment.

XI. Ald. 1439. William Morwode. Roll. [Mason] After the
 death of the E. of Warwike, the D. of York, lord of Stanford, was
 constituted lieutenant, & captain general for all France & Normandy.

July 2. ‘ b The letters patent for his resuming the regency are dated July the
 1440. ‘ 2^d. 1440. at Westminster.—John Smyth capellan gave to William
 ‘ Brown one messuage, situate in the street called Heygate, &c. Witnes-
 ‘ ses, Richard Lee Ald. of Stanford, &c. Given Mar. 29. 18. H. 6.
 ‘ B. H.’ This John Smyth was the same with the next mentioned, John
 Burley. ‘ John Burley, vicar of Wotton by Wodestoke in Oxfordshire,
 ‘ gave a tenement in Heygate, between a tenement of the nuns of
 ‘ S. Michael south, & a tenement of John Young north, & abutting
 ‘ on the kings highway west, & on Martinscroft east, to Robert
 ‘ Browe, &c. Witnesses, Jo. Bolde major of Wodestoke, John Bryd
 ‘ valet of the crown, &c. B. H.’ This John Burley is the same, who
 17. H. 6. above is called John Smyth of Burley *literatus*. In

Apr. 7. ‘ an English deed, dated April 7. 18. H. 6. this John Smyth is called
 18. H. 6. ‘ Syr John Smyth preest of Burley. And John Brid abovementi-
 ‘ oned, parker or yeoman of the crown. B. H. Richarde Cokke of
 ‘ Staunford dimised to farm to Richard Blogwyn, one tenement,
 ‘ with two shops annexed, situate in S. Maries parish by the bridge,
 ‘ called the aungel of the hope, & one grange with a garden in Corn-
 ‘ stal, for the yearly rent of viij. marcs.’ See the 33. H. 6. below.
 B. H. This tenement is now 1726. the Angel inne, & belongs to

May 15. Browns hospital, as doth the garden in Cornstall. ‘ ‘ Upon the 15.
 ‘ May the D. of York [lord of Stanford] shipped at Portsmouth, &
 ‘ failed to Normandy. d At his landing, the D. receyved advertise-
 ‘ ment of the siege of Pontoise by the French king. Whereupon

a Itin. Vol. I. p. 19.

b Acta regia, N^o. X. p. 282.

c Stow, p. 622.

d Hol. p. 1264, 1265.

he came neer to that towne, & sent word to the French king, that thither he was come to give him battel, if he would come out of his bastiles. But the king, by advice of his counsel, determined not to venture his person with men of so base degree; but to keep his ground: bidding the lord regent to enter at his perill. The D. perceyving the French king minded not to fight, purposed to passe over the river, to fight with him in his lodging. But when the D. was got over, the French withdrew in the night. Then the D. with his power entred the towne, & sent for new victual, & repaired the bulwarks. And left behind a thousand soldiers; &, intending once again to offer battel, removed to Poyssy, where he set himself in order to fight. But the French durst not encounter with the English power. So the D. dislodged from Poyssy, & came to Maunte, & soone after to Roane. The third day after the duke's departure, the French king so fyerly assailed Pontoyse that he wan it by strength.

XII. Ald. 1440. Richard Lee. Roll. William Brown gave to John Brown the elder, one messuage situate in All Saints parish in the mercat, between a tenement of the said William Brown, late John Smiths south, & the vicarage of the same church north, & abutting on the town-wall east, & the kings highway west: which messuage was W. Welden & W. Kelbys. B. H. Ald. 1441. Robert Brown, glover. Roll. In the beginning of thys twentieth yeere, Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] yet regent of France & governour of Normandy, determined to invade the territories of his enimys, both by sundrye armyes, & in several places. Whereupon having an assignation of 20000 l. a year, for the defence of those parts, he sent the lord Willoughby to destroy the country of Amiens, lord Talbot to besiege Diepe, & himself set forward into Anjow; and there destroyed townes, & spoiled the people, & with great prayes & prisoners returned into Normandy.—John Lyndesey clerke, gave to Robert Clerke & Isabell his wife, a certaine toft, with a dovecoat in the same, situate in Bradecroft in S. Peters parish, with a certain piece of meadow beneath the toft aforesaid, as it lies between the way wherein you go from Staunford to Broding, & a certain mill of Richard duke of York commonly called Bradecroft mills, &c. which toft, &c. was John Jakes's. Witnesses, Robert Brown alderman of Staunford, &c. Given at Staunford the Monday next after the feast of the Nativity. 20. H. 6. B. H. Robert Clerk & Isabell his wife sold the premises last mentioned to John Chenercourt, John Bryg, Henry Burlee, Richard Lee, & Richard Cokk. Witnesses, Robert Brown Ald. &c. Given at Staunford on Saturday the morrow of the purification. 20. H. 6. Edward son of Richard D. of York

a Hol. p. 1264, 1265.

b Fabian, p. 437. a. b.

c Hol. p. 1266. a.

d Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

e Stow, p. 629.

f Hol. p. 1268. b.

Apr. 29. [lord of Stanford] ' was borne this yeare the 29. of April at Roan.' This Edward was afterwards king by the name of Edward the fourth, & a great friend to the town of Stanford. Mr. John Brown of Stanford, merchant of the staple of Calis, died July 26. 1442. & was buried at the upper end of the north isle of All Saints church in the mercat. This we learn from an inscription on a plate of gilded brasse yet remaining, on the north wall; there affixed, in memory of the said Mr. John Brown & his wife Margery, who died not till Nov. 22. 39. H. 6. under which year see the said inscription at large.

21. H. 6. XIII. Ald. 1442. William Storton. Roll. ' The deed whereby ' Robert Clerk & Isabell his wife, as above Feb. 3. 20. H. 6. sold ' John Chenercourt, John Bryg, Henry Burlee, Richard Lee, & Richard Cokk, a certain toft with a dovecoat in Bradecroft, was enrolled in the castle of Staunford upon the Tuesday next after the ' feast of S. Valentine this 21. H. 6. & there was paid 8^d. in the court 15. Mar. ' for so doing. B. H.' Sir John Smyth of Burley, vicar of Wodestoke 1441. by Oxford, being troubled, in mind about a forgery of his, in pretending to sell an house at Stanford (which he had no right in) to William Lewys of Okham, who thereupon sued the true owner William Ledes of Stanford & put him to great trouble to make out his right; came now before the chancellor of Oxfords commissary, & made open confession of the juggle, & of the true right of William Ledes, earnestly desiring the said commissary to set forth & attest his said confession under the seal of his office for satisfaction of all men: which he accordingly did as follows. ' To all the faithful of Christ unto ' whom the present letters shall come, William Westkarre D. D. (of ' the venerable master master Henry Severe, also D. D. & chancellor ' of Oxford, commissary general in the said university) health in him ' who is the true health of all. For as much as the only begotten ' son of God, going forth from the highest heaven & descending ' to the lowest parts of the earth, hath offered witness to the truth, ' leaving us an example, in like manner, to afford testimony to the ' same; Hence we, upon the just desire & public confession of Syr ' John Smyth capellan, being desirous to certifie all whom it concerns, by these our letters do attest, that the said John Smyth capellan, stirred, as he asserteth, by his own conscience, hath freely ' presented himself before us, by reason of a certain plea depending ' between William Lewys of Okham demandant, & William Ledys ' of

a Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Wilhelmus Westkarre sacre theologie doctor, & venerabilis domini magistri Henrici Severe, sacre etiam theologie doctoris, cancellarii universitatis Oxon. commissarius in dicta universitate generalis, salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus. Quia unigenitus Dei filius egressus de summo celo ad ima mundi descendens, testimonium veritati perhibuit, nobis relinquens

exemplum testimonium veritati consimiliter perhibere; hinc nos, super justam rogationem & publicam confessionem domini Johannis Smyth capellani, omnes quorum interest certiorare volentes, has nostras per litteras attestamus, quod dictus Johannes Smyth capellanus, ex conscientia sua motus, ut asseruit, obtulit se libere coram nobis, ob quoddam placitum pendens inter Willielmum Lewys de Okham demandantem, & Willielmum

Willielmum

of Stanford occupier, touching one messuage with its appurtenances situate in the liberty of the abbat of Burg in Stanford aforesaid, & openly confessed the messuage to be the right & free tenement of the forenamed William Ledys; & that he John Smyth never had right, title, or claim in the foresaid messuage; & saith, the grant which he hath made to the foresaid William Lewys of the messuage aforesaid, by the charter & letter of attorney, which he contrived & sealed with his own hand, to be altogether unjust, & by law invalid; also that on that occasion, as he saith, the foresaid William Lewys to have unjustly troubled the said William Ledes. In witness whereof, that this matter may manifestly appear to all men, at the instance & request of the forenamed John Smyth capellan, we have caused these letters testimonial to be made patents, & sealed with the seal of the office of the chancellorship of the university of Oxford. Given at Oxford, the 15. day of March, 1442. The same year John Geffron & John Herby gave to Richard Blogwin of Staunford one messuage that was W. Knights, situate in great S. Michaels parish in the street called Colgate, between a tenement of Henry Sharps husbandman west, & the lane called Silverstreet east, & abutting on the kings highway south, & on a tenement of the foresaid Henry north. Also one shop with a loft, &c. situate in All Saints parish, between a shop of John Brown south, & the kings high-way north; abutting on a shop of lord Richard D. of York east, & on the way called by-hind-bak west. Dated 20. Mar. 21. H. 6. Richard Blogwin aforesaid, by his deed bearing date the 1. day of May, the same year, sold all the said premises to Ralph lord Crumwell, Thomas Palmer, & W. Armstone. B. H. Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] in this 21. H. 6. doing his homage (as son & heir to Anne, one of the daughters & heirs to Alianore, eldest sister & coheir to Edmund, brother & heir to Thomas E. of Kent) had livery of his purparty of the lands of that inheritance. The same year also he was employed with John E. of Shrewsbury & others, as ambassador to treat of peace with the French. Now flourished John Upton. John Upton, mistakenly called by some foreigners Upson, as Pits relates, was a Lincolnshire man, a Carmelite in the monastery of that order at Stanford, D. D. of Oxford, & afterwards a

Willielmum Ledes de Stanford tenentem, de uno messuagio cum suis pertinentiis, situate infra libertatem abbatis de Burgo S. Petri, in Stanford predicta, & manifeste confessus est, dictum messuagium esse jus & liberum tenementum prefati Willielmi Ledes; & quod ipse Johannes Smyth nunquam habuit jus, titulum, seu clameum in predicto messuagio. Et dicit, concessionem illam, quam ipse predicto Willielmo Lewys fecit de messuagio predicto, per cartam & literam attornati quas contrivit, & manu propria sigillavit, fore penitus injustam & de jure invalidam; ac, ea occasione, ut dicit, predic-

tum Willielmum Lewys dictum Willielmum Ledes injuste vexasse. In cujus rei test. ut hec materia omnibus manifeste clareat, has literas testimoniales, ad instantiam & rogacionem prefati Johannis Smyth capellani, fieri fecimus patentes, sigillo officii cancellariatus universitatis Oxon. sigillatas. Datum Oxonie, quintodecimo Die Marcii, anno domini millesimo, quadringentesimo, quadragesimo secundo, & anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicelimo primo. Ex autographo penes me.

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

b in vita

London

London preacher; where, as Bale observes^a, for his fine sermons, he, (as also Pits continues^b), at length became chaplain to the most illustrious Thomas duke of Clarence, by whom he was greatly esteemed, & made his ghostly father. He is said to have wrote many things, but I find only the title of one vol. of sermons. He died at Coventry, in 1442.

22. H. 6. XIV. Alderman 1443. Thomas Bulkfay. Roll. This family wrote themselves afterwards, Balguy. ^c Notwithstanding the impatience which the court of England discovered for peace, the war was carried on during the years 1442. & 1443. under the conduct of the D. of York [lord of Stanford] regent in France for K. Hen. 6. The duke was a man of wisdom & valour, & so thoroughly understood the nature of the war, that if he had been but duly supported, he would have given the French K. Charles a world of trouble: but, for the reasons already mentioned, he received very small assistance from England. In 1444. the Carmes, or white friers, held a general chapter, of their order, in S. Maries college at Stanford, where Nicholas Kenton was elected provincial of the English brethren, by a general suffrage. ^d Kenyngale the late provincial, saith Bale^e, resigning, as being called to higher employments [being, as Leland tells us^f, made the popes legate in causes ecclesiastical] ^g the fathers of the order assembling in a council which they held in 1444. at Stanford, Nicholas Kenton, no ordinary doctor of Cambridge, was elected the 25. president of the English fraternity. This was a man excellently learned, being a divine, an orator, & an especial poet. In this office, as Pits adds^h, he presided 12 years. When he was provincial, as the same author acquaints us, & visited the monasteries of his order, one Edward Dinley a Carmelite of New-castle, & a celebrated preacher, was so much in his favour, that he took him with him, & made him preach at several places upon that occasion. Alderman 1444. William Brown. Roll. ⁱ Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] ^j being again abroad, as regent of France & Normandy, had a special dispensation to be absent from Ireland. A truce being taken with the French, ^k during the tyme of the truce, the said D. of York repaired into England, both to visit his wife & children & friends, & also to consult what should be done, if the truce ended. ^l In this 23. of H. 6. Elizabeth reliet of the late Richard Grey lord Codnovre, enfeoffed John D. of Somerset & others, in all the lands of her inheritance; to the intent that out of the revenues thereof, they should discharge her debts, as also her funeral expences at

^a in vita.

^b Acta regia, N^o. X p. 288.

^c Consentientibus una patribus in suo concilio, quod Anno Dom. 1444. Stanfordiæ celebrabant, cedenti ad altiora negotia Kenyngale, vicissimus quintus in præfecturam ordinis subrogatus est Nicholaus Kentonus Cantabrigie doctor non aspernendus. Fuit

homo iste apprime eruditus, theologus, rhetor, & poeta insignis. Hollades. MS. Harley. cap. 47.

^d in vita.

^e Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

^f Hol. p. 1271. a.

^g Bar. Vol. I. p. 711. l. penult.

^h Aylesford

‘ Aylesford in Kent, where she appointed her self to be buried by her
 ‘ lord & husband; & to find a priest to sing there for the soul of her
 ‘ said husband, her self, & children for seven years; & to pay to the
 ‘ friers preachers at Stanford, ten pounds sterling, to pray for the
 ‘ souls of her self, her husband, & children, &c.’ Alderman 1445. 24. H. 3.

John Page. Roll. Robert Wymbysfh having been for some time curator of S. John & St. Thomas’s hospital, Richard abbat of Burg now granted him a more full authority over the same, appointing him master & warden thereof. The commission, as not presenting him to the diocesan for institution (which was the antient usage of the said abbats predecessors, patrons of the house) nor yet intimating that he had, at any time before, been so presented, is very singular: take it therefore in the abbats own stile. ‘^a Richard, by divine permission abbat of Burg, to
 ‘ our beloved in Christ Robert Wymbysfh cleric, greeting in the common Savior. Having knowledge of your probity & ingenuity of
 ‘ manners, we do confer on you the more full wardenship & government of the hospital of the blessed S. John the Baptist, & S. Thomas
 ‘ the martyr on Staunford bridge (unto our collation & appointment
 ‘ belonging) with all its rights & appurtenances, & do appoint you
 ‘ master & warden in the same; so nevertheless, that you keep up &
 ‘ as usual, observe all the charges incumbent for hospitality. Saving unto us & our monastery the liberties whatsoever due & accustomed. As also & saved the annual pension to be paid John
 ‘ Combe on the 6. of May, during his life, assigned him by us with
 ‘ consent & assent of you the said Robert. In witness whereof we
 ‘ have caused our seal to be put to the presents. Given at Burg,
 ‘ the 14. of Feb. 1445.’ It should seem that John Combe above-mentioned was the last warden before this Robert Wymbysfh; which John Combe being very aged, & so rendered incapable to look after his trust, some mismanagements had happened in the affairs of the house; whereupon Robert Wymbysfh had been appointed curator to prevent the like inconveniences for the future, & he acquitting himself well in that post, the old warden John Combe having a pension reserved for his maintenance, had been prevailed upon to resign to him. However, in less than a week after this the said abbat of Burg granted the next turn of collating to this hospital, to William More, Ralph Peynton, & Thomas Byshe; provided that John Combe above-mentioned was not dead before the date of his said grant. So that whether Robert Wymbysfh ever held the wardenship of this hospital with full power, as the grant before recited enabled him, or whether he was not preferred to some better post, or dead, or what became of him, I know not. Nevertheless take here likewise the abbats grant to William More, &c. to collate upon the next vacancy. ‘^b Know all
 ‘ men by the presents, that we Richard, by divine permission abbat

^a Ex registro dicti abbatis.

^b Id. ib.

- ' of Burg (sufficient deliberation upon this being premised) have grant-
 ' ed to the reverend men William More, Ralph Peynton, clerics, &
 ' Thomas Bushe, the next collation of the hospital of the blessed S.
 ' John Baptift & S. Thomas the martyr on Staunford bridge in the
 ' diocese of Lincoln, unto our collation belonging; to have & to hold
 ' unto the foresaid William, Ralph, & Thomas the collation of the
 ' said hospital for the first turn of collation next after the date of
 ' the presents. Saving to us & our church of Burg abovesaid all
 ' things in the same of old excepted. So nevertheless that if it do
 ' happen that John Combe decease (which God forbid) before colla-
 ' tion by the foresaid persons, then this grant to be void. In witness
 ' whereof we have caused our seal to be put to the presents. Given
 20.Feb. ' at Burg, the 20. of Feb. 1445.—John Folklyn of Cantebrig & John
 1445. ' Sybely of Staunford, clerics, gave to W. Hanford capellan, one te-
 ' nement & one acre of arable land, situate in the town & fields of
 ' Staunford in the abbat of Burgs liberty; to wit, between a tene-
 ' ment of the said abbat west, & a tenement of John Sapcore (late
 ' W. Stalehams) east, & abutting on the kings highway south, & on
 ' the water of Wylond north; which was Henry Wardes of Staun-
 ' ford fadyler. B. H.' This year a parliament was called, & ' a William
 ' Burley being speaker of the lower house, the D. of Somerset was
 ' appointed to be regent of Normandy, & the D. of York [lord of
 ' Stanford] ' discharged of that office. I have seen in a register booke
 ' belonging sometime to the abbey of S. Albans, says John Stow^b,
 ' that the D. of Yorke was established regent of France after the de-
 ' cease of the D. of Bedford, to continue five yeres, which being ex-
 ' pired he returned home, & was joyfully received of the king with
 ' thanks for his service. And further, that now when a new regent
 ' was to be chosen & sent over to safeguard the countreys yet subject
 ' to the English, the said D. of York was choones (as a man most meet
 ' to supplie that roomth) appointed again regent with all his former
 ' allowances. But the D. of Somerset still maligning his advance-
 ' ment, likewise now so wrought, that the kyng revoked his graunt
 ' made to the D. of York, & the D. of Somerset obeyned it for
 1446. ' himself.' Bale having, as I before observed, laid the burning of
 ' Rhedon of Mantua to the charge of the now provincial of the white
 ' friers Nicholas Kenton; writing against him, proceeds thus. ' But Ken-
 ' ton, as he had stirred up the coals out of England (to wit, at Rome)
 ' escaped not utterly unpunished; for in England, Philip Norris &
 ' many other heretics, as Kenton calls them, about 1446. wrought
 ' much disturbance to his brethren. Some also forsook their monas-
 ' teries, & some the plague destroyed; so that from one thousand &
 ' fifty brethren, to his great sorrow, they were reduced to fourscore.
 25. H. 6. XV. Alderman 1446. Richard Lec. Roll. ' William de Bradecroft

^a Hol. p. 1271. a. b.^b Stow, p. 634.

' had a daughter named Margery, who married one Drayton; after
 ' whose decease she gave a meadow there to her youngest son John
 ' Drayton, the 25. H. 6. B. H.' But perhaps it was not so much the
 mothers bequest, as the custom of Borough English, which entitled
 the youngest son to that meadow. ' ^a Upon S. Andrews day, the Nov 30.
 ' D. of York [lord of Stanford] being with the king in S. Stephens
 ' chapel at Westminster, Lodovicus Cordona D. D. presented the king
 ' with a golden rose from the pope, expressing the property & ap-
 ' plication of the same, with the ceremony that is yearly used on
 ' Palme-Sunday, touching the same rose. ^b In Feb. the D. of Glou-
 ' cester was murdered at Bury. Many great lords were drawn on to
 ' concur for his ruine, not perceiving, that thereby they pluckt up
 ' the flood-gate, at which the D. of York entered, overwhelming all
 ' of them in a deluge of blood. ' This year the said D. of York [lord
 of Stanford] ' obtained license for a market every Wednesday at his
 ' manor of Beaudley in Worcest. & for a fair there yearly, upon the
 ' feast of S. Agatha the virgin.—Mr. William Brown bought of Henry
 ' Burlee, &c. a toft, dovecot, & piece of meadow, in Bradecroft.
 ' Witneses, Richard Lee, Wright, Ald. of Stanford, &c. Given at
 ' Staunford 12. June. 25. H. 6. B. H.' Alderman 1447. Laurence 26. H. 6.
 Melton, Roll. ' ^d Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] by the er-
 ' ror of king Henry & the evil starres of our countrey, being of him-
 ' self a great prince, & growne stronger by affected popularity^e, per-
 ' ceiving the king to be a ruler & not to rule, but the whole bur-
 ' then of the realm to rest in the ordinance of the queen & the D.
 ' of Suffolk, began secretly to allure his friends of the nobilitie, &
 ' privily declared unto them his title unto the crowne, as likewise
 ' to certain governors of cities & townes; which attempt was so po-
 ' litikely handled & secretly kept, that his provision was ready before
 ' his purpose was opened. What great towns engaged in this con-
 spiracy on his behalf may be afterwards judged, by observing which
 of them were destroyed by the Lancastrians & northern men in their
 journey to S. Albans in 1461: whereof our town of Stanford was
 one. ' ^f Feb. 12. 1448. John Westgate, clerc, was presented by Ri- Feb. 12.
 ' chard lord abbat of Burg to the warden, or master-ship of the hos- 1448.
 ' pital of S. John Baptist & S. Thomas of Canterbury on Stanford
 ' bridge.—John Apethorp of Staunford gave to W. Storeton one te-
 ' nement situate in great S. Michaels parish, in the street called Ra-
 ' con-rowe, between a tenement of the foresaid William Storeton
 ' south, & a tenement of the foresaid John Apethorp north, & abut-
 ' ting on the common way called Racon-rowe east, & on a garden
 ' of Jo. Byllings west. B. H. Richard Cokke of Staunford gave to
 ' W. Armestone of the same tyler, one shop with a loft, &c. & one

^a Stow, p. 635.

^b Speed, p. 846. a.

^c Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. a.

^d Speed, p. 847. a.

^e Stow, p. 636.

^f Ex registro dicti abbatis.

- ‘ void place situate in All Saints parish in the mercat, between a tenement late John Browns draper south, & a shop late the same Johns north; & abutting on the way called behyndbak west, & on the shop which John Sutton late of Staunford took & held of the lord of Staunford east. And the said void place is situate in the same street called behyndbak, between a tenement late the foresaid John Browns north, & a void place of Peter Girdlers south, & abutts on a shop late Elizabeth Mercers east, & on the street aforesaid called behyndbak west: which were John Palfreymans. B. H.’ A fragment of this year mentions ‘ a tenement in S. Mary Bynnewerk parish, between a tenement belonging to the chapter of Staunford, some time John Ape-thorpes, east; & a garden of Robert Sherman, sometime the foresaid John Ape-thorpes west, &c. B. H. In this 26. H. 6. Richard D. of York [lord of Staunford] was constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland for ten years. ‘ For the peoples dissatisfaction with the court being grown to a very great height; they began to talk of the right which the D. of York had to the crown as heir male of the family of March. This coming to the ears of the queen & the ministry, they thought fit to send the D. of York into Ireland, on
27. H. 6. ‘ pretence of appeasing some disorders there.’ Alderman, 1448. John Broun, [Roll.] ‘ ^b About this time began a rebellion in Ireland, but Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] being sent thither to appease the same, so asswaged the furie of the wilde & savage people there, that he wanne hym such favoure amongst them, as could never
28. H. 6. ‘ be separated from hym & hys lineage.’ Alderman 1449. William Broun. Roll. ‘ ^c The French king now besieged Caen, but did little hurt. Sir Davy Hall as captane of the towne for his master the D. of York, owner thereof, tooke upon him the chief charge. One day a stone, shot into the town, fell between the dutcheſs of Somersſet & her children, who, being amafed with this chance, besought her husband [then likewise in Caen] to have compaſſion on his small infants, that they might be delivered out of the towne in ſafetie. The duke, moved with the sorrow of his wife, rendered the town. Upon which Sir Davy Hall departed to Cherbrough, & thence to Ireland, to the D. of York his master, making relation to him of all these doings, which thing [& others before related] kindled ſo great a rancour in the dukes heart, that he never left perſecuting the D. of Somersſet till he had brought him to his confuſion.
- Jan. 9. XVI. ‘ ^d Jan. 9. 1450. Adam Molins biſhop of Chicheſter, keeper
1450. ‘ of the kings privy ſeal, thro’ procurement of Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] ‘ was, by ſhipmen, ſlaine at Portſmouth.’ About this time William Bruges eſq; firſt garter king of arms, rebuilt S. Georges church, moſtly at his own expence, &, as to the ſhell, much in the ſame condition we now ſee it. This new church conſiſts of

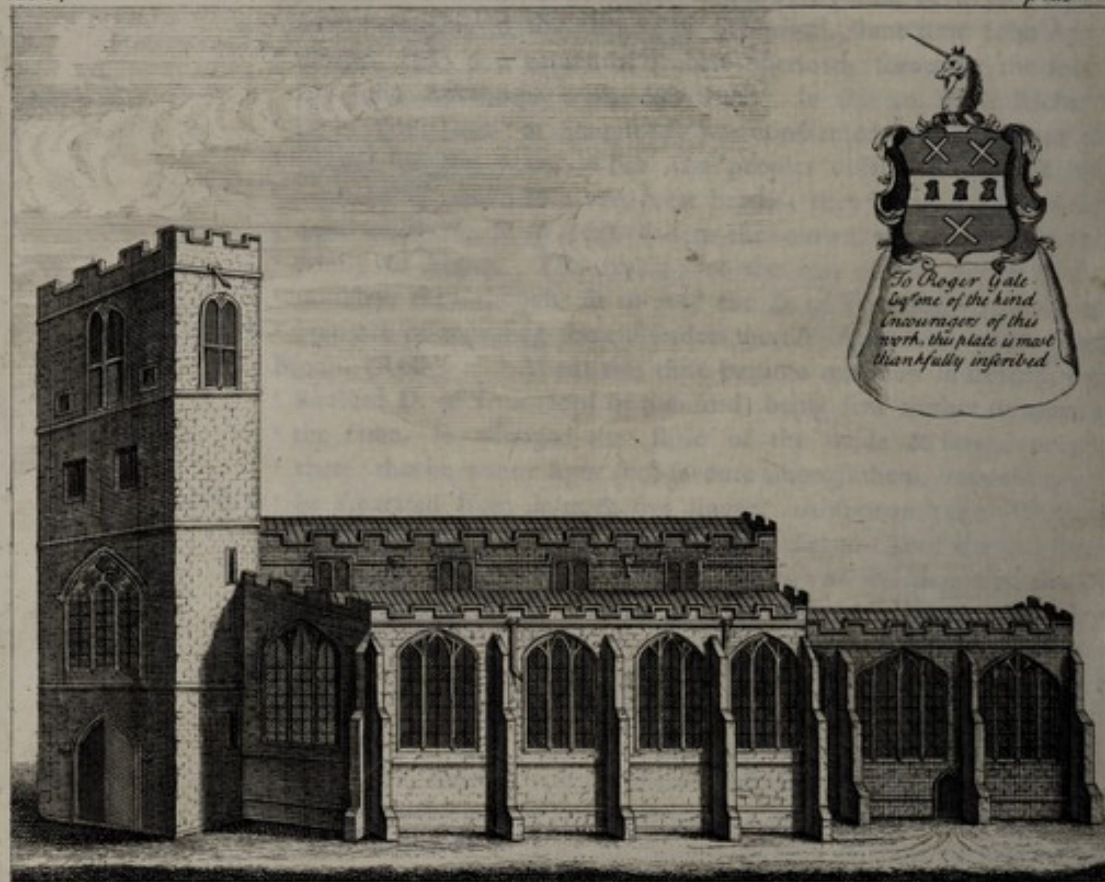
^a Acta regia, N^o. X. p. 298.
^b Hol. p. 1275. b.

^c Stow, p. 637.
^d id. ib.

...and place where in All Saints parish in the north, ...
 ...were late John ... was ...
 ...north, & abouting on the way called behind the wall, & ...
 ...which John Sutton late of Stamford rock & held of the ...
 ...Stamford ... And the said wall place is there in the ...
 ...called behind the wall, between a ... the ...
 ...wall, & a wall place of Peter ...
 ...between ... & on the ...
 ...which were John ...

Lib. 14.

p. 23.



The South West Prospect of S.^t GEORGES CHURCH in Stamford.

three small isles, & a chancel answering the nave or middle isle, all which are leaved. At the west end of the nave is a small tower wherein hang four small bells, all modern. It is a neat little church, & was formerly exceeding rich & full both of antiquities & jewels. The antiquities were, first, the pourtraits of S. George, patron of the garter, with the founder & knights of that order, all delineated, with their proper bearings & surcoats in the choir or chancel windows. These paintings were done at the charge of the foresaid Mr. Bruges. I have already set down the reason why I am of this opinion, under the 18. E. 3. above, so shall not need to repeat it here. The figures in the east window in the chancel, were I. The sovereign, K. Edw. the 3^d. II. Sir Edward the black prince; III. Sir Henry duke of Lancaster, all kneeling before the image of S. George. The figures in the windows on each side the choir, were IV. Sir Thomas Beauchamp E. of Warwic. V. The captain, Sir Peter de Bouche. VI. Sir Ralph Stafford E. of Stafford. VII. Sir William Montacute E. of Salisbury. VIII. Sir Roger Mortimer E. of March. IX. Sir John Lisle, lord Lisle. X. Sir John Beauchamp. XI. Sir Bartholomew Burgwash. XII. Sir John Mohun, lord Mohun. XIII. Sir Hugh Courteney. XIV. Sir Thomas Holland, E. of Kent. XV. Sir John Grey, lord Grey of Codnor. XVI. Sir Richard Fitz-Simon. XVII. Sir Miles Stapleton. XVIII. Sir Thomas Walle. XIX. Sir Hugh Wrottesly. XX. Sir Neele Loreng. XXI. Sir John Chandois, Kt. banneret. XXII. Sir James Audley. XXIII. Sir Otho Holland. XXIV. Sir Henry Esme. XXV. Sir Sanchio Dampredecourt. XXVI. Sir Walter Paveley. ' * It is remarkable that of all these 25 knights companions, not one outlived the reign of the founder K. Edw. the 3^d. For there were 29 more installed at several times by that prince before he died. And ' the just number doth never exceed twenty six.' The figures of these knights, as painted in this church, were copied by Sir William Dugdale (foreseeing the late civil war & the great destruction of antient monuments which thereupon followed) into a curious book of draughts now, or late, in the lord viscount Hattons library. But I have not been able to procure a sight of it, as I was once told, by a curious person in these matters, I very easily might; on which presumption I ventured to promise my subscribers a plate of the same; but hope they will pardon the want of it, since it was what I much desired, but at last find, I cannot help them to. The other antiquities in this church were the arms, inscriptions, & figures in the windows, which as near as I can recover them, by the help of Mr. Hollis^b, Mr. Butcher^c, & a personal survey, were as follow. In the chancel. Ermyne, a cross pierced ermyne; being the arms of William Bruges, esq; impaling, sable, a chevron between three wolves heads couped argent, collered, or. In the left hand light of the middle window of the north isle

a MS. in the hands of Mr. Thomas Dawkins of Stanford.

b MS. in the hands of John Anstis, esq;

c MS. penes me.

is the figure of S. Katherine, with a wheel in her hand; under her a man & woman in religious habits kneeling, with a label over them, inscribed, *Sancta Katherina, ora pro nobis*. In the right hand light of the same window is the figure of S. Margaret; under her two other persons in religious habits kneeling, with a label over them, inscribed, *Sancta Margareta, ora pro nobis*. At the bottom of all this window ran along an inscription, so much whereof as now remains, is, *orate pro bono statu Johis Johe mltis capyrn' et sue dul suorum qui fenestram fieri fecerunt*. At the lower part of the east window in the same isle are the effigies of a man & woman in religious habits, kneeling; a label over the man is inscribed, *Christe, Marie fili, sis nobis clemens & propitius*. Over the woman, *Sancta dei genitrix, sis nobis auxiliatrix*. At the bottom of all, *orate pro animabus Alicie Fox piscatoris, & Johanne consortis sue, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt*. In the east window of the south isle, sable, three dovecoats argent: being the coat of Sapcote. The same again impaled with argent, three turn-pikes, sable. At the bottom, *orate pro ai-abus Richardi Sapcote & Johanne uxoris ejus*. In other windows, or, a chevron B. between three cinquefoyles gules. Or, two bars gules, in chief three torteauxes; Wake. Gules, three waterbougets ermin; Roos. Or, three cheverons gules; Clare. Or, a plain cross gules; Bigot. Checky, or & B. Warenn. Gules, a cross patence argent. Or, a chevron B. between three cinquefoyles, gules. Azure, a cross moline, quarterly pierced, argent; Molineux. In the middle window of the south isle, a chevron between three roses, Roscel; & a man in a religious habit, praying, under his picture, *frater Johannes Roscel*. All these antiquities I reckon were as old as the church it self. Some of the arms being theirs who were at the charge of painting the windows; others being, I believe, older; taken out of the windows when the old church was demolished, & put up again when the new church was erected. For what now remains of the old painted glass here is some of it very antient, & some of it a good deal more modern. The jewels belonging to this church were many of them the gift of the beforementioned John Bruges esq; a most generous benefactor; who enriched it with many curious vessels of plate, costly images, & a variety of fine vestments, agreeable to the devotion of the times he lived in. What he gave, in his life, I know not; but no doubt his benefactions were then very considerable: but what he gave

Feb. 26. at his death, let his will speak (a copy whereof his learned successor, the
14th. worthy now garter king of arms, John Anstis esq; was so kind as to oblige
18. H. 6. me with) & is as follows. ' *In the name of the fader, son, & holy gost, III
& persons in Trinite, & on sole God, I William Bruges, otherwise cleped
' garter kyng of armes, in my right & in my fresh mynde through the
' enspiracion of the holy gost, the thursday the xxvi. day of Feverer,
' the yere of our Lord God MCCCCXLIX. & the yere of the reign of the*
L.
' *kyng Henry the sexte the xxvi. make this my present testament &
' last*

' last will. As for first & formost, I bequethe my soule to the gret mercy
 ' of oure Lord God Jhu, that suffred payne & passion of his gret mercy,
 ' to bring my wretched soule from the carnal payne & dampnation to
 ' the eternal blysse & redempcion, & to that gret mercy I to be brought, I
 ' beseech our blessed lady, mayden & wyf, that she, of her gret grace &
 ' goodnesse, like & please to be mean & immediatrice. And also I beseeche
 ' al the glorious seyntes & seyntesses in heven, that they, for thaire glo-
 ' rious martirdoms & goodnesse, to almighty God,
 ' that so I may finde, & have also, yf it be possible, my body to be
 ' brought & buried in the chirch of saynt George within Staunford,
 ' there to be buried, in the myddes of the quere of the said chirch.
 ' To the whych said chirch I bequeth a gret haly-water scoppe of silver,
 ' with a staff benature, the said benature, & staff weyng xx. nobles
 ' in plate & more. Item, to the said chirch I bequethe a peyre of cen-
 ' sours of sylver, with a ship of sylver for frankincense, & I spone in
 ' the same ship, of sylver. Item, I bequethe to the said chirch a little
 ' handvell of sylver, of the gretnesse of a sacryng-bell. Item, I bequethe
 ' to the same chirche, a little round cofyn of sylver, closed in syngyng
 ' bred, & not the hoste. Item, I bequethe to the said chirch, for
 ' ther solempne feste dayes, to stande upon the high awter, II grete ba-
 ' syns of sylver, & II high candlesticks of sylver. Item, I bequethe to
 ' the said chirch, I coupe of sylver, in the whych is one litel box of
 ' yvory, to put in the bleffid sacrament; & to hang over the high awter.
 ' Item, I bequethe to the said chirch, one gret chalice, over-
 ' gilt; of the wight of C s. to serve for theyr solempne festes. Item,
 ' I bequethe to the said chirch, ane hole sute of vestmyntes of russet
 ' velvet. One coope, chesible diacones, for decones; with the awbes &
 ' parures: And two case corporasses of the same sute of vestmyntes.
 ' Item, I bequethe to the said chirch an other hole sute of black vel-
 ' vet, I chesible diacones, for decones, or frees of white clothe of gold
 ' powdred with garters, & two casse corporasses. Item, I bequethe
 ' & ordeyne that the gret framd that I have lying in the
 ' gret berne in my place at Kentishton [by London] be sold to the most
 ' value, & the mony rising therof to be bestowed upon the complexesyng
 ' & endyng of the seyde chirch of Staunford; that is to be understand,
 ' in coveryng with lede, glasying, & makyng of pleyn desques, & of a
 ' pleyn rodelofste, & in puyng of the seyde chirch, nourt curiously, but
 ' pleynly; & in paving of the hole chirch body & quere, with broad Ho-
 ' land tyle. Item, I bequethe to the seyde chirch of seynt George, a
 ' solempnitie of array for the fest of corpus Christi, oon partie wrought
 ' in the plate, of sylver, & over-gilt; & that other in tymbre to be
 ' born between the decon & subdeacon: the tymbre is peynted, & over-
 ' gilt, with fyne gold. And, for every sign of the passion, an aungel
 ' berynge the sign of the crosse, & of the crowne of thorne; another
 ' aungel beryng the pillar & the scourges: another aungel beryng the
 ' spere & the sponges; another aungel beryng the remnant of the signs
 ' of

of the passion; and, in the middle of the feretorye, a gret round
 blak corver; & one peynted with gold & asure, & peynted with
 sterres of gold, in the middel of that round blok, for a gret coupe
 of sylver, & overgilt, to stande on, upon a pynne of tre. And, in the
 seyde couple, a litel box of sylver, & over-gilt; to put in the sacrament.
 This gret coupe, & the litle together, first to be set upon the gret blok
 of tre, with a gret crown of & over-gilt, garnished with stones clepyd dub-
 lets, redde, blue, grene, & yellowe, garnished wyth counterfeyt perles
 made of sylver; the crown of the wight of C. s. This crown fyrst to
 be set upon the gret round blok of tre, & thanne upon the pynne
 standyng in the seyde blok. The seyde coupe to be crowned withoute wyth
 a small crowne, ordeyned redy therefore. Item, I bequethe to the seyde
 feretorye, a tabernacle wele ywrought of sylver & over-gilt, of the
 wight of one marc, or thereabouts, goyng wyth a byll to be set on
 high upon the coupe. And above, upon the poynt of the seyde taber-
 nacle, a litel crosse of sylver & over-gilt, goyng also by a vyce. All
 this plate that longeth to the feste (that is to say of corpus Christi)
 yf myn executors samyn that yt shuld be in more sure garde of the
 parisshors of the chirch of oure lady of Staunford; I would yt shuld
 rest & abyde in the garde of hem; & wythyn theire tresour. And
 atte daye of the fest of corpus Christi, hit to follow the sacrement
 of the seyde chirch of our lady, yf it plese the paryshors of the seyde
 chirch of our lady; onlesse than they wol have yt serve for both.
 Item, I ordeyn & bequethe that the II chapelles of our lady & seynt
 George, wythyn the seyde chirch of seynt George be closid wyth ostrich
 boarde, & clere storyed, after such quantite as the closure of pleyn
 borde there now containeth. And to the seyde chappel of our lady, I
 bequethe II images of our lady & seynt George, beyng in paynted
 stone, & in my chapel at Kentishton. And to the same chappel of
 our lady of Staunford, I bequethe my grete candlestykes of laton, that
 standen in my chapel at Kentishton. Item, I bequethe to the
 seyde chappel of seynt George of Staunford, the ymage of the Trinite
 of stoon, standyng in my chapel at Kentishton, wyth the braunche of
 laton, for III lights, accordyng thereto; yt to be sett upon a foot
 of stone, higher than the heddes of the ymages of our lady & seynt
 George. Item, I bequethe the seyde small candestykkes standyng in
 my chapel at Kentishton, to the new chapel of oure lady now in mak-
 yng in the same town. And as for the seyde three ymages of stoon
 (that is to say, the ymages of the Trinite, our lady, & seynt George)
 I wyl have made, for eiche of theym, a gret cofyn of elmyne borde;
 the seyde ymages to be nayled in fast, stuffed with hey, & so carryed,

a This church having neither north, or
 south, chancels; these two chapels were
 therefore made of the upper parts of the
 north & south isles. The north chapel was
 parted from the rest of the church by a
 screen which went from the north-side of
 the chancel to the first pillar on the north
 side of the nave, & from that pillar by an-

other screen which ran across to the wall
 of the said north isle. So that it took in a
 handsome square corner, & two windows
 at the upper end of the said north isle. The
 south chapel was exactly of the same com-
 pass & proportion. These screens were
 taken down in 1719. when the church was
 repaired.

, at my coste, unto Staunford, & set up in the seyde churche of seynt
 ' George. Item, the II leys candelstyks to be set upon the awter of our
 ' lady, in the seyde town of Staunford; & there to serve brennyng from
 ' the begynnyng of the gospel, unto the tyme that the prest have used,
 ' upon my cost, as my goods, will suffyce to contynue yt . . . every taper
 ' of halfe a pound wight; and every day a masse to be seyde of our lady.
 ' Item, I ordeyn & wol that the II greter candelstyks, beyng in my
 ' seyde chappel at Staunford, serve in the chapel of our lady of Staunford;
 ' and that on stand upon the ground, afore the ymage of seynt George
 ' in the same chapel. And, for eiche of these candelstykes, to be or-
 ' deyned a taper of waxe of I pound wight, & so served, to be light-
 ' ed atte dyvne servyce at pryncipal fest-days, & al other solempne
 ' festes, as, at matyns, prymer, masse, & the yeven songs. Item, I be-
 ' quethe & ordeyne to the seyde churche of St. George of Staunford, a
 ' little coffre, standyng bounden wyth plate of yren, ful of vestments;
 ' except on vestment, yf yt be therein, & that ys of blak satyn ground,
 ' figured wyth rede velvet; the orfreyes wrought wyth the nedel wyth
 ' ymages. The whych seyde vestment I wol yt serve for our lady chapel in
 ' Staunford only. Item, I ordeyne & bequethe to the chapel of our lady
 ' in seynt Mary churche at Sandewich, an half long gown of purple velvett
 ' furred wyth martrons, of that to be made a chesible wyth the parures,
 ' & wyth the furre to be bouzt & ordeyned the orfreyes, lyke to the or-
 ' freyes of the singel vestment of blak satyn, lyned wyth rede velvet. And
 ' yf the seyde furre of martrons wol not suffyce to ordeyne the seyde
 ' orfreyes, myn executors to put to such mony as they may have of myne,
 ' to the percomplisshing of the seyde orfreyes; & so endid to be dely-
 ' vered to the seyde churche. Item, I bequethe to the seyde chappel of our
 ' lady in seynt Mary churche of Sandewich, the chalice of sylver & over-
 ' gilt, that my wyf hath; & myne executors to make for the same cha-
 ' lice II small nets of sylver & over-gilt, of the pryce of xx s. & than
 ' my wyfe to send yt to the seyde churche. The residue of all my gooddes,
 ' after my dettes payd, I geve & bequethe to Anneys my wyf, & of
 ' this my testament, I make & ordeyne the same Anneys my wyf prin-
 ' cipal executrice, Thomas Haddon hir broder co-executor to her, & mas-
 ' ter Clement Denston clerk, overseer of the same my testament; &
 ' that they ordeyne & dyspose for my soule, as they shall seem best,
 ' to the plesyre of God, & to the proffite of my soule. Teven at London,
 ' the day & yere abovementioned. I shall only note, that Mr. Butcher
 ' says, ' b there is belonging to S. Georges parish seven pounds a year,
 ' being a rent out of divers tenements in the same; but he adds, I
 ' cannot learne who gave the same to this church.' Whence, for my
 ' part, when I consider the many benefactions of Mr. Bruges to this

a E. MSS. Ashmoleanis a registri Staf-
 ford. A. Episc. Cantuariensis. p. 187. Pro-
 batum coram domino archiepiscopo apud
 Lambeth XII. Die Martii MCCCCXLIX. &

commissa fuit administratio executoribus in
 dicto testam. nominatis.

b MS penes me, p. 54.

church, I cannot forbear thinking that these houses were also part of his donations; & perhaps the rent of them was to buy wax candles for the uses in his will mentioned. Matins, prime, mass, & yeven song being therein also mentioned (as also in divers other places of these collections) if I am right, it may be of some use to observe here, that, according to my notion, in antient times they went to prayers in many monasteries & churches every third hour night & day. Those hours had each of them particular names, & I believe may be thus ascertained. I. The service at our three a clock in the afternoon was called the service of the ninth hour; and sometimes, if I mistake not, the vigils: as, upon a feast eve; the watching, fasting, & first service beginning then. II. The service at our six a clock in the afternoon, was called the vespers or evening song. III. The service at our nine of the clock at night, was called the *completorium*, or compline. IV. The service at our twelve of the clock in the night, was called the nocturns. V. The service at our three of the clock in the morning was called, the matins. VI. The service at our six of the clock in the morning, was called the service of the first hour, *hora prima*, prime. VII. The service at our nine of the clock in the morning, was called the service of the third hour, *hora tertia*; & at other times *High-mass* time. VIII. The service at our twelve of the clock at noon, was called the service of the sixth hour, *hora sexta*; & again, if I mistake not, lands.

29. H. 6. XVII. Alderman 1450. William Storeton. Roll. ‘ ‘ So great were
 ‘ the losses in France (Burdeaux & Baion, the last cities of Gascoigne,
 ‘ rendring to the French) that, with the D. of Somerset, Richard D.
 ‘ of York [lord of Stanford] became necessitated to quit the country,
 ‘ & went [again] into Ireland. ‘ Those now who favoured the said
 ‘ duke, & wished the crown upon his head, procured a commotion
 ‘ in Kent, under the infamous Jack Cade, who named himself Mor-
 ‘ timer, cosen to the D. of York. ‘ A pestilent devise to sound the
 ‘ affections of the multitude, & to proclaime the title to the crowne,
 ‘ which the D. (as heir of that family) afterwards challenged; for who
 ‘ would not ask, what should move him to use the name of Mortimer?
 ‘ One of the said Cades demands were, for the king ‘ ‘ to take
 ‘ about his noble person the high & mighty prince the D. of York,
 ‘ lately exiled from his presence.’ But the rebels being suppressed,
 30. H. 6. this storm blew over. Alderman 1451. Richard Blogwin. ‘ ‘ The
 ‘ humours of the popular body in the last commotion being not ob-
 ‘ scurely discovered, after Michaelmas Richard D. of York comes so-
 ‘ dainly out of Ireland, & to begin his usurped censorship & distature,
 ‘ apprehends John Sutton baron of Dudley, Reginald abbat of Glou-
 ‘ cester, & John Gargrave keeper of the kings bench, & sent them to

a Bar. Vol. II. p. 159.

b Stow, p. 639, 640.

c Speed, p. 849. b.

d Stow, p. 643.

e Speed, p. 851. Stow, p. 647.

the castle of Ludlow. ^a And now bethinking with himself how to
 set the crown upon his own head (being the lineal heir male to
 Edmund of Langley, fifth son to Edward the third, & right heir
 to Leonel D. of Clarence third son to the same king, by Anne his
 mother, daughter to Roger Mortimer E. of March) he entred into
 consultation with Thomas Courtney E. of Devon, Edward Broke
 lord Cobham, & some others, how he might effect it without any
 blemish of disloyalty. In regard therefore that Edward D. of Somers-
 set was the chief prop to K. Henry, both in council & action, it
 was resolved in the first place to take him off. But keeping his
 main purpose secret, it was concluded, that he should raise what
 power he could, under pretence of removing certain evil counsellors,
 & to vindicate the peoples injuries thereby occasioned. Of
 which evil counsellors the D. of Somerset was the person only pointed
 at, in regard the vulgar sort had a bad opinion of him, for the loss
 of Normandy. ^b When the D. of York had thus framed his foundation
 of his long intended enterprize, he assembled a great host to
 the number 10000. men in the Marches of Wales, publishing his
 letters as followeth; Forasmuch as I Richard D. of York am informed,
 that the king my sovereign lord, is my heavy lord, & greatly
 displeased with me, & hath me in mistrust by sinister information
 of mine enemies, whereas God knoweth, from whom nothing is
 hid, I am, have been, & ever will be his true liege man, & so have
 I said before this divers times, as well by mouth as by writing. And
 for that this notice of the displeasure of my said sovereign lord is
 to me so grievous, I have prayed the bishop of Hereford & my co-
 sen the E. of Shrewsbury to come hither, & hear my declaration
 in this matter. Wherein I have said to them, that I am true liege
 man to the king my sovereign lord, ever have been, & shall be to
 my dying day. And to the very proof that it is so, I offer my self
 to swear that on the blessed Sacrament, & receive it, the which I
 hope shall be my salvation at the day of doom. And so for my
 special comfort I have prayed the said lords to report unto the kings
 highnes my said offer, & that I be ready to do the same oth in pre-
 sence of two or three lords, such as shall please the kings highnes
 to send hither to accept it. Written in my castle of Ludlow, the
 9 of Jan. 30. H. 6. Jan. 9.

XVIII. It was also about this time that the following letters passed
 between the duke & the king. ^c Please it your highnes to conceive
 that sith my departing out of this your realme by your commaunde-
 ment, & being in your service in your land of Ireland, I have
 beene informed that divers language hath beene said of me to your
 most excellent estate, which should sound to my dishonour, & charge
 of my person: howbeit that I aye have been, & ever will be your

^a Bar. ut supra.^b Stow, p. 649.^c Stow, p. 650.

true

' true liege man & servant: & if there be any man that will or dare
 ' say the contrary, or charge me otherwise, I beseech your rightwiseness
 ' to call him before your high presence, & I will declare me for my
 ' discharge as a true knight ought to do, & if I do not, as I doubt
 ' not but I shall, I beseech you to punish me as the poorest man of
 ' your land. And, if he be found untrue in his suggestion, I beseech
 ' you of your highness that he be punished after his desert, in exam-
 ' ple of all other. Please it your excellence to know, that as well
 ' before my departing out of this your realm, for to go into your
 ' land of Ireland in your full noble service, as sixth, certaine persons
 ' have lien in await for to hearken upon me, as Sir John Talbot
 ' knight at Holt castle; Sir Thomas Stanley knight in Cheshire; Pul-
 ' ford at Chester; Elton at Worcester; Brooke at Gloucester; & Ri-
 ' chard, groom of your chamber, at Beaumarris; which had in charge
 ' (as I am informed) for to take & put me into your castle of Con-
 ' way, & to strike off the head of Sir William Oldhall knight, & to
 ' put in prison Sir William Devereux knight, & Sir Edmond Malfo
 ' knight withouten enlarging, until the time that your highness had
 ' appointed their deliverance. *Item*, At such time as I was purposed
 ' to have arrived at your haven of Beaumarris, for to have come to
 ' your noble presence to declare me your true man & subject, as my
 ' ductie is, my landing was stopped by Henry Norres, Thomas Nor-
 ' res, William Bulkley, William Gruff, & Bartholomew Bould, your
 ' officers in North-Wales, that I should not land there, nor have vic-
 ' tual or refreshing for me & my fellowship, so farre forth that Henry
 ' Norres (deputie to the chamberlain of North Wales) said unto me,
 ' that he had in commandement that I should in no wise have land-
 ' ing, refreshing, or lodging, for men or horse, nor other thing that
 ' might turne to my worship or ease, putting the blame upon William
 ' Say usher of your chamber, saying & affirming, that I am against your
 ' intent, & a traitour. And moreover certaine letters were made &
 ' delivered unto Chester, Shrewsbury, & other places for to let mine
 ' entrie into the same. *Item*, above all injuries abovesaid done unto
 ' me of malice without any cause, I being in your land of Ireland,
 ' in your honourable service, certain commissions were made & di-
 ' rected unto divers persons, which, for execution of the same, sat in
 ' divers places, & the juries impannelled & charged; to the which
 ' juries certain persons laboured instantly to have me indited of
 ' treason, to the intent to have undone me & mine issue, & cor-
 ' rupted my blood, as it is openly published. Wherefore I beseech
 ' your majestie roial, of your righteousness, to examine these matters,
 ' & thereupon to do such justice in my behalf as the cause requireth:
 ' for mine intent is fully to pursue to your highness for the conclusion
 ' of these matters. ^a The king stooped so much as to answer. ^b Cofin,

^a Speed, p. 852. b.^b Stow, p. 650.

' we have seen the bill that ye took us late, & also understand the
 ' good humble obedience that ye in your self shew unto us, as well
 ' in word as deed; wherefore our intent is, the more hastily to ease
 ' you of such things as were in your said bill: howbeit, that, at our
 ' more leisure, we might aunswere to your said bill, yet we let you
 ' to wit, that for the causes aforesaid, we will declare you now our
 ' intent in these matters: sith it is that a long time among the peo-
 ' ple hath beene upon you many straunge language, & in especial,
 ' anone after your disordinate & unlawful slaying of the B. of Chi-
 ' chester, divers of the untrue shipmen & other said, in their man-
 ' ner, wordes against our estate, making manace to our owne person
 ' by your sayings, that ye should be fetched with many thousands, &
 ' ye should take upon you that, which ye neither ought, nor as we
 ' doubt not, will not attempt; so farre forth that it was said to our
 ' person by divers, & especially we remember of one Wafnes. And
 ' also there were divers of such false people, that went on & had
 ' like language in divers townes of our land, which, by our sub-
 ' ject were taken & duly executed. Wherefore we sent to divers of
 ' our courts & places to hearken & take heed if any such matter
 ' coming were, & if there had beene, for to resist it. But coming
 ' into our land our true subject as ye did, our intent was not that
 ' ye, nor less of estate of our subjects, nor none of your ser-
 ' vants, should have been letted or warned, but in goodly wise
 ' received: howbeit that peradventure your sudden coming, with-
 ' out certain warning, caused our servants to do as they did, con-
 ' sidering the causes abovesaid. And as to the enditement that
 ' ye spoke of, we think verily & hold for certain, that there was
 ' none such. And if ye can truly prove that any person was there-
 ' abouts, the matter shall be demeaned as the case shall require, so
 ' that he shall know it is to our great displeasure. Upon this, for
 ' the easing of your heart in all such matters, we declare, repute, &
 ' admit you our true & faithful subject & as our welbeloved cosen.
 ' ^a The duke then advanceth his practise one step farther, & writes
 ' to the king. ^b Please it your highnes tenderly to consider, that
 ' great murmur & grutching is universally in this your realme, in that
 ' justice is not duly ministred to such as trespass against your lawes,
 ' & in especial of them that be endited of treason, & other being
 ' openly noised of the same; whereby great inconveniences have fal-
 ' len & are like to fall, if by your highnes provision be not made for
 ' due reformation & punishment in this behalf. Wherefore I your
 ' humble subject & true liege-man Richard D. of York, willing, as
 ' effectually as I can, the suretie & prosperitie of your most royal per-
 ' son, & the welfare of this your noble realm, counsel & advertise
 ' your excellencie, for the tranquillitie among all other subjects, to or-

^a Speed, p. 852.^b Stow, p. 652.

'daine that true justice be had against all such that so be endited or
 'openly named, wherein I offer my self to execute your com-
 'maundement in the premises, for the punishing of such offenders
 '& redress of the said misrules. And for the hastie execution heere-
 'of, like it your highnes to address letters of privie seal & writs to
 'your officers & ministers, to take & arrest all such persons, of what
 'estate or condition soever they be, & them to commit to the tower
 'of London, & other your prisons, there to abide, without baile or
 'mainprise, untill they be tried & determined after the course of your
 'laws.' To which second letter the king replied. 'Cousin, as touch-
 'ing your bill last put up to us, we understand well that ye, of good
 'hart, counsel & advertise us to the setting up of justice, & to the
 'speedie punishing of some persons endited or noised; offering your
 'service to be readie at commaundement in the same; for many
 'causes moving us, we have determined in our soule to stablisch a
 'sad & a substantial council, giving them more ample authority than
 'ever we did afore this, in the which we have appointed you
 'to be one. But sith it is not accustomed, sure, nor expedient
 'to take a conclusion by advise of one person, it is thought fit
 'that the greatest & the best, the rich & the poore, in libertie, ver-
 'tue, & effect of your voices be equal: we have therefore determin-
 'ed to send for our chancellor & other lords of our council, yea &
 'all other together, within short time, to commune these & other
 'our great matters: in the which communication such conclusion,
 'by the grace of God, shall be taken, as shall sound to his pleasure,
 'the weale of us & our land, as well in these matters as any other.

Feb. 16. XIX. ' Feb. 16. K. Henry, with the D. of Somerset & many other
 'lords, tooke towards the Marches of Wales to oppose the duke. But,
 'when the duke had witting of the kings great power, he turned
 'from the way taken by the kings host, & hasted towards London.
 'And when he had knowledge from the city that he might not there
 'be received, he went over Kingston bridge, & so into Kent, &
 'there upon Brent-heath neer unto Dertford, he pight his field, ^b &
 'encamped himself very strongly, environing his field with artillerie
 '& trenches. The king, hereof advertised, brought his armie with
 'all diligence to Black-heath, & there pight his tents. Whilst both
 'armies lay thus embatteld the K. sent the bishop of Winchester &
 'others to the duke, to know the cause of so great a commotion.
 'The duke aunswered, that his coming was neither to damnifie the
 'king in honor, nor in person, neither yet any good man; but to
 'remove from him certaine evil disposed persons of his counsayle,
 'bloodsuckers of the nobilitie, pollers of the clergie, & oppressors
 'of the poor; amongst whom he chiefly named the D. of Somerset.
 'When the bishop & others were returned with this aunswere^c, at
 'length it was agreed by the king, that the D. of Somerset should

^a id. p. 649.

^b Hol. p. 1283. 2.

^c Stow, p. 652.

' be committed to ward, there to abide & answere such articles as
 ' the D. of York would lay against him. Upon which promises so
 ' made by the king to the duke; the duke (who saw that the people
 ' of Kent, & of other places, came not to him, as they had pro-
 ' mised, & that they were not strong enough; for the kings part
 ' was much more than his) brake up his fiede on the first of March, Mar. 1.
 ' & yeelded himself to the king at Dartford, where, contrary to the
 ' promise before made, he found the D. of Somerset chief about the
 ' king, * going at large, & set at libertie; whom he boldly accused of
 ' treason, briberie, oppression, & many other crimes. The D. of
 ' Somerset not only made answer to the D. of Yorks objections, but
 ' also accused him of high treason, affirming that he with hys com-
 ' plices had consulted together how to obtaine the sceptre & re-
 ' gal crowne of this realme. By mean of which wordes the king re-
 ' moved streight to London, & the D. of York, as prisoner rode, be-
 ' fore him, & so was kept awhile. The king assembled together a
 ' great counsaile at Westminster, to hear the accusations of the two
 ' dukes, the one objecting to the other many hainous & greivous
 ' crimes. But the duke of Somerset (whiche nowe conceyved in his
 ' minde the thing that shortly followed) incessantly exhorted the coun-
 ' sayle, that the D. of York [lord of Stanford] by compulsion or
 ' otherwise, might be driven to confesse his offence; that so, being
 ' atteinted of treason, he might suffer execution, & his children
 ' be taken as adversaries to their native countrey, to the intente, that
 ' by the losse of this onely prince & his sequele, all civil war &
 ' inward division might be depressed, beseeching God, that so great
 ' an enemy to the king & his blood, might never escape punishment,
 ' nor continue long in life. The D. of Somerset sette forth this
 ' matter the more vehemently, bycause he knew perfectly that the
 ' D. of York dayly imagined with himself how to get the crowne,
 ' & to destroy both the king & him. But the necessitie of destinie
 ' cannot, by any mans devise, be either letted or interrupted. For
 ' many things, to common judgment, declared the D. of York inno-
 ' cent in this case. As first his free & voluntarie coming to the king,
 ' when he was partly of puissance able to have encountered with the
 ' kings whole power. And secondly, his humble submission & reasonable
 ' requests, as well on his owne behalf, as for the poore Commons:
 ' which argued that he sought for no soveraigntie. But these things
 ' he used to dasse mens eyes withal. While the counsayle treated of
 ' saving, or dispatching, this dolorous duke, a rumor sprang thro'
 ' London, that Edward E. of Marche, sonne & heir apparent to the
 ' said duke, with a great army of March-men, was coming towards
 ' London: which tidings sore appalled the queen & the whole coun-
 ' sayle: so that the duke was set at full libertie, & on the 10th of March Mar. 10.

a Hol. p. 1283. b.

made his submission, & tooke his oath to be true & faithful to K. Henry. * But let us view the forme & words of that caution, upon which K. Henry (measuring other mens hearts by his own) adventured to repose his life & kingdom; which are these. ^b I Richard D. of York, confesse & beknow that I am & ought to be humble subject & liegeman to you my soveraigne lord K. Henry the sixt, & owe therefore to bear you faith & truth, as to my soveraigne liege lord, & shall doe all dayes unto my lives end, & shall not at any time, will or assent, that any thing be attempted or done against your most noble person; but wheresoever I shall have knowledge of any such thing imagined or purposed, I shall with all speed & diligence possible, make that your highnes shall have knowledge thereof; & over that do all that shall bee possible to me, to the withstanding & let thereof, to the uttermost of my life. I shall not any thing take upon me against your royal estate or obeyfance that is due thereto, nor suffer any other man to do, as farre foorth as it shall be in my power to let it; And also shall come at your commandment whensoever I shall be called by the same, in humble & obeisant wise; except I be letted by any sicknes or impotence of my person, or by such other cause as shall be thought by you my soveraign lord reasonable. I shall never hereafter take upon me to gather any rowt, or to make any assembly of your people, without your commaundement or license, or in my lawful defence, in interpretation or declaration of which my lawful defence, I shall report me at all times to your highnes; &, if the case require, to my peeres, nor any thing attempt against any of your subjects, of what estate, degree, or condition they be. But whensoever I find my self wronged & agreeved, I shall sue humbly for remedie to your highnes, & proceede after the course of your lawes, & none otherwise, saving in mine own lawful defence in manner abovesayde; & otherwise to have your highnes as an humble & true subject ought to have him to his soveraigne lord. All these things abovesaid I promise you truly to observe & keep, by the holy evangelists contained in the booke that I lay my hand heere upon, & by the holy crosse that I heere touch, & by the blessed Sacrament of our lords body that I shall now with his mercy receive. And over, I agree me & will, that if I any time heereafter, as by the grace of our lord God I never shall, any thing attempt, by way of feate or otherwise, against your royal majestie & obeifance that I owe thereto, or any thing take upon me otherwise than is above expressed, I from that time foorth to be unabled, & held, & taken as an untrue & openly forsworne man, & unable to all manner of worship, estate, & degree, be it such as I nowe occupie, or any other that might in any wise growe unto me heereafter. And this I have heere promised

^a Speed, p. 853. a.

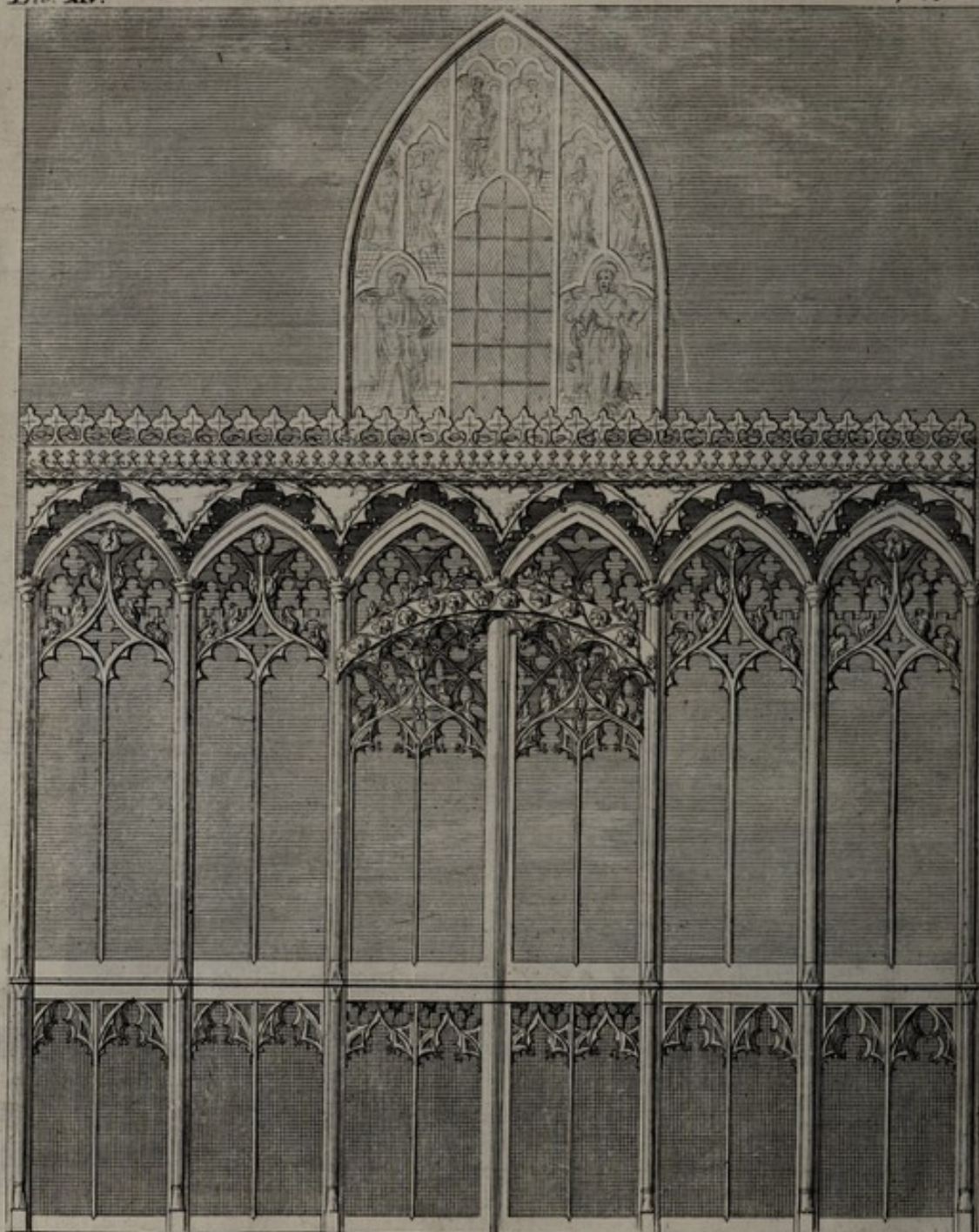
^b Stow; p. 653.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



The South West Prospect of S^t John Baptists Church in STANFORD.





*The Screen between the North Isle and the North Chancel of
St John Baptist's Church in Stanford.*

*To the Honourable
Master of \hat{y} Kings Jewell Office
this Work, This Plate is most*



*James Brudenell Esq.
as one of the kind Encouragers of
thankfully Inscribed.*

‘ & sworne, proceedeth of mine own desire & free-will, & by no
 ‘ constraining or coercion. In witness of all which I Richard D. of
 ‘ York subscribe with mine own hand & seale. ^a Thus the D. of
 ‘ Yorks submission & solemn oath, salved all for the present: so that,
 ‘ ‘till he found a fit opportunity, he continued quiet.’ And no longer,
 ‘ ^b for he little esteemed of his oath, as by the sequels may appear.

XX. About this time was rebuilt & finished the new church of
 S. John the Baptist in Stanford. It consists of three isles, & as many
 chancels answering them, all which are leaded. At the bottom of
 the north isle is the steeple; being a stone tower & a neat regular
 piece of work. The bells (as appear by an old parish book, where-
 in the fourth & middle bells are often mentioned) were formerly
 five; but are now but four. The first, second, & fourth are dated
 1561. the third has no date. Upon the sanctes bell is, *cum voco*
venite. 1605. The chancels of this church are parted from the isles,
 by three screens of excellent workmanship, all handsomely paint-
 ed & gilded. For the parishioners spared for no cost in adorning
 this church; as these screens, the windows, & roof of it, do all yet
 attest. The last in particular being adorned with many angels at length
 all vested like priests, & many other figures carved in wood & stone.
 Let us then take a view of the windows, beginning at the lowest
 window of the north isle. At the bottom of the left hand light is the
 picture of S. Oswald the king & martyr at length. Over his effigies (in
 two lesser lights framed out of the top of the greater) are the repre-
 sentations of hope & faith. In the middle great light of the same
 window, is portrayed S. Edmund the king & martyr at length; &
 over his picture (in two lesser lights framed out of the top of the
 greater) two other figures, but without any names. In the right hand
 light of the same window is delineated S. Edward the king & mar-
 tyr. And, in two lesser lights above, the figures of charity & *sancta*
sapientia. The figures of the three princes above, particularly the faces,
 are well done. Thence we proceed to the second window from the
 bottom of the same isle. In the left hand light of this window
 (which is at present 1718. the most beautiful in the whole church, &
 most of it entire; & well deserving the charity of some well dis-
 posed person to keep it so, by wiring the outside) is depicted a man
 laid out upon a bier with several others standing about the corps; over
 them is the figure of S. Tulpus: & over him, the pictures of S. Era-
 fine & S. Giles. Over the casement in the middle light of the same
 window is the half figure of a nameless saint, sitting in a very con-
 templative posture: over which appears, as near as I can guess, the
 figure of our blessed Lord surrounded with a glory, & supported by two
 angels in beautiful coaps, their wings eyed like a peacocks train.
 Above all in the same light are the figures of S. Blase & another saint

^a Bar. Vol. II. p. 159. b.

