

ON THE ABBEY OF
THE BLESSED MARY OF WAVERLEY,
IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

THE few fragmentary remains of the buildings of this Abbey and of its church hardly enable us to realise that upon this spot there once stood a magnificent and grand church of the Early English style, exceeding in its dimensions several of our cathedrals, and larger than the Abbey-church of Romsey, or the priory-churches of Christchurch, Hampshire; and St. Saviour's, Southwark. The measurements of the church were almost identical with those of the celebrated Church of Fountains Abbey, the ruins of which excite so much admiration and are known far and wide. Both churches were begun within twelve months of each other; that of Fountains is said to have taken forty years to build, whilst this of Waverley appears to have taken seventy-five years.¹ If its church and buildings were of such ample proportions, it only corresponded with the pre-eminence of the Abbey and the

¹ The length of the church was 322 feet; that of the transepts 165 feet. The nave or body of the church was 70 feet in width, and the transepts 50 feet. The distance from the west end to the crossing or transepts 195 feet. Mr. Aubrey describes the remains of this Abbey in 1673 as follows:—"Here remain the walls of a fair church, the walls of the cloister and some parts of the cloisters themselves. There was also a chapel larger than that at Trinity College, Oxford, the windows of the same fashion as the chapel windows at the Priory of St. Mary's [Kington St. Michael], in Wilts."—Aubrey's *Surrey*, iii. 360.

honour which it formerly bestowed upon the diocese ; inasmuch as it was the first house founded in England of the Cistercian order ; and its Abbot had the priority in all the congregations and chapters of the English Cistercians, whether assembled in England or abroad.

The Cistercians, or White Monks, as they were called, from the colour of their habit, were a branch of the Benedictine order. They were called Cistercians, from Cistertium or Citeaux, in the bishopric of Chalons, in Burgundy, a wild and desert spot, where this order was begun in 1098, by some monks of Molesme, who disapproved of the laxity which, in a long course of years, together with the increase of riches, had invaded the simple rules of St. Benedict, and who had set out to seek a new resting-place in which they might observe, in peaceful solitude, the stricter and ancient rule of their patron saint. These monks were led by Robert, Abbot of Molesme, under the influence of Stephen Harding, an Englishman, and a professed monk of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire ; who afterwards became the third Abbot of Citeaux, and brought the order into such repute that he is usually reckoned as its principal founder. In a very short space of time the popularity and general favour of the new order so increased, that it soon attained a position which threatened to eclipse the fame of its parent order, from which it differed chiefly in the more scrupulous adherence to the Benedictine statutes. "The members of this order soon became noted for the greatest excellence in the professions of agriculture, architecture, and commerce : they established granges or farms upon their outlying estates, for the more effectual utilisation of the productions of the land ; their stately style of architecture—combining use with elegance, and avoiding unnecessary display, as illustrated in the present day by the ruins of Furness, Melrose, Kirkstall, Fountains, and Tintern—has been alike the wonder and envy of architects ; their merchandise of wool and corn was noted for its superiority over that of less assiduous farmers."¹

¹ *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxvi. p. 355, a valuable contribution from the pen of Mr. Walter de Gray Birch.

Their special immunity from taxation, and their exemption from the payment of tithes upon the lands in their own occupation, for the maintenance of hospitality and good housekeeping, were important concessions.

About thirty years after the first institution of the order, the Abbeys of Waverley and Furness were established in England. "These were quickly followed by Tintern, Rievaulx, Fountains, and others; and before the close of the twelfth century upwards of *one hundred and twenty* separate houses of the Cistercian order had been founded in Great Britain."¹ Their monasteries were generally erected in solitary and uncultivated places, and were all dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and it was a rule with the Cistercians not to allow another monastery, even of their own order, to be built within a certain distance.

The Cistercians owed their first introduction into England to WILLIAM GIFFARD, the second Bishop of Winchester after the Conquest, and Chancellor to Henry the First, who laid the foundation of the Abbey of Waverley on 24th of November, 1128, for the reception of an Abbot and twelve monks, whom he brought from the Cistercian Abbey of Aumône (Elemosina), in Normandy.² The Bishop, with the assent of King Henry

¹ *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxvi. p. 355.

² As many of the particulars contained in this paper are taken from a series of extracts which I made in 1861, from the Cottonian Manuscript, VESPASIAN, A. xvi., entitled *Annales Monasterii de Waverleia*, it may be well to give a short account of this manuscript. It is a small quarto volume of vellum, consisting of 197 folios, containing a brief chronicle of events, from the Incarnation of our Lord to the year 1291; written in various hands, the first forty-six folios being in a hand of the twelfth century. The earlier portion, down to the year 1159, is a mere compilation from the works of Bede, Eusebius, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Henry of Huntingdon, Robert de Monte, and others. The remainder of the manuscript contains a concise enumeration of events occurring year by year, and is more or less original. In the margin and other blank spaces have been inserted events connected with Waverley Abbey, as well as in the text. From the year 1219 to 1266, the manuscript is evidently written contemporaneously with the events described from year to year. The portion from 1266 to 1275 is a copy of the Winchester Annals, with a few additional entries, and the remainder of the volume was probably, to some extent, derived from the same source.

the First and of the cathedral-chapter of Winchester, bestowed upon them in perpetuity the land or manor of Waverley, with two acres of meadow at Elsted and pannage for their hogs, with liberty to cut wood for fuel and other necessary purposes in his coppices at Farnham.¹ Tintern Abbey, founded in 1131, was the only other Cistercian house in England that came from Aumône, and consequently Tintern was the sister of Waverley: Kingswood Abbey, in Wiltshire, founded in 1139, was the only daughter of Tintern. The descendants of Waverley were more numerous: Garendon Abbey, in Leicestershire, founded in 1133, was her first daughter; Ford Abbey, in Devonshire, founded in 1136, her second daughter; and her third and fourth daughters were the Abbeys of Combe, in Warwickshire, and Thame, in Oxfordshire. Garendon had three daughters—Bordesley, in Worcestershire; Bittlesden, in Buckinghamshire; and Bruerne, in Oxfordshire. Ford Abbey had one daughter—Dunkeswell Abbey, in Devonshire. Bittlesden, the second daughter of Garendon, was also the mother of three abbeys—Mirevall, and Stoneley in

(The manuscript of the Winchester Annals terminates in 1277, the remainder being lost.) These Annals contain many interesting particulars relating to the Cistercian order and its progress in England; and concise statements with respect to the history of the Abbey are carefully given, from its foundation down to the year 1266. The greater portion of this manuscript was printed at Oxford in 1687, by Gale, in his *Historie Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque*, but so inaccurately done as to be altogether untrustworthy. In 1865, a complete and carefully-edited copy of these Annals was published in the Rolls Series of Chronicles and Memorials. It forms a portion of one of the volumes entitled *Annales Monastici*, edited by the Rev. H. R. Luard, M.A. This work and the elaborate index to the entire series have afforded me additional facilities and information. As a specimen of the Annals of Waverley, the entries for the year 1128 are as follow: "Hoc anno fundata est abbatia de Waverleia a domino Willelmo Giffard, episcopo Wintoniensi viii. kal. Decembris. Et ipse episcopus eodem anno obiit, et Henricus Blesensis successit, frater regis Stephani, qui fuit abbas apud Glastoniam. Et Johannes, primus abbas Waverleia, qui venit cum conventu, hoc anno mortuus est apud Midehurst, rediens a capitulo. Successit Gilbertus abbas II. Obiit Ranulphus, Dunelmensis episcopus."

¹ Rot. Patent. 11 Édw. II. p. 2, m. 36.

Arden, in Warwickshire, and Flexley in Gloucestershire. Consequently, no fewer than eleven of the Cistercian Abbeys in England were the descendants of Waverley. There was only one community in England whose monks came from Cistercium, the head and chief house of the entire order; and, following the example of Waverley, the first house of their order in England, they took up their abode in the diocese of Winchester; their home was the Abbey of Beaulieu, in the New Forest. The Abbey of Netley was the eldest daughter of Beaulieu, and Hayles Abbey, in Gloucestershire, her second, and Newenham Abbey, in Devonshire, her third daughter. Clairvaux, in the diocese of Langres, was the elder sister of Beaulieu and the mother-house of Boxley,¹ Fountains, and Rievaulx; and from these descended sixteen or seventeen Abbeys. The rest of the Cistercian Abbeys of England derived their descent from the Abbey of Savigny, in the diocese of Avranches, in France, which had affiliated itself to Clairvaux in 1118. Furness Abbey, in Lancashire, was the first of these. Quarr Abbey, in the Isle of Wight, and consequently within this diocese, founded in 1133, was a daughter of Savigny and the mother-house of the Abbeys of Stanleze in Wiltshire and Buckland in Devonshire.