^b Stow, p. 654.

without a name. In the right hand light of the same window is represented the martyrdom of S. Laurence, his body lying upon a grid-iron, with a fire under it. Above that his effigies at large in a blew coap, embossed with divers eyelets or circles, in every one of which are inserted the three sacred letters IHS. Over him are the pourtraits of S. Leonard & S. Peter de . . . At the bottom of all this window runs an inscription, *orate pro animabus Johannis Marchaunt . . .* He & his wife, I suppose, were at the charge of painting it. Pass we next to the 3^d window of the north isle, where, in the left hand light, stood formerly, in my remembrance, the picture of S. Thomas of Canterbury; but it is now defaced. However in the same light above is yet left the figure of S. Martin. In the middle light stands part of a figure without any name under it. Above it the entire pourtraits of S. Ambrose & S. Austin. At the bottom of the right hand light is a person kneeling in a religious habit, with a book upon a desk before him, over his head a label inscribed, *Sancte Wilhelme ora pro nobis*. Above the label a large figure inscribed, *Sanctus Wilhelmus*. Above that the pictures of S. Blase & S. Nicholas. At the bottom of all this window is part of an inscription, . . . *fenestram fieri fecerunt, anno dni millo. cccc. ljo*. We now go on to the north window in the north chancel. In the left hand light whereof are represented S. Simon & S. Jude, depicted like children in the arms of their parents; who have likewise two other small children standing by their sides. Above these representations, are Cleophas & Anna; & above them, two other figures, without any names. In the middle light are delineated Joseph & Mary; above them Joachim & the blessed virgin with the child Jesus, holding a little staff in his hand; over them S. . . & S. Peter. In the right hand light are the figures of Zebedee, the blessed virgin, & the child Jesus. Above them S. . . & S. Marie. Above them one Richard, a benefactor to this church, who being probably buried in a monkish habit, according to the fashion of the times, thought good to have his effigies here depicted in the same manner. This is the second best window in the church, & deserves to be preserved with more care, than I fear it is like to meet with. The next is the east window of the same chancel, at the bottom of the left hand light whereof are the effigies of six persons, one in scarlet with a black girdle, kneeling before a desk, the other five also in religious habits kneeling behind him. Over them is the pourtrait of S. John the Baptist; & above him are S. Luke & S. Mark. At the top of the middle light are the pictures of S. George & S. Christopher. In the right hand light are the representations of three more persons in religious habits, likewise kneeling. Over them, in a label, *O beata trinitas*. Over it the figure of S. John the divine at length. And in the two little pannels above, S. Matthew & S. John the Evangelist. By these pictures it should seem the painter would have S. John the divine, & S. John the evangelist to be

be two persons; an error in which he is followed by the gravers for modern common prayer books. At the bottom of all this window is wrote, *orate pro animabus Willielmi. & Agnetis consortis sue, qui istam fenestram vitream fecerunt, an. dni M.CCCC. L^o. primo.*

The nine persons here pictured on their knees in religious habits were that person & his wife & children, who beautified this window. Monkish habits being commonly used, both to bury in, & also represent any benefactor; such habits serving to testify the donors respect for a monastic life, & perhaps that he was admitted a lay brother of some religious order, & so hoped to be entitled to a share of their prayers. In the north window of the choir, or middle chancel, are the pictures of the Virgin Mary & pope . . . At the bottom of the left hand light is also the representation of a church (what if we should say the old church of S. John the Baptist, which stood in this place before the same was pulled down & rebuilt?) & underneath it, *orate pro anima dni ces quondam istius ecclesie qui*

In the pavement, just under this window, lies a very antient stone, with an inscription upon it, but not legible; laid down it is like for the same person, who was probably rector when this church was rebuilt, &, as such, at the same time rebuilt this chancel, & glazed this window at his own charge. In the left hand light of the great east window over the high altar (which window contains in all seven lights) is yet left some part of the effigies of S. Matthias, but very much battered. In the middle light stood formerly, in my remembrance, a large figure of the crucifixion; but now quite demolished: In 1644. Mr. Salter, then rector of this church, was charged with popery for letting it stand there. In the seventh light is yet to be seen part of the figure of S. John the Baptist. And now I am surveying this church, & see the largeness of this window, & the scattered remains of painted glass in almost every one of the rest; I cannot help wishing some charitable person would be at the pains & charge of removing the best & most entire pieces yet left in the other windows, & disposing them in this; which, being done by a careful hand, with a little wiring, would preserve them to many generations. The next window affords nothing remarkable. But in the two little pannels at the top of the left hand light of the east window, in the south chancel, are the figures of S. . . . & S. Elizabeth. In the same part of the middle light of the same window, are the blessed Virgin & our Saviour. In the same part of the right hand light, S. Agnes & S. Barbara. The next window yields nothing remarkable. We go on then to the upper window of the south isle, where, in the little pannels at the top of the 3^d. light, are yet to be seen the effigies of S. Petronilla, S. Mary Magdalene, & S. Etheldreda. The next window hath nothing curious. We proceed therefore to the 3^d. window of the south isle, below the screen; where, in the left hand light, is represented the figure of one of the three kings or wise-men

of

of the east, who came to offer to our blessed Lord at his nativity. He is depicted crowned with a chalice in his hand & a label over him with this inscription, *video stellam ejus in oriente fulgentem cum splendore*. Above in the same light stands the angel Gabriel with a label, containing his salutation of the blessed Virgin, *ave maria! gratia plena, dominus tecum, beata tu inter feminas*. By it stands the blessed Virgin her self, with a label about her, containing her answer to the foresaid salutation, *ecce ancillam domini, fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum*. In the left hand pannel, at the top of the middle light of the same window, is another figure of the blessed Virgin with our Lord on her knees sitting in a stable; above, *gloria in excelsis*. The other little pannel at the top of this light, & the whole top of the next light are filled with representations of several shepherds feeding their flocks, over the head of one of whom is wrote, *we have here a Lorde therwyth to playe, over the second, and here a pype the soothe to say, & over the third, save us, Lord, as thou well may.*

31. H. 6. XXI. Alderman 1452. Thomas Gregory, Roll. ' W. Hanford capel-
' lan gave a messuage (described 24. H. 6. above) to Richard Goldef-
Oft. 9. ' worth. Witness Thomas Gregory, Ald. &c. Oft. 9. 31. H. 6. Ri-
' chard Goldefsworth gave the said messuage to W. Storeton of Staun-
Dec. 16. ' ford, baxter. Witness Tho' Gregory, ald. &c. Dec. 16. 31. H. 6.
32. H. 6. ' B. H.' Alderman 1453. John Broun. Roll. ' * This year the D.
' of York [lord of Stanford] began to stir again, ^b by reason whereof
' the nobles as well as common people were into parties devided, to the
' utter destruction of many a man, & to the great ruine & decay of
' this region [in general, & of the town of Stanford in particular]
' for while the one partie studied to destroy the other, all care of the
' common-wealth was set aside, & justice & equitie clearly exiled.
' Above all things the duke first sought how to provoke the malice
' of the people against the D. of Somerset, imagining that he being
' made away, his purpose should shortly come to a good conclusion.
' He also practised to bring the king into the hatred of the people,
' for that he was not a man apt to the government of a realme,
' wanting both wit & stomacke, sufficient to supply the roomth which
' he held. Many of the high estates, not liking the world, & dis-
' allowing the acts & doings both of king & counsaile, determined to
' practise how things might come to some alteration. When the
' duke understood their mindes, he chiefly entertayned & wanne the
' favour of the two Nevilles, viz. ^c Richard E. of Salisbury the fa-
' ther, & Richard E. of Warwick the son; his wife being sister to the
' E. of Salisbury. ^d Warwick, thro' a certain natural inclination &
' practise, did so set forward a sorte of good qualities which rested
' in him, with wittie & gentle demeanour towards all maner of per-
' sons, that he grewe into such favour among the common people,

^a Bar. as above.

^b Hol. p. 1256. a. b.

^c Bar. Vol. II. p. 160. a.

^d Hol. p. 1286. b.

‘ that they judged him able to do all things, & that without him no-
 ‘ thing could be well done. For whiche causes his authoritie so far
 ‘ forth increased, that which way he bowed, that way ranne the
 ‘ streame, & what part he tooke, that syde got the game.’ This is
 the Warwick so well known in history by the name of Warwick the
 king-maker.

XXII. Ald. 1454. Laurence Melton. Roll. ‘ When the D. of 33. H. 6.
 ‘ York [lord of Stanford] had fastened his chaine betwene those two
 ‘ strong pillars (the Nevils) he, with his friends, wrought so effect-
 ‘ ally that the D. of Somerset was arrested in the queens great chamber,
 ‘ & sent to the tower; where he kept his Christmases without great
 ‘ solemnitie. Against whom, in open parliament, were laid divers
 ‘ articles of high treason, as well for the losse of Normandie, as
 ‘ for some late mischance which happened in Guyenne. The king
 ‘ at that time was sick at Clarendon; by reason whereof no
 ‘ determination proceeded in this cause, but all was put in suspence
 ‘ ‘tyll the next assemblie of the parliament. Whilest the K. was
 ‘ sicke, the D. of York bare all the rule, & governed as regent or
 ‘ viceroy, [by authoritie committed to him by the lords assembled
 ‘ in counsel, to see the preservation & good government of the com-
 ‘ mon wealth, during the kings sickness, which was so greivous that
 ‘ he lay senseless, & was not able, for a time, either to go or stand.]
 Sir William Dugdale says, ‘ the king being desperately sick, the
 ‘ dukes strength & power did not a little increase; which when he
 ‘ saw, he made his address to the pope for absolution from those so-
 ‘ lemn oaths which he formerly made.’ And for this he cites Ho-
 lingshed. But Holingshed says, ‘ the D. [not only sent for, but what
 is more] ‘ obteyned absolution of the pope, to discharge him of his
 ‘ oth before taken. ‘ Also the government of Calais was taken from
 ‘ the D. of Somerset, & the D. of York seized it into his own hands,
 ‘ or rather got a patent in the kings name investing him with it.’
 This when he was sick. But when the king began to recover, ‘ upon
 ‘ the 4. March 33. H. 6. the D. of York resigned his trust for the cap- Mar. 4.
 ‘ tainship of Calais & the Marches thereof. ‘ For the K. under color
 ‘ of observing a neutrality between the dukes of Somerset & York
 ‘ who disputed for it, depriv’d the D. of York of it, & declar’d him-
 ‘ self governor of the place.’ And had the king rested there, all had
 perhaps been well. ‘ But when he had recovered strength again, &
 ‘ resumed his former princely government, eyther of his owne mynde,
 ‘ or by the queenes procurement, he caused the duke of Somerset to
 ‘ be set at libertie, by which doing, great envie & displeasure grew.
 ‘ And to aggravate more the malice of the D. of York & his

a id. ib.

b Bar. Vol. II. p. 160. a:

c Hol. p. 1287. a.

d Acta regia, N^o. X. p. 303.

e Bar. as above.

f Acta regia, N^o. X. p. 303, 304.

g Holing. as above.

' friends, the queene, who then bare the chief rule, caused the D.
 ' of Somersset to be preferred to the chief captainship of Calais,
 ' wherewith not only the commons, but also many of the nobility,
 ' were greatly grieved & offended; saying, that he had lost Normandie,
 ' & so would he do Calais. The D. of York & his adherents (perceiv-
 ' ing that neither exhortation served, nor accusation prevayled against
 ' the D. of Somersset) determined to revenge their quarrel, & ob-
 ' teyne their purpose by open warre. And so, he being in the
 ' Marches of Wales accompanied with his friends the earls of Salis-
 April. ' bury & Warwick, assembled a power, ^a & then in April took his
 ' journey toward London, the kyng then beeyng there, with a great
 ' retinue of lordes. Whereof when the queene & the lordes were
 ' advertised, thei cast in their myndes that it was to none of their
 ' profites. And for that they entended to have conveyghed the king
 ' westward, & not to have encountered the D. of York (^b meaning
 ' to meet with him rather in the north parts than about London,
 ' where it was thought he had too many friends) ^c the king departed
 May 20. ' upon the 20. of May from Westminster, & so helde his journey
 ' towards S. Albones. Then the D. of York, havynge knowledge of
 ' the kings departyng from London, coasted the countries, & came
 May 23. ' unto the townes end of S. Albones upon the 23. of May, then bee-
 ' yng Thursdaie before Whitfundaie.

XXIII. ' ^d The D. of York [lord of Stanford] & many other knights
 ' & esquires, the kings enemies, assembled in a place called Key-fielde,
 ' beside S. Albons. The K. pight his banner in a place called Gose-
 ' lowe (sometimes also called Sandforth) in S. Peters street, & commaund-
 ' ed in strong manner to keep the wards & barriers of the towne.
 ' And thus they abode from seven, till almost ten of the clocke
 ' in the morning, without any stroke smitten on either part. ^e How-
 ' ever the king, when he heard first of the dukes approach, sente
 ' to him messengers, as the D. of Buckingham & others, to under-
 ' stand what he meant by his comming thus furnished after the man-
 ' ner of warre. ^f The D. by advise of his counsell, sent unto the
 ' king these words following. Please it your excellent grace to
 ' take me Richard D. of York as your true liege-man & humble
 ' subject, & to consider & tender, at the reverence of God & in
 ' the way of charitie, the true intent of my coming, & to be
 ' good & gracious soveraigne unto me, & all other your true liege-
 ' men, which, that with all their power & might will be readie to
 ' live & die with you in your right, & to do all things as shall
 ' like your majestie royal to command us, if it be to the wor-
 ' ship of the crowne of England, & the welfare of this your no-
 ' ble realme. Moreover, gracious lord, please it unto your majestie

^a Fabian. p. 457, 458.

^b Hol. ut supra.

^c Fab. p. 458.

^d Stow, p. 658.

^e Hol. p. 4287. b.

^f Stow, p. 659.

' roial, of your great goodnes & rightwiseness, to encline your will
 ' to heare & feele the right wise part of us your true subjects &
 ' liege-men. First, praying & beseeching to our soveraigne Christ
 ' Jesus, of his high & mighty power, to give you the vertue of pru-
 ' dence, & (thro' the prayer of the glorious martyr S. Albon) very
 ' knowledge of our trothes, & the intent of our assembling at this
 ' time: for God that is in heaven knoweth our intent is rightful &
 ' true. And therefore we pray unto that mighty lord in these words,
 ' *Domine, sis clypeus defensionis nostre.* Wherefore, gracious lord,
 ' please it your majestie royal, to deliver such as wee will accuse, &
 ' they to have like as they have deserved. And this done, you to
 ' be honourably worshipped as our most rightful king & true gover-
 ' nour. And if wee should now at this time be promised (as afore
 ' this time is not unknown have been promises broken, which have
 ' been full faithfully promised, & thereupon great othes sworne) we
 ' will not now cease for any such promises, or oth, 'till we have them
 ' which have deserved death: or else we to die therefore. The an-
 ' swere. I K. Henry charge & commaund, that no manner of per-
 ' son, of what condition soever he be, abide, but that they avoide
 ' the field, & not be so hardie to make resistance against me in my
 ' own realme. For I shall knowe what traytor dare bee so bolde to
 ' arise any people in mine own land, where through I am in great
 ' disease & heaviness. By that faith I owe unto S. Edward & the
 ' crowne of England, I shall destroy them every mothers sonne; &
 ' eke they to be hanged, drawne, & quartered, that may be taken
 ' afterward of them in example to make all such traytours to beware,
 ' for to make any rising of people within mine own land, & so tray-
 ' terously to abide their king & governour. And for a conclusion,
 ' rather than they shall have any lord that here is with me at this
 ' time, I shall this day, for their sake, in this quarrel my self live
 ' & die.

XXIV. ' The words of the D. of York [lord of Stanford] upon re-
 ' ceipt of the kings answer, to the gentlemen & others assembled
 ' with the duke. Sirs, the king our soveraigne lord will not be re-
 ' formed at our beseeching ne prayer, nor will not in any wise un-
 ' derstand, the intent wherefore we be here assembled & gathered,
 ' but is in full purpose to destroy us all; & thereupon a great oth
 ' hath made, that there is none other way, but that hee, with all his
 ' power, will pursue us, & if we be taken, give us a shameful death,
 ' leeing our livelihood & goods, & also our heirs shamed for ever.
 ' Therefore, Sirs, now sith it will none otherwise bee, but that wee
 ' shall utterly die, better it is to dye in the field, than cowardlie to
 ' be put to an utter rebuke & shameful death, for the *Right* of Eng-
 ' land standeth in *Us*. Considering also in what perill it standeth at
 ' this time, & for to redresse the mischief thereof, let every man
 ' helpe to his power this daye, &, in that quarrel to the crown of
 ' England,

' England, quit us like men; praying that Lord which is eternal, to
 ' keep & save us this day in our right, & that thorough the giftes
 ' of his holy grace we may be made strong to withstand the great, abo-
 ' minable, & horrible malice of them that purpose to destroy us &
 ' the realme of England, & put us to a shameful death: pray we
 ' therefore unto that Lord to be our comfort & defender, saying,
 ' *domine, sis clypeus defensionis nostre.*' The battel now drawing on,
 ' & the king being in the place of Edmond Westby, hundreder of
 ' the said towne of S. Albons, he commaunded his host to slay all
 ' maner of lords, knights, squires, gentlemen & yeomen, that might
 ' be taken on the dukes partie. This done, the lord Clifford kept
 ' so strongly the barriers of the same towne, that the D. of York
 ' [lord of Stanford] ' might in no wise, with all the power that he
 ' had, enter or break into the towne. The E. of Warwick knowing
 ' thereof, took his men together with him, & brake in by the garden
 ' side, between the sign of the key & the exchequer in holywel-
 ' street.' Another says, ' ^b the place where they first brake into the
 ' towne, was about the middle of S. Peters street.' Be that as it will,
 ' the E. of Warwicks men ' ^c anon as they were within the sayde towne,
 ' blewe uppe the trumpet, & cried with a loud voice, a Warwicke, a
 ' Warwicke! that marvayle it was to heare. And till that time the
 ' D. of York might never have entrie. But then the said duke, with
 ' the earls of Warwick & Salisbury, with their host, between
 ' eleven & twelve at noone, break in, in three severall places. And
 ' then with strong hand they brake uppe the barriers, & fought.
 ' ^d The fight, for a time, was right sharp & cruel; for the D. of So-
 ' merfet with the other lords of the kings party, coming to the
 ' succours of their companions that were put to the worse, did what
 ' they could to beate backe the enemies. But the D. of York sent
 ' ever freshe men to succour the wearie, & supplye the places of them
 ' that were hurt; by which policie the kings army was finally brought
 ' to confusion, & all the chieftaines of the fiede slaine & beaten
 ' downe. For there dyed under the signe of the castel Edmond D.
 ' of Somerset, who, as hath been reported, was warned long before
 ' to avoid all castels. Beside him lay Henry E. of Northumberland,
 ' & many other great persons, whose names may be seen in my authors.
 ' All his men being now either fled or slain, ' ^e the king withdrewe
 ' into a poore mans house to save himself from the shot of arrows
 ' that fiewe about his ears as thick as snowe; ' ^f with one of which
 ' he was already shot into the neck. ' ^g The D. of York [lord of Stan-
 ' ford] ' advertised of the place, hasted thither, & comforted hym the
 ' best he could, assuring him, now the common enemy the D. of So-

^a id. p. 660.

^b Hol. p. 1287. a.

^c Stow, ut supra.

^d Hol. ut supra.

^e id. p. 1288. a.

^f Stow, p. 661.

^g Hol. ut supra.

' merfet was difpatched, he had caufe rather to rejoyce than be forrie,
 ' fith his destruction was the kings prefervation; & for himfelf, he
 ' & all his, he undertooke, were & would remayne, his moft faithful
 ' people. After he hadde ufed fuch words, ^a the king desired them to
 ' ceafe their people, that there fhould be no more hurt done, & the
 ' duke, to obey his commaundement, caufed to be proclaimed, in the
 ' kings name, that all manner of people fhould ceafe their malice &
 ' not fmite a ftroke more: And fo ceafed the battel. ^b Then the D.
 ' brought the king out of that fimple houfe into which he was crept
 ' with all due reverence fhewed towards him, fyrft to the fhyrne of
 ' S. Alban, & after to his chamber. The D. having got this victory
 ' remembred that he had publifhed how the only caufe of the warre
 ' was for advauncement of the common-wealth, & therefore would
 ' not touch the kings perfon after any violent fort, but with all ho-
 ' nor conveyed him to Weftminfter, to which place was fummoned
 ' a parliament, whyche began the 9. of July, ^c wherein the D. of July 9.
 ' York [lord of Stanford] was made protector of the realme, the E.
 ' of Salisburie lord chancellor, & the E. of Warwick captain of Calis.
 ' ^d The duke was appointed protector with this claufe, that he fhould
 ' enjoy all the prerogatives of the faid dignity, 'till the parliament
 ' fhould difcharge him of it. The new protector, relying altogether
 ' upon this claufe, liv'd in a ftate of perfect fecurity, leaving the king
 ' & queen at as full liberty as they could wifh.—Richard Cokk of
 ' Staunford, & John Halyday vicar of All Saints in the town afore-
 ' faid, gave to William Brown a meffuage fituat in the parifh of S.
 ' Mary at the bridge, between a tenement late Richard Lee's caft,
 ' & a tenement belonging to the gild of *corpus Chrifti* & the blessed
 ' Virgin, of the one part; & a tenement fometime W. Staceys of the
 ' other part weft: & abutting on the kings highway fouth, & a tene-
 ' ment of John Vowes north. Likewise a meffuage fituat in S. Georges
 ' parifh, in the place called Cornftall, between the tenements of John
 ' Capron of either part, & abutting on the kings highway fouth, &
 ' a garden of Henry Cokk north. B. H.

XXV. Alderman 1455. John Gregory, Roll. ^e ' The kings name 34. H. 6.
 ' being now only made ufe of, & the power of rule wholly in the
 ' D. of York [lord of Stanford] thereat fome of the moft potent
 ' nobles ftarted not a little; of which number Henry Beaufort D. of
 ' Somerfet (whole father had been flain at S. Albans) & Humphry
 ' Stafford D. of Buckingham (whole eldeft fon alfo loft his life there
 ' in that quarrel) were the chief: who, confulting with the queen, caufed
 ' him to be difcharged of his protectorship, & Salisburie from his of-
 ' fice of chancellor.' And I fuppofe Warwick from being captain of
 ' Calis. However they quickly ^f complied with the D. of York again,

a Stow, ut fup.

b Hol. p. 1288. b.

c id. p. 1289. a.

d Acta regia, N^o. X. p. 304.

e Bar. Vol. II. p. 160. a.

f id. ib.

- Nov. 11. ' for in a parliament called Nov. 11. he had power given him to hold
' the captainship of Calis in the kings name.' A cunning project to
create a difference between him from whom that office was taken
& him to whom it was given. ' Richard Witham of Grantham cleric,
' gave to W. Dykeman of Staunford, one messuage between the work-
' house late Thomas Wyngs south, & the kings high-way which leads
' towards the high cross north, & abutting on the common road west,
' & a workhouse late W. Bochers east; which messuage was John Motts
' of Grantham, who had it of Robert Lowick of Staunford. Wit-
' nesses, John Gregory, ald. &c. Dated. Ma. 3. 34. H. 6. B. H.' The high
cross here spoken of was that now called the mercat cross. Mr. For-
ster says, a deed of this year, which he had seen, calls Stanford on the
south side of the Welland, Stanford-Baron. Now it is pity but he had
given us the deed it self: for, this being the first time I meet with that
name, some light why it was there so called, might perhaps have been
gathered from other circumstances in the same writing. However all
Stanford on the south side of the Welland was & is now reckoned
within the foke of Burg, or part of those lands which the abbat of Burg
held *per baroniam*. So that whenever that part of Stanford which
lies on the south side of the Welland was first called Stanford-Baron, I
guess it was so named to distinguish it from Stanford on the north
side of that river, always called *burgus regis*, the kings borough.
- 35 H. 6. XXVI. Ald. 1456. John Page, Roll. ' a The Scots entred Nor-
' thumberland, & burned certaine cottages & houses; but hearing that
' the D. of York [lord of Stanford] was marching thitherwarde with
1456. ' a great armie, they with all hast returned into Scotland.' Nicho-
las Kenton provincial of the white friers in England, having seen the
wain or decrease of his order, as above related 1446. continued
in his office about ten years longer, & then resigned. But, before he
did so, if we may believe Pits, saw his brethren increased to a greater
number, than when he came first to the government of them. For
to pursue his story ^b. ' When he began to decline & grow into years,
' being desirous of contemplation, & weary of the troubles of his
' office, he requested to be discharged from the burden of the provin-
' cialate; the cares attending it being too heavy for his age. For he
' had now above 1500 brethren in his province, & had rather be left
' more at leisure to say his prayers, & serve God, than attend the
' government of them; being at last more willing to obey himself,
' than preside over others. Whereupon the brethren at length con-
' sented to his request, & chose another.' The person they made
choice of, was Dinley: of whom I have elsewhere spoken ^c. A cata-
Mar. 6. logue of Kentons works may be seen in Pits & Leland. ^d March 6.
' Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] was made lord lieutenant of
' Ireland.'

^a Stow, p. 665. ^b in vita. ^c Lib. XIV. p. 18. ^d Bar. Vol. II. p. 160. a.

XXVII. Alderman 1457. William Hikham. Roll. ^a The queen 36. H. 6.
 secretly thirsting the overthrow of York & his faction, & perceiv-
 ing she could attempt nothing against him near London, because
 the duke was had in more estimation among the citizens, than either
 the king or her self; caused the king to make a progresse into War-
 wickshire for his recreation, & so, with hauking & hunting, he came
 to Coventrie, where divers ways were studied to compasse her desire:
 for accomplishing whereof, the D. of York & the earls of Salisbury &
 Warwick were sent for to Coventrie by the kings letters, whither they
 resorted; but, being admonished by secret friends what was intended,
 they, not saying farewell, departed: the duke to [his castle of] Wig-
 more in the Marches of Wales, Salisbury to his castle of Mydelham
 in the north, & Warwick to Calis. Thus were they separated in
 bodies, but not in mindes: having always messengers going betwixt
 them to communicate their devices.—Richard Cokk of Staunford
 merchaunt gave to W. Gydding two acres of arable land lying to-
 gether in Staunford fields in Sunderfoken, whereof one acre & an
 half are called the headlandys & lye in the fields aforesaid, & divide
 the field of Staunford & the field of Tynwell towards the north &
 south. W. Dykeman of Staunford, mercer, gave to W. Brown mar-
 chaunt, one messuage in All Saints parish in the mercat, between a
 shop late Thomas Wengs south, & the street called Wolle-rowe
 north, & abutting on the common road west, & on the shop &
 workhouse of Robert Skynner, bocher, east; which was Richard
 Withams of Grantham clerc. Witnesses, William Hikham, ald.
 &c. 26. Oct. 36. H. 6. B. H. ^b K. Henry & his adherents perceiv- 26. Oct.
 ing the D. of York [lord of Stanford] lay still, returned to London,
 & to the intent that he would be the chief author of peace, pro-
 mised so to entertaine the duke & all his fautors, that all old grutches
 should be forgot & forgiven. Whereupon divers grave persons were
 sent to the duke & other great estates of the realme, which, since
 the battel of S. Albons, never met, commaunding them to resort
 to the king without delay. At this commaund came to London
 Rychard D. of Yorke [lord of Stanford] with 400 men, & was lodged
 at Baynards castel, being his own house. After him came Salisbury
 with 500 men, & was lodged at his own house called the Herber. The
 E. of Warwicke also came from Calais with 600 men in red jackets,
 embroidered with white ragged staves, & was lodged at the grey
 friars. Thus were all those of the Yorkish faction lodged within
 the citie, & those of the Lancastrian without. The lords which
 lodged within the citie held a dayly counsaile at the black friers.
 The other, in the chapter-house at Westminster. At length by the
 travaile of the archbishop of Canterbury & other prelates, both par-
 ties were persuaded to come to a communication; &, after long
 debating of their grievances, accorded. Conditionally, I. That at the

^a Stow, p. 665.^b Hol. p. 1291. b.

costs of York, Warwick & Salisbury xlv. pounds a year should be assigned for suffrages, obits, & alms for the souls of Edmund late D. of Somerset, &c. slain at S. Albons. II. That York should pay the duches of Somerset & her son 5000 marks, &c. Lastly, that all variaunce betwixt any of the persons aforesaid, should be forever determined. Given under the kings great seale at Westminster, the 24 [not 23. as in Dugd.] day of March, 36. H. 6.

XXVIII. For publishing of this agreement, there was, on Ladic-day, a solemn procession to S. Pauls, at which the king was present in his habit royal, with his crowne on his head. Before him went, hand in hand, the D. of Somerset & the E. of Salisbury; the D. of Exeter & the E. of Warwick; & so one of one faction & another of the other: &, behind the king, the D. of York & the queene with great familiaritie. ^a O religion! O honour! O sinceritie! that your divine vertue should not have contayned these spirits in the harmonic of sweet obedience! But, if you could not — what alas should? England must be more severely scourged, than that so goodly a blessing of publick reconciliation should continue; whereby the proud tops of her nation (offensive to God & men) being taken off, the way might be opened to other names or races, which as yet were nothing thought of. There is no reason to doubt but that the D. of York (a man of deepe retirement in himselfe) secretly continued his purpose for the crowne, notwithstanding all these his vernished pretences. And did only therefore not, as now, put for it; because he presumed the time was incommodious. Again the queene (true head & life of the contrary part) as well in regard of her self, her husband, & young sonne, may in likelihood be thought to have laid downe any thing, rather than the wakefulness & jealousy which former perils & the enemies present strength, might worthily keep alive in her. The thinn ashes therefore which covered these glowing coals, were, by an accident which I shall set down under the next year, soon unraught again & set to blase.

37. H. 6. XXIX. Alderman 1458. William Shorton, Roll. Storeton. B. H. ^b Not long after the dissimuled amitie, as above related, between the Yorkists & Lancastrians; a fray, either by chaunce or of purpose, was made on a yeoman of the E. of Warwickes, by one of the kings servaunts, in which the assaylant was sore hurt, but the erles man fled. The kings servaunts seeing their fellow hurt & the offender escaped, assembled together & watched the erle as he returned from the counsaile to hys barge, & sodainly set on him, the yeomen with swordes, & the blacke garde with spittes & fireforks. After long fight & many of the erles men hurt, by help of friends, he tooke a wherry, & so escaped to London. The queen advertised hereof, incontinently commaunded he should be apprehended

^a Speed, p. 857. a.

^b Holing. p. 1293. b.

‘ & committed to the tower: [but they mist of him.] However by
 ‘ this unhappy fray there arose anon after such trouble & terrible
 ‘ war, that the whole realme was thereby disquieted. For, after this
 ‘ displeasure done to the earl, & the queens good mind to him by
 ‘ his secret friends revealed; he with all diligence tooke his journey
 ‘ to Warwicke, & after into Yorkshire, where he found the D. of
 ‘ York & the E. of Salisbury, declaring unto them the assault made
 ‘ on him by the kings servants, & the intended evil purpose of the
 ‘ queen. After which, fearyng to be dispossessed of his rounth at
 ‘ Calais, he with great speed embarked & sayled thither.—John son
 ‘ of Richard Cokk sold to William Brown merchaunt, one messuage
 ‘ in Staunford, situate in the parish of S. Mary at the bridge, called
 ‘ the Aungel, & one grange with a garden adjacent in Cornstal. B. H.
 ‘ Robert Young of Staunford gave to W. Tundur & W. Ole one garden
 ‘ lying in the abbat of Burgs liberty, in the street called Webster-
 ‘ gate; between a garden of W. Pope, south; & a tenement of the
 ‘ foresaid abbat, in part; & a garden of *corpus Christi* gild, in part,
 ‘ on the north: as it abutts on Webster-gate aforesaid, east, & the land
 ‘ of the nuns of S. Michael there, west. B. H.

XXX. Alderman 1459. Thomas Gregory, Roll. ‘ After the E. of 38. H. 6.
 ‘ Warwicke was departed & gone to Calais, the D. of York & E. of
 ‘ Salisbury falling into consultation agreed, that the E. of Salisbury
 ‘ with a warlike company should march toward the king, & signifie,
 ‘ by way of complaint, both the manifest injurie done to his son,
 ‘ & also the uncourteous breach of the late sworne agreement: in
 ‘ which suit if he prevailed, he should not then let passe the occa-
 ‘ sion given for revenge of displeasures to him done by the queen.
 ‘ Upon this the earl removed from Middleham castel, with four or
 ‘ five thousand men, thro’ Lancashire towards London. Mean season
 ‘ the queen ymagining the erle of Warwicke had kindled this fire to
 ‘ set the crowne on the D. of Yorks head, appointed James Twychet
 ‘ lord Audley (bycause his power laye in those partes) to rayse an
 ‘ host of men, & give battel to the earl, if he saw cause & place
 ‘ convenient. ^b The 21. of Sept. the E. of Salisbury having gather- Sept. 21.
 ‘ ed a well appointed army, took his way towards Ludlow, where
 ‘ the D. of York [lord of Stanford] lay, to the intent that they both
 ‘ together would have ridden to the king at Colshull in Staffordshire,
 ‘ to excuse themselves of certain articles laid against them by their
 ‘ enemies, as they said. ‘ But the queen construing they meant no
 ‘ good to hir or her husband, requested lord Awdley to apprehende
 ‘ the E. of Salisbury, if by any means he might. The lord Awdley
 ‘ accordingly assembled above 10000 men, & knowing which way
 ‘ the earl kept, approached neare to him on Blorcheath near Dray-
 ‘ ton in Shropshire. Next morning the earl caused his soldiers to

a Holing. p. 1293. b.

b Stow, p. 670.

c Hol. p. 1294. a.

' shoote towards the lord Awdleys company, & then made a signe
 ' of retreyt. Lord Awdley supposing his adversaries fled in deed,
 ' caused his trumpets to blow up, & set forth his vawarde. Salis-
 ' bury (which knewe the sleights of war) sodainely returned, & set
 ' upon him, & in conclusion slew him. After this the duke of York
 '[lord of Stanford] ' perceyving that the destruction of himself & friends
 ' was intended, thought now no longer to linger his busines, but
 ' with all diligence display his banner. And therefore sending for
 ' the earl of Salisbury, after long communication, they determined to
 ' raise an armie, & either die or winne their purpose. Hereupon
 ' were men forthwith assembled, friends sent for, & a puissant army
 ' gathered, both of northern men & Welch men, which in good order
 ' came into the Marches of Wales adjoyning to Shropshire, deter-
 ' mining there to abide their enemies, or meet them if occasion serv-
 ' ed. Thither came to the D. of York; from Calais the E. of War-
 ' wick, bringing from that towne a great number of expert men,
 ' whereof two were of great experience, one called Andrew Trollop,
 ' the other John Blont. The king having advertisement of the dukes
 ' doings & intent, sent forth commissioners to levie a power in all
 ' parts where he thought to have any friends. Many for love of him
 ' resorted to his side, but more for fear of the queen, whose frowns
 ' was their undoing. The king thereupon marching forward came to
 ' Worcester, where he stayed a while, & at length sent the bishop of
 ' Salisbury to offer them a free pardon, if they would give over
 ' their enterprife. ^a To whom they answered by the E. of Warwicke,
 ' that as concerning the pardon they durst not trust to it. Because,
 ' notwithstanding such pardons, those that were about the king were
 ' unruly & cared not to break the kings commaundement. Instanc-
 ' ing altho' every lord, being called to parliament, ought freely to
 ' come & go; yet the said E. of Warwick at a certain counsel hol-
 ' den at Westminster, was in danger of death. The king receyving
 ' such answer was nothing contented therewith, & therefore com-
 ' maunded his standarts to be advaunced, but before he came where
 ' the lords were encamped, they wrote a letter to him; ^b protesting,
 ' they meant no harme in the world against his person, as by their
 ' demeanours might well appear, who had ever withdrawne themselves
 ' from place to place; an evident token that they sought nothing
 ' but their owne safeguards & quietnes of the realme, with so much
 ' favor, as in good suretie they might come unto his presence, to de-
 ' clare certaine things which in their opinions might be to the welth
 ' of the realme, & farther make answer to all things objected agaynst
 ' them. And now, sayde they, we are here in the uttermost con-
 ' fines of the land, not upon any presumptuous meaning, but rather
 ' in all lowliness to abide his graces coming, which, they besought

^a Stow, p. 671.^b Holing. p. 1296. b.

‘ God, might be favourable in their behalves.’ Stow^a gives us a long letter, much to the same purpose, ‘ written at Ludlow the 13. day Oct. 13. of October, & signed, R. Yorke, R. Warwicke, & R. Salisbury. ‘^b The king having received this letter, & conjecturing that venome lay hid under so soft speche, commaunded his armie again to march forth, & comming within half a mile of the adversaries campe proclaimed, that whoever of his adversaries would give over his lewd enterprise, & repayre to his presence for mercie, he would pardon him. This proclamation comming to the understanding of the D. of Yorks host, a great number that were there came away to the king. Amongst other Andrew Trollop, perceyving that they should fight against the king (whose friend they esteemed before that time the E. of Warwicke ever to have bene) in the dead of the night before the day of battel, he & the other Calisians, secretly departed from the duke & submitted themselves to the king, admonishing him of all things devised to his destruction. For the duke perceyving by his expert captains a way how to set upon his enemies & easily discomfit them, thought, on the next morning, to have assailed the king ere they had been readie. But now being advertised that Trollop was thus departed, & all his counsayle revealed by him, ‘ they concluded to flee, & leave the field standing as they had been stil abiding. ‘^d Whereupon the duke with his younger son Edmond E. of Rutland secretly fled into Wales, & so passed over into Ireland, where he was gladly received, all the Irish offering to live & die with him. The E. of March, son & heir apparent of the said duke, with the earles of Salisburie & Warwicke, stole away the same night, & came into Devonshire, where by meanes of John Denham esq; (high treasurer of England in the days of Hen. the 7.) they bought a ship, & sayled to Calais, where they were let in at a posterne, & joyfully welcomed by William Nevil lord Fauconbridge (Warwicks uncle & Salisburies brother) who then had the towne in keeping.

XXXI. ‘ The king in the morning advertised that the D. of York [lord of Stanford] ‘ & his partakers were fled, caused all his horsemen to follow them, but in vain: for they were got farre enough out of daunger. ‘ He then pardoned all the poore souldiers, saving certain ringleaders, of which some he punished & fined, & some he hanged & quartered. ‘ After this he removed to Ludlow, & there broke up his host, & spoyled the towne & castle, & sent the dutches of York with her two young sons to be kept in warde. This done he proclaimed the lords traitors, confiscated their estates, & committed the government of the north parts to the E. of Northumberland & the lord Clifford, his trusty friends. The E. of Warwick being now at Calais sayled thence into Ireland, to commune with the D. of York [lord of Stanford.]

a Stow, p. 672.
b Hol. p. 1297. a.

c Fab. p. 466. b.
d Hol. p. 1297. a.

‘ The

‘ The weather & wind were both so favourable to his purpose, that
 ‘ in less than a month he passed from Calais to Dublin & back again.
 ‘ During this time the king called a parliament at Coventrie which
 ‘ began the 20. of Sept. saith Holingshed^a, [but it should rather be
 November, or December; the order of things as before related not
 allowing to be held in September] ‘ in which the D. of York [lord
 of Stanford] ‘ & his confederates were attainted. But when the king
 ‘ came to give his consente & the clerk of the parliament read that
 ‘ statute of attaindure, such was the kings modestie & zeale unto
 ‘ mercie, that he caused a proviso to be added, that it might be law-
 ‘ ful for him without authoritie of any other parliament to pardon,
 ‘ & restore them in all things, so that they would come in into him,
 ‘ & beseech him of grace.

XXXII. Some time after, ‘^b the earls at Calais sent to the commons
 ‘ of England, beginning thus. We the D. of York, the earls of March,
 ‘ Warwick & Salisbury, sewed to have come unto the king, to have
 ‘ declared afore him. I. The great oppression, extortion, robbery,
 ‘ murther, & other violences done to Gods church & his ministers against
 ‘ law. II. The poverty & misery our soveraigne lord standeth in,
 ‘ not having any livelode of the crowne whereof he may keep his
 ‘ household, which causeth the spoiling of his liege-men by the takers
 ‘ of his household, which livelode is in their hands. III. How that
 ‘ his laws be partially guided, oppression favoured, & justice exiled.
 ‘ So that no man dreadeth to offend. IV. That it will please his
 ‘ grace to live upon his own livelode, as his progenitors have here-
 ‘ tofore, & not suffer the destroyers of his land & subjects to live
 ‘ thereupon, & find his household upon his poore commons. V. How
 ‘ oft the commons have been charged with taxes, whereof the king
 ‘ hath had to his part not half, & other persons the rest to their
 ‘ own use, suffering all the possessions that the king had in France to
 ‘ be lost. VI. How they now begin a new imposition, that is to
 ‘ say, every township to find men for the kings guard: which, if con-
 ‘ tinued, will be the heaviest charge that ever grew. VII. Divers lords
 ‘ have caused the king to write letters to his Irish enemies to enter
 ‘ into conquest of the said land, which letters the same Irish sent
 ‘ unto me the said D. of York. VIII. The king, by excitation of
 ‘ the same lords, wrote other letters, that in no wise they should
 ‘ shew any favour to the towne of Calais, & that nothing of refresh-
 ‘ ing or defence should come out of England to the relief of it, that it
 ‘ might be lost. IX. It is deemed the same lords would put the rule
 ‘ of England, if they might, into the said enemies hands. X. How
 ‘ it hath been laboured to have destroyed & murdered the said D.
 ‘ of York, & the issue it pleased God to send him of the roiall blood,
 ‘ & also the earles of Warwick & Salisbury. XI. How the earls of

^a Hol. p. 1297. a.^b Stow, p. 674.

‘ Shrewsbury & Wilts, & the lord Beaumont, our mortal enemies,
 ‘ having the guiding of our sovereign lord, would not suffer the
 ‘ kings grace to receive us, as he would have done into his presence,
 ‘ dreading the charge that would have been laid upon them. XII. How
 ‘ they excited his highnes to hold his parliament at Coventry, where
 ‘ an act is made against us the said D. of York, &c. to the intent of
 ‘ our destruction & of our issue; that they might have our livelode
 ‘ & goods, as they have openly robbed & despoiled all our places &
 ‘ tenements, & now proceed to hanging & drawing of men, & there-
 ‘ in shew the largeness of their violence & malice as vengeably as
 ‘ they can. We therefore, seeing all the said mischiefs, purpose yet
 ‘ again to come to the presence of our said sovereign lord, &, in the
 ‘ name of the land, sue, in as lowly wise as we can, to his good grace,
 ‘ to have pitie on his true subjects, & not suffer the same mischiefs
 ‘ to raigne upon them: requiring you therein to assist us, &c. Mean
 ‘ time the E. of Wiltshire, the lord Scales, & lord Hungerford went
 ‘ to Newbery, which longed to the D of York, & there made inqui-
 ‘ sition of all them that in any wise had favoured the said duke,
 ‘ whereof some were drawed, hanged, & quartered; & all the inha-
 ‘ bitants spoiled of their goods.’ In July Richard D. of York & lord
 of Stanford being yet in Ireland, his son Edward E. of March, assisted
 by the earls of Salisbury & Warwick, fought with K. Henry at Nor-
 thampton, & took him prisoner. Whereupon the tower of London
 was delivered to the E. of March.

XXXIII. Alderman 1460. William Brown. Roll. Frier Nicholas 39. H. 6.
 Kenton, several times mentioned in the course of these antiquities,
 sometime provincial of the White Friars, ‘ died, as Leland tells us,
 ‘ at London Sept. 4. 1460.’ But note, either Bale, or his printer, was Sept. 4.
 mistaken in the year of this Kentons death, which his book sets down 1460.
 in 1468. However Pits, as he never saw Leland, knew nothing of
 the blunder, & so very gravely follows Bale in the mistake, & with
 his usual assurance pronounces Kenton died in 1468. But to pro-
 ceed. ^b The D. of York [lord of Stanford] being advertised of what
 ‘ lately happened in England, now sayled from Dublin, & landed at
 ‘ the redde bank near Chester; & from Chester, by long journeys,
 ‘ came to London, which he entered the Friday before the feast of
 ‘ S. Edward the confessor, with a sword born naked before him,
 ‘ trumpets sounding, & a great traine of men of armes, & other of
 ‘ his friends & servaunts. At his coming to Westminster he entred
 ‘ the palace, & passing directly thro’ the great hall, stayed not till he
 ‘ came to the house of peeres, & there stept up to the throne, & lay-
 ‘ ing his hand upon the cloth of estate, held his hand so a good while;
 ‘ & afterwards withdrawing his hand, turned hys face towards the
 ‘ people, beholding their pressing together, & marking what coun-

a Comment. p. 459.

b Holing. p. 1300. a.

' tenance they made. Whilest he stode & behelde the people, sup-
 ' posing they rejoyced to see his presence, the archbishop of Canter-
 ' burie came to him, & after due salutations, asked him if he would
 ' come & see the king. Wyth whiche demaunde he seeming to take
 ' disdain, answered, I remember not that I know any within this
 ' realme, but that it beseemeth him rather to come & see my per-
 ' son, than I to go & see his. The archbishop hearing his answer,
 ' went backe to the king, & declared what he had receyved of the
 ' dukes own mouth. ^a And now this D. of York [lord of Stanford]
 ' being yet in the parliament house, grew to that pitch of boldness,
 ' that he there publickly claimed the crowne against king Henry ^b.
 ' For at last he sat down in the throne, & after a pause made, began
 ' thus. My singular good lordes, marvayle not that I approche unto
 ' this throne: for I sit here, as in the place to mee by very justice
 ' lawfully belonging, & here I rest, as to whom this chair of right
 ' apperteineth: not as hee which requireth of you favour, parcialitie,
 ' or bearing; but equal right, friendlye indifferencie, & true justice.
 ' For I being the partie greeved, cannot minister to my self the me-
 ' decine that should helpe me (as expert leches & chirurgians may)
 ' except you be to me both faithful ayders & true counsaylers. Nor
 ' yet this noble realme & our natural countrey shall be unbuckled
 ' from hir dayly fever, except I as principal phisition & you as trustie
 ' apothecaries, consult together in making the potion, & trie out the
 ' cleane pure stuffe from the corrupt & putrified drugges. For un-
 ' doubtedly the root & bottom of this long festered canker is not yet
 ' extirpate, nor the feeble foundation of this fallible buylding yet
 ' espied, which hath been & is the dayly destruction of the nobilitie,
 ' & the continual confusion of the poore commonaltie. For all you
 ' know (or should know) that the high & mightie prince K. Richard
 ' the 2. was the true undoubted heir to the valiant conqueror & re-
 ' nowned prince K. Edward the 3^d. as son & heire to the hardie
 ' knight & couragious captaine Edward prince of Wales, eldest sonne
 ' to the said K. Edward; which king was not only in deede, but
 ' of all men reputed & taken for the true infallible heire to the wise
 ' & politique prince K. Henry the 3^d. as sonne & heire to K. Edward
 ' the 2^d. sonne & heire to K. Edward the first, the very heyre of the
 ' said noble & vertuous K. Henry the 3^d. Which K. Richard the 2.
 ' was lawfully & justly possessed of the crowne, 'till Henry of Derby
 ' D. of Lancaster & Hereford, son to John of Gaunt D. of Lancaster,
 ' 4. son to the said K. Edward the 3^d. & younger brother to my
 ' noble auncester Lionel D. of Clarence, third son of the said K.
 ' Edward, by force & violence; contrarie to his allegiance, & also to
 ' his homage to him both done & sworne, raysed warre against the
 ' said K. Richard, & him apprehended & imprisoned, during whose

^a Brit. p. 757.^b Hol. p. 1300. b.^c captivity

' captivity he wrongfully usurped the royal power, taking upon him
 ' the name of king; & not therewith satisfied, compassed & accom-
 ' plished the death & destruction of his natural prince; after whose
 ' execrable murder the right of the crown reverted to Roger Mor-
 ' timer E. of March, son & heyr to ladie Philip onely child of the
 ' above Lionel D. of Clarence, to which Rogers daughter called Anne,
 ' my most dear and welbeloved mother, I am the true and lineal heyre;
 ' which discent all you cannot justly gainsaye. Then, if the title be
 ' mine, why am I put from it? If I be true heyr, why is my right
 ' withholden? If my claime be good, why have I not justice? For
 ' surely learned men affirme, that lineal discent, or usurped posses-
 ' sion, can nothing prevaile, if continual clayme be lawfully made.
 ' For avoyding of which scruple, Edmond E. of March my most wel-
 ' beloved uncle, in the time of the first usurper, in deede, but not
 ' by right, called king Henry the 4. by his cosins the E. of Nor-
 ' thumberland & the lord Percy (he being then in captivitie with
 ' Owen Glendower) made his clayme, tho' to the destruction of both
 ' those noble persons. Likewise my most dearest lord & father, so
 ' farre set forth that right & tytle, that he lost his life at Southamp-
 ' ton, more by power than indifferent justice. Sirhe whose death
 ' I coming to my full age, have never desisted to pursue my title,
 ' which by means of unjust detention, I cannot recover. So that of
 ' force I am compelled to use power instead of prayer, not for my
 ' private emolument, but to restore peace, which ever since the first
 ' ungodly usurpation of the forenamed Henry, untruly called K. Henry
 ' the 4. hath beene clearly banished. What murders have been per-
 ' petrated, what number of noble men destroyed, since that unfor-
 ' tunate day; is too lamentable & manifest. For altho' Henrie of
 ' Lancaster tooke upon him the crown, & was not much tickled
 ' by myne uncle the E. of March, then within age: yet was he never
 ' in suretie of himself, nor enjoyed any quietnesse in minde or bodie:
 ' For a corrupt conscience never feeleth rest, but looketh when the
 ' sword of vengeance will descend & strike. His son also, called K.
 ' Henry the 5. obteyned notable victories & immortal praises for his
 ' noble acts in France; yet God, for the offence of his parent, so-
 ' dainly touched him, unbodying his soul in the flower of his youth,
 ' & in the glorie of his conquest. And altho' he had a fayre sonne
 ' & a young, apparent heyre, yet was this orphan such an one, as
 ' preachers saye, God threatned to send for a punishment to his un-
 ' ruly & ungracious people; saying, by his prophet Esay, I shall give
 ' you children to be your princes, & infants without wisdom shall
 ' have the governance of you. And the prophet lied not, if you
 ' note things. For, after this Henry the 5. succeeded his sonne, whom
 ' all we have called our natural prince, & obeyed as his heyre, in
 ' whose wrongful reigne, I require you diligently to consider, with
 ' what great afflictions God hath scourged this miserable isle, yea

‘ with so many plagues as no nation (the Egyptians excepted) were
 ‘ ever tormented with. I will not speak of murders & oppressi-
 ‘ ons which of late have been done among us. But I will ma-
 ‘ nifest how the glory of this realme is by the negligence of this
 ‘ filly man & his unwise counsaile minished & dishonoured. Is not
 ‘ Normandie, which his father got, regained? Is not Aquitaine,
 ‘ cc. & odd years peaceably possessed by the kings of this realme,
 ‘ gotten out of our hands & seigniory? What should I speak of
 ‘ Anjou, Mayne, or the losse of the isle of France, with the rich
 ‘ citie of Paris? Alas it is too apparent, neither will I molest you
 ‘ with the recital. But now in the midst of this affliction, & to
 ‘ make an end of the same, God of his ineffable goodness, look-
 ‘ ing on this country with eyes of pitie, hath sent me to restore
 ‘ again his decayed kingdome to hys antient fame & old renowne,
 ‘ whereof here in open parliament, according to my just & true
 ‘ title, I take possession, not putting diffidence but firm hope in
 ‘ God, that by his ayde, & assistance of you the peeres, I shall
 ‘ mayntaine the same, to the glorie of him, honour of my blood,
 ‘ & to the publick wealth as well of you all here present, as of the
 ‘ poore commons of the kingdome. When the duke had made an
 ‘ end of his oration, the lordes sat as men stryken into a certaine
 ‘ amazednesse, neyther whispering nor speaking forth a word, as tho’
 ‘ theyr mouthes had bene sowed up. The duke not very well con-
 ‘ tent with their strange silence, advised them to consider thoroughly
 ‘ & ponder the whole effect of his wordes; & so, neyther fully dis-
 ‘ pleased, nor yet altogether pleased, departed to his lodging in the
 ‘ kings palace.’ Where when he came, ‘^a the king being there, he
 ‘ brake up the doores of the kings chamber, so that the king giving
 ‘ him place, took another.

XXXIV. ‘^b The lordes forgot not the dukes demaund, & there-
 ‘ fore to take some good direction therein, dyverse as well spiritual
 ‘ lords as temporal, wyth many sage persons of the communaltie dayle
 ‘ assembled at the black fryers & other places, to commune of this
 ‘ matter of so great importance. Duryng which time the duke would
 ‘ not, for any request made unto him, once visit or see the king;
 ‘ affirming that he was subject to none but God: & that he was lorde
 ‘ & none other.’ At length ‘^c it was answered him that the barons
 ‘ of the kingdom, & the duke himself had sworn allegiance to the
 ‘ king; that the kingdom by act of parliament was conferr’d & en-
 ‘ tail’d upon Hen. the 4. & his heirs; that the duke deriving his title
 ‘ from the duke of Clarence, never took the arms of the said duke;
 ‘ & that Henry the 4. was possessed of the crown by the right he
 ‘ had from Henry the 3^d. All this he easily evaded by replying, that
 ‘ the said oath sworn to the king being barely an humane constitu-
 ‘ tion, was not binding, because inconsistent with truth & justice,

^a Stow, p. 679.^b Holing. p. 1302. b.^c Camdens Brit. p. 757.

' which are of divine appointment. That there had been no need
 ' of an act of parliament to settle the crown in the line of Lan-
 ' caster, neither would they have desired it, if they could have
 ' relied upon any just title: And, as for the arms of the D. of
 ' Clarence, which in right belonged to him, he had, in prudence,
 ' declined using them, as he had declined challenging the kingdom,
 ' till that moment: & that the title derived from Henry the 3^d.
 ' was a ridiculous pretext to cloak the injustice, & exploded by
 ' every body. ^a After diligent deliberation, peace between the
 ' king & duke, on the vigil of Alhallow, was concluded as follow-
 ' eth. First, whereas the duke hath opened his claim in manner as
 ' above, the said title notwithstanding, the said duke tenderly desir-
 ' ing the rest & prosperity of this land, & to set apart all that might
 ' trouble the same; & considering the possession of the said K. Henry
 ' the 6. & that he hath been for his time named, taken, & reputed
 ' king; is contented that he be king during life, & for that time
 ' shall take him for his soveraigne. II. The said duke shall bind him-
 ' self by othe, never to procure or stir any thing that may sound to
 ' the abridgment of the natural life of K. Henry. III. The sonnes
 ' of the said duke shall make like oth. IV. The said duke shall be
 ' called & reputed henceforth very & rightful heir to the crown, &
 ' his heirs after him. V. The said duke shall have yeerely 5000
 ' markes to his owne state; 3500 marks for Edward his first begot-
 ' ten sonne, & 1000 l. for Edmond his second sonne, for their yeare-
 ' ly sustentation. VI. If any person imagine, or compasse the death
 ' of the said duke, that it be adjudged high treason. VII. The lords
 ' spiritual & temporal shall swear to repute & take the duke & his
 ' heirs as heirs of the crown, & to resist all them that would presume
 ' the contrary. VIII. The said duke & his sons shall defend the said
 ' lords against all those that attempt any thing against them by rea-
 ' son of this agreement. IX. That this accord be notified by the
 ' kings letters patents, as it shall be thought expedient by the said
 ' duke, &c. ^b The agreement aforesaid being put in articles was en-
 ' grossed, sealed, & sworn by the parties, & also enacted in the high
 ' court of parliament. For joy whereof the king with the duke, &
 ' many other lords then there present, came that night to Paules, &
 ' there hard even-song, & on the morrowe, came thither againe to
 ' masse, where the king rode in procession crowned with great roial-
 ' tie, & so laie still in the bishops palace, a season after. And upon
 ' the Saturday following, being the ninth day of November, the duke
 ' was proclaimed thro' the citee heire aparaunt to the croune, & all his
 ' progenie after hym. ^d It was ordained by the same parliament that
 ' the said Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] should be cal-
 ' led prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, earl of Chester, & protec-

^a Stow, p. 679, &c.
^b id. p. 683.

^c Fabian, p. 470. a.
^d Stow, p. 683.

tor of England. After this the parliament kept at Coventrie the last yeare, was declared a devilish councel, celebrated for the destruction of the nobilitie, & no lawful parliament. The D. of York well knowing that the queene would spurne against the conclusions agreed in this parliament, caused both hir & hir sonne to be sent for by the king; but she being a stout woman, by the counsel of the dukes of Exeter & Somerset, not only denied to come, but also assembled a great army, intending to take the king by force out of the lords hands.

Nov. 22. XXXV. Margaret, relict of the late John Brown merchant of the staple, died the 22. of November, & was buried at the upper end of the north isle of All Saints church in the mercat; soon after whose death, in memory of her & her said husband, a plate of gilded brass was fixed in a wall near the place where they were buried, with this inscription. *Orate pro animabus Johannis Brown mercatoris stapule Calise & Margerie uxoris ejus. Qui quidem Johannes obiit xxv^{to}. die mensis Julii, an dñi. MCCCXLII. & que quedam Margeria obiit xxij^{to}. die Novembris, MCCCCLX. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.* It appears by this epitaph, that Mrs. Margaret Brown continued a widow after her husbands death more than 18 years; & was then laid by him, in the same earth, if not in the same grave. Here a word or two of this All Saints church in the mercat. This church consists of three isles; & two chancels, one answering the south isle, & the other the nave. Adjoyning to the west end of the north isle is the steeple, a beautiful stone fabric, embattelled at the tower, & crocketed all the way up the spire. The whole is a very neat, well-proportioned, & much admired thing; being indeed one of the principal ornaments of Stanford. In it hang five bells, the biggest about 1500 weight: which are thus inscribed. I. *Hec nova campana Margaretta est nominata.* II. *Nomen Magdalene campana sonat melodie.* III. *In multis annis resonet campana Johannis.* IV. New cast, 1726. V. *God save the king, Tobias Norris cast me, 1674.* Besides which there is sanctes bell. The first & third of these bells were given, as I guess, by the above Mr. John Brown, & Margaret his wife. The new steeple was built by John Brown their eldest son. Mr. Butcher says it was erected by Mr. William Brown, who founded the hospital; but the tradition is otherwise.

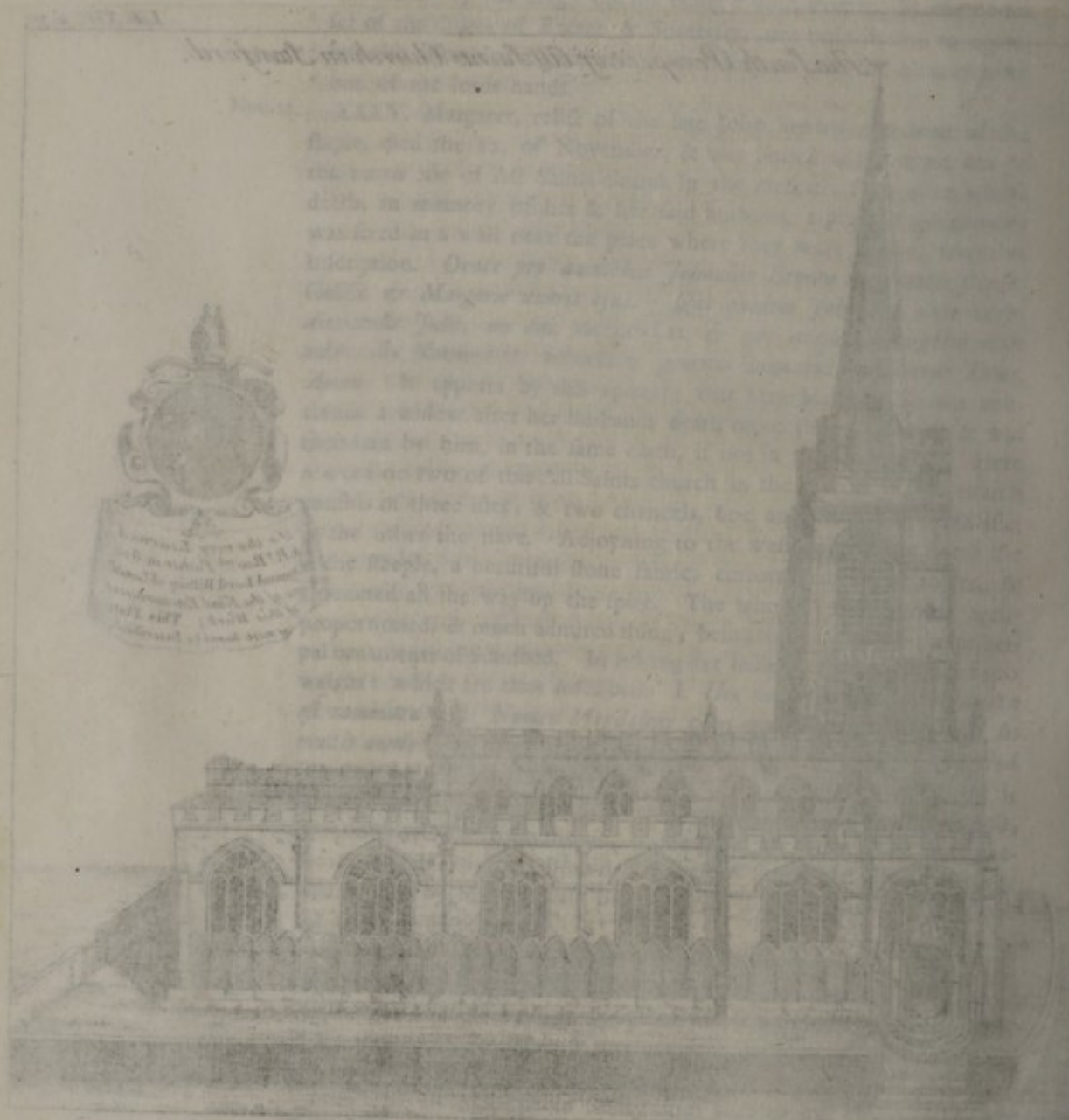
XXXVI. ^a The D. of York protector, ^b having perfite knowledge of the queens doings, assigned the D. of Norfolk & the E. of Warwick his trustie friends to be about the king, & he with the earls of Salisbury & Rutland, & a convenient number of men, departed Dec. 2. out of London the 2. of December northward, & sent to the E. of March his eldest sonne to follow him with all hys power. The D. came to his castel of Sandal beside Wakefield, on Christmass even,

^a id. ib.

^b Holing. p. 1303. b.

The South Prospect of All Saints Church in Stamford.





& there begane to assemble his tenants & friends. ^a There came to
 him under a colour of friendship the lord Nevill, brother to the E.
 of Westmorland, & required of him a commission for him to raise
 the people for to chastise his rebels, as he said; but when he had
 raised 8000 men, he brought them to the lords of the countrie.
^b The queene advertised, thinkes it wisdom to fight before the duke
 grow too strong; & thereupon marches forward, having an army of
 18000 men, led by the dukes of Somerset & Excester, the earles of De-
 von & Wilts, the lords Nevil, Clifford, Rosse, & in effect all the nor-
 therne nobilitie. The host (or so much thereof as they thought ne-
 cessarie to shew) presents it self before Sandall, ^c where they placed
 themselves even before the castle gates, ^d to provoke & dare the duke
 to battel. His blood impatient of these braves, & ignorant perhaps
 that the enemy had so great a multitude, will needes fight, tho' the E.
 of Salisbury & Sir David Hall (an antient servant of his & a great soldier)
 gave him advice to stay till his sonne the E. of March approached with
 such Welchmen & Marchers as he had in great numbers assembled.
 But God would forbear him no longer, but like a severe master
 means to take a present account: at which he found whether all the
 kingdoms of the earth are worth the least sinne, much lesse a wilful
 perjurie. The queene therefore addeth stratagem & wit to her force,
 to the intent he might not escape her hands; whereupon the E. of
 Wilts upon one side of the hill, & the lord Clifford upon the other,
 lye in ambush to thrust between him & the castell; the dukes of So-
 merfet & Excester stand embattelled in the open field. Their pol-
 icy had the wish'd success, for the duke being not fully 5000 strong
 issued out of the castle, ^e & came down the hill with his people in
 good order of array, & was suffred to passe on toward the maine
 battel. But when he was in the plaine felde betweene his castell
 & the towne of Wakefield, he was environed on every side, ^f like
 a fishe in a net, so that he manfully fighting was, within half an
 hour, slain, ^g his whole armie discomfited, & divers of his dear friends
 beaten downe with him. There lay dead about him the lord Ha-
 rington, Sir Thomas Neville son to the E. of Salisbury, Sir Davy
 Hall, with sundrie knights & others, in all about 2200, among which
 were the heirs of many southern gentlemen of great account. ^h Some
 write that the duke was taken alive, & in derision caused to stande
 upon a molehill, on whose head they put a garlande (instead of a
 crowne) of segges or bulrushes, & having so crowned him, they
 kneeled downe afore him in scorne saying, hail king without rule
 or heritage! haile duke & prince without people or possessions!
 And at length having scorned him with these & divers other dispire-
 ful words, they stroke off his head & presented it to the queen.

^a Stow, p. 684.^b Speed, p. 863. 2.^c Stow, ut supra.^d Speed, ut supra.^e Stow, ut supra.^f Holing. ut supra.^g Speed, ut supra. b.^h Holing. ut supra.

' In this conflict the lord Clifford perceyving where the E. of Rut-
 ' land (the duke of Yorks second son) was conveyed out of the
 ' felde by one of his fathers chaplains, schoolmaister to the same earl;
 ' followed him, & overtaking & understanding what he was, stabbed
 ' him to the heart with a dagger, as he kneeled before him. This
 ' earle was but a childe at this time of xij. years of age; but, neither
 ' his tender yeares, nor his dolorous countenance which he shewed,
 ' in holding up both his handes, & craving mercie & grace with his
 ' lamentable gesture (for hys speache was gone for feare) could
 ' plie the cruel heart of Clifford to take pitie on him; who thus
 ' slew him^a in part of revenge for that the earles father (the D. of
 ' York) had slaine his. A deed nevertheless which worthily blemish-
 ' ed the author. But who can promise any thing temperate of
 ' himself in the heat of martial furie? chiefly where it was resolved,
 ' not to leave any branch of York line standing: for so doth one
 ' make the lord Clifford to speak. ^b In this battel the said lord Clif-
 ' ford is reported to have made so great a slaughter with his own
 ' hands, that he was thenceforth called the Butcher. ^c The same lord
 ' Clifford not satisfied therewith, came afterwards to the place where
 ' the dead corpse of the D. of York lay, & caused his head to be
 ' stricken off, & set on it a crown of paper, & so fixed it on a poll,
 ' & presented it to the queene, lying not farre from the field, at
 ' which present great rejoycing was shewed. ^d Cruel joy is seldome
 ' fortunate. Cæsar wept over Pompeys head. But the queene (ig-
 ' norant how manifold causes of tears were reserved for her own
 ' share) makes her self merry with that ghastly & bloody spectacle.
 Thus died Richard D. of York [& lord of Stanford] who, as you have
 heard, ^e endeavouring to anticipate his hopes, raised that pernicious
 war between his own house of York & that of Lancaster, distin-
 ' guished by the *white & red* roses. ^f Many deemed this miserable
 ' end chaunced to this duke of York, as a due punishment for break-
 ' ing his othe of allegiance to his sovereign lord K. Henry. But
 ' others helde him discharged thereof, bycause he obteyned a dispen-
 ' sation from the pope, by such suggestion as his procurator made unto
 ' him, whereby the same oth was adjudged voyd, as that which was
 ' receyved unadvisedly, to the prejudice of himself, & disinheriting of
 ' all his posteritie. But the popes absolution is sure a poor pretence
 for a man to think himself releas'd from so sacred an engagement
 as a most solemn oath, vowed to be observed; when likewise the cross
 was touched, & the holy Sacrament it self received with it, to make
 it, if possible, more binding. That violence was frequently offered
 the D. of York whilst he lay quiet, was a good reason for him to
 withdraw to save himself, & perhaps if then attacked to repel force

^a Speed, p. 863. b.

^b Bar. Vol. I. p. 343. a.

^c Holing. p. 1304. a.

^d Speed, ut supra.

^e Britannia Canib. p. 778.

^f Holing. p. 1304. a.

by force; but undoubtedly not enough to enable him utterly to dis-
pence with his oath, & attack him whom he had engaged to live in
peace with.

XXXVII. 'After this victorie thus obtained by the queene, the
' earl of Salisburie & all the prisoners were sent to Pomfret & there
' beheaded; whose heades, together with the D. of Yorke, were con-
' veyed to Yorke, & there set on poles over the gate of the citie,
' in despite of them & their lynage. ^b Being thus slain & beheaded,
' the D. of Yorks corps was first interred at Pontfract, but afterwards
' in the quire of the collegiate church at Fotheringhay, where he had
' afterwards a magnificent monument erected upon his grave; but it
' was thrown down & ruined together with the chancel of the church
' in K. Edward the 6. reign; but queen Elizabeth regretting that in-
' human fact, commanded a monument to be set up in memory of
' him in the lower [he should say, upper] ^c end of the church,
' which is now standing: but so sparing were they who had the
' charge of the work, that it is looked upon as mean & unworthy
' of so great a prince, descended from kings, & from whom the
' kings of England are descended.' The now worthy vicar of Fo-
theringhay Mr. James Holcot says, ^d 'the present monument of Richard
' D. of York slain at Wakefield, is erected on the north side of the
' high wall of the nave of the church at the entring into that which
' was the quire, & over it, on the wall, is wrote, Here lieth the bo-
' dy of Richard D. of York, who was slain at Wakefield; and Cecilia
' his wife.' But note, Cecilia his wife died not till the 10. of Henry
the 7. 1495. Mr. Holcot adds, ^e 'this monument, like that of Edward
' D. of York before described, is of freestone (I believe of Ketton
' stone, or such like) without any inscription, & nothing but his coat
' of arms at large upon it; railed in with wooden rails, coloured
' red.' And now to shut up his story. ^f 'Thus have we seen the
' tragique conclusion of this great dukes life: of whom (as I have
' read) it was said by the late D. of Somerset (his chiefest opponent)
' that, if he had not learned to play the king by his regency in
' France, he had never forgot to obey, as a subject, when he return-
' ed into England. ^g This battel (called the battel of Wakefield) was
' fought upon the last day of December, of whose weathers complexion,
' if their courages had participated, mischief might have made her
' stop here, which now is in her swiftest course.

XXXVIII. 'The E. of Marche, so commonly called, but now af-
' ter the death of his father, in deede & in very right D. of Yorke
[& lord of Stanford] ^h lying at Gloucester, was wonderfully amazed,
' when the sorrowful newes of these mishappes came unto hym: but

^a Holing. p. 1304. b.

^b Bar. Vol. II. p. 161. b.

^c Brit. ant. & nova. Vol. III. p. 473. b.

^d Ex literis mihi datis May 29. 1725.

^e Bar. Vol. II. p. 161. b.

^f Speed, p. 863. b.

^g Holing. p. 1304. b.

' after comfort gyven hym by his faithful lovers & assured allies, he
 ' remooved to Shrewsburie, declaring to the inhabitants of that &
 ' other townes, the murther of his father, the jeopardie of himself,
 ' & the present ruine of the common-wealth. ^a This youthful & va-
 ' liant E. of Marches amiable presence & carriage made him graci-
 ' ous with the people, & the rather for that he had the general good
 ' word of the women. Whereupon ^b the people on the Marches of
 ' Wales, for the favour which they bare to the Mortimers linage,
 ' more gladly offred him their ayde & assistance than he could de-
 ' sire the same: so that he had incontinently a puissant armie to the
 ' number of 23000, ready to go against the queene & the murtherers
 ' of his father. But when he was setting forward news was brought,
 ' that Jasper E. of Pembroke & James Butler E. of Ormond, had as-
 ' sembled together a great number of Welch & Irish people to take
 ' him. He, being herewith quickened, retired back & met with his
 ' enemies in a fayre plaine near Mortimers crosse not far from Here-
 Feb. 2. ' ford, on Candlemasse day, at which tyme the sun (as some write)
 ' appeared to him like three suns, & suddenly joyned altogether into
 ' one: upon which sight he tooke such courage, that he fiercely set-
 ' ting on his enimies put them to flight: & for this cause men ima-
 ' gined that he gave the sun for his badge. Of his enemies were
 ' left dead on the ground 3800. ^c The sun of honour & fortune
 ' did thus begin to shine, thro' clouds of bloud & miserie, upon Ed-
 ' ward, whom shortly we are to behold K. of England. But we
 must first see the destruction of Stanford, which now draws on apace.