WILLIAM GIFFARD, the founder of Waverley Abbey,

¹ The list of Abbots of Boxley, given in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (vol. v. p. 506), consists only of five names. The *Annals of Waverley* enables us to add two others to this list—ROBERT, who died in 1214, and JOHN, who, in 1236, was elected the twentieth Abbot of Cîteaux, and the second Englishman who attained the honour. The following translation of an entry, which occurs under the year 1312, in the Register of Henry Wodelok, Bishop of Winchester, adds another name to the list of the Abbots of Boxley:—"Brother HENRY, by Divine permission, Bishop of Winchester, to the venerable father the lord Thomas [de Woldeham], by the grace of God, Bishop of Rochester, health and fraternal charity in our Lord. As you wish to bestow in our diocese of Winchester, according to the institutes of the sacred canons, the rite of benediction upon Brother John de Burstalls, a professed monk of the Cistercian order; and, according to the manner and observance of the same Order, canonically elected as Abbot of Boxley, of the aforesaid order and diocese of Canterbury. We grant you the requisite faculties and assent by these presents."

did not long survive its foundation, as he died on the 23rd of January, 1129,¹ within two months after the date assigned for its foundation (24th of November, 1128), and was buried at the east end of the nave of Winchester Cathedral. The Winchester annalist says that he was the most compassionate and pious of men and a prelate of venerable and grateful memory.² His successor in the bishopric was HENRY DE BLOIS, a Cluniac monk, Abbot of Glastonbury, and brother to King Stephen, who confirmed his predecessor's gifts to the monks of Waverley, and added of his own free gift a virgate of land at Wanford, also the right of pasture for swine and every kind of cattle at Farnham, in all such places as the free tenants and others of the hundred were wont to enjoy the same; with licence to cut and dig heath, stone, sand, and all other earth whatsoever, for their necessary uses. The charter recites the boundaries of the possessions of the monks, as they then stood:—"From the oak at Tillford, called the King's Oak, along the King's highway to Farnham as far as Winterborne, and thence along the bank which runs from Farnham to the hill called Richard's Hill; and across the said hill and the bridge at Wanford to the meadow of Tillford called Ilvetham's Mead, and so on to the oak from whence this perambulation sets out."³

Adeliza, the second Queen of Henry the First, who died in 1151, gave them the grange or farm of Northolt.⁴ Her second husband, William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, died at Waverley Abbey, on 12th of October, 1176,⁵ and was buried at Wymondham, in Norfolk, on the 19th. King Stephen bestowed upon them the valuable manor of Nētham, near Alton, in Hampshire,⁶ and the church of

¹ X^{mo} Kalend. Februarii, obiit piæ memoriæ Willelmus episcopus.—*E Cartulario Prioratûs Sancti Swithuni, Winton., fol. 48 b.*

² *Annales de Wintonia*, fol. 28 b. Cottonian MS., Domitian, A. xiii.

³ Rot. Patent. 11 Edward II. p. 2, m. 36, *An Inspectimus.*

⁴ Bull of Pope Eugenius III.

⁵ Ralph de Diceto, and the Annals of Waverley, fol. 85.

⁶ The following instrument must have been drawn up between the years 1142 and 1154:—"Know ye, present and to come, that this composition was made in the Synod of Winchester, in the presence of Lord Henry the Bishop, between the church of St. Peter of Hyde, and

Farnham. Pharāmus de Bologne, nephew to King Stephen, gave them the manor of Wanborough. RICHARD TOCLIVE, who succeeded Henry de Blois as Bishop of Winchester, gave them the manor of Dockinsfield, in Hampshire. These grants were confirmed to the convent by a bull of Pope Eugenius the Third,¹ dated at Paris, May 27th, 1147, whereby also the monks of this Abbey were exempted from all payment of tithes for their cattle, and for such lands as were in their own occupation. By a charter from King Richard the First, dated at Westminster, September the 5th, 1189, the monks of Waverley obtained a further confirmation of their lands and privileges, from which it appears that, in addition to the lands already mentioned, they were possessed of the manor of Hoddington, and granges or farms at Boyatt, Swarreton, Dummer, Leigh, Tongham, and elsewhere. The monks, at subsequent periods, had other lands and various annuities given to them.²

the church of the Blessed Mary of Waverley, concerning the tithes of Netham :—that the church of Waverley shall pay yearly to the church of St. Peter of Hyde, on the feast of St. Michael, the sum of forty shillings for the aforesaid tithes, upon condition that the church of Hyde shall provide a chaplain for the inhabitants of Netham. These being witnesses. Hugh, Abbot of Chertsey; Gaudfrey, Prior of St. Swithun; Hugh, Archdeacon [of Winchester]; Alard, Prior of St. Denys [near Southampton]; and Master Godselm." This agreement, as it did not specify how the above sum was to be divided between the Abbey and the mother-church of Alton, was afterwards (*ante* 1221) amended by Bishop Peter de Rupibus, who decreed that the Abbot and Convent of Waverley were to pay annually 26s. 8d. to the Convent of Hyde, and 13s. 4d. to the church of Alton.—*Register of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester*, vol. ii. fol. ccxxiii b.

¹ The original was preserved among the Lansdowne Manuscripts, now in the British Museum.

² Cart. Antiq. S. n. 20. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., A.D. 1291, occurs the following return of the temporal possessions of the Abbot of Waverley, in the diocese of Winchester :—*Co. Surrey*—Wanborough, taxed at £6. 13s. 4d.; Oxenford, at £1; Hoggesheth, at £1; total of taxation, £8. 13s. 4d.; tithe of the same, 17s. 4d. *Co. South.*—Netham, taxed at £53. 6s. 8d.; Boiyate, at £10; Nutshelve, at £5; Dummere, at £2; Swarreton, at £2. 10s.; Barton, at £6. 13s. 4d.; Dockenfield, at £2; total, £81. 10s.; tithe of the same, £8. 3s. *London Diocese*—In parish of St. Andrew, Holborne, 1s. 8d. *Norwich Diocese*—In St. Cuthbert's parish, 6s. 8d.; in Great Yarmouth, from rents, 13s. 4d.

I. JOHN, who was the *first* Abbot of Waverley, and who came with the twelve brethren from Aumône, died in 1128, at Midhurst, in Sussex, on his way home from a general chapter of the order.¹ He was succeeded by

II. GILBERT, the *second* Abbot,² and during his abbacy the four filiations of this monastery were founded; the second of these communities (consisting of a colony of twelve monks and a superior called Richard) arrived at their new home at Brightley, in Devonshire, on the 3rd of May, 1136. Scarcely had they taken possession of this new establishment when Richard de Brionne, their founder and benefactor, was snatched away by death on the 25th June, 1137. The convent was situated in a desert and barren spot; the community was destitute and friendless; and with mature deliberation they unanimously agreed to abandon Brightley, after a five years' residence, and to return to Waverley. They had actually commenced their journey, and had reached Thorncomb, when the liberality of a new benefactress arrested their progress, who placed her manor-house at their disposal, and built them a monastery, henceforth known as Ford Abbey, from its contiguity to a passage over the river Axe.³ Gilbert was still in office as Abbot of Waverley in 1148, and was present at the translation of St. Erkenwald's body in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, November 14th, 1148.⁴ In 1179, the monks completed their lavatory and aqueducts.⁵ In 1181, Eudo, Prior of Waverley, was elected Abbot of Kingswood, in Wiltshire,—the daughter-abbey of Tintern.

III. HENRY, the *third* Abbot of Waverley, died in 1182,⁶ and was succeeded by

IV. HENRY DE CHICHESTER, who resigned in 1187. At this period there were seventy monks at Waverley, and one

Chichester Diocese—Rents of assize in Abinton, £1. 0s. 0d. *Sarum Diocese*—In Shaw, £5. 16s. 8d. Total, £98. 8s. 4d.

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 75 b.

² *Ibid.*

³ Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Exoniense*, p. 338.

⁴ Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. v. p. 238.

⁵ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 85 b.

⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 86.

hundred and twenty lay brethren, and thirty plough-teams in use.¹ The next Abbot who ruled the monastery was

V. CHRISTOPHER, formerly a monk of Waverley, but at the time of his election in 1187, Abbot of Bruerne, in Oxfordshire.¹ In 1188, commissioners were sent from the chapter of Cistercium to hold visitations in their English houses, and deposed the Abbots of Tintern and Bordesley.¹ On the 10th of October, 1194, William Mau-duit, the third Baron of Hanslope and the King's chamberlain, died and was buried in the cloister at Waverley, at the entrance to the chapter-house.² In 1196, Abbot Christopher was removed from office,³ and

VI. JOHN, the hospitaler of the Abbey, was elected to the abbacy.⁴

In 1201, on the 8th of July, there was a violent storm, which inundated the Abbey-buildings and did great damage to them, and destroyed the standing crops, as well as their hay and flax.⁵ On the 15th of August, the Abbot was at Ford Abbey, in Devonshire, when the twelve monks departed from it to found a new Abbey at Dunkeswell, also in Devonshire.⁶ Abbot John died at Merton in the same year, on the 16th of September,⁷ and the chronicler gives him an excellent character.⁸ The next Abbot was also named

VII. JOHN. He was the cellarer of the Abbey at the time of his election,⁹ and the first-recorded act in his abbacy is the consecration of the Infirmary Chapel, on the 6th of November, 1201, by Albin,¹⁰ Bishop of Ferns, in

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 87.

² *Ibid.* fol. 89.

³ *Ibid.* fol. 89 b.

⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 86.

⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 90.

⁶ *Annales de Margan*, p. 21. Edit. Luard, p. 26.

⁷ Johannes, abbas de Waverleia, obiit 3 Non. Augusti. Johannes vj. abbas de Waverleia, obiit xvj. kal. Octobris. In Kalendar, at commencement of Cottonian MS. *Vespasian*, A. xvi.

⁸ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 90 b.

⁹ *Ibid.* et *Annales de Margan*, p. 21.

¹⁰ Albin O'Molloy, Abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, consecrated Bishop of Ferns in 1186, and died in 1223. In 1189 he assisted at the coronation of Richard I. at Westminster. The Prior and Convent of the cathedral church of St. Swithun's,

Ireland, and a Cistercian monk.¹ On the 18th of March, 1203, WILLIAM, Rector of Broadwater, in Sussex, began to lay the foundation of the new and great Church of the Blessed Mary of Waverley.² In the same year (1203), owing to the great scarcity of corn, occasioned chiefly by the flood of 1201, the monks were obliged to disperse and go into other Convents for sustenance.³ In November, 1204, King John wrote to the Prior and Convent of Winchester Cathedral—the see being at that time vacant by the death of Bishop GODFREY DE LUCY—directing them to elect twelve of the discreetest monks of their community as the representatives of the Convent; and that these twelve were to go with their Prior, on Thursday the 16th of December, to the Lord Chancellor Walter Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Waverley Abbey, to hear there the King's wishes, which the Archbishop would explain to them, as to the choice of a Bishop, as well as his trusty and faithful clerk, Peter de Rupibus.⁴ This conference ended in the election of PETER DE RUPIBUS to the Bishopric of Winchester. In 1208, King John spent four days at Waverley Abbey—the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of April,⁵—being the last four days of Holy Week; and the Bishop of Winchester celebrated the solemn services of the Church at the Abbey.⁶ In 1210, the Cistercian houses were severely harassed by the King. The estates of this Convent were seized, and the Abbot left the house

Winchester, admitted him into their fraternity; and, on hearing of his death, they undertook to celebrate a mass of *Requiem*, with the other customary services, as would be done on the death of one of their own monks; and that they would enter his name in their Martyrology.—*Register of St. Swithun's Priory*, fol. 46.

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 90 b. ² *Ibid.* fol. 91. ³ *Ibid.* fol. 91 b.

⁴ *E Rotulo Patentium de anno 6 Johannis Regis*, memb. 5.

⁵ *Rotuli Pat. et Claus.* 9 Johannis Regis.

⁶ Among other documents issued by the King during his sojourn at Waverley Abbey was the following:—"The King to the Abbot and Convent of Reading, &c. Know ye, that on Friday, being the Good Friday in the ninth year of our reign, We received by the hand of Simon, our chamberlain, at Waverley, our book called *PLINY*, which was in your keeping, and we command this, that you and himself may have this quittance for the same. Witnessed by myself, at Waverley, the fourth day of April."—*Rot. Claus.* 9 Joh. m. 5.

and fled away by night, through fear of the King's anger.¹ This storm passed over; and in 1212, Gilbert de Baseville gave to the Abbey a portion of the manor of Worplesdon.² On the 10th of July, 1214, five of the altars of the new church were dedicated by the before-named ALBIN, Bishop of Ferns, in the presence of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester; he also consecrated the cemetery in which those who had died during the interdict had been buried; and all the consecration-crosses of the Abbey-church were also blest and touched with chrism.³ On the 29th of October, 1214, King John addressed a mandate to the bailiffs of Dover, ordering them to furnish a good and safe ship, for the Abbots of Reading and Waverley to pass over to parts beyond the seas, in the King's service; and that the expenses thus incurred would be defrayed by the Exchequer. On the 4th of the following month the treasurer of the Exchequer was directed to pay the sum of ten marks to John, Abbot of Waverley, who was going to France, and £40 to Simon, Abbot of Reading.⁴ In 1215, the spring called Ludewell, whence the lavatory and other offices of the monastery were supplied, having dried up, a new one was discovered and brought to the Abbey by one of the monks, whose name was Simon, and this service was highly appreciated by the community.⁵ Abbot JOHN the Third died in the following year, on the 3rd of August⁶ (1216), and

VIII. ADAM, the sub-Prior of the monastery, was elected as Abbot, and his election to this office was duly confirmed.⁶ In 1218, Richard, formerly claustral Prior of Waverley, was made Abbot of Bruerne, in Oxford-

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 96 b.

² A.D. 1212. In this year, on the 18th May, died Sir Gilbert de Baseville, whose son, Gilbert de Baseville the second, gave to God and to the Blessed Mary of Waverley, and to the monks there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, for the welfare of his soul, and of his ancestors and heirs, in the manor of Werplesdone, a certain plot of land in the village of Werplesdone, as is fully contained in his charter thereupon made, which land the monks of the house of Waverley call "La Newe Rude."—*Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 100 b.

³ Ibid. fol. 105.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 16 Joh. m. 18.

⁵ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 106 b.

⁶ Ibid. fol. 107.

shire.¹ Abbot ADAM resigned his abbacy in 1219,² and continued in the monastery as a simple monk till his death, on 1st May, 1229;³ he is described as being a man commendable in life, learning, and religion. During his brief rule he provided a great bell for the church; for up to that time the monastery only possessed a small bell.² He also instituted a new regulation, that a special mass should be celebrated on the day of their burial, or on the morrow, for all strangers who died in the secular infirmary.⁴

IX. ADAM, Abbot of Garendon, in Leicestershire, was the next Abbot of Waverley.⁵ On 15th September, 1221, the monks adopted a new seal for their monastery.⁶ In 1222, died WILLIAM, Rector of the Church of Broadwater, in Sussex, who began their new church in 1203, and he was buried close to the south wall of the church.⁷

On the 17th of December, 1225, King Henry III. paid a visit to the Abbey. He was received with a solemn procession and, on the following day, admitted at his own request, in the chapter-house, a member of the fraternity and to a participation of all its benefits.⁸ In 1226, on the 30th of January, two other altars of the new church were consecrated, and, on the next day, another in the north transept by JOHN, Bishop of Ardfert, suffragan of the Lord Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who was also present.⁸ On the 11th of June, 1231 (the feast of Saint Barnabas), two other altars, and on the morrow another in the south transept of the church, were consecrated by the same Bishop.⁹ This gives us a total of eleven altars for the church, distributed as follows:—The high-altar in its usual position,

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 109 b. He died Abbot of Bruerne in 1227.—*Ibid.* fol. 118 b.

² *Ibid.* fol. 110.

³ Kal. Maii, obiit Adam, abbas de Waverle quondam.—*Obituarium Prioratûs de Wintney*, fol. 146, Cotton. MS. Claud. D. III.

⁴ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 119 b.

⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 110.

⁶ Sigillum domus nostræ mutatum est, in crastino Beati Kalixti Papæ et Martyris.—*Ibid.* fol. 112 b.

⁷ *Ibid.* fol. 113.

⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 116.

⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 122 b.

and another behind it, at the east end of the church; one at each end of the eastern aisles; three in each transept; and one at the east end of the nave. Henry III., at Oxford, on 9th January, 1226-7, granted letters of protection to the Abbot of Waverley, who was probably going abroad on the affairs of the Convent, as these letters were to extend the royal protection to him till the feast of Easter, in 1228.¹ On the 16th of April, 1231, the King granted the Abbot permission to take timber in his wood of Wanborough for the works of his church at Waverley.²

On St. Thomas's-day (21st of December), 1231, the monks opened their new church, entering it from their old and first-built church "in solemn procession, with joy and great devotion."³ The church was then only partly finished and roofed: over *twenty-eight years* had elapsed since its commencement; and its architect, William de Broadwater, had been dead nearly ten years; nor was it completed, so as to be consecrated, till *forty-seven years* later.