XXXIX. Besides the army defeated as above at Mortimers crosse,
 if we reckon the victor army one, there were yet three more left
 to ravage & prey upon the kingdom. One of these was at London
 commanded by the great E. of Warwick, who had king Henry him-
 self in keeping. Another was assembled in the north under Q. Mar-
 garet, resolved, as hath been intimated, to rescue her husband; &
 the third was conducted by the E. of March. In these dangerous
 times no body adventured, except in cases of extreme necessity, to
 travel any where; nor then without a pass from the commander of
 that army which lay next to them; nor could they so protected,
 depend upon their safety: wherefore as it is somewhat curious, &
 shews the stile of the times, I shall give here a copy of one of those
 letters of safeguard, from the original now in my own hands. ' Ri-
 ' chard erle of Warrewyk & capitaine of Calais: to all oure frends,
 ' servaunts, tenaunts, & welwillers; & to all other the king oure so-
 ' verain lords subjects, to whom this present oure writing shal be
 ' shewed, greeting. We, on the behalve of the king oure said sou-
 ' verain lord charge & commaunde you, & in oure owne desire &
 ' pray, that ye in no wise vexe, trouble, hurte, spoyle, or endomage

^a Speed, as above.

^b Holing, as above.

^c Speed, p. 864. a

' in body or goods unlawfully, John Andrew of Merton in the coun-
 ' tee of Oxonford, yoman, ne noon of his servaunts: But suffre him
 ' & theim plainly & peasibly to ride, goo, & come, & to abide in
 ' such place or places leeful as hee & they shall thenke best, upon
 ' such peynes as may fall thereof, yf ye attempte the contrairy, & as
 ' ye wol eschewe oure hevy lordship. And that ye suffer him & his
 ' said servaunts yewysse this oure saufgarde without any vexation,
 ' letting, or unlawful impediment. Yeven under oure signet at Lon-
 ' don the fourth day of ffeurer, the yere, of the reigne of the king Feb. 4.
 ' oure said souverain lord Henry the sext sithen the conquest, xxxix.
 The seal is wanting. But to proceed. ' a During this season the
 ' queene encouraged with her late victory at Wakefield, with a great
 ' number of people out of the north, marched toward London, in-
 ' tending to recover the company of the king her husband, & undo
 ' all that had been done in the last parliament. These northern peo-
 ' ple, after they were once passed the river of Trent, spoiled & wasted
 ' the countrie afore them. For Andrew Trollop grand captaine, & as
 ' it were leader of the battel, with a great armie of Scots, Welchmen,
 ' & other strangers, beside the northern men, destroyed the townes
 ' of Grantham, Stanford, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Roiston, Mel-
 ' leborne, & in a manner all the townes by the way unto S. Albans;
 ' sparing neither abbeies, priores, or parish churches, but bare away
 ' crosses, chalices, bookes, ornaments, & other things, whatsoever
 ' was worth the carriage, as tho' they had been Saracens & no
 ' christians.' Speed says, ' b there came before them an evil fame
 ' of their behaviour to London, whose wealth looked pale knowing
 ' it self in danger.' And well it might. But hear what terrible ap-
 prehensions they who then lived in this neighbourhood were filled with
 at their approach. ' The duke of York, says the continuer of the
 ' history of Croyland, being slain, presently the northern men, see-
 ' ing that, he their hinderance once removed, there was no body
 ' who durst venture to resist their power; like a sort of a whirlwind,
 ' scouring back out of the north, sought to involve all England in
 ' the onset of their fury. For on the very day of their victory, all
 ' the vagabonds & beggars of the neighbourhood, reckoning their
 ' own countrymen, who had defeated the duke, would be at peace
 ' with them, & do them no manner of harm; in an infinite multi-
 ' tude came pouring out of those parts, like so many mice breaking
 ' out of their holes, & fell to robbing & spoiling every where indif-
 ' ferently, without any respect of place or person. For besides the
 ' prodigious great riches which they raked up for themselves from
 ' without, they likewise with a wild madness irreverently breaking
 ' even into, the churches & other sanctuaries of God, most wickedly
 ' took away chalices, books, vestments, nay the very pyxes made to

a Stow, p. 685.

b p. 864. a.

c p. 531.

' preserve

' preserve Christs body, shaking out of them (oh impious!) the holy
 ' Sacrament it self; & like desperate wretches cruelly murdered the
 ' priests & other faithful of Christ, in the very churches or churchyards,
 ' who in any manner offered to oppose them. And thus in a grie-
 ' vous multitude passing uncontrouled here & there thirty miles wide,
 ' & like locusts covering the whole face of the earth as far almost as
 ' the walls of London, they every where took away all the good fur-
 ' niture they found, loading their horses with it. Nay they came
 ' on with such an huge greediness of plunder, that they dug up again
 ' the pretious vessels which were buried in the earth for fear of them,
 ' & forced people, pain of death, to discover their treasures, tho' hid
 ' in the most secret & cunning places. How much fear do you think
 ' we living in this island of Croyland were then filled with, when
 ' such unfortunate rumors every day daunted our ears, & what we know
 ' they have done to our neighbours, how dreaded we with great
 ' trembling that we should undergo the like? And what more espe-
 ' cially gave us ground for these apprehensions, was, that a many peo-
 ' ple living in the country about us, desirous to provide for the safety
 ' of themselves & their sacred things, repaired in great numbers to
 ' this island as a singular refuge. Whence, by bringing with them
 ' whatever they had in their treasures that was valuable, they did but
 ' render the place more suspected to the enemy. Mean while our
 ' own pretious vestments are withdrawn, & our other jewels, &
 ' silver vessels, with our charters & muniments; & all of them most
 ' secretly inclosed in the walls. Moreover daily processions are cele-
 ' brated by the convent, & every night after mattin lauds, in the spi-
 ' rit of humility & with a contrite soul, prayers & tears are most
 ' devoutly poured out to implore the divine mercie by its interven-
 ' tion. Besides which, at all the gates of the monastery, also in the
 ' adjacent village, both on the waters as well as land, watch & ward
 ' were continually kept. Also all the streams of water in the whirl-
 ' pools & pits surrounding the foresaid village, thro' which an entrance
 ' might any ways lie open, were stopped with polls & posts exceed-
 ' ing strong. Moreover the highways & our banks, whereby the foot
 ' road lies plain & open, were filled with things to block them up, &
 ' here & there trees laid across in them which would have been no little
 ' impediment to them, who attempted to come to us. In this straight
 ' thus were we appointed, when it was signified to us that so ex-
 ' ceptable & wicked an army was got within six miles of us. But
 ' blessed be God, who delivered us not up for a prey unto their teeth!
 ' For, after the neighbouring countries had been given up to a
 ' miserable spoil & plunder; our Croyland, like another little Segor,
 ' wherein we might be saved, by the divine mercy most graci-
 ' ously remained preserved. Thus Croyland escaped, but not thus
 ' did Stanford. That town lay directly in their road, was rich, & what
 ' was worse, greatly affected to its then lords & proprietors the house

of York. It severely felt therefore the fury of their mortal enemies the Lancastrians, in this mad journey of theirs towards London. For this is the time, tho' he himself knew it not, which Leland speaks of, when he says, 'the northern men brent miche of Staunforde tounne. It was not since fully reedified.' And again: 'The northerne men, in one of the three [he should rather say, four] first king Edwards days, dyd ille to the tounne of Staunford, & brent many writings of their antiquities & privileges.' This also is the time, tho' he likewise knew it not exactly, when, as Mr. Camden, speaking of the dissolution of our university by K. Edward the third, & what a loss it was to the town, goes on, 'nevertheless this place flourished in trade, 'till the civil war falling out between the houses of Lancaster & York, the northern soldiers, breaking into the town, destroyed every thing with fire & sword: Nor could it ever after recover its ancient dignity.' By this last account it looks as if the northern men met with some stop here. The town was walled, & the inhabitants, it should seem, would not tamely submit to be plundered without striking a stroke. They shut to their gates therefore, & kept out their enemies, as long as they could; but at last they broke in, & then all went to wreck: by which means the town was at length consumed by fire, & many of the inhabitants put to the sword. It is very remarkable that almost all those churches which stood without the town, or very near the walls, were now destroyed, since we meet with little, if any, mention of them afterwards. Thus Bennewerk church, which stood by the west gate, called now S. Peters gate, was at this time certainly destroyed: for a fragment of a deed dated in the next reign, speaks of a house late in S. Mary Bennewerk, then in S. Peters parish. Cornstall church, which stood somewhere within the walls in S. Georges parish, was, I reckon, now also swept away. S. Thomas's church, but where situate I find not, now also disappeared. S. Stephens & Trinity churches, both without the walls at the east end of Stanford, were now likewise destroyed, & the parishes united, first to one another, afterwards to S. Pauls, & then to great S. Michaels. Lastly, All Saints church in Stanford-Baron, now vanishes with the rest, & the parishes are reduced to Trinity without the walls, S. Pauls, S. Andrews, great S. Michaels, S. Clements, All Saints, S. Peters, S. Johns, S. Maries by the bridge, & S. Georges within the walls: & S. Martins beyond the bridge, this last considerably damaged, we may suppose, at this deplorable time, since it was so soon after rebuilt by bishop Russel & other benefactors. Besides this destruction of churches, the town likewise, at this time, lost all its old records & charters, whereby the place it self, as well as this book, suffers extremely. Some indeed are retrieved in this collection, but nothing, to what we might have expected, had not this great misfortune befallen

a Itin. Vol. 7. p. 301. b Itin. Vol. 6. p. 29.

c In Corit

us. After this grievous loss therefore, I shall at present only add, in general, with Mr. Leland, that 'as much privilege is given to the town of Staunford, saving privilege for treason, as hath bene geven to any toun lightly in England.

XL. Let us now see what became of the northern men, who made such havoc at Stanford. 'At length they came to Dunstable, & so to S. Albons, & hearing that the dukes of Norfolk & Suffolk, & the earls of Warwick & Arundel, the lord Bonville & other, whom the D. of York had left to governe the king in his absence, had, by the kings assent, assembled a great host, & were incamped with the king neere to the towne: those northern lords & other that were with the queene, made forward, & entring S. Albons, meant to passe thro' the towne, & so to cope with their enemies; but finding a sort of archers ranged neere to the great crosse in the market-place to withstand their passage, they were receyved with such a storme of arrowes, which came flying about their eares as thicke as haile, that they were quickly repulsed, & with losse driven to retire into the west end of the towne, where by a lane that leadeth northwards up to S. Peters street, they made their entrie, & had there also a sharp encounter agaynst certaine bandes of the kings people; but yet after great slaughter on both partes, they got through, & upon the heathe that lyeth at the north end of the towne, called Barnard heath, toward a little towne called Syndridge, in a place called no mans land, they had a far greater conflicte with foure or five thousand of the kings armie, that seemed as they had beene avaunt courers, which gave the onset so fiercely at the beginning, that the victory rested doubtful a certaine tyme; so that if the easterne & southerne men had continued as they began, the field had bin theirs; but, after that they had stoode to it a prety while, & perceyved none of their fellows from the great armie to come & assist them; they began to faint, & turning their backs fledde amaine, over hedge & ditch, thro' thick & thinne, woodes & bushes, seeking so to escape the hands of their cruel enemies that followed them with egre minds to make slaughter upon them; namely, the northerne prickes, who nowe in the chace pursued most hotly, & bare down many, & more had done, if the night comming on, had not stayed the execution of their unmerciful willes. When the day was now closed & darkened with the shadow of night, those that were about the king, being in number a 20000 persons, hearing how evil their fellows had sped, began utterly to despaire of the victorie, & so fell without any long tarriance, to running away; by reason whereof the nobles that were about the king, perceyving how the game went, & withall no comfort in the king, but rather a good wille & af-

a Itin. Vol. VI. p. 29.

b Stow, p. 685.

c Hol. p. 1305.

d Stow, as above.

e Hol. as above.

' fection towards the contrarie part, they withdrew also. ^a The E. of
 ' Warwick went towards the E. of March, that was coming towards
 ' London out of Wales; ^b leaving the king, accompanied with the
 ' lord Bonville & Sir Thomas Kiriell of Kent, who, upon assurance
 ' of the kings promise, tarried with him & fled not. ^c This battel was
 ' fought on Shrove-Tuesday, the 17. of February, in which were Feb. 17.
 ' slain 1916. persons. Now after the noble men & other were fled,
 ' & the king left in a manner alone, without any power of men to
 ' garde his person, he was counselled by a squire called Thomas Hoo,
 ' a man well seene in the laws, to send some convenient messenger
 ' to the northern lords, advertising them that he would now gladly
 ' come unto them (whom he knew to be his friends, & had assem-
 ' bled for his service) that he might remaine with them, as before
 ' he had under the government of the southerne lords. According-
 ' ly the king appointed the same squire to beare the message, who
 ' first went & declared the same to the earl of Northumberland, &
 ' returning, brought certaine lords with him, who conveyed the king,
 ' first into the lord Cliffords tent; then brought the queen & her
 ' sonne prince Edward to his presence, whom he joyfully received.
 ' The queen caused the king to dubbe her son knight, & this done,
 ' they went to the abby. The abbot made suit that order might be
 ' taken to restrain the northern men from spoiling the towne, & pro-
 ' clamation was forthwith made to that effect, but it availed not; for
 ' they maintained that the spoil of all things was granted them by
 ' covenant, after they were once passed the Trent: & so, not regard-
 ' ing any proclamation, they spared nothing that they could lay hands
 ' on. ^d Moreover the lord Bonville & Sir Thomas Kiriell, notwith-
 ' standing the kings assurance they should have no bodily hurt, at the
 ' instance of the queen, were beheaded, at the queens departing
 ' from S. Albons. ^e The Queen having thus got the victorie, sent to
 ' the maior of London for lenten stufte to refreshe her armie, who
 ' caused carts to be laden, & would have sent them, but the commons
 ' would not suffer them to passe, but staied them at Cripplegate.
 ' During which controversie divers of the northern horsemen robbed
 ' in the suburbs of the citie, & would have entred at Cripplegate,
 ' but were repulsed by the commons & three of them slaine; where-
 ' upon the maior sent the recorder to the kings counsil at Barnet, to
 ' excuse the matter; & the dutches of Bedford, the lady Scales, with
 ' divers fathers of the spiritualtie, went to the queen to asswage her
 ' displeasure against the citie. The queene therefore, at their request,
 ' appointed certain lords & knights, with 400 tall persons, to ride to
 ' the citie, & there view the demeanour of the people. But all these
 ' devices were shortly altered into another forme, because true report

^a Stow, as above.

^b Holing. as above.

^c Stow, as above.

^d Stow, p. 686. Holing. p. 1305. b.

^e Stow, p. 687.

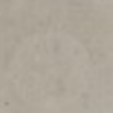
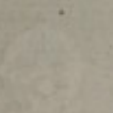
' came,

came, not only to the queene, but also to the citie, that the E. of March, having vanquished the earls of Pembroke & Wilts, had met with the E. of Warwicke, after the last battel at S. Albons, at Chippingnorton by Cotswolde, & that they, with both their powers, were coming towards London. The queene therefore having little trust in Essex, less in Kent, but least of all in the Londoners, with her husband & son departed from S. Albons into the north cuntry, where their refuge only consisted. Nevertheless the duches of York, having seen her husband & her 2^d. son slaine, & not knowing what should succcede of her eldest, sent her two youngest sonnes to Utricht, where they were well received of Philip D. of Burgoigne, & so remained 'till their brother had got the crowne. The earles of Marche & Warwicke having knowledge that the king & queen were departed from S. Albons, rode straight to London, entering the citie the 28. of Februarie, where he was joyfully received; whose coming thither was no sooner knowne, but the people resorted to him out of Kent, Essex, & other parts in great numbers, to see, aid, & assist this lustie prince, in whom the hope of all their joy consisted. This prudent prince, minding to take time when time served, called a great councill both of the lords temporal & spiritual, & declared to them the title & right he had to the crowne, rehearsing also the articles concluded betwixt K. Henry & his father by their writings signed & sealed, & also confirmed by act of parliament. Which after the lords had considered, they determined, that, because king Henrie was insufficient of himself to rule the realme, he should be deprived of all kingly honour, & incontinently was Edward E. of March, sonne & heir to Richard D. of York [lord of Stanford] named & elected king. I shall only add, that some time in this last year of K. Henry the 6. William Storeton of Stanford sold to William Brown of the same place merchant, a tenement, &c. which he bought of Richard Goldefsworth: about which see the 24. & 31. H. 6. above. B. H. And here ends the reign, tho' not the life of K. Henry the 6. & here likewise, as we have seen the ruin of Stanford under him, I shall put an end to these collections. If I meet with encouragement, perhaps I may hereafter attempt to shew how this town revived under his successor, & its great benefactor king Edward the fourth, who (as Waller sings)

*Fierce, goodly, valiant, beautiful, & young,
Thus rent the crown from vanquishd Henrys head,
Rais'd the white rose, & trampled on the red.*

The end of the fourteenth book.

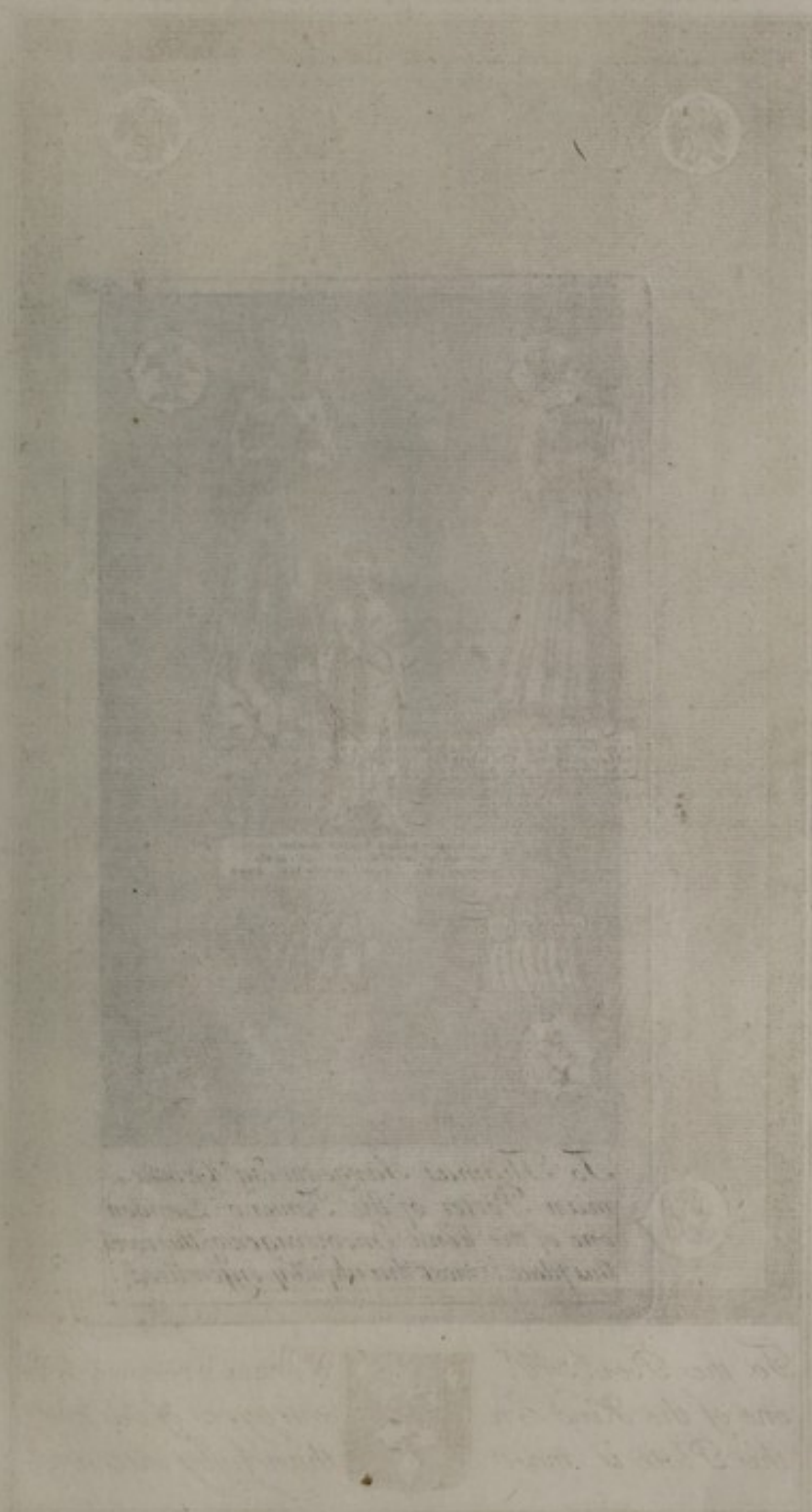
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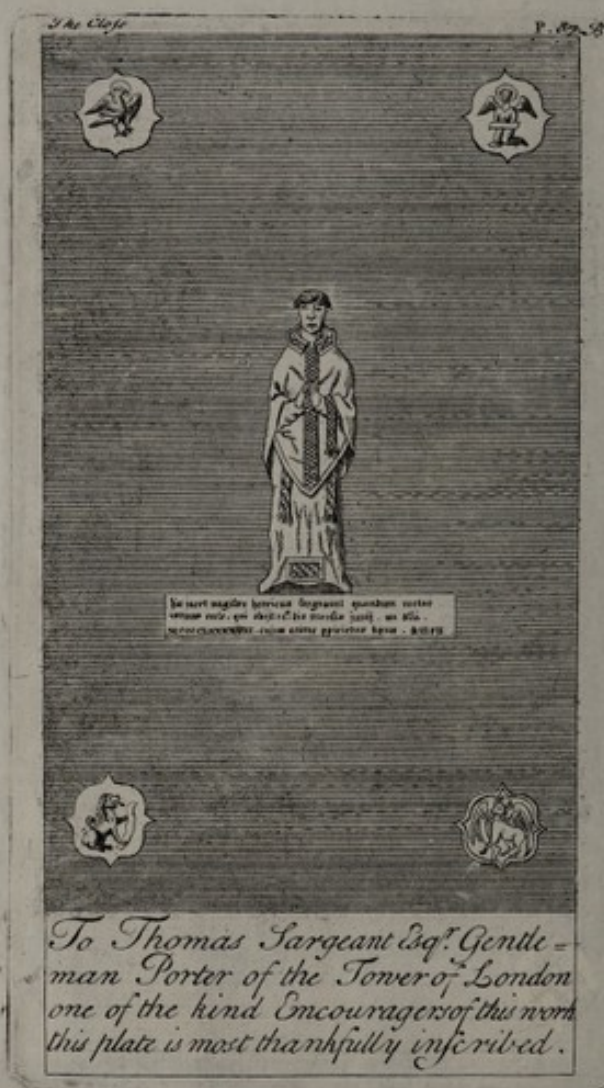


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*M^r. Byldysden and his Wifes Gravestone
in the South Chancel of S^t. Johns Church.*











hic jacet margarita filia Johannis Domes & Elizabetha uxoris
eius de Hensale leg. Et obijt: cum esset gravis hic sepulta anno domini
MCCCCXXI. regis henrici septimi regis.

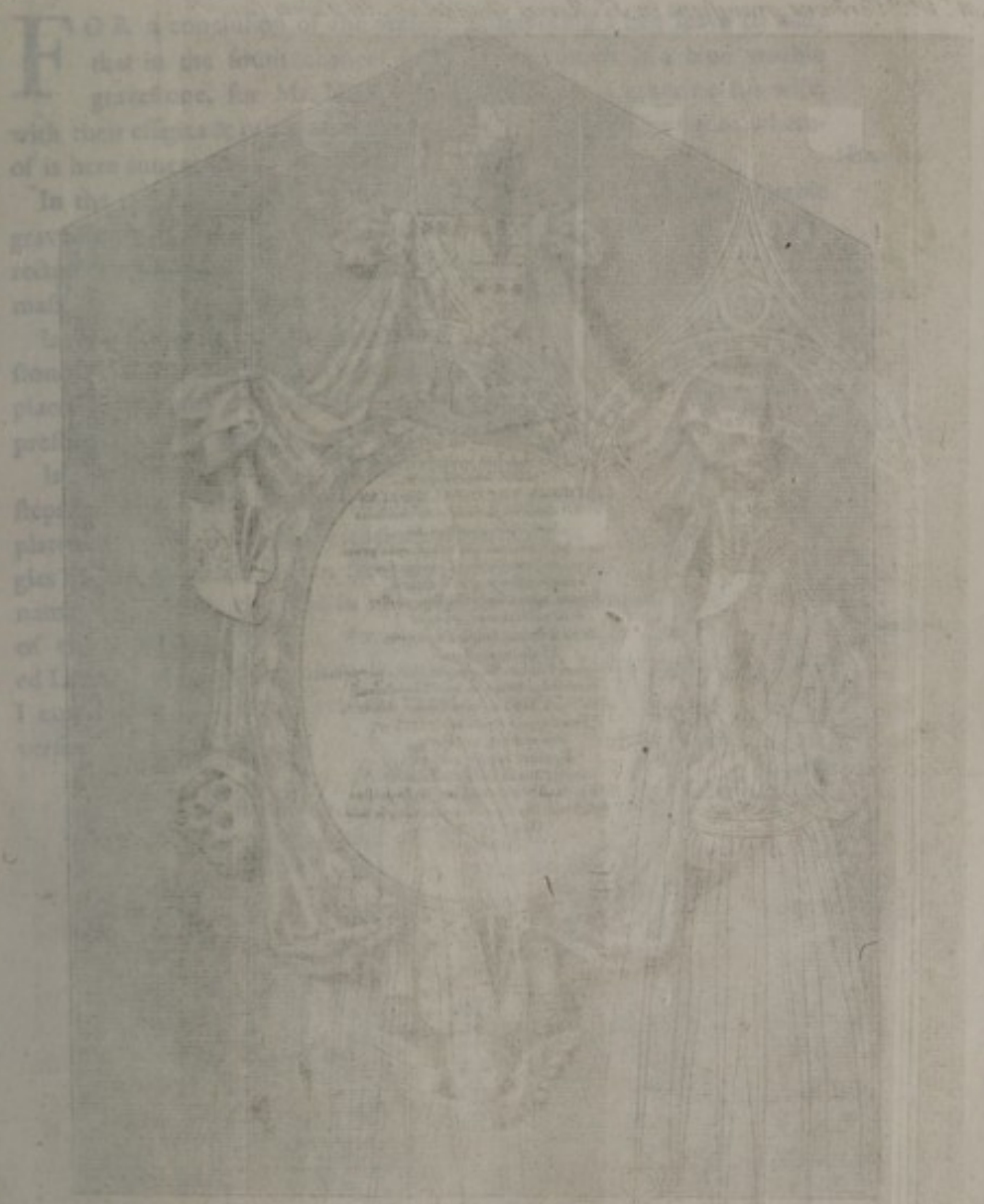
M^{rs} Elmes's gravestone in St. Mary's
chappel in all Saints church.



M^r. W^m. Browns gravestone in S^t. Maries Chappel in All Saints Church.

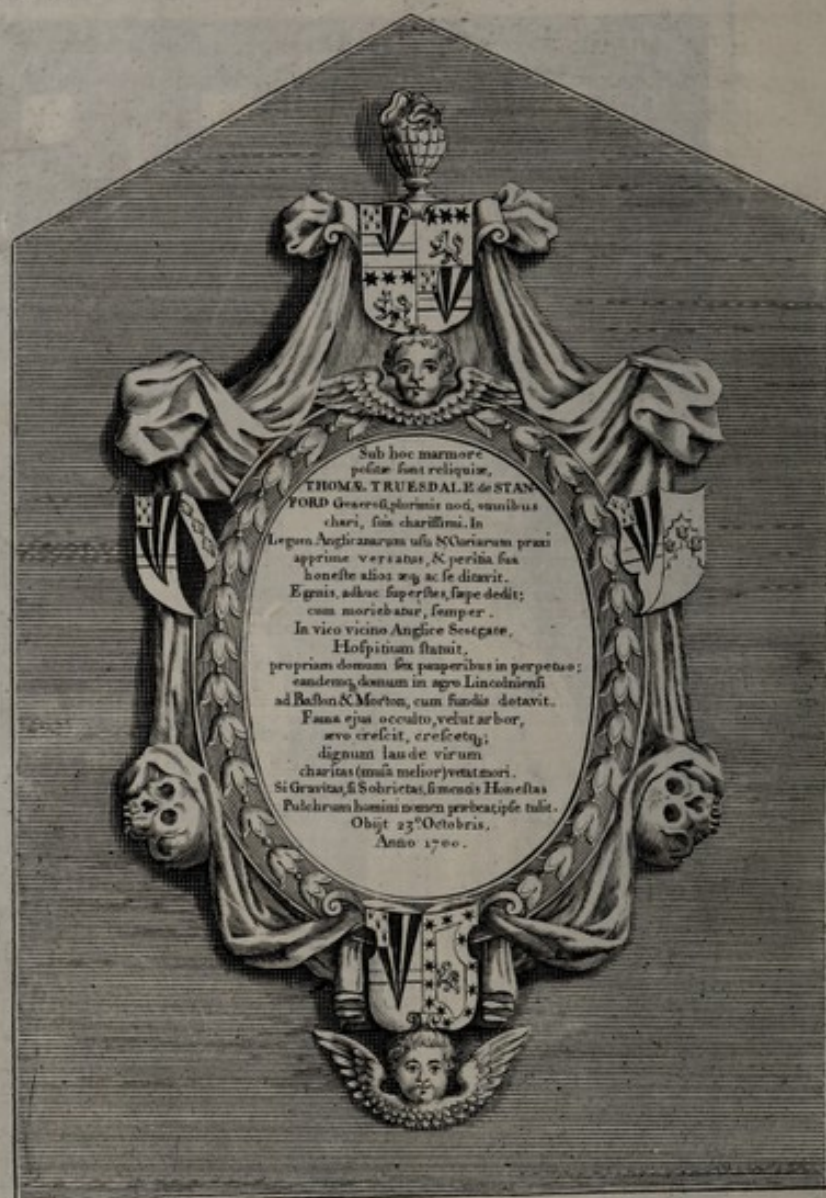


The CLOSE



FOR a woman of this age, it is a great mistake to be without a garden. In the garden, she can find a place for her flowers, and a place for her own thoughts. In the garden, she can find a place for her own thoughts, and a place for her own thoughts.

The garden is a place of great beauty, and a place of great interest. It is a place where we can find a place for our own thoughts, and a place for our own thoughts. The garden is a place of great beauty, and a place of great interest. It is a place where we can find a place for our own thoughts, and a place for our own thoughts.



To Robert Meres Esq. The Rev.^d M^r Charles Tidley,
M^r William Barker, & M^r Thomas Hurst,
the present Trustees of M^r Truefdales Hospital, this Plate
representing The Founders Monument, is
most thankfully inscribed.

J. Stuart sculp.

The C L O S E.

FOR a conclusion of the present undertaking I beg leave to add, that in the south chancel of S. Johns church is a blue marble grave-stone, for Mr. Nicholas Byldysden & Catherine his wife, with their effigies & other ornaments inlaid in brass. The figure whereof is here annexed^a.

^a Plate A.

In the middle chancel of the same church is another blue marble grave-stone, laid down in memory of Mr. Henry Sargeaunt sometime rector of this parish, whose effigies, vested as when he used to sing mass, is likewise inlaid in brass-work, as represented in the draught^b.

^b Plate B.

In S. Maries chapel in All Saints church is another blue marble stone, with the effigies of a woman likewise inlaid in brass-work, there placed in memory of Mrs. Margaret Elmes. The figure whereof is represented in the cut^c.

^c Plate C.

In the same chapel, upon a very large blue marble stone, above the steps where the altar stood formerly, are beautifully portrayed in large plates of brass, with many curious ornaments & engravings, the effigies of Mr. William Brown (founder of the fine hospital called by his name) & his wife, cloathed in religious habits, according to the fashion of the times they lived in, ^d with inscriptions under them in wretched Latin, but so very penitently expressed, that I was willing to try if I could give the English reader some notion of it by the following version.

^d Plate D.

Under him.

O King of kings, & Lord of lords, thy will
In yielding to the grave all must fulfil.
But as my flesh to earth, my sp'rite to thee,
On whom my hope depends, makes hast to flee;
Thou gracious Father, Son, & Holy Ghost,
Receive my soul, or I'm for ever lost.

Under her.

A many sins I've done, & much I'm griev'd,
Then let my cries for mercy be receiv'd.
Enter not into judgment with me, Lord;
Mercy I beg, thy mercy first afford.
Thou, who in pity didst our nature take,
Hear, & O save me for thy mercies sake.

In the same chapel is a neat monument of white marble set up against part of the east window, in memory of Mr. Thomas Truefdale^e, who (what is somewhat remarkable) lived in the same house where Mr. Brown lived, founded an hospital in the same town where Mr. Brown did, & was buried in the same chapel where Mr. Brown was buried. The inscription on Mr. Truefdales monument may be thus Englished.

^e Plate E.

Beneath this marble
 are deposited the remains
 of Thomas Truesdale of Stanford, Gent.
 known to very many, dear to all,
 but most dear to his friends.
 In the use of the English laws & practice of the Courts
 excellently skill'd, by his knowledge wherein
 he made others, as well as himself,
 honestly rich.
 To the poor, whilst he was yet alive, he gave often;
 when he died, always.
 In a neighbouring street called Scorgate,
 he founded an hospital,
 a fit dwelling
 for six poor people for ever;
 & endowed the same with revenues
 at Bafston & Morton in Lincolnshire.
 His Fame, like a Tree,
 grows & shall grow
 to unknown time.
 For Charity
 (which surpasses Poetry)
 forbids that a person so deserving praise
 should ever be forgot.
 If Gravity, if Sobriety, if a mind sincerely honest,
 can any of them procure a fair name,
 this man hath made sure of it.
 He died Oct. the 23.
 in the year 1700.

¹ Plate F. In S. Martins church (the sculpture whereof is here given^f) in the second window from the bottom on the north side, are a parcel of

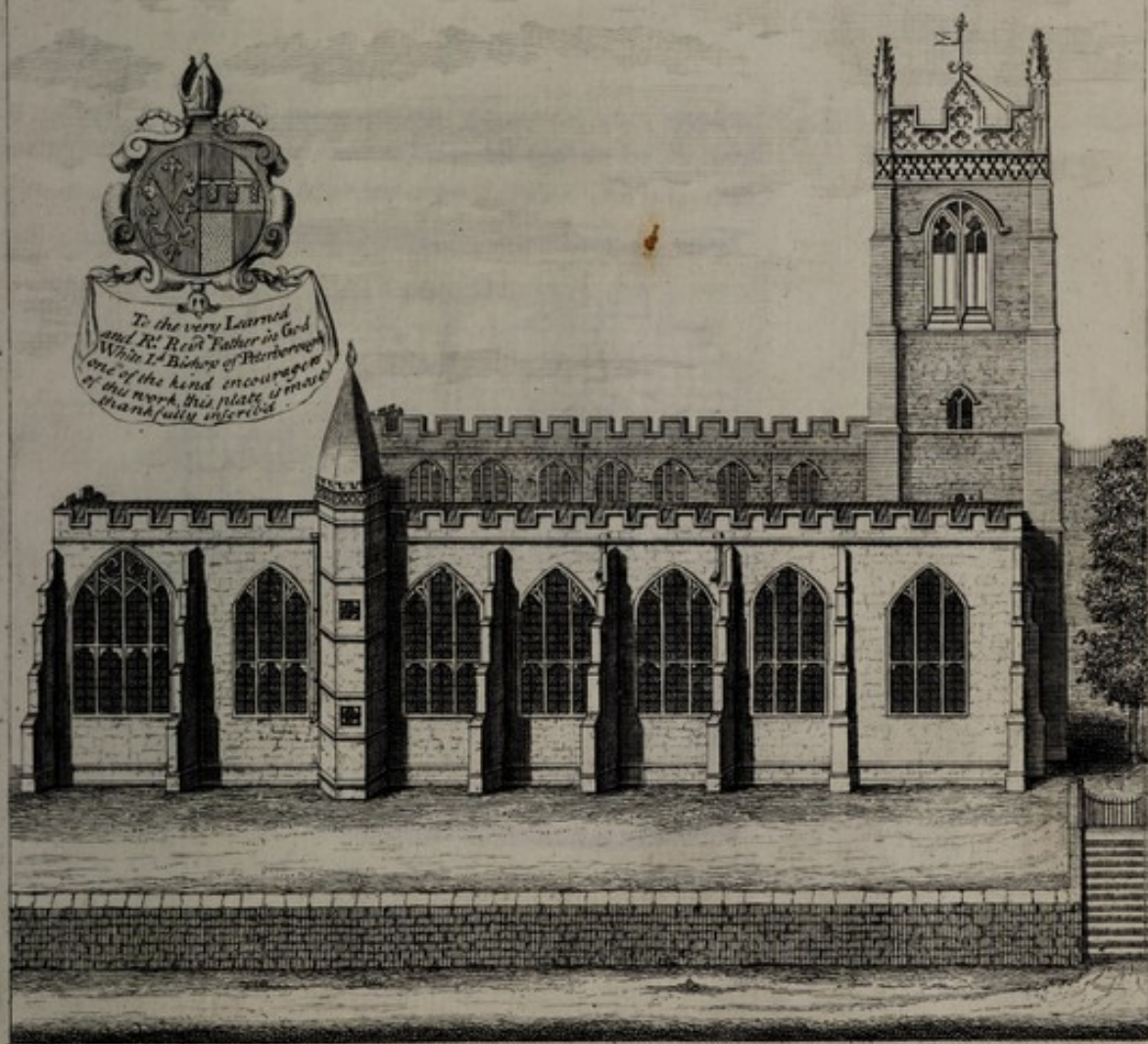
² Plate G. figures as represented in the next plate,^g exhibiting, as I take it, the poysoning & burial of some king or other great person, but who the same was, as we have no tradition to inform us, I must leave to the enquiries of the curious.

In the east window of the south chancel of the same church, is a yet more unaccountable piece of painting, being the figure of the devil (as

³ Plate H. drawn in the next plate^h) holding a church steeple in his claws, &, as it should seem, attempting to eat it. What should be the meaning of this whimsical picture, is another thing I must leave to a farther enquiry.

In the upper windows of the middle isle of the same church, are

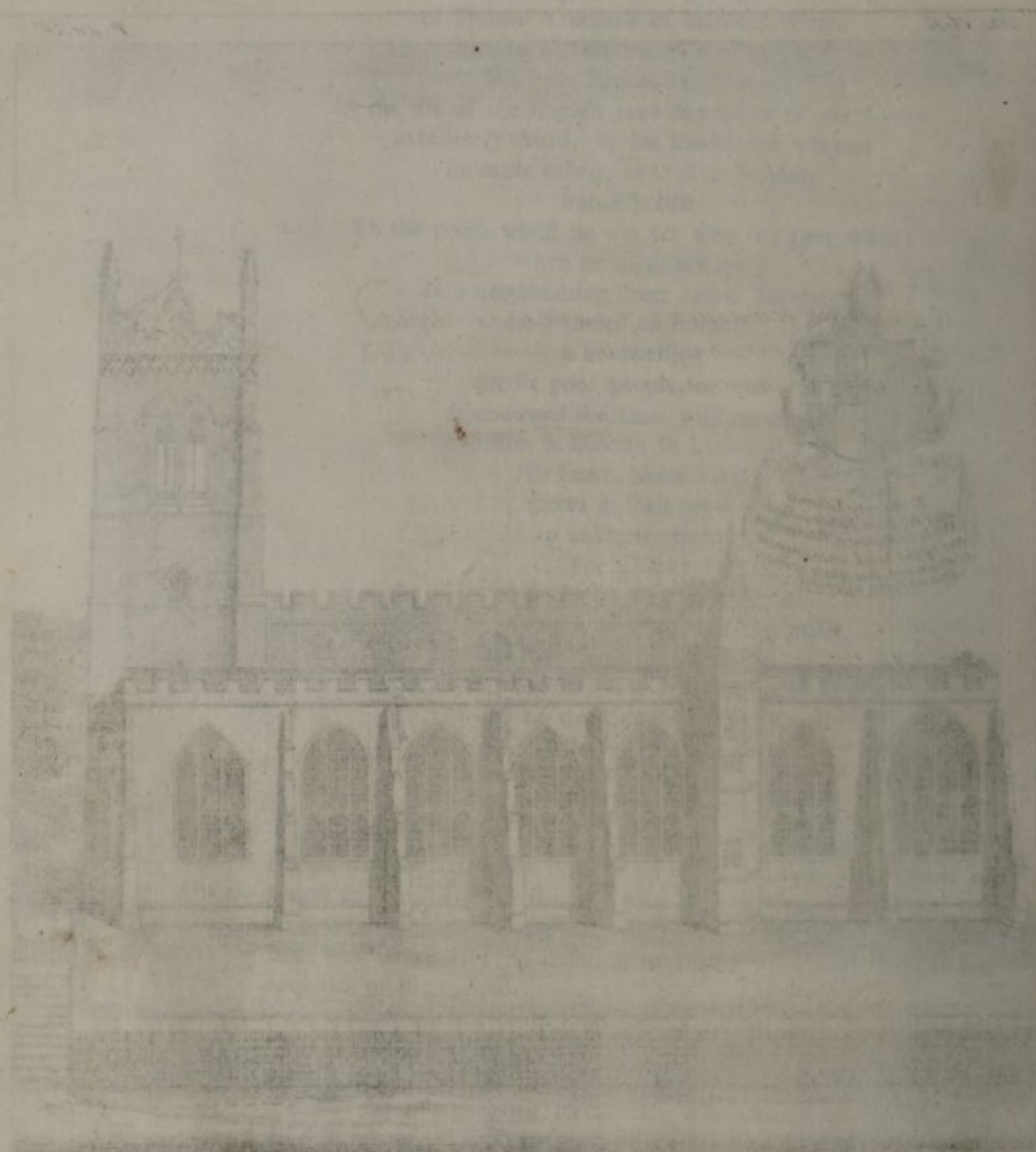
⁴ Plate I. divers escutcheons of arms as represented in the next plate,ⁱ being the coats of those persons, who, as I take it, were at the charge of the painted glafs in those windows representing sundry prophets & apostles.



The North Prospect of S^t MARTINS CHURCH in Stanford Baron.

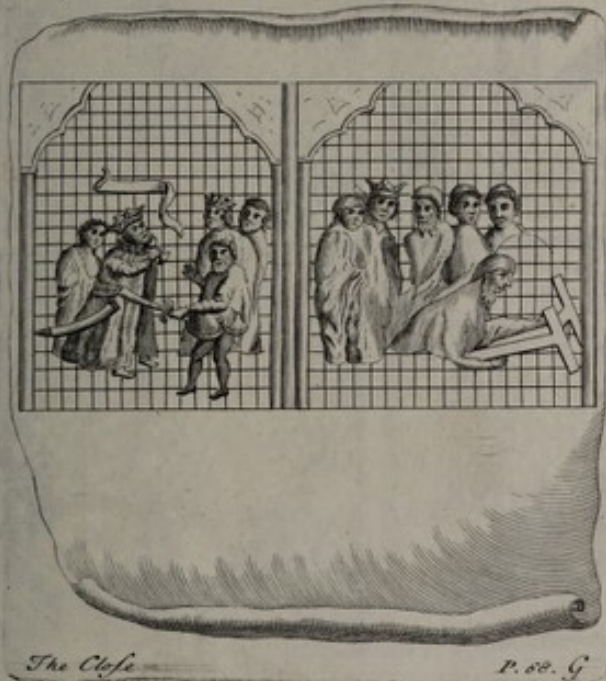
The CLOSE

Presented to the
the 18th of the 18th



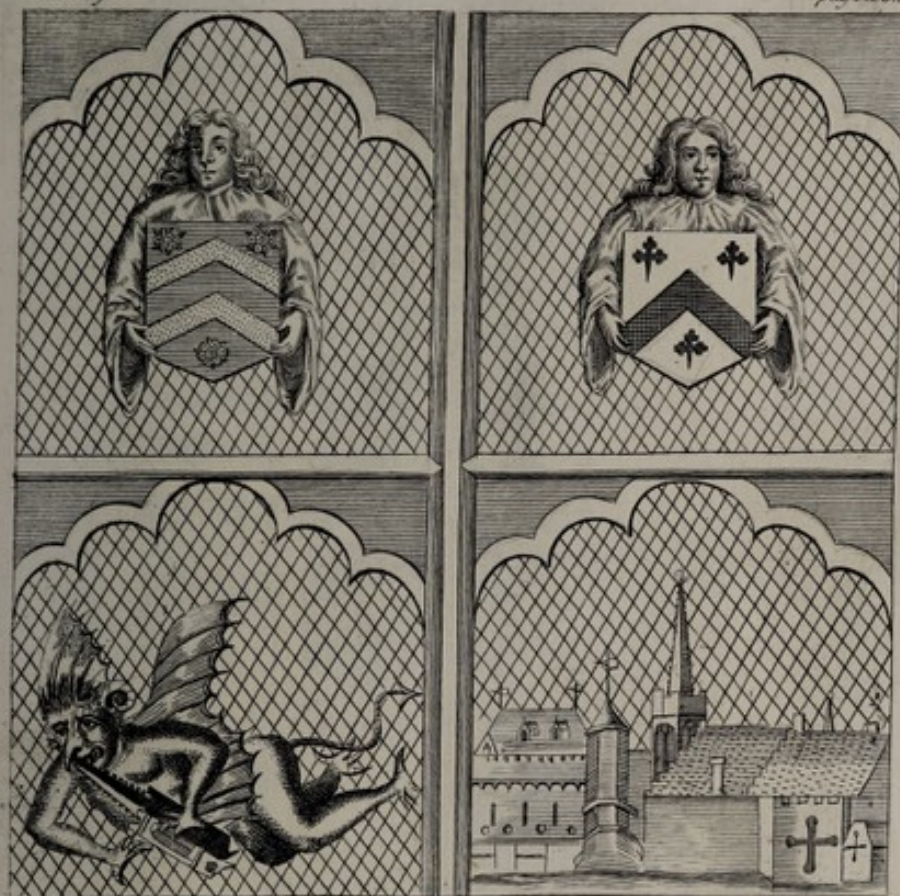
The North Bridge of the Llanfair Church in Llanfair, North Wales

*Some remaining figures as depicted
in 4^c. 2^d. window from the bottom in the north
isle of S^t. Martins church, taken July 27. 1722.*



The Clofe





Some remaining Figures in the East Window of the South Chancel of
ST MARTIN'S CHURCH IN STANFORD.

Ut orn:

A.L.

Printed in London in the year 1794
By J. G. W. M. W. W. W. W. W.



Printed in London in the year 1794
By J. G. W. M. W. W. W. W. W.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, and the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Vice President of the United States, in the year 1800.



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, and the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Vice President of the United States, in the year 1800.



To the R.^t Hon.^{ble} Brownlowe Earl of Exeter,
One of the kind Encouragers of this work, this
Plate is most thankfully inscribed.

P. Tillemans Antverpiensis delin.

J. Stuart sculp.

At the upper end of the north chancel of the same church, stands a neat piece of work;^k being a Cenotaph if we consider it as erected ^{Plate K.} to the memory of Richard Cecil Esq; (father of the lord Treasurer Burghley) for, tho' the effigies of the said Richard is here set up, yet his body was not buried here, but at S. Margarets, Westminster: & a monument, if we consider it as erected to the memory of Jane, wife of the said Richard, her body lying buried in the vault under this chancel, just by her son the lord Treasurers coffin.

The Inscription.

In happy Memory of Richard Cecil, Esq; & Jane his wife.

The said Richard was of the Robes to K.

Hen. 8. & to K. E. 6. he deceased the 19. of May

1552. & is interr'd in St. Margarets

Church in Westminster. He was Sonne to David

Cecil of Stanford Esq^r. High Sherif of the

County of Northampton in the 33. & 34.

Yeares of Kinge H. 8. & is buried in St.

George his Church in Stanford.

The said Jayne. was Daughter & Heire of

W^m. Heckington of Bourne in the County

of Lincolne Esq^r. She lived 87 Years,

whereof she continued a Widow 35

Yeares. She deceased the 10th. of March 1587.

She was a very grave, religious, vertuous,

& worthy Matron; & delighted exceedingly

in the Works of Piety & Charity. She was

crowned wth. much Honor & Comfort, & (by

God his great Blessing) she lived to see

her Children, & her Childrens Children,

to the fourth & fift Generation, & that in a

plentifull & honourable succession,

being a happy Mother of that most Honor^{ble}.

St. W^m. Cecil Knight of the noble Order of

the Garter, Lo: Burghley, Lord high TREAS^{ur}.

of England, who lyeth here by her.

Margaret was first
married to Roger
Cave of Stanford
Esq^r. of whom is
descended Sir Thomas
Cave; & after to
Ambrose Smith
of Bosworth
Esq^r.

Elizabeth was first
married to Robert
Wingfield of Upton
Esq^r. of whom is
descended Ser
Robert Wingfield
of Upton Knight;
& after to Hugh
Allington Esq^r.

Anne married
to Thomas
Whyte of
Tuxford Esq^r.
of whom is descend-
ed John Whyte
Esq^r.

Under

Under an arch, between the middle & north chancels of the same church, is erected a curious monument of Touch, Porphyry, & other

¹ Plate L. marble, set off with rich embellishments¹; on the north side whereof is this inscription.

Deo optimo, maximo, & memoriae sacrum.

Honoratissim. & longe clarissim. D. Gulielm. Cecili², Baro de Burghley, summ² Angliæ Thesaurari², Curie Pupillor. Præfekt², Georgiani ordinis Eques Auratus, Serenissimæ Elisabethæ Angliæ, &c. Reginae, a Sanctioribus consiliis, & Academiæ Cantabrigiensi Cancellari², sub hoc tumulo secundum Christi adventum manet.

Qui, ob eximias animi dotes, primum a Secretis fuit Edwardo sexto Angliæ Regi, deinde Reginae Elisabethæ, sub qua, in maximis & gravissimis hujus Regni causis spectat² & imprimis probat², veram religionem promovendo, Reipublicæ salutem & dignitati providendo, consilio, equitate, constantia, magnisq; in Remp. meritis, honores consecutus summos, cum Naturæ & Gloriæ satis, Patriæ autem parum, vixisset;

Placide in Christo obdormivit.

On the north side.

Uxores habuit duas, Mariam, sororem Johannis Cheeke Equitis aurati; e qua genuit filium unicum, Thomam nunc Baronem de Burghley; & Mildredam, filiam Antonii Cooke equitis aurati; quæ illi peperit Robertum Cecilium Equitem auratum, Reg. Elisabethæ a Secretis, & Curie Pupillorum præfektum; Annam, enuptam Edwardo Comiti Oxoniæ; & Elisabetham, Gulielmo Wentworth, filio primogenito Baronis Wentworth.

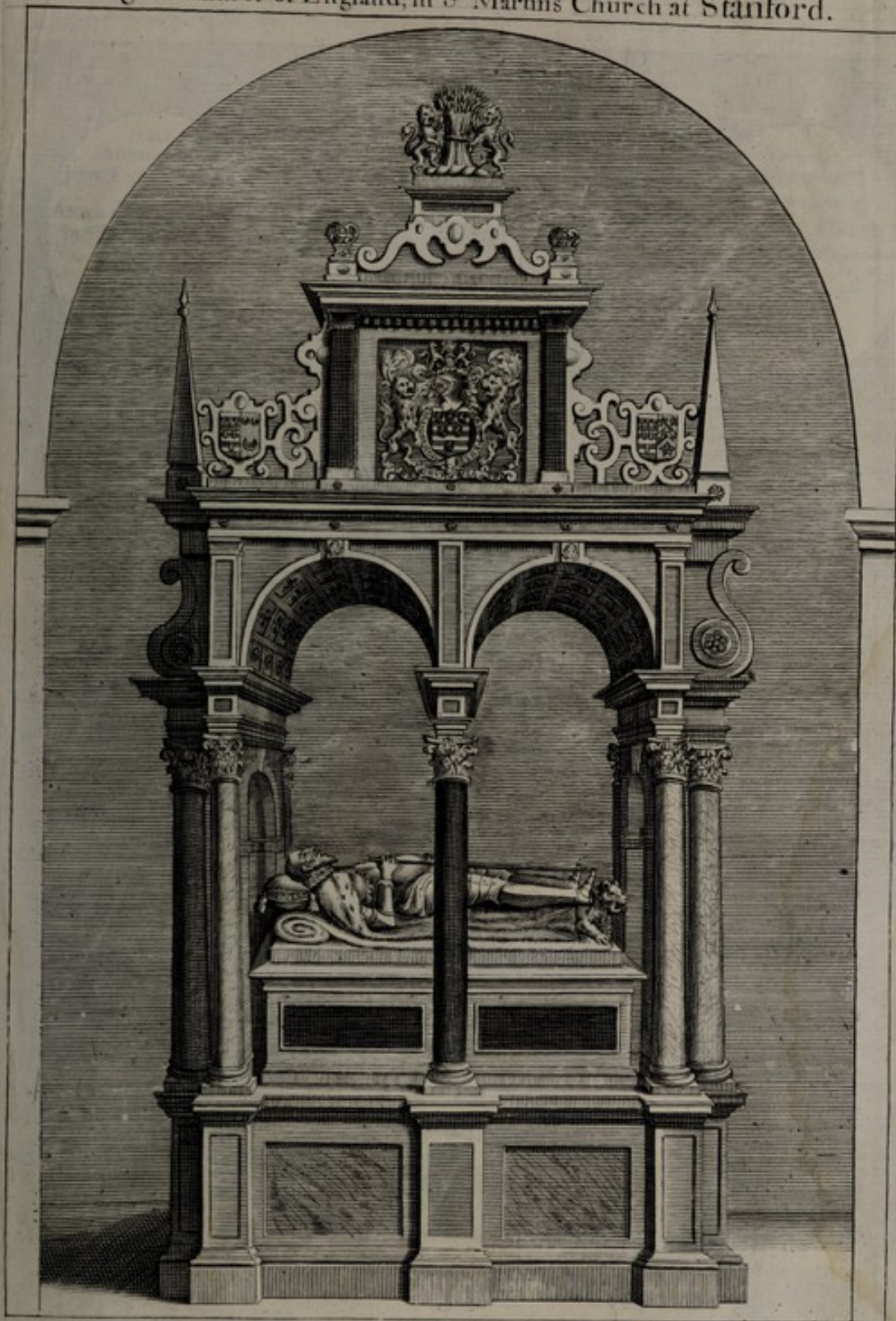
That is,

Sacred to God most good & great, & to memory.

The most honourable, & far renowned Lord, William Cecil, Baron of Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, President of the Court of Wards, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, privy counsellor to the most serene Elisabeth Queen of England, &c. & Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, under this Tomb awaits the second coming of Christ:

Who, for the excellent endowments of his mind, was first made privy counsellor to Edward the sixth, king of England; afterwards to Queen Elisabeth: Under whom, being intrusted with the greatest & most weighty affairs of this kingdom, & above all others approved; in promoting the true Religion; & providing for the safety & honour of the commonwealth; by his Prudence,

The Monument of the R^t Hon^{ble} *Will.^m Lord Burghley*, Lord
High Treasurer of England; in S^t Martins Church at Stanford.



*To the Right Hon.^{ble} Brownlow Earl of Exeter, one of
the kind Encouragers of this work, this Plate is most thankfully inscribed.*

P. Tillemans Antwerpensis delin.

J. Saut sculp.

The Monument of the Right Hon^{ble} John Russell
High Treasurer of England in St. Martin Church at Westminster.



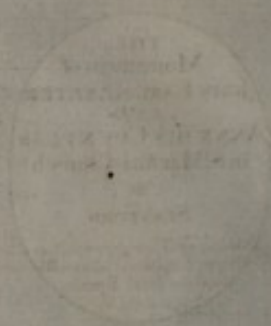
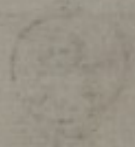
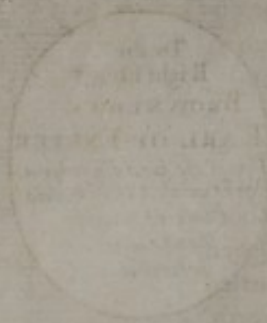
Designed by Sir Christopher Wren
Engraved by J. Smith

THE
Monument of
JOHN EARL of EXETER,
AND
ANNE HIS COUNTESS
in S^t Martins Church
at
STANFORD.

Monumentum hoc perveniendum
Petrus Stephanus Monot Bi
scopus fecit Romae.
MDCCLV.

To the
Right Hon^{ble}
BROWNELOWE
EARL OF EXETER
*One of the kind Encouragers
of this Work, this
Plate is most
thankfully
inscrib'd.*





dence, Honesty, Integrity, & great services to the nation, he obtained the highest honors: & when he had lived long enough to nature, long enough to glory, but not long enough to his country, quietly fell asleep in Christ.

He had two wives: Mary, sister of Sir John Cheeke Knight, of whom he begat one son, Thomas, now Baron of Burghley; & Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke Knight, who bore to him Sir Robert Cecil Knight, privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, & President of the Court of Wards; Anne, married to Edward Earl of Oxford; & Elizabeth, to William Wentworth, eldest son of Baron Wentworth.

Against the north wall of the north chancel (below the monument of Richard Cecil Esq; & Jane his wife) is a most stately tomb of white & grey marble, erected for John Earl of Exeter & Anne his lady, daughter of William earl of Devon. A work, in its principal figures, surpassing almost any thing of the kind perhaps in the kingdom; for which reason I shall here add a brief description of it ^m.

^m Plate M.

Raised on a black marble step, stands a sort of an altar of white marble, on which supported by four lions paws, stands a second sort of an altar sloping inwards into a plain broad table, whereon is the inscription. Above are the figures of the Earl & his lady, in a cumbent posture, exquisitely done, all in one block of white marble, the earl leaning his right arm on a cushion of the same sort of marble, wrought with gilded embroidery, & thrown over an heap of books which appear under it.

In his habit he is represented like one of the old Romans; in his air, discoursing to his lady; whose Effigies (placed nearer the wall behind him, & raised somewhat higher than his; on purpose to be seen with the greater advantage over it) appears with a pen in her right, & an open book in her left, hand, rested upon her knee; as attending & ready to set down what her lord says.

Standing upon the lowest altar, on the right hand side of the tomb, is an exceeding large figure (all of one piece of white marble) representing a Minerva, with a shield by her side, whereon is portrayed the Gorgons head; in her right hand, a spear; in her left, a Palladium.

On the left, over against this beautiful statue, is a mournful, but most delicate representation of the same fabulous divinity, now done as Goddess of arts & sciences; resting her right elbow on a thick book placed at the earls feet, & leaning her head upon her hand, as lamenting the loss of her patron. Her left hand, hanging down by her side, is crowded with an hammer, pencils & brushes, while, at her feet, appear, in an huddle, the compasses, rule, draughts, & other implements of art, all thrown by upon this sad occasion.

Behind & above the earl & his lady, the monument forms a third sort of an altar, at each end whereof is placed a large urn, with a gilded flame at the top.

In the middle of this third altar is a Void, over which (supported by two neat pieces of carving) a pyramid of grey marble ascends almost as high as the church roof. In the middle of the pyramid is a table of arms, Cecil, impaling Cavendish, done on a shield of white marble. Over all, for a finishing, is a large Cupid of white marble, holding in his hands a gilded snake, with the tail thrust into the mouth, as an Emblem of Eternity. I shall only add, that, for want of room, the Epitaph is close wrote upon the tomb, but, if the table would have given leave, it should have been thrown out, in the following manner.

H. S. E.

Johannes Cecil,

Baro de Burghley,

Exoniæ Comes,

Magni Burleii Abnepos

haudquaquam degener.

Egregiam enim indolem

optimis moribus,

optimis artibus,

excoluit.

Humanioribus literis bene instructus,

peregre,

plus vice simplici,

profectus est.

Et,

ab exultis Europæ regionibus,

multam, Antiquitatum,

Linguarum,

nec non & rerum civilium,

scientiam reportavit.

Cum nemo forte melius

vel Aulam ornare,

vel curare Res publicas

posset,

maluit tamen otium & secessum.

Itaque ruri suo vixit

eleganter, sumptuose, splendide;

liberalibus studiis oblectatus,

Amicis comis & jucundus,

Egenis largus,

Legum, & Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,

fortis semper Propugnator.

Suarum

*Suarum virtutum & peregrinationum,
immo fere & scientiarum,
sociam habuit uxorem
Annam,
ex prænobili domo de Cavendish,
Gulielmi Comitis Devonæ Filiam;
Corporis forma,
& Animi ingenio,
& omnibus quæ foeminam decere possent
dotibus, insignem;
e qua quinque liberos suscepit:
foelix conjuge,
foelix & prole!
Sed, inter omnia, vitam
quæ faciunt beatiorē,
mortalitatis haud immemor,
dum, apud Italos,
præcipuæ artis opera
curiosus lustrabat,
hoc monumentum illic,
ubi exquisitissime fieri potuit,
sibi,
& charissimæ lecti sui,
& itinerum,
& curarum
omnium consorti,
F. F.*

*Obiit ille
Ang. 29. 1700.*

*Obiit illa
Jun. 18. 1709.*

That is,

Here lies buried,
John Cecil,
Baron of Burghley,
Earl of Exeter,
Son of the great Burghleys great Grandson,
& in no wise unworthy of his renowned progenitor.
For he beautified an excellent Genius
with the best manners,
& the best arts.
Being well instructed in polite letters,
he went abroad
more than once;
And,
from the most refined parts of Europe,

brought

The C L O S E.

brought home much knowledge
 of Antiquities,
 Languages,
 & civil affairs.
 Yet, when no man perhaps could either better
 adorn a court,
 or manage the public business,
 rather made choice of ease & retirement.
 He lived therefore at his own country seat
 elegantly, sumptuously, splendidly;
 delighted with all genteel studies,
 to his friends affable & pleasant,
 to the poor bountiful,
 & of the laws, & church of England,
 ever a stout champion.

He had for wife,
 & the companion of his virtues,
 & travels,
 &, in a manner, of his studies,
 Anne,
 of the right noble house of Cavendish,
 daughter of William earl of Devon;
 for the beauty of her body,
 ingenuity of her mind,
 & all those accomplishments
 which can any ways adorn a lady,
 famous;
 Of whom he begat five children:
 happy in his spouse,
 & happy in his offspring!
 But,
 among all the things
 which make life more blessed,
 being ever mindful of mortality,
 when he was in Italy,
 whilst he thoroughly examined
 & as curiously collected
 the works of choicest art,
 there he caused this monument to be made,
 where it could be most exquisitely done,
 for himself,
 & the most dear consort of his bed,
 & travels,
 & of all his cares.

He died
 Aug. 29. 1700.

She died
 June 18. 1709.

F I N I S.

The chief materials of this work are thus distributed.

BOOK I.

From the supposed foundation of a British university at Stanford, anno mundi 3100. before Christ 863. to the supposed dissolution of the same about 505 years after Christ.

- I. **A** NNO mundi 3100. ante Christ. 863. Of Bladuds university at Stanford. The name (Stanford) being Saxon, no argument that there was not a British town there.
- II. Remarks on Geoff. of Monmouth, & Mr. Thompsons translation of him.
- III. Rous about the British universities. Ambrose Merlin and Merlin of Caledonia. Ambrose (the author translated by Geoffry) silent about Bladuds university. Merlin of Caledonia, an author of better credit, mentions it. They who would set aside the being of this university must first set aside his credit. Merlin of Caledonia followed in that assertion by Harding. Hardings, Lelands, & Higgins account.
- IV. Bales, Pitts, Stows, Draytons, & Seldens.
- V. Conjecture that there was a British Town where Stanford now stands.
- VI. Post Chr. circa an. 86. Of the Romans. Ermingstreet. Etymology.
- VII. When the Romans made their great Roads in Britain. Course of Ermingstreet from Roylton to Chesterton. Camden on Briva.
- VIII. Remarks on that account. Talbot on Doorebrif.
- IX. Etymology of the Welland. How exactly it suits with Doorebrif.
- X. Lloyd, Bohun, & Talbot assert Stanford to be the antient Durobrivæ in these parts. Talbot on Durobrivæ & Durobrivæ.
- XI. Etymology of Rochester, the other Durobrivæ. The first conjecture about the Roman name of Stanford.
- XII. Camdens situation of Dormecceastre at Dornford examined & rejected.
- XIII. That station rather at Castr.
- XIV. Account of a Roman chequer pavement now to be seen there.
- XV. Many Roman tiles in Helpston church. Lolham Bridges. Conjecture that the water there formerly communicated with Pilgate haven.
- XVI. Ermingstreet traced by Bernac & Pilgate, to Burghley park wall.
- XVII. Account of a Roman urn dug up at Stanford in 1723.
- XVIII. Ermingstreet crosses the Welland. Traced thro' Bradecroft. Bradecroft hall and sessions house. Ermingstreet traced by the Austin friers wall.
- XIX. Encampment in Tinwel field. British, Roman, Gothic, Saxon, & Danish encampments, how they differ.
- XX. Roman tiles dug up in the Austin friers; whither carried. Ermingstreet here called green bank.
- XXI. Remarks on Camdens Roman way at Stanford, *que STATIM se ex oppido in boream proficiscentem excipit*. Conjecture that there were here two Roman ways, viz. High-dike, & a short vicinal way or *minor cheminus*, thro' the town.
- XXII. The deep hollow way without Scogate part of that *minor cheminus*. Camden not else to be rightly translated.
- XXIII. Talbot, Camden, & Burton on Gualth, Gausennæ, & Kesteven.
- XXIV. The second conjecture about the British & Roman names of Stanford. Plot corrected about the distance of Roman stations, from the nearness of several in this neighbourhood.
- XXV. Reason why the Roman towns stood so thick here.
- XXVI. Account of a Roman coin found at Bridge-Castron.
- XXVII. Ermingstreet traced thro' Horne lane into the north. Fine family pieces at Belvoir. Lelands remarks in his journey from Belvoir to Stanford; corrected.
- XXVIII. Circa an. 186. Dr. Cave & Bp Nicholfons different accounts of Lucius, the first supposed christian prince. Mr. Butchers fancy that there were divers churches, chapels, & monasteries at Stanford in Lucius's time.
- XXIX. Rejected. Stillingfleet on the British schools.
- XXX. And name of the Saxons. An. 449. Hengist invited over by Vortigern to defend the Britains against the Picts & Scots; arrives, & beats them at Stanford. Huntingdon & Higdens account of that battle.
- XXXI. Camdens conjecture, that Stanford rose out of the ruins of Gausennæ, then destroyed by the Picts and Scots, examined.

- XXXII. Vortigern gives Hengist lands in Lindsey. More Saxons sent for. Contract between them & the Britons. Vortigern gives Hengist lands in Kent.
- XXXIII. Borough English. Dr. Plots conjecture about the rise of it.
- XXXIV. Object. against the Drs. account; Conjecture at the true reason.
- XXXV. Gerson & Ourlop, what; paid at Wirthorp. Hengist & his Saxons having lands at Stanford & in Kent, left the Saxon customs of Borough English at Stanford; & Gavelkind in Kent.
- XXXVI. An. 489. Matt. Westm. account of Hengist's death: remark upon it.
- XXXVII. An. 597. Austlin arrives; An. 601. receives the pall from pope Gregory. The British & Saxon students at Stanford in opposition to Austlin, contend for Arrianism, & Pelagianism; & will not perform baptism, receive the same canonical tonsure, or keep Easter, as the Romans do.
- XXXVIII. Inconvenience of different cycles to find Easter.
- XXXIX. Circa an. 605. At Austlin's request pope Gregory interdicts the schools at Stanford. Rous, Harding, Stow, Grafton, & Butchers account of this matter.
- XL. Conclusion.

BOOK II.

From the supposed dissolution of the British university about the year of Christ 605. to the death of Vilfrid (bishop of York, & founder of the Benedictin priory of S. Leonard by Stanford) who deceased in 709.

- I. **A**N. 634. Vilfrid founder of S. Leonards priory by Stanford, born.
- II. Different accounts of his parents.
- III. An. 648. sent to be educated at Lindisfarne.
- IV. An. 651. resolves to go to Rome to inform himself about the quartadeciman controversy, & other matters. Eanfleda (Osfu's K. of the Northumbers queen) recommends him to Erconbert K. of Kent.
- V. An. 653. Erconbert sends him into France on his way to Rome. Dalfin bp of Lions so taken with him that he offers him part of his own diocese, & his niece, & to adopt him: all which he refuses, but stays with him some time.
- VI. The Saxon & British Christians at Stanford soon disappear after the interdict of the university there. The country relapses to Paganism. The conversion of Peada (son of Pandan K. of the Mercians) & of his people with him.
- VII. Vilfrid proceeds to Rome; contracts a friendship there with archdeacon Boniface one of the popes council.
- VIII. An. 655. Pandan the heathen K. of Mercia, invades his brother in law Osfiu the christian K. of the Northumbers; kills Osfiu's brother, & resolves to extirpate him & his people. Osfiu in distress vows to give his daughter to be made a nun, & with her many lands to build monasteries, in case he obtain the victory. The vast army of Pandan. Osfiu, assisted by his son Alchfrid, & a small force; kills Pandan, & subdues the whole country.
- IX. Osfiu appoints lieutenants over Mercia. The South, & North, Mercians, who Osfiu now master of all the Heptarchy.
- X. Osfiu makes good his vow.
- XI. An. 658. Osfiu makes Peada his deputy in South Mercia. The absolute power of the Northumbrian Kings, Osfiu & Alchfrid, at this time in Mercia.
- XII. Vilfrid returns to Lions; his friend the bishop of that place murder'd; he returns into Britain; K. Alchfrid gives him lands to build & endow a monastery at Stanford. Those lands sufficient to maintain an C. monks. Eddius (as published by Dr. Gale) & Bede agree that Stanford was the place, but neither say what Stanford.
- XIII. Leland asserts it was at Stanford in Yorkshire; as doth Mr. Smith the editor of Bede.
- XIV. Mr. Smith's remarkable note from prior Wellington's MS.
- XV. His argument that Stanford in Lindsey was not at this time under the power of the Northumbrian kings, answered. Ours the Stanford where that monastery was founded. K. Osfiu concurs with K. Alchfrid in that foundation. Their power to found a monastery here, proved, by their right of conquest to dispose of any lands in Mercia to this, or any other use; and by Peada's requesting Osfiu's consent in favor of the foundation he now began at Medeshamstede. Mistake of the Saxon chronicle, and other Peterborough writers, in placing the beginning of that church & monastery in 655, or 656. touched. Vilfrid's obligations to the monks of Lindisfarne. Alchfrid's obligations to Vilfrid. The manner how Osfiu and Alchfrid founded this place. Peada could not oppose it: If able, would not. His own obligations to Alchfrid. What Alchfrid gives Vilfrid at Stanford; Vilfrid, in gratitude for his own education, gives the monks of Lindisfarne. Thus S. Leonards

The Chronological Table.

- at Stanford became a cell to Lindisfarne, & so to Durham. Sir William Dugdale, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Barton, Reyner, & Mr. Steven's mistakes about this monastery, corrected. No town called Stanford in the bishoprick of Durham. Nor monastery at Stanford in Yorkshire, founded by Alchfrid or any body else. But S. Leonard's priory by Stanford in Lincolnshire, & two other churches there, all in the patronage of the cathedral priory of Durham. The manor and lands of S. Cuthberts' see at Stanford in Lincolnshire, belonging to Durham. The prior of Durham gives the abbat of Croyland a pension of 8 l. a year out of S. Leonard's at Stanford in exchange for Coldingham.
- XVI. Alchfrid's wife Cyniburga founds a nunnery at Caestre seven miles from Stanford.
- XVII. Peada begins to found the church & monastery of Medeshamstede, but is murdered by his wife, or, as others say, mother. The great antiquity of S. Leonard's by Stanford. That monastery finished before Medeshamstede.
- XVIII. Cells formerly used, for nurseries for young monks; or banishment of offenders; or retreat of great men who met with disappointments.
- XIX. Milton's excellent verses in praise of a monastic life. Some account of the present remains of the priory church of S. Leonard.
- XX. An. 660. Vilfrid's attestation of Q. Edilthryda's chastity. Gyrvi, who.
- XXI. An. 662. bishop Lloyd's state of the controversy between the Scots & Romans about keeping Easter.
- XXII. That controversy reviv'd. K. Ofaun sides with the Scots; Alchfrid with the Romans; takes Rippon, a monastery he had founded, from the Scots, & gives it to Vilfrid.
- XXIII. An. 664. Vilfrid made priest. The council of Whitby about the quartadeciman controversy, canonical tonsure, &c. K. Ofaun & K. Alchfrid both there. K. Ofaun opens the synod. Colman speaks for the Scotch opinion; Vilfrid for the Roman; his unanswerable argument. Ofaun for fear of disobliging S. Peter brought over to the Romans. Egyptian day now computed. In the note, p. 18.
- XXIV. Anonymous author censured.
- XXV. Bp. Patrick on the power of the keys.
- XXVI. Vulfere carries on his brother Peada's foundation of Medeshamstede. Abstract of his charter describing the bounds of the Soke of Burg. All Stanford on the south side of Welland, within that fee. That charter spurious, and why. To be a priest reckoned a greater honor than to be an abbat.
- XXVII. K. Alchfrid's great respect for Vilfrid. Vilfrid consecrated bishop at Compeigne, but delaying to return, his enemies prevail with Ofaun to name Cedd to be consecrated in his place. Cedd's illegal ordination. Vilfrid returning, promotes divers Roman usages;
- XXVIII. Lives privately at Rippon; then as a bishop in Mercia; supplies the want of an archbishop of Canterbury. An. 669. Theodore the new archbishop arrives; deposes Cedd, and restores Vilfrid. Vilfrid now bp. of York, and all K. Ofaun's dominions; in humility walks on foot to visit his diocese; Theodore the archbp. orders him to ride, and himself helps him on horseback. The slanders of the anonymous author before censured on Vilfrid, retorted.
- XXIX. Vilfrid rebuilds York minster. An. 670. Ofaun dies. Vulfere translates the first place of the heptarchy from the Northumbrians to the Mercians. His, and other princes, supposed favors to the monks of Lindisfarne, with relation to their cell of S. Leonard by Stanford.
- XXX. Vilfrid builds a new church at Rippon; consecrates it before two kings; vanquishes the Picts with his prayers. An. 671. Edilthryda (K. Ecgrids Q.) gets leave to withdraw into a monastery; Vilfrid veils her; the K. repents; would have her again; is hinder'd by a miracle; hates Vilfrid. An. 673. Edilthryda founds a monastery for both sexes at Ely; made first abbess there by Vilfrid.
- XXXI. The council of Hertford. Vilfrid there by his proxies, why not in person. Decrees of that council.
- XXXII. An. 674. archbp. Theodore deposes Vynfrid bp. of the Mercians, and why. An. 675. Ecgrid recovers Lindisfe from Vulfere. Vilfrid dedicates a church at Hexham.
- XXXIII. An. 678. Ermenburga (K. Ecgrid's second wife) sets him against Vilfrid. He gets Theodore to depose him; who divides his diocese into three, & gives them to three new bps. of his own making. Mr. Wharton's account of this affair. The K. and Theodore unable to justify their doings, persist in it. Vilfrid appeals to Rome. His prophetic speech to the K. and his lords, who laughed at the trick they had put upon him.
- XXXIV. He retires to Q. Edilthryda at Ely; sets out for Rome; driven by an east wind into Friezland; converts the country; sets forward again; arrives in France; K. Dagobert offers him the best bishopric in his kingdom; which he refuses. Dagobert sends his own bishop Deodate, with him to Rome; well received on his way by the K. of Lombardy.
- XXXV. An. 679. arrives at Rome. Archbp. Theodore sends one thither to make good his own proceedings. Pope Agatho calls a council to hear the business. Vilfrid cleared. Decree of that council about the number of dioceses in Britain.
- XXXVI. An. 680. Another council at Rome. Vilfrid, by the Pope's order takes his place in it; & gives account of his faith, in opposition to certain hereticks

- condemned there. The pope orders his confession to be recorded.
- XXXVII. Vilfrid procures a bull of divers privileges for the church of Medeshamstede: extract of it.
- XXXVIII. Vilfrid returns; is imprison'd by K. Egfrid. Q. Ermenburga takes a casket of reliques from him; is punished for it. Vilfrid set at liberty; flies into Mercia. The council of Bishops-Hatfield; The privileges granted to the church of Medeshamstede confirm'd there. The pope's bull about those privileges forged.
- XXXIX. Vilfrid expelled Mercia; flies to the K. of the West Saxons; An. 681. expelled thence; preaches to the South Saxons; converts, & relieves them from famine. K. Edilualch gives him many lands. Vilfrid, for the number of his attendants, compared to Card. Wolsey; erects a monastery at Sealsey.
- XL. An. 685. K. Egfrid slain; succeeded by Alchfrid. Archbp. Theodore begs Vilfrid's pardon, and is reconciled. Theodore writes to K. Alchfrid, abbeſs Elleda, & K. Ethelred, to be friends with Vilfrid. Ethelred restores him what he had lost in Mercia. An. 686. Alchfrid restores him the bishoprick of Hexham. Caedwall K. of the West Saxons conquers Wight, and gives Vilfrid lands there; who gives them to his nephew.
- XLI. An. 687. Alchfrid restores York & Rippon to Vilfrid; & removes the three bishops put in by Theodore. An. 691. Alchfrid expells Vilfrid; the occasions of this new quarrel. He flies to K. Ethelred; is by him made bp. of Lichfield; or as others say, Leicester. Mr. Wharton defended against an assertion of bp. Nicholson. Vilfrid consecrates Ostor bp. of Worcester; &
- XLII. An. 692. Suidbert bishop of Friesland. An. 695. Q. Edilthyra's body taken up at Ely sixteen years after her burial; Vilfrid one of those who attests it was uncorrupt. Bedes reason of it; & the authors. Account of the marquiss of Dorset's body found uncorrupt 78 years after burial. Q. Edilthyra canonised, & called S. Audry.
- XLIII. An. 703. Vilfrid summoned by K. Alchfrid & archbp. Berctuald to the council of Nestreſfield by Rippon; reparation promised, but more injuries intended. Their designs made known to Vilfrid by a friend. Their unreasonable demands. All taken from him but Rippon. He again appeals to Rome; and flies to K. Ethelred; who condoles with him, and promises to keep for him what he had in Mercia till he knew the pope's mind. Vilfrid's enemies excommunicate him and his followers.
- XLIV. An. 704. he arrives at Rome; as do his enemies from archbp. Berctuald. Vilfrid complains to the pope of the many injuries done him. Pope John enquires what his predecessors decreed about Vilfrid before.
- XLV. Vilfrid's former subscription against the heretics in pope Agatho's time, to his honor now read before pope John. His old friend archdeacon Boniface yet alive.
- XLVI. His accusers charge against him; his speech in his own defence.
- XLVII. That speech received with great applause; & Vilfrid again acquitted. Pope John writes to K. Ethelred & K. Alchfrid in Vilfrid's behalf.
- XLVIII. Vilfrid coming back, falls sick at Meaulx. In a trance sees S. Michael who tells him he shall recover, & be restored to the best part of his possessions in Britain; but must four years after prepare to die. He recovers accordingly, & arrives in Britain.
- XLIX. Upon reading the popes letter archbishop Berctuald & K. Ethelred (then an abbat) favor him. Ethelred recommends him to Cenred his own successor. But K. Alchfrid will hear nothing of him. That prince falls sick; repents his unkindness; and promises amendment; but dying, requires his successor, for the good of his soul, to satisfy Vilfrid. An. 705. Vilfrid applies to Eadulf his successor for reparation; but his companions are threatened with death. Eadulf expell'd, & succeeded by Ofred. Berctuald calls a synod of bps, & lays before the K. & them the Roman decree. The three new bps will not part with their bpries; but all agree to make peace with Vilfrid, by restoring him the monasteries of Hexham & Rippon.
- L. An. 707. Vilfrid falls sick again; & again recovers. An. 708. disposes of his treasure; makes Tadbert abbat of Rippon; withdraws into Mercia, & why. An. 709. Ap. 24. dies in a little monastery at Oundle by Stanford. Some account of the chappel of that monastery now standing. The death of Mr. Bridges, a great loss to antiquities. Vilfrid carried from Oundle to be buried at Rippon. His epitaph.
- LI. Removal afterwards to Canterbury. Enshrined & at last buried there. Difference between Mat. Westminster & Mr. Smith about the day of his death. Vilfrid canonized. His festival when.

BOOK III.

From the death of bishop Vilfrid anno 709. to the coming in of William the conqueror, anno 1066.

- I. OF the Danes. The Danes the worst scourge of this island. Their manner of spoiling any country.
- II. In 870. they land in Lindsey; destroy Bardney abbey; proceed to Kesteven. Count Algar and the youth of Holland, joyn'd by a body of Croyland men under the monk Toly, oppose them: Morchar lord of Brunne, and Osgot sheriff of Lincoln, assist. At first beat the Danes; but (the Danes being afterwards reinforced) are defeated. A famous body of Stanford men in that battle, commanded by Harding of Rihale. The news of the overthrow carried to Croyland. Some of the monks fly; the rest stay; and are all murder'd but Turgar. The church plunder'd; and burnt. The monks of Medeshamstede murdered; and that church burnt. Ingulf's mistake about the Danes proceedings at Burg corrected; in the note, p. 5. The Croyland monks who fled return; bury their own dead; and them at Medeshamstede; erect a monument over the last; that monument now to be seen. Ingulf's mistake about it corrected; in the note, p. 7.
- III. Stanford now destroyed by the Danes. Character of the Saxon K. Beorhred. In 871. Beorhred confiscates the lands belonging to Medeshamstede and Croyland abbeys, near Stanford. Apology for his so doing. In 874. the Danes drive him out of England, and make Ceolwolph K. of Mercia.
- IV. Stanford rebuilt and fortified by the Danes. Mr. Butcher's mistake about K. Alfred's building a stone bridge at Stanford. The misery of these times.
- V. In 901. K. Alfred dies. In 907. Welmesford field, a mistake for Wodensfield. In 911. Edward the elder beats the Danes there. The Danes throw down Stanford castle, and withdraw.
- VI. In 914. Elfreda, Countess of Mercia, rebuilds Stanford castle. The objection that she built a castle at Stafford, and not at Stanford, considered and reconciled. Description of the site of Stanford castle.
- VII. The Danes retake Stanford castle, and fortify it afresh. Mr. Moreton's account of the battle on the south side of Burghley park in 921. where the Danes were defeated by Edward the elder.
- VIII. In 922. Edward the elder builds a castle on the south side of the river at Stanford; and reduces the castle, city, and country on the north side.
- IX. Remarks on the several accounts of these matters;
- X. And on the situation of this other castle; the true place where it stood.
- XI. The death of Elfreda countess of Mercia. Her prodigious acts and character. The places she built. Huntingdons verses upon her.
- XII. In 924. Edward the elder dies, succeeded by Athelstan. He gives the abbat of Medeshamstede privilege of a mint at Stanford.
- XIII. Athelstan dies, succeeded by Edmund. He and Onlaf the Dane divide the kingdom between them. Stanford in Onlaf's province; surrendered to the Danes. Stanford then capital of one of the five great Danish provinces. Stanfordshire contained divers counties.
- XIV. In 942. Edmund takes the five cities from the Danes; of which five cities, some say Stanford, others Stafford, was one.
- XV. The advocates for Stanford;
- XVI. For Stafford;
- XVII. Stanford asserted to be the place.
- XVIII. In 947. Turketil, K. Edreds chancellor, gives Writhorp, &c. to Croyland.
- XIX. In 970. Adelwold, K. Edgars chancellor, restores Medeshamstede, and calls it Burg. In 972. K. Edgar confirms the privileges of that foundation; particularly the mint at Stanford; appoints a mercat at Burg; and that there be no other between Stanford and Huntendune; repeats the bounds of the Soke. Stanford then a mercat town and royal borough.
- XX. Adelwold in 1006. succeeded by Elfius. Kyniburga, Cynifutha and Tibba, translated from Castre and Rihale to Burg.
- XXI. In 1013. Suane arrives. Uhtred, the Northumbers, Lindisfians, and Fifburgenfes, all submit and give hostages to him. A mixture of Danes and Saxons then living at Stanford.
- XXII. Suanes cruelties in the neighbourhood of Stanford; and death.
- XXIII. In 1014. the Fifburgenfes submit to Cnute. K. Ethelred falls upon them for so doing, and defeats Cnute. Cnute flies into Kent, and cuts off their hostages noses for submitting to Ethelred.
- XXIV. The Clito Edmund reduces the five cities more perfectly to Ethelred. Cnute flies to Denmark. Turkil, a perfidious Dane in Ethelreds service, invites him back. He prepares to return. Edric revolts to him.
- XXV. In 1016. Cnute plunders the country that was for Ethelred; and Uhtred and Edmund the country that was for Cnute.

- XXVI. The particular parts so plundered by each party.
 XXVII. Sad condition of Stanford for the last four years.
 XXVIII. Mr. Butchers mistakes about Edmund Ironside corrected. He probably ordered Stanford castle and walls to be rebuilt. Towers on the walls; and gates in them.
 XXIX. The bulwarks and gates on the east end,
 XXX. South-side,
 XXXI. West end,
 XXXII. And north side of Stanford, on the north part of the Welland, described from Butcher, Leland, Speed, and the author's personal survey.
 XXXIII. The gates of Stanford on the

south side of the Welland.

- XXXIV. In 1017. Cnute divides the kingdom into four provinces; gives one to Turkil Hoche. Stanford in his district. He confirms the abbat of Burgs mint & lands there. In 1021. is outlawed by Cnute.
 XXXV. In 1063. Leofric abbat of Burg redeems Burghle by Stanford out of the kings hands; a mistake of Leland corrected. Stanford then govern'd by twelve Lagemen; meaning of that name.
 XXXVI. An. 1066. Mr. Butchers mistake about the battel between the two Harolds, set right; that battel not fought here, but at Stanfordsbridge in Yorkshire: some account of it.

BOOK IV.

From the coming of William the conq. in 1066. to the death of king Stephen in 1154.

- I. **A**N. 1066. Leofric abbat of Burg dies. That monastery vastly enriched by him. Brand elected; sent to Edgar Atheling to be confirm'd (these parts being for Edgar) the conqueror relents his applying to Edgar: he buys his peace. The families which came in with the conqueror and settled hereabouts.
 II. Circ. 1068. the Jews come first into *England*; many of them settle at Stanford. Hereward de Wake knighted by his uncle Brand abbat of Burg; manner of that ceremony. Nov. 27. 1069. Brand dies; succeeded by Turolf a Norman. All the monasteries in *England* rifled by the Normans. June 2. 1070. Hereward and Swane (a Danish K.) plunder Burg. Ywar the prior carries off much riches to the abbat at Stanford. Abbat Turolf marches from Stanford, with 160 Normans, against Hereward. The Danes withdraw; carry off the spoil; lose part of it in a storm, and the rest by fire. Turolf arrives at Burg, and the monks. Bp. Egelric excommunicates the Danes; finds a treasure, and builds Deping-bank. Hereward returns. Turolf gives lands to certain kts to protect him from Hereward; but is taken prisoner by him; released on paying a great fine; he renews the war. Hereward returns and burns the town and monastery. In 1071. Hereward and E. Morchar war against the K. in the isle of Ely. The K. builds Wisbech castle to restrain them; and they a fort, called Hereward, to shelter themselves. Morchar withdraws; and Hereward. Hereward takes Ivo Talbois prisoner; and, for his ransom, is restored to his own lands.
 III. In 1076. a famous trial appointed to be heard at Stanford between Ingulf abbat of

Croyland, and Ashford of Helpstone his bailif. The distressed condition of that monastery by the villany of Ashford. The hearing of the cause prevented by Ashfords horse killing him. As his relations carry him towards Burg to be buried, a hurricane rises; the bier broke in the storm, and his body tumbled into the dirt in a meadow which he would have cheated the monks of Croyland of. Ingulf returning from Stanford, finds them at that instant with the body lying in the dirt; at sight of him they acknowledge Gods judgment, and restore the land.

- IV. In 1082. Wm. the conq. and Wm. bp. of Durham, refound S. Leonards priory: account of the noble church erected by them; survey of its present remains. Hardship put upon the rectors of S. Mary Bennewerk, and S. Mary's church at Stanford bridge by their patrons the prior and monks of Durham. Bennewerk, what it signifies.
 V. An. 1086. 20. W. 1. Doomday survey; the commissioners in these parts; chief articles of their enquiry; occasion of that survey; friendship of the commissioners to some places; inquisition books where kept.
 VI. Stanford in general how surveyed. Conjecture that Stanford was then a county town. What sort of a borough Stanford is, not now well known. The common notion of a borough. Dancgeld, what.
 VII. Stanford in Lincolnshire, how surveyed: Sac, soc, and manfions, what.
 VIII. Stanford in Rutland how surveyed. Portland the same as Boroughland. A carucate, what. Rutland formerly part of Northampton, and Nottinghamshires.
 S. Pe-

- S. Peters, and S. Mary Bennewerk parishes, in Rutland. As also Bradecroft and Broadheng. Stanford therefore certainly in three counties. A bovat, villain, bordarius, and tenent in demesne, what.
- IX. Stanford in Northamptonshire, how surveyed. Method of Doomsday survey. A hide, and virgate, what.
- X. Burghley, how surveyed.
- XI. Great Wirthorp, how surveyed. The abbat of Croyland anciently lord of great Wirthorp.
- XII. The abbat of Burgh, anciently lord of little Wirthorp. That manor how surveyed. Socmen, who?
- XIII. 1087. William Rufus distributes his fathers alms; viz. 100 l. to every borough; ten marc's to every principal church; six marc's to every second rate church; and five shillings to every parish church.
- XIV. Sept. 29. 1103. 3. H. 1. Council by Anselm to put down married priests. Remarks on Anselm and his *deploratio pro amissa virginitate*. Decreed that abbats shall not make any more knights; & that there be no more felling of men.
- XV. In 1109. Joffrid abbat of Croyland sends divers monks to Cotenham who preach, and set up schools at Cambridge; & others to Wridthorp by Stanford, who preach against the Jews. All of them beg contributions towards building their church lately consumed by fire. The abbat gives the monks of Wridthorp power to confess the nuns, and neighbours; and assigns them his manor there. That the university, or schools, at Stanford, was first set up by those monks very probable; & that All Saints college at Wridthorp was then founded by abbat Joffrid: That college how valued at the suppression.
- XVI. Richness of Stanford at this time; part of Croyland built by mony raised there. Account of the Benedictin nunnery at great Wridthorp.
- XVII. July 5. 1110. 10. H. 1. K. Henry at Stanford; confirms the charter of Manasser Arlic to the priory of Cogges. An. 1118. one Leofwine pretending a grant of 5 s. for the abbat of Burgs houses at Stanford, adjudged to lose it. An. 1125. the abbat of Burgs lands, at Stanford. An. 1127. the vile Character of Henry Peitow, abbat of Burg. A parcel of demons seen hunting between Stanford and Burg. Remarks on that fable.
- XVIII. Circ. 1133. Martin de Vecchi abbat of Burg builds S. Martins church at Stanford; assigns a pension from it to the fraternity of Burg. All Saints the only parish on that side the water before S. Martins church was built; but then divided into two. Stanford, north of Welland, in the demesne of K. Henry the 1. Stanford abby, a Cistercian monastery, first built.
- XIX. An. 1140. a great meeting at Stanford to conclude a peace between K. Stephen, and Ranulph E. of Chester. The wars between them. They swear not to betray one another. Yet the K. seizes the E. but lets him go.
- XX. 17. Dec. 1145. pope Eugenius the third confirms, I. the abbat of Burgs lands, churches, mint, &c. at Stanford. II. 20. Dec. 1145. the fees of Roger de Torpel, Asceline of Waterville, and Geoffry of Wincester. And III. 17. Aug. 1147. the prior of Huntendunes tythe of Stanford mills.
- XXI. An. 1149. K. Stephen at Stanford confirms, I. Weng to the monks of Thorney. II. Nortop to the monks of Burg. III. All their lands to the monks of Croyland. An. 1152. E. Ranulph poisoned by William Peverell. An. 1153. Duke Henry at Stanford; besieges it a third time; takes the town; and castle. K. Stephen adopts the duke.

BOOK V.

Containing the reign of K. Henry II.

- I. An. 2. 1154-5. Wm. Waterville elected abbat of Burg; manner of his election. Hugh the spirit, a monk, why so called: note, p. 2. Some of Wm. Watervilles good deeds to his own church. Notes about the Dyves.
- II. 2. H. 2. Stanford, with the castle and borough, granted to Rich. Humet. The abbat of Burg & Wm. Lanvale's lands excepted out of that grant. Rich. Humets lands at Writorp, Ketene, Dudinton, &c.
- III. 1156. Wm. Waterville founds S. Michaels a Benedictin nunnery by Stanford; stocks it with nuns; gives them, I. the church of S. Michael, of his own erection for their conventual church. II. the revenues of S. Martins church at Stanford. And III. of S. Firmin at Thurlby. Sad accidents at pulling down the ruins of this priory church.
- IV. The nuns recognition, confessing their subjection to the monastery of Burg; at large. The same more concise. K. Henry the 2. confirms the founders donations.
- V. 5. 7. H. 2. Richard Humet sheriff of Rutland, accompts. 1162-3. Jan. 9. pope Alexander 2. confirms the abbat of Thorneys lands at Stanford. 1163. 9. H. 2. Rich. Humet takes Combett castle in Britany; is sheriff of Rutland several years. 10. H. 2. Wm. Lanvale witness to the kings

- kings recognition of the peoples rights. K. Henry besieging Bridgnorth castle, Hubert St. Clere receives an arrow shot at the K. into his own body to save him; in gratitude the K. causes Wm. Lanvallei to marry Huberts daughter. Wm. Lanvallei's estate at Wakerley. Dugdales omiffions about him. Of his son. Stows miffake about him.
- VI. Feb. 3. 1170-1. Rich. Humet at the desire of Wm. Coleville, appropriates S. Andrews church at Stanford to the nuns of S. Michael. Sir Wm. Dugdales miffake about a rent of x. marcs which, he faith, this R. Humet gave the faid nuns; proved, from himfelf, to be the gift of Wm. Humet fon of this Rich. Short account of Peter, dean of Stanford, rector of S. Martins, & S. Andrews. Stanford-hall. Ric. Humet guardian to Bertram de Verdun.
- VII. 1174. 21. H. 2. Rich. Humet witnefs to an agreement between the K. & Wm. K. of Scotland. Brand de Foffato & Siward build the hospital of S. John & S. Thomas of Canterbury at Stanford-bridge, for relief of paffengers & other poor. Rich. Humet & Bertram de Verdun give land to build a church on, & for a churchyard there. Anketil de Mallory & Wm. Dive; the E. of Leicefters conftables, furrender his caftles to the K. Mallory lane in Stanford, whence fo called. Jeffry bp. of Lincoln raifes an immense fum in his diocefe, & afterwards returns it. K. Henry the fon fwears fealty to K. Hen. the father at Mauns in Normandy before Rich. Humet.
- VIII. 1175. Conclusion of the life of Wm. Waterville abbat of Burg, & founder of S. Michaels priory by Stanford. His many good deeds at Burg. He purchafes all the village on that fide the bridge at Stanford; and redeems fourteen houfes on this fide: is depofed. And why.
- IX. 1176. Bertram de Verdun founds Crokefden abby. This Bertram faid to be lord of Staunford. How that affertion may be admitted. He endows Crokefden, *inter alia*, with a tenement & mill at Stanford. K. Henry the 2. confirms that grant. Bertrams mother, who. Bertram made one of the kings juftices itinerantes. A- chard de Staunford, on the death of Guido his fon, & heir, gives the nuns of S. Michael the church of All Saints in the mercat.
- X. 1177. Burial places appointed for the Jews, before obliged to carry their dead to London. Bull of pope Alexand. 2. receiving the hospital of S. John & S. Thomas at Stanford, under the protection of S. Peter.
- XI. 24. H. 2. Bertram de Verdun fent to confer with the Spanifh ambaffadors. K. Henry the 2. confirms the conftablefhip of Normandy, the manor of Stanford, with the caftle & borough, & all his fathers lands in England & Normandy; to Wm. Humet.
- XII. May 2. 1182. 28. H. 2. Difpute between Wm. Humet & Akarius abbat of Burg, about the abbats privileges at Stanford, how determined. Tol, Tem, Infangthef, & Utfangthef, what. More days than one formerly kept in commemoration of great faints.
- XIII. 30. H. 2. Wm. Humet has 501. blanc firm in Stanford. Bertram de Verdun long time fherif of Warwic & Leicefterfhires; 31. H. 2. hath the cuftody of Chefter caftle.

BOOK VI.

Containing the reign of K. Richard I.

- I. Sept. 3. 1189. 1. R. 1. Murder of the Jews at London. K. Rich. refolves to relieve Jerufalem.
- II. Dec. 5. 1182. 1. R. 1. K. Rich. confirms to the abbat of Burg the houfe of the holy fepulchre, S. Giles hospital, all Stanford fouth of Welland, S. Martins church, All Saints church on that fide the bridge, the priory of S. Michael, & the hospital of S. John baptift & S. Thomas of Canterbury. Account of S. Pulchers foundation; & of S. Giles hospital. Reason why all churches & hospitals dedicated to S. Giles flood without all fuch towns as they were erected at.
- III. Murder of the Jews at Lyn.
- IV. Murder of the Jews at Mid-lent-fair at Stanford; one John a Chriftian murdered at Northampton for lucre of the money he got from the Jews at Stanford; fimple folks watch his fepulchre, & fancy him a faint. A mefchaunt man, what.
- V. Mar. 16. 1189-90. 1. R. 1. murder of the Jews at York.
- VI. 21. Ap. 1190. 1. R. 1. K. Rich. confirms to the mafter & brethren of S. John bapt. & S. Thomas of Canterburys hospital I. the place whereon it flood. II. the houfe & chapel founded by Siward. III. the lands & achats given by Brand de Foffato. IV. the meadow given by Wm. Humet & Bertram de Verdun to build a church on, & make a churchyard of: account of the chapel & church there.
- VII. Dugdales miffake about this hospital. *Frater*, how many ways to be tranflated.

The Chronological Table.

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- VIII. June 25. 1190. 1. R. 1. K. Richard confirms to Wm. Humet & his heirs the constableness of Normandy, & the manor & castle of Stanford. Jordan de Humer & Bertram de Verdun two of K. Richards sureties at the agreement between him & Tancred K. of Sicily. The admirals of K. Richards fleet.
- IX. Hamon Peche senior gives the nuns of S. Michael, part of the tythes of Corbi. Account of Pain Peverell & his descendants. *Vetus scoffamentum*, what? in the notes, p. 11.
- X. 21. Aug. 3. R. 1. Bertram de Verdun made constable of Acon. 4. R. 1. dies at Joppa, & is buried at Acon. The Jews get hold of Wm. de Burghels estate at Stanford, & the abbat of Burg lends him money to redeem it. Odd tradition of the common people at Stanford about frier Bacon. What we are to understand by his brazen head.
- XI. 2. Ap. 1194. Gerard de Camville accused of receiving thieves who had robbed the merchants going to Stanford fair, & of treason; his stout answer; he is fined.
- XII. Aug. 22. 1194. 6. R. 1. Torneaments at Stanford. The reason of them. Laws to be observed by them who torney, their oath.
- XIII. Wm. de Albini the 3^d. with K. Richard in Normandy. The abbat & convent of Burg grant Master Reiner of Stanford tythe of four mens demesnes at Bernac: Reiner grants them a pension of ten shillings a year out of it. Hubert the archbishop commends his so doing.
- XIV. Account of Afcelina de Walterville & her family. She gives the nuns of St. Michael, I. a moiety of Upton chapel. II. two shares of one third part of the church of Corbi. III. the remaining third part of the foresaid third part of the church of Corbi. IV. four bovates of arable land at Corbi. V. another bovat there for a pittance.
- XV. Account of Matildis de Diva & her family. She gives the nuns of S. Michael I. one third part of the church of Corbi. II. part of Upton chapel. III. tythe of all such wood as was, or should be, grubbed up in the lands belonging to her & her heirs.
- XVI. Matildis de Diva gives Adelicia de Capeni a bovat of land at Corbi; who gives it to the nuns of S. Michael. Matildis de Diva confirms it.
- XVII. 7. 8. 9. R. 1. Wm. de Albini the 3^d, sheriff of Warwick, Leicester, & Rutland. No man, after midlent fair at Stanford 9. R. 1. to sell any cloth but by prescribed measure. 10. R. 1. Wm. de Albini the 3^d sheriff of Rutland, Bucks, & Bedford; marries Agatha Trusbur. The lord Trusbur's arms. Wm. de Coleville gives a fine for his lands at Binebruc & Aburne; & grants some land at North Witham to Q. the monk.

B O O K VII.

Containing the reign of K. John.

- I. 1. John. Ranulf Blandevil E. of Chester forsakes his wife because the K. haunted her company, & marries Clemencia Dinant, Wm. de Humets niece. Wm. de Albini the 3^d Sheriff of Bucks & Bedford. Nov. 18. 1200. Hugh bp. of Lincoln dies. Miracles that happened as they carried his body from London to Lincoln, on the road, at Bicklefwade, & at Stanford.
- II. 2. John. Wm. de Albini licensed to make a park at Stoke, & to hunt in Rockingham forest. The kings justices pretending to seise the cloth at Boston fair not made according to the prescribed measure of the 9. R. 1. raise a great sum of the merchants. 3. John. Baldwin Wac marries Agnes Daughter of Wm. Humet. K. John & his barons quarrel; he demands their castles; particularly Belvoir of Wm. Albini, who gives his son for a hostage, & so keeps it. Jan. 15. 4. John. the K. gives Wm. Albini the manor of Oulton, & C. s. of Soceage land at Wilberton & Stoke. Ranulph E. of Chester being suspected by K. John, Wm. Humet & R. constable of Chester, are bound for him. The borough of Stanford fined for a foolish presentment, & removing the mercat, & choosing mean jurors. Stephen de Lenne of Stanford fined for selling wine contrary to assise measure; as also Jordan de London. The borough fined again.
- III. Luci wife of Wm. Humet gives the nuns of S. Michael half a marc of silver at Brederost, one half for a pittance, the other half to the infirmary.
- IV. Walter de Cardonville having given the nuns of S. Michael a virgate of land at Draiton by Sudwic, & Lucy Humet having given the monastery of Sudwic a like quantity at Bradecroft, those convents make an exchange.
- V. Wm. Humet gives the Cystercean monks of Stanford ten mares a year. He is made justice of England; advises the K. to go into Normandy. The country rife upon the K. & take him. The K. returns; Humet flies. 6. John, Wm. E. Warenn (the 5th of the name of Wm.) obtains the castle & honor of Eye; & the manors of Graham & Stanford, till he recover his lands in Normandy, or the K. give him an equivalent. But that E. not to talliant

The Chronological Table.

- the men of Stanford without the kings precept.
- VI. 9. John the K. refusing to admit Step. Langton archbishop of Cant. the pope & he quarrel. Mar. 22. the bishops, by the popes order, interdict the kingdom. Wm. E. Warenn gives the town of Stanford five acres to make a burial place for excommunicate persons, & to build a chapel & hospital; probably S. Logars. The K. seizes all the lands of the religious who refuse to officiate in the interdict; & shuts up their barns. Steph. the archbishop procures the conventual churches license to celebrate once a week. The K. orders all the clergy to go to the pope & require him to do the K. justice.
- *VII. Wm. E. Warenn gives a fine for the custody of Gilbert de Aquila's lands. The kingdom interdicted afresh; & the lords released of their allegiance by the pope. Manner of the interdict. The K. requires a new oath of allegiance of his nobles, pledges of them he suspected, & homage of all freeholders of 12 years of age; throws down the pales of his parks & forests that the deer may eat the corn of his rebellious subjects. All Stanford south of Welland then part of Rockingham forest.
- VIII. 1210. K. John plagues the Jews. Wm. de Albini the 3^d. one of his sureties that he shall observe the peace between him & the French king.
- IX. 14. John. Wm. Lanvalei marries Alan Bassets daughter. 1213. Wm. E. Warenn one of the four who swore King John should give the pope satisfaction. And May 15. witness to his resigning the realm & crown to the pope, & at his doing homage. The castles of Bambury & Newcastle upon Tine with the bailiwick of Northumberland committed to him. The K. summons four men of every demesne town of the crown to appear the 4th of Aug. & enquire what satisfaction he should make the bishops. Aug. 25. the interdict released in part.
- X. 29. June 1214 the interdict entirely released. Robert Lindsey abbat of Burg & the convent oblige themselves to pay the K. 1200 marcs to disforest part of the Nefse of Burg; who agrees to it. All Stanford south of Welland then disforested. Stupende-Stan without Stanford.
- XI. 22. Nov. 1214. 16. John. K. John confirms Wm. Humets grant of ten marcs a year to the Cistercian monks of Stanford. Sir Wm. Dugdales mistake about those monks corrected.
- XII. K. Johns benefactions to the house of lepers, monks of S. Michael, hospital of S. Logar, monks of S. Leonard, & nuns of S. Michael. Some antiquities at Kings Cliffe.
- XIII. Wm. Langvale gives the nuns of S. Michael, the church of S. Clement in Stanford.
- XIV. Roger de Torpel confirms to the nuns of S. Michael, his mother Afcelina de Waltervilles gift of the third part of the church of Corby; & her donation of four bovates of arable land there. Torpel town where? Roger de Torpel, who?
- XV. Hugh de Diva confirms his mother Mauds grant to the nuns of S. Michael of the third part of the church of Corby.
- XVI. Ralph de Diva confirms his mother Mauds grant to those nuns of the third part of the church of Corby, & of the tythe of wood then, or afterwards, grubbed up in the lands belonging to her & her heirs, & of her part of Upton chapel: also her grant of a bovat of land at Corby to Adelicia de Capeni, which bovat the said Adelicia gave to the said nuns.
- XVII. Wm. Albini & Wm. E. Warenn commissioners to conduct all persons to the king, to implore his favor, after releasing of the interdict. The northern barons assemble at Stanford against King John. Their pretence for so doing. The true causes; viz. K. Johns attempting to debauch Eustace de Vesci's lady; poisoning Robert Fitzwalters daughter; banishing the E. of Chester; his unreasonable avarice; refusing to observe the laws of K. Edward.
- XVIII. The vast army the barons assembled at Stanford. The names of those barons.
- XIX. The names of those barons who staid yet with the king. May 10. 1215. 17. John. The K. offers to treat with them. Wm. E. Warenn one of his pledges.
- XX. June 15. by E. Warens advice the K. grants them the great charter & charter of the forest. Wm. de Albini one of those twenty five who swore to observe those charters & to compel the king to do so likewise. Wm. E. Warenn one of the eight & thirty more sworn to assist those twenty five; sworn by proxy. The K. sends his writs for all men to observe those charters. And June 19. commands an enquiry into the evil practices of the riffs, foresters, &c. Wm. E. Warenn witness to K. Johns charter to the clergy.
- XXI. The barons will not disarm. The K. discontented; sends to the pope to be released of his oath, & for more foreign soldiers. The male-practices of the barons. They appoint a tourneament at Stanford. That tourney much promoted by Wm. de Albini; but adjourned by the rest to Hounslow heath. The prize of tilting, a bear.
- XXII. The pope threatens to excommunicate the barons. They fend for Wm. de Albini. Treaty at Staines. The barons excommunicated. They divide the kingdom among themselves as so many justiciaries. Wm. de Alb. justiciary of Lincolnshire.
- XXIII. Wm. de Albini made governor of Rochester castel by the barons; besieged in it by the king; valor of the besieged.
- XXIV. The extremities they were reduced to. Wm. de Albini gallantly refuses to let an expert bowman shoot the king.

- XXV. Nov. 30. they surrender. The K. threatens to hang all the nobles; but is hindered. The barons sent to prison. The pope excommunicates them.
- XXVI. K. John summons Belvoir castle, & threatens, that if it were not delivered, Wm. de Albini should never eat more. The castle surrendered by his son. Wm. de Albini's manor of Offington given to Wm. E. Warenn.
- XXVII. The barons excommunicated by name. They send for the French kings son Lewes to be king. June 14. 1216. he summons all the great men to do him homage, or depart the kingdom. Wm. E. Warenn defeats K. John, who orders his castle of Pevensey to be demolished. Wm. de Albini submits to K. John, & pays a great fine for his liberty; which is raised by his wife. K. John in Suffolk; at Stanford; & at Lincoln, where he raises the siege of the castle. But Oct. 19. dies, not without suspicion of poison; leaving his affairs in great confusion.

B O O K VIII.

Containing the reign of K. Henry the third.

- I. OCT. 27. K. Johns son prince Henry elected king. Lewis the dolphin at Stanford. Wm. de Albini submits & gives hostages to K. Henry. The dolphin goes over to France. Wm. E. Warenn & others resent it, & desert him. Lewis returns. The rascally army he brought with him.
- II. Wm. de Albini in great favor with K. Henry. 1217, Lewis defeated at Lincoln. Muleton castle given to Wm. de Albini. Coats of arms now first hereditary; & badges now first brought up.
- III. 2. H. 3. Hamon Peche fines for his barony. Mar. 30. all Jews ordered to wear badges. 4. H. 3. Wm. E. Warenn sheriff of Surrey. The Austin friars at Stanford founded by one Flemmyng. Lelands account of him.
- IV. Ralph son of Achard de Stanford grants the abbat of Burg liberty to keep up the banks of his mill-dam at Stanford. His nephew Wm. son of Wm. de Berc confirms it.
- V. 1220. Hugh late bishop of Lincoln canonized. 5. H. 3. Wm. E. Warenn sheriff of Surrey. The manors of Graham & Stanford confirmed to him. A famous inquisition at Stanford. Wm. de Fortibus 2. E. of Albemarle fortifies Bitam & Fotheringhay castles. His message to the cities & boroughs. Bitam castle demolished by the K. Conjecture that this Wm. de Fortibus founded the black friars at Stanford. Wm. de Albini 3. obtains the wardship of Hugh Nevil.
- VI. 1222. 7. H. 3. The prior of S. Leonards & dean of Stanford ordered by the pope to make inquisition about some lands belonging to the church of Burg. Hamon Peche levies scutage on his tenants.
- VII. 1224. Faukes de Brent fortifies Bedford castle, & imprisons one of the kings justices. His castle taken, & wife committed to E. Warenn. Feb. 11. 9. H. 3. E. Warenn witness to *magna carta*. F. de Brent banished. E. Warenn conducts him to the sea. The clergy ordered to renew their charters. Mar. 17. K. Henry confirms to the church of Burg all Stanford south of Welland, &c.
- VIII. Hamon Peche gives the nuns of S. Michael part of Corbi. 10. H. 3. Hugh Wells bishop of Lincoln confirms to those nuns 1. a third part of Corbi church given them by Matildis de Diva, & her son Hugh. II. S. Martins, All Saints, S. Andrews, & S. Clements churches in Stanford; as also Thirlby church, & a 3^d part of Corbi, & the tythe of grubbed wood belonging to the Diva's. III. two other parts of Corbi given them by Maud de Diva, Ascelina de Walterville, & Hamon Peche.
- IX. 1227. The barons meet Richard E. of Cornwall with an army at Stanford against his brother the K. E. Richard grants the nuns of S. Michael letters of protection. The Nettle of Burg again disforested.
- X. 18. Nov. 12. H. 3. K. Henry gives the nuns of S. Michael a load of wood out of Clive Forest. Martin abbat of Burg frees those nuns from paying Landgavel for some lands at Stanford.
- XI. 12. Apr. 1229. the deans of Rutland & Stanford decree matters about the priory of Lewis & the cells of Castlegate, & Bromholm.
- XII. circa 1230. Sir Clement Heia rector of S. Michael Cornstall sells Hu. Bladelaw an house at Stanford; who sells it to the abbat of Thorney. Cornstall church & gate where. Great S. Michaels church at Stanford, described. Built crosswise. The oldest fabric of any now left there. Steeple & bells modern.
- XIII. 15. H. 3. the bishop of Lincolns pension from S. Peters church in Stanford. The nuns of S. Michaels proctor at Rome having procured them some privileges disliked by the abbat of Burg, they beg pardon for his so doing.
- XIV. The hospital & priory of S. Mary at Newsted founded by Wm. de Albini 3. The first endowment. The second.
- XV. 1232. Randolph E. of Chester confirms the monks of Thorneys lands. Hubert de Burg committed to E. Warens custody. Wm. E. Warenn gives a fine for his daughter Isabell to marry the E. Arundel. 1233. the pope orders monasteries to be visited. 19. H. 3. E. Warenn has

- has 40. l. blanc firm in Stanford. Jan. . . 1235-6. 20. H. 3. is cupbearer at the kings wedding. Churches in Linc. dioces ordered to be dedicated.
- XVI. May 6. 1236. 20. H. 3. Wm. de Albini 3. dies; buried at Newsted; his benefaction to Belvoir priory: his wives and children. Agatha Trusbut his 2^d wife buried at Newsted. Will. de Bever his son admitted to his lands. 1237. 21. H. 3. Wm. E. Warenn one of the three peers made the kings sole council; & one of the 4. in whose hands a great tax is lodged. Nov. 20. He rescues the legates servants at Ousey, & imprisons divers Oxford scholars.
- XVII. 1238. 23. H. 3. Richard of Stanford, elected abbat of Thorney, dies 2 days after. Simon Pierpoint, after a law suit, grants Wm. E. Warenn a charter of free Warenn. May 27. 1240. Wm. E. Warenn dies. His wives. He gives the nuns of S. Michael 40. s. per annum to keep an obit for Elias de Marnle. After his death the king seizes Stanford.
- XVIII. 25. H. 3. Hamon Peche dies in the Holy Land; gives the nuns of S. Michael the 9. part of Corbi, &c. his benefaction to the canons of Fineshade.
- XIX. Alice, reliet of Afceline de Walterville, lady of Maxra, gives the nuns of S. Michael a virgate of land, &c. at Aissele worth 8. s. a year for two anniversaries (viz. her own, & her daughter Cecily's.) Wm. de Albini the 4. (her brother) confirms it; his remarkable seal. John Palmer obliges himself & heirs to pay the said 8. s.
- XX. 26. H. 3. Wm. de Aubeni 4. fines to be excused going into Gascoigne. Tuniburg castel committed to Maud reliet of Wm. E. Warenn. Gilbert Peche does homage for his fathers lands. Walter abbat of Burg augments the rent of the infirmary there with 57. s. at Stanford. 27. H. 3. Wm. Albini 4. fides with the K. against the E. of Pembroke; confirms his fathers foundation of Newsted, & gives them leave to chuse their own prior. Account of the book of Doomsday kept at Newsted.
- XXI. 29. H. 3. Thomas de Arches claims the advowson of Sumordeby against the prioress of S. Michael. 30. H. 3. Maud (reliet of Wm. late E. Warenn) appoints a deputy to act for her as marshal of England; & has Strigoil castel. 1246. The archbp. of Cant. procures the popes grant for a years first fruits in his own diocese. Bp. Grosstheads strict enquiry into the nobilities lives.
- XXII. 1247. 31. H. 3. John E. Warenn marries Alice the Kings sister. Wm. de Valence gets a grant of Rob. Pontdelarches lands. The archbp. suspends them who won't pay him their first fruits. The coin changed. Wm. de Albini 4. his death, burial, wives, daughter. 32. H. 3. Maud (reliet of Wm. late E. Warenn) dies. John E. Warenn at the parliament at London.
- XXIII. 35. H. 3. The bps. oppose the archbps. exactions. Bp. Grosstheads manner of visiting his diocese. 1251. The bps. stop the archbps. visiting. Grosstheads severe way of visiting monasteries & nunneries; he would enforce beneficed men to be priests, but is hindered; institutes vicarages in appropriate churches.
- XXIV. 37. H. 3. a quarrel between the archbp. & the elect of Winton. No. 8. 1253. Grossthead dies. The archbp. & bp. of Winton reconciled. John E. Warenn concerned in that quarrel.
- XXV. 1254. John E. Warenn pays an aid on making the prince a knight. Henry Hanna flourishes at Brunham; elected the second provincial of his order in England. This the person who began the schools at Stanford. The prince marries Alianora sister of Alphonso K. of Castile. The K. gives him Stanford, &c. on his marriage, & he jointures his wife in it, &c.
- XXVI. 39. H. 3. John E. Warenn joyns with the K. in oppressing the people. Pr. Edw. mortgages Stanford to William de Valence. 40. H. 3. John E. Warenn at Westm. where the archbp. excommunicates the infringers of magna carta; has the *tertium denarium* of Surrey. 1256. K. Henry 3. grants the burgesses of Stanford divers privileges. Aveia countess of Warenn dies much lamented.
- XXVII. 1257. 42. H. 3. Hen. Hanna begs Stockwel in Oxfordshire of Rich. K. of the Romans, & turns it into a monastery of Carnes. The monks of . Leonards resist the popes exactors; are excommunicated; & absolved. Matthew Paris commends them. Speeds character of Mat. Paris. The abbat & convent of Burg lett their mill at Stanford to the priores of S. Michael. John E. Warenn elected one of the arbitrators between the K. & the rebellious barons; at Oxford, refuses the oath enjoined by that mad parliament; summoned to attend the K. against the Welch; July 5. 1258. guards Wm. de Valence to the sea side.
- XXVIII. Thomas son of Wm. de Fortibus 3. E. of Albemarle, buried in the black friers at Stanford. Account of that monastery & the church there. Difference between a monk & a frier. But four orders of mendicants allowed by the council of Lions. Their several sorts of poverty. Mistakes of Speed, & Mr. Stevens about the black friers at Stanford corrected.
- XXIX. Feb. 1261-2. 46. H. 3. Several Cambridgemen remove to Northampton, with the kings passport. John E. Warenn sets his seal to the agreement between the K. & his barons; 47. H. 3. has Pevenfel castel intrusted to him; 1263. is elected one of their captains by the rebellious barons; but leaves them; & upon the princes surprising Windfor, goes thither to him & the king.
- XXX. Feb. 3. 1263-4. 48. H. 3. John E. Warenn joyns in submitting to the award of Lovis betwixt the K. & barons. Friar John Stanford dies, at Linne. The Oxford men remove to Northampton; where they side with the barons against the K. who threatens to hang, but pardons them.

- The abbat of Burgs bailif demands land-gavel of the prioreis of S. Michael; who pleads abbat Martins release, which is allowed; & the priory for ever discharged paying it. John E. Warens bailif levies money of the abbat of Burg, on pretence of his siding with the Barons. That earl is besieged at Rochester. The kings of England & Almaine with their armies at Stanford. The abbat of Burgs great gifts to them, the prince, & divers nobles there. Valor of John E. Warene at Rochester. The king relieves him. May 12. 1264. 48. H. 3. Battel of Lewes, where the K. & prince were taken prisoners by S. Mountfort. John E. Warenn flies to Pemsey. All his lands, given by Mountfort to Gil. E. of Clare: He flies into France. The abbat of Burgs management in these troubles. He fetches provvision for his monastery from Stanford.
- XXXI. 1265. 49. H. 3. Warenn, Valence, &c. return. Warenn demands his lands. Mountforts answer. Warenn joyns the prince after his escape at Ludlow. Mountfort summons the kings tenents to go against them. Battel of Ewelham: Mountfort slain, & the K. released. The abbat of Burg pays John E. Warenn a fine to redeem his lands.
- XXXII. Feb. 1. 1265-6. 50. H. 3. The king revokes his grant of the new university at Northampton; & why. The white friers at Stanford founded. Arms on the gate. Fine situation, church & steeple. The kings of England always lay there. Burtons mistake about the founder corrected. The gate when built. The founder. The university begun here by Henry Hanna; who resides at Stanford. The white friers college there full of learned men. Those learned men put in by Hen. Hanna & K. H. the 3. The white friers schools at Stanford. Lord Burghleys mother joynred in them. The K. connives at this university begun by the Carmes of his own foundation. Their wisdom in setting up schools. Mr. Forsters mistakes about the house & founder corrected.
- XXXIII. 1266. 50. H. 3. E. Warenn defeats the E. of Derby at Chesterfield; John Danville by his great valor escapes; many slain; the E. of Derby taken. 51. H. 3. Part of Stanford (hitherto part of Nottinghamshire) now made part of Rutland. 1266-7. The K. summons his tenents to go against Danvil in the isle of Ely. The E. of Gloucester encourages Danvil. E. Warenn sent to admonish Gloucester. His reply. June 24. 1268. 53. H. 3. The K. prince, E. Warenn, &c. take the cross upon them. Margery Carun & Emma de Oundle give the templars lands at Stanford.
- XXXIV. John E. Warenn & the E. of Lincoln raise men against each other. The K. takes up the quarrel. The judges decide against Warenn. 1269. John E. Warens letters of protection in behalf of the nuns of S. Michael; his odd seal.
- XXXV. 1270. 54. H. 3. Quarrel between John E. Warenn & Alan Lord Zouch of Ashby in Westm. hall; they fight; Ld. Zouch & his son wounded. The E. flies to Rigate; refuses to take his trial. The prince sent to reduce him. He submits; is fined. Ld. Zouch dies of his wounds. Speed & Dogdales mistakes about this matter corrected.
- XXXVI. 1271. 55. H. 3. Pr. Edw. wounded with a poisoned dagger in the holy Land by an assassin. Mistake of Speed, Baker, & Butcher about the manner of his cure.
- XXXVII. Description of S. Maries church & steeple. The bells how inscribed. Note upon sanctes bells.
- XXXVIII. Remarks on churches in general. Infides with pillars. Infides without pillars. Fronts. Fine steeples at, & about Stanford. Odd church at Tickencote. Difference between a Saxon & Norman church. To know what time of the year any church was built. Churches of the same age always alike in some things. The oldest sort of churches. The several sorts of steeples observed by the author. A fault of some antiquaries touched. S. Maries the mother church of Stanford. Compared to Rachel weeping for her children.
- XXXIX. The grey friers at Stanford founded; the ruins & present state; in what custody.

BOOK IX.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the first.

- I. 1272. **P**Prince Edw. in the holy Land 1. E. 1. when his father died; reason of that expedition. John E. Warenn at K. Henrys funeral; swears fealty to K. Edw. Jan. 31. 1272-3. Walter Barley, born. John E. Warenn & others covenant to defend the kings person & right. The K. makes S. Leonards & other monasteries take letters of protection. John E. Warenn claims Stamford in Yorkshire.
- II. Aug. 19. 2. E. 1. 500 great horses turned loose at the kings coronation by J. E. Warenn, &c. catch them who could. 3. E. 1. J. E. Warenn entertains the K. at Rigate, where the K. remits part of his fine about Ld. Zouches business. 4. E. 1. Inquisition about tolls at Stanford. E. Warenn gives the burgeses of Stanford leave to chuse an alderman. License granted to found a chantery in S. Clements church. Rutland 15 E.

- land when dismembered from Northamptonshire.
- III. 6. E. 1. The K. orders the statute of *quo warranto* to be put in execution. E. Warrenns stout answer to the kings justices thereupon. The proceedings stopped a while. 1278. Emma de S. Medardo buried at Stanford.
- IV. 1279. 7. E. 1. Roger de Colville frees the nuns of S. Michael of all services from a tenement of theirs at Wenton & Berk.
- V. 25. June. John E. Warenn impleaded on the statute *de quo warranto*. The earls first plea; &c. Nov. 19. 8. E. 1. his second plea. The jurats. Their report. The archbp. of York acquaints the prior of Durham he intends to visit him as Metropolitan; the priors answer.
- VI. 1280. Cecilia reliet of Samson Burley releases her right to some land bought of her husband by the abbat of Burg. Sir Roger Burley gives the abbat & monks of Burg a rent, &c. at Pilsgate & Burley. Jan. 6. 1280-1. Sir Roger Burley dies (his mortuary to the Monks of Burg) & his lady soon after (her mortuary.) The archbp. of York being hindered from visiting the church of Durham excommunicates the bp. &c. The cause is heard at Stanford before the popes delegates, & the archbp. worsted.
- VII. Isabel E. Warrenns daughter married to John Baillol K. of Scots. 9. E. 1. K. Ed. respites E. Warrenns payment of his fine; but proceeds farther against him on the statute *de quo warranto*. The King charges the earl that he will not let his bailiffs enter Stanford; & enquires how he claims return of writs, assise of bread & beer, gallows, coroner, prison, mercat, tro-nage, pefage, and thurtol in Stanford & Grantham. The earls reply.
- VIII. 1281. Sir John de Oketon recovers the patronage of little Castron from the prior of Newsted. Oct. 6. the bp. of Lincolns official, by his letter to the dean of Stanford, cites Sir Peter de Burley to shew cause at Northampton, why he refus'd to pay a mortuary due to the abbat of Burg. The dean excommunicates Sir Peter; & he submits. The deans return to the official. Hen. Hanna rechose provincial of the Carmes; spreads his order.
- IX. Oct. 7. 1282. 10. E. 1. The K. grants the castel of Dynas Bran & other lands in Wales to John E. Warenn. His estate at this time. He is in the Welch wars; & defeated by Leweline. 11. E. 1. Griffin Vaughan grants his land of Yale to E. Warenn. That E. & Roger Mortimer appointed guardians to Griffith ap Madocs children, defraud them. E. Warenn begins Holt castel. John Stanford a Franciscan flourishes.
- X. Nov. 12. 1284. 12. E. 1. Oliver bp. of Lincoln appropriates the third part of Corebl church to the nuns of St. Michael. Bp. Kennets remark on that appropriation.
- XI. Dec. 15. 1286. 15. E. 1. William son of John E. Warenn slain in a torneament at Croyden; leaving his wife great with child. His burial. Wife who. The lands he had with her. May 2. 1287. all the Jews in England apprehended by the kings order; redeem themselves for a great fine. The commons move for them to be banished. June 30. 1287. John son of Will. (son of John E. Warenn) born. Mar. 24. 1287-8. 16. E. 1. Dispute between Nicholas Fraunton & E. Warrenns bailiffs about their letting his shop at Midlent fair. 1288. The tenths granted to the K. by the pope & a new taxation made.
- XII. June 10. 1289. 17. E. 1. Oliver bp. of Lincoln exemplifies a particular of the vicarage of S. Martin.
- XIII. 22. Jan. 1289-90. Pleadings between E. Warrenns bailiffs & Nicholas Fraunton; the jurats report.
- XIV. 1290. K. Edw. banishes the Jews. Their synagogues at Stanford & Huntingdon burnt. Their libraries there sold by out-cry. Gregory of Hunt. buys many books & carries them to Ramsley. Lelands account of Gregory. Many Jews miserably drowned by a base mariner. Q. Eleanors crosses as at Stanford & other places; & the nunnery she founded at Stanford.
- XV. Feb. 9. 1290-1. 19. E. 1. Alice the Ks. sister (E. Warrenns wife) dies. As doth Gilbert Peche.
- XVI. 20. E. 1. Mr. Woods enquiry about the beginning of the university at Stanford. His assertion that Robert Lutterel founded it this year, examined, & rejected. Henry de Hanna asserted to be the person. Many other Carmes proceed to support it.
- XVII. 1292. The new taxation of the clergy finished. A particular of their *temporalia* & *spiritualia* so taxed in Stanford.
- XVIII. 21. E. 1. John E. Warenn aids his son in law Baillol in Scotland. Joan reliet of Wm. (son of John E. Warenn) dies, buried at Lewes. 1293. Tourneaments about this time at Stanford. General chapters at Stanford called *itinera minorum*. The Carmes, monks of Sempringham, & Austin friers read lectures at Cambridge & Stanford.
- XIX. 23. E. 1. Bamburg castel committed to E. Warenn. The first parliament that ever was, called; the members for Stanford. 1695. The K. searches monasteries for mony. The chief justices speech when he declared the clergy out of the kings protection. 24. E. 1. John E. Warenn kills 10000 Scots; recovers Dunbar castel; made governor of Scotland; 1296. concludes a marriage between Pr. Edw. & the E. of Flanders daughter.
- XX. May 1297. 25. E. 1. Wm. Waleys rebels in Scotland. E. Warenn ordered against him. The Scots give hostages; entice him to Sterling; defeat the English, by Sir Hu. Creffinghams folly. Valor of Sr. Marm. Thweng. E. Warenn breaks down the bridge to save his army. Sir Hu. Cresf. slain. E. Warenn rides his horse to death in the flight. The Scots take Berwic.

- XXI. Sep. 29. 1297. Wm. Wodeford abbat of Burg visits the nuns of Stanford, & absolves several of them. K. Edw. orders his lords to assist E. Warenn to recover Scotland. That E. haltes thither; raises the siege of Roxborough; enters Berwic. Parliament at York; the members for Stanford. The prioress & nuns of S. Michael exchange some lands, &c. at Stanford with Walter the physician. John E. Warenn undertakes for the K. that he shall grant the two great charters.
- XXII. July 25. 1298. 26. E. 1. Johanna, lord Waleran Mortimers daughter, admitted a nun at Stanford; manner of that solemnity. Mary daughter of Gerald de Normanville & Geoffry de Mar married at S. Peters Stanford. Her fortune; & the ceremony.
- XXIII. Ap. 1299. 27. E. 1. Hugh de Cliffeby, warden of S. Thomas hospital, impoverishes the house & resigns. The abbat of Burg appoints Sir Robert rector of Northburg to take care of that house; who does so for a time. Hugh de Cliffeby, on promise of amendment, restored. Nov. 28. 1299. Henry de Hanna dies; buried in the white friars; his works. E. Warenn made governor of Hope castle.
- XXIV. Apr. 14. 1300. 28. E. 1. Hu. de Cliffeby relapsing to his old courses, neglects saying service & relieving the poor; withdraws Rob. Wodefouls salary, retrenches the lamps, embezzles the reliques, lets the house lie in dirt, & makes store rooms of the lodgings for the sick. The new abbat of Burg visits the house, & again deposes him. He applies to John D'alderby elect of Linc. & others to intercede for him; promises amendment; his submission; the abbats decree: Hugh's readmission.
- XXV. July 14. 1300. The abbat of Burg gives notice to the nuns that he intends to visit them. Thomas Papele bound to Wm. Waterville procurator of the friars minors to pay him x. marc's for his daughters portion. General chapters at Stanford called *itineraria minorum*.
- XXVI. A parliament for confirming the charters of the forest: The members for Stanford. Difference among authors about the time & place of this parliament. The barons assemble in arms & come to parliament at Stanford.
- XXVII. A general chapter of the Carmes at Stanford. Wm. Lidlington elected provincial there. His great character.
- XXVIII. Feb. 12. 1300-1. the pope meddling with K. Ed. proceedings in Scotland, John E. Warenn & the barons write a sharp letter to him. That E. treats about a peace with the Scots.
- XXIX. Isabella de Roos's heart buried at Newsted. The bodies of divers persons buried there removed, at the dissolution of monasteries, to Bottesford in Leicestershire. Cecilia Plukets & her daughter release their right to the abbat of Burg of some land, &c. at Stanford. Mr. Burtons observation on witnesses to old deeds. The truth of it, by two instances.
- XXX. 30. E. 1. Parliament at London. The members for Stanford. Ap. 9. 1302. 30. E. 1. Stephen, a monk of Burg, presented to the priory of S. Michael by Stanford.
- XXXI. 26. Jan. 1302-3. 31. E. 1. The abbat of Burg gives notice that he intends to visit the nuns; appoints T. de Sarum warden of their temporalities.
- XXXII. 1303. Wm. Lidlington, at the chapter of Narbonne, differs with Gerard of Bononia provincial gen. of the Carmes, about dividing the Eng. Carmes into 2 provinces. Godfrey de Cornwal & John Burley side with Lidlington. They are excommunicated by the pope. Lidlington does penance. He & Gerard reconciled. John Burley, a Carme at Stanford, his works & character. Walter Burley, his character & works.
- XXXIII. No. 11. 1303. 31. E. 1. Bp. D'alderby confirms Robert Lutterels gift of a manor in S. Peters parish to the monks of Sempringham for an house of Students, & allows them an old chapel there (called S. Maries chapel) for their college chapel. The prior of Sempringhams acknowledgment of Mr. Lutterels benefaction. Mr. Forsters mistakes about Sempringham hall, S. Mary Bennewerk church, & S. Maries chapel, all at Stanford, corrected.
- XXXIV. Dec. 25. 1303. Wm. Poncyn made warden of S. Giles hospital. John E. Warenn in Scotland; Gilb. Cestretton receiver of the kings tax.
- XXXV. Sept. 27. 32. E. 1. John E. Warenn dies. His epitaph. The K. orders prayers for his soul, & divers bps. grant indulgences on the same account: succeeded by his grandson John. 33. E. 1. Parl. at West. the members for Stanford. John E. Warenn marries the kings niece. 20. Mar. the K. confirms the nuns liberties. 28. June. 33. E. 1. the K. (on the abbat of Burgs complaint) prohibits his assessors from levying the same tax on the abbats tenants in Stanford & Grantham, as they did on E. Warenn's tenants. They write to their under officers to forbear. The K. sends his mandate to the sheriff of Lincoln for the abbat to have a reasonable talliage of his own tenants at Stanford & Grantham.
- XXXVI. 34. E. 1. a Parl. at Westm. the members for Stanford. Ap. 15. 34. E. 1. Walter bp. of Coventry makes up a difference between the abbats of Thorney & Burg. Pr. Edw. & John E. Warenn knighted. Dec. 1. 35. E. 1. the prioress of S. Mich. does fealty to the abbat of Burg. John E. Warenn in Scotland with the K. when he died.

BOOK X.

Containing the reign of K. Edward the 2.

- I. 1. E. 2. **K**ING Edw. sends for Pierce 1307. Gaveston; who marries the E. of Gloucesters daughter. The Templars arrested; manner of it.
- II. Jan. 11. 1308-9. 2. E. 2. Bp. D'alderby at Newsted, confirms the privileges of the church of Burg. The Peers summoned to meet in arms at Stanford against the Scots. John Repeatingale, a Carme, reads lectures at Stanford. His character & works. Wm. Whetely, a secular, his character & works. 1309. Mr. Woods farther enquiry about the beginning of the university at Stanford. His account of Whetelys reading lectures there in 1309.
- III. A parliament at Stanford to suppress the Scots; & repeal Gavestons banishment; he nick-names the great lords. The prior of Durham lays the prior of Coldinghams rebellion against himself before the parliament at Stanford. Gaveston proclaims a tourney at Walsingham, & abuses the great lords there. The parliament at Stanford order letters to the pope to complain of citations to Rome, & the behaviour of his delegates.
- IV. 1310. Nicholas Stanford, a Cistercian, his works & character.
- V. 4. E. 2. John E. Warenn in Scotland; has a grant of Peke castel & forest. 1311. *Itinerarium* at Stanford. John E. Warenn at Berwic; he receives the foresters of Selkirk to the kings peace. 5. E. 2. E. Warenn &c. besiege P. Gaveston in Scarborough castel; take & carry him to Walsingham; where the E. of Warwic surprises, & beheads him. 1312. William Liddington, warden of the white friers, his character; chose provincial of England, Cyprus, & the holy Land. Farther account of his dispute with Gerard of Bononia. He is forced to submit. His works. Thomas Allen of Cambridge a person much consulted by him.
- VI. 6. E. 2. John E. Warenn gets a charter for divers mercats & fairs at divers places in Suffex; 7. E. 2. refuses to attend the K. into Scotland; 8. E. 2. founds a chantry in Rigate castel.
- VII. 1315. 9. E. 2. Is excommunicated by the bp. of Chichester for adultery; comes to the bps. with armed men. The bps. men imprison him. For want of heirs the E. gives the K. inheritance of Staunford & all his lands. He & his lady divorced.
- VIII. 1316. 10. E. 2. Henry Stanford elected bp. of Durham. His election put by, & Lovis Beaumont thrust into his place. Stanford retires to S. Leonards by Stanford. The K. takes a man of every town for the Scotch wars; regrants part of E. Warens lands back to him, with remainder to his base children by Maud de Nereford. E. Warenn in Scotland. The E. of Lancasters lady seized by E. Warens men, & carried to Rigate. Richard Dampmartin challenges her for his wife, asserting he had carnal knowledge of her; which she confesses; in her right claims the earldoms of Lincoln & Sarum. The E. of Lancaster divorced; demolishes E. Warens castels in revenge. Neither of them care for their wives. Lancaster refusing to attend the parliament proclaimed a traitor. The rector of S. Peters sues the prior of Durham, &c. for carrying away their corn, without paying him tythe. They avow it, as tythe belonging to S. Leonards.
- IX. 1317. 11. E. 2. Sir Gilb. Middleton offended that Hen. Stanford was put by from being bp. of Durham, takes Lovis Beaumont & his brother prisoners, & fines them; robs two cardinals sent to consecrate Lovis; proclaims himself D. of Northumberland, & joyns the Scotch; but is apprehended & hanged. John E. Warenn charged with 200 foot to be sent into the Scotch wars. Certain arrears of a tax granted 32. E. 1. being now demanded of their heirs who assailed the towns of Grantham & Stanford, they prove it was & ought to be allowed them in other accompts between them & the K.
- X. 1319. Liddington dies, & at a general chapter of the Carmes at Stanford, Rich. Bliton is elected provincial of the English Carmes. His character. Lelands mistake about him corrected. Walter Heston elected prior of the Carmes at Stanford; his character; he reads lectures in the white friers school.
- XI. 13. E. 2. John E. Warenn in the Scotch wars. Mar. 12. 1320. Henry Stanford, bp. of Durham elect, dies at S. Leonards; a light seen over his grave; remarkable things of him. 15. E. 2. The barons compel E. Warenn to swear he will joyn in expelling the Spencers. The abbat of Burgs citate at Stanford. John E. Warenn in commission to pursue & besiege the E. of Lancaster. E. Warenn at Cirencester. The battel of Burton. E. Warenn there. Lancaster taken, & beheaded. Walter Burley tutor to Pr. Edward. Burleys description of the situation of Oxford. Parl. at York; the representatives for Stanford; a note about their manucaptors.
- XII. 1323. The templars lands given to the hospitallers. Oct. 6. 17. E. 2. the abbat of Burg acquaints the nuns he intends to visit; & enjoyns the prior of S. Michaels to inform the masters of S. Thomas & S. Giles

- S. Giles hospital, that he also intends to visit them. Oct. 17. the prior cites the parties to attend. Oct. 18. the abbat visits the nuns in person; the hospitals, by proxy. His commission to his proxies.
- XIII. 18. E. 2. John E. Warenn appointed to conduct soldiers to the E. of Kent in Gascoign. The abbat of Croyland resigns, & Matt. Brown the kings escheator seises his lands. John Berwic, a grey frier, buried at Stanford. Wm. Morcot farms the abbat of Burgs lands at Stanford.
- XIV. 19. E. 2. Account of Matilda Burley & her children. The K. assigns John E. Warenn part of those lands, &c. before given the K. by that E. 21. Nov. Robert Recter of S. Johns & others sued by Peter le Orfever in an action of assault & battery.
- XV. 29. Aug. 20. E. 2. a great council summoned by the queen & the rest of the kings enemies at Stanford. Sept. 14. a letter sent in the kings name to the archbp. to put off the convocation, that the bps. &c. may come to the council at Stanford. The wicked advice then given the Queen. Eustace Malherbs epitaph in S. Pauls church. The prior of Newsted lord of little Castreton. 25. Jan. John E. Warenn witness to K. Edwards resignation. Pr. Edw. married to the E. of Hainaults daughter Philippa. Walter Burley appointed her almoner. John Rodington a grey frier of Stanford; provincial of his order in England; his character, & works.
- XVI. Some account of Leland, Bale, & Pits.

BOOK XI.

Containing the reign of K. Edw. the third.

- I. 1. E. 3. JOHN E. Warenn one of the 12 governors in the Ks. minority. Ap. 24. 1327. K. Ed. 3. at Stanford assigns a maintenance for his father K. E. 2. John E. Warenn in Scotland. July. 2. E. 3. the prioress of S. Michael does fealty to the abbat of Burg. The abbat of Burgs presents to the K. at Stanford. The abbat of Croyland petitions the K. for maintenance for the monks, &c. in the vacation of the monastery, who grants it; an inquisition at Stanford about it.
- II. The K. grants Peter de Burley a charter of free Warenn. Strange fights at Corfe castel. Edm. Plantagenet E. of Kent resolves to rescue his brother K. E. 2. whom he fancies alive in prison there. Conjecture that this Edmund, or some ancestor of his, founded the Grey friers at Stanford. Nov. 3. E. 3. Wm. Morecote impeaded for not paying the abbat of Burg his rent, & cast. Walcotforth & Bereford bridges by whom to be repaired. 4. E. 3. Edw. E. of Kent beheaded. The farmers of E. Warenn's tolls at Stanford fined for taking toll in the abbat of Burgs liberty. K. Ed. confirms E. Warenn's grant to the burgeis of Stanford to chuse an ald. Peter Sutton, a grey frier of Oxford, buried at Stanford. The abbat of Burgs farther presents to the K. at Stanford. Ap. 13. 5. E. 3. K. Ed. at Stanford confirms a charter in favor of foreign merchants. John Burley the Carme buried at Stanford. John E. Warenn assists his son in law Baillol, who makes him E. of Strathern. 1333. John Fossfour prior of S. Leonard's one of those who elected Rob. Graystanes bp. of Durham.
- III. Nov. 1333. 7. E. 3. some Oxford men remove to Stanford. May, June, July. 1334. followed by others. Difference among themselves one reason why they left Oxford. Merlins prophecy about it fulfilled. Camden & Twines account. Selden & White of Basingstokes account of the Camb. mens remove to Chester & thence to Stanford. Mr. Woods account of the differences at Oxf. between the southern students & the Durhams of Merton coll. Many of the Stanford professors originally of Merton. Advantage of this remove to the Durhams. Mr. Woods account of the university & lectures at Stanford. The university of Oxf. complain to the K. Londinensis extract of that complaint. Aug. 2. the kings letter to the sherif of Lincoln, that the schools at Stanfd. were set up without his license, & ordering him to proclaim a confiscation of their goods who presume to hold exercise at Stanford. Aug. 11. a proclamation at Oxf. requiring the students to return. Another at Stanford. Many return; & many stay, read lectures, &c.
- IV. Nov. 29. Thomas de Burg, warden of the nuns, dies. Wm. Gretford presented to succeed him. Jan. 9. the bp. of Lincolns vicar general directs the archdeacon of Lincolns official to enquire about the said Wms. presentation & character. Jan. 11. Wm. Gretford presented afresh. The bps. vicar general appoints the bps. official his proctor to institute Wm. Gretford, if, after return of the dean & chapter of Stanfords inquisition, no just cause appear to hinder him. Mr. archdeacon of Lincolns official enjoyns the dean of Stanford to call a chapter, & certifie how matters stand as to Gretfords affair. Jan. 18. the deans return. Jan. 19. Wm. Gretford appoints a proctor to be instituted for him. Jan. 23. He is instituted.
- V. Petition of the Oxford scholars setting forth the reasons of their remove to Stanford.