In 1232, the question of priority between the Abbot of Waverley and the Abbot of Furness was settled in this manner,—that the Abbot of Furness should have precedence through the whole generation of Aumône in England and of the daughters of Savigny in England only. But the Abbot of Waverley was to have precedence everywhere, not only in the chapters of the Abbots assembled in England, but throughout the entire order.⁴

In 1233, on the 11th of July, great inundations occurred throughout England, and the Abbey again suffered severely, the waters running through the cloisters and offices with great violence, doing considerable damage to the buildings; carrying away bridges and stone walls, destroying property both within and without

¹ Rot. Pat. 11 Henry III. p. 1, m. 9.

² Mandatum est constabulario Windesoræ, quod permittat abbatem de Waverle capere in bosco suo de Waneberge meremium ad operationem ecclesiæ suæ de Waverle, sine vasto. Teste Rege, apud Westmon. xvj die Aprilis.—Rot. Claus. 15 Hen. III. m. 14.

³ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 123.

⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 124.

the Abbey-buildings, the water being in many places eight feet deep.¹ Abbot ADAM the Second died in 1236,² and was succeeded by

X. WALTER GIFFARD, Abbot of Bittlesden, in Buckinghamshire.² This Abbot appointed that henceforth a mass should be celebrated on the anniversary of all good Christians who should bequeath annuities for the sustenance of the monks. He also enjoined that candles should be lighted at all the altars of the church on Christmas-day and on the feast of All Saints, during the celebration of Divine service, at both vespers, and at nocturns and lauds, and during celebrations.³ In 1237, Roger, a monk of Waverley, was made Abbot of Combe, in Warwickshire.⁴ PETER DE RUPIBUS, Bishop of Winchester, died at Farnham Castle in 1238, on the 9th June;⁵ his heart and bowels were buried in the Abbey-church of Waverley, and his body was entombed in Winchester Cathedral.⁶ Within the area of the Abbey-church, in 1731, was discovered, within a stone loculus, two leaden dishes soldered together; on being opened, they were found to contain a human heart, preserved in a liquid, and supposed to be that of Bishop Peter de Rupibus.⁷ In 1239, another great bell was set up in the church, and was rung for the first time on Easter-day.⁸ In 1240, John, Abbot of Ford, died at a Cistercian monastery beyond the seas whilst returning from a general chapter, and was succeeded by a monk of Waverley Abbey, named Adam.⁹ In 1241, William de Chestre, a monk of Waverley, was elected Abbot of Combe, in Warwickshire.⁹ Ralph, another monk of Waverley, became Abbot of Tintern, and, in 1245, was elected Abbot of Dunkeswell,

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 124 b.

² *Ibid.* fol. 129.

³ *Ibid.* fol. 129.

⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 129 b.

⁵ 5. Idus Junii obiit Petrus, Episcopus Wintoniensis, benefactor noster.—*Obituary of Wintney Priory*, fol. 149.

⁶ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 131 b.

⁷ Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 144. This heart was in the possession of Mr. Martyr, of Guildford, in 1814; its subsequent history I have been unable to trace.

⁸ March 27th.—*Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 133.

⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 137 b.

in Devonshire.¹ On Palm Sunday (1st April) of the same year (1245), Princess Eleanor, the King's sister, and wife of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, by a special privilege or dispensation of the Pope (Innocent IV.), visited the Abbey, accompanied by her husband and her two sons, Henry and Simon. They were present at the sermon preached in the chapter-house, in the procession, and at the high mass. The Princess bestowed upon the Convent a rich cloth, to be spread upon the altar on the days when the relics were placed there, and gave them fifty marks (£33. 6s. 8d.), and to the fabric of the church eighteen marks (£12); and by the aid of this gift the monks were enabled to purchase 150 acres of land at Netham, near Alton.¹ On the 15th of March, 1245-6, the King gave to the Abbot and monks of Waverley the £6. 10s. which they owed him for sowing with corn a certain assart, to be applied to the works of their church:² and on the 17th of June following the King remitted to the Abbot the 100s. which he had been fined before the justices at Guildford, so that the money be expended on the fabric of his church.³ In the same year the sheriff of the county of Southampton was commanded to cause a perambulation to be made between the Bishop's land in Merton and the Abbot's land in Boyatt.⁴

In 1248, it is recorded that a youth fell over the parapet of the tower of the church to the ground; he was stunned, but no bones were broken, and after a little time he became sensible and began to speak, and in a short time quite recovered.⁵ William de Raleigh, Bishop of Winchester, with the consent of Peter de Ryvals, Rector of Alton, in 1250, granted the monks permission to celebrate Divine service in the Oratory which they had built within their grange of Netham,—saving the rights of the mother-church of Alton and the chapel of Holybourne; and there was to be no ringing of bells, and the sacraments only administered to the brethren; also they were not to hear there the confessions of secular

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 141.

² Rot. Claus. 30 Hen. III. m. 17. ³ *Ibid.* m. 9. ⁴ *Ibid.* m. 21 d.

⁵ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 143.

persons, unless on the point of death; and all the servants of the grange and their families were to hear Divine service and receive the sacraments as heretofore in the chapel of Holybourne.¹ Bishop WILLIAM DE RALEIGH died in France, at the city of Touraine, on the 1st of September, 1250, and was buried there in Saint Martin's Church.² Before leaving England, he had given the monks a piece of ground on the heath situated within the episcopal warren of Farnham, at an annual rent of 6s. 8d., to make a "vivarium," or fish-pond.³ The making of this pond was begun in 1250, and was finished in the following year.³ It occupied an area of about 14 acres, and existed till within the last few years, and was known by the name of the Abbot's Pond. Isabella, Countess of Arundel, relict of Hugh Albini, Earl of Arundel, with the intention of founding a Cistercian Abbey or Convent for nuns at Marham, in Norfolk, consulted the Abbot of Waverley, and obtained special permission from the Pope (Innocent IV.) to visit the Abbey; and in the chapter-house she was at her own special request admitted into the fraternity, and gave the Convent four marks (£2. 13s. 4d.) and a barrel of wine for pit-tances.⁴ The countess founded the Convent at Marham, in 1251; and on the 24th August of the following year it was incorporated into the Abbey of Waverley, by the Abbots of Waverley and Beaulieu. The licence for this incorporation was granted by the Bishop of Norwich, on 6th September, 1251.⁵ In the following year (1252) died Walter Giffard, the before-mentioned Abbot of Waverley,⁶ and his successor was

XI. RALPH, Abbot of Dunkeswell, late Abbot of Tintern, and previously a monk of Waverley.⁶ In the latter part of this year there was a dispute about Saint Thomas's

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 144.

² *Ibid.* fol. 144 b, et *Annales de Wintonia*, fol. 49 b. Kalendis Septembris obiit Dominus Willelmus de Rale, Episcopus Wintoniensis.—*Obituarium Prioratús de Wintney*, fol. 154 b.

³ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 144 b.

⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 145 b.

⁵ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 743.

⁶ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 145 b.

Hospital in Southwark. Master Eustace de Lynn, the Archbishop's official, having excommunicated and seized the Prior, the Bishop elect of Winchester became very indignant, or, to quote the words of Matthew Paris, "fumed red hot with rage unbecoming a Bishop," and assembling a band of soldiers, and with a large company at his heels, went in search of the official, and hearing that he "was at Lambeth, they hurried off there in a body; they laid violent hands upon the official as he was sitting down to dinner, never anticipating such a proceeding, and dragged him off, like the vilest offender taken in a larceny, and sat him on a scurvy horse, and carried him off at their pleasure; not so much as allowing him to hold the bridle. Oh, rash presumption! oh, inexcusable irreverence! to treat and vex with so much ignominy a man in such high authority, so excellently learned, so clearly famous! above all, one who was the representative of the Archbishop! After they had done all that their anger, or rather fury, suggested, they dragged off the official by the bridle to Farnham, until they should be certified of the restitution of the Prior. At length they let him go. He is driven away as a caitiff. The official, though an old man, flew away like a bird to Waverley Abbey, rejoicing for that time that he had escaped their crooked and hooked hands and claws, without daring to look behind him, lest he should suffer the doom of Lot's wife. And when the monks saw him, they marvelled what mishap could have driven him there a solitary and a fugitive. There he took breath and received consolation." Such is Matthew Paris's account of a short and summary ecclesiastical procedure in those days.¹

In 1262 died William de Chestre, Abbot of Combe, in Warwickshire, formerly a monk of Waverley;² and William, Abbot of Ford, died at Waverley, and was

¹ Matthew Paris, under the year 1252, and *Monumenta Franciscana*, p. 641. The seizure of the official took place on Sunday, 3rd November. The Archbishop afterwards issued the sentence of excommunication against all who were concerned in these violent proceedings.