- ford, & praying to stay there. The university of Oxford petition the K. afresh. Mar. 28. 8. E. 3. He writes to William Trussel to see the Oxf. scholars drove out of Stanford. Trussel & the sheriff expel them accordingly; but they return. July 12. E. Warenn at Berwic. The K. orders an account of the scholars names, & to seize their books, & banish them. The names of near forty persons so treated. Mr. H. de R. the ringleader grievously punished. Unfair dealing of the editor, or translators, of Woods Antiq. Oxon. The K. comes to Stanford about this business. Statute passed at Oxf. against professing at Stanford. And another at Cambridge. The use dissenting academics make of this business.
- VI. Colleges at Stanford of three sorts; as, I. some places of general reception. II. others appropriated to particular orders. III. others to particular monasteries.
- VII. Of Brazen-nose college, Peterborough hall, Black hall, Sempringham hall, the Carmes school, college in St. Maries street, another over against S. Georges church, another by S. Mary Bennewerk church, &c.
- VIII. Of the masters who presided in the university & schools of Stanford.
- IX. July 1. 10. E. 3. several nuns admitted at Stanford.
- X. Mar. 17. 11. E. 3. Wm. Bohun created E. of Northampton has a grant of Stanford in reversion; sent into France to treat about K. Ed. right to that crown. K. Edw. now first quarters the arms of France & Eng. Those arms so quartered on the white friers gate. Wm. Bohun treats of peace with the Scots.
- XI. Ap. 2. 1337. the prioress of S. Michael resigns; the nuns petition the abbat of Burg for leave to elect; which he grants. The new prioress does fealty to him. Walter Burley dies. Sir Simon Burley his nephew brought up with Ed. the black princes eldest son.
- XII. Apr. 23. 11. E. 3. 1337. a parliament at Stanford. June 25. the K. there confirms two grants of the founder & one of Wm. de Albini the 4. to Newsted hospital. The priors of Newsted & S. Leonard always members of the Convocation. July 12. the K. at Stanford, a convention between him & the E. of Hainault signed there. The K. going thro' Pillef-gate meadow, the people of Stanford, &c. thereabouts, claim the privilege of the road he took for an high way. The K. writes to the ald. & bailiffs of Stanford to forbid it.
- XIII. Oct. 7. 1337. Wm. Bohun one of those appointed to demand the crown of France. Nov. 11. E. Warenn one of those who receive the cardinals sent to make peace. A council of trade at Westm. three persons sent up from Stanfd. The south chancel in All Saints church antiently called S. Maries chapel; a particular endowment & priest there. Tho. de Ravele the first ald. of Stanford whose name can yet be recovered. 12. E. 3. Wm. Bohun marries; goes into Flanders; one of the marshals of the kings army at Vironfosse.
- XIV. 14. E. 3. John E. Warenn arrays the Surrey & Suffex men. Sir Tho. Holland in Flanders. Wm. Bohun in the Sea-fight at Sluyse; a grant of lands & money to him; Nov. 30. 15. E. 3. he lands with the K. at the tower.
- XV. 5. June Edm. Langley, afterwards Lord of Stanford, born. Wm. Bohun & Tho. L. Holland at the siege of Tournay. Bohun has license to transport wool; & more lands given him; present at the jalls the K. made for love of the countess of Salisbury; in the Scotch war; a grant of Okelam castel to him.
- XVI. 16. E. 3. The K. sends to E. Warenn to provide soldiers against France. Wm. Bohun lieutenant of Britany; goes thither; raises the siege of Brest; beats the French twice. Tho. L. Holland at Bayonne. Bohun has another license to transport wool; present at making the league between the kings of Eng. & France; undertakes for K. Edw. & sworn.
- XVII. 17. E. 3. Bohun in Scotland; raises the siege of Loughmabon castel; made governor of it; he is in Britany. Tho. L. Holland in France.
- XVIII. 18. E. 3. The order of the garter instituted. Pictures of all the first Knts. formerly painted in S. Georges church windows at Stanford; & by whom. The original design of those paintings where. Mr. Ashmoles cut of the first Knights whence taken. E. of Northampton's valor at Morlaix.
- XIX. 19. E. 3. Bohun in Britain. Tho. L. Holland gets a grant of 40. l. a year out of the firm of Hayling priory. Joan countess of Warenn goes beyond sea. Bohun wins Begaret castel & takes several great prisoners.
- XX. 20. E. 3. He wins Riall; the D. of Normandy afraid of him; he returns into England. 20. May. E. Warenn settles lands on his concubine & base issue. His seal, titles, & agreement with the K. about his lands & heirs. Bohun in Normandy; at Aguilon; takes la Roche Darien. Tho. L. Holland takes the constable of France. He & Bohun at the battel of Cressi. Bohun sends to the K. for help; is refused; but victorious. The next day beats another army; plunders Arthoys; kills divers at Poisse; rescues his friends in danger; treats about peace.
- XXI. 21. E. 3. Pleading about S. Peters church, &c. Roger reed. of S. Peters excommunicated. Tho. L. Holland sells his prisoner the constable to the K. John E. Warenn's will, death, burial & lands. Wm. Bohun next L. of Stanford. Many of E. Warenn's lands granted to Edm. Langley. Sir Wm. Burton taken prisoner by the French. Bohun at the siege of Calais; beats the French. Tho. L. Holland at that siege. Foderinghay granted to Edm. Langley.
- XXII. 1348. Rodington, warden of the Grey friers, dies. The great reputation of

- of the white friars at Stanford for religion. Sir Geoffrey Sutherop enters that monastery. John de Ulricuria, a great scholar, his character. Calais surrendered: Bohun there. Agreement between the K. & him about some lands.
- XXIII. Bohun treats of peace. All the nuns at little Wirthorp (but one) die of the plague.
- XXIV. 24. E. 3. Dispute between Tho. L. Holland & the E. of Salisbury about the E. of Kents daughter, Hollands wife. Bohun warden of the Scotch marches; at the sea-fight at Winchelsea. Wait. Hestons preterments, works, death, & burial at Stanf. Pits mistake about John Repingale corrected. Jan. 16. 1350-1. the abbat of Burys pensions at several places confirmed.
- XXV. 25. E. 3. Bohun a commissioner to treat with the Scots; 26. E. 3. arrays soldiers to oppose the French invasion. Tho. L. Holland obtains c. mare's a year for his wives better support. June 29. 1352. Sir Nicholas Crophul & his lady divorced. Abbat of Croylands pension in great S. Michaels church. E. Warens lady licensed to continue beyond sea.
- XXVI. 27. E. 3. Dr. Roger de S. Lis a frier predicant made confessor of that fraternity at Stanford. Tho. L. Holland does homage for his ladys lands; summoned to parliament. Parl. about removing the staple into England; Stanford proposed to be a staple town. Wm. de Bohun in Scotland takes several forts, & treats of peace.
- XXVII. 28. E. 3. 1354. Account of the nunnery at great Wirthorp, & of the parish church there. That nunnery united to S. Michaels by Stanford. The kings license for that union. Poverty of both houses. Piety of the nuns of S. Michael. The bps. instrument of union.
- XXVIII. Tho. L. Holland lieutenant of Britany. Wm. de Bohun commiss. to treat again about peace with the Scots.
- XXIX. 29. E. 3. Holland yet in Normandy. Bohun in Scotland; at Calais; St. Omers. Sir Geoffrey de la Mar & Johan his lady lease the kings mills at Stanford to John Savage. Sir John Wingfield with the black prince in France.
- XXX. 24. Mar. 30. E. 3. Bp. of Lincoln summons his clergy to meet at Stanford, & chuse convocation men. Tho. L. Holland governor of Guernsey, &c. Wm. de Bohun again commiss. to make peace with the Scots. His ladys will. Sep. 19. 1356. Battel of Poitiers; John K. of France taken prisoner.
- XXXI. 31. E. 3. Tho. L. Holland yet in Britany. 32. E. 3. There still. Wm. de Bohun in Gascoign. A cross at Stanford in Rutland. 33. E. 3. Tho. L. Holland governor of S. Savour le Viscount. John K. of France guarded to Somerton by Sir Wm. Coleville. Ap. 8. 1359. John Repingale & the prior of S. Leonards confirm the prioreis of S. Michael. Sept. 3. the bp. grants the parson of Bernac leave to chule a schoolmaster. Bohun in France.
- XXXII. 34. E. 3. Tho. L. Holland assumes the title of E. of Kent; in the Fr. wars. Bohun treats of peace with the French; concludes it; dies. Dec. 28. Tho. L. Holland dies; his lands; buried at the grey friers.
- XXXIII. 35. E. 3. The black prince marries Hollands widow. 1361. Joan (E. Warens divorced wife) dies. Tho. Spofford vicar of S. Andrews entayls Robert Wykes lands on his children. Account of that family. Simon Isepe founds a hall at Oxford with a proviso to remove it, if the university remove to Stanford or elsewhere. Richard Bliton dies.
- XXXIV. Nov. 13. 36. E. 3. Edm. Langley created E. of Camb. 37. E. 3. has a grant of Stanford; 38. E. 3. prevented from marrying the E. of Flanders heir; 39. E. 3. claims her notwithstanding. 3. Apr. 40. E. 3. K. Rich. 2. born. Sir Simon Burley made his governor.
- XXXV. 41. E. 3. Edm. Langley makes oath his father shall observe the peace with France. 43. E. 3. Edm. Langley at the siege of Bourdelf; takes it; at Roche sur yone.
- XXXVI. Langley at Belle-perche; carries off the dutchess of Bourbon; at Bergerath.
- XXXVII. 44. E. 3. He & Sir S. Burley at Limoges.
- XXXVIII. 46. E. 3. Edm. Langley at Limoges; & Thouars; returns; marries the K. of Castiles daughter; 47. E. 3. retained to serve the K. at sea; 48. E. 3. in commiss. of the lieutenantancy of France; at S. Matthews; Brest; Orrery; Kemperle; returns. June 8. 49. E. 3. the black prince dies. 50. E. 3. Sir Tho. Burton sells his lands at Tolthorp to John Brown. Edm. Langley constable of Dover & warden of the cinque ports. John Suafam a great scholar; & enemy of the Wiclevites. 51. E. 3. John of Gaunt complains of the Londoners to the prince's Joan. Sir Simon Burley sent to her to make peace. K. Edw. 3. dies.

BOOK XII.

Containing the reign of K. Richard the second.

- I. 22. JUNE, 1377. 1. R. 1. Sir Simon Burley sent from K. Rich. to tell the city of K. Edw. death; 15. July. carries the sword at the Ks. Coronation. Sir John Burley, the kings chamberlain, custos of Nottingham castel, made keeper of Sherwood forest. Sir Simon Burley made constable

- constable of Windsor, Wigmore, Guilford, & Kenington, & master of the Ks. falcons. His house in London where Langley retained to serve at sea; at Dover with a vast army; one of the administrators in the Ks. minority. K. Richard holds a council of war at Stamford; Stanford & Leicester ordered to fit out a balleinger. The wardship of Tho. L. Spencer granted to Langley. The Gannoc a street, whence so called.
- II. 2. R. 2. Langley at sea. The princess Joan protects Wiclif.
- III. 3. R. 2. Wm. Makesey gives 6 s. per annum to the warden of the chantry of S. Clements. Nov. 24. K. Rich. confirms the grants of H. 2. K. John. H. 3. & E. 1. to the nuns.
- IV. 4. R. 2. Langley aids the K. of Castile. S. Burley arrests a man at Gravesend. The Kentish men rise under Wat Tyler. Rudeness of those rebels to the Q. mother. The K. comforts her. Spencer bp. of Norwich, leaves Burley on the hill, to suppress the Norf. rebels. The Ks. grant to Langley. Ruff behaviour of L. Thomas of Woodstock.
- V. John Tiffington joins to condemn Wiclif. Tiffingtons character.
- VI. 6. R. 2. S. Burley made keeper of Woolmore forest. The K. gives John, Simon, & Richard, Burley, knts. & Bald. Radington esq. the manor of Parrok. Langley returns from Portugal. 6. Dec. 1382. his ladys will.
- VII. Henry Crompton a Cistercian; his character; at first a great enemy of the Wiclevites. Tho. Winterton, an Austin friar at Stanford; a great enemy of Wiclif. His works.
- VIII. 7. R. 2. Langley goes with the K. against the Scots. S. Burley made constable of Dover; Kt. of the Garter; warden of the Cinque Ports; lord chamberlain; privy counselor. His rise; rich liveries; pride; envied; originally not so poor as reported; a great favourite; friend to the D. of Ireland; hated by the D. of Gloucester.
- IX. 8. R. 2. Langley in Scotland. Sir Tho. Burton dies; his epitaph. Difference between the K. & D. of Lancaster; reconciled by the Q. mother; her corpulency. Wm. Folville, warden of the grey friars; defends the grey friars receiving boys in their order, against the university of Cambridge; buried at Stanford. 9. R. 2. Langley created D. of York; grants to him.
- X. 7. Aug. The princess Joans will; melancholy occasion of her death; buried in the grey friars, Stanford. D. of Lancaster in Spain; Sir Rich. Burley one of the marshals of his army there.
- XI. 10. R. 2. Sir Rich. Burley dies in Spain. Langley adheres to the D. of Gloucester. against the D. of Ireland; one of the 13. to enquire into abuses; Nov. 19. their committ. confirmed. Sr. Sim. Burley now much envied. The E. of Arundels gallantry; envied by Burley.
- XII. 11. R. 2. The D. of Ireland flies into Holland; by Yorks interest commanded to depart. Gloucester compels the K. to award Burley to prison, to answer next parliament. Aug. 25. the K. sends for the judges, queries if the statutes of the last parliament be not derogatory to his dignity, & the procurers were not to be punished? This design against Glouc. York, & 12. others. Wm. Burghle one of the judges; who answer, they ought to die. Those lords too strong for the K. Feb. 3. hold the parliament; send the judges to the tower; Glouc. arrests Burley; & impeaches him. Mar. 6. the judges found guilty of conspiring against the Lords. Mar. 12. Burley brought to the house; his accusation read; long trial; hard usage; Glouc. &c. urge for his execution. Burleys great friends. The Q. kneels to beg his life; but cannot save him. The Commons desire leave to depart. His destruction hastened by a rumor. May 5. sentence pronounced: May 15. beheaded. The K. resents it highly against Gloucester & York. Burleys lands given the K. to please him. Burleys burial. The K. orders the D. of Ireland to raise an army to revenge his death. Gloucester forces the K. to take an oath he will never hurt him; but to no purpose. Wm. Burle the judge & his companions banish'd. Wm. Burle gives the nuns of S. Michael an odd benefaction for the soul of his brother Simon. June. benefactors to S. Clements chantery.
- XIII. Sept. 9. 12. R. 2. parliament at Cambridge enquire into gilds, &c. the custom of S. Martins gild at Stanford.
- XIV. 13. R. 2. Agreement between the D. of Lancast. & K. of Castile. Moderation of York; questioned. Court marshal; & great council, about making peace with the French, at Stanford. 25. Feb. the D. of Yorks son Edw. created E. of Rutland.
- XV. 14. R. 2. Grants to York. Rutland made admiral. Ralf. Spalding a white friar at Stanford, his character & writings. Wm. Stenoford or Egumond an Austin friar at Stanford; his character & works. John & Robert Valdey two Austin friars, their characters.
- XVI. 15. R. 2. K. Richard keeps Christmass at the D. of Yorks. Rutland in France; treats of peace; made justice of the forest south of Trent; constable of the tower; he & his father at Amiens. 1392. two great councils at Stanford.
- XVII. In the first, the city of London grievously punished & why. Mar. 13. the K. at Stanford orders the courts of justice to remove to York.
- XVIII. A debate whether war or peace should be declared with France, all the old soldiers at this council, & commons from every borough. The D. of Guelderland for war, but nothing done.
- XIX. The 2^d council about religion; called by the K. at the popes request, to suppress the Wiclevites, particularly Crompt. The K. & bps. there. John Suafam, John de Ultricaria, John Tiffington, John Langton,

- Langton, & John Valdey, all very busie at this council. Mr. Woods account of this council. This a provincial council, & not, as he says, a council of white friers only. Held in the white friers, & why. Farther account of Crump.
- XX. 18. Aug. 15. R. 2. John L. Clifford killed by Rich. E. of Camb. 16. R. 2. licence granted to found a chantery in Trinity church. John Valdeys works and death.
- XXI. 17. R. 2. York has a grant of Moretaigne castel. Alianor wife of Raphe lord Baillet of Weldon, her lands granted to Rutland. Rut. in Ireland. Isab. dutchess of York her character, death, will: K. Richards kindness to her younger son. Yorks 2^d wife, & younger children. Sara Tanners benefaction to Corpus Christi gild at Stanford, & Trinity gild in Spalding.
- XXII. 18. R. 2. Rutland retained to serve in Ireland. York guardian of England, calls a parliament; his character. John Tiffington dies.
- XXIII. 19. R. 2. Rutland sent to treat about the Kings marriage to the French kings daughter; one of the proxies to espouse her. York grants his letters of protection to the nuns of Stanford.
- XXIV. 20. R. 2. York with the K. at Calice; the K. afraid of Glouc. York lieutenant in the Kings absence. Rutland in France with the K. Mistakes in Dugdale rectified. Rutland governor of Guernsey; &c. his character. Gloucesters roughness to the K. The E. of S. Pauls advice to the K. about Glouc. The K. resolves to destroy him; complains of him to York & Lancaster. Their answer.
- XXV. 21. R. 2. Glouc. & others conspire against York, Lanc. & the King. Glouc. threatens the K. His brothers York & Lanc. rebuke & leave him. Moubrey E. marshal discovers all to the K. who acquaints him with his resolution to destroy Glouc. Rutland let into the secret; July 12. made constable of England. The K. dines in London; informs his council; rides to the dukes; dissembles with him: Moubrey arrests him. Another account. A third. Rutland & Kent arrest the E. of Arundel. Others arrested; indicted; impeached. Dugdales mistake about Thomas lord Spencer, &c. Glouc. writes an answer to his charge, which is disliked by the K. who orders Nottingham to make him away. Nottingham goes to Calice about it; contrives it; tells the D. he will carry him to England; leads him to his murderers; he is smothered.
- XXVI. The K. summons a parliament to meet the 17. Sept. & orders his friends to arm for fear of the dukes brothers; who also arm, but are reconciled to him. His grants to York. Simon Burleys attender repealed. Archbp. Arundel impeached for befriending Gloucester, & contriving Burleys death. York & Wilham pardoned. Sep. 1. Rutland & others impeach the E. of Arundel, &c. The K. retorts Arundels former Speeches against S. Burley upon him. He is condemned & beheaded. The archbp. banished. Sep. 28. grants to Rutland; who Sept. 29. is made D. of Aumarle; & Oct. 4. constable of the Tower. Tho. L. Spencer created E. of Glouc. 1398. parliament of Shrewsbury. Cobham arraigned for sitting in judgment on S. Burley; & condemned to perpetual imprisonment. All the power of both houses granted to York, Aumarle, & 13 more. Hereford impeaches & challenges Norfolk. York one of Herefords sureties. A combat appointed at Coventry. Archbp. Arundels lands at Burley by Stanford granted to Bald. Harrington & Rich. Furneys.
- XXVII. 22. R. 2. Aumarle high Constable at Coventry. The combatants appear, & are banished. The Kings severity to Hereford on his fathers death. York troubled at it; withdraws; appointed lieutenant in the Kings absence; and steward of England. Aumarle made warden of the west marches towards Scotland; in commission to treat of peace with the Scots; retained to serve in Ireland. The K. retires to Ireland.
- XXVIII. 23. R. 2. K. Rich. stays at Kilkenny for Aumarle, who disappoints him; but at last arrives. York summons the kings friends to advise what to do, the D. of Hereford being on the sea; they all desert York; who arms, but none will fight against Hereford [now Lancaster.] York goes towards Wales to meet K. Richard. Lancaster meets York at Berkley. Sir Walter Burley arrested. York & Lanc. at Bristol. K. Rich. delays in Ireland; he & Aumarle land in Wales. K. Richard in great despair. Aumarle intercedes for him to Lancaster. K. Richard taken at Flint; brought to London. York now Lancasters oracle; proposes K. Rich. should resign. A Parliament to chuse a new king; Lancaster elected. Knts of the garter made by K. Richard.

BOOK XIII.

Containing the reigns of K. Hen. the IV. & K. Hen. the V.

I. OCT. 13. 1399. 1. H. 4. Aumarle stands before the kings table at his coronation. K. Richards great love for him. Bagot accuses him. His reply. Oct. 18. Ld. Fitzwalter & other charge

him with the D. of Gloucester death. Parties for, & against him. Aumarle challenges Norfolk then fled; that challenge ridiculous. Oct. 29. Aumarles charge against Arundel, &c. found, & read

read against himself. His answer. Nov. 3. adjudged to lose the name, &c. of duke & only be called E. of Rutland. Spencer E. of Gloucester degraded; & all that faction. Their new acquired lands taken away; & all people allowed to accuse them. Rutland hated by the commons. Fitzwalter renews his charge.

II. Rutland & others conspire to kill the K. at a joust at Oxford, & at a mumming at Windsor. Indentures for that purpose. Rutland dining with York he spies his counterpart in his bosom; will see it; upbraids him; rides to tell the K. Rutland gets there first; discovers all: pardoned.

III. Tho. L. Spencer flies; beheaded at Bristol by the mob.

IV. 25. Nov. 1400. 2. H. 4. York makes his will. Simon Burleys lands restored to his nephew. Rutland restored to his estate; in Guisnes to treat of prince Henrys marrying Q. Isabel, & a peace; lieutenant of Aquitain.

V. 3. H. 4. An antient list of the aldermen of Stanford beginning this year. Aug. 1. York dies; his lands; building of Fotheringhay castle; & device.

VI. Alderman of Stanford when elected. 4. H. 4. Rutland has livery of his fathers lands.

VII. 6. H. 4. Rutland marries. The E. of Marches sons escape out of Windsor castle. The sixth who made the picklocks put to death. 7. H. 4. Rutland restored to his hereditary dignity of D. of York. His sister accuses him of stealing away the E. of Marches sons, & of designing to murder the K. & offers, if any Kt. will fight in her defence, to be burnt if he be overcome. Wm. Maidstone her squire undertakes the combat. York arrested; sent to the tower; his goods confiscated. Mowbray E. Marshall accused as privy to Yorks purpose; confesses; & is pardoned.

VIII. 8. H. 4. York, when every body thought he was dead, brought out & restored to all.

IX. 13. H. 4. He begins Fotheringhay col-

lege (account of it & the church there) sent to help the D. of Orleans against the D. of Burgundy.

Henry the V.

X. June 1. 1. H. 5. the prior & convent of Beauvale in Nott. grant John Grene, Wm. Asstheby, John Purley, Roger Dalim, & their heirs the perpetual advowson of S. Pauls church. Stanford wrote with an m.

XI. 2. H. 5. York justice of S. Wales, & warden of the East marches by Scotland. His brother Rich. made E. of Cambridge. Sir John Brown burnt for heresie. Chicheley bp. of S. Davids elected archbp. of Cant. will not accept without the popes leave.

XII. 3. H. 5. Rich. E. of Camb. conspires to kill the King; beheaded; different accounts of his design. Aug. 5. York enfeoffs trustees in his lands to carry on his college at Fotheringhay; Aug. 14. with the K. at Kediceaux in Normandy; Aug. 16. high constable of England; at the siege of Hereflete; makes his will; Oct. 22. discovers the French army. David Gams account of it. York acquaints the King with it; a subtle device of his; Oct. 25. he is slain at Agincourt. The prodigious difference between the English & French army. Yorks lands. Richard his nephew succeeds to them. Nov. 6. the K. returns, bringing with him Yorks dead body. Dec. 1. solemn exequies for him; buried at Fotheringhay. His body taken up 6. E. 6. & exposed to view. Q. Eliz. orders him a monument.

XIII. 5. H. 5. Rich. E. Camb. his nephew created D. of York. 8. H. 5. The dutchess of York at the queens coronation sits at the queens table. 9. H. 5. a fragment relating to the founders of some chantery & their obits at Stanford. K. Henry 5. first founded garter K. of arms. Wm. Bruges Esq. the first in that office. Aug. 31. 1422. 10. H. 5. K. Hen. dies. The L. Crumwell one of the chief mourners when his body was brought in state thro' France, to be buried at home.

BOOK XIV.

Containing the reign of K. Henry the sixth.

I. 1424. **R**oger Flowers legacies to the friars at Stanford, & to Newsted.

II. 3. H. 6. Rich. Plantagenet found to be Mortimers heir. Friar Russels strange sermon at Stanford; prosecuted for it.

III. 4. H. 6. Rich. D. of York knighted at Leicester. Allowance for his maintenance.

IV. 6. H. 6. The churchwarden of S. Mary at the bridge, his account. The torches mentioned in it, what? The players, who? Play of *corpus Christi*. Processions on *corpus Christi* day. Account of them at Durham. Treasury of *corpus Christi* gild at Stan-

ford. Those processions brought hither from Durham. Feast & plays on *corpus Christi* day. Coventry very famous for them. Discontinued at Stanford. Canopy, what? Surnames from trades. Rood, Mary & John, what?

V. 9. H. 6. York made constable; his suspicious dealings. Philippa, relict of Edw. late D. of York, her will, & burial. York at Calis.

VI. 10. H. 6. York at Roan; Pontoyfe; S. Denis; council at Roan; his advice, sent to secure the sea-coast of Normandy. 1432. Nicholas Kenton a Carme flourishes

at

- at Stanford; his character; writes against Rhedon.
- VII. 11. H. 6. York has livery of Anne Mortimers lands, & leave to be absent from Ireland. 12. H. 6. he is sent to repress a rebellion in Ireland. 13. H. 6. John Langton the Carme dies; his works. York & Somerset joynt regents of France. The trustees of Edw. late D. of York article with Wm. Horwood of Stanford to build Fotheringhay church.
- VIII. 14. H. 6. York retained to serve in France; appointed regent there; envied by Somerset; sends lord Scales into France who kills 5000 rebels; sent over himself; his justice; takes Fescamp.
- IX. 15. H. 6. Montreau lost; York discharged; vindicated. Some account of Mr. Wm. Brown, founder of Browns hospital.
- X. 16. H. 6. York returns. Tynwel gallops. When the sessions for Rutland were held at Stanford malefactors executed there. Lelands account of Bradecroft & the sessions house there. Mr. Parrys encampment nothing but the *vestigia* of this sessions house.
- XI. 18. H. 6. York regent of France & Normandy; sails thither; offers the Fr. K. battle; raises the siege of Pontoise; departs; the French take it.
- XII. 20. H. 6. York invades France. July 26. 1442. Mr. John Brown dies.
- XIII. 21. H. 6. Sir John Smith vicar of Wodestock repairing to the chancellor of Oxford, confesses a forgery of his about an house at Stanford; the chancellors commissary attests the confession. York has livery of his share of the E. of Kents lands; ambassador in France. John Upton a Carme, flourishes at Stanford.
- XIV. 22. H. 6. York not well supported in France; the people begin to talk of his right to the crown. 1444. a general chapter of the Carmes at Stanford. Nicholas Kenton elected provincial there. His character. Edw. Dinley a great favourite of his. 23. H. 6. York the French regent dispensed with for being absent from Ireland; returns to visit his relations. Lady Eliz. Grey of Codnoves legacy to the black friars at Stanford. 24. H. 6. Robt. Wymbysh curator of S. Thomas hospital; & warden. Grant of the next presentation to Wm. More, Ralf Peyton, & Tho. Byshe. Wm. Burley speaker of the house of commons. York discharged, & Somerset made regent. Farther account of Kenton.
- XV. 25. H. 6. York with the king who receives a gold rose from the pope. The D. of Gloucester murdered at Bury. York gets a mercat & fair for Beaudly. 26. H. 6. York attempts the crown; the great towns for him. John Westgate presented warden to S. Thomas hospital. York made lieutenant of Ireland for ten years. 27. H. 6. gets the love of that nation. 28. H. 6. Sir David Hall his deputy at Caen. The dutchess of Somerset
- frighted by a canon ball persuades her husband to surrender Caen. Sir D. Hall complains of it to the D. of York.
- XVI. Jan. 9. 1450. the bp. of Chichester murdered by Yorks procurement. Wm. Bruges esq. rebuilds S. Georges church. Description of it. Paintings & arms in the windows. Mr. Bruges will, & many benefactions to S. Georges church & to S. Mary & *corpus Christi* chapel & gild at Stanford; also to S. Mary's church at Sandwich. Hours of prayer how called.
- XVII. 29. H. 6. Somerset & York quit France. Jack Cades rising in Yorks favor. 30. H. 6. York imprisons lord Dudley & others; consults to get the crown; resolves to destroy Somerset; arms; pretends the K. is his enemy, but professes loyalty.
- XVIII. His letter to the K. The kings answer. Another of Yorks letters; the kings answer.
- XIX. The K. retires to oppose him. York marches for London. He encamps at Brent-heath, & the K. at Black-heath. The bp. of Winton & others sent to York to know why he arms. He complains of Somerset. The K. promises Somerset shall be committed. York submits; finds Somerset with the king, who accuses him. The K. carries York prisoner to London. Somerset advises the destruction of him & his family. York, by a rumor of his sons being in arms, & swearing fealty to K. Henry, escapes.
- XX. S. Johns church rebuilt. Description. Bells. Screen. Roof. Figures in the windows.
- XXI. 32. H. 6. York stirs again. Parties on both sides. York provokes the people against Somerset & the king. Many factious lords. He gains the Nevils. Warwic the king-makers character.
- XXII. 33. H. 6. Somerset arrested; articles against him. The K. sick, & York governs; he sends to the pope to be released of his oath, who absolves him; seizes the captainship of Calis, resigns it; the K. takes it himself. Somerset set at liberty, & made captain of Calis. York resolves upon war; appears with many followers at London. The K. withdraws to S. Albans; York follows him.
- XXIII. The king sends to know his meaning; Yorks answer; the kings sharp reply.
- XXIV. Yorks speech to his followers. First battel of S. Albans. Somerset slain. The K. wounded. York comforts him; slays the battel; carries the K. to church; conveys him to Westminster. A parliament. York made protector & Warwic capt. of Calis. York thinks himself in great security.
- XXV. 34. H. 6. York discharged of his protectorate; made capt. of Calis by his enemies to divide him & Warwic. Stanford-Baron, the first time the name occurs. Conjecture why so called.
- XXVI. 35. H. 6. the Scots invade Northumberland, but retire on Yorks approach. Farther

Farther account of Nicholas Kenton the Carme. The great number of Carmes in his time. York lieutenant of Ireland.

XXVII. 36. H. 6. York sent for to Coventry by the queen; flies; K. Henry sends to him to be reconciled. York & his friends come to London with great numbers of followers. He & the K. agree. The conditions.

XXVIII. The K. & York go to S. Pauls in procession. All this but profession.

XXIX. 37. H. 6. Warwic in danger of his life; repairs to York; & fails to Calis.

XXX. 38. H. 6. Salisbury arms; marches thro' Lancashire. The queen appoints lord Audley to fight him. Audley defeated. York arms. Warwic, And. Trollop & John Blount come to him from Calis. The K. arms; marches to Worcester; offers them pardon; which is not accepted. York, &c. write to the king. The K. proclaims a pardon to them that will desert York. Trollop leaves him, & discovers their designs. York & his son Edmund fly into Ireland; his son Edward, Warwic, & Salisbury to Devon & thence to Calis.

XXXI. The soldiers pardoned. The dutchess of York & her two youngest sons sent to ward. The lords proclaimed traitors. Warwic falls into Ireland to confer with York. The lords attainted. The kings lenity.

XXXII. Declaration of York, &c. complaining of grievances. Yorks friends at Newberry hanged & plundered. Edward E. of March fights K. Henry, & takes him. The tower delivered to March.

XXXIII. 39. H. 6. Friar Kenton dies. Pits corrected. York arrives; enters London in state; his behaviour in the parliament house; rough answer to the kings message; claims the crown. Amazement of the lords; they take time to consider. York turns the king out of his chamber.

XXXIV. The lords debate upon Yorks claim; their answer; & Yorks. Peace agreed; the articles. The king and York go again in procession to S. Pauls. York

proclaimed heir apparent, prince of Wales, &c. Parliament of Coventry declared void. York makes the K. send for the queen; who refuses to come; & arms.

XXXV. Mrs. Margaret Brown dies. Hers & her husbands epitaph. Description of All Saints church. Inscriptions on the bells. The steeple built by Mr. John Brown, son of the above John & Margaret.

XXXVI. York leaves the K. in his own friends hands, & departs to fight the queen; arrives at Sandale; lord Nevil deceives him; battel of Wakefield. York slain. Lord Clifford stabs Yorks second son in cold blood, in revenge of his father slain by York. Clifford called the butcher; cuts off Yorks head; presents it to the queen. Reflections on Yorks death, & the popes absolution.

XXXVII. Salisbury beheaded; his, & Yorks heads set upon York gates. Yorks body buried at Pontfraet; removed to Fotheringhay. New monument erected for him by Q. Eliz. Conclusion of his story.

XXXVIII. Edward E. of March receives the sad news of his fathers death; a vast army joyns him. He beats his enemies at Mortimers cross.

XXXIX. Three several armies now in England at once. No travelling without a pass. Warwic's pass granted to John Andrews. The queen marches for London; her army commanded by Andrew Trollop. Many places destroyed by the northern men. The dismal apprehensions people had of this army at London, & Croyland. Stanford ruined by it. Leland & Camden explained. The churches & writings destroyed at Stanford. Privileges of Stanford.

XL. The second battel of S. Albans. The king, queen, & prince meet. March vanquishes the earls of Pembroke & Wilts; proceeds for London. The K. & Q. retreat into the north. March enters the city; is joyfully received; claims the crown; proclaimed King.

T H E
SURVEY and ANTIQUITIE
of the TOWNE of
STAMFORD,

With its antient Foundation, Grants, Privileges,
& severall Donations thereunto belonging :

Written by Richard Butcher, Gent. some time town-
clerke of the same.

Caput & membra sunt una persona. Tho. Aquinas.

London : Printed by Tho. Forcet, dwelling in Old Fishstreet in Hey-
don Court, 1646.

Since continued by the author to 1660. & much enlarged, as being intended
to have been reprinted, first by himself, and then by his Son; but now first
published from two MS. copies, compared with each other; wherein all
the additions may be seen at one view, as being here printed in *Italic*.

To which are added,

Two Letters about the Original & Antiquities of Stanford, by the late Reverend William
Forster, A. M. some time Rector of S. Clement Danes; the one to the Reverend Thomas
Tanner, D. D. author of the *Notitia Monastica*; the other to Mr. John Stevens author
of the two additional Vols. to the *Monasticon Anglicanum*; now first published entire
from the Originals.

The whole (both Mr. Butchers book & Mr. Forsters letters) illustrated with notes written
by the publisher.



In wood under a window in maiden lane.

London: Printed by J. BETTENHAM, for the Editor.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

To all the worthy citizens of London, borne in the towne of Stamford in the county of Lincolne, that have been, or intend to be, benefactors to the same; & more especially to those two worthy brothers & members of that city, Mr. Robert Bullacke, & Mr. John Bullacke, who have not only bene pious benefactors to their said native towne; but also liberall & indulgent incouragers to this present survey thereof.

GENTLEMEN,

I Here present unto you, for a new-yeares gift, the survey of your cradle places; a worke upon which I fixed my first thoughts by the motion which some of you by letter made unto others; who, eyther not at leisure, or not willing, or hindered by some other impediment, I know not what, forbore the enterprize; which I perceiving (though the unfittest of many others) have presum'd to set my pen on worke, rather then your desires should be altogether frustrate, or that I should conceal what I know, have heard, or read of my native town. As it is homely, so I hope it is harmeles; if it appear not worthy of your applause, yet I hope it will no way appeare worthy of your displeasures; take it therefore as it is meant, not as it might have been made better by me: for it is the best that my poore invention, observation, or reading can afford, or the treasury of my note-book can render.

^a It had come to your views some moneths before this, had not the troubles of these times hindered my intended speed; yet glad I am, I have finished it at the end of the old yeare, hoping it would have been published at the beginning of the new. If it be thought useful for the publike, I desire for the publike good it may be published; & that what errors have escaped my pen, may by the corrector be amended, by the reader pardoned, & the whole substance of this survey be by you kindly accepted, from him who is, & ever will be, a lover of you & your native place, whilst he is

Stamford, the 1. of Jan. 1646.

Your friend, RICHARD BUTCHER.

Viro doctrina & pietate in patriam eximio, RICHARD BUTCHER.

Π ^{ἄνθρωπος καλῶς} qui librum edis, docteq; pieq;
Arteq; pertingis, quo stimulat amor:
Qui negat alterutrum, non noverit ille, necesse est,
Scribendi causas (patria nempe tua est)
Scribendive modum: parvis nemp labori
Tu nulli, pietas quo tua docta foret;
Nec frustra sudasse liquet: quod quilibet alter,
Agnoscat mecum, qui tua scripta leget. B. H. Med. Doctor.

ROBERT BULLACKE, chirurgion; in laudem authoris, & contra Zoilum:

WHEN first I mov'd in the terrestrial sphere
* Of your Sol's influence I doubted not, my dear
* Friend, of your love, your care, pains, and sinceritie,
* Which Stamford must cognize to all posteritie.
Of this, our authors book, I say but this,
For that is praise enough, that it is his;
Nor all the Muses, nor Apollo's lays,
Can sing his worth; be his own lines his praise.
Against the Zoilus, who's fraught with spite,
I send this old convoy on him to light;

^a This paragraph is omitted in the MS. of the intended second edition, & instead of it is substituted this. * I had once determined to have stayed my pen from further proceeding with this survey, for some reasons not here to be express; but the importunity of some, with the respect I bare unto them, & their love hath more prevailed with me for a Second, than the hatred of others towards me, did make me repent the publishing of the First.

*** These three verses are each of them a foot longer than they ought to be; but they stand thus in all the copies I have yet seen.

Cum tua non edis, carpis mea carmina, Læli,
 Carpere vel noli nostra, vel ede tua.
 Sloth sits and censures what th' industrious teach:
 Foxes despise the grapes they cannot reach.

INTO the little volume of this book,
 With judgments eye, whofo shall please to look,
 Such various learning he therein shall find
 As shall exprefs the authors glorious mind:
 The fcite of Stamford, in rhetorick straine,
 Set forth, demonstrateth unto us plaine
 His eloquence; his knowing antiquitie,
 The substance of this book doth testifie.
 Then, for his skill in antient history,
 And likewise in the art of heraldry;
 Such copious matter it to us affords,
 As poffibly can be declar'd in words:
 His poetries, like golden veins, appear
 Throughout the work, as scattered here and there:
 This learned labour from his painful hands
 Shall last whilst Welland runs & Stamford stands.

THO. SEAMER.

DARES and Homer long ago did write
 The Greeks & Trojans bloody difinal fight.
 Our author feldom dips his pen in blood;
 Yet, by his ftory, may be understood
 How Stamford flourisht both in art & trade,
 And then again how ſhe was wretched made
 By bloody Mars, who all her ftately tow'rs
 Eaſt in a moment, fire and ſword devours;
 Her various fortune here he lets us know,
 Which, like the ocean, oft did ebb & flow;
 And this into our memory freſh brings
 World's frailty, viciffitude of things.
 In wealth & glory much ſhe once did thrive
 What time ſhe was the ſacred Muſes hive;
 And then her glory fell into decay
 When as thoſe painful bees did flie away.
 But now againe, methinks ſhe mends her ſtate,
 By that which here our author doth relate.
 Then, Stamford, love the man that honours thee,
 Or much unworthy thou wilt ſeem to be
 Of ſuch a towne-clerke, who, to thy great glory,
 Sets forth herein thy true & antient ſtory.

E. A.

* To the worſhipfull Baldwin Hamy, doctour of Phyſick, the thankful addreſſe of
 Richard Butcher, the writer of this ſurvey.

Worthy Sir,
THE meeer moral beathen long ſince left unto us a true monitory leſſon when he ſaid, in-
 gratum ſi dixeris, omnia dixeris. That which he made but a moral precept, we chriſ-
 tians ought to make a divine law; that which, with him, was but a fault againſt good beba-
 vioner, we ought to make a ſin againſt chriſtian love & charity. As I would not offend againſt
 duty, ſo would I not willingly ſin againſt love, in not returning a thankful retribution for fa-
 vours received from your worthy ſelfe, who were pleaſed, in my firſt edition, largely to ap-
 prove of that eſſay, which I then made of this ſubject, & now again do continue to write upon
 the ſame with ſome additions, encouraged thereunto by your former favours & approbations.
 Should I forget to thank you, for ſuch your favourable regard towards me, I ſhould forget
 that I am my ſelf, & thereby be condemned of all other faults as well as of ingratitude. I have
 therefore thought it my part at this time to addreſſe theſe my poor papers of my ſecond labour

a This dedication was wrote by Mr. Butcher, when he himſelf had thoughts of publiſhing a
 new edition.

to your learned view, desiring your kind acceptations of the same from him who desires to continue to be most respectful of you, & no longer to be, then so to continue. RICHARD BUTCHER.

^a To my worthy friend, Mr. RICHARD BUTCHER.

TURN'E o'er the leaves of th' authors book,
And view his lines with serious look,
And you'll confess that Butchers pen
Hath made old Stamford young again.
My penms too young to write of thee
Whose subject is antiquity.
While Welland runs, or times remaine,
This book shall eccho forth thy fame.
Live Butcher ever; 'tis thy glory,
In spite of Oxford wee'l have story.

GEORGE HILL.

^b To his highly honoured friend Mr. PHILIP JOHNSON of Stamford in the county of Lincoln.

Worthy Sir,

TO satisfy the many importunities of friends (in which number you are to be reckoned, & whose request, with me, was more prevalent than all the rest) I have adventured once more these papers to the press, for the which they were design'd long before my fathers death: And so much I am induc'd herunto, that thereby I might take occasion publickly to tell the world, how deeply I stand engaged unto you, requesting you to vouchsafe the acceptation & protection of the same. Indeed, by reason of the many courtesies, the author during his life received from you, & the many favours you have accumulated upon me, you may challenge the dedication thereof to your self as a due debt. Indeed, worthy Sir, I have held ingratitude to be a monster in nature, a solacisme in law, a paradox in divinity, an ugly sin; if there be any sin against the holy Ghost, it is this, saith queen Elisabeth, in a letter of hers to the French king. Therefore I could do no less than dedicate this small piece to your selfe, as to one to whom I am much obliged. It is reported by the naturalists, the storke leaves one of her young ones where she hatches them; the elephant is said to turn up the first sprigge towards heaven, when he comes to feed; both certainly do this out of some instinct of gratitude. The unthankfull & evil are very aptly joined together, by our Saviour. And, ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris, was the saying of the antients. All therefore, dear sir, that I can do, by the way of retribution for your many free favours, is to make this publick acknowledgment under my hand, once more requesting you to receive it from him, who is, & ever will be, a lover of you while he is himself & able to subscribe his name, with the addition of

Your faithful servant, ROBERT BUTCHER.

^c On the worke of her dear & near relation Mr. RICHARD BUTCHER, written since his decease, anno dom. 1665.

BRAVE Stamford, of thy quondam clerke be proud,
Who hath with gifts & honours thee endow'd;
Since 'tis a maxim, that the preservation
Bears an equality to the creation.
On golden angels wings he did not rear,
Yet by his bonus genius did repair,
Thy antient structure that in rubbiss lay,
Which time & war had almost worne away;
Nay it had quite annihilated been
Had not this skilful architect steps in,
Who dig'd to Lethe's bottom, & brought forth
Such reliques as adorn'd its pristline worth.
Antiquity with ign'rance had combin'd
That our more moderne ages ne're should find
Who built, demolish'd, & re-edified
This famous towne, with many things beside,
As termes & etymologies, which he
Searcht out & made conspicuous to be.
The rights and privileges, with the sports
And donatives, be faithfully reports;

^a This copy of verses was to have been published, if Mr. Butcher himself had reprinted his book.

^b This dedication was wrote by Mr. Butchers son, when he propos'd to reprint his fathers book.

^c This & the next copy were intended to have been published when Mr. Butchers son propos'd a new edition of his fathers book.

Nor from the pious donors ought detract,
But yields them all the glory of their acts.
And thus, what Stamford was, it still remains
Upon record, by this grave authors paints.
Survey't not then with supercilious eye,
But pay due honour to his memory.

Sleep, gentle soul, within thy quiet urn,
While learned hands thy book do over-turn.
To write thy worth my female hands too weak;
Let this small treatise thy large praises speak.

ELLEN BUTCHER.

To the memory of Mr. RICHARD BUTCHER.

STamford, let none despise thee, 'tis thy glory
That thou canst truly boast of ancient story.
Yet had not Butchers penn, in time, slept in,
Thy pristine glories had quite buried been
In deep oblivion: therefore share the praise;
Take thou the glory, & give him the bays.

JOHN DICKENSON.

Upon the honourable ensignes of the towne of Stamford in the county of Lincolne,
with the story thereof, & how the same came to be atchieved, by the towne of
Stamford.

THE coat of armes depicted on our shield
Was honourably won in Loose-coat-field.
The Norman bastard bastard beasts did bear,
And leopards twain upon his furcoat wear;
Which to the world did plainly signifie
His mongril birth & spurious progeny.
But when this bastard blood was quite out-worne,
And Englands kings were speech & birth her owne;
Our second Henry, by a rightful claime
(Matching Eleanor, heyre of Aquitaine)
A golden lyon passant, guly field,
For th' Aquitanian dutchy bore on's shield;
The blood being clear'd, the scutcheon perfect stood,
And thence three lyons in a field of blood;
For England two, & one for Aquitaine,
Field, colour, posture, all alike remaine.
Fourth Edward, both in birth & blood as great
(A lynceal lyon, true Plantagenet)
Invelling Stamford with a charter kind,
His owne paternal arms to it assign'd;
Impaling them to Warrens checkie coat,
Who formerly the towne of Stamford ought.

No city, borough, towne, or corporation,
Within the circuit of this warlike nation;
Such noble arms do bear upon their shield,
As those atchiev'd in Stamfords Loose-coat-field.
When as fourth Edward over England reign'd,
Their birth & blood four odious traytors stain'd;
Whose base rebellion he, their lawfull king,
With Stamfords aid, did soon to ruin bring.
Warwick, Wells, Dymocke, de la Lande were they
Whose trayt'rous spirits scorned to obey
King Edwards scepter royall, 'till that he,
With all his force & valiant chivalry,
From Fotheringhay, a castle of renowne,
March'd, and arriv'd in safety at this towne;
And, with such strength as here he then did gaine,
A noble conquest bravely did obtain;
Wells, Dymocke, de la Lande, without a trial,
Then lost their heads under the standard roiall;
And next to honour Stamford for such aid,
His owne paternall armes to it convey'd,
Joy'd with earl Warrens shield of high renowne,
Who formerly was owner of this towne;
Adding, to former graunts, immunities,
For helping him against his enemies.

THE

T H E

SURVEY and ANTIQUITY

of the TOWNE of

STAMFORD.

CHAP. I. The several appellations, foundation, scituation, & forme of Stam- MS. p. 1.
ford, with the erection & dissolution of the univerſity there.

IF we will believe Nicholas Matebia-
well, he tells us poſitively (Hiſt. Flor.
Lib. V.) that all kingdoms, countreys,
civil ſocieties, and commonwealths were at
the firſt founded by war, & by the ſword of
the ſoldier: it hath been therefore obſerved,
ſaith he, by wiſe men, that learning follows
arms; and, in all places, captaines were be-
fore philoſophers. For well govern'd armies
having wonn victory, & that victory ſettled
in a quiet poſture, warlike mindes in policy
then ſettled the ſtudy of good letters, religion,
& laws, for the more firm eſtabliſhment of
what they obtained by the ſword. Aeneas
the Trojane, after Troy was taken and ruina-
ted by the Greeks, by his ſword gained the
government of Italy, and there ſettled his Tro-
jan penates, according to the religion he
brought from Troy. Brutus, the grandchild
of Aeneas, having accidentally ſlain his father
Poſthumus Silvius, fled from Italy, & arri-
ving here in this our iſland of Britaine, ſub-
dued thoſe giants, or giant-like people, which
here then inhabited; from whom, after many
kings of Trojan ſtock, in a right line, deſcend-
ed Bladud, who built Stamford, of which I
am now about to write. At that time En-
gland was undivided into ſhires or counties, &
ſo continued till the Saxon government, whoſe
king Allred, for the better adminiſtration of
juſtice, divided the ſame into counties, as it is
this day.

The towne of Stamford, alias Stantford,
alias Stampford (for by ſo many ſeveral
names the ſame is called in divers records)
is ſituated upon the furtheſt point weſt in
the county of Lincolne, on the confines of
the counties of Rutland & Northampton;
the ſame & Stamford-Baron adjoining, is
placed in a very healthful, pleaſant, & tem-
perate ayre; which in the forme thereof,
doth frame the figure of a Roman T. It
is watered on the ſouth parts with the river

Welland, which takes the name from the MS. p. 2.

well making & fructifying the lands by which
it paſſeth, & hath the originall ſpring in
the county of Leiceſter, towards the weſt,
not far from the towne of Harborow.
From whence extending her ſtreame, ſhe
divideth by her channel in the beginning of
her courſe the counties of Leiceſter & Nor-
thampton, & ſo gliding with her ſilver cur-
rent eaſtward, in her journey proves a fruit-
ful parent, making her ſelf the rich mother
of green hewe & many ſeverall coloured
flowers, which ſhe brings forth upon the
fruitfull meadows, enamelling the ſame
therewith all along as ſhe paſſeth; dividing,
before ſhe come at Stamford, the counties
of Rutland and Northampton; & then, ar-
riving there, with her fragrant ſtreame, ſhe
divideth the ſame from the towne & pariſh
of Stamford-Baron, in the county of Nor-
thampton; a place, tho' not ſubject to the
mace of Stamfords government, yet joyned
to the ſame in all taxes, ſubſidies, fiſcenes,
or other payments to the ſtate, amounting
to a fifth part of a full mulct. And ſo ſub-
jugating her ſelf to paſſe under the ſtony
yoake of a bridge of five arches, ſhe holds
on her conſtant travell towards the eaſt;
thence, making a ſeparation betwixt the
counties of Lincolne & Northampton, till
ſhe comes to the towne of Crowlande,
where ſhe drowneth her ſelf and name in
the fennes of Holland, and payes the tribute
of her waves to the monarch Neptune, by
delivering her waters towards Lynne in the
county of Norfolk, into the grand ocean.

^a *Ethelwerdus, an author to whom In-
gulphus is an appendix, ſpeaking of the ſi-
tuation of Stamford, hath theſe words, Stan-
forda, hoc eſt inter fluentia amnis Vuo-
lod, & condenſo ſylve que vulgo Ceoſteſ-
ne nuncupatur.* ^b *If the author of this
ſhould now riſe from the dead, he would ſwear*

^a The reader will ſmile at Mr. Butchers poor etymology of the Welland; but he may find one in
my annals Lib. I. Paragraph the IX. which, I hope, he will like better. ^b Fragrant is an odd

epithet for a ſtreame; but Mr. Butcher ſeeing there were ſo many flowers produced by the Welland,
perhaps fancied the river, as well as its banks, ſmelt of them. ^c In the MS. Lyn, &c. is ſtroke out,
& Boſton put in.

^d This paragraph is not in ſome MS. copies, particularly that old one which
I have; but in another copy I found the ſame thruſt into this place. ^e In Ethelwerd the

paſſage ſtands thus—Ab occidentali profectus eſt parte tunc [ſcilicet, circa an. 897.] Anglorum
Ethelmoth dux, adit in hoſtes Euoraca urbe qui non parva territoria pandunt in Myrciorum regno
loci in parte occidentali Stamfords, &c. ut ſupra. Lib. 4. cap. 3. fol. 482. a. 10. edit. Lond.

this is not the same town, for now there is not any thick wood within many miles of the north-side of Stamford.

This towne of Stamford is of great antiquity, & was built (as the tradition goes) 863. years before the incarnation of Christ, by Bladud a king of the Brittaines, who, being himself a great Philosopher, endeavoured at this towne to plant the study of philosophy, in emulation or imitation of the ancient Athenian schooles; & drawing hither the learnedst & gravest men of that science that were to be found in the whole world, it flourished in all manner of heathenish learning 'till the time of K. Lucius, who was the first that here embraced the Christian faith by the preaching of Fugatius & Damianus, sent hither by Eleutherius bishop of Rome. And as before it was very famous through the world for the great proficiency of Ethnick learning, so in that blessed time when England was first enlightened with the glorious beames of the gospel, it much more flourished with learned, holy & religious men who very devoutly taught the soul-saving knowledge of Christ; inasmuch

that in a short time (according to the devotion of those times) in & about Stamford, eight houses of religion, thirteene parish churches, & three chapels, all of them in, or neare the same towne, were erected (as shall hereafter in the proper place be more particularly named) the same being furnished with the learnedst & gravest men of that age; the fame of whose piety and learning caused many of the christian princes & other great men neighbouring upon the isles of Britaine, to send their sonnes & friends hither to be taught and educated by those so pious masters, whereby it, in those days, attained to the name & honour of an university. But as no glory is permanent in this transitory life, so, in time, the lustre of this bright shining taper of fame began to wax dimme & to decline by the foggie & pestiferous myths of heresie & errors; like mortal diseases breeding in a body long inured with peace, health, & quietnesse, which caused this Stamfordian university to be dissolved by the decree and power of Gregory the first of that name then bishop of Rome, about the yeare after the incarnation of Christ, 727. *

MS. p. 3.

CHAP. II. Stanford ruined by the Danes; re-edified, & the bridge over Welland built by Aliren^b the second, king of Denmark; the castle and walls built by Edmund Ironside, a Saxon king; with the names of the gates; the names and uses of the watch-towers; the situation of the castle; the number of the streets and lanes; with the conduits, wells & pumps which water the same; together with the churches & houses of religion in & about the same.

ABOUT the yeare after the incarnation of Christ 116.^c Canutus the heathen king of Denmark, invading England with a potent army, amongst other of his spoyles & rapines layd wast the towne of Stamford; which, not long after, was by Aliren the second his succellour, re-edified, & a bridge of stone built over the river of Welland, leading into Stamford-Baron. It remained without castle or walls 'till the time of Edmund Ironside, a Saxon king, about 200 years before the Norman conquest^d; who built the castle, & compassed the towne with a wall of stone of an indifferent height, for the better defence against the Danes invasion; garnishing the same with five strong & stately watch-towers: two towards the waterside, for the discovery & defence against the enemy towards the south; the one called Bees-fort, the other Holme-towes; the other three bulwarke or watch-towers, are towards the east, north, & west, for the discovery and defence against the enemy on those parts, called Carpe-tower, White-tower, & North-bulwarke.

MS. p. 4.

The walls have in them five principal gates or entries. Peter-gate on the west; St. Clements gate, on the north; Paul-gate & St. George's-gate, toward the east; & the bridge-gate towards the south. To these may be added a sixth standing North-East, called the New-gate; but made long since the ancient gates were erected; all the rest appearing to have shippes of strong portcullises, which New-gate wanteth. Besides there is towards the south two ancient porterne-gates, which seem as ancient as the walls themselves; the one joining to the Bridge-gate, the other not far from St. Georges gate, leading into the Tenter-meadows.

But, as the length of time corrupteth not only manners & good government from the ancient intent & integrity thereof, but also stone walls from their true use and sufficiency; so hath it brought to passe in these more moderne times, that the manners of good & careful government of majestates becoming corrupted, eyther by self-seeking covetousness, or friendly partiality, have so farre corrupted these very walls of stone, that they

^a Here Mr. Butcher errs in his chronology most egregiously, for, if pope Gregory the first ever interdicted any such university here, it must have been, not in 727, but about 605. And as to his fancy that there were so many churches, chapels & monasteries here in the time of Lucius, see my annals Lib. I. Paragraphs XXVIII. & XXIX.

^b There was no Danish king named Aliren.

^c He rather means Alured, or Alfred the Saxon.

^d Sic, pro 1016.

^e He should say, about fifty years before the conquest.

But the whole paragraph hitherto is a jumble of blunders.

If he would speak in any order, he should have told us first what Aliren, next what Edmund Ironside, & then what Canute did.

^b There was no Danish king named Aliren.

^c Sic, pro 1016.

^d He should say, about fifty years before the conquest.

But the whole paragraph hitherto is a jumble of blunders.

If he would speak in any order, he should have told us first what Aliren, next what Edmund Ironside, & then what Canute did.

^e MS. Georges lane.

of the Towne of Stamford.

have lost the true use and strength of them; contrary to the intent and wise meaning of the first founders, by permitting the adjacent inhabitants within them to make backe-doors out of them: so that one may say, so many tenements as border upon them, so many new posternes are made out of them; serving for no other purpose than for the letting in & out, at unlawful houres, nightwalkers & suspected persons, who fear to appeare in the presence of a watch, or to be seene in the heart of a towne; or to come within the compasse of the awfull eye of the publique majestrate; things of no small & dangerous consequence in the times eyther of peace or warre, especially where they are permitted to the back sides of victualing-houses, as too many of them are. But it seems the majestrates of the times within such walled townes, seldome or never look into the statute of Winchester made in the 13. year of king Edward the first, where they shall find their duty laid down before them as to this point, & their danger with the townes damage for neglecting the same. But to return to the discourse of my further survey.

The castle was situated, whilst it stood, upon the side of an hill (as indeed all the towne stands upon the rising of an hill) but the castle hill appeares somewhat artificiall, being cast up round & higher than the ordinary degree, standing well towards the middest of the towne, & somewhat south-west, facing the river with a very pleasant prospect.

Mr. Camden makes mention of another castle, sometime standing in Stanford Baron, built by Edward the elder a Saxon king, as a fortification against the Danes; which was destroyed in the warres betwixt king Stephen & Henry the second ^a. And indeed the very ruines thereof are now come to ruine, for no place there appeares to give evidence where it stood; only the book of Peterborough relates, that Elenor the wife of Edward the first after the conquest, in the place where the said castle stood, erected an house of nuns, & endowed the same with fair possessions; which being dissolved, amongst many others, in the time of Henry the eight, the same came, in the days of Q. Elizabeth, into the possession of William Cecil lord baron of Burghley; & at this day is turned into a farme, & part of the inheritance of his posterity, in the house of Exeter.

To manifest the profitable & pleasant sci-

tuation of this towne, the monks, friers, & nunes of those superstitious times (like so many rats, or mice, which make choyce to feede of the daintiest cheefe) made choyce of this place to build several receptacles; as one observes of them

They plant themselves in fairest plotts,
For pasture, wood, & spring;
No griefe, nor care, comes to their lots;
When others sigh, they sing.

For in, & about, this towne they had no lesse than eight severall cells or monasteries; as namely, the gray-friers, the white-friers, the black-friers, the augustine-friers, St. Leonards (being a cell belonging to the abbey of Durham) Newsted monastery, the hermitage (being the place where now the 'spittle house standeth) & a house of nunes in Stamford-Baron ^b. MS. p. 6.

Besides (as appears in the particular register of Geoffrey abbot of Peterborough, called the white book, & sometime belonging to the said abbot, but now remaining in the custody of Christopher lord Hatton of Kirby in the county of Northampton) William abbot of the burrough of St. Peter, did found & endow a nunnery, called the nunnery of St. Michael of Stamford; together with the church of St. Michael there. And the said abbot & convent were patrons of the said church, & reserv'd to themselves, out of the nunnery aforesaid, halfe a marke yearly to be paid to them as a pension, the next day after the feast of St. Michael; to which the said monastery of St. Michael did acknowledge their subjection & obedience. At last this house of religion being dissolv'd by Henry the eight, the said king became patron to the parish of St. Michael; so that the said lands belonging to the said monastery, with the patronage of the said church, were, by Queen Elizabeth, granted to William Cecil, baron of Burghley; in whose posterity the same still continues ^c.

Here hath been likewise in former times (as I said before) thirteene parish churches, besides three chappels; namely, St. Maries, All Saints, St. Thomas, St. Michaels, St. Johns, Trinity, St. Pauls, St. Peters, St. Georges, St. Andrews, Clement church, St. Stephens, & St. Martins in Stamford-Baron ^d. Also Bennet chappel, St. Thomas chappel, & Magdaline chappel ^e. These are now all reduced into five parishes within the liberties, & St. Martins without;

^a Duke Henry besieged the castle of Stanford three times, & at last took it in 1153. but I don't find any author, except Camden, says, he destroyed the castle of Stanford-Baron. The castle he took, was, I rather think, Stanford castle.

^b There were also several other monasteries at Stanford, as may be seen in my collections, which Mr. Butcher knew nothing at all of.

^c Here Mr. Butcher gives a tolerable account of the nunnery founded by William Walterville abbat of Burg; nevertheless as the church belonging to that nunnery was dedicated to St. Michael, he thence imagines the parish church of St. Michael now standing, was the conventual church belonging to those nuns. But there he errs. And as to the patronage of the parish church of St. Michael now standing, that, I believe, before the reformation, belonged to the abbat of Croyland, & not to the abbat of Burg.

^d There were also three other parish churches at Stanford, to wit, S. Mary Bennewerk, St. Michael Cornhill, & All Saints beyond the bridge. As also a parish church at great Wirthorp.

^e There was also S. Marys chapel in the Gannoc.

MS. p. 7. namely, St. Maries, All Saints, St. Michaels, St. Johns, & St. Georges. And yet none of all these six parishes (excepting All Saints) hath so much maintenance belonging to any of them as will competently maintain a minister in them; a thing which may seem very strange, when sixteen several benefices are reduced to the number of five or six! But I conceive the reason to be here as it is in the university of Cambridge, which hath in it (as I take it) fifteen parish churches, & yet not any of them of any competent maintenance. Because the fellows of the severall colleges do officiate in those severall cures for the better exercise & practice of their ministry; as having their chiefest maintenance from the colleges. Even so the monks of the severall monasteries in this place (whilest those monasteries stood) did officiate in the severall parishes here, having their principall maintenance from the monasteries; which being dissolved, most of these parishes became united (especially those that had any livelihood belonging unto them) for the support of the future ministry; & those that had merely nothing were totally ruined.

This town hath in it to the number of eleven indifferent faire streets, & ten small streets or lanes, well replenished with houses & well furnished with inhabitants. But in

former times (as appears by the ruines of many antient buildings) it was much more populous than now it is; the reason of which hereafter appeareth in the proper place. The names of the streets & lanes are as followeth. Peter-hill-street, St. Maries street, Pauls street, St. Michaels street, St. Georges street, Clement-hill * (where the Friday market cross stands) Clips-hill, St. Maries market street, All-hallowes gate, the bridge street, the market street, Clement lane^b, Star lane, Goldsmiths lane, Mannerly lane^c, Chenie lane^d, St. Thomas lane, St. Johns lane, St. Maries lane, Castle dike, & pillory-nooke, where the white meat market is kept.

The towne is watered by two common conduits, namely St. Michaels & Pauls conduits. Besides which it hath four common wheel-wells belonging thereunto; namely, All-hallowes well, St. Georges well, Poule well, & Clement well. And of late, for the better watering of the said towne, there are two new pumps erected, the one in St. Johns parish, & the other in St. Michaels. The aforesaid conduits are fed by pipes of lead, which descend from a spring called the conduit head, being twelve score or thereabouts, without the walls, upon the north east of the town in the common field; & hath the land next adjoining to it, for the benefit both of the spring & conduits.

MS. p. 8.

CHAP. III. The antiquities, antient priviledges, honours, and antient owners of the town of Stamford.

THE arch-deacon of Huntingdon reckons this towne amongst the antient cities of England. For, writing of the wars that were between Edmond Ironside a Saxon king & the Danes here in England, he sets forth the same in these words. *Edmundus rex ducens exercitum in illam partem Merce, que pagani diu subdita fuerat, usque ad latissimum flumen Humber, belli sorte Dacos vicit, & quinque urbes victoriosus cepit, Lincolniam, Legecestriam, & Stanfordiam, & Snotingham, & Derebi.*

MS. p. 9. After this Ingulphus, an abbot of Crowland, reports, that here at Stamford were terms held (as now there are at Westminster) for writing concerning a suit & difference between him the said Ingulphus & one Astfordus, who had formerly been a bayliffe belonging to that abbey, & had conserved the same of a great estate in lands & tenements, which he held from the said monastery, & claimed as his owne; he hath these words. *Sed senioribus nostris semper contradicentibus, ille jura nostra sufflavit, & coram regis iustitiariis se palam verificaturum ipsa tenementa sua esse patrimonialia, cum multa contentione, promisit; & sic de cenobio nostro processit. Nobis itaque in dictis tenementis calumpniam ponentibus, dies iudicis apud Stanfordiam datus est. And this was in the time of the conqueror; in which this Ingulphus lived.*

Master Camden, in his learned Britannia in the county of Lincoln, describes the situation, structure, & general priviledges antiently used in this town, in these words, *Steanpōpē, e Saxo struilli, unde & nomen, ædificatum. Oppidum frequens, & variis immunitatibus ornatum; muroque firmatum. Geldum, ut est in libro censuali, pro duodecim hundredis & dimidio dedit, in exercitu, navigio, & Danc-geld. Ibiq; fuerant sex custodie. With this in part agrees the book of Crowland, which makes mention of Stamford-shire being a county before the conquest. Hovedens annali, fol. 249. a. n. 10.*

Moreover John Stow, in his chronicle p. 131. reports, that in the time of K. Athelstane before the conquest, there was a mint for the coining of money in Stamford-Baron; so that, without doubt, the limits of the jurisdiction & liberties of Stamford have been farre beyond what they now are.

As touching the antient owners of Stamford, I find, by an inquisition taken for the Wapentake of Nesse in the countie of Lincoln without date, * by the oathes of Ralph de Wasprey, Ralph at head, William de Greford, Ancente of the same, Roger le Rus de Thurlby, Walter at the box of Upthorpe, Matthew of Cressington, Gilbert de Beadford, Robert Clarke of Langham, Roger the son of William of Offington, William Ruffey of the

MS. p. 10.

a Clay-mont hill.
d Cheyne lane.
under that year.

b Clay-mont lane; now the Ironmonger street.

c Mallory lane.
e This inquisition was taken as I conceive in the 5. H. 3. See my annals

same, and William of the same; who say upon their oathes, that the towne of Stanford is out of the barons or knights fees, & held in capite of the king. It was in the demesne of K. Henry the first. King John gave all which belonged to him in Stanford, to Richard de Humet, to hold the same by homage^a. But the inquisition upon this record saith, that they know not that the said Richard did any service to the king for it; unless as he was constable to the king. After the death of Richard de Humet, William his son & heir held the same. But at the taking the inquisition, William earl Warenne held the same at will of K. John. The aforesaid William de Humet gave out of this lordship to Henry de Gray in service, one messuage in Stanford at ij. d. rent, which Stephen Bassett surrendered to him: And this is alienated, saith the record. Richard Humet gave to David the son of Suren, seven acres of land, which Alexander his son held by service; but this is alienated from the demesne. But the inquisition knows not for what service the king gave & alienated from the lordship of Stanford ten carucats & an half, & five acres of beirable land to the hospitall of lepers^c; & two acres to the monks of St. Michael; & one acre & half to the hospital of St. Logar; & two acres to the monks of St. Leonards; in pure almes. In the town of Stanford beyond the bridge, saith the record, in the county of Northampton, the abbot of Peterburrow holds ten yard lands & an half of the king, with part of the town of Stanford. But the inquisition cannot find by what service the said abbot held the said lands; & they say, the said abbot hath not given, or alienated, the same or any part thereof. Further the said inquisition saith, that beyond the bridge is a certain tenement, which, at the time of taking the said inquisition, was held of the king by Roger de Somery; which tenement Gervase de Barnack held of him. And the said Gervase received yearly of the tenants of the said tenement five shillings. But, they say, they are ignorant what service the said Roger did do to the king for that fee. And say, that nothing of it is alienated. In the town of Stanford Nigrell de Lovetot held in capite of the king, one mill with a messuage; & the monks of Croxton^d held the same of him for twenty shillings per annum. And they say, they know not by what service the said Nigrell held the same. Bertram de Verdon held one messuage with the appurtenances of the king in Stanford; which William the son of William held of him. And the said William received yearly one shilling & nine pence. But, they say, they know not by what service the said Bertram held the same. In the town of Stanford Thomas the son of Enstace held of the king, eight messuages with the appurtenances which yield to him But they know not by what service they were held. David earl of Huntingdon, as of the honour of Huntingdon, held of the king in

Stanford, one messuage with the appurtenances which Achard de Sproxton held of the earl. The said earl David held in Stanford a tenement of the burghesses of Stanford, which Sampson de Achard de Sproxton held in free burgage for one penny; rent yearly, five pounds, one shilling. William de Lannat holds in chief of the king in Stanford, fourteen messuages in free burgage; which yield unto him yearly the sum of nine shillings & one penny. But they know not what service the said William doth for the same; neither hath he given, or alienated the same, or any part thereof. The abbot of Thorney holds of the king in chief in Stanford ten messuages, which yield unto him yearly six shillings & eight pence: But the jury know not by what service he holds the same; & say, that he hath not alienated the same. The prior & monks of Durham hold certain lands & tenements in Stanford, which yield to them yearly fourteen shillings & one penny. And, they say, they are held in free alms of the king, by charter which they have. The brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem hold in Stanford a certain messuage with the appurtenances, for which they receive yearly twelve shillings; which they held from time to time of K. Henry the elder, by the gift of the burrough, which they call Biggots Lombard. And they hold the same from king to king, by their charter which they have. William earl Warenne gave & granted in the lordship of Stanford to Tipler, one messuage with the appurtenances, in the possession of Hugh at Water, which yields yearly two pence half penny.

The antient owners of this town have been many, but all holding from the crown in chief. The tower roll makes mention that K. John gave the castle & town of Stanford to William earl Warenne. For the pope having cursed K. John & interdicted all England, he gave the same to Lewis the dauphine son to Phillip K. of France; which Lewis made war with K. John, & had almost beaten him out of England. In which warr the aforesaid Humet, owner of this town, sided with the French against his sovereign. But the English at length gaining the upper hand, K. John confiscated all his subjects lands that had taken part against him. Among which he seized, & for requital of the pains & charges which the said earl Warenne had sustained on the kings behalf, gave the castle & town of Stanford to the said earl Warenne.

After the death of William earl Warenne, Henry the third seized the castle & town, & gave the same to prince Edward his eldest son; who held them some time, & when he came to be king, gave the same back againe to John earl Warenne. John earl Warenne gave, amongst other things, the said castle & town back againe to the king after his death. The said earl John died in the 21. yeare of Edward the third, seized of the said castle & town for life, the remain-

MS.p.11.

MS.p.12.

^a This is a gross mistake. Richard de Humet was dead before K. John came to the crown, & it was K. Henry the 2. who gave Stanford to him. ^b John. ^c St. Giles hospital. ^d In Staffordshire. ^e These words, as of the honour of Huntingdon, are not in some copies.

der to the king; as appears by the inquisition upon the tower roll taken after the death of the said John, in the 21. year of the said K. Edward the third. Edward the third, after the death of the said John earle Warenn, gave the said castle & towne to William de Bohun earle of Northampton, & to his heires males; And, in default of such issue the remainder to the king.

The said William earle of Northampton died without heires males; whereupon the reversion of the said castle & towne did againe returne into the crowne, & so continued, 'till the first year of king Edward the fourth. In which said first year, by letters patents bearing date the first of June, the said

K. Edward the fourth granted the said town & castle to his mother Sisley duchess of York for terme of her life, the remainder to the king and his heirs. After the death of the said Sisley duchess of York, the same remained in the crowne 'till the time of queen Elisabeth, at what time William Cecell, then newly made lord Burghley, a man great in the state, & also lately become great in possessions in & about Stamford, being trusted by the townsmen for the obtaining of the fee-farm thereof for the use of the corporation, obtained the same for himselfe, in whose posterity it as yet remaineth, to the great disadvantage of the said towne.

MS.p.13.

CHAP. IV. The antient government of Stamford. The first incorporating thereof by letters patents. The reason why the kings of this land have from time to time nourished & cherished corporations. The priviledges & immunities of Stamford by the new grants & late charters. The power given them there to make laws for the better regulating the same; & the lawes made particularly set downe.

THE government of Stamford was (long before their written charter) held & used amongst themselves by an antient prescription, which was called the aldermanry of the gild; as strong & as large (if not more strong) than now the same is settled by the charters of the first and fiftenth of Edward the fourth; who was first that did incorporate the town by letters patents. For it appeareth upon the tower roll in the 3^d year of K. Edward the first, per veredictum duodecim minorum ville de Stanford (rotulo hundred. Lincoln) quod ibi fuerunt duodecim qui vocantur Legemani; qui sic vocabantur, quia ab antiquo fuerunt iudices legum in eadem villa. Whereby it is manifest that in those days there were twelve men in Stamford which were called Legemani, because they were judges of the law, & had the law in their own hands, for the government of this towne.

MS.p.14.

Edward the fourth in the first year of his reigne, Anno Dom. 1461. by his charter, directed to George Chapman, the first incorporate Alderman, & others, both of the upper & lower bench, then called the Comburgesses & Capital-Burgesses (being then the first & second twelve, as they are more particularly named in the said charter; but since enlarged by a later charter, to the alderman & twelve Comburgesses, & to the number of twenty four capital burgesses) did incorporate the said town, both in name & deed, by the name of the alderman & burgesses of Stamford; & thereby gave, or rather confirmed unto the same, many great & profitable priviledges. As, to be freed from the sherifes jurisdiction; & from being put on inquests out of the towne; to have the returne of all writs; to be freed from all lords lieutenants; or their deputies, in respect of taking of musters, as touching the militia of the said towne; making the

alderman for the time being the king's immediate lieutenant within his liberties & jurisdiction; & to be, within the same, the second man in the kingdome. To have one, or more, mace, or maces, of gold or silver, at his choyce, to be carried before him, for his greater honour and dignity. To have a common scale at armes; and, for the honour thereof, the same are allowed to be the armes of England, both in field, colour, & posture^a, without difference, impaled with the checkie-coat, or & azure, of earle Warenn, the antient lord (as hath been said) of this towne. And that may be said for the honour of the same, as no other corporation in England can say so much, as being wonn, & given for their service, in the field, as here followeth. In the year 1469. Sir Robert Wells, Sir Thomas Dimmocke, & Sir Thomas de la Lande, taking part with Richard Nevil, the great earle of Warwick, against K. Edward the fourth; they raised a great army in the county of Lincoln (the king at that time being in his castle at Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire) & assembled with a formidable force in the fields between the villages of Ribal & Tinwel in Rutland. The king, marching from Fotheringhay with all his power, entred into Stamford, where he dined; & the townsmen added to his party a considerable number of horse & foot, warlike men; which, being joined with the kings armie, gave the rebells battel under Stamford wallis, & in the end totally routed them, & tooke Wells, Dimmocke, & de la Lande prisoners, who were forthwith beheaded under the standard royall. There the king, for the good service those of Stamford had done him in this battel, (as an atchievement by them gained in the field) besides the confirmation of their former priviledges, ordered, that, from henceforth, the towne should bear upon a surcoat the

MS.p.15.

^a In colour, charge, & posture. MS.

banner royall of England, that is, Mars, three Lyons passant, gardant, in pale Sol; annexed to the banner of earle Warenn, cheque, topaz & Sapphire. This famous fight is called, in the story of those times, loose-coat-fight. Because the rebels being routed & flying, for their more speedy passage, threw off their coats, which they left behind them as a prey to their pursuers. And the king also granted to the towne further to do & execute within the same & liberties thereof, ut ab antiquo usi fuerunt, as of ancient time they had been accustomed; which makes it evident that this charter is but a new confirmation of more ancient privileges.

MS.p.16. The naturalists report, that the viperous brood are procreated by the destruction of both the parents; the male destroyed in the act of generation, the female at the time of bringing forth. Such a generation of vipers have, from time to time, unfortunately been gotten & brought forth in this towne; I meane men, who have been begotten into prime offices, by the votes & suffrages of others; by which very act they have proved the ruin of those which begat them; & being conceived in the womb of their offices, to make themselves a birth to their better benefit & greater preferment, have torne out the bowells of this their nourishing mother, by purloining from her her ancient records, charters, & muniments; tending to the death & destruction of this corporation, only to advance their owne private designs, together with the designs of the townes common ENEMY. Whereby our ancient immunities appeare no otherwise, than scatteringly here & there, upon the tower roll; little better than mere circumstances, yet pregnant evidences, of more ancient privileges. So that, at this day, we can shew none, under any authentic warrant, beyond the first yeare of the raigne of K. Edward the fourth. But, since the obtaining of this first charter, the same hath been confirmed by divers inspeimus's from all the succeeding kings & queens that have been soveraignes to the time of K. Charles that now is ^a, & divers new grants added, as, the monday market, the three fayres of Simon & Jude, green-goose-fayre, & St. James fayre. The towne having formerly but the friday market, & the great mid-lent mart, the profits of which only, belong to the lord; but these latter to the corporation. By a late inspeimus, there is granted to the alderman & burgesses, to hold a court of plea's of all actions real, personall, or mixt, to the value of 40 l. And to hold sessions & goale delivery for all criminal actions perpetrated & done within the liberty; high treason & petit treason only excepted. By the first charter of Edward the fourth, the alderman & burgesses may purchase lands; sue & be sued, by the name of the alderman & burgesses; & have granted unto them all fines & forfeitures in sessions, & the goods of outlaws & felons. And, besides these, many other immunities, so no great purpose here to be related.

a the late K. Charles, MS.

This towne hath (as many other ancient boroughs of England have) a power to send up two burgesses to every parliament. So that they have not only a power to execute laws, but also a share in making of lawes. And here is to be observed the reason, why the princes & policy of England have had a regard as it were to the fencing & hedging about of the cities & ancient boroughs of this land with privileges & immunities; for the stronger defence, preservation, & maintenance of the same; & that for divers great & weighty ends & purposes. In the time of William the conqueror it was constituted^b by the said king, in these words. Item, nullum mercatum vel forum sit, nec fieri permittatur, nisi in civitatibus regni nostri, & in burgis clausis & muro vallatis, & castellis, & locis tutissimis, ubi consuetudines regni nostri, & jus nostrum commune, & dignitates corone nostre, que constitute sunt a bonis predecessores nostris deperire non possunt, nec defraudari, nec violari; sed omnia rite, & per judicium & justitiam fieri debent. Et ideo castella, & burgi, & civitates sunt & fundati & edificati, scilicet, ad tuitionem gentium & populorum regni, & ad defensionem regni; & idcirco observari debent cum omni libertate, & integritate, & ratione. Lambert, fol. 121. So as by this it appeares, that cities & ancient boroughs (as this towne is) were instituted for three purposes. I. the conservation of the customes of the kingdome, & the common right & dignity of the crowne. II. for the defence of the nation & the people of the kingdome. And III. as for the defence of the kingdome, so for the conversation of the lawes thereof; by which lawes every man enjoyes his owne in peace. IV. For tuition & defence of the kings subjects, & for the keeping of the kings peace in time of suddaine uproares. And finally, for the defence of the realme against outward, & inward, hostility.

And indeed the graunts of kings & soveraigne princes, either to counties, cities, or townes corporate, make such counties, cities, & townes corporate, as it were small county palatines within themselves, in giving them power for the better government of such places, to have magistrates of their owne members; & for their more ample authority & peculiar rule, to make lawes, constitutions & ordinances, to bind themselves & every member within their jurisdiction. When the conqueror created Hugh Lupus earl of Chester, he made that shire a county palatine; upon which creation Henry Bradshawe a monk of Chester, about the beginning of K. Henry the eighth reign speaking (in vita Werburg, cap. 16.) of the manner of the conquerors graunt to the said Hugh, hath these following verses, which in part doe resemble the free & large liberties & graunts to inferior corporations.

—The king gave him for his inheritance
The county of Chester, with thappurtenance;

b instituted, MS.

Made a fore charter to him & his succession
By the sword of dignity, to hold it by might,
And to call a parliament to his will & fight;
To order his subjects after true justice,
As a prepotent prince, & statutes to devise.

This Hugh Lupus, for the better ayding
of him in his government, & for the more
completing of him in his parliament, which
should bee the fountaine of his laws to rule
by, substituted & made under him these eight
barons; that is to say,

1. Robertus filius Hugonis, Baro de Malpas.
2. Richardus de Vernon, Baro de Shipbrooke.
3. Willielmus Malbane^a, Baro de Nantwich.
4. Willielmus filius Nigelli, Baro de Halton.
5. Hamo de Massey, Baro de Dunham.
6. Gilbertus de Venables, Baro de Kinderton.
7. Hugo filius Normandi^b, Baro de Hawarden.
8. Nicholas de Stockport^c, Baro de Stockport.

In like manner, as this earle & his barons
assembled in the great hall of his castle of
Chester, had the power to make lawes &
constitutions for the government of that his
county, so hath this lesser body aggregate
(the survey of which I now write) a power
within themselves, in their common hall
assembled, to make lawes as *their owne* pec-
uliar & proper rules, for their better go-
vernment. The said assembly being a little
court of parliament if it be lawfull for me
to compare small things with great; or, like
a cosmographer, to frame a modell of the great
world in one small skin of parchment; for,
in this small modell, is a representation of
the highest & greatest government. For
here the alderman, as the chiefest magistrate,
represents the person of the king; his bre-
thren the comburgesses, sitting round about
him, as so many peeres of the upper house.
The capital-burgesses (which we here call
the twenty four) being *senatores minorum*
gentium, are the representative body of the
whole towne, &, in their place, doe sym-
bolize with the lower house of parliament.
The recorder, being the mouth of the court,
doth represent the speaker in this microcosme;
the towne-clerke, the register or clerke of
the same; the gilded mace-bearer, the ser-
jeant at armes; & the jayler (being the ar-
resting serjeant in the liberty) the knight of
the black rod.

Now, in pursuance of that power given
to this corporation for the making of good
& wholesome lawes for the better govern-
ment of the same, Richard Wolphe Gent.
alderman of the said towne, at a common
court, or hall, there held the 15. day of
March, in the sixth yeare of the raigne of
our soveraigne lord K. Charles that now is^d,
with the advice & consent of the com-
burgesses & capital-burgesses, in the com-
mon hall assembled, did ordaine & consti-
tute as followeth.

I. That no new habitation shall be erected
in the said town, unless it be made fit for
the dwelling of such person or persons as
shall be celled, or fit to be celled, in the
subsidie, at xx s. in land, or iij l. in goods,
at the least (excepting hospitals & houses of
correction) upon payne to forfeit to the al-
derman & burgesses, or their successors, the
summe of x s. for every moneth that such
cottage or new building shall be used for
habitation.

II. That no barnes, or other *out-houses*, MS.p.20
shall be converted into *habitations* or tene-
ments; & no antient tenement shall be di-
vided into sundry habitations (except the
same so divided shall be made fit for the
dwelling of subsidie men of xx s. lands or
ijj l. goods) the erecter to forfeit ten shil-
lings monethly, & the tenant v s. monethly,
to the use aforesaid.

III. That such who take in inmates, shall
forfeit x s. monethly, to the use aforesaid.

IV. That none shall let, or assigne, any
tenement, to any one not assessed, or fit to
be assessed at xx s. lands, or iij l. goods (ex-
cept to free-men that have not discontinued
from the towne with their families by the
space of one yeare before) unless the land-
lord become bound with the tenant, or *some*
one other sufficient surety in xl. l. *bond*, to
save the towne harmless; upon payne of v l.
forfeit for the contempt, & x s. monethly
for the continuance by the landlord, & v s.
monethly by the tenant, to the use aforesaid.

V. That these orders extend not to any
that take in tenants of xx s. lands, or iij l.
goods in the subsidy (except they be in-
mates.)

VI. That the alderman for the time be-
ing, with two of the next^e comburgesses
to the place (not being offenders) shall be
judges whether such erections be meet for
the habitation of such subsidy men?

VII. That the streets & lanes in the said
towne be cleansed every Saturday by the ad-
jacent inhabitants; or the parties delinquent
to forfeit for every offence vi. d. & the con-
stables, in that precinct, to forfeit, for not
presenting every *such* offence at the next ses-
sions after the same is committed ij. s. & vj. d.
to the use aforesaid.

VIII. That no alderman shall presume to
make any a free-man out of the towne-hall,
unless the same be granted in the open-hall,
& the fine for such freedom there assessed;
upon payne to forfeit v. l. to the use aforesaid.

IX. That no tradesman whatsoever (ex-
cept free-men by birth or service) shall
presume to open any shop, or to sell any
wares, untill they have agreed for their free-
dome; upon payne of forfeiting x. s. for
every month they shall so do, to the use a-
foresaid.

X. That all the conduits, common wells,

^a Sir Pierce Malbane, Britannia antiqua & nova, vol. 1. p. 278. b.
de Rouhault. id. ib. ^c Warenn de Pointon. id. ib.
^e nearest, MS.

^b Eustace Crew
^d the late K. Charles, MS.

& pumps about the said towne, shall, from time to time, be repaired at the towne charge; upon pain of forfeiture of vj. s. & viij. d. apiece by the two chamberlains, to the use aforesaid.

XI. That so many of the comburgesses or capitall burgeses as shall be dwelling within the parish where the alderman, or his deputy, for the time being, shall dwell (having no lawfull excuse to the contrary) shall attend upon the said alderman, or his deputy, to, & from, his parish church, upon every Lords day, both before noone & after noone, if there be any sermon at the said church; upon payne for every one offending to forfeit for every offence the sum of iv. d. to the use aforesaid.

XII. That all such as have built upon the town-walls, or upon the rampier thereof, or made any doores or gates out of the said walls, within the space of xl. yeares before these ordinances, shall take leases from the towne, of the said passages; or shall forfeit xij. d. for every moneth they shall continue the same without leases, to the use aforesaid.

MS.p.22. XIII. That the pindar of the said towne shall impound, & take i. d. for every beast that he finds in the towne-streets, & in the liberties thereof; not put before the common heard.

XIV. That all the forfeitures aforesaid shall be paid to the chamberlaines for the time being, who, in default of payment, shall leave & recover the same by action or actions of debt, or by distresse of the goods & chattels of the offenders. Which distresse being taken, shall be impounded, untill the penalty, for which it was taken, be fully paid. Or else, for non-payment by the space of six days after the taking, & not in the mean time releaved, the same to be appraised by two indifferent persons to be chosen by the alderman for the time being, & by the chamberlaines sold for the satisfaction of the said penalties, & the overplus to be delivered to the owner, or owners, of the said goods.

XV. That the severall summes hereafter to be paid, recovered, or levied by vertue of these ordinances, or any of them, shall be, from time to time, employed to & for the good of the poore of the said towne of Stamford; & not otherwise.

These lawes, constitutions, & ordinances were, in the same yeare, viewed, approved of & confirmed under the hands & seals of Sir Richard Hutton Kt. then one of the

justices of his majesties court of common pleas*; & Sir George Croke Kt. one of his majesties justices of the court of kings-bench^b; being the two judges of assize for the county of Lincolne (in which county the said corporation of Stamford standeth) & thereby made lawes, according to the forme of the Statute (19. H. 7. cap. 7.) in that case made & provided; & are sett up in the counsell-chamber of the said towne, fairely written in parchment, & fixed in a wooden frame.

But these lawes, how good soever in themselves, remaine but as so many lifelesse letters, for want of that quickening spirit, which the authority of the majestrate ought to put into them, by the just & impartiall execution of them. For, as in cases criminall, the death of the malefactor is the life of the law; so, in all offences of a lesse nature, the due punishment of the offender shews the instrument of the living law in the hand of the justicer. And therefore such magistrats as have good rules prescribed, but in regard either of negligence, idlenesse, or ignorance forbear to do their duties; are like to counterfeit mankins, set up on corne lands, only to fright away the birds. And the offender perceiving such a one what he is, is, by him, rather incouraged, than made afraid, to offend. Because, he knows, he may offend without controule; having for his governour but Æsops dead beame flung into the water, which every base frog, in contempt & derision, will hop & trample on. *So that we may, from hence, observe, that a majestrate without courage, is like a lion without a heart; & courage, without the fear of God, is but armed justice. Again. If their persons, or parentage, be in contempt, how shall the people regard? Or, if they have not wisdom to rule, what are they else but an eye without sight, or, as if the day & night should be governed without sun & moon? What shall I call such blockish justices? They are like round ciphers, which have neither the figures of justice, judgment, equity, courage, nor the fear of God before their eyes. Or, like the picture of St. George on horseback, threatening, with his sword, to kill the dragon, but never hitting him. Therefore, to finish the character of this sin-suffering beast, with this chapter, the poets definition fits him.*

Mild magistrats are winters too to warme,
Which neither chill the weed, nor kill the
worm.

Du Bartas.

MS.p.24. CHAP. V. The dignity & antiquity of the word & title Alderman described.

NOW since this towne hath for her principal magistrat an alderman*, I conceive it will not be amisse, nor out of order or method (before I set down the

manner of election & inauguration of this prepotent officer) somewhat to vindicate the dignity & antiquity of the word alderman it self, with the large extent & antient power

a then one of the justices of the peesee of the court of pleas. MS. b one of the justices of the then court of kings-bench. MS. c an alderman when Mr. Batcher wrote; but Stamford was since made a mayor town by King Charles the 2d.

thereof here in England, long before the Norman conquest; farre beyond that of major or any other name of magistrate at this time appointed, for the rule or government of a[ny] city or town incorporate; though the conceit & opinion of these more modern times seem to be otherwise. Sed non fuit sic ab initio. And I am sure the best antiquaries preferre an antient dignity, though by time neglected, before a new invented title, though never so much for the present adored. So likewise do the best heralds preferre an antient family (retaining the old vertue, though declined in estate) before a new & upstart house, though never so much glittering for the present in wealth, pomp, & prosperity. For we know, that tho many times a black cloud interposeth it self betwixt us & the sunnes brightnesse, yet the sun still remaineth to be the same, both in heat & splendor; though seeming darkened, cooled, & obscured to dull conceits & thick capacities. So, though time & use, like an absconding veil or curtain, drawes it self betwixt us & the former antient lustre & extent of government appropriate unto the name & dignity of the word alderman, yet the same still remains, as at the first, glorious & splendid in it self. For it is to be noted, that in all old Saxon titles, the word alderman or duke (as Selden observeth) was one & the same. For authority whereof, he cites an instrument, made by Ethelred & Ethelsted (the aldermen, dukes, or lords of Mercia) to Werfred bishop of Worcester, in the year 904. for the profit & benefit of that church. And (as the book of the church of Worcester saith) the name of alderman is sometimes expressed by sub-regulus, & regulus; sometimes by patricius, princeps, dux, comes, and consul. Nor is it without example that they are called reges. Camb. Brit. p. 368. There was an old inscription at the abbey of Ramsey in antient time, of

one Ailwin, who, being of the blood royal, was alderman of all England under K. Athelstan, & founder of that abbey, as there appeares, by the epitaph upon his tomb, in these words. Hic requiescit Ailwinus incliti regis Eadgari cognatus, totius Anglie Aldermannus, & hujus sacri cenobii miraculosus fundator. Here lies Ailwin, kinsman of the renowned K. Eadgar, alderman of all England, & the miraculous founder of this sacred cell. Obiit anno Christi, 992. Cod. Ramsey in archivis sceccarii.

The word elderman (saith Hoveden, p. 607.) in English is the same with senior or senator in Latine. Not so much so called propter senectutem, sed propter sapientiam; not so much for their age as for their wisdom. And divers others (as Polychron, Polidore Virgil, inter leges Molmutii) have it to the same purpose in other words, by way of notation observing, that those whom the Saxons formerly called, & now we call, eldermen or earles, the Romans called senatores. Et similiter olim apud Britanos, temporibus Romanorum, in regno isto Britanie, vocabantur Senatores; qui postea, temporibus Saxonum, vocabantur Aldermanni. Non propter etatem, sed propter sapientiam & dignitatem; cum quidem adolescentes, essent jurisperiti tamen & in hoc experti. And likewise formerly among the Britons, when the Romans were here, they were called senatores; who were afterwards, in the Saxon times called aldermen; not for their age, but wisdom & dignity. For as much as some, tho young men, yet were understanding in the laws, & in this particular of good experience. So that it appeares hereby, that the antiquity, dignity, & the extent of authority of the name or title, alderman, surpasseth that of major, provost, bayliffe, or warden; by which severall titles given to the chief magistrates, divers cities & corporate townes are governed.

MS.p.25.

MS.p.26. CHAP. VI. The manner of chusing the alderman of Stamford, with other subordinate officers in that corporation; by which meanes the said body is from time to time kept in life & being.

IN the next place followes in order the originall grant, & present practice according to that grant, in the election & choosing of this prime magistrate & the other subordinate officers under him. For, as I said before, K. Edward the fourth, in the first year of his raigne, directed his letters patents to George Chapman & others, by the name of the alderman & comburgeesses of Stamford; & to twelve more of an inferior rank, by the name of the capitall burgessees of Stamford; which second twelve have been, by a later charter, augmented to the number of twenty four: so as K. Edward the fourth, creating this body by his princely power, by his wisdom & policy gave rules &

directions to the same, how it should, from time to time, be preserved in a perpetuall life & being, by a continued succession. And therefore, when any of the first number do decease, or leave their place, the alderman with the rest of his company, do elect & choose, out of the second number, such a meet & able man as they think fit for the supply of the place vacant. The said election being made in the private councill chamber, by the alderman & those with him of the first number, & this by the major number of voyces: the alderman having in this, as in all other voies, a double, or casting voice. And when any of the second number happen to decease or to be displaced,

a 'This Ailwin was called Healf-king, that is Half-king, from his great authority & favour with the king.' Camb. Bp. Gibsons first edit. p. 422. And from this passage I suppose was that Mr. Butcher says above, 'nor is it without example that they are called reges.'

both companies joining together, by the major number of voyces, choose, out of the body of the whole towne, such a discret, able, & sufficient man, as shall be thought convenient to supply the then vacant place.

MS.p.27. Both companies thus compleatly furnished, being congregated in their common hall, upon the first thursdai after the feast of St. Bartholomew the apostle, every year, do elect two out of the first number (who have neither of them been alderman by the space of two years then past) to the end that one of these two, the first thursdai in the cleane week ^a next after the feast of St. Michael the archangell then following, may, by the major suffrages of both companies, be chosen alderman for the year then to come. Which party thus elected, is brought & presented, by his predecessor, to the Steward of the court leete, in the open courte, after proclamation made, in solemne manner, to that purpose: The ceremony of which day is as followeth.

The former alderman, attended by the first and second companies; the first company in their robes of purple faced with foynes (such as the second robe of London is) and the second company in their decent gownes of black, fit for such an assembly; do repaire to the house of the new elected alderman, where, after a short banquet, they all do passe in order to the castle yard, where the court leet is kept; & there being presented (as is aforesaid) he is solemly sworn by the steward of the leete; first taking the oath of supremacy and allegiance ^b, next the oath of justice of the peace & alderman of the corporation; & having a tippet of black velvet taken from the neck of his predecessor, & by the hands of his said predecessor put upon his; he then is seated on the right hand of the steward, where he sits till the charge be given. And then, attended by the severall companies, they go to the church

of St. Mary in Stamford, where they heare a Sermon. Which being finished, the new alderman passeth to his house, with his two maces (the one of gold ^c, the other of silver) borne before him; & attended by the severall companies as is aforesaid, with the lowd musick of the towne playing before them. And, in divers places as they passe, the schollars of the free-grammar-schoole do pronounce before them severall orations in Greek & Latine. After which the alderman at his own house for the most part, & at his own cost & charges, doth make a great feast to the towne, & to as many of the gentry of the country, as, upon solemne invitation, think good to be present.

This solemnity being finished, presently after he keeps his first court (which is called a hall) where he sweares all his first company to be faithfull unto him, & truly to counsell him in the execution of his office. And likewise he then sweares the second company to be ayding & assisting unto him, in all things that appertain to the aldermanry, during the time of his office. At the hall he likewise takes an oath of the town clerk, for the true execution of his office. And likewise he then sweares the coroner of the town for the year to come, who is, by custom, the same party that was alderman the year before. Also he then sweares the two chamberlaines, & ten or twelve constables at the least; searchers for the corne, flesh, & fish markets. Sealers & searchers of leather are at this time likewise sworn; & all other inferior officers, as, the bayliffe of the liberty, the sergeants of the mace, & all such as are needfull & necessary for the ayd & support of the townes government, are, at this hall, chosen & sworn, well & faithfully to perform & execute their severall offices, during the yeere then next following.

MS.p.29. CHAP. VII. Memorable things happening at several times, in & about Stamford.

MR. Cambrden, out of *Henry Huntingdon*, reports, that when the whole nations of the Picts & Scots had invaded the northerne parts of England, & were come southwards as farre as Stamford, that Hengist (who was, as I take it, the first Saxon king that here reigned) came against them with his Saxons with such unwearied great strength & fortitude, that hee there so stoped the journey of these barbarous invaders, that most of them were slain & taken; the rest, which were put to flight, were drowned in the waters.

I have read in the story of Ingulphus, that at what time the Danes invaded England, had burnt the abbey of Crowland, & put

to the sword all the monks in the same, & were marching towards Stamford, the then baron of Ealingdine, with the men of Stamford, gave them battell neare unto the said towne & beat them backe for that time; though afterwards they returned to the destruction of the same, as formerly hath been related ^d.

The aforesaid *Huntingdon* makes mention of another battle that was held here between Harold K. of Norway & Harold K. of England, when at the English King most valiantly, at Stamford-bridge, gave battell to the Norwegians; & that it being a fierce fight, continued from morning till noon with great slaughter on both sides; when at a certain

^a The week here meant is not the week on any day whereof the feast of St. Michael falls (tho' it happen before Thursdai) but the next week after it.

^b the oath, which formerly was the oath of supremacy and allegiance. MS.

^c The corporation of Stamford have three maces, but none of them of gold. And why Mr. Butcher should think one of them was of that

metal, I can't imagine; they being all but silver gilt.

^d About this passage see my annals, sub anno 870.

valiant Norwegian, who had almost foiled the English throughout the whole battell, returning to go into his ship (where note that the river was then navigable) was stroaken with a dart, so that he forthwith dyed; whereby the Norwegians were discomfited.

In the year of Christ 1153. K. Stephen holding the castle of Stamford against Henry Fitz-Empress, that is, Henry the second; the said castle was besieged & woune by the said Henry.

In 1189. all the Jews that then repaired to the midlent-mart at Stamford from all parts, were spoiled of their goods & murdered.

In 1227. there was a great meeting at Stamford of divers lords, about plotting of the rebellion against K. Henry the third, called the barons warres.

In 1293, 1300, & 1311. general chapters called itinere^a minorum were held at Stamford.

MS.p.30. In 1334. by reason of a bloody difference happening betwixt the southerne & northerne students in the university of Oxford; part of that university (being the whole northerne faction) removed it self to Stamford. Whereby was accomplished a former antient prophecy, which followeth in these words,

Hoc magnum studium quod nunc est ad vada boum,

Tempore futuro celebrabitur ad vada faxi.

As Oxenford, where learning now doth flourish;

In time to come the Stony-ford shall nourish.

Mr. Cambden, in his learned Britannia, confirms this faction at Oxford, & the settling for a time of the northerne students here at Stamford. For saith he, regnante Edwardo tertio, coepta hic academia & bonarum literarum professio (quod suæ gloriæ imprimis ducunt cives) Cum enim Oxoniæ, inter studiosos boreales & australes, omnia libitibus fervent, magnus studiorum numerus huc concessit. But here they staid not long. For, saith the same Cambden, paulo tamen post Oxoniæ reversi, academiz huic orienti, ut initium, ita finem, cito posuerunt. Yet this separation occasioned that ever since that university, when any of their members are to take any degree, they give them an oath never to reade Logick in Stamford (strangely conceiving that either the foresaid prophecy is not yet fulfilled, or else that their policy can prevent the decree of eternity, when as we see that God when he pleaseth brings the same thing to passe, by the same means whereby fond man goes about to prevent it). For saith Cambden further, cautumq; deinceps in iurejurando ne quis Oxoniensis publice Stanfordinæ prælegeret. This towne of Stamford nevertheless flourished for some time afterwards in trade & merchandise, untill the warre unhappily happened betwixt the two families of Yorke & Lancaster. In which intestine strife the

MS.p.31.

northern souldiers breaking into the town, burnt the houses, & so farre destroyed all things here, that since the towne could never fully recover her antient dignity. For saith Cambden, speaking of the town after the removal of the Oxford students, nihilominus illa mercemoniis floruit, donec ardente inter familiam Lancastrensem & Eboracensem civili bello, boreales milites irruerunt, cadibus & incendiis omnia miscuerunt. Nec inde vero dignitatem pristinam plane recuperare potuit.

In 1392. there was a meeting at Stamford, called consilium Stanfordinse prælatorum; at which meeting K. Richard himself was present, by the command of pope Boniface the ninth, about the suppressing of Wicklifes opinions.

King Edward the fourth came to Stamford in 1462. the year after he had incorporated the town by letters patents.

In 1469. Sir Robert Wells, Sir Thomas Dimmocke, & Sir Thomas de la Lande, were executed at Stamford for treason & rebellion Thomas Royleton then being alderman.

The castle of Stamford was overthrown & demolished in the time of king Richard the third; & the materials thereof taken away to repair the White-friers in Stamford.

King Henry the eight came to Stamford at his progresse into Lincolnshire in 1532. where he was royally welcomed & feasted by Henry Lacy Gent. then alderman; as his predecessor Edward the fourth was before received by John Brown esq; the then alderman.

The town-house, or common hall, over the bridge gate in Stamford was newly built by John Haughton alderman in 1558.

In 1565. Q. Elisabeth passed through Stamford, & dyned in the White-friers, in her progresse into Lincolnshire; Godfrey Dawson then being alderman.

In 1594. Robert Medowes then being alderman, a great tumult was raised at the inne called the bull in Stamford, by Molineux of Nottinghamshire, & Terwil^b of Lincolnshire of the one side, & one Rookwood^c a gentleman of Suffolke of the other party. The occasion began upon a trifle. A foot-boy drying himself in the evening by the kitchen fire (where his master Rookwoods^d supper was making ready) Molineux & Terwil^e sitting at a table & drinking neer to the fire, took exceptions against the boy & beat him, because he did not stand uncovered before them. The boy making complaint thereof to other of his masters servants then in the house, divers of them came down to revenge the boys wrong, & with naked swords, so affronted the foresaid gentlemen, that at length all of them, gentlemen & servants, on both sides became engaged.

MS.p.32.

Flumina magna vides parvis de fontibus orta.

^a Itinere, in the printed copy; itere, in the MS. perhaps it should be itinera fratrum minorum.
^b Thorold, MS. ^c Rockwood, MS. ^d Thorold, MS.

MS.p.33. And a great stream of blood might have issued from this small originall, had not the same been wisely prevented by the valour & discretion of that honourable souldier Peregrine lord Willoughby of Grimsthorpe, who (living then in Stamford, & hearing that the said alderman, though he used his best indeavour for appeasing of the said stirre, could not prevail) armed himself & his followers, & mounted upon his warlike courser, entered into the midst of the throng, & like a right valiant person & wise commander, pacified the uproare before any mortall wound was given; so serving her majesty by procuring of her peace, & saving the lives of many, who otherwise were in danger to have perished in that tumult, or at the gallows; & by his wisdom & discretion, before he parted from them, made them all friends.

In 1633. King Charles^a lay in Stamford-Baron one night (as he passed into Scotland there to receive the crown of that kingdom) & then passed through the corporation of Stamford in state; John Atton the then alderman bearing the mace before him: the said alderman & all the first company being mounted on horseback, and riding in their robes upon their foot-clothes.

In 1634. the said K. Charles & his queen, in their progreffe northward, lodged two nights at the earle of Westmorelands at Ape-
thorpe five miles from Stamford. But when they removed from thence, they passed in state through this town; Edward Camocke, then alderman, bearing the mace before them.

In April 1641. by the means of a great raine & wind, the wind then being full west, the river of Welland so farre swelled above the banks, that the flood so farre prevailed, as it went over the north end of Stamford bridge & flowed up St. Maries hill, the midway to St. Maries church; drowning the lower roomes & cellars on both sides the streets. And on the south side of the bridge it drowned the lower roomes of the new-bead-house, & both the yard & the lower roomes of the inne called the George, inso-much that some horses were then & there drowned in the stables, & the walls & roofe over one of the stables, thrown down by the violence of the water; the flood being so high all over the yard, that a horse might have swum therein. It drowned all the lower roomes of the houses that stand in the water-street of Stamford-Baron. Yet, though this flood did rise so high upon the fudden on the east & west of the river Welland, flowing over all the lower roomes by which it passed, & carrying down the streame both cattell, timber, & all that lay within the compass thereof (thanks be to God) I could never hear of man, woman, or child that perished thereby.

The new goale, or serjeantes house for the bayliffe of the liberty to inhabit & keepe debtors & prisoners of the best rank out of the common goale or dungeon, a most necessary structure (which was formerly wanting) also convenient upper roomes for lodgings, & a stately dining roome adjoining to the common-hall, for the alderman to keep his sessions dinner in, & for other publick entertainments; was begun & perfected by the care & diligence of Francis Dalby, Gent. in 1658.

The last, most moderne & memorable thing that ever happened in this town, or in this nation for ought I know, is not to be omitted, but to be registred to posterity, as proceeding from him who is God to all eternitie.

^a There was, still is, & a long time hath been (as an apprentice, journeyman & inhabitant) in this town, one Samuel Wallis, a shoemaker; who, from his youth, was much weakened with sickness^b; & as he grew into years, so his infirmity grew upon him, & he was a long time wasted with a lingering consumption, which was attended with a continual lameness through his limbs. And, being poore, & not able to use any means for his recovery, he gave himself over as altogether incurable. In this weak & desperate condition, continuing, & lying upon his bed all alone (his wife being abroad tending a sick person) upon the 30th of May 1658. in the afternoon (being the feast of Pentecost) one knocks at his doore, which he opening, there stood before him an old man of mean stature^c, comely, & of a grave aspect. Wallis demanded, what he would have? I come, said he, to crave a cup of your small beer. The other told him it was small both in quantity & quality; but, such as it was, he was welcome to it: and wisht him to come in. Wallis, as well as he was able, fetched him a cup of small beer; which, being brought, he set it upon the table. For, saith he, as to my drink it is of the water of Christ Jesus. But I perceive, quoth he to Wallis, you are sick & weak & lame? To which Wallis answered, he had been so a long time. What means have you used for your recovery, sayes the old man? To whom Wallis replied, he was poor, & not able to be at the charge of a physician. Why then, saith the other, God hath sent you a physician. I therefore, in the first place, advise you to serve God. And, for the means of your recovery, you have, in your garden, red sage. Take three leaves of that sage every morning, & sleep them in this drink which you bring to me. Drink of the same for the space of nine days together, & believe in God; & you shall recover both in health & limbs. But beware of drinking any strong beer, ale, or wine. And, when you find your self able & strong to walk abroad, go to some friends house three or four miles from the town, & there stay for some short time to take the fresh air: But, in any case, serve God, & believe in

MS.p.34.

^a Erosby, MS.

^b preserving. MS.

^c the late K. Charles of blessed memory MS.

^d This whole paragraph is wanting in some copies.

^e A mistake; his case, as Wallis him-

self afterwards tells us, was not a weakness or sickness from his youth; but an accidental surfeit which turned first to a fever, & then brought on a consumption.

^f Another mistake;

for Wallis himself, as you will by & by find, affirms he was a proper, tall, old man.

him.

him. This he said, & then departed; his habit being a violet short cloth coat, under which was a suit of the same; white woollen stockings, & cleane black shoes. The wayes & weather were very foul & dirty. Yet no spot of dirt was scene upon him. Wallis's house being neare a gate called St. Pauls gate, he saw this old man go through the gate; but never after beheld him. Wallis then applied himself to that course which the old man had directed. And within the space of a week or lesse, recovered his perfect health both in body & limbs, in a more firme manner than all his life before; & so continued. But, as he was further directed, having his limbs & health restored, he went to a friends house three or four miles from Stamford, & travelled more ably & stronger than the party that accompanied him. At last certain of his friends coming to him, to behold & beare of this miraculous cure; he forgot himself, & contrary to the old mans directions, drank a small quantity of strong ale; whereupon his speech was immediately taken away from him, so that he continued dumb for the space of twenty four hours. But at length, by the same mercy that he was healed, his speech returned. After this he went home, & now follows his calling, serves his God, & lives in perfect health both in body & limbs. And (though he had, by means of his long infirmity, discontinued from his trade a long time, yet) after the old man departed from him, he found, among his bed-clothes, a new awl (never before used) with which he at this day gets his living.

MS. p. 35.

Since I set downe the former relation, touching the miraculous cure of the aforesaid Samuel Wallis (which was as well as I could call things to memory as reported to me at the instant when the same was first done) I find there is some difference between the same, & what I have since received from the person & under the hand-writing of the said Wallis himself. I have therefore thought good in this place, to transcribe it in his own phrase & language, & subscribed by himself.

Upon Whitsunday, which was in the year of our Lord God 1658. about six of the clock in the afternoone, after evening sermon, I being newly up, & as I sat by the fire, reading in that little book called Abrahams suit for Sodom, about halfe an hour; so it was that the woman that kept me was gone forth, & had shut the doores upon me. In the mean time, whilst I was reading in the book, I heard one rapp at the doore. I thought it to be a stranger, because it was sabbath day. So I was constrained to go to the doore my self; & I took my stick in my hand, & by the

wall with my other hand, as well as the Lord God did enable me, I went to the doore. There I beheld a proper, tall, grave, old man. Thus he said, friend, I pray thee give an old pilgrime a cup of small beere. And I said, Sir, I pray you come in, & welcome. And he said, I am no Sir, therefore call me not Sir; but come in I must, for I cannot pass by thy doore before I come in. And I said, come in I pray you, and welcome: For I thought he could not passe by my doore untill he had dranke, he was so drye: So we both came in together, & left the doore open. So as well as the Lord God did enable me, with my stick in one hand & the wall in my other hand, I went & drew him a cup of small beer, & gave it him in his hand, & satt me downe. And he walked twice or thrice to & fro; & then he drank, & walked againe as before, & drank againe. And so he did likewise three times, before he had drank it all. Then he set the cup in the window by me. All this while he said nothing to me, nor I to him. Then I thought he would have been going; but he was not. He walked twice or thrice as he did before. And, when he came almost at me, he said, friend, thou art not well? I said, no, truly, Sir, I have not bene well this many years. He said, what is thy disease? I said, a deep consumption, Sir; our doctors say past cure. He said, there they said well: But what have they given thee for it? I said, Sir, truly nothing. For indeed I am a very poor man, & not able to follow doctors counsell. Therefore I do commit my selfe to the almighty God; what his will is, I am content with it. He said, in that thou sayest very well. Then I will tell thee what thou shalt doe, & by the helpe & power of almighty God above, thou shalt be well (do but remember my words, & observe to doe them; but however thou dost, above all things fear God, & serve him) To morrow, when thou risest up, go into thy garden, & get there two leaves of red sage & one of bloodworte; & put these three leaves into a cup of thy small beer, & let them lie in it three dayes. Drink as often as need requires; & when the cup is empty, fill it again. But this remember, that thou lett the leaves lye in still untill the fourth day in the morning; then cast them away, & put in thereto the fourth day in the morning three more fresh leaves. I pray thee remember my words, & observe, & do them, but however thou dost, above all things fear God, & serve him. The fourth day in the morning is the first day of the three againe. And so continue thus doing every fourth day

MS. p. 36.

a The famous presbyterian divine Mr. Samuel Clerk, Minister of St. Benet Fink, in his examples, Lond. 1671. fol. vol. 2. p. 18. has inserted, 'a true & faithful relation of one Samuel Wallace, &c. whereof he gave this account, with much affection & sensibleness of the lords mercy & goodness to him, upon April 7. 1659.' Which account in Mr. Clerk is much the same with this in Mr. Butcher. I shall not therefore tire the reader with a repetition of it in Mr. Clerks words, but only where any material difference, or enlargement, occurs, set down the same at the foot of the page.

b There being no body in the house then with him, & his wife gone into the country to seek relief of some friends; finding himself a little lightsome, he crept to the fire-side. And as he was reading, &c. Clerk.

c a proper, grave, old man. Clerk.

d in a little jug-pot. Clerk.

e who took it by the bottom, & drank a little, & then walked, &c. Clerk.

MS.p.36.

in the morning, for the space of twelve dayes together; neither more, nor less. I pray thee remember my wordes, & observe, & doe them; but howsoever thou dost, above all things, fear God, & serve him. And for the space of these twelve dayes, thou must drink noe strong beer or ale. But afterwards thou mayest; a little, to suffice ^a nature. And thou shalt see, through Gods great goodnesse & mercy unto thee, before these twelve dayes be past, thy disease to be cured, & thy body ^b altered. I doubted the truth of these things, that they could do me small good. I said, Sir, be these good for all consumptions? He said, I tell thee remember my wordes, & observe to do them. But howsoever thou dost, above all things, fear God, & serve him. Then he said, friend, this is not all; thou must change the aire too for thy health. And I said, what mean you by saying that I must change the aire? He said, you must goe three, four, five miles, or more ^c; the farther, the better. And there you must continue in the fresh aire by the space of one month. And thou must goe as speedily as thou possibly canst doe; ^d or else a very grievous fit of sickness will follow very suddenly; yet, through Gods great goodnesse & mercy unto thee, thou mayest avoid this likewise. And thou shalt see, through Gods great goodnesse & mercy unto thee, & that before the month be up & within these twelve dayes ^e, that the cloaths which thou now wearest, thou shalt not be able to wear with ease ^f. I said, Sir, but if it may please the almighty God so far to enable me as to goe into our owne fields two or three times a day, will not that serve? He said, I tell thee it will not. For this aire, where the infection was taken, is not so properly good to cure the same disease. Therefore I pray thee remember my wordes, & observe, & doe them; but howsoever thou dost, above all things, fear God, & serve him. I said, Sir, I had thought to be let blood, as weak a creature as I am? He said, no, friend; by no means possibly. For thou'lt see the great goodnesse of

God unto thee, & that before the month be up, & within these twelve dayes, thy blood shall be as good as ever thou hadst it in thy life. But this observe, thy joynts will be weak as long as thou livest. I pray thee remember my wordes, & observe to doe them; but howsoever thou dost, above all things, fear God, & serve him: So, friend, I must be going. So when I saw that he was a going ^{MS.p.37.} indeed, I thought he might as well be as hungry as dry. So I said, Sir, if it please you to eat any bread & butter, or bread & cheese, you shall be very wellcome. For truly I am a very poor man, & have no other food in the house. For, if I had, you should have it, & wellcome. But he said, no, friend; I will not eat any thing: the Lord Christ is sufficient for me. Very seldome doe I drink any beer neither, but that which comes from the rocke ^g. So, friend, the Lord God of heaven be with thee. I said likewise, God in heaven be with you. ^h My condition was such at that time that the skin clave to my bones for want of flesh. It was parcht & dry; with a yellow skin & white scurf, upon it. Upon the fourth day ⁱ afterwards (when I was rising out of my bed) the aforesaid white scurf came off of my bosome, & I wondred what it was? I rubb'd my hand upon my body, & the more I rubb'd my hand there, the more it came off. So that day, & that night, it all came off. The next morning, when I arose, I lookt upon my body: The yellow skin was dryed, which no body ever saw but I; & the same was broke into little scales, but a little bigger than the white scurf was. So the yellow skin & white scurf came both off together in three days time; & under them was a young tender skin all over my body, like as a young child born of his mother. And so, blessed be God, I grew every day in flesh more & more, untill that my cloaths (as the old man said unto me) were so little that I could not weare them with ease. And, blessed be God, I do continue both in

a Strengthen nature, Clerk.

b the frame of thy body, Clerk.

c or if it be

twenty miles off, Clerk.

d after the twelve dayes are over, Clerk.

e by doing

this, Clerk.

f ended, Clerk.

g thy body will be grown so much, Clerk.

h I heard my own father once speak of this story to some Stanford neighbours, with this remarkable circumstance, that the old man should tell Wallis, that he almost never drank any thing but water, & that the water he drank was sometimes the water of St. Thomas's well. That well, said my father, was the well you know in such a place. I heard him describe the place, but being then very young, can only remember it was somewhere without Stanford on the east, not far from the Uffington road. I have since enquired of several persons, but they can none of them tell of any such well.

i ' When Wallace saw him go out of doors, ' he went to shut them after him. But the old man returned half way into the entry again, ' & said, friend, I pray thee remember what I have said unto thee, & do it; but above all things, ' whatsoever thou dost, fear God, & serve him. And so they parted.' Clerk. ' Wallace adds, ' that he saw him pass along the street, some half a score yards from his door; & so he went ' in. But he was not seen by any body else, though some neighbours were standing at their doors ' opposite to the said Wallaces house.' Clerk. Now whereas Wallis here says no body saw the old man but himself, I understand him speaking to the best of his knowledge. For I was told by the Reverend Mr. Samuel Rogers now [1726] vicar of All Saints, in Stanford; that he once heard his father the late Mr. John Rogers affirm, that he heard the late lady Cust (who lived to a very great age) say, that she [being then a maiden, &] living at the black friers in Stanford when these things happened, walking forth to take the air [on Whitunday evening, & returning homewards] met a venerable, comely old man, in his person & dress exactly the same as described by Wallis. Which is not impossible; only the day being rainy from morning to night, it is much any young lady should be abroad in the wet.

k ' Within ' four days after Wallace had made use of the leaves aforementioned, there arose a scurf upon his ' body, & when that came off, under it a new skin, like that of a sucking child.' Clerk.

health & strength from day to day^a. The habit of the old man was as followeth^b. His hatt was fashionable. His hair of his head was white, curl'd up to his hatt. His beard was white & broad. But a little hair upon both sides his cheeks; & of a fine ruddy complexion. His hand but a little turn'd from his collar. His coat was of a purple couler, button'd down to his waste. His britches of the same couler & cloth; all new to see to. His britches had no trimming at the knees. His stockings was very white; whether linnen, or jersey, I know not. His shooes was black, tyed with the same colour'd strings that his suit was. His hand was pure white. No gloves that I know of; nor cuffs that I saw. He had a white stick in his hand. The day was rainy, from morning untill night^c; but he had not one spott of dirt upon his shooes or stockings, that I could perceive; or raine upon his cloaths.

MS.p.38.

By me, Samnel Wallis.

^a It is a farther memorable thing here to sett downe the uncharitable censures of those that call themselves ministers of the gospell, as touching this occasion. Some say, that this old man was a witch; others, that he was a

divell changed into an angell of light. (As if the divell would advise any man to serve God, & to trust in him!) disclaiminge all miracles as being ceased, & (as if God was limited) never considering the infinite mercy of the Omnipotent, in shewing himselfe miraculously in this atheisticall age, in which men think there is neither God nor divell, heaven nor hell, angell nor spirit, day of resurrection or day of judgment or account, which, if they did suppose, they would never dare to doe what is done dayly amongst us. And those ministers that shall deny the visible band of God in this action, rather teach impiety than christianity. When our Saviour healed the leper, he commanded him to tell no man, but bad him goe & shew himselfe to the priests. Whereby it seems this sin of infidelity hath been a sin of antiquity, as well formerly amongst the Jewish priests (whom Christ desired to convert by his miracles) as now amongst the Christian, who believe not in the mercy or power of God, any further than what they, for gain, make godlinesse. To be shorte, the best we can think of such ministers as these, is to account of them as the best to be but as the Pharisees amongst the Jews, who said, that Christ cast out devells through Beelzebub the prince of the devells^d.

MS.p.39.

CHAP. VIII. Such antient & more moderne monuments as are to be seen in & about Stamford & Stamford-Baron; as well without as within the said towne.

FROM the memorable things & accidents which have happened in this towne, I come now to write of the antient & more modern monuments, of & in the same.

There is an antient dike appeareth here & there in divers places betwixt Stamford & Lincolne; & being obscured by ruinating time^e; some miles from Stamford, some part of it appeares againe upon the north side of the towne betwixt Stamford & Brigcasterton, & comes almost to the town wall toward Peter-gate. But afterwards it

appeares no more southward (for as much as I could ever perceive.) This is vulgarly called the high dike. But Cambden, in his Britannia, calls it, via militaris Romanorum; & brings it to Stamford in the same place I have here related it. Licet nonnulla, fidei he, antiquitatis indicia hic supersint, tractumque, olim fuisse, via militaris Romanorum, quae statim te ex oppido in Boream proficiscentem excipit, satis declarat: Gausennas tamen, quas non procul hic statuit Antoninus, fuisse fidem non faciunt.

^a By the end of the twelve days he was as heathful & strong as ever he was; only this he says, that when he came to sit down, his knees would finite together; so that he still found a weakness in his joynts, as was foretold him. He said also, that one day within the time prescribed, by the solicitation of some friends, he drank a little strong drink, & immediately his speech was taken from him for the space of twenty four hours. Clerk.

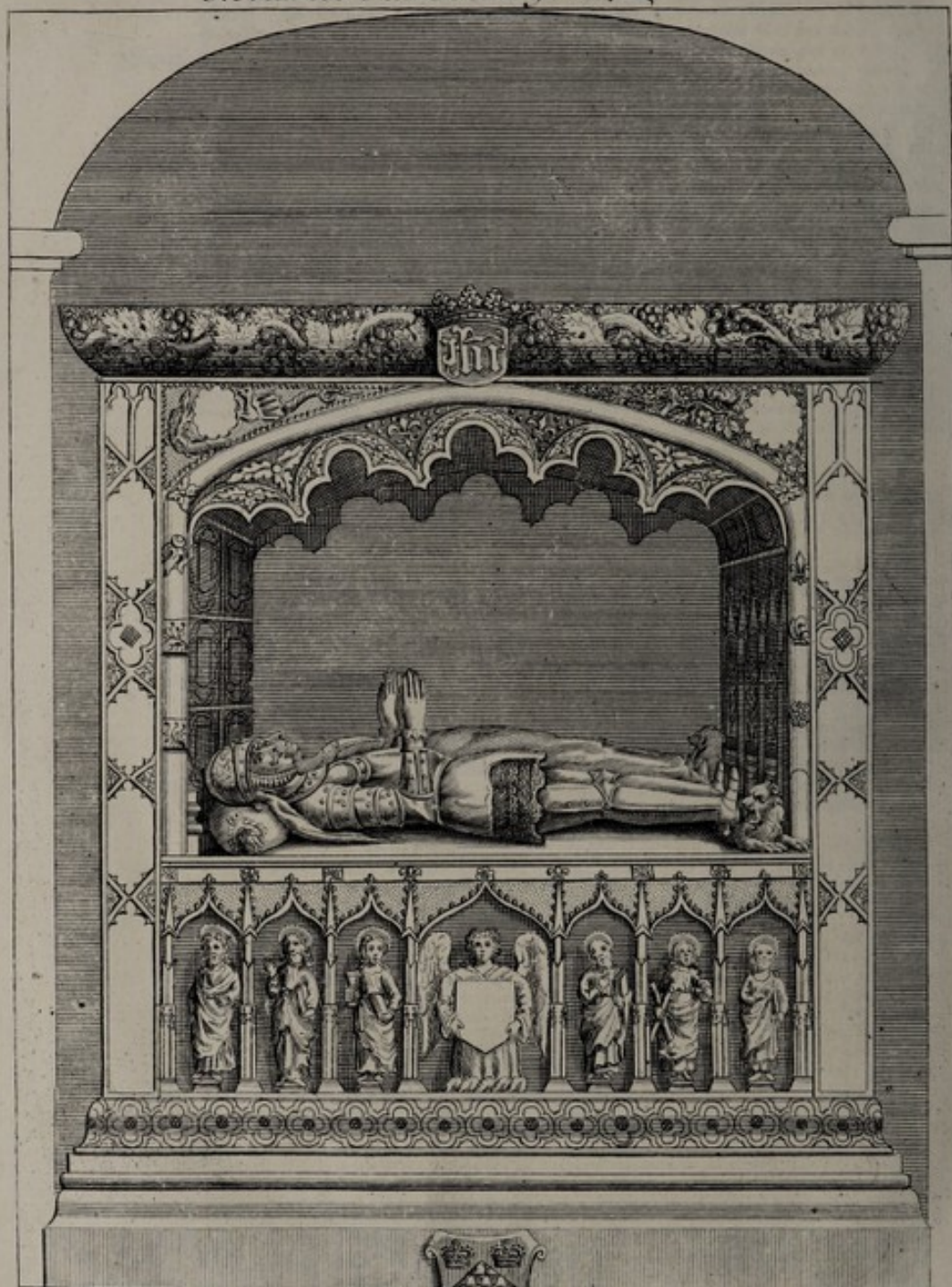
^b As for the description of this old mans person & habit, thus he related it. He was tall & antient. His hair as white as wool, &c. He wore a fashionable hat, & a little narrow band. His coat & hose [that is, his breeches] were both of a purple colour; his stockings pure white, &c. Clerk.

^c as many remember'd. Clerk. ^d Here Mr. Butcher begins a defence of Wallis to clear him from the charge of an impostor, an imputation from which it seems he was not altogether free. To acquit him wherefrom, Mr. Butcher was one of the properest persons in the world, himself then living in the town, knowing Wallis, & by what he here says, shewing himself fully convinced of his innocence. And indeed I never heard that Wallis ever made this matter a pretence for asking alms, or drawing money, from them who came to see him, & to hear the circumstances of it from his own mouth; which, in my opinion, very much helps to clear him.

^e If some ministers would not believe, there were others who had a different sense of this matter. For Mr. Clerk concludes, 'this [affair] being noised abroad, divers ministers met together at Stamford, to consider & consult about it; & for many reasons, were induced to believe, that this cure was wrought by the ministry of a good angel.' To which I shall only add here, there is yet another relation of this business under Wallis's own hand which Mr. Forster met with, & inserted in the close of his letter about the antiquities of Stamford to Mr. John Stephens, which other relation, containing divers passages not to be found in any of those here given, shall be inserted in its proper place, with such farther observations as I have met with.

^f being absconded by the ruins of time. MS.





*To Mr. Nathaniel May,
-agers of this work, this*

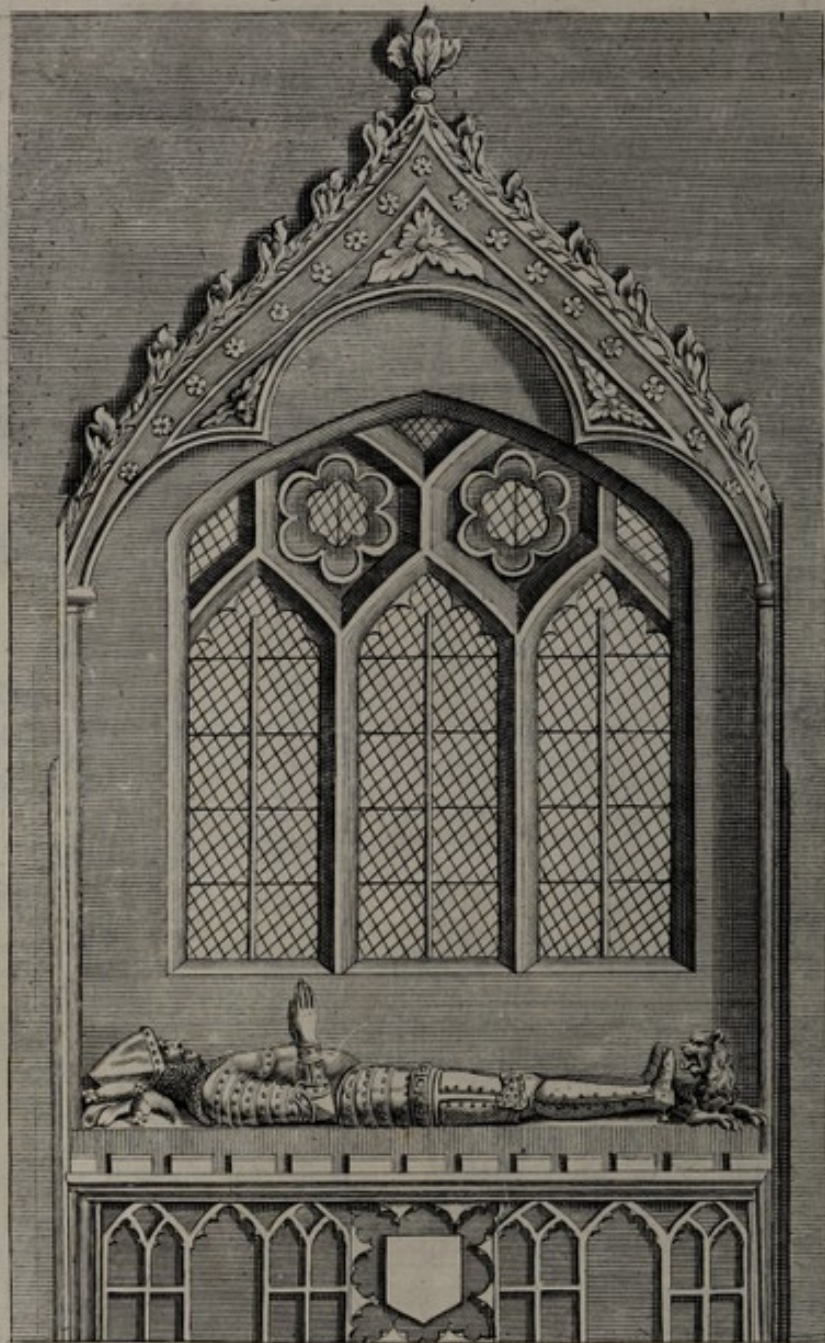


*One of the kind Encour-
Plate is most thankfully inscrib'd.*

J. Sturtjes.



*An Antient Monument in the North Wall of
Corpus Christi Chappel in S.^t Maries Church.*



*To Mr Thomas Richardson L.P
One of the kind Encouragers of this Work, this
Plate is most thankfully inscribed.*

MS.p.40. Not farre from hence upon the north side of the town neer unto York highway, & about twelve score from the towngate which is called Clementgate, stands ^a an antient crosse of free stone of a very curious fabrick, having many antient scutcheons of armes insculped in the stone about it; as, the armes of Castile & Leon, quartered; being the paternall coat of the king of Spain; & divers other hatchments belonging to that crowne, which envious time hath so defaced, that only the ruins appear to my eye, & are therefore not to be particularly described by my pen. This crosse is called Queens crosse, & was erected in this place by K. Edward the first about the year 1293. The occasion of this erection was in memory of Elenor daughter to Ferdinand the third of that name king of Castile, & wife of the said K. Edward the first; a most religious, chaste, & virtuous lady, who (as the story goes) when her husband was wounded with an invenom'd arrow at the warres in Palestine, with her own mouth suck'd the poyson out of the wound, & so healed her lord, when all his chyrurgions & physicians had left the wound for mortall. This Queen falling sick at Herdeby beyond Lincolne, there dyed the ninth of November 1290. & her corpse being brought from thence to be buried at Westminster, in every place where the same rested by the way as it passed thither, K. Edward the first, shortly after, caused, in memory of her, a sumptuous crosse of stone to be erected neer the place; some of which are standing & remaining (if not lately destroyed) till this day, as namely at Lincolne, Grantham, Stamford, Waltham, & Charing-crosse near unto Westminster which yet appeareth ^b.

Of the reliques or footsteps of learning which do here shew themselves, are only two remaining. Namely, Brazen-nose-college, in the dissolved parish of St. Paul; & Black-Hall, part of which is now a bakehouse, in the possession of John Blisbe in the parish of All Saints. When these were possessed with students it is not certaine, otherwise than by conjecture, to have been at what time the northerne men departed from Oxford, from those of the South, in the time of K. Edward the third; who did not continue here long, but were recalled back again to Oxford by the said king, as in the chapter last before I have declared.

MS.p.41.

In St. Maryes church.

At the upper end of the middle quire, stands a monument, more curious for the workmanship, than for the matter whereof it is framed. Having no superscription nor

armes about it, to denote unto us who the party was that it was made for. It appears to be some great person & his lady. He lyeth in armour, cap of pee. The tradition is that he was a knight who went by the name of Sir Daniel ^c Phillips, a great man for Henry earle of Richmond in the battle of Bosworth against the usurping tyrant Richard the third. But I suppose he was one of a higher rank, & of the blood royall. For, at his feet, there is a lyon couchant, & round about the tombe, roses (the culer not to be perceived) supported by a grayhound & a dragon; being hatchments of honour appertaining to the crown of England. The portcullis, an hatchment belonging to the house of Somerset, which was a branch of the blood royall, appeareth also on the tombe.

At the upper end of the middle quire, in the glasse window, did stand (before they were lately defaced) three scutcheons of armes. The first, gules, a fesse betwixt six crosse crozlets de or; being the coat armor of Beauchamp sometime earle of Warwick. Likewise another coat, viz. argent, a fesse, between three crescents gules: which is the coat of Oagle of Finchback in the county of Lincolne; from which family, as to me appeares, the Oagles, barons of the north, are descended; because these Oagles of Lincolshire bear the paternall coat without difference. The third is, azure, a crosse fitch-ed, between two eagles wings, or. In the middle window on the south side of the said church (before the same was defaced) stood the coat armor of Shelton of Norfolk, viz. Azure, a crosse or.

Upon the north side of the golden quire ^d of this church, in the wall of the same, is a monument of a knight lying in armor cap a pe. But having neither scutcheon nor superscription, saving, that in the glasse window neer to the same, there sometimes (& but lately) stood a shield of armes, sable, three lyons paws cupped & erected argent, armed gules; which coat belongs to the name of Usher, & this makes me to conceive that this party was of that family.

MS.p.42.

In the midst of the flore of the said golden quire, lies buried, under a fair stone of blew marble (plated very curiously with brasle work) William Hickman ^e, sometime alderman of Stamford, who, at his own cost & charges, did gild over the roof of the said quire. The full pourtraiture both of him & his wife in brasle, did lately lie fixed upon the same stone.

At the upper, or east, end of the same gilded quire, there hangs upon the wall a table of armes, dedicated — To the memory of

^a Stood, MS. this shews the said crosse was destroyed between 1646. & 1660.

lately appeared, MS.

chantry in this church.

^c Here instead of, but having neither scutcheon, &c. to the end of the paragraph; the MS. leaves all this out, & substitutes ^e his surcoat is a cheveron enrailed between three lyons paws cupped & erected; whether Ushers, or some near unto the same, I will not determine. Whence I am of opinion that the said coat, tho' now not to be seen either in the window or on the monument, was formerly to be seen on both.

^d Hickham, MS. & this was his right name. The brasle work is now all torn up.

^b which

^e David, MS. & this was his right name. He founded a

^d It was called the golden quire, from the gilded roof.

Frances, the wife of Robert Slow, of this parish, Gent. second daughter of Sir John Burrell of Dowfey in this county, Kt. who departed this life the 31. of July, 1654.—*the armes above this inscription are, argent, a fesse gules, between three . . . charged with a cinquefoyle ermine, between two martlets passant from the sinister to the dexter, or; by the name of Slow. Impaled to argent, a saltier gules, between four burr leaves slipped proper; upon a chief azure, a lions head erased, langued gules, between two pickaxes or; by the name of Burrell.*

In St. Georges church,

In the upper window of the quire, are portrayed, kneeling (as in St. Georges chapel at Windsor) before the picture of that Saint, K. Edward the third, his queen, the prince of Wales, & Henry duke of Lancaster; all in their robes of the order of the garter. And in the windowes on each side of the said quire, are portrayed (according to the first institution) the first knights of that order that were made, kneeling in their garter robes, with their surcoats of armes: which order of *knighthood* was founded by the said K. Edward the third. The names of these first knights are here sett downe MS.p.43. in order following. Edward the third, king. Edward, prince of Wales. Henry Duke of Lancaster. Thomas earle of Warwicke. Captaine de Bouche. Raphe earle of Stafford. William de Monte-acuto earle of Salisbury. Roger de Mortimer, earle of March. John de Insula. Bartholomew Borwarth. John de Bello-campo. John de Mohun. Hugh Courtney. Thomas Holland. John Grey. Richard Fitz-Symon. Miles Stapleton. Thomas Walle. Hugh Wrothesley. Nigellus Loring. John Chandois. John Audley *. Ortho Holland. Henry Eme. Zachetus Dabridgecourt. William Paganell.

In the windowes of the said church in sundry places appear the coat armour of divers antient & noble families. As, there is the coat of earle Warenn the antient lord & owner of Stamford, checkie, or & azure. There is likewise the armes of Sapcoate, who bears, fable, a pidgeon coat erected argent. The armes of le Groffe, being, or, a chevron betwixt three roses gules; is likewise placed in the lower window of the said church towards the south. There is likewise, in another window on the same side, the coat armour of Molineux of Haughton in the county of Nottingham, who bears azure, a crosse moline, quarter pierced, argent. *Likewise the coat of Baldwin Lord*

a James Audley, MS.

* placed, &c. MS. There were indeed more; & it is a great pity Mr. Butcher did not take more notice of them.

Mr. Butchers time.

long since quite destroyed.

f St. Johns church has yet some old monuments, & the windows (more entire in Mr. Butchers time) are yet full of curiosities. St. Michaels church has been almost covered on the floor with inscriptions & brasse effigies, but they are now all torn up; tho' probably divers remained in Mr. Butchers time, if he would have been at the pains to have taken notice of them.

g His body can hardly be said to be interr'd; it standing in a stone coan in the vault indeed, but altogether above the area or floor of it. h If Mr. Butcher would have read the inscription he would have found he was buried in St. Georges church in Stamford.

i This is not the coat of Trigg, but of John Russel bishop of Lincoln.

Wake, or, three torteauxes in chief, a fesse gules. Which several monuments of armes were here placed^b, either in regard the bearers of them were benefactors to this church, or had lands & possessions in the same parish.

In All Saints church,

I observe not any monument of stone worth the noting^c; & very few monuments of armes in the windows. The armes of the town of Stamford, gules, three Lyons passant or; impaled to the coat of earle Warenn, checky, or & azure; stand on the north side of the lowest window west. On the south side of the same window stand the armes of the merchants of the staple of Calais being, nebile of six pieces^d, argent & fable; a chief azure, charged with a Lyon passant argent. My conjecture, as touching MS.p.44. the placing of these armes in this window is, that the said window was first built at the joynt charge of the towne & of William Brown, who was (as hereafter shall appear) a great benefactor to this church; & a merchant of the staple. *Without the south porch of All Saints church, stands erected a tomb of free-stone, built by the author of this survey, under which lyes interr'd the body of Dorothy his late most virtuous wife, who dyed the 18. of Aug. 1653.* For the parishes of

St. Johns & St. Michaels,

I doe not observe any monuments worth the noting, neither in the quires, bodies, or windowes of the said churches^e.

In St. Martins church in Stamford-Baron,

There is, at the upper end of the middle quire, a stately Mausolean monument, built in the memory of William Cecell lord Burghley, *of lord treasurer of England*; standing just over the vault in which his body lies interr'd^f.

Upon the north side of the north quire of the said church, against the wall, is erected a reasonable faire monument, in the memory of Richard Cecel esquire & Jane his wife (the father & mother of the said William lord Burghley.) But though the statue of the said Richard there stands, yet his body lies buried in St. Margarets church in Westminster^g. But the body of the said Jane lies in the vault by her said son William lord Burghley.

Both in the uppermost window of the quire of this church, & in many of the windowes & elsewhere in the stonework of the same, stands the paternall coat of Trigg, viz. Azure, two chevernels, or, betwixt three roses argent^h. Whereby it seems that the

b Which, with several other monuments of arms, were here

c There were divers monuments of stone worth the noting here in

d Wavey of six bars, MS.

e This monument is

f St. Johns church has yet some old monuments, & the windows (more entire in Mr. Butchers time) are yet full of curiosities. St. Michaels church has been almost covered on the floor with inscriptions & brasse effigies, but they are now all torn up; tho' probably divers remained in Mr. Butchers time, if he would have been at the pains to have taken notice of them.

g His body can hardly be said to be interr'd; it standing in a stone coan in the vault indeed, but altogether above the area or floor of it. h If Mr. Butcher would have read the inscription he would have found he was buried in St. Georges church in Stamford.

i This is not the coat of Trigg, but of John Russel bishop of Lincoln.

MS.p.45. ancestors of that family have been good benefactors, as well to the windows as to the rest of the fabrick of this church. *The fruits of the piety & charity of this family shew themselves in many other respects, as well as here, in this place.*

There is in the same windowes, the coat armor of the Vincents, who were the ancient lords of Barneck neer Stamford; being, azure, three grey hounds heads cupped, two & one or. Also the armes of the right reverend father in God Mathew Par-

ker sometime archbishop of Canterbury; being verte, three cunneyes argent, two & one, impaled to the armes of the archbishop-
brick^a. There is in the same windowes an ancient coat of armes, attributed, by some heralds, to be born by Egbert a Saxon king; the field is Jupiter, a crosse patence sol. Which demonstrateth the antiquity of this church^b, & the charity of the pious benefactors to the same.

But glasse & stone in time decay,
Yet vertues fame shall last away.

CHAP. IX. The names & pious deeds of such as have been benefactors to Stamford, either to the corporation in generall, or to particular parishes in the same, with the severall uses of those good deeds described.

IT now followes, that I here sett downe the names of such as have, from time to time, been benefactors to the said towne of Stamford; generally, or particularly.

MS.p.46. And, in the first place, I cannot but acknowledge that the lord & giver of all good gifts, the almighty God of heaven & earth, hath not only inspired many worthy & religious persons, who, by their charity & almes-deeds, have, from time to time, & till the end of time, given allowance, either to the generall, or particular, members thereof; but also by his provident care (whereby all things doe subsist) with a preventing knowledge did possesse the first founders of this towne with such a foresight, that, for the better preservation thereof to all posterity, they situated it in such a place, that the most skillfull engineers, which, in these civil wars, have surveyed the same on both sides, nor the plots or practices of those who without judgment would have garrisoned it, could never find the way to make it a towne tenable either for offence or defence; which yet hitherto hath caused the same (though much weakened by the free quartering of passing & repassing of troops & companies) not to suffer such miserable spoiles as other neighbour cities & townes have undergone, by the taking & retaking of them on both sides^c, to the utter ruine & destruction of the harmlesse inhabitants. In which regard it were impiety in me, if I should not acknowledge our great & good

God to be the prime & best benefactor to us at Stamford.

William earle Warenn, one of the ancient lords of this towne, in the time of K. John, gave & granted to this towne, one place of buriall, containing five acres, without the east gate^d of Stamford, to bury the dead bodies of excommunicated persons, & to build there a chappell & house for poor brethren^e. He also built & largely endowed the Augustine fryers^f, with the wall of this towne^g, & (as is conceived) most of the other monasteries in & about the same^h.

Nicholas de Farnham bishop of Durham in the year 1247, founded & endowed the priory of St. Leonards near Stamford, & dedicated it unto St. Cuthbertⁱ, & ordered it should be a cell appertaining to the abbey of Durham, endowing the same with a manour & divers lands & tenements in & about Stamford; all, or most part, of which MS.p.47.
are now parcell of the lands & inheritance of the earls of Exeter.

K. Edward the fourth, in the first year of his reigne, upon the incorporating of this towne, gave the lands of Gowen Southerope, being one shopp, thirty acres of land, three acres of meadow, & four acres of pasture, which were confiscated to the crowne in the time of K. Edward the third, to the alderman & burgesses of Stamford for ever.

William Brown, merchant of the staple MS.p.48.
& sometime alderman of Stamford, erected

^a The armes he took for archbishop Parkers were the armes of Rotheram archbishop of York. They are not three conies, but three bucks tripping.

^b This church was rebuilt in Edward the fourths time, by the foresaid bishop Russell & others. So that, as to the arms of Egbert ever being here, it is a meer fancy.

^c in the late civil wars. MS.

^d every

^e S. Pauls gate.

^f What chapel & house this was I know not;

^g The Austin friers were founded by one Fleming.

^h But neither the Austin friers at Stamford, nor any other friery any where else, could, by the rule of their order, be endowed with any more lands, than the meer site of their monasteries.

ⁱ William earle Warenn might possibly repair the walls of Stamford, probably ruined in the barons wars, when K. John gave him William de Albini's manor of Uffington for the better defence of his castle of Stamford.