² *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 151.

buried in the chapter-house.¹ MATILDA DE LONDON, a great benefactress to the Abbey of Waverley, died on the 8th of February, 1263, and was buried on the 13th in the chapel of the infirmary:—having given to the Abbey in her lifetime and at her decease the greatest part of her goods and property, and bequeathed them a hundred marks (£66. 13s. 4d.) to be laid out in lands; and directed that out of the profits thereof two pittances should be distributed yearly to the monks, one on the anniversary of her own death, and the other on the 13th of December, the anniversary of the death of Lebert, her husband: and for a lamp to be kept burning all night in the chapel of the infirmary, and also to be kept burning at other times, and on the festival days when the lamps in the choir were lighted, and on their anniversaries.¹ With the above-mentioned legacy, the monks purchased of Richard de Totford, clerk,² his tenement at Swarreton, in Hampshire, with all the lands, rents, and meadows belonging to it; and out of the rents and profits they reserved the sum of 29s. 6d. for the two pittances and the maintenance of the lamps.³ On the 4th of May, 1263, a letter under the King's seal was sent to the Abbot of Waverley, requesting him to aid the King's servant with nets and fishermen, to take fish in Woolmer vivary for the King against the feast of Pentecost (May 20th).⁴ King Henry III., on the

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 151.

² His real name appears to have been Richard de Fercles. Roger de St. Valery, Abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Hyde, near Winchester, from A.D. 1248 to 1263, by a charter confirmed for himself and his successors, the grant made by Richard de Fercles, to God and to the church and monks of the Blessed Mary of Waverleghe, of the tenement which belonged to him in the village of Swarreton, with its lands, homages, rents, services, meadows, waters, and pastures, and all other appurtenances, subject to the yearly rent of 52s., payable to the Abbot and Convent of Hyde, with the customary suit at the hundred of Micheldever.—Cottonian MS. *Domitian*, A. XIV. fol. 74. On 28th December, 1260, King Henry III. had presented him, as Richard de Totteford, clerk, to the rectory of Burghclere, in Hampshire, in the King's gift, by reason of the vacancy of the see of Winchester.—Rot. Patent. 45 Hen. III. m. 20.

³ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 151 a and b.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 47 Hen. III. m. 8

15th of March, 1265-6, granted letters of protection to the Abbot and Convent.¹

In the general disturbance of the kingdom, occasioned by the Barons' War (1262 to 1268), the Abbot and Convent either rendered assistance, or were favourable to the party of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, whose visit to the Abbey in 1245 has already been noticed. This great leader having been killed on the 4th August, 1265, at the battle of Evesham, a Parliament was ordered to be held at Winchester on the 14th September, to which all the magnates of the realm were summoned; and among those who were summoned to attend it was the Abbot of Waverley, who soon afterwards made his peace with Prince Edward, and secured the following recognition:—"EDWARD, the eldest son of the illustrious King of England, to all his friends and faithful men to whom these present letters shall come, sends greeting and love. Know ye, that we have pardoned and remitted all anger, rancour, and indignation which we had against the Abbot and Convent of Waverley, for transgressions done to us by them in the present disturbance of the realm. Therefore, we command and intreat you not to interfere with them or their lands, property, rents or possessions, nor allow them to be interfered with, or to suffer any damage, injury, molestation, or inconvenience: and if anything belonging to them has been forfeited, you shall without delay, and to the utmost of your power, make them recompence for the same. In testimony of which, we have caused to be made these letters patent. Given at Winchester, the 23rd September [1265], in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King Henry our honoured father." In 1269, Prince Edward being about to join the Crusade, the Abbot and Convent took the precaution of obtaining the King's confirmation, which was given in these words:—"WE ratify, and give the aforesaid pardon and remission, and we will that the said Abbot and Convent, and their men, shall not be molested, or in any way disturbed contrary to the tenor of the aforesaid letters.

¹ Rot. Patent. 50 Hen. III. m. 24.

In testimony of which," &c. Witnessed by the King at Winchester, on the 19th June.¹

On the 28th of November, 1265, the Abbey suffered from another inundation; the water again flowed through the church and conventual buildings.²

Abbot Ralph resigned his office in 1266, on account of old age, infirmity of body, and inability to undergo the necessary fatigue.³ He was succeeded by

XII. WILLIAM DE LONDON.³ On the 2nd of June, 1269, John le Breton was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in the Abbey church of Waverley, by Nicholas de Ely, Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester and Chancellor of England, and the Bishops of Saint David's, Llandaff, Sarum, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Coventry and Lichfield.⁴ At Chawton, near Alton, on 30th July, 1270, the King granted permission to John de Eton, the sub-Prior of Waverley Abbey, to take six oak trees in Aliceholt forest, for timber.⁵ On Maunday Thursday, 29th March, 1274, Nicholas de Ely, Bishop of Winchester, consecrated the chrism in the Abbey church, and with his clerks dined the same day with the monks in the refectory, but at his own charges.⁶

WILLIAM DE HUNGERFORD, probably the same who, in the election of 1266, is called William de London, resigned the Abbey in 1276, owing to an attack of paralysis.⁷

¹ Rot. Patent. 53 Hen. III. m. 12.

² *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 162, et. 164 b.

³ With this entry the enumeration of the succession of the Abbots ceases. After 1266, the annals appear to have been kept with less care, and are, to a great extent, a transcript of the Winchester Annals; hence the uncertainty as to the successor of William de London, and the doubt I have expressed with respect to the Abbot, styled William de Hungerford, there being no intimation of a vacancy or of an election occurring in the interim. The Annals of Waverley only extend to the year 1291, and the last entry relating to the Abbey is the notice of the burial, on the 26th March, 1289, of Lady Johanna Ferre.

⁴ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 167.

⁵ Rot. Claus. 54 Hen. III. m. 4.

⁶ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 174.

⁷ *Ibid.*, fol. 177 b. He might, however, have been the successor of William de London. In this case it is singular that no mention of the

HUGH DE LEUKENOR was elected his successor on 16th November, 1276, and his election was confirmed by John, Abbot of Tintern.¹ King Edward I., on the 22nd May, 1277, at Westminster, attested letters patent on behalf of the Abbot of Waverley:—"Know ye, that our beloved in Christ, the Abbot of Waverley, on Tuesday in Pentecost week (May 18th), in the fifth year of our reign, delivered into our wardrobe, to Master Thomas Bek, keeper of the same wardrobe, the sum of £260. 10s., of a courtesy (de quadam curialitate), lately granted to us at Winchester, by the aforesaid Abbot, and the other Abbots of the Cistercian order of our realm."² On the 6th June, 1277, the Abbot had licence from the King to go to Cistercium, to attend the general chapter.³ On Thursday, the 21st of September, 1278, being the festival of Saint Matthew, the Abbey church being fully completed and out of debt, was solemnly dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by Bishop Nicholas de Ely, assisted by six Abbots and other prelates, in the presence of an immense number of lords, knights, and noble ladies. Afterwards there was a great and sumptuous banquet, at which upwards of 7,000 persons partook of refreshments, as it was estimated according to the distribution and computation of the dishes; and for the eight following days plentiful refreshments were given to all comers; and all this was done at the sole expense of the bishop.⁴

In 1279, Jordan de Tongham, Prior of Waverley, was elected Abbot of Combe, in Warwickshire.⁵ In this year, the monks had given to them the land called Abbecroft, in the parish of Wanborough.⁶ In the following year

death of William de London occurs in the Annals. I am inclined to think that after 1266 the Annals were lost, or ceased to be kept, and that some thirty years afterwards the Winchester Annals were borrowed for the purpose of continuing them. Under the year 1283 is mentioned the dispute with Peter de Sancto Mario, Archdeacon of Surrey, and its settlement by the Bishop of Winchester; as this did not take place till 1295 (*Register of Bishop John de Pontissara*, fol. 137), it is evident the entry was written long afterwards.

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 177 b.

² Rot. Patent. 5 Edw. I. m. 15.

³ *Ibid.* m. 14.

⁴ *Ann. de Waverleia*, f. 179 b & 180.

⁵ *Ib.* f. 181.

⁶ *Ib.* f. 181 b.