^j But I dont find that he founded any monastery in & about Stamford, except the hospital & chapel abovementioned in the time of the interdict.

^k S. Leonards was founded, many hundred years before Nicholas de Farnham was born, by S. Vilfrid the elder bishop of York. By the said founder it was dedicated to St. Leonard, & made a cell to Durham. Whence, tho' we cannot say, with Mr. Butcher, that it was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, yet we may very well allow it was devoted to that Saint. Also Farnham might at this time procure the privileges of the house to be confirmed.

in 1493. the old beadhouse ^a there, called Browns beadhouse; incorporating the same of a warden, confrater, twelve poor old men, & one woman ^b for a nurse ^c unto them. He gave to the same the manor of Swayfield, seven miles from Stamford, worth 400 l. per annum, besides divers great farmes, messuages, lands, & tenements (in Stamford, Pilsgate, Easton, North Luffenham, & other places) of good value. A very pious & liberall gift, though (the more is the pity) as many of the like nature are much abused by the avarice & mitimployment of the governors thereof.

William Ratcliffe esquire, having been alderman of Stamford foure times, in 1530. gave all his messuages, lands, & tenements in Stamford, for the perpetual maintenance of a free-grammar-schoole in that towne. Which land, as it stands for the present improved, yields to the head schoolmaster & utter 30 l. per annum, or thereabouts. For the augmentation of which stipend, William Cecell late lord Burleigh, gave (or pretended to give) 4 l. per annum to the said schoole for ever, issuing out of a depopulated towne neare Stamford called Pickworth. But, in regard the heires of the said lord Burleigh (when they let the last leases of the said manor of Pickworth for the better advancement of the fines) pretended to the tenants that they should hold their farms tythe-free; but no sooner were their leases made, sealed & delivered, when as the said heire presented a chaplaine of his owne to the parsonage thereof (the same having neither towne nor church standing, only the ruines of both appearing) so that the parson making good the title & tythes from the tenants, they have ever since refused to pay the said four pounds per annum, to the use of the said schoole.

The late most pious & gracious prince K. Edward the sixth gave the lands & tenements formerly belonging to the dissolved gild or fraternity of Corpus Christi in Stamford, to the alderman, & burgeses, & their successors for ever, which are worth to the town at present 160 l. per annum; being the greatest & chiefe revenue the town hath at this time in lands.

Mrs. Jane Cecell widow, in 1561. at her own coste & charges, leaded & paved the Fryday market crosse in Stamford.

In 1570. the north end of the town-bridge in Stamford, being born down by the violence of a great flood, was recedified at the cost & charges of William Cecell then lord Burghley. And good reason. For he & his heires do raise 100 l. per annum for the tollage of the said bridge; & out of the sayres & markets of Stamford.

Francis Trigge clerk, in 1585. gave 4 l. per annum for ever, to buy barley to make bread for the poor of Stamford.

George Trigge, Gent. in 1586. gave 400 l.

in money, to be lent out for ever upon good security, to poore young tradesmen & artificers of Stamford without interest.

In 1588. The foresaid Mrs. Jane Cecell, MS. p. 49. by her last Will & testament, gave 50 l. to be lent out for ever without interest, to poor tradesmen & artificers in Stamford & Stamford-Baron; the same to be disposed of by certain feoffees nominated in her said will.

William lord Burghley in 1597. erected an hospitall at the south end of Stamford bridge (in a place where formerly stood a religious house ^d, the lands & tenements whereof he obtained of queen Elisabeth) & gave a perpetual annuity to the said hospitall, issuing out of Cliffe-park near Stamford; for the maintenance of a warden & twelve poor men. The warden receiving 3 s. & 4 d. & each poor man 2 s. 4 d. weekly; with a yearly allowance of wood, & blew cloth to make each of them a gown. And the said lord Burghley did appoint the alderman of Stamford for the time being to have the nomination of foure of the said poor men, when any of the said places shall happen to fall void.

Richard Snowden clarke & parson of St. Johns in Stamford, by his last will in 1604. gave certain lands & tenements in Stamford for ever (after the decease of his wife) for seven poore widdowes of the age of 60 years & upwards. The profits whereof do afford each widdow 7 d. a weeke, & a house to dwell in. And by the said will it is appointed, that the aldermen of Stamford for the time being, shall appoint them to their places when any of them shall fall void.

Jane Kesby, late of Stamford, widdow, the same year, by her last will, gave 8 l. for ever to be put forth to interest, & the profits thereof to go to the use of the poor of Stamford.

Sir Robert Wingfield, late of Upton in the county of Northampton knight (being one of the comburgesses of Stamford, & likewise one of the burgeses of the parliament for the same towne) the same yeere, obtained of K. James the pardon & remittance of two fifteenes ^e for Stamford & Stamford-Baron, amounting to the summe of 84 l. 8 s. 4 d. The same Sir Robert Wingfield in 1605. obtained pardon & remittance of the said K. James, for Stamford & Stamford-Baron, of six entire fifteenes ^e, amounting to the summe of 254 l. 6 s.

In 1609. the right honourable Thomas late earle of Exeter, a right pious & charitable person, a man (as we of Stamford may say) fixed in his generation, as our Saviour Christ was in his passion, betwixt two, &c. gave a perpetuall annuity of 41 l. 1 s. 8 d. per annum, issuing out of certain lands in

^a A Bead-houses are so called, for that formerly the poor there used daily to say so many pater nosters, or other prayers, for the souls of the founders; at the end of every which prayer they used to drop a bead. A practice yet in use in the Roman church. b two women. MS.

^c nurses. MS.

^d The hospitall of SS. John the Baptist & Thomas of Canterbury.

^e Fifteenths.

the manor of Deping in Lincolnshire, for the putting forth of poor children to be apprentices (such as should be borne in the towne of Stamford) & towards other charitable uses. Besides, the towne of Stamford did often receive from him (whilst it was blessed with his life) many great & beneficiall favours.

Hugh Allington, late of Tinwell in the county of Rutland esquire, by his last will gave 40l. for ever, to be lent to the poor artificers in Stamford & Stamford-Baron, without interest, by certain feoffees named in his said will.

MS.p.50. Roger Manors late of Uffington in the county of Lincoln esquire, by his last will, gave to the use of the poor of Stamford 20l. for ever, to be put forth to interest; the profits whereof to be bestowed in coles amongst the said poor yearly; by the discretion of the alderman for the time being.

The reverend & pious prelate Robert Johnson late of North-Luffenham in the county of Rutland, B. D. archdeacon of Leicester, amongst other his pious works to Stamford whilst he lived, gave a bible of the largest size to passe from alderman to alderman, & to be laid on the aldermans cushion before him in the church every lords day, or at other times when he goeth to church.

Anthony Acham, Gent. by his last will gave 5 l. per annum for ever, to the use of the poor in Stamford.

Mr. Edward Wells gave a house which yields 3 l. 10 s. per annum, & three acres of land, to be pay'd to a petty school-master in Stamford, to teach poor free mens children of that town to reade English.

In 1638. William Bevil, late of Chester-ton in the county of Huntingdon esquire, by his last will gave to the use of the poore of Stamford 80 l. the interest whereof to be distributed amongst the said poor by the discretion of the alderman for the time being.

In 1647. David earle of Exeter, & Elizabeth his beloved countesse, gave between them 100 l. (to wit, 50 l. apiece) the interest thereof for ever to buy bread for the poor of Stamford & Stamford-Baron.

In 1655. John Weaver esquire, one of the comburgesses of Stamford & one of the burgesses representing that borough in parliament, gave 100 l. for ever, to be lent out gratis to twenty of the poorest tradesmen, artificers, & free men of this corporation. To wit, to ten of them being tradesmen 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. apiece; & to ten of them being artificers 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. He also gave twelve bibles to be kept at St. Maryes church at Stamford, & to be disposed of by the Clarke of the said parish to such strangers as should frequent the lecture there. Also he gave a fair cushion

to be laid before the alderman in his seat at church.

The right worshipfull Sir Christopher Clappham knight (now captain of the troop of volunteers in Stamford, a Gent. of very high & antient extraction, a freeman & inhabitant of this towne, & a good benefactor to the same) when he was made free in 1658. gave to this towne (to pass from alderman to alderman) a very large silver cupp; the armes of the towne insculped on the one side, & on the other side his owne paternall coat of armes, viz. argent, a bend azure, charged with six flower de levis's or, two, two, & two. The said cupp is in weight thirty five ounces. As for the donor, he is a person liberrall in hospitality, charitable to the poor, & loving to all. A forward & firm supporter of the towne liberties & immunities, & as great an adversary against the disturbers of the same. Yet, in point of respect & thankfulness he hath been used by us, as the Romans used Camillus & Coriolanus, or as the Athenians used Aristides & Themistocles.

Benefactors to St. Maries parish.

William Hickham, alderman of Stamford in 1467. at his own cost & charges built the gilded quire^b on the north side of the chancell of the church. And both he & his wife lye buried under a fair stone of blew marble, as aforesaid, in the midst of the floor of the said quire.

Mr. John Leise, one of the Comburgesses of Stamford, & late an inhabitant of this parish, gave twenty pound, the interest whereof to be for the repayers of the said church.

Mr. John West (citizen & butcher of London, born in this parish) gave 4 l. to the said parish, the interest of which is yearly to be bestowed upon the poor of the same^c. MS.p.52.

Mr. Richard Banister, late of the same parish, Gent. erected^d at his owne costs & charges in the south quire, a publick library, & gave some books to the same, as Galens works, & some other bookes both of physick & chyrurgery. And at his death gave 10 l.^e in money, the interest of which summe is yeerely to be bestowed in books for the increase of the said library, such as the minister of that his parish shall think most fit.

Mr. Robert Bullack, sometime of this parish, was a good benefactor to the same, in setting the poor children (not onely of this parish, but of the towne in generall) at work to the knitting of Jersey.

Robert Bullack^f, citizen of London, chyrurgeon, gave 3 l. to be added to the four pound his uncle John West gave, for the use of the poor. The interest to buy

a This was when John Vicars was lecturer. north chancel, & gilded the ceiling of it. book, was given in 1626. d He created nothing but a few ordinary shelves & a partition to take in the south chancel. e This money is now lost. f John. MS. but I believe it should be as above, Robert. g Son, I suppose, of him above.

b He only built a new roof over the c This money, as appears by the parish d This money is now lost. f John. MS. g Son, I suppose, of him above.

bread the sabbath afore & after Christide^a, yearly for ever; to be distributed in the church to needfull poore, by the officers^b of the said parish.

John Bullack citizen of London, butcher, gave 3 l. to make the foresaid seven pounds, ten pounds. And the interest of the said 10 l. to be given monthly in bread or at the discretion of the elders^c or churchwardens. He was also a good benefactor to the same parish, (whilst he lived in it) in setting the poor children (not only of this parish, but of the towne & country about it) to work in knitting & spinning of Jersey stockings.

The foresaid Robert Bullack^d, by his deed dated the 24. of July 1655. gave to the said parish of St. Mary in Stamford, the summe of 50 l. for ever. To the end that the poor of the said parish, should have, out of the profits of the said summe, the value of two shillings & six pence weekly, during the space of twenty four weeks yearly. The said twenty four weeks to begin the first Saturday after the feast of St. Michael the archangell, & thence to continue for twenty four weeks following as aforesaid. The said bread to be distributed amongst the said poor, according to the discretion of the churchwardens & overseers of the poor of the said parish.

Mr. Edward Robinson, citizen & white-baker of London, gave 11 l. 6 s. 8 d. to the said parish, during the terme of certain yeeres yet to come^e, in a lease which he had at the time of his death, of the inne called the white horse in Fetter-lane, London; part of which said summe is to buy bookes for the said library, & the rest to be for the repairing & adorning of the said church.

One Mr. Greene, who lately^f sojourned in this parish, & here dyed, gave very liberally towards the building of a very faire pulpit^g in this church, & towards a rich velvet pulpit cloth for the same^h. And to add to this good work Mr. John Marshall, citizen & white-baker of London, gave 3 l. & Mr. Thomas Harrison citizen & vintner of London gave 2 l. The said master Harrison gave likewise, for the use of the said parish, two pewter flagons (very fayre ones) for communion wine, & a pewter peece to carry the bread from communicant to communicant. Likewise he gave to the said parish, a gilt alcumy basin to gather collections in the church, for the poor.

There is 6 s. 8 d. per annum, paid to St. Maries for the repayers of the church; being the annual rent of a shop in Stamford-Baron; but who gave the same to this church I cannot find.

^a Sabbath, Christide. These were the phrases of the times in 1646. in the MS. they are altered again to Sunday, Christmas.

^c Elders, omitted in the MS.

^d Robert the son, I guess.

^e 60 years to commence from 1623. Parish book.

^f about 1645.

^g If it was the pulpit now standing, it never was a very extraordinary one.

^h This pulpit cloth is now gone.

ⁱ Above two hundred years since. MS.

^k The tradition is, that not he, but his brother John Brown Esq; built the said steeple.

^l Browns Hospital is in St. Michaels parish.

^m Mr. John Brown was buried in the place here mentioned.

ⁿ Mr. William Brown was buried in the south chancell.

^o These words, which for a time, &c. are omitted in the MS. the lecture being since restored.

To All Saints parish.

William Brown, marchant of the staple, two hundred yeares or thereabouts now past¹, at his own proper costs built the steeple² belonging to this church, being a very curious & excellent fabrick. Likewise he built a great part of the church it self & founded an almesbouse in this parish³, as I have formerly noted, for a warden, twelve poor men, & two matrons to look unto them. He endowed the said almesbouse with very large revenues, though the poor thereof receive but 2 s. 4 d. a week, out of five or six hundred pounds a year, given for their maintenance. And both he & his wife lye buried in a chappel proper to his family, on the north side of the said church towards the quire⁴.

The foresaid Mr. John Marshall, citizen & white baker of London, gave 10 l. to this parish, the interest of which summe to be given to the use of the poore of this parish. Also the said Mr. Marshall gave twenty marks per annum for a weekly lecture in this parish; which, for a time was maintained; but the lecture ceasing, the mony was, & still is detained⁵.

Mr. John Denham gave 5 l. to this parish, the interest whereof yearly to be to the use of the poor of the same.

Mr. Robert Warner gave 5 l. to the said parish, the interest to be to the use of the poor thereof.

William Fisher, late of Bourne in the county of Lincolne, Gent. gave six pence a weeke for ever, to be given in bread, for the use of the poore of this parish.

Mrs. Winifred Brown, wife & executrix of John Brown late of this parish esquire, gave 10 l. the interest of which summe to be to the use of the poor of this parish.

The lady Jane Buck gave the summe of 20 l. to this parish, the interest of which is yearly to be distributed to the poor of the same.

To St. Georges parish.

Mrs. Jane Cecell widow, mother to William lord Burgbley, gave 15 l. for ever, the interest of which to be to the use of the poor of this parish.

John Chirme, late of Stamford-Baron, Gent. gave 20 s. per annum for ever to the use of the poor of this parish, the same to be paid to them every quarter.

The foresaid William Fisher gave to this parish 12 d. a week for ever, to be distributed to the poor of the same in bread.

There is belonging to this parish 7 l. per annum, being the rent of divers tenements in the same; but I cannot learne who gave the same to this church.

MS.p.53.

MS.p.54;

William

William Cave Esq. now living at the black-fryers^a, in the same parish, gave 40 s. per annum for ever to the said parish, to provide bread & wine for a communion to be administered upon the first lords day of every month in the yeare.

To St. Johns parish.

The foresaid lady Buck gave 20 l. to this parish, the interest whereof to be yearly distributed amongst the poore of the same.

There was a tenement given to the parson of this parish & his successors for ever by Mr. George Trigge, upon this condition, that the said parson & his successors should yearly distribute to the poore of this parish the summe of 20 s. As for

St. Michaels,

I cannot learne that there was ever any benefactor, either to the church, or to the poore of this parish^b.

To St. Martins in Stamford-Baron,

The lady Dorothy Cecell gave lands for ever, of the yearly value of 12 l. 6 s. 8 d. for the uses following. That is to say, part thereof to be paid to the putting forth of poore children of the said parish to be apprentizes. Another part to be weekly allowed to some honest person, who shall teach the poore children of this parish to read English. Another part thereof for the

buying of wooll, flax, & hemp to set both young & old poor people of this parish to worke. Another part thereof to be allowed to some honest person to teach the said poor people to work. And also twenty shillings to be yearly allowed, out of the profits of the said land, to the vicar & churchwardens of this parish, for them to joyn with the overseers of the poor, to see the said poor kept at work. And that the overplus, if any be, shall be bestowed weekly upon the poorer sort, who (though endeavouring themselves) are not able to find themselves by their labours.

The foresaid lady Bucke gave 20 l. to this parish, the interest of the same to be yearly distributed among the poore of the said parish.

Jane Sallet, spinster, lately deceased (she borne in this parish) gave a rent of 11 l. 8 d. per annum for ever, to be paid to the churchwardens, upon Monday in Easter week, that is to say, 6 l. 8 d. (part thereof) for one sermon to be preached on the same day in this parish church, & 5 l. (the remainder of the said summe) to be distributed, by 4 d. a piece, to fifteen poor people of this parish.

Lord send us mercy, truth, & peace,
That benefactors may increase;
That, when a new editions made,
More pious people I may adde.

CHAP. X. A relation of such as are, & have been, not only evil-doers, but evill-sayers in & against this towne^d.

THERE is neither person nor body, take it either naturall or politick, but hath malicious & faithlesse evill-willers, as well as faithfull friends & good benefactors. Therefore having already sett downe particularly such, as, by their gifts & deeds of charity, have, from time to time, done good to this corporation; I have thought it not to deviate from my theme in hand, in a more generall manner, to declare & expresse the malefactors of the same.

MS.p.56. We may suffer wrong from our enemies, either evill deeds or evill words, either spiritually or temporally; in both which kinds this towne hath been, & is, a great patient. Breeding & feeding such viperous members in the same, as have, & still endeavour, to gnaw out her bowels, with the envious teeth of such malice, distraction, & division, as respects not only upon the temporall, but also upon the spirituall parts thereof.

The vulgar demonstrate the devell by his cloven foot. Which, though a vulgar demonstration, yet is not to be accounted amongst vulgar errors. For in the same is couched a good pitie & morall meaning. Setting forth thereby faction, sedition, discord, confusion & division; of which foule enormities the devell himself is the founder & author.

History's afford us many & various examples of empires, kingdoms, citties, & corporations that have been undone, made desolate, & destroyed, by such whelps of the devells kennell; & that (which is none of the smallest of our judgments) those men which profess themselves preachers of the gospel of peace, have been seed-men of sedition, faction, & division amongst us, & the source from which the nature of these humours & all other things which disturbe the government of all civil societies, do take their nutriment. This was it which held Rome disunited, & this (if I may compare small things with great) is that which continues Stamford divided.

To omitt those that have abused their trust, in deceiving the corporation of the chiefest flower in the garland of such a society (I mean the royalty & see same thereof.) And also to omit those that, whilst they represented the whole body, have tyrannised over many of the particular members, by false suggestions & feigned informations. And likewise those that have endeavoured to rob the towne of such things as their pious ancestors have given unto it; I will only here insist upon those, who, not only by evill-doings, but also by factious sayings, have made a breach

^a Now deceased, but sometime living at the black-fryers. MS.

indeed many benefactors to either, but I have met with some to both.

^d There is not a title of this chapter in either of the printed copies. paragraph of Mr. Butchers third chapter above.

^b There were not
^c third edition. MS.

^e See the last

MS.p.57. *division amongst the members of this body.*

About the year 1624. this towne was well established, settled, & disposed to peace & unity in it selfe, & so might have still continued to this day, had it not been for some majestates, who, out of vain-gloriousnesse & to have their golden mace borne before them to church (more for a proud ostentation to the people, than any humility to the sceptre) brought into the church of St. Maryes in this towne, a preacher, young in years, & a preacher of as young & new doctrine; by which, in a short time, he made sedition an act of religion, by setting a division between man & wife, father & child, master & servant. So that from a former neighbourly love & conversation, the people came to be divided into faction & vexation one against another; those of the most seeming sort of holy men, rejoicing at the ruine & destruction of those of contrary judgments; passing uncharitable censures upon events, & boldly (if not blasphemously) expounding the actions of the most high.

This wicked seed thus sown, the unhappy crop thereof doth daily spring up amongst us; & that by a worse & more corrupted increase of naughtiness, than was the seed of naughtiness that sowed it. For these more moderne ministers, or ministers (as I may call them) abused (if not the word) the sacraments (like Lucians dogg) forbearing to minister the same to any that would gladly receive, but to those they call their gathered congregations; yet to those, not according to the forme of our Saviour, nor the institution of the primitive church. Likewise, seeking more their own vain-glory than the true glory of God, they oppose their betters from preaching, or officiating, within the precincts of this corporation; least it should happen, that contraria juxta se opposita magis

elucescerent^b, least others knowledge should betray their ignorance. And though these men want much of the Jesuits learning, yet in the practice of their lives, by their imitation of them, they would seem to be their apes. For the popes in Rome, the cardinals in their conclaves, & the Jesuits in their colleges (or any where else in all the world) meddle not so much in the affaires of temporall government, as these men doe in great townes & corporations, into which, through all England, they strive to intrude, in choosing knights & burgesses for the parliament; in directing majestates & justices of the peace in their sessions & goale deliveries; in procuring reprieves & pardons for condemned malefactors whom they favour; & in getting hangmen for such as they hate. And are not ashamed to affirme, that let a minister say, or doe, what he pleaseth, yet the lay power ought not to punish any authority upon him. So that I wonder what the popish clergy can say, or doe, more than these men!

I have heard of a skilfull fowler, who, to bring the innocent birds into his snare, framed a device with a pole. He made divers holes in it, in which he placed many twigs in the forme of a bush, which he daubed all over with bird-lime, & at the lower part of this bush, he placed a living owle. The birds, according to their nature, in admiration of this so strange a creature, in great numbers flock to this bush, & are taken in these lime-twiggs, & destroyed by the fowler. The fowler is the devell, who hath placed in a platt (not proper for such) the owles of false prophets, hatched in the nest of selfe-interest. To the admiration of such monsters, silly & ignorant christians resort, & are taken in the lime-twiggs of confused ambition, schismaticall & erroneous opinions, to the ruine & destruction of their souls for ever.

MS.p.58.

CHAP. XI. The antient & publick sports of Stamford.

MS.p.59. *As touching the antient & publike sports used at this town they are not many; in all but two: & too many by one. The one a sport favouring both of manhood & gentry; a concourse of noblemen & gentlemen, meeting together in mirth, peace, & amity, for the exercise of their swift running horses kept for the race every thursday in March. The prize they run for is a gilt & silver cup with a cover, to the value*

of seven or eight pounds, provided by the care of the alderman for the time being. But the money is rayfed out of the interest of a stock formerly made up by the nobility & gentry who are neighbours or well-wishers to the towne.

The second sport, though more antient than the former, yet more beattlike than any: it is their bull-running. A sport of no pleasure, except to such as take a

a This chapter would appear to the reader, as it long did to me, very unintelligible, were I not to inform him that some years ago, as I was turning over a parcel of old papers at a friends house at Stamford, I there met with five & twenty sheets of paper, the first four containing divers strange poyntes of doctrine delivered in St. Maryes church in Stamford by John Vicars, clerk, as they were sent up to the kings attorney general in 1629. the rest the examination of witnesses (of which witnesses our author Mr. Butcher is one) upon the said articles. They are all in MS. & every article signed by the several persons there deposing with their own proper hands. When I come my self to write of such things as happened in 1629. I shall there give the sum of this monstrous charge, whereby the reader will see how much reason Mr. Butcher had to express himself as he does, & how justly the character of the young minister here given in every particular agrees with the behaviour of the said Mr. Vicars; which may also serve as one instance more of that strange spirit which afterwards spread it self thro' the whole nation, and overturned all that was sacred.

b Contraries are best distinguished by their contraries.

c the last Thursday. MS.

pleasure in beastlines & mischief. It is performed just the day six weeks before Christmas. The butchers of the town, at their own charge, against the time, provide the wildest bull they can get. This bull, over night, is had into some stable or barn belonging to the alderman. The next morning proclamation is made by the common bell-man of the town, round about the same, that each one shut up their shops, doors, & gates, & that none, upon payne of imprisonment, offer to do any violence to strangers. For the preventing whereof (the town being a great thorough-fare, & then being term-time) a guard is appointed for the passing of travellers through the same, without any hurt or molestation. And that none have any iron upon their bull-clubs, or other staffes which they pursue the bull with. Which proclamation made, & the shops & gates all shut up, the bull is turned out of the aldermans house, & then hivy, skivy; tag, & rag; men, women, & children of all sorts & sizes, with all the dogs in the town, promiscuously run after him, with their bull-clubs spattering dirt in each others faces, that one would think them to be so many furies started out of hell for the punishment of Cerberus, as when Theseus & Pirithous conquered that place (as MS.p.60. Ovid describes it)

A ragged troupe of boyes & girles
Doe pellow him with stones;
With clubs, with whips, & many nips,
They part his skin from bones.

And (which is the greater shame) I have seen both senatores majorum gentium & matrones de eodem gradu, following this bulling business.

I can say no more of it, but, only to set forth the antiquity thereof. As the tradition goes, William earle Warenn the first lord of this town in the time of K. John,

standing upon his castle walls in Stamford, viewing the fair prospect of the river & meadows under the same, saw two bulls fighting for a cow. A butcher of the town, the owner of one of these bulls, with a great mastiffe dog accidentally coming by, set his dog upon his owne bull; who forced the same bull up into the towne, which no sooner was come within the same, but all the butchers dogs, both great & small, followed in the pursuit of the bull, which (by this time made starke mad with the noise of the people, & the fiercenesse of the dogs) ran over man, woman, & child that stood in the way. This caused all the butchers & others in the town to rise up as it were in a tumult, making such a hideous noise that the sound thereof came into the castle into the eares of earle Warenn, who presently thereupon mounted on horseback, & rid into the town to see the business; which then appearing (to his humour very delightful) he gave all those meadows in which the two bulls were at first found fighting (which we now call the castle meadows) perpetually as a common to the butchers of the town (after the first grass is eaten) to keepe their cattle in, till the time of slaughter: upon this condition, that as upon that day on which this sport first began (which was, as I said before, the day six weekes before Christmas) the butchers of the town should, from time to time, yearly for ever, find a mad bull for the continuance of that sport. An ominous thing to the town! for some of the same (of his succession, though not of his descent) have since, upon their hornes of greatnesse, tossed the best of the burgeses out of their gownes. And why? Because the burgeses were not foxes; otherwise they would not have suffered themselves to have been so abused by such bulls, whose eares were longer than their hornes. And so much for the sports of Stamford.

MS.p.61.

CHAP. XII^b. A list of the names & succession of the aldermen of the gild^a in Stamford (before the time of the first incorporating of the same by letters patents) in order, according to the year of our Lord in which each of them governed.

THERE is no doubt, & it is past all question, that all the ancient cityes & boroughs in England, which have their respective voices in parliament, have had, from the first foundation of them, appointed by the founders, rulers & governours of their owne inhabitants; which, from yeare to yeare, they chose amongst themselves: so that time brought in custome, & that custome, in time, grew to a prescription.

The Brittaines (the first that planted in this island, & that laid the first foundations

of all the ancient cityes & burroughs in the same, & reduced it to a civill government) gave laws to those of their then new plantation, which continued to be used in those cityes & great townes, all the time of the Brittsish rule, & ran, in the same form of prescription, through the times of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, & Normans; which severall conquerours permitted to the said places, the usage & customes of their ancient lawes, government & governours. Yea London it selfe, at the entrance of the Normans, was

MS.p.62.

^a Being lord. MS.

^b There is not a title of this chapter in either of the printed copies. ^c There were divers gilds in Stamford, each of which gilds was governed by its own alderman. But I dont find that the alderman of any of those gilds ever governed the town of Stamford, *quatenus* alderman of that gild; tho' sometimes perhaps it might happen that one & the same man was, at the same, time alderman of Stamford & also alderman of some gild there.

ruled by a prescriptive power, by the name of portgrave'ship, unto which the conquerour added a confirmation, by way of charter, in these words.

William king greeteth William bisshopp & Godfrey portgrave, & all the burgeses within London, French & English. And I grant that they be all of their law-worth, that they were in Edwardes dayes the king. And I will that each child be his fathers heir. And I will not suffer any man to do you wrong. And God keep you.

Afterwards divers successive kings of this land granted to sundry citties & great townes in England, new privileges & immunities, but alwayes with a reference to the confirmation of their uses & practises of more ancient times, as I have formerly observed in the first charter that K. Edward the fourth granted to Stamford, concluding those his new grants with these generall words, *ut ab antiquo usi fuerant*.

I have formerly noted how this towne was governed by a prescriptive magistrate (long before K. Edward the fourths charter) whom we here called the alderman of the gild. But records being ill kept, & rebellious & troublesome times happening (by which meanes the towne was consumed by fire, & consequently many of the ancient records lost & imbezzeled) the names of many of these ancient magistrates do not appear; yet nevertheless by the discovery of George Hill, Gent. (my very good friend & steward of this towne) by a roll in his hands^a, appears to the number of sixty of those aldermen, which successively ruled this towne by prescription, before the charter of K. Edward the fourth made to George Chapman, &c. whose names & times of government here in order follow.

MS. p. 63.

^b Henry the fourth began his reign Sep. 29. 1399. & in 1401. the third year of his raigne was

Garvis Wykes, first alderman of Stamford^c

1402 Stephen Maxey, Bis.

1403 Robart Locksmith

1404 Johan Standby

1405 Thomas Storme

1406 Thomas Spicer

1407 Raphe Hartwood

1408 Johan Palfreeman, Bis.

1409 Raphe Browne

1410 Johan Stacy

1411 Alexander Haine

1412 Robart Locksmith

1413 Thomas Bassett

1414 Johan Browne, draper

1415 William Locksmith

1416 Johan Stone

1417 Johan Palfreeman

1418 Alexander Marcer

1419 Johan Allcocke

1420 Andrew Draper.

1421 Thomas Bassett

1422 Johan Browne, draper

1423 Thomas Raffe

1424 Thomas Spicer

1425 Johan Palfreeman

1426 Johan Whiteside

1427 Johan Browne, draper

1428 Robert Bendbore

1429 Thomas Bassett

1430 Thomas Spicer

1431 Johan Longe

1432 Johan Page

1433 Richard Lee

1434 Laurans Melton

1435 William Browne 1.

1436 William Marwood

1437 Richard Lee

1438 Laurans Melton

1439 William Morwood

1440 Richard Lee 2.

1441 Robert Browne, Glover

1442 William Storton

1443 Thomas Bulkseye

1444 William Browne

1445 Johan Page

1446 Richard Lee

1447 Laurance Melton

1448 Johan Browne

1449 William Browne 2.

1450 William Storton

1451 Richard Blogwin

1452 Thomas Gregory

1453 Johan Browne

1454 Laurance Melton

1455 Johan Gregory

1456 Johan Page

1457 William Hickame

1458 William Storton

1459 Thomas Gregory

1460 William Browne

^a This roll came afterwards into Mr. Forsters hands, & is now in mine.

^b All the copies I have seen of Mr. Butchers MS. being very faulty, I here chuse to follow the roll it self.

^c If Mr. Butcher had regarded the roll with any care he would not have called them aldermen of the gild, whom the roll it self here calls aldermen of Stondford. Garvis Wykes is here called, first alderman of Stondford, as I suppose he was first alderman by some charter granted by K. Henry the fourth. For that there were aldermen of Stamford long before the 3. of H. 4. will appear by the course of my collections. Also it is as evident that this roll it self once reached higher, the holes of the needle wherewith another piece was formerly stitched to the top of it, being now plainly to be seen. Besides, after the name of Stephen Maxey, the next alderman is added, *bis*; which shews he was alderman of Stondford once before. And so it seems was Johan Palfreeman who has the same word *bis* after his name, the first time it is mentioned. This roll reaches down to the end of the year 1628. & the first sixty names here mentioned I believe were copied from some old town-book now lost. For the name John, always written Johan, almost demonstrates it was copied or extracted from some account wrote in Latin, as a part of the town books antiently were, & now are.

MS.p.64. CHAP. XIII. A List of the names & succession of the aldermen of Stamford (since the time of the first incorporating of that towne by *K. Edward the fourth*s letters patents) in order, according to the year of our Lord in which each of them governed.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 1461 George Chapman, <i>first alderman of the corporation of Stamford</i> ^a . | 1511 Robert Martindale |
| 1462 Johan Browne, Esq; | 3. 1512 William Ratcliffe Esq. |
| 1. 1463 John Gregory | 1. 1513 Johan Ley, Gent. |
| 1. 1464 William Hickame | 1514 William Rankell |
| | 2. 1515 David Cecill, Esq. |
| | 2. 1516 Johan Cobe |
| 1. 1465 Robert Hance, <i>second aldermaine</i> . | 1517 Water Feyrday ^c |
| 1. 1466 William Browne, Esq. | 1. 1518 Moris Johnson |
| 2. 1467 William Hickame | 1. 1519 Thomas Crosse |
| 2. 1468 George Chapman | 1520 Johan Thomas, <i>the duke of Buckingham beheaded</i> . |
| 1469 Thomas Kesteven | 2. 1521 Johan Hargrave, Esq. |
| 2. 1470 William Browne, Esq. | 1. 1522 Henry Lacy, Gent. |
| 2. 1471 Johan Gregory | 4. 1523 William Ratcliffe, Esq. |
| 2. 1472 Robert Hance | 4. 1524 Johan Ley, Gent. |
| 1473 Johan Neylle | 1. 1525 Andrew Gant, <i>Canne, in Butcher</i> . |
| 1474 Alexander Tyard | 1526 Edward Browne, Esq. |
| 1475 Johan Gibbes | 3. 1527 David Cecill, Esq. |
| 1. 1476 Johan Diccane, Esq. | 2. 1528 Moris Johnson |
| 1. 1477 Henry Cooke, <i>esquire, servant to K. Edward the fourth; the which king gave the first charter to the towne of Stamford</i> ^c . | 3. 1529 Johan Hargrave, Esq. |
| | 2. 1530 Thomas Crosse |
| 1478 Robert Skynar | 3. 1531 Johan Ley, Gent. |
| 3. 1479 William Hickame | 2. 1532 Henry Lacy, Gent. |
| 3. 1480 George Chapman | 1. 1533 Thomas Watson |
| 3. 1481 Robert Hance | 1534 Richard Ingham |
| 1. 1482 Christopher Browne, Esq. | 1. 1535 Roger Beyle |
| 2. 1483 Johan Dickane, <i>his, ut patet in lib.</i> ^c Esq; | 1536 Thomas Gedney, <i>a rebellion in Lincolnshire</i> ^b . |
| | 1537 Robert Haver, <i>another in Yorkshire</i> ^b . |
| 1484 David Malpase | 2. 1538 Andrew Game, <i>Canne, in Butcher</i> . |
| 1485 John Stede | 3. 1539 Moris Johnson |
| 1486 Thomas Kesteven | 3. 1540 Henry Lacy, Gent. |
| 2. 1487 Henry Rooke ^d , Esq. <i>died alderman & in his stead . . .</i> | 2. 1541 Thomas Watson |
| 1488 Johan Frebarne | 1542 Johan Fenton |
| 1. 1489 Thomas Philip | 1. 1543 Johan Allen |
| 1490 William Gaywood | 2. 1544 Roger Beile |
| 2. 1491 Christopher Broune, Esq. } <i>not in the bookes</i> ^e . | 1545 William Button |
| 1. 1492 Nicolas Bilseden, | 1546 Robert Winwicke |
| 3. 1493 Johan Diccane, Esq. | 1. 1547 Nicolas Willis |
| 1. 1494 Thomas Edward, Esq. | 1548 Henry Ley, Gent. <i>a rebellion in Denbire & in Norfolk</i> ^b . |
| 1. 1495 William Ratcliffe, Esq. | 1549 William Myles |
| 1496 John Clepole | 3. 1550 Thomas Watson, <i>a sweating sickness</i> ^b . |
| 1497 Richard Cannell | 1551 Andrew Scarre |
| 1498 Robert Craine | 1552 Johan Fenton, <i>bere entred Q. Mary</i> ^b . |
| 2. 1499 Thomas Philip | 1. 1553 William Campinet, <i>Wyats rebellion</i> ^b . |
| 1500 Geffry Hampton | 1. 1554 Raphe Harroppe |
| 2. 1501 Nicolas Bilseden | 1555 Henry Tampion |
| 3. 1502 Christopher Broune, Esq. | 2. 1556 Nicolas Willes, <i>draper</i> . |
| 2. 1503 William Ratcliffe Esq. | 1557 Francis Thorneffe, <i>inbolder</i> . |
| 1. 1504 David Cecyll, Esq. | 1. 1558 Johan Houghton, Gent. |
| 1505 Nicolas Trigge, Gent. | 1559 Johan Ridalle, <i>glover</i> . |
| 1. 1506 Thomas Lacie, Gent. | 1560 William Bagoole, <i>dyer</i> . |
| 1. 1507 Johan Cab | 1. 1561 Henry Hinman |
| 1. 1508 Johan Hargrave | 1562 Thomas Beyle |
| 1509 Johan Tyard | 2. 1563 Raphe Berrope, <i>inbolder</i> . |
| 1510 Richard Wastien, Esq. | 2. 1564 William Campinet, <i>draper</i> . |

MS.p.65.

^a So in the roll which I chuse to follow.

^d Cooke. Butcher.

^e Roll.

^f Roll. There are divers empty leaves in the town books for these three years, & no entries of the aldermens names, or any other officer, or business for that time.

^g Water Feyrday is omitted in Mr. Butchers copy.

^h So in the roll.

1. 1565 Godfre Dawson, *butcher*.
 2. 1566 Johan Haughton, *gent*.
 1567 Gregory Burton, *baker*.
 1568 Alexander Anthony, *merc*.
 1. 1569 Reynold Harrifon, *merc*, a *com-*
motion in the north.
 2. 1570 Henry Hinman
 1571 John Backehouse, *draper*.
 1572 Richard Barton, *butcher*.
 1573 William Lacy, *gent*.
 1574 Johan Hawkings
 3. 1575 Johan Haughton
 3. 1576 William Campinet, *draper*.
 2. 1577 Godfrey Dawson, *butcher*.
 1. 1578 John Elmes, *gent*.
 1579 Richard Evelie
 1580 John Wimbleby, *merc*.
 2. 1581 Reynold Harrifon
 4. 1582 Johan Houghton
 1. 1583 Richard Sute, *attorney*.
 1. 1584 Robert Medowes, *merc*.
 1. 1585 William Clarke, *glazier*.
 1586 Laurence Wilsby
 1. 1587 Toby Loveday, *glover*.
 1588 Anthony Gunstone, *apothecarie*.
 1589 Robert Langton, *shoemaker*.
 1. 1590 Robert Ramsdale, *merc*.
 2. 1591 Richard Sute, *an attorney in the law*.
 3. 1592 William Watson, *bruer*.
 2. 1594 Robert Medowes, *merc*.
 1595 Cuthbert Grenebirle, *butcher*; who
died before the yeare was expired,
& in his place was elected Mr.
William Clarke glazier, by a par-
ticular, but not by a generall con-
sent; namely, by the comburgeses,
but not by the commoners: & so hee
held the place untill the yeare was
expired, & then was hee elected
by a generall consent for the yeare
following.
 2. 1596 William Clarke, *glazier*.
 1. 1597 Lionel Featherston, *inholder*.
 1598 Nicolas Lamb, *draper*, elected by the
greatest part of the burgeses, but not
of the comburgeses, whereby grew
great contention amongst them, with
no small expences in.
 2. 1599 John Elmes, *gent*. In this year some
base people had raised some notori-
ous scandalls against Meadows &
Ramsden, two of the comburgeses;
but those things coming to be ex-
amined by commissioners, appoint-
ed for that purpose, to witte, Mr.
Allington, Mr. Wingfield, Mr.
Lambert, & Mr. William Boden-
ham; & they appearing to be false-
ly accused, & those things malici-
ously suggested, the two comburges-
ses were cleared, & the wicked
detractors punished.
 3. 1600 Robert Medowes. The 23. of Fe-
bruary in this yeare, the earles of
Essex, Southampton, & Rutland,
were proclaimed traitors, at the
market crosse in Stamford.
 2. 1601 Toby Loveday, *glover*.
 1. 1602 William Saulter, *an attorney*. K.
James entred March 24. This
year K. James, at his first coming
into England, was attended into this
towne by the alderman & his bre-
thren on horseback, in their purple
gownes; each one riding on his
foot cloth, & the second company
every man in his gowne.
 1603 Reigald Waters, *physitian*, in whose
time there was great mortality,
through a great plague which then
was in Stamford. The plague
began in Stamford the 10. of Octo-
ber, by the space of one year &
upward, in which time died of it
713.
 2. 1604 William Saulter, *attorney*. Towards
the end of his yeare an assisement
was made for the river.
 3. 1605 William Clarke, *glazier*.
 1606 John Loveday, *glover*.
 2. 1607 Robert Ramsdale, *merc*.
 1. 1608 John Browne, *gent*.
 2. 1609 Lionel Featherstone, *inholder*.
 1. 1610 Thomas Jackson
 1. 1611 Robert Wharton
 1612 Francis Cole
 1613 Robert Fawcett
 3. 1614 Toby Loveday
 1615 Thomas Watson, *gent*. Summer-
sets fall.
 1616 Toby Aslocke. In his time the new
river began.
 1. 1617 Edmund Corker, in his time . . .
 3. 1618 William Saulter, *attorney*. Q. Anne
died.
 2. 1619 John Browne, *gent*.
 2. 1620 Thomas Geafon
 2. 1621 Thomas Jackson
 2. 1622 Robert Wharton. Prince Charles
returned out of Spaine.
 1. 1623 Peter Fulwood
 1. 1624 Henry Rastell, *gent*. K. James died.
 1625 Vincent Hall. A troublesome parla-
ment.
 1626 Henry Death, *gent*.
 2. 1627 Nicolas Lamb, *draper*, in his yeare
 2. 1628 Peter Fulwood.
 2. 1629 Edmond Corker
 1. 1630 Richard Wolphe
 1631 Vincent Hall
 1632 John Atton
 1. 1633 Edward Cammocke
 1634 Thomas Palmer
 1. 1635 Abraham Falkener
 1636 Henry Eldred
 2. 1637 Henry Rastell, *gent*.
 1638 Richard Wolphe
 1639 Leonard Cole
 1. 1640 Jeremy Cole

a So in the roll.

e Butchers MS.

i Roll.

h Roll.

f Roll.

k Here ends the roll.

c Butchers MS.

g Butchers MS.

d Roll.

h Roll.

1641 Richard

of the Towne of Stamford.

29

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1641 Richard Langton, gent. <i>In this year the plague began in this towne, & in half a year there died of it, 5 or 600.</i> | 2. 1649 Robert Cammocke |
| 1. 1642 Robert Cammocke | 1. 1650 James Langton |
| 2. 1643 Edward Cammocke | 1. 1651 John Palmer |
| 1644 Vincent Hall | 1652 Abraham Faulkner |
| 1. 1645 Richard Dannalte. | 1653 Edward Johnson |
| 1646 Robert Fawcett | 1654 Robert Wilson |
| 1647 John Bullock | 2. 1655 Richard Danale |
| 2. 1648 Jeremy Cole | 1656 Thomas Norris |
| | 1657 Francis Dalby |
| | 2. 1658 John Palmer |
| | 2. 1659 James Langton. |

MS.p.67

CHAP. XIV. The names of such Lincolnshire men as have borne the honourable office of lord majors of the city of London, since the time of the Norman conquest till 1633.

And here it is to be noted, that no one county in England can say so much as this county, in regard of the number of lord majors of London which have descended out of the same, as hereafter appeareth.

IT will be no great digression, nor much from the purpose, if I now walke a little out of Stamford into the county of Lincoln (in which this towne standeth) and, since I have, in their order & succession, set downe the names of the prime majestates, as they have successively borne office in this towne; give me leave, in the next place, to set forth such as this county of Lincoln hath, from time to time, sent up to London, who have borne the head office in that mighty city. It is true this county hath received backe, as it were by way of exchange, two families of gentry which are descended from the lord majors of London, & have planted their posterity in this county.

MS.p.68. For in the first place, I find the family of the Granthams, which are descended from John Grantham, Grocer, major of London in the 3. yeare of the raigne of K. Edward the 3. (which was anno dom. 1328) & ever since settled in this county of Lincoln, as appears by the armes of that Sir John Grantham, borne by the Granthams of this county at this day⁴. The next family which London hath lent to this county, to garnish the same with the flowers of her gentry, is the illustrious family of the Askewes⁵ of Lincolnshire, which are descended from Sir Christopher Askew, draper (the sonn of John Askew of Edmunton in the county of Middlesex) being lord major of London in 1534. (being in the 26. yeare of the

raigne of King Henry the 8.) as appears by the same coat armour, borne by the Askewes of Lincolnshire at this day.

It is true, this towne of Stamford hath never been so fortunate as to have any major of London descended out of the same. But for what this place hath been defective in, the county hath given a larger supply than any one county of England, having sent up tenne majors, besides other aldermen & sheriffes, to that city. As, I. in 1470. (which was in the 10. yeare of K. Edward the 4.) Sir John Stockdon⁶, mercer (the sonne of Richard Stockdon of Bratost in the county of Lincoln) was major of London, at what time the ballard Falconbridge assaulted the city at Algate & at the bridge-gate; who, for his valour in the defence of the same, with eleven⁷ of his brethren the aldermen, & Urfewicke the then recorder of London, were then knighted in the field by the said K. Edward the fourth. II. Sir Nicholas Alwin, mercer (sonne to Richard Alwin of Spalding in the county of Lincoln) was major of London in 1500. (in the 15. yeare of K. Henry the 7.) Hee gave xij. d. apiece to 3000 poore people in & about Spalding; & to as many more in & about London. III. William Remington, fishmonger (sonne of Robert Remington of Boston in the county of Lincoln) was major of London in 1501. which was in the 16. yeare of K. Henry the 7. IV. William

MS.p.69

a Here ends the list published in Mr. Butchers printed book 1646. b And here ends the list as continued in Mr. Butchers MS. which, by the way, fixes the time where-to be continued not this list only, but his whole book in general. After the restoration Stamford was made a Mayor town. A more correct list of these magistrates from the 1. Ed. 4. to this time shall be hereafter published in the continuation of these annals, as I extracted them my self from the corporation books. So that it is needless here to trouble the reader any more either with the mistakes of the roll or of Mr. Butcher. To which I shall only add, that all the disputes & quarrels so darkly hinted at above, in 1595. 1598. & 1599. from some short memorandums on the roll & in Mr. Butchers MS. shall be related at large from authentic evidences under those years in the continuation of my annals, which I therefore crave leave to refer to; it being impossible to throw the substance of so many & great disputes into the compass of a few notes at the bottom of a page. c Till the time of the second edition of this survey. MS.

d The very name of Grantham shews that this was originally a Lincolnshire family, so that Mr. Butcher has made the city of London a complement of sending that family to the county of Lincoln, which in truth it fetched from it. e Ayicoughs MS. f Stockden, MS.

g many more of his brethren, MS.

Foreman *

Foreman^a, haberdasher (sonne to William Foreman^a of Gainsborough in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1539. (which was in the 31. yeare of King Henry the 8.) V. Sir Henry Hubberthorne^b, marchant-taylor (sonne to Christopher Hubberthorne of Wadingsworth in the county of Lincolne) was major of London, in 1546. (which was in the last yeare of King Henry 8.) VI. Henry Ancoles^c, fishmonger (sonne of William Ancoles of Afttrap in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1549. (which was in the 2. yeare of K. Edward the 6.) VII. Sir John Langley, goldsmith (sonne to Robert Langley of Althorpe^d) in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1577.

(which was in the 19. yeare of Q. Elizabeth^e VIII. Sir Nicholas Moseley, clothworker (sonne to Edward Moseley of Hough in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1600. (which was the 42. yeare of Q. Elizabeth.) IX. Sir George Bowles, grocer (sonne of Thomas Bowles of Newbold in the county of Leicester; descended from the Bowles of Lincolnshire, as by his coat of armes, agreeable with those, appeareth) was major of London in 1618. (which was in the 16 yeare of K. James.) X. Sir Nicholas Raynton^f, haberdasher (sonne of Robert Raynton of Highbington in the county of Lincolne) was major of London in 1633. (which was in the 9. yeare of K. Charles the first.)

MS.p.70.

CHAP. XV. An appendix to this survey & antiquity of the towne of Stamford, serving as an illustration of what I have here formerly written^g.

BLADUD, who built Stamford, & made it an university, reigned in England in the yeare of the worlds creation 3066. He (coming from Athens before the birth of Christ 863. yeares) then built this towne; & to compleat the same as an university, he placed here four philosophers, which he brought with him from Athens. This university continued three hundred yeares after the coming of our Saviour, & did flourish with many scholars; but having so continued by the space of 1163. yeares, was dissolved by the bishop of Rome, for the heresie of Arrinus (as formerly I have noted.) But divers monasteries being then, & since, erected in & about the towne^h, the same were replenished with learned monks who taught the liberall sciences, & so still retained some shew of learning, as likewise I have elsewhere declared.

Merlin a Brittish historian, writing of Stamford, saith, that Bladud brought four philosophers from Athens, & placed them in a pleasant soile at Stamford, & made schooles for them there, to teach the seven liberall

sciences, which flourished with many scholars.

Cambden, in his Britannia, saith, that this towne was an university in the time of K. Edward the third. But give me leave to add, that the same was but of a short continuance, & happened upon a discontentment amongst the students at Oxford, & was presently removed by the kings proclamation, as I have formerly set downeⁱ. And the said Mr. Cambden would farther prove, that this was no university before the time of the said K. Edward the third, yet his owne author is against him^j. For, in the story of K. Edward the third, it is said^k, that the students in Oxford fled to Stamford in November 1333. & returned to Oxford before 1334. as they were commanded by the kings proclamation.

Also the foundation of Brazen-nose Colledge, & other houses that were colledges here do plainly prove that it could not be in so short a time that they could build colleges; or that those students, or any other, should do, it being forbid by the kings proclamation^l.

^a Forman, MS.

^b Hoberthorne, MS.

^c Amcoates, MS.

^d Althorpe aforesaid, MS.

^e Roylton, MS.

^f There is not a tittle of

this chapter in the printed copies.

^g There were divers monasteries at Stamford since the supposed dissolution of this university by pope Gregory about the year of Christ 605. but none I believe then. See my annals, book I. paragraphs the xxviii. & xxix.

^h The Oxford

men came hither in Edward the thirds time, but there were schools at Stamford above twenty yeares before they came. Of which schools Mr. Butcher knew nothing, but fancied that some imaginary colleges, founded, as he thought, at Stamford, in the time of the supposed British university there, remained till the said K. Edward the thirds time, & were then occupied by the Oxford men.

ⁱ Mr. Camden quotes no body himself, nor Mr. Butcher for him; but I guess Mr. Butcher here means Stow.

^k Stows words are 'This yeere [1333] in the moneth of November divers masters & schollers of Oxford withdrew themselves to Stamford, minding there to have begunne an university, without license obtained of the king in that behalfe: whereat the king being offended, did by proclamation utterly forbid & suppress it.' Chron. Lond. 1492. 4^o. p. 360. Where note, tho' Mr. Stow says they came in November 1333. yet he does not affirm (as Mr. Butcher would persuade us he does) that they returned before 1334. No; he only (being willing to put all he had to say of this matter of the Oxford mens remove together) adds at the same time, 'whereat the king being offended, did by proclamation utterly forbid, & suppressed it,' but this was not till 1335.

^l The time the Oxford men staid was too short for them to build much in; which proves indeed that the colleges at Stamford were built before they came hither, but not, as I before intimated, that those schools were the remains of the Britons here, erected in, or before, Austins time.

And it is evident that Brazen-nose colledge in Oxford was founded in the time of K. Henry the seventh (according to the patterne of the more antient Brazen-nose in Stamford) by William Smith doctor of the civil law.

Also the very flying of the students in Edward the thirds time, doth make all this appear very plainly. For whither should schollars fly, when they betake themselves to flight, but to a place that is fitting to receive them? And no place could be more fitt to receive them than Stamford, the same being furnished with colledges so many years before.

Hereby it plainly appears that Stamford could not be an university without the kings license. Which argues that it was planted & incorporated before that time, as both Stow & Grafton in their chronicles do make it appear.

The towne of Stamford, as appears by the book of doomesday, in the exchequer, gave guild or tribute to 1250 soldiers in the time of K. Edward the confessor & had it in six wards.

K. Henry the second gave the whole town, or so much of it as was in the kings demesnes, to Richard de Hamet, the king only reserving the fees of the knights & barons, as I have formerly written.

I conclude this relation; & wish, that some of power & greatness would rather help to restore the ruins of this place, or at least not rinate it any more, by enriching themselves with the spoiles thereof, & by encroaching & invading upon the priviledges & liberties of the same.

THE CONCLUSION.

Thus have I at length brought this survey to the wished end, according to my poore ability.

By various changes, & great change of things, Which rule & sand, built to experience, brings;

Through times of trouble, prisonment, & all Distractions which can wretched man befall; I have at length (through my creators ayd) The towne of Stamford seriously survey'd, And by the paine of my now wearied pen, It lies apparent to the view of men Who first the building of the same contriv'd, And (when, in time, it grew more longer liv'd) With what disasters it was then turmoyl'd, By hereticks undone, by Danes much sackt & spoyl'd.

Yet at the length her ruines were redrest, By kings & friends; her enemies suppress: In strength & state, with walls & castle proud, With grants & priviledges great endow'd, She flourish'd under governours discrete Till the whole land with civil warres did meet; When Yorke & Lancaster their fwords out drewe,

And, like mad Lyons keene, their kindred flew. The northerne soulders all with rage incens'd, With quenchles flames then Stamfords glory quench't.

Who never since her towring crest could raise To former greatnesse, as in former dayes; Though our fourth Edward by his charter kind Did shew his princely love, his royall mind For Stamfords good; & his posterity Confirm'd, & added what was necessary.

Yet, what's the cause as yet I cannot tell, Great oddes there is 'twixt us, & being well. God send the kingdome better for to fare, And then, I hope, Stamford will have a share In that well-being. Let us all repent, Then God, no doubt, in mercy will relent, And make our cities & our townes to shine Again in glory, earthly & divine:

Heav'n grant the same; & till the dooming day,

May they & Stamford rest in joy alway.

a The remains of brazen-nose college, & of all the other colleges in Stamford, carry no face of antiquity higher, if so high, as Henry the firsts time.

b What these colleges were which the Oxford men found built to their hands in Edward the thirds time may be seen related at large in my annals, to which I must here beg leave to refer.

c All that Stow elsewhere says of this university of Stamford is, 'Bladud, the sonne of Rudhudibras, who had long studied at Athens brought with him foure philosophers, to keep schoole in Brytaine: for the which he builded Stamford, & made it an university, wherein he had great number of schollers studying in all the seven liberall sciences; which university dured to the coming of St. Augustine, at which time the bishop of Rome interdicted it for heresies that fell among the Saxons & Brytaines together mixte, so saith Harding. Stow p. 15.' All that Grafton says of this university, is, 'John Harding in the first book & twenty fifth chapter of his story sheweth, that the school or university of Stamford was forbidden by Austin the monk, like as other universities of this realme were, under pretence that they maintained the Arrian & Pelagian heresies. The which his prohibition was the cause of the decay of the same universities; & therefore long after his time there was no common profession of learning, but in the great monasteries & abbeies. Chron. p. 46.' Here it may be observed that Stow says positively the Oxford men attempted to found an university at Stamford without the kings license; & that neither he nor Mr. Grafton, tho' they assert it was planted by Bladud, say any thing of its being licensed or incorporated by him or any other prince. That being a stretch of Mr. Butchers own. Except we should say, that Bladuds planting, implies a license & incorporation; & there I believe we shall hit his meaning. But all this amounts to nothing. For he must first prove that there was such a man as Bladud, next that he granted such a license, & lastly, that it was more than once confirmed by divers other princes. Or else what will all this avail to make out his assertion, that Stamford could not be an university without the kings license?

Two letters about the original & antiquities of the town of Stamford, by the late reverend William Forster, A. M. rector of St. Clement Danes; now first published at large from the original copies, with remarks by the editor.

The first letter, to the Revd. Thomas Tanner D. D. author of the *Notitia Monastica*; from Dr. Tanners copy, wrote by Mr. Forsters own hand.

S I R,

MS. p. 1.

UPON my being Benefic'd in the parish of St. Michael's in Stamford, Lincolnshire, a particular friend & parishioner of mine^a, put into my hands Mr. Butchers survey & antiquities of this town, soliciting me to revise the book, and correct some scurrilous and false reflections in it made upon the great treasurer Burghley & his noble family, living near us; & to put out a new edition of it^c. My studies had hitherto lain another way, which made me very unwilling to undertake a thing of that nature, as being altogether unqualify'd for it; however I resolv'd to run over the book, to see what information it would give me of a place which the divine providence had been pleas'd to settle me in. But upon reading it over the author seem'd, even to me who am a perfect stranger to antiquity, to be a very credulous & injudicious person: his foundation of this town & university by King Bladud, 863 years before Christ's incarnation, is a strain even beyond Jeoffry himselfe.

Whereupon, with those few helps I have, I apply'd my selfe to find out the truth, if I could; & after that little search I have hitherto been able to make, what I think is nearest the truth, I have made bold to communicate to You, to beg your Judgment in the matter: which I should never have had the confidence to have done, had I not mett with your usefull book, the *Notitia Monastica*; whereby I was soon sensible of your unwearied diligence & the great pleasure you take in the searches after our antiquities. For which reason I could not but promise my selfe your pardon for this more than ordinary Trouble and Boldness; & that You would Encourage one that is a hearty Well Wisher to the same delightfull study, & assist him in the Inquiries into the Antiquities of a place of some note & Antiquity, tho' vastly short of that Romantick Age which Mr. Butcher (I suppose from Harding, or from Stow rather) hath made it.

And, after the best search I have yet been

able to make, I cannot but conclude, that this town of Stamford is of pure Saxon original.

For had it been a British City, especially such a One as is represented in the Survey, how coms it to pass that Nennius takes no notice of it in the Catalogue of his British Cities? & no Roman author that I know of mentions any town or city in this place. The Itinerary is quite silent; and Ptolemy in his Geography of Britain makes mention but of two cities of the Coritani, Lindum and Ratae or Rata, which last Mr. Camden supposes to be Leicester; and certainly so exact a man as Ptolemy would not have omitted so noted a place as this is reported to have been.

So that from the silence of all Ancient Authors, who have written concerning this Island, I think wee may reasonably conclude, that either there was no town at all here before the Saxons, or at least a very Inconsiderable one, not worth the taking notice of. For had it been enobled with such a famous university, that was replenish'd with the Gravest and Learnedst Philosophers that were to be found in the whole world, as the surveyer writes, and flourish'd in such a manner even 'till pope Gregory the great suppress'd it; it is not to be imagined that it should be pass'd over by All Writers, nor so much as mention'd either by Tacitus or Any other that treated of the Roman affairs here in Britain; nor afterwards by Gildas, or Bede, when it would have lain so naturally in the way of the Ecclesiasticall History of this last^d.

But besides, the Description, that Caesar & Strabo give us, of the British Towns before the Coming of the Romans, does not agree at all with the politeness of the Græcian Breeding and Building. Nor can this story I think be reconciled with what Mr. Camden hath collected out of Caesar, Tacitus, Strabo, &c. concerning the Manners of the Britains, when the Romans first arriv'd among them. Not to mention what Tacitus

^a This person I guess was the late Mr. Richard Walburg. ^b I never met with Mr. Forsters answers to any part of Mr. Butchers reflections on the lord treasurer, &c. otherwise they should have been here given.

^c Mr. Forster at first intended to follow Mr. Butchers method, but afterwards drew up so many different schemes that I can't tell which he propos'd to write after.

^d Here, in another copy, Mr. Forster adds, 'Sir John Price when he endeavours to prove Learning here before the Romans coming hither, makes no mention of this university, which, had there been then such a place, would have been an effectual argument to prove his assertion'. — But Sir John Prices silence does not prove there was no British university at Stamford, but rather tacitly argues that he thought there was none.

sayes in the life of Agricola, how that in the second year of his Leivetenancy here, He began to instruct the Britains in the Roman learning & Civility (who before liv'd rude & scatter'd) and caused the noblemens sons to be instructed in the liberrall sciences. What? were they to be instructed in the Libe Arts & Sciences at this time of day, when King Bladud had founded so famous an University in this town, & furnish'd it with Greek Philosophers for that end, & which flourish'd in all manner of heathenish Learning (& I dare say Agricola's Liberal Sciences were not Christian Learning) till the time of King Lucius? Tacitus and the Surveyer clasp beyond hopes of reconciliation here*. And if learning did so flourish in this place, it is very strange that none of the Writings of those learned Worthies should remain, at least be mention'd by others; & extremely unkind they were to this island that not one of them should deliver down to posterity something of a history of it before the Roman conquest. And more ungrateful still to leave no account of their own famous university. Nay Gildas when he wrote (if I understand him right) seems to make a doubt whither Any of the Britains had even then writt any thing in relation to their own country; its certain he never saw it, if they had.

MS. p. 2.

But what I think puts the matter beyond dispute is, that there are no remains in this place, either of Britains, or Romans, or Greeks either; no encampments, no pavements, &c. no coins dug up, or found amongst us, but what are Saxon, or since the Norman conquest. Now had this Town been of so great note & so Ancient as is pretended, it had very hard fate beyond all other places, not to shew the least footsteps of its Quondam Inhabitants & Greatness, which almost every little Roman station at this day is able to do.

The learned Mr. Gibson in his Additions to Essex in the Britannia tells us, that it is an observation made by antiquaries, that the Saxon Kings & Nobles seated themselves upon the forsaken camps & stations of the Romans, & made new names by adding their Caester, Burgh, &c. to a part of the Roman name. But Stamford being purely Saxon, we may probably argue from thence, that this town was neither of British nor Roman Originall, because we find no footsteps of its former name in the present. And its scarce to be supposed that the Saxons should wholly extinguish the old name in this place only, & that too contrary to their custome, when we see that they retain'd part of the old name in towns of far less note, than they would have us believe this to have been; if they did, a hard fate still attended poor Stamford.

The Roman way that went from Caistor near Peterborow to Gauffennax, and thence to Lincoln, does cross, from south to north,

at the West End of this town, and is the only remain of Antiquity beyond the Saxon times that we have; but it does not at all prove that a great town was therefore in this place either before or during the Roman government here; seeing there are no other remains of Antiquity to induce us to believe so; & they may as well argue that there was one continued town all along that Roman way to Lincoln; for every spot of ground it passes by, has an equall & the same pretence to have an ancient town upon it.

But where this Roman bank crosses the Welland, as it does at the South West point of Stamford close to the town, there is a gravelly or *stoneford*, from whence I doubt not but Stamford took this its first & only name in the Saxon Language.

And these reasons, till I am better inform'd, do induce me to think that this town is no older than the Saxon age, & that from them it had its originall.

But now to fix the time of its birth is I fear (to me I am sure it is) impossible, from the want of letters among our first Saxon ancestors. And besides, the accidental & small beginnings of some places at first, makes em below the taking notice of; & so, tho' they may afterwards by degrees rise to be of great note, yet their originall meanness renders the finding out the exact time of their foundation impracticable. And truly the Saxons had something else to mind at first, it being their business first to win the country from the Britains, & then to maintain it against them; they [the Britains] struggling hard for it under Vortimer, Aurelius Ambrosius, &c. Wherefore, seeing we can have only conjectures to goe upon, without indulging idle fancies, I shall make bold to offer my thoughts to your correction & exact judgment in these matters. And my opinion as to its first Rise is this: I do verily believe that Mr. Cambden is much in the right, when He sayes, that it rose out of the ruines of that Roman station which was at Brig-Caesterton, two little miles to the north west of us; and this I think was done very early in the Saxon times, soon after their settlement in these parts of the island. My reasons are these.

1. Henry Huntington, &c. tells us, that the Scotts & Picts in the ravages they made upon the Britains being come as far as Stamford, were there first mett, & encounter'd with by the Saxons, and totally overthrown. Whereupon Vortigern, as a requitall, gave Hengist lands in Lincolnshire to sustain him & his souldiers, as Matt. West. Ran. Higden, &c. inform us. *Agros plurimos*, saith John Fordun; and Dr. Gale in his third appendix to Nennius, ch. 64. agrees to this relation. And so far as I am able to gather from the History of those times, the Saxons seem to have had possession of this county, in whole or in part, all along from that time or immediately after: for severall of the

MS. p. 3.

* Here Mr. Forster adds in another copy, 'Sure the Monk or the man, who forged this story, had never read Tacitus, knew very little history, or hardly ever hoped to be believed.'

battels fought between the Britains & the Saxons (those especially mentioned to be under Arthur) Dr. Gale thinks were undoubtedly in this county, in order to drive the Saxons out of it.

After Hengist's first success against the Scots, &c. we find he prevail'd with Vortigern, that He might send his Brother & his Son to secure the northern parts of Britain against the invaders; & why might not some of them settle south of Humber? However, when the Saxons began to quarrel with the Britains, I doubt not but these northern Auxiliaries then drew southward to be ready to assist Hengist, & did then take up their Habitations in our County, & began to fortify themselves in it.

For tho' severall of the battels attributed to Arthur are said to have been fought in Lincolnshire*, as I hinted before, yet Dr. Gale in his notes on Nennius says, they were fought during the space of 40 years & upwards under Vortimer, Ambrosius, & other Generalls, as well as Arthur. And truly, by the best accounts that I can perceive of Arthur, his Command seems to have extended only over Cornwall, & it may be Devonshire, or some parts thereof, and, if the story of his wife Guenevere being stolen & defiled by one Meluas be true, &c. as the learned Stillingfleet relates it, Orig. Brit. p. 339.† it by no means answers the character of such a Mighty Prince, as Geoffrey has represented him. And tho' I doubt not but He might be a brave, warlike person; yet I can not think that He ever Opposed, or was engaged, against the whole Saxon power, or ever came nigh our County of Lincoln: but, that He might have severall Engagements with the West Saxons, and with good success too, it is highly probable; and he might perhaps drive them out of some places, which They had settled themselves in; which Actions, to his great Disadvantage, have been foolishly magnified into Incredible Exploits & Idle Stories. And by what Observation I can make in those old Historians I have read, I cannot perceive that any Thing of Moment happen'd hereabouts, between the Britains & the Saxons, after the Death of Ambrosius. Wherefore I am apt to think, that soon after the Death of Vortimer & Ambrosius (the last of whom is supposed to dye about the year 501.) the Saxons had quiet possession of Lincolnshire. For, from that time, the South and West seem to have been the

only Scene of Action; the Power of the Natives sinking very fast, & They retiring apace towards those places, whereunto afterwards they were wholly Confin'd. And add to this, how that fresh forces out of those northern parts of Germany were daily pouring in upon the poor Britains, and their Towns being but thinly inhabited (as Gildas observes) after that unmerciful Destruction, which Hengist & his Saxons had first made of them, I can not but think, that if any Britains were left in these parts, that they did soon after the year 501. quietly submit to the Saxon power [here] as they had done in the Northumbrian Country. Stow tells us, that Erchenwine first set up the Kingdom of the East Saxons, An. 527. but that he held it as feudatory to the Kings of Kent, who were as yet Sovereigns of the whole Country from Thames to Humber; if so, then all the British power must be lost in these parts. And if it be matter of fact that Huntington relates, ad annum 517. how that many Angles or Saxons came that year, & took possession of the East Angles & Mercia, it is no small Confirmation of my assertion. Mr. Tyrrel says, that Mr. Twine had seen a copy of Mat. Westm. which places this coming of the Angles ad ann. 527. ten years later than Hen. Hunt. but, which of the years soever it was that They came, they seem to have found but very little resistance from the Natives, but carried all before them, there being no memorable Opposition recorded that was made against them: which shews that the British strength was extremely weak in these parts then. And from this time the nearest action to us that happen'd between the Britains & Saxons was that which the Saxon chronicle places under the year 571. of Cuthwulf King of the West Saxons engaging and beating the Britains at Bedford, and taking from them four Towns, viz. Leighton in Bedfordshire (as I believe Mr. Gibson does rightly place it) & Ailsbury in Bucks, & Bensington & Emsingham in Oxfordshire; all which places, as they are at a considerable distance from us, so they all tend towards the west: The poor Britains still retiring towards their Narrow & Last Habitation, whereinto they seem to be almost totally driven about the year 577. as some will have it; tho' the British History will not have them wholly confin'd to Wales and Cornwall till Cadwallader's time, who dy'd at Rome An. 688. Hist. Wales p. 16. edit. 1584.

MS. p. 4.

* In another copy Mr. Forster adds 'Nennius, speaking of Arthurs battels against the Saxons says, that the first was at the mouth of the River Glen. Upon which words Dr. Gale has this note. Some will have it Glen in Devonshire, but it seems rather to be Glen in Lincolnshire, where Glemsford now is. Vortigern gave Hengist Lincolnshire, out of which the Britains endeavoured to drive the Saxons in the following wars under Aurelius, Vortiger, & Arthur.' Notes upon Nennius. p. 131.

† In another copy Mr. Forster adds 'See the same in archbishop Usher's antiquit. Brit. p. 274. Archbishop Usher makes Uther Pendragon to be brother to Ambrosius Aurelianus, & succeed him in the kingdom; & to be the father of Arthur. ib. p. 244. Arthur began to reign the 10. year of Cerdic, who erected the West Saxon kingdom, ib. p. 250. & died in the year 542. ib. p. 274.

c In another copy Mr. Forster adds 'I believe this part of the kingdom was but very thinly inhabited by the Britains at the coming hither of the Saxons, by reason of those frequent inroads of the Scots & Picts, which they made as far as this town.'

Moreover anno 585. the Mercian Kingdom is said to begin under Creda, whereof the County of Lincoln was a member. Now it is to be supposed that the Britains were totally brought under in this country, & also that it was tolerably well fill'd with Saxons before they would give it the name of a Kingdom. And that it was then well peopled there is good reason to think by those great actions which Penda soon after^a was able to perform. And if Staffordshire, & those other Counties of the Mercian Kingdom, which lye to the South and West of us, & out of which the Britains were the last dispossess'd, & which also border'd upon that little remnant that was left the Britains, were so early replenish'd with Angles or Saxons; we may with greater reason suppose, that these parts which lye at so much greater distance from those territories which remain'd to the natives, were more early under the Saxon yoke.

So that I can not but think, that after the death of Ambrosius, the Saxons gott firm footing in this country; & what with their fresh & continuall supplies out of Germany, & their numerous issue here (which the northern Nations are noted for) they were grown very powerfull in these parts, & had in the space of eighty years (which was between the death of Ambrosius & the erecting the Mercian Kingdom) over-run & conquer'd the severall provinces which constituted that large Kingdom, & extended to the very Borders of those small Remains which were left to the unhappy Natives.

Henry Huntingdon, in the prologue to his 5th book, has these words, *Saxones pro viribus paulatim terram bello capeffentes, captam obtinebant, obtentam edificabant, edificatam legibus regebant.* Which shews, that as fast as they gott footing, they fix'd & settled themselves into towns & government. And if there is reason to suppose (as I think there is) that they were so early masters of these parts of Lincolnshire, & that where they came they seated themselves upon the British & Roman Towns and Stations, then Gaussennæ, we may conjecture, was very early possess'd by them, and its name chang'd to Castreton, from whence I suppose them to have flitted presently to this place, as perhaps finding Gaussennæ ruin'd & demolish'd by the Scots & Picts, as Cambden relates out of Huntingdon; and so chose rather to erect a new town here, than repair an old demolish'd one, & that too the sooner out of respect it may be to their first encounter & success in this place against the Scots^b. Or else, their numbers increasing very fast, & so making it necessary to build new towns

& habitations, they might pitch upon this for its pleasant & delightful Situation, lying on the south side of a hill, gently declining to a handfom navigable River, whereby it became not onely pleasant but also usefull; making a good frontier Garison against the Britains, that should attack them from the south. And probably this last might be the chief reason of their removing from Gaussennæ hither, it being so much the more convenient for a frontier towards the south; & then this must be done very early, upon their first settling in this country, which is my next reason for placing the beginning of this town so early in the Saxon Times, viz. from its being a frontier Garison against the Britains.