(1280), the monks lost their great friend and benefactor, Nicholas de Ely, Bishop of Winchester, who died on the 12th of February, and his body was buried in the Abbey church¹ with great devotion and solemnity, on the 16th of February, by William de Middleton, Bishop of Norwich, and Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells.² On the third day after this, being the 19th, his heart was carried by the same Bishops to Winchester and buried in the cathedral.² He was the only Bishop of Winchester of pre-Reformation times who selected a burial-place out of his own cathedral. On the lower part of the screen on the south side of the cathedral choir may be seen inscribed :—

INTUS EST COR NICOLAI OLIM, WINTON. EPISCOPI,
CUJUS CORPUS EST APUD WAVERLEIE.

(Within this wall is the heart of Nicholas, late Bishop of Winchester, whose body lies at Waverley.)

Bishop Nicholas de Ely by his will bequeathed 200 marks (£133. 6s. 8d.) to the Abbot and Convent of Waverley, in addition to his former gifts.³

¹ In basilica gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ de Waverleye. — *Annales de Wigornia*, fol. 195b. Cottonian MS., Caligula A., x.

² *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 182.

³ *Register of Henry Wodelok*, Bishop of Winchester, fol. 138 b. This kind-hearted, sympathetic, and benevolent prelate is thus noticed by the Benedictine nuns of the Royal Abbey of Wherwell, in their Cartulary :—"The second Ides of February, A.D. 1279 (1279-80), died the Venerable Father, Nicholas de Ely, late Bishop of Winchester, who, during the eleven years of his episcopate, courteously visited us, and regarded us with great respect, and would never receive any procuration from us on account of his visitations. Whose executors, after his death, remitted to us, for his soul's welfare, the thirty pounds which we had borrowed from the same father. For whose soul we are bound to pray, and we have promised to keep his anniversary in a solemn manner each year for ever." The Cistercian nuns of Wintney Priory also entered his death in their Martyrology :—"Pridie Idus Februarii, obiit Nicholaus Episcopus Wintoniensis, benefactor noster." Nor were the Prior and monks of his own cathedral church unmindful of him, but entered into an engagement, that one of their monks, in consideration of the many benefits he had bestowed upon them, should celebrate daily a mass in their cathedral church at the middle altar of St. John the Evangelist, "for the soul of happy memory of Nicholas de Ely, our late Bishop,

In 1280, Peter de Sancto Mario, Archdeacon of Surrey, and master of Saint-Cross Hospital near Winchester, as Rector of Farnham and of the chapel of Frensham, commenced a suit against the Abbot and Convent, for the recovery of the small tithes. A commission was granted by the Pope to the Prior of Southwark, and to the Dean, Chancellor, and Treasurer of Saint Paul's, London, to hear and determine the same. But by various appeals from one set of judges to another, it was protracted for fifteen years, when it was referred to John de Pontissara, Bishop of Winchester, who finally decided it to the satisfaction of both parties, with the obligation of each side paying their own costs.¹ The bond entered into by the Abbot and Convent, to abide by the Bishop's decision and arbitration, under a penalty of 100 marks, payable to Peter de Sancto Mario, is dated at Waverley, on 6th April, 1295.² A similar promise, with the penalty reversed, was made by Peter de Sancto Mario; and the Bishop's decision must have been given shortly after the above date. In the settlement of this dispute, the Abbot of Waverley exhibited to Bishop John de Pontissara, the privileges of the Abbots of the Cistercian order, granted by the Apostolic See, as set forth in the following instruments:—1. A bull of Pope Innocent III., dated from the Lateran, on June 20, 1200. 2. A bull of Pope Honorius III., dated 11 January, 1220–1. 3 and 4. Bulls of Pope Innocent IV., respectively dated 9 and 20 February, 1243–4. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Bulls of Pope Alexander IV., dated 28 October, 1254; 28 February, 1255–6; 7 March, 1255–6; and 9 April, 1256. The Bishop had copies made of these documents, for insertion in his episcopal register.³ In 1281 (on 6th of Sep-

whose heart is interred in the said monastery"; also to keep his anniversary, and on that day to distribute 20s. worth of bread to the poor at their convent gate, in perpetuity.

¹ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 187 b, sub anno 1283.

² *Register of John de Pontissara*, fol. 137. The document itself is given in the Appendix.

³ *Ibid.* fols. 135–7. Nos. 2 and 4 are given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. v., Nos. 10 and 16, pp. 232 and 235, from the Cartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of Holm Cultram, Cumberland.

tember), the Abbot of Waverley had royal letters of protection granted to him for a year, for the purpose of going abroad.¹ In the following year, the Abbot and Convent had licence to acquire lands to the value of 100s. in rent by the year.² There is still extant at the British Museum, among the additional charters, a small strip of parchment, with an impression of the Abbey seal appended to it,—a small pointed oval seal representing a right hand with a sleeve, grasping a pastoral staff. From the dexter side of the seal issue three or four small trefoils; on the sinister side is a crescent surmounted by a star; and around the margin is inscribed in Lombardic letters: ✠ COM : SIGILL : ABBACIE : DE : WAVERLEIA (*The common seal of the Abbey of Waverley*). The following is a translation of the document:—"To all the faithful of Christ, who shall see or hear the present writing, Brother Hugh, called Abbot of Waverley, and the Convent of the same place, wish eternal health in our Lord. Be it known to you all, that whereas at our request, Sir John de Abernon has liberally granted us leave to take turf (*glebas*) from his wood called Stoke-wood, for the repair of our fosse which interposes between our land and the aforesaid wood. At his instance, lest that which he has bestowed upon us as a favour might be exacted in after times as a right, we have given him these our own letters patent. Farewell. Given at Waverley on Holy Innocents' day (Dec. 28), in the year of grace one thousand two hundred and eighty-two."³ In the beginning of November, 1284, Bishop Pontissara wrote to the Abbot and Convent a letter in the following words:—"JOHN, by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, to his beloved son the Abbot of Waverlegh, and the Convent of the same place,—health, grace, and benediction. We make known to you by these

¹ Rot. Pat. 9 Edw. I. m. 7.

² Ibid. 10 Edw. I. m. 13.

³ *Additional Charter*, No. 5,548. The seal attached to it is an impression of their new seal made in 1222, and mentioned under that year. Sir John d'Abernon was the owner of the manor of Stoke d'Abernon, who died in 1327, and from his monumental brass, is known as Sir John d'Abernon, junior.

presents, that in this month, on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Martin (15th November), God permitting, we propose to enter your church, and to see you, and to receive, as the usage is, your procuration."¹ Hugh Leukenor, Abbot of Waverley, died on the 18th of March, 1285,² and

PHILIP DE BEDWINDE was canonically elected his successor, and on Easter Sunday, March 25th, he received investiture and the episcopal benediction from the hands of Bishop John de Pontissara, in Winchester Cathedral.³ On the 22nd October, 1286, John de Pontissara having been directed to go abroad on the affairs of the kingdom by King Edward, the Bishop nominated the Abbot of Waverley as one of his attorneys for the management of the temporalities of the bishopric.⁴ In 1289, on the 24th March, died Lady Johanna Ferre, and on Palm Sunday, the 26th of March, she was honourably buried before the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the Abbey church of Waverley.⁵ In 1294 the Abbot of Waverley was summoned to a council of the clergy, to be held before the King in person at Westminster on the 21st of September.⁶ He was also summoned to the Parliaments held in 1295⁷ and 1296.⁸

We now enter upon the 14th century. In 1300 and 1303, the sheriff of Surrey distrained the Abbot for scutage towards the payment of the army in Scotland, to which the Abbot demurred, as holding his lands in frank almoigne: and the King ordered the Barons of the Exchequer, if they found that he held by that tenure, to acquit him.⁹

In 1304, the Abbot of Waverley was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the Scots on

¹ *Register of John de Pontissara*, fol. 72 b.

² *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 190.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Register of Bishop John de Pontissara*, fol. 81 b. The Bishop was in France from November, 1286, to June or July, 1289.

⁵ *Annales de Waverleia*, fol. 195 b. ⁶ Rot. Vascon. 22 Edw. I. m. 4 d.

⁷ Rot. Claus. 23 Edw. I. m. 9 d, et m. 4 d.

⁸ *Ibid.* 24 Edw. I. m. 7 d.

⁹ Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, p. 466; Brev. 34 Edw. I.; Trin. Rot. 41.

the affairs of Scotland.¹ Richard de Pedirton, Abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Newenham, in Devonshire, died in returning from the general chapter, on the 5th of November, 1304, and was buried at Waverley.² Henry de Wynton, the sub-Prior, attended the Parliament held at Carlisle in January, 1307, as proctor for the Abbot of Waverley,³ and Robert de Stoke, a monk of Waverley, was also present as one of the proctors of the Abbot of Bindon.³ By a mandate, dated on 20th March, 1307, the Abbot of Waverley was enjoined to read the Statute of Carlisle twice yearly in full chapter.⁴ On the 25th July, 1310, the Abbot, Philip de Bedwynde, and the Convent of Waverley, undertook certain obligations with regard to their late benefactor, Bishop Nicholas de Ely:—

“To all the sons of holy mother Church who shall see or hear these present letters, Brother Philip, Abbot of Waverley, and the Convent of the same place, wish eternal salvation in our Lord. Be it known unto you all, that we have granted unanimously, for ourselves and our successors, that daily a mass shall for ever be celebrated by one of our monks, chosen and deputed for this purpose every week by our precentor, or in his absence by the sub-precentor, at Waverley, in the chapel of the Blessed Mary, at our gate of Waverley, for the soul of the Lord Nicholas de Ely, of good memory, late Bishop of Winchester, whose body lies buried in our monastery; and if it shall happen from any cause it is not able to be celebrated in the said chapel, it shall be celebrated in the greater church; and that on the twelfth of February in each year for ever, we will celebrate solemnly in the Convent the anniversary of the said Bishop Nicholas in our aforesaid monastery. And on the same day in each year for ever we will distribute to our Convent, by the hands of our cellarer for the time being, five marks’

¹ Rot. Claus. 33 Edw. I. m. 13, in cedula.

² *E Registro de Newenham*, Arundel MS. Brit. Mus. No. 17, fol. 52 b, and Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Exoniense*, p. 358.

³ Lib. Irrotul. de Parl. fol. 129, 130.

⁴ Placita in Parl. 35 Edw. I.

worth of spices, to be divided and distributed in equal portions to every monk, in recompence of the general services which each had undergone in celebrating and ministering for the soul of the said Bishop; and that on the same day we will deliver to our Convent, by the hands aforesaid, thirteen shillings and fourpence for a pittance. We also concede, that at our gate every year, on the same anniversary day, by the hands of the monk our porter, for the soul of the said Lord-Bishop, twenty shillings' worth of new shoes shall be distributed to aged widows and the more indigent poor, according to the discretion of our Lord-Prior and our monk-porter for the time being. And we, the Abbot of Waverley, and our bursars acting for the time, and our successors, shall deliver the said five marks to buy spices, the thirteen shillings and fourpence for the pittance, and the twenty shillings to buy the new shoes to be distributed as aforesaid, to the said Prior, cellarer, porter, and sub-cellarer for the time being, in each year for ever, on the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, out of the rents and issues of the manor of Cuserugge,¹ given to us for the soul of the said Bishop by Master Hugh Tripacy, his executor. Moreover, we undertake to find a wax taper in the brass candlestick erected at the head of the said Bishop by his executors, to burn there on the anniversary of the said Bishop, and on other solemn days at the high mass. Also, we will maintain for ever the marble cross set up for the soul of the said Bishop by his executors,² at Froyle;³ and if it shall happen that

¹ Now called Courage, a tithing in the parish of Chieveley, near Newbury, in Berkshire.

² The Bishop's executors were the before-mentioned Master Hugh Tripacy, William de Combe, Ralph de Staunford, Sir John le Boteler, of the county of Southampton, and Sir Thomas de Derham, of Somersetshire.—*Register of Bishop John de Pontissara*, fol. 198.

³ The base of this cross remains at Froyle to this day. It acquired the name of Froyle Cross. Robert White, of Farnham, in his will, dated 16th October, 1467, says, "I bequeath for the reparation of the bad and imperfect roads, commencing from the hill on this side of the cross, called Froyle Cross, to the end of the town of Farnham, wherever it is most necessary, the sum of ten pounds."

the said cross, which God forbid! shall be injured, broken, or entirely thrown down by lightning, thunder, or other violent storms, we will erect another in its place there according to the best of our ability, if not of equal dignity. And for the performance and support of these things, all and singular, we assign specially, as aforesaid, the said manor of Cuserugge, the rents, profits, and issues of the same, for ever, in consideration of the benefits so frequently bestowed upon us in his lifetime, and especially because the same Bishop at his own costs dedicated our church of Waverley; and for the two hundred marks specially bequeathed to us by the same Bishop, and paid to us by his executors, and for the portion which came to us of the five hundred marks bequeathed by the aforesaid Bishop to the Cistercians assembled at the general chapter, and fully paid by his executors. All and singular aforesaid, faithfully and firmly, we the said Abbot and Convent for ourselves and our successors, promise in good faith to observe: and that these things in the form already mentioned, faithfully and entirely in all particulars may be sustained and done for ever, we bind ourselves and our successors by these presents, subjecting ourselves and our successors to the coercion and restraint of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, or his official for the time being, for all and singular the aforesaid things to be supported and done, in each day and year for ever as it is before stated; and if, which, God forbid! we shall omit or subtract them, they shall be able to compel us and our successors, and the seniors of our church, by every kind of ecclesiastical censure, without judicial process or power of appeal, to make full satisfaction of the omissions and subtractions. Moreover, we grant to the said Master Hugh Tripacy, our donor of the said manor of Cuserugge, that we will make for ever a special memento for him, as long as he shall live, among the living; and after his death, among the dead, in the celebration of our masses.¹ In testimony of

¹ Master Hugh Tripacy was collated to the rectory of Martyr Worthy on 10th May, 1274, and to the rectory of Long Ditton, in Surrey, in

all these things we have placed our common seal to these presents; and for greater security, we have taken care to have appended the seal of the reverend father, the Lord Henry, by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester. Given at Waverley, on the feast of the Blessed James the Apostle, in the year from the Incarnation of our Lord one thousand three hundred and ten."¹

On the death of Philip de Bedwynde,

WILLIAM, a monk of the Convent, was elected as his successor. He occurs as Abbot in 1312. On the 28th July, 1312, the King issued a mandate to the keepers of the passage of the port of Dover, to allow his beloved in Christ, the Abbot of Waverley, who was going to the general chapter of his Order about to be held at Cistercium, to pass over to parts beyond the sea, and to permit him to take £20 with him for his expenses.² King Edward II. wrote to him from Windsor, on 13th August, 1313,³ requesting the loan of one hundred marks, in aid of the war against the Scots; and on 15th March, of the following year, made a similar request for the loan of two hundred marks.⁴ In 1316, he recovered at law on behalf of his Convent, against John Sifrewast, John le Hayward, and John Dynnok, fifty acres of arable land, and a

1279. He resigned Long Ditton in 1305 on his collation to the rectory of Burghclere, Hants, and was appointed prebendary of Leckford in 1309. In 1285 he gave lands for the support of a chaplain, to celebrate daily divine service in the church of New Alresford. In 1310 he obtained a royal licence to grant the before-mentioned manor of Cuse-rugge, a messuage and other lands to the Abbot and Convent of Waverley. In 1313 he gave a messuage and a piece of land to the Augustine Friars at Winchester, for the purpose of enlarging their Convent. He resigned the rectory of Martyr Worthy in 1317, and died in the month of June, 1324. In 1328, a chantry was founded in the Abbey-church of St. Mary's, Winchester, for a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of the Blessed Peter, on the south side of the choir, for the repose of the soul of Master Hugh Tripacy, and for the souls of certain other deceased benefactors.

¹ *Register of Brother Henry Wodelok*, Bishop of Winchester, fol. 138; and Cartulary of the Cathedral Priory, fol. 73. A transcript of the original is given in the Appendix.

² Rot. Claus. 6 Edw. II. m. 30 d.

³ Ibid. 7 Edw. II. m. 24 d.

⁴ Ibid. 8 Edw. II. m. 12 d.

hundred acres of pasture, at Quidhampton, near Overton, in Hampshire.¹ On the 25th May, 1316, Henry Wodelok, Bishop of Winchester, wrote to the Lord Abbot of Cistercium, the Father-general of the entire Order, requesting as a special favour, that he would deign to send letters patent, addressed to the Abbot of Waverley, granting him authority and permission to allow Roger de Redenhale and Amicia his wife (a woman of good repute and life, devoutly virtuous and already advanced in years); who had acquired a perpetual corrody in the monastery of Waverley, and had erected at their own expense certain houses outside the gate of the monastery near to the chapel of St. Mary at the Convent gate; to end their days therein, as they purposed to do by the grace of God and with the requisite dispensation. The Bishop earnestly solicits this concession, inasmuch as this Roger de Redenhale was his clerk, and had for many years well and faithfully transacted as proctor the Bishop's legal business at the Court of Arches, and other places within the province of Canterbury, and moreover was a benefactor to this monastery, as well as to other houses of the Cistercian Order, and would eventually by will bestow upon them legacies of considerable value.² At Gloucester, on the 16th February, 1322, the King wrote to the Abbot requesting him to raise as many men-at-arms and foot soldiers as he could, to march against the rebels, or adherents of the Earl of Lancaster, and to muster at Coventry on the first Sunday in Lent,³ February 28th. In 1325, King Edward II. stayed at Waverley Abbey, on the 20th and 25th of May.⁴

ROBERT, the next Abbot, occurs in 1335. On 13th March, 1339, the Convent obtained a faculty from Bishop Adam de Orleton, to remove the bones or body of their benefactress, Matilda Leberd de London, whose burial has already been noticed under the year 1263. It states that her body was buried in the chapel near the Infir-

¹ Rot. Orig. 9 Edw. II. m. 24.