II. That this was a fortify'd town at the time of the Danish invasion, it seems to me pretty certain; for almost the first mention we have of it is in Ingulphus, who says, of those Stamfordians whom Harding of Ryhal led out against the Danes An. 870. at the engagement with them in this Kestiven division of Lincolnshire, that They were *Bellicosissimi*, very warlike people, as it were train'd up to it. That it was a Garison of the Danes An. 922. the Saxon chronicle informs us, when it says, that King Edward came against it with his army, & order'd a castle or fort to be built on the south side of the river (that was exactly where the Roman way crosses the ford) & then all the people in the City on the north side, or as Florence reads it, all the people that kept the castle on the north side the River, yielded to Him & beg'd his protection. And whereas it is called by the Saxon Annals *Byrigh*; by Hen. Hunt. *Civitas*; & by Florence, *Arx*, it shews it then to be a fortify'd & wal'd town; & that it was so before the Danish invasion I do verily believe, both from the abovemention'd Character, which Ingulphus gives of its Inhabitants that fought the Danes under Harding of Ryhal, anno 870. & also because after that fight the Danes do not seem to have settled in these parts, but only pass'd thro' 'em like free booters, Burning and Robbing wherever they came; till part of them over-ran all the Northumbrian country & made themselves Masters of it; & the Rest of 'em having murder'd King Edmund possess'd themselves of his territories, from whence they infested Mercia, Kent, & the South & West Saxons. But there is not the least appearance of their being in this place till Ann. 922. when it is said the people in the City on the north Side the River yielded to King Edward upon his building a fort on the south side. Now it is not said that they were Danes that submitted, but they might be Rebellious

MS. p. 5.

^a Penda came not to the crown of Mercia 'till the year 626. which is 31 years after 585. too long a time I think to be comprehended in these words, *soon after*.

^b Here Mr. Forster seems to suspect himself, & therefore in another copy adds 'tho' finding no memoriall of that action in the name of this town, which we might well expect, I do not much depend upon this reason for their settling here.'

^c Here Mr. Forster in another copy adds, ' & so it continued a garison town during all the Danish wars, & afterwards in the wars between K. Stephen & the Empress Maud, & Those of the Barons, & between the Houses of York & Lancaster; & some of its old Walls are still standing & entire.'

subjects; * yet it is probable that at that time there might be a Danish Garison here; but it does not follow that therefore they first fortify'd the Town; but only had possess'd themselves of it & put a Garison into it, which now surrendered to K. Edward: & truly to build a castle here, & to Wall so large a Town, as it would be a work of some time, so wee might reasonably expect to have it mention'd (had it been done now by the Danes) as well as their building forts at Beamsfleet, Apuldre, & Temsford, &c. and I don't see by the History of these Times, that the Danes could have either a sufficient Body of men, or Time, to spare to compleat such a work in this place; K. Alfred in the latter part of his reign, and K. Edward, generally gaining upon them. And whereas the Saxon Annals call Stamford at this time Byrig, the expression looks as if it had been formerly known by that Title, & was not a new upstart wal'd City.

Now if it was a fortify'd place before the Danish invasion, it must be made so (in all probability) on one of these two Occasions; either by the Saxons against the Britains, or afterward by the Mercian Kings against their neighbour Saxons. That it was not fortify'd upon this last occasion, I think, for this reason; because that after the Mercian Kingdom was Erected, this Town lay almost at the farthest end of it; ^b not only at a great Distance from the Royall Seat of the Kings, but also from the frontiers of the other Saxon Governments. The greatest part of their county of Lincoln on one Side, & the counties of Nottingham, part of Leicester, & all Rutland on the other side, lay between Stamford & the Northumbrian Kingdom. And the woody and deep county of Huntingdon, & boggy & unpasable fens parted us from the East Angles; which were the two nearest of the Saxon Kingdoms to this Town. So that there was no occasion to fortify this town against them, nor would it have been of any use so to do, so far as I can see: for lying so far from the Borders or Frontiers, it could not serve to stop or hinder any sudden invasion of the neighbouring princes; & before the enemy could march thus far, the field army must in all probability be totally routed and dispersed; & then, as it would be to no purpose, so I do not find that the Inland Towns, during the Heptarchy, used to make any resistance, but commonly follow'd the fate of the Army in the field, & the Royall Seat & frontier Towns. And this appears from the instance of this very Mercian kingdom; for when Penda was slain,

& his Army overthrown by Oswi the Northumbrian King; all the Mercian territories were immediately at the disposal of the Conqueror, who permitted Penda his son in Law to govern the Mercians south of Trent, but still as Tributary to him. And the next year, upon Penda's death, Oswi seized the Mercian Kingdom again & annex'd it to his own Territories, till Wulphere with his nobles rescued it out of his hands three years after. And Stamford being so very remote from the Royall Seat of the Mercian Kings, & from that part of the country from whence they march'd to attack their Enemies, or Where their Enemies attack'd Them; there is nothing memorable mention'd to have happen'd at, or near, this Town, it being so far out of the way of action. All which seems to confirm, that this was not made at first a Garison by the Mercian Kings against their Saxon neighbours. And if so, then wee have good reason to think that it was at first fortify'd against the Britains, & very commodious it was for that purpose, being situate on a good River, & by securing the ford, they effectually stoppt the march of the Britains into Lincolnshire on this side ^c.

And if it was a Garison against the Britains, it must be made so at the first coming of the Saxons here, during their Contentis with the Britains in these parts, & while they were in fear & under apprehension of Insults from them, & before the British power & strength was quite broken here. For after the Britains were driven to a great distance hence into the south and west, & that large provinces conquer'd from them, with strong Armies, lay between this Town & Them; I do not see that this place would be then of any more consequence against the Britains, than it was, after the erecting of the Mercian Kingdom, against the Rest of the principalities that compos'd the Heptarchy; tho' the Saxons might be thenceforward still increasing the Bigness & Strength of the Town for the world & a turn of affairs. Now if these Conjectural premises be true, we may I think from thence conclude, that this town was founded about the year 501. or soon after, MS. p. 6. if not before it. To which let me add

III. That the first time we have any mention made of Stamford, it is spoke of as a considerable place. The first notice taken of it that I have been able to observe is in that charter recorded in the Saxon chronicle under the year 656. pretended to be granted by K. Wulphere to the abby of Medeshamstede; where Samford is made one of the

^a They were certainly Danes, who submitted, & not rebellious subjects. ^b Here wants some amendment, for first Mr. Forster says, *this town lay almost at the farthest end of the Mercian kingdom*, & then presently, that it lay *at a great distance from the frontiers of the other Saxon governments*: either of which assertions is a contradiction to the other.

^c The Welland is fordable at so many places both above & below Stamford, that, unless those places be all likewise secured, securing the pass or ford at Stamford is doing almost nothing against an army which is bent to get over it. Besides, the Britons, if they came out of Wales, need never have march'd to Stamford, much less pass'd the Stony-ford there, to get into Lincolnshire. If they came out of Cornwall indeed, then, supposing all the other passes of the river made safe, we may say with Mr. Forster, 'by securing the ford they effectually stoppt the march of the Britains into Lincolnshire on this side.'

Mr. Forsters Letter

boundary's of the Land, which that King gave to the said Abby. Now if this charter was true & genuine, & could be depended upon; we have abundant proof of the being of a Town here at that time, & very likely for a good space before ^a. For that Charter represents the Country hereabouts well inhabited & the Saxon towns pretty thick, which we can not imagine was done all in an instant, but successively, & was a Work of time, and multiply'd as their numbers increas'd.

I have not observ'd Stamford to be mention'd again till Ingulphus speaking of the forementioned Ingagement with the Danes in this County, which the Saxon chronicle places under the year 870. sayes, that Hardingus de Ryhal cum omnibus Stanfordenfibus, eo quod omnes juvenes erant, & nimium bellicosi &c. which intimates that a good Body of men were muster'd out of Stamford, & that consequently it was then a great place. Hen. Hunt. in the war between Edmund Ironside & the Danes, calls it an Ancient City; the Saxon chronicle, as I noted before, calls it a City at that time. And it was reckon'd one of the five great Cities of the Mercian Kingdom, ^b whose Inhabitants (perhaps Danish as well as Saxon) were called, by way of Eminency Fisburgenfes, the Inhabitants of the five Cities. Hen. Hunt. ad ann. 1013. Sax. Chron. ad eundem ann. Mr. Gibson in voce Fisburg. & new edition of Cambden in Northumberland, col. 865. in notis ad inum pagina.

It appears by K. Edgars charter to the Abby of Peterborow, that there was a market then at Stamford; for He there granting a market to Burgh sayes, there shall not be any other market between Stamford and Huntingdon, which implies that there was a market then at both those places. By that Charter he also grants to the Abbat a mint in this town; but whether the mint was first then sett up here, or whether it was erected here before by K. Athelstan, who (as we learn from his laws) order'd one to be sett up in every great Town & now given by King Edgar to that Abby, I will not take upon me to determine, tho' this last is the likeliest to be true ^c. However from hence it seems that Stamford was then grown almost to full maturity, & therefore wee must look a Great Way back to discover its Infancy & first Originall, for it is not probable that it should grow up all of a sudden to be thus Considerable. And truly its Bigness, its Fortifications & Castle, its number of Churches, &c. do seem to intimate that it was at first

design'd for more than an Ordinary Common Village.

These, Sir, are the reasons that induce me to think that Stamford cannot date its Originall beyond the Saxon Settlement here; & that it sprung up with Them, & is altogether, or near upon, as Old as their fixing in this country. But How Conclusive They may be in themselves, or what weight they may have with so great a Master of our Antiquities as You must be acknowledg'd to be, I can not tell, but if I might hope for such a Favour, it would be a great satisfaction to me to hear your Opinion herein; for I value my own Judgment as nothing, being so poor a novice in Inquiries of this nature; & withall Living in a place where there are no Helps or Advantages to be had in Order thereto; few Books to be procur'd without a better purse than I am master of; fewer men that know any thing of these matters to consult with for direction; and still fewer MSS. to open a clearer view to us.

And since, Sir, I have proceeded thus far to trouble You, give me leave to add a line or two in relation to the University said to have been in this Town. If wee take the word University as a Law Term implying a legall Society incorporated for the profession of Learning, which the Civilians say none but the supreme Authority of a Nation can do (as Stillingfleet Orig. Brit. p. 207. tells us) then I don't think that there ever was such a thing here. But that there were Schooles here for the Education of Youth, of Novices especially for the neighbouring Monasteries, You have sufficiently shewn from Leland in the preface to your Notitia Monastica. And that there were such schools here before your Oxonians came hither in Edward the third time, I am apt to think. For why should They all agree to come to this rather than any other place, had there not been some schools of Learning here before, & a sort of an Academy already instituted, whereby there was a kind of invitation to 'em to come hither? & the considerable settlement & number of the Students Houses when they were dislodg'd hence by publique Authority, does not look like the Work of so few months as the Oxonians were suffer'd to stay here.

Wherefore I believe your Learned Antiquary Mr. Anthony Wood has fixt this matter right in dating the Commencement of our studies here from the Donation of Robert Lutterel Rector of Irnham, who, in the 20. of Edward the first, gave a Farm situate in the Parish of St. Peter in Stamford, for instructing Novices here to in-

MS. p. 7.

^a This charter of King Wulphere is spurious, the reasons why I think it so may be seen in my collections Book II. Paragraph the XXVI. However there is good proof that there was a town called Stanford, standing where our Stanford now stands, in the year 449. if not long time before. See my collections, Book I. Paragraphs the XXX, &c.

^b Not of the Mercian, but of the Danish kingdom. See my collections, Book III. Paragraph the XIII.

^c The inhabitants of the five Cities were chiefly Danes; all the Saxons among them being either servants, or such as by intermarriages were become Danes in affection, religion, & every thing else, but descent.

^d Athelstan first granted that privilege of a mint to the abbat of Medeshamstede, & afterwards Edgar confirmed it.

crease the number of the Convent of Sempringham, &c. Except we should venture a little Higher, & suppose the Original of these Schools to be laid by those Monks of Croyland that Jostidus the Abbat sent to Worthorpe after the Burning of their Monastery in Hen. the firsts time, & that They did not only preach here, but Taught the Youth also, as Pet. Blesens. tells us that some of the Monks of the same monastery who were sent at the same time to Cottenham did at Cambridge, viz. read Logick, Philosophy, & Rhetorick; & on Sundayes & Saints-dayes preached to the People, & had great numbers of Scholars. This, Sir, is a bare conjecture of mine, & for that reason I dare lay no stress upon it; but humbly Beg of you to inform me whither Leland, or any other MSS. you have met with, do give a clearer Light & fuller Account of these Schools of Learning at Stamford, than what Mr. Wood, or any other has yet published? particularly whither Leland says any thing more about Peterborow Hauile, Sempringham, & Vauldey, the names of which he said remain'd in his time at Stamford, as you have acquainted us in your preface to the *Notitia Monastica*.*

I will wrack your patience, Sir, but with one word more, & that is in Relation to the Religious Houses that were in & about this Town. I find the names of more in the *Monasticon* than you have mentioned in your *Notitia*; & we seem to have the Ruines, & Common Tradition informs us of more than the *Monasticon* has taken notice of. And if You can direct me where to meet with a more exact Account of their number, Founders, &c. than is hitherto published, I shall acknowledge the Favour. You mention, in the *Notitia*, two MSS. that promise more than is yet printed.

And now, Sir, if I might presume, I would suggest to You one thing which I believe is a Slip in your *Notitia Monastica*,

concerning a Religious House here with us. Under the Title of *Lincolnshire*, numb. 58. p. 131. You mention Newstede juxta Stamford, a Priory of Gilbertines, dedicated to St. Leonard, &c. Now the House at Newstede was founded by William de Albiney, & They were Canons of St. Austin, & dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. *Monast. Vol. 2. p. 444.* Whereas that which was dedicated to St. Leonard (and which still retains the name of St. Leonards, as the other does of Newstede, & are about a furlong distance from each other) is the same which You mention under the Title of *Durham*, numb. 15. p. 59. & was a Cell to Durham, & is now converted into a farm house; the chapel (as I take it, because it stands east & west) is still remaining, & now profan'd into the use of a Barn; & the Revenue which belong'd to it is now enjoy'd by the E. of Exeter, & is a small manour within the larger manour of Stamford, and commonly known by the name of Cuthberts fee, no doubt because it formerly belong'd to the church of Durham, which was under the patronage of St. Cuthbert.

I have nothing, Sir, to add now, but over & over again to beg your pardon for this extraordinary Trouble, & that too from an absolute stranger to you, at which I cannot but blush as often as I reflect upon it. I have only your Goodness & your Love to these Studies to depend upon for an excuse & Forgiveness; in Confidence of which I have ventur'd to direct This to You, & to subscribe my selfe with the greatest Sincerity,

Sir,
Your most humble &
affectionate servant

W. FORSTER.

Stamford, May 12.
1702.

* To this letter of Mr. Forsters, Dr. Tanner cannot now tell whether he sent any, or what, answer; for, if he sent any, he kept no copy of it; neither could I find any copy, or traces of any such answer among Mr. Forsters papers which afterwards came to hand. However, as to Leland, I can answer, that having, by the favour of my learned friend Mr. Thomas Baker, had the perusal of all the nine Vols. of his *Itinerary*, & likewise of all the six Vols. of his *Collectanea*; & having his *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis* my self: there is not one particular, in all those books, relating to Stamford, but what is transcribed & inserted in its proper place in my collection.

Mr. Forsters Letter to Mr. John Stevens, author of the two additional volumes to the *Monasticon Anglicanum*; from a MS. copy, wrote out by Mr. Forsters Son.

S I R,

MS. p. 1.

I Have sent you a short account, such as my head would give me leave ^a, of our ancient churches, religious houses, & colleges; whereby it may easily be perceived what We have been.

^b Stanford in Lincolnshire is a Saxon town, & perhaps one of the first founded here by that nation. For after the Death of Vortimer & Aurelius Ambrosius the British Generals (the last of whom is suppos'd to die about 501.) the Saxons had quiet possession of the Country hereabouts; from which time the south & the west were the constant scene of action, the power of the Britains sinking very fast, & they retiring apace towards those places, whereunto afterwards they were wholly confin'd. Henry Huntington, in the wars between Edmond Ironside & the Danes, calls it an ancient City. The Saxon chronicle calls it, a city at that time; & it was reckon'd one of the five great cities of the Mercian Kingdom, whose Inhabitants were called by way of eminency *Fifburgenfes*, the Inhabitants of the five Cities. Wherefore wee must

Jooke a great way back to discover its Infancy, for it is not probable that it should grow up to be thus considerable of a sudden. But to look higher up for its originall than the Saxon time, is vain; nor have we the least authority for it either from History or Antiquity: for here are no remains either of Britains or Romans; no Encampments, no pavements, no coins dug up, nor any other mark whatever, to shew that it is older than the Saxon dayes. It is observ'd by Antiquaries, that the Saxon Kings & Nobles seated themselves upon the forsaken Camps & Stations of the Romans, & made new names by their Castr, Burgh, &c. added to a part of the old Roman, as we have an instance in Castrerton near us. But it does not appear from any of our old Historians or other Records, that this town was known by any other name, than that which it now bears. The Roman way that goes from Castr near Peterborough to Lincoln crosses the River Weland the South West corner of this Town, where there is a stony ford at

the bottom of a place which they call Nuns Lane, from whence I make no doubt it took its first & only name in the Saxon language *Seceanropd*; but this no way proves that a great town was therefore here, either before, or during the Roman government; seeing, as I said before, there are no other remains of Antiquity or History to induce us to believe it, as I shall sufficiently make appear, if it pleases God to restore me to that state of health, whereby I may be able to finish the Antiquities of this town.

We have good reason to suppose that this Town was built very early by the Saxons; especially if we may believe Henry Huntington, who informs us, that the Scots & Picts having burnt the Roman station of *Gaufennæ* two miles north of us, were here first met, & defeated by the Saxons; in memory therefore of their first success, which prov'd so extraordinary beneficiall to them, as to make them Lords of that Land, which they were at first hir'd as common mercenaries to defend from those northern enemies; they erected this Town.

Stanford has formerly been much larger without the walls than it is now, & contain'd in it sixteen parish churches or chapells, besides those of the religious houses; thirteen in Stanford, & three over the Bridge in Stanford Baron. The names were these; St. Marys near the bridge, St. Johns, St. Clements, All Saints in the market place, St. Peters, the chapel of St. Mary Bynwerk or Bennewerk ^c just within Peter Gate (the place where it stood is now called the chapell clofe ^d) the chapell of Breadcroft without the west end of the town in the parish of St. Peters', St. Michaels, St. Andrews, Trinity, St. Pauls, St. Georges, & St. Stephens, just out of Pauls gate; & on the other side the water St. Martins, & all Saints within the liberty of the abbat of Peterborough, & the chapell of Burgele (now Burgeley) in the parish of St. Martins, where the Priorefs of St. Michael was obliged to find a minister ^e. But by an Act of Parliament 1. Ed. 6. the ordinary, the Alderman, & two more Justices of Peace were impowr'd to lessen

MS. p. 3.

MS. p. 2.

^a This Letter is without date, but is the last thing Mr. Forster ever wrote about the antiquities of Stanford; his head being ever after disordered by an inveterate palsy.

^b This paragraph is almost wholly extracted from his letter to Dr. Tanner.

^c Henry of Huntington says not a word of their burning the Roman station of *Gaufennæ* two miles north of us; his words are, *Saxones inierunt autem certamen contra Pictos & Scottos qui jam venerunt usque ad Stanfordiam, &c.*

p. 178. a. 10. edit. Lond.

^d St. Mary Bennewerk was not a chapel, but a parish church & a rectory.

^e More truly it is called in several old writings I have seen, not chapel clofe, but Bennewerk church yard.

^f Breadcroft chapel could not be in St. Peters Parish, if in any it must be in St. Mary Bennewerks; but I rather think it was in neither, but a parochial chapel of itself.

^g Here Mr. Forster has left out St. Thomas's church, St. Michael Cornhill church, St. Benets chapel, St. Mary Magdalenes chapel (over against St. Martins church) St. Marys chapel by Sempringham hall; & several others.

the number of them^a, which they did^b, & reduced them to five in Stanford, & one over the Bridge, according to an old division of the town into wards^c, allowing a church to each ward; & so left standing, St. Maries near the bridge, St. Johns, All Saints, St. Michaels & St. Georges in Stanford, & St. Martins, over the bridge; all the rest were taken down, except St. Pauls, which they reserv'd for a school-house. For William Ratcliffe Esq, (having been four times Alderman of Stamford) An. Dom. 1530. founded there a free grammar school, & liberally endow'd it with Messuages, Lands & Tenements, situated in Stanford aforesaid, to a considerable value, which at present are let out upon Lease, & the reserv'd rents to the school-master amount to upwards of sixty pounds per annum.

Now tho' the number of the churches were thus lessen'd, yet there is but one good living in the Town, which is All Saints, having the rectory of St. Peter annex to it, which hath the Tythes of far the greatest part of the fields about Stanford; most of the rest are now under a kind of consolidation, two of them making a scanty maintenance for one person; tho' my Lord Treasurer Burghley did generously give the great Tythes to the vicaridge of St. Martins.

Besides these Churches, there were eight or nine Religious Houses; which, because, MS. p. 4. Sir, the Monasticon does not take notice of them all, & Speed & our other Historians give lame accounts of them, I shall add something of them, to supply the defect of the one, & the mistakes of the other.

On the East of Stanford there is the Priory of Newstead, or *de novo loco*, situated upon the River Waff, in the parish of Uffington^d, founded by William de Albini the third (who was buried here in the chapel; as were also his wife and his son William the fourth^e) dedicated to the blessed virgin Mary, & the Canons to live after the Rule of St. Austin; valued at the dissolution at 37 l. 6 s. 0 d. Dug. 42 l. 1 s. 3 d. Speed. I have nothing else to add of this Priory, but what is in the Monasticon.

A little way from hence, nearer Stanford, there was a house of Benedictin monks dedicated to St. Leonard, & belong'd to the church of Durham. I cannot find by whom, or when, it was founded^f; but it was pretty well endow'd, having the manor of Cuthberts Fee in Stanford in part of its possessions. It had the advowson of St. Maries rectory near the Bridge^g, which I suppose then had some revenue belonging to it, tho' now it has nothing left but a small house. Part of the chapel to this religious house is standing, & makes a venerable appearance^h; tho' it now serves for no better use than a farmers barn. Thus those sacred places are profan'd. The Monasticon sets the value at the dissolution at 25 l. 1 s. 2 d. ob. but Reynier makes it 36 l. & Speed 36 l. 17 s.

Directly north of this Cell stood a house of the Franciscans, commonly called Grey Friars or Minorites, but when, or by whom, founded, I have not been able to find, nor any other particulars concerning the same, besides what follow. In the town coffer of Stanford is preserv'd this memoriall. That in the 48 year of K. Edward the third, William de Stone guardian of the Friars minors & the convent of the same in Staunford, did make an exchange of a fountain at Stacys-mylne, called Estwellshued, with the town of Staunford (John Brown being then Alderman) for another Fountain lying, in what is now called Emblens close, just opposite to them, whereby the water was conveyed to them in leaden pipes, at an easie charge. This was a pretty neat spring since I can remember, but now fallen in & destroyed. The other, about a bowshot from the town, now serves the leaden conduit in St. Pauls street with Water; & that water which runs from it supplies the stone conduit in the Butchers row near St. Michaels church; there being Land in the field left for the support of it for ever.

A little to the south west of this, the Dominicans, called the black or preaching friars, had seated themselves; their convent took up a large parcel of ground, & seems to have been a considerable structure; but who found-

a The number of churches at Stanford was first reduced by the northern men in 1461. who broke into the town, & burnt several of them, which were never after rebuilt. They were again reduced by the dissolution of monasteries in 1538. & again by this act 1. E. 6.

b 7. E. 6. when, & not before, they put the act of the 1. E. 6. in execution. c Stanford, burgus regis, dedit geldum T. R. E. pro 12 hundred & dimidio, in exercitu, navigio, & Danegelt. Ibi sunt sex custodie, quinque in Lincolncyre, & sexta in Hantunscyre, que est ultra pontem. Ex libro de Domeisdai.

d All religious houses, as I take it, were extra-parochial. e William de Albini the fourth, was not buried here, but at Belvoir, & his heart at Croxton. See Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 115. b. f It was founded anno 658. by S. Vilfrid the elder, afterwards Bishop of York. See his life in my Collections Book the II.

g The prior & chapter of the conventual church of Durham, & not the prior of St. Leonards at Stanford, were patrons of the church of St. Mary at the bridge. They were also patrons of St. Mary Bennewerk.

h Several years ago I caused a plate of this chapel to be engraved, by Mr. John Langton of this town, at my own expence. A print from which plate I gave Mr. Forster, who, with this letter about the antiquities of Stanford, gave the said print to Mr. Stevens, which Mr. Stevens therefore (in his first additional Vol. to the Monasticon p. 226. b.) writes thus —

* For what relates to this town of Stanford, & the cut of St. Leonards chapel, we are obliged to the Reverend Mr. William Forster Rector of St. Clements Dares, who was pleased to favour us with his

* MS. Collections. * Having thus got a copy of my plate, but not the plate it self, Mr. Stevens caused the said prospect of St. Leonards chapel to be re-engraved, larger, but exactly like mine, & so inserted it in his said first Volume, for which he thinks himself obliged to Mr. Forster, tho' he was in truth more indebted to me. But this he knew not. See the plate I thus got engraved in my collections, Lib. IV. p. 8.

MS. p. 5.

ed it & when is uncertain: there is a house built upon the ruins of it, & belongs to Savill Cust Esq.

Just at the east end of the convent of Franciscans, there was situated a large house of Carmelites or white fryars, dedicated to the blessed virgin Mary; it was founded by the black princes wife^a, where she was also interr'd^b: it seems to have been a large & noble structure for those dayes; the gate of the outward wall leading to it, is still standing, having three niches where three statues seem to have stood, & over them three coats of arms; that, in the middle, was the arms of England & France quarter'd^c; but the two others on each side of it are so defaced, that we cannot guess what they were. This convent was confirm'd by Edward the third, who lodg'd here, & in probability held a great council (Bradys Hist. Vol. II. p. 216.) in this place, when he was at Stanford, & here gave confirmation to the priory of Newsted the 25 day of June^d.

These religious houses before mentioned are all situated on the east end of Stanford:

at the west end whereof, as soon as you are out of Peter gate, on the left hand, there stood a convent of Austin fryars, which, if answerable to the circumference of inclosed ground, was a very large one, being above a quarter of a mile in length; one Flemming (Lel. Collect. Vol. 6. p. 29.) a very rich man of Stanford, was the founder of it; the care of finishing it was committed to the archdeacon of Richmond; but no mention of any date or other particulars.

^e The [Austin] friery without St. Peters Gate, on the left hand, has doubtless been a most noble Fabrick, as appears by the remaining ruins which have been carefully inspected. The west front appears to have been 80 yards long. The south front 10 yards long. The chapel standing on the north side, may easily be discern'd to have been 40 yards long & 20 yards wide^f; & the end of the chapel, westward, seems to have rang'd along the the cloysters, which are of the same length & breadth with the chapel^g. In which place lately digging to make a saw-pit,

^a It was founded by K. Henry the third. the Grey Friars at Stanford.

^b She was not buried in the white friers, but in Not England & France, but France & England quartered.

^d See an account of the parliament at Stanford. Ap. 23. 11. Edw. 3. 1337. when the King was there, in my collections under that year. Also his confirmation to the hospital of S. Mary of Newsted, June 25. the same year.

^e This whole paragraph was wrote by Mr. Richard Walburg, who gave me a copy of it under his own hand, which I gave to Mr. Forster, who gave it to Mr. Stevens, who printed it in his second additional Vol. to the Monasticon, p. 228. Mr. Walburgs copy is now again in my hands, return'd by Mr. Forsters Son. Mr. Forster however did not know by whom, or when, it was wrote; for I never told him. For which reason, & because Mr. Walburg writes in the present tense, the east front is 80 yards, the whole is an entire square, &c. instead of the preterperfect (as he should have done) Mr. Stephens at first ventures to write; 'the ruins of it now standing are venerable, & give a good Idea of its former Grandeur, of which the following is an exact account from the MS. collections of the Reverend Mr. Forster' — then transcribes this paragraph, as wrote by Mr. Walburg, verbatim as here given; but concludes it thus, 'this account of these ruins I transcribed from the old MS. above quoted, & they might be standing when the same was written. But I am assured by the aforesaid Mr. Forster, now residing at Stanford, that there are no such remains now, nor any thing but some heaps of rubbish; which is indeed true.

^f This description is rather florid & imaginary, than true & real. For there were, to my certain knowledge, no ruins standing when Mr. Walburg took this account; only here & there some little risings in the ground, by which it might, in some places, be just discern'd where the foundation walls of the house went; but those risings very little more than what we now see. Besides for a chapel to be but forty yards long, & yet twenty yards wide, is a very odd proportion.

^g And for the cloysters to be as broad as the chapel (that is twenty yards wide) is what I believe was never yet heard of in any old monastery. The above digging at the Austin-Friers was in Feb. 1711. 12. when Mr. Richard Peail, who then rented the site of that house of the late earl of Exeter, procured leave to dig for stone out of the ruins, in order to build a barn there; at which time, besides what stone sufficed for the said barn, he also took up as much other stone, as built a little court wall in his yard at Sempringham hall on St. Peters hill, where he then lived. Many of the stones which he brought to Sempringham hall & fixed in the wall there, were curiously carved, representing divers birds, beasts, fruits, & flowers; which carved stones, it is probable, were fixed in the centre or joinings of the arching over head in the cloister, which, we may suppose, ran quite round the inside of the court. At the same time one of the workmen picked up among the rubbish two antient seals; one of them, as I remember by an impress of it which I once had (tho' both it & the seal it self are now again lost) representing the bust, or face & neck parts, of a bearded man, & inscribed around the border, *Sigillum Hugonis capellani*. This seal was about as broad as a Q. Eliz. shilling. The other a much more remarkable & beautiful seal, was purchased, of the labourer who found it, by John Maddison Esq. the figure whereof is here inserted, as drawn from an impression of it, given me by the late Mr. Richard Walburg. Another impression of this seal I some time ago sent the learned & revd. White lord bishop of Burg. S. Peters, who thereupon wrote thus to me. 'I thank you for the impress of the seal. In Sir James Wares catalogue of Irish Bishops are mentioned several of the see of Elphin of the name of Thomas. As I. Thomas O Connor, dean of Achonry, consecrated 1246. & translated to Tuam 1259. II. Thomas Mac Ferral, Mac Dermot, abbat of Buelly, who died bishop of Elphin in 1265; a benefactor to the temple & church of S. Paul in London. III. Thomas Barret, archdeacon of Enach-dun, consecrated in 1372. who died in 1404. IV. Thomas Chester born at London, died at Killian, in June 1584. This last is out of the question — Mar. 6. 1719. 20.' Most are of opinion that this seal belonged to Thomas O Connor. But as bishop Barrets name sounds English, I rather fancy it was his; & that he lay here in his travels & then lost it. But these are meer conjectures.

^h were

M. Forsters Letters. p. 30

Sigillum dñi thome dei
gracia elphinensis epi.



To
Samuel Gale Esq.
one of the kind Encouragers
of this work.
this plate is most thankfully
inscribed ~



The General Hospital, New York City, N.Y.



To that Curious and
Communicative Antiquary
Brown Willis of Whaddon
Hall in y^e County of Bucks
Esq: this Plate in Gratitude
for his Favor and many
Encouragements of this work
is most thankfully Inscrib'd.

The South West Prospect of M^r W.^m Brown's Hospital.

M^r Forsters Letters. p. 22.

were found the skulls & bones of men. The chapel seems to range even with, & joyn to the east front, as the cloysters do to the west. The east front is also 80 yards; so that the whole is an entire square, & in the middle thereof very plainly appears a curious & compleat court, being exactly 30 yards every way. The stone pillars & windows, which have been dug up in the ruins, render the structure very magnificent; & some of the rooms, whether for convenience or curiosity, have been paved with a fine sort of glaz'd tiles of different colours, two inches thick, & nine inches square; a whole load of them was found, as they lay on a pav'd floor, & more might have been taken up, but that they were spoil'd, & so not thought worth while. On the west front, at a small distance, there yet appears to have been a very curious garden, as by the degrees, which both in length, breadth, & ascent, were very carefully, exactly, & proportionably made; & the South front, by the rising of the ground, assures us it was approached to by a noble & gradual ascent; the whole being environ'd by a stone wall, near half a mile about. The situation as sweet, pleasant & delightful, as if nature here wanted no assistance from art. The South & West Prospects made agreeable by the silver stream of the River Welland & its most rich & fragrant meadows. A little beyond the North-West end of this Friery is a long Hedge, commonly call'd Pewterers-Hedge, where, according to Tradition, was formerly a street, inhabited by Pewterers, for which we have no other authority; & at the west end of this [friery] very fairly appears the Roman High-Way. About a quarter of a mile west of this friery, stood a small village called Breadcroft, which some are of opinion receiv'd its name from the several Bakers inhabiting the same, as appears by some old writings in the evidence room, of Mr. William Browns Hospital in Stamford; & high Breadcroft was lately found, by a person at plow, a large stone Coffin, which may be still seen in a Close called Rock's Close, without St. Clements gate; & is us'd as a trough to water horses.

MS. p. 6. Directly opposite to this [friery] on the south side of the river in Stamford-Baron Northamptonshire, in the parish of St. Martins, was a convent of nuns^a, founded by William [Waterville] Abbot of Peterborough, upon the Roman way, for forty religious, in the reign of Hen. 2. & dedicated to St. Michael; & it was directly under the protection of the Abby of Peterborough.

About half a mile off, at Wyrthorpe^c in the said parish^d, there was another convent for nuns, which, thro' a pestilence & other accidents, was so ruin'd, that there was but one nun left in it; whereupon Thomas Holland & Joanna [his wife] petitioned K. Edward the 3. that it might be united to St. Michaels above said, which the King by letter gave the Bishop of Lincoln (in whose Diocess it then was) leave to perform.

I have nothing to add of this convent of St. Michael, but what is in the Monasticon; at the dissolution it was valued at 65 l. 19 s. 9 d.

In the same parish [of St. Martin] at the foot of the bridge, Brand de Fossato, Ricardus de Hamet constabularius, & Bertramus de Verdun, founded & endowed a religious house, dedicated to St. John [the Baptist] & Thomas [Becket] the Martyr, for the reception of poor strangers frequently passing that road. K. Richard the 1. confirmed this donation. It was valued at the dissolution at 18 l. 16 s. 0 d. 4. The house of Mr. Death seems to be a part of the old structure^e.

More southward in Stamford-Baron, before you enter the town, there was another house dedicated to St. Egidius, with a chapel & several lands in the field, for all diseased poor persons that travel'd that way. This is all we can tell of it; now two or three poor houses stand there called the spital.

In the market place in Stamford, William Brown merchant of the Staple of Calais, & sometime Alderman of Stamford, erected a very fine building for a Beadhouse, dedicated . . . with an handsome chapel for divine service, for ten poor men & two women, & two chaplains of the secular clergy (for Mr. Brown had no good opinion of the Regulars) This place was first incorporated by K. Edward the 4. & in the 11. of Henry the 7. they were again, by an inflexible, incorporated by the name of the Almshouse of Will. Brown, consisting of a Warden, Confrater, & twelve poor. And thus it stood 'till the reign of K. James the 1. when some persons, desiring to engross the revenue, suggested that it was abus'd to superstitious uses, in hopes to get a grant of it; but the truth being laid before the King, he was so far from listening to the suggestions of those ill designing persons, that he was pleas'd to confirm it, & gave them a new charter, calling it by the name of the beadhouse of Will. Brown, for a warden, confrater, & twelve poor, of the foundation of K. James; by virtue of which they enjoy the liberal foundation of the founder; & may they ever do it.

MS. p. 7.

^a It is more likely the pewterers kept their stalls there at Midlent fair. For formerly a great part of that fair was held without the town.

^b This convent was not in St. Martins parish, but extra-parochial, & called little Wyrthorp.

^c Great Wyrthorp.

^d Not in St. Martins parish.

^e Mr. Dethes house could not be a part of the old structure; tho' I believe it was either a college or a religious house, perhaps St. Pulchers. As for the hospital of St. John & St. Thomas it stood next the bridge; next to it stood the abbat of Croylands house, next to it Mr. Dethes. So that it is very unlikely that part of this hospital should stand on one side of the abbat of Croylands house (now the George inne) & part of it on the other.

^f To St. Mary & All Saints.

When any place in this Beadhouse falls void, whether of the chaplain, or of the poor; then the vicar of All Saints & the Dean of Stanford fill up the vacancy; but if they do it not in a fortnights time, then the mayor of Stanford may do it in a fortnights time; which if he fails in, then the heirs of the founder shall do it in the like time; but if they fail, the bishop of Lincoln has a fortnights time to fill them up; but he not doing it, it shall return to the vicar of all Saints & the Dean of Stanford again for a fortnight; & so on, *toties quoties*, till the vacancy is fill'd.

MS. p. 8. Mr. Brown gave them the manor of Swafield & North-Witham; with divers farms, messuages, lands, & tenements in Stanford, Pilsgate, Easton, North-Luffenham & other places, which being let upon the lease, the reserv'd rent affords to the poor 2 s. & 4 d. per week each of them, to the Warden 24 l. & to the confrater 20 l. per annum; they have woods of their own which supply the house with fuel for the whole year; the poor have new gowns of blew cloth every two years; the warden has a convenient habitation to dwell in, who has the government of the house, looks after the estate, & lets the leases. The Confrater reads prayers twice a day, except when there are prayers at All Saints church, which the poor are obliged to attend; The vicar of All Saints audits the accounts every year; & the bishop of Lincoln is the Visitor.

Stanford is the head of a rural Deanery; & there has always been a Dean nominated by the bishop of Lincoln as often as it has become vacant, in order to fill up the vacancies in the above-mentioned Bead-house.

There was also one John Brown, merchant of the staple of Calais, brother, or very near Relation of the aforementioned Will. Brown^c, who built the beautiful steeple of All Saints church, at his own charge^d.

William lord Barghley, ann. dom. 1597. erected an hospital at the south end of Stanford Bridge, upon part of the place where formerly stood the religious house dedicated to St. John [Baptist] & Thomas the martyr; & endow'd it with lands & tenements, & a perpetual annuity out of Cliff Park near Stanford, for the maintenance of a Warden & twelve poor men; the Warden receiving 3 s. & 4 d. & each poor man 2 s. & 4 d. per week, with a yearly allowance of wood, & blew cloth to make each of them a gown.

MS. p. 9 Mr. Thomas Truefale Gent. & Attor-

a If Mr. Forster had cast his eye upon the fifth statute of the founder he would have seen, that every vacancy was to have been filled by the vicar of All Saints in the merest & the dean of Stanford in a fortnight; or the heirs of the said William Brown in another fortnight; or the alderman of Stanford & the abbat of Croyland in another fortnight; or the bishop of Lincoln in another fortnight; & so on, according to the order here specified.

b The dean of Stanford was formerly a person of great power, & the clergy of Stanford, religious & secular, were his chapter; which makes him something more than a meer rural dean.

c He was Mr. William Browns elder brother. d Mr. Butcher says Mr. Will. Brown built that steeple. The inscription on Mr. John Browns monument says, he was *hujus ecclesie benefactor*.

e Mr. Forster gives no account here of the Calice, S. Logars, & Mr. Snowdens hospitals.

f This paragraph is mostly taken from his letter to Dr. Tanner. g It should be Itin. Vol. 6. p. 3. h I don't remember this last passage is in Leland any where.

ney at Law, was, in his lifetime, a constant & liberal benefactor to the poor; & at his death (which was 23. Oct. 1700.) left, by his last will, a house in Scotgate, for six poor men for ever, & endow'd it with lands at Bailton & Moreton, whereby the poor have 2 s. 6 d. each per week, new gowns, & a chaldron of coals for fuel yearly^a.

As to the University, if we will listen to Hardings chronicle, we must look a prodigious way back for the beginning of it; even to K. Bladud, seven or eight hundred years before Christ: for thus he sings,

Bladud his sonne soone after him did succede,
And reigned after then full xx. yere;
Cair Bladud, so that now is Bath I rede,
He made anone the hot Bathes there infere.
When at Athenes he had studied clere,
He brought withe him iiii. Philosophiers
wife,
Schole to hold in Britayn & exercise,
Stanforde he made, that Stanforde hight this day,
In which he made an Universtie,
His Philosophiers, as Merlyn doth saye,
Had schollers fele of great habilitie,
Studying ever alwayes in untee,
In all the seven liberal science,
For to purchase wysedome & sapience.

Now this was above 100. years before Thales, who first brought philosophy out of the East into Greece. But such stories we leave to them, who are lovers of such Romantick Tales.

If you take the word University as a law term, implying a legal society, incorporated for the profession of learning, which, as the Civilians say, none but the supreme authority can do, then there never was such a thing as an university here. But that there were *Schole illustres* for the education of novices for the neighbouring monasteries, sufficiently appears from Leland (Collect. Vol. 6. p. 30.^e) who tells us, that the names of Peterburgh haul, Sempringham & Vaul-
MS. p. 10. dey remain'd at this time at Stanford, as places for those houses of men of religion that sent their schollars thither to study. And moreover he tells us, that in the age next the conquest, the monks had their colleges founded & liberally endow'd for the education of their novices^b.

Now why may not we suppose the original of these schools to have been laid by those monks of Croyland, that Jostidus the Abbot sent to Wyrthorpe in Henry the firsts time, after that monastery was burnt; & that they did not only preach here, but

M. Hovart Ligne

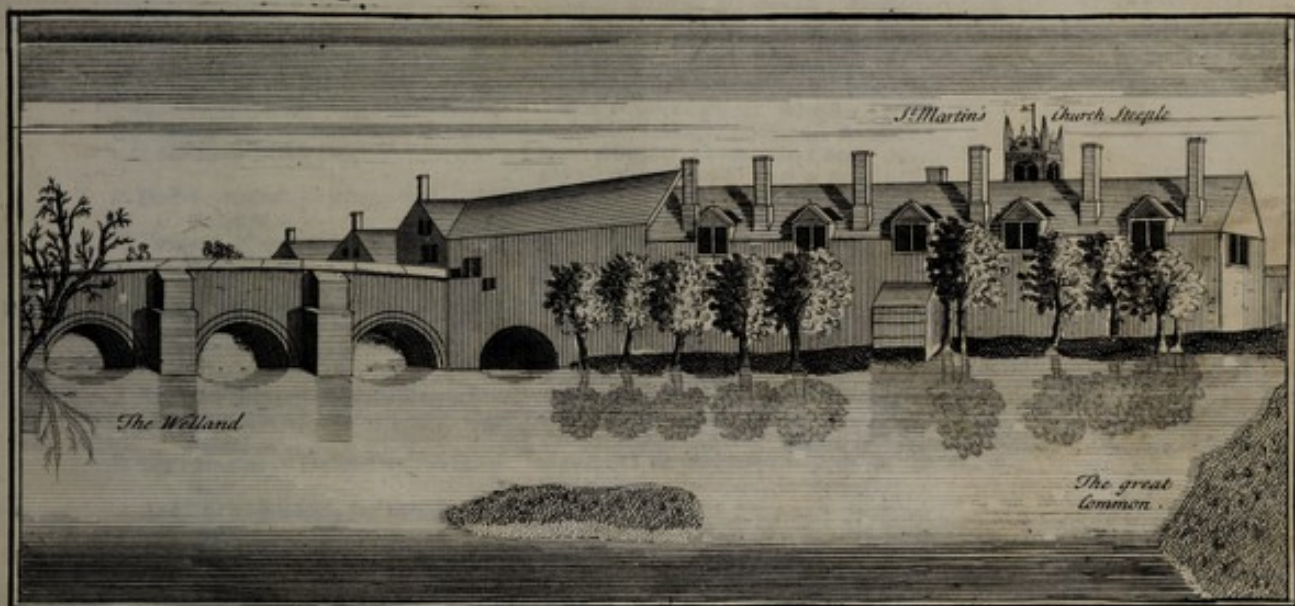
P. 111. 7

The Seal of M^r. Browns hospital.



*To Charles Bale, M.D. one of
the kind Encouragers of this work,
this Plate is most gratefully inscribed.*

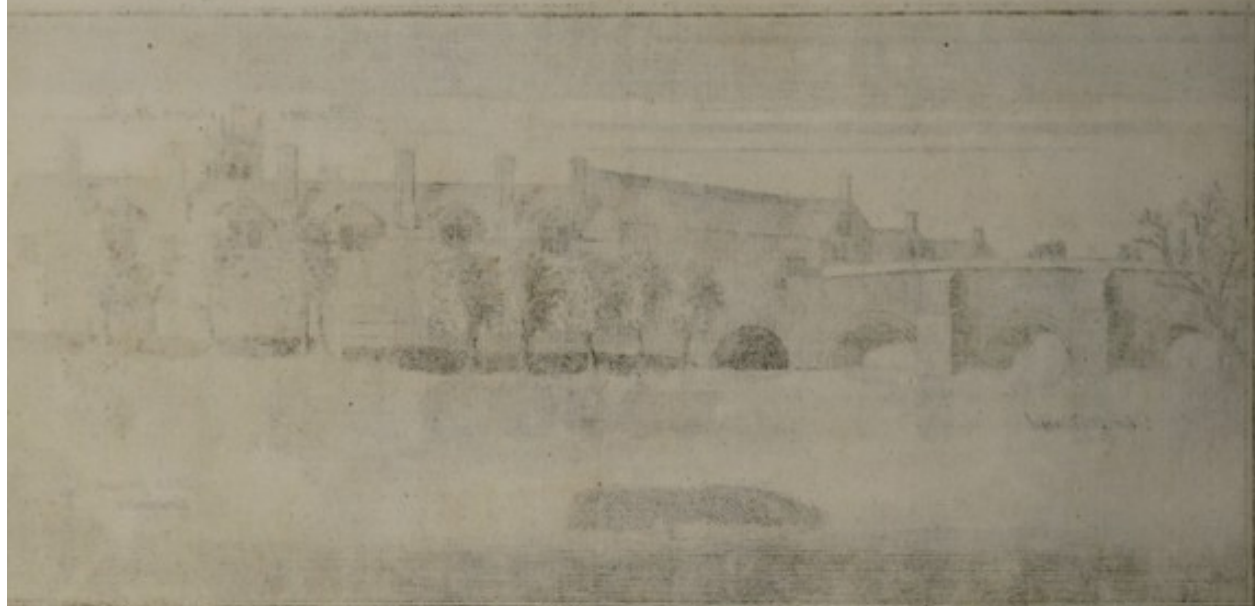




The North Prospect of the Lord Burghley's Hospital in Stanford Baron

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P. 12. B.



The North Wing of the Lord Broughley's Hospital in London

taught the youth likewise, as, Pet. Blesens tells us, some of the monks of that monastery, who were sent at the same time to Cottenham, did at Cambridge? viz. read Logick, Philosophy, &c.

However let this pass as meer conjecture; yet it is certain that Robert Lutterel Rector of Irnham did, in the 20. of Ed. 1. found a school for the use of Sempringham convent; so that it is plain there was one, & very probably more seminaries for Learning instituted here, before the Oxonians came hither in the time of Edward the 3. (which Mr. Camden supposes to have given birth to the university of Stanford) for it is not likely that they would fix upon this place for their retreat, & be so unwilling to leave it as they were, except there had been some schools of learning here before, for their reception; & some sort of Academy already instituted.

Whatever was the occasion of their coming hither; whether contests between the northern & southern students; or whether, according to Mr. Wood, that the Prophecy of Merlin might be fulfill'd, tho' perhaps it was made after this business was over) which says,

Doctrina studium quod nunc viget ad Vada Boum,
Tempore venturo celebrabitur ad Vada Saxi.

MS.p.11. Of which our admirable Spencer thus sings
in his marriage of the Rivers, Thames & Medway,

And after him the fatal Wellant went,
That, if old sawes prove true (which God forbid)
Shall drowne all Holland with his excrement,
And shall see Stanford, tho' now homely hid,
Then shine in Learning more than ever did
Cambridge or Oxford, Englands goodly beams.

Whatever the cause was, in 1334. during the months of May, June, & July, they flock'd in great numbers to Stanford, & there went on with their Academical studies. But, upon complaint of the university of Oxford to the king, his majesty, in August, by proclamation, commanded the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire to disperse them; but they took no notice of it. Whereupon the king, by a second proclamation in November, commanded the High Sheriff to go to Stanford himself, which he did, & gave notice, that if they did not immediately return back to Oxford, their goods & books should all be confiscated. Upon this some return'd, but others staid at Stanford; whereupon

Oxford complained again to the king; whereupon his majesty, by a third proclamation, commanded the High Sheriff to drive the remaining students by force out of Stanford; which still had not the desired effect, till the King gave Power to some persons, to take the names of the students at Stanford, & send 'em to him, having first seiz'd upon their books & other effects, & brought them into the kings treasury; therefore upon wednesday next after the feast of S. James, there was an inquisition made before William Trussell, & twelve men upon oath jointly gave in their names who had taught university Learning, after they had been forbidden by the king; which [persons so teaching] were these. Magister Gulielmus de Barnabey. Magister Thomas de Kendale. Magister Thomas de Hotofte. Magister Johannes de Whitwell. Magister Gulielmus de Robey. Magister Robertus de Barton. Magister Hugo de Lincolne. Magister Gulielmus de Donelshaw. Magister Simon de Beckingham. Magister Petrus de Aulebey. Magister Johannes de Stockton. Magister Thomas de Efton. Magister Petrus Rector S. Petri in Stanfordia. Magister Johannes de Bolton. Magister Thomas de la Mare. Magister Johannes de Ramilton. Magister Robertus Bernard. Gulielmus le Bachelare. Dominus Johannes Blandolfe Rector ecclesie de Scottes prope Granthamam. Dominus Henricus Rector Tinwellensis. Dominus Robertus de Bourle, vicarius S. Andree in Stanfordia. Dominus Henricus, vicarius omnium SS. ultra pontem Stanfordianum. Dominus Richardus Rector S. Georgii in Stanfordia. Gulielmus de Everwicke. Radulphus de Acherche. Gualterus de Notyngham. Johannes de Kirbie-Beliers. Dominus Thomas Rector de Stanhope. Johannes de Twyselyngton. Hugo de Suttewel. Robertus de Heselbethe. Johannes de Kelmershe. Philippus obsonator enaensis in Stanfordia. Johannes de Schetlanger. Johannes filius Gilberti de Foderinghey. Johannes filius Galfridi de Bernake. And this put an end to the Oxonians study here; & for fear the like accident should ever happen again, the university made a statute, that no Oxford man should profess in Stanford.

The names of our Colleges that we have any mention of, are these. 1. Sempringham hall, in the parish of St. Peter, was founded by Robert Lutterel Rector of Irnham, who gave lands & tenements in the towns of Ketten, Cotifmore, & Casterton in the county of Rutland, & a large house & lands in Stanford, to maintain three chaplains to say mass for his soul, one in the parish church of S. Andrew at Irnham, another in the chapel of S. Mary Benwerk at Stanford, & the third

MS.p.12.

a All this account of the university is copied, translated, & extracted from Mr. Woods Antiquitates Oxon. sub anno 1334. The same, much enlarged, from other authors, may be seen in my collections, under the years 1333, 1334, & 1335.
b Robert Lutterel gave the monks of Sempringham a manor of his in S. Peters parish, within which manor was a small chapel, with a chantry

Mr. Forsters Letter

third in the conventual church at Sempringham; & all the rest he gave for the support of a school at Stanford, wherein the youth were taught Divinity & Philosophy, to the increase of the number of the convent at Sempringham. The Bishop of Lincoln in 1303. did allow them the use of the chapel of St. Mary Bennewerk: for divine service. The front of the house is still standing, & carries with it the appearance of an old collegiate building. II. Over against All Saints church in the market place there stands an ancient building called formerly Black-hall. Mr. Wood says, there was a kitchen there that gave very evident marks of antiquity. I know not what the kitchen might be, but the shape of the windows & a room used for a parlour did most plainly shew it not to be of common use. It is now the dwelling house of Mr. White a Baker. III. In S. Maries street there is an inn called the old Swan, which common fame will have to have been a college. IV. That there was a college here called Brazen-Nose is certain. The old Gate, with the Brazen-nose, with a ring thro' it, is still remaining there; that there was a refectory or hall here in Mr. Woods time, is plain; but that is pull'd down, & a new house built, which now is appropriated to the poor children of the charity school; by whom it was built, or to what convent it belong'd, we have no records left to shew. But it was here in Edward the thirds time; for one of those that were return'd by the jury for keeping up university exercises, after they had been enjoined the contrary by the king, was Philip the obsonator or manciple of Brazen-nose in Stamford. Thus it is certain that this could not borrow the title of Brazen-nose from Oxford, but rather Oxford from this. Because, as we have seen, this of Stamford is as old as K. Edward the third, and perhaps older. Whereas Brazen-nose in Oxford was founded but in K. Henry the 7th. time by William Smith bishop of Lincoln & Richard Sutton. Now it is probable that the bishop, in visiting his diocese, did meet with this college of Brazen-nose in Stamford, & so called his own college after it. V. An house standing full east of the parsonage house, of St. Georges, was a school of Carmelites or white Friars, tho' Mr. Wood could not tell any more of it than that it was a college, for want of

MS.p.13.

records. VI. There runs along the fourth side of S. Georges church the length of the street, a building very like the old Halls in Oxford; while it stood entire, the arch'd doors & windows, after the ancient form, plainly shew'd it to have been a house of Learning.

I shall conclude all with a remarkable story of a poor man who was miraculously cur'd of a consumption; the story is certainly true, & there are several alive now that knew the man. The relation was wrote by his own hand, which I rather set down in his words, to avoid all suspicion of falsehood or mistake. It is as follows.

'First of all this my sickness was a surfit taken by carrying in of two loads of wood into my own yard upon our greengoose faire day; it was in the year of our Lord 1645. & the day was very hot; so I tooke in hand for to carry it in my self. And when I found my self very hott, & weary, & dry, I went into the house, & dranke, & all unbrafed, I layd me down upon the grasse. And, when I felt my self somewhat coole, I went & carryed in again; & so likewise when I found my self weary, hott, & dry, I went into the house, & dranke, & lay me downe upon the grasse: And thus I did at the least a half dozen times before I had carryed it all in. At the last when I had carryed it all in, I thought my self to be very well, but only I was very hott. But in that night I fell very sick, so that many said, I should not live. So I continued very bad. But at length it turned to a fever, & the extremity of the fever brought me to a deep consumption. Yet I wrought of my trade for the space of four years a little; & then I grew so weak, that I could not maintain my trade no longer. Then I taught children for to read & wright; & thus I did for the space of seven years, until I found [swooned] as I taught them. Then my neighbours came in, & tooke me up for dead, & layed me upon my bed; yet the Lord being merciful unto me, he gave me life & breath again; & I lay in bed for the space of two whole years, except the time of my bed making, sometime about an hour when I found my self in my best case: this was my first fall in my sickness.

ry belonging to it, dedicated to the blessed virgin Mary; but not called S. Mary Bennewerk. Bennewerk is thrust in by Mr. Forster without any manner of warrant. St. Mary Bennewerk was a parish church standing in the same street with this S. Marys chapel, & that led him into the mistake. For he thought that chapel & S. Mary Bennewerk were one & the same, whereas they were distinct.

a Here he thrusts Bennewerk in again without any authority for so doing. See the bishop of Lincolns license in my collections under the year 1303. Bennewerk is not to be found in it. The chapel of S. Mary there spoken of, was a small thing that was not privileged with so much as a font or a bell-fry, either of which S. Mary Bennewerk, being a rectory, could not want.

b Here Mr. Forster takes an old college, which stood before S. Mary Bennewerk church, for Sempringham Hall, which stood where Mr. alderman Feast lately dwelt.

c This is a mistake for Peterborough Hall. Black-hall stood at the north west end of All Saints church, where is now, or was lately, the sign of the Talbot.

d What else he here says of Brazen-nose college, is taken almost word for word from Mr. Butcher.

e There is a large account of these, & divers other colleges, in my collections.

f This whole paragraph is very curious, & I think not to be met with in any other accounts of Wallis which I have yet seen. Whence Mr. Forster copied it, I find not.

MS.p.14.

‘ Upon Whifon-Sunday, about fix a clock
‘ in the afternoon after evening sermon, be-
‘ ing but newly up, the woman, that kept
‘ me, had made me a fire, & was gone forth,
‘ & had shut to the doores. And as I came
‘ from my bed by the way in the window,
‘ there I tooke a paire of spectacles, & a
‘ little booke (the booke is called, Abrahams
‘ fate for Sodom) & I read about the space
‘ of halfe a hour; then I hard one rap at
‘ the dore; so I supposed it for to be a stranger,
‘ because they came not in, & being that
‘ it was the sabbath day. So, being that the
‘ doores was shut, I was constrained for to
‘ go my self. So I laide down the booke.
‘ So I tooke my stick in my hand, & by
‘ the wall with my other hand, I went to
‘ the doore; which I had not been so far
‘ of two years before. And, when I had
‘ opened the doore, there I did behold a
‘ fine, proper, tall, grave, old man. He said,
‘ friend, I pray thee give an old pilgrim a
‘ cup of thy small beer. I said, Sir, I pray
‘ you come in. He said, friend, call me not
‘ Sir, for I am no Sir; but come in I must,
‘ for I cannot pass thy dore, before I doe
‘ come in. I said, Sir, I pray you, come
‘ in & wellcom; for indeed I had thought
‘ he had been so dry, that he could not
‘ pass the doore before he had drunk: there-
‘ fore thus did I expect. So we both came
‘ in together, & left the doors both open.
‘ So as well as the Lord God did inable
‘ me, with my stick in one hand, & by the
‘ wall with my other, I went & drew him
‘ a cup of small beer; & I gave it him in
‘ his hand, & full glad was I to sit me down.
‘ So hee walked twice or thrice to & fro,
‘ & then dranke; & thus did he walk to
‘ & fro three times, before that he had drank
‘ it all off. And then he came, & set the cup
‘ in the window by me. Then I thought
‘ that he had been going, but he was not.
‘ So he walk’d to & fro as he did before.
‘ All this while he said nothing to me, nor
‘ I to him. Then, when he came almost at
‘ me, he said, friend, thou art not well. I
‘ said, no truly, Sir, I have not been well
‘ these many years. He said, what is thy
‘ disease? I said, in a deep consumption,
‘ Sir, & our Doctors saie I am past cure.
‘ He said, in that they say very well. But
‘ what have they given thee for it? I said, tru-
‘ ly, Sir, nothing; for I am a very poor
‘ man, & unable to follow Doctors advice;
‘ so I willingly commit my self into the
‘ hands of the almighty God: whatever his
‘ will is I am very well content. In that,
‘ said he, thou saiest very well; but I will
‘ tell thee what to do by the help & power
‘ of the Almighty God above; I pray thee
‘ remember my words, & observe them, &
‘ do it: But, whatsoever thou doest, above
‘ all things, fear God & serve him.—To
‘ morrow, when thou risest, go into thy
‘ garden, & there gather two red sage leaves
‘ & one Bloudwort leaf, & put those three
‘ leaves into a cup of small beer, & let

‘ them lye in the cup the space of three
‘ dayes together; drinke as oft as need re-
‘ quires; & when thou hast drunke it all off,
‘ fill the cup againe. But observe this thing,
‘ that thou let the leaves remaine still in the
‘ cup; but the fourth day in the morning cast
‘ them away, & put in three more fresh.
‘ The fourth day is the first of the three a-
‘ gain. And thus do every fourth day in
‘ the morning for 12 daies together, neither
‘ more nor less. Therefore I pray thee re-
‘ member my words, & observe them, &
‘ do it; but, howsoever thou doest, above
‘ all things fear God & serve him. And for
‘ the space of these 12 dayes, thou must
‘ drink neither Ale nor strong beer; yet af-
‘ terwards thou maist, a little; & thou shalt
‘ see, through the goodness & mercy of God
‘ unto thee, that before these 12 dayes be
‘ forth, that thy disease will be cur’d, & thy
‘ body alter’d. I thought those things were
‘ very small to cure my disease, & said, Sir,
‘ are these things good for all consumpti-
‘ ons? He said, I tell thee, I tell thee, I
‘ pray thee remember what I say unto thee;
‘ & observe, & do it: but, howsoever thou
‘ doest, above all things fear God & serve
‘ him. But, said he, this is not all; for
‘ thou must change the air for thy health.
‘ And I said, Sir, what do you mean by
‘ changing the air? And he said, thou must go
‘ the space of three, four, or five miles off,
‘ but if it be twenty miles off, the better; &
‘ there thou must continue in the fresh air,
‘ for the space of a whole month. I, be-
‘ ing unwilling to do that, said, Sir, if it may
‘ please God to enable me so as to go into
‘ our own air twice or thrice a day, will not
‘ that serve? He said, I tell thee, it will not;
‘ for that air where this infection was taken,
‘ is not properly good to cure this disease.
‘ Therefore I pray thee remember my words
‘ which I say unto thee, & observe them, &
‘ do it; but howsoever thou doest, above
‘ all things fear God & serve him. And
‘ thou must go as speedily forth as thou
‘ possibly canst, or else a very grievous fit
‘ of sickness will overtake thee very sudden-
‘ ly; yet, through Gods great goodness &
‘ mercy unto thee, this by doing thou
‘ mayst avoid it. And againe thou shalt see,
‘ through Gods great goodness & mercy un-
‘ to thee, that before thy month^a and these
‘ 12 days be forth, that those cloaths
‘ thou now wearest will be too little for
‘ thee, that thou canst not wear them with
‘ ease. I pray thee remember what I say
‘ unto thee, & observe my words, & do it;
‘ but, howsoever thou doest, above all things
‘ fear God & serve him. In remembrance
‘ of words before spoken concerning my
‘ being let blood, which none of a long
‘ time before would advise me to; I put
‘ this question to him. Sir, said I, I had
‘ thought to have been let blood, as weak a
‘ creature as I am. But he said, no, no,
‘ friend, by no means; for thou shalt see,
‘ through the great goodness & mercy

MS.p.15.

^a The month that he was to go into the country for the benefit of the air.

MS.p.16.

of God towards thee, that before thy month & these 12 days be forth, that thy blood will be as good as ever it was in all thy life; & thou wilt be as healthful & as sound as ever thou was in all thy life; but this thing remember, observe that thy joynts will be weak as long as thou livest. Now friend, said he, I must be going. So when I saw him turn his face towards the door, I remembred & thought with my self, that, because he had drank, he might be as well hungry as dry. Therefore, Sir, said I, doth it please you to eat any bread & cheefe, or butter? you shall be very welcome. He said, no, no, friend, I will not eat any thing; the Lord Christ is sufficient for me: & very seldom do I drink any beer, only what comes from the rock: so the Lord God in heaven be with thee. Then I rose up, & took my stick in one hand, & by the wall with the other, went to shut the door after him: So when I was at the house door, he was at the street door but not gone forth. So he return'd back again half way in the entry towards me, & I stood still at the house door. And thus he said, friend, thou hast heard what I have said unto thee, I pray thee remember my words, & observe them, & do it; but, I say unto thee, howsoever thou dost, above all things fear God & serve him. And so he departed from me.

At that time this was my condition. My skin cleav'd to my bones for want of flesh; my body being parcht & dry, with a yellow skin all over, & a white scurf upon it, for want of moisture. So the fifth day in the morning, when I rose, being somewhat lightsome, the white scurf flew forth out of my bosome, & I wonder'd what it was. So I rub'd my hand upon my body, & the more I rub'd, the more scurf came off; so I regarded it not much, but the next morning I look'd upon my body, & the scurf was almost all off, &

the yellow skin was crack'd in small scales like the scurf, & as I thought somewhat loose. But in the space of three daies it all came off, & there was a new skin all over my body, as young & tender as the skin of a new born child. So blessed be the Lord, my flesh came upon me more & more, 'till my cloaths were so little that I could not wear them with ease; according as he had said.

Thus was his habit. His hat was fashionable, & such as men now wear. The hair of his head was as white as wool, curl'd up round & bushy, close unto his hatt. The hair of his beard was as white; broad, but not very long. He had a little hair on both sides of his cheeks. He was very fair, with a fine, ruddy complexion; & very tall of stature. His band was but a little turn'd from his collar. His coat was of a purple colour; no trimming at his knees. He had no gloves or ruffles; but a small white stick in his hand, & his hand was of a very pure white. His shoes were black & plain; ty'd with strings of a purple colour, suitable to his cloaths; but, whether ribbon, or inkle, I know not. And his stockings were pure white; whether linnen, or jersey, I cannot tell. All that he wore to me seem'd quite new. That day, it is well known, was rain all day long from morning to night; it rain'd when he came in, & likewise when he went forth; yet I could not perceive any foulness upon his shoes, spot upon his stockings, or any wet upon his cloaths.

I Samuel Wallis, upon whom this great and powerful work of Almighty God was wrought, wrote this with my own hand. I am,

Sir,
Your most affectionate &
humble servant

W. FORSTER.

a See a farther account of this matter in Mr. Butchers p. 13, &c. above. Now (notwithstanding all that is there said by Mr. Butcher & others, & here by Mr. Forster) should I say, I think this relation of Wallis is true, some would perhaps reply, then I could believe any thing. Or again, should I seem to doubt it, as many, it is like, would pronounce me a Sceptic, & one who had no faith. I shall not therefore trouble the reader with any thing so little to the purpose as my own sentiments, but only add, there are none of this mans relations, that I know of, now left in the town, they being remov'd, as I am told, to Kettering. Nor, as far as I can find, is there any person now alive who knew him, tho' several whose fathers did. Particularly the Reverend Mr. John Clarke (Curate of Duddington in Northamptonshire, some three miles off) whose father knew the man, & hath often (as he tells me) told his said son many of the foresaid particulars, as he had them from Wallis himself, with this addition, that the said Wallis was always reckoned a man of a very honest character. The late most Reverend John Sharp archbishop of York, riding thro' Stamford, & seeing an old man, one Alexander Morris, in the street, caused his coach to stop, & (as the said Alexander Morris himself told me) asked him several questions about this Samuel Wallis, & whether he believed this relation concerning him was true? who replied, that, as far as he could find, every body that knew him thought so. But after all, how shall we reconcile this story with the following passage in Mr. Aubreys miscellanies 8vo, Lond. 1696. p. 69. 'An. 165 . . . At . . . in the Moorlands, in Staffordshire, lived a poor old man, who had been a long time lame. One sunday in the afternoon, he, being alone, one knock'd at his door: he bade him open it, & come in. The stranger desir'd a cup of beer. The lame man desir'd him to take a dish, & draw some; for he was not able to do it himself. The stranger ask'd the poor old man, how long he had been ill? The poor man told him. Said the stranger, I can cure you. Take two or three balm leaves steep'd in your beer for a fortnight or three weeks; & you will be restor'd to your health: but constantly & zealously serve God. The poor man did so, & became perfectly well. This stranger was in a purple shag gown, such as was not seen or known in those parts: & no body in the street (after Even song) did see any one in such a colour'd habit. Dr. Gilbert Sheldon (since Archbishop of Canterbury) was then in the Moorlands, & justified the truth

of this to Elias Ashmole Esq; from whom I had this account; and he hath inserted it in some of his memoirs, which were in the Museum, at Oxford? I answer, Mr. Aubrey having heard this story from Mr. Ashmole, a many years, as it should seem, before he put it into writing, might easily mistake the place, the illness, and the leaves. As for Mr. Ashmoles having it confirm'd to him by archbishop Sheldon, Mr. Aubrey might again mistake Mr. Ashmoles informer. For as Mr. Ashmole was, I believe, acquainted with Mr. Butcher, and, as I conceive, wrote that copy of verses before his printed book sign'd E. A. it is very probable that he had the story from him; & if his papers which Mr. Aubrey mentions, be in being, I fancy any body, who shall think it worth their while to consult them, will find it so. But of this enough.

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

L IB. I. p. 7. l. 23. read *Yeallan*. l. 24. *Yeallans*. p. 15. l. 22. for *near*, read, *ad*. Lib. II. p. 7. l. 8. read, *observed* that Eddon, as published by the learned Dr. Gale. p. 14. l. 13. read, for that K. Egfrid. p. 37. l. 11. for Parag. XIII. & XIV. read Parag. XV. Lib. III. p. 17. l. 4. read, S. Oswald. l. 15. read, *paran*. Lib. IV. p. 1. read, *de la Land*. p. 17. l. penult. read, *same time*. p. 22. l. 39. read, *tells us, this is no story, for*. Lib. V. the first note in p. 5. relates to Walsertville's first charter in p. 4. Lib. VII. p. 8. l. 20. read, *no where*. Lib. VIII. p. 14. l. 41. read, *into that see*. p. 16. l. 17. read, *Erie-shage*. p. 18. l. 7. read, *concession &c*. p. 28. l. 16. read, *as from*. p. 36. l. 25. read, *dimifed*. l. 29. *dimifed*. p. 41. l. 13. read, *being a rent*. Lib. IX. p. 5. l. 29. after *hands*: begin Parag. V. p. 19. l. 39. read, *the rudiments*. p. 40. l. 38. after *Valerian*, begin Parag. XXV. p. 49. read, Parag. XXXII. p. 50. read, Par. XXXIII. Lib. X. p. 3. l. ult. read, *misake*. p. 4. l. 12. read, *but for that*. p. 9. l. 2. 3. read, *Falk-lake*. p. 10. l. 36. read, *Maod de*. p. 17. read, Par. XII. p. 20. read, Par. XIII. XIV. p. 21. read, Par. XV. p. 23. read, Par. XVI. Lib. XI. p. 21. l. 29. read, *main thing*. p. 26. l. 28. read, *dropping*. p. 38. l. 34. read, *Bruges*. p. 56. l. 19. after *they*, begin Parag. XXVIII. p. 64. l. 18. read, *Letley*. p. 68. dele *Edw. L. Spencer, & read, Wm. de Bohun & Edm. Langhley*, both of them. Lib. XII. p. 24. margin, read, *Mar. 13. May 25*. Lib. XIII. p. 13. l. 1. dele, & l. 7. read, *Rouceby*. Lib. XIV. p. 21. after *meadow*. l. 5. begin Parag. XV. p. 25. l. 50. read, *the offices*. p. 28. l. 23. read, *laud*. p. 56. l. 33. read, *a sanctes bell*. Table. p. 11. col. b. l. 5. read, *deserts*. p. 14. col. b. l. 27. dele, *as*. ib. l. 55. read, *1295*. Butcher. p. 3. col. a. l. 19. read, *these*. p. 6. col. a. l. 30. read, *was the hill*. p. 10. col. a. l. 21. read, *fermely*. l. ult. read, *was it*. p. 18. dele the note *h*. Forster. p. 9. l. 13. 15. in the running title, read *to Mr. John Stevens*. p. 11. col. a. l. 25. read *affures us*. It. p. 15. col. b. l. 50. read, *by doing this*.

N. B. By an Oversight there are 7 & 8 pages to the XI. Book.

to Mr. John Brown

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
...
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Brown

1811

1811

...
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
...
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Brown