² *Register of Bishop Henry Wodelok*, fol. 193 b.

³ Rot. Claus. 15 Edw. II. m. 17 d, in cedula.

⁴ Rot. Patent. et Claus. 18 Edw. II.

mary, but owing to frequent inundations, the place was no longer serviceable for burials, and was ruinous. The body was to receive ecclesiastical sepulture in some other fit place within the monastery.¹ On the 8th March, 1339–40, Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Winchester, issued a mandate addressed to the Archdeacons, officials, and Deans, and to the Rectors and Vicars of the parochial churches of the diocese, stating that the Abbot and Convent of Waverley, of his diocese and patronage, had made complaints to him, that several sons of iniquity, notwithstanding the canonical ordinances of the holy fathers, and the privileges granted to them by the Apostolic See, disregarding the fear of God, had invaded irreverently and violently their possessions, houses, manors, and granges, ill-used and injured their goods, stolen and carried some of them away, as well as inflicting other serious injuries upon them, whereby the sentence of the greater excommunication had been incurred, and prayed that this penalty might be promulgated. The Bishop orders them to proclaim the said sentence against these evil-doers on behalf of the aforesaid religious men, as often as requested, with cross erect, candles burning, and bells ringing; and, diligently inquiring for their names, to certify them to the Bishop.² Abbot Robert either died or resigned in 1344, and was succeeded by

JOHN, who having been duly elected and his election confirmed, obtained on the 14th May, 1344, a special licence from Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Winchester,

¹ *Licencia ut ossa sive cadaver Matildis de Leberd, ab uno loco auferri et in alio loco valeant sepeliri.* ADAM, permissione divina, Wintoniensis episcopus, Religiosis viris . . . Abbati et conventui de Waverleye, nostræ diœcesis, salutem in amplexibus salvatoris. Ut ossa sive cadaver Matildis Leberd de London, in capella juxta infirmitorium monasterii vestri de Waverleye situata abolim sepult., a dicta capella, quæ ut asseritur frequentem inundationem aquarum pro sepultura christianorum inutilis et inhonesta est affecta, auferre et in alio loco idoneo infra idem monasterium ecclesiasticæ sepulturæ deputato eadem reponere valeatis : vobis licenciam tenore præsentium concedimus specialem. Data apud Farnham, xij. die Martii, anno Domini, m^occc^oxxxviiij^o.—*E Registro domini, domini Adæ de Orleton, Winton. episcopi*, tom. i. fol. 71.

² Ibid. tom. i. fol. 88.

to receive in any fit place within the diocese, the abbatial benediction from the hands of any Catholic Bishop having the grace and favour of the Apostolic See.¹ On the 29th of August of the same year (1344), John de Trillek was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, in the Abbey church, by Ralph de Stratford, Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Sarum, and Worcester.² The Abbot of Waverley fell a victim to the plague in 1349, which also carried off several of the monks and servants of the monastery.³

JOHN was also the name of his successor. On Sunday, the 24th of May, 1349, in the episcopal chapel of Esher, he was solemnly blessed as Abbot by Bishop William de Edyndon,³ and made the usual profession of obedience to the Bishop:—"I, Brother John, elected to rule the monastery of Waverley, of the Cistercian Order, in the diocese of Winchester, and after the manner of my pre-

¹ *Licencia quod abbas de Waverleye posset munus benedictionis recipere a quocunque episcopo.* ADAM, permissione divina, Wintoniensis episcopus, religioso viro filio in Christo dilecto domino Johanni, abbati monasterii de Waverleye, Cisterciensis ordinis, nostræ diœcesis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Ut a quocunque episcopo catholico, sedis apostolicæ gratiam et sui executionem officii optinente, in quocunque, idoneo loco nostræ diœcesis, munus benedictionis recipere licite valeatis; vobis et eidem episcopo hujusmodi benedictionem vobis impendere et manus imponere volenti, liberam tenore præsentium concedimus facultatem. Data apud Farnham, xiiij. die mensis Maii, anno Domini m^occcxliii^{to} et nostræ translationis xj^{mo}.—Ibid. fol. 125 b.

² John de Trillek died Bishop of Hereford on 30th November, 1360, and was buried in his cathedral-church. He is commemorated by a spirited brass, representing him in pontifical vestments, beneath an elegant canopy. The following entry, which occurs in the Episcopal Register of John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, in all probability relates to this Bishop:—"John ap Adam de Trillek, of the diocese of Llandaff, by letters dismissory, by a title of Sir Griffin ap Jorwarth, knight, with which he says he is contented," was ordained a deacon by Bishop John de Stratford, in the parish church of Kingston, Surrey, on 3rd March, 1329-30. On the Vigil of Trinity Sunday, in 1345, Bishop Trillek held an ordination in the parish church of Odiham, by the licence and on behalf of Bishop Adam de Orleton, as appears by a scrutiny of Bishop Orleton's Register, made in the time of William of Wykeham, on 11th June, 1372, and this portion of Orleton's Register has been lost for centuries.

³ *Register of Bishop William de Edyndon*, tom. ii, fol. 21.—Appendix, No. 4.

decessors to be blessed as Abbot: To you, venerable father, the Lord William, by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, and to your successors canonically instituted, and to the holy church of Winchester,—I promise subjection and obedience in all things, saving perpetually the rights of my order, and with my own hand I confirm it with the sign of a cross." On Sunday, the 3rd of January, 1355–6, Bishop William de Edyndon, in the conventual church of Waverley, assisted by the Bishops of Sarum and Chichester, consecrated Thomas de Percy¹ as Bishop of Norwich.² This Abbot also fell a victim to the great pestilence in 1361. The next to rule over the monastery was

JOHN DE ENFORD, who, as a monk of Waverley Abbey, was ordained a sub-deacon by Bishop William de Edyndon, in the chapel of his manor of Southwark, on 22nd of May, 1350, and promoted to the diaconate by John Thoresby, Bishop of Worcester, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on the 18th of December, 1350. In 1362 John de Netherhaven bestowed certain lands upon the monks of Waverley for the yearly celebration of his anniversary in the Abbey.³ And in 1374 he granted to the Abbey a lease, which he held for sixty-five years, of a croft of land in the parish of Colmer, in Hampshire, with the advowson of the church

¹ Son of Henry, second Lord Percy of Alnwick, by his wife Imania, daughter of Robert, Lord Clifford. He received from the hands of William de Edyndon his orders as acolyte, sub-deacon, and deacon. The first of these ordinations was conferred upon him, in the episcopal chapel at Esher, on 22nd December, 1352, as "Thomas de Percy, rector of the church of Catton, in the diocese of York, by letters dimissory granted by the chapter of the Church of the Blessed Peter of York, the Dean being beyond the seas, and the archiepiscopal see vacant." He was ordained a sub-deacon by the same title in the episcopal chapel at Southwark on 9th March, 1352–3; and a deacon, in the chapel of Esher, on the 4th April, 1355, as "Lord Thomas de Percy, the confirmed-elect of the church of Norwich."

² *Register of Bishop William de Edyndon*, tom. ii. fol. 57 b.—Appendix, No. 5.

³ Inq. post mortem, 36 Edw. III., 2nd Nos. No. 13. An Inquis. ad quod damnum, held at Compton, near Waverley, on 13th April, 1362. I have not been able to trace this John de Netherhaven. There was, however, a canon of Mottisfont Priory of this name (John de Netherhaven), ordained a priest by William de Edyndon, Bishop of Winchester, in the episcopal chapel at Southwark, on 19th December,

annexed to it. The Abbot and Convent made their first presentation to the rectory of Colmer in 1374.¹ They afterwards had the lease extended for twenty-one years longer, which determined it in 1460, and the last institution to the church on their presentation occurred on 24th January, 1451-2.² Bishop William de Edyndon, dying in 1366, bequeathed the sum of £10 to the Abbot and Convent of Waverley to pray for his soul.³ The illustrious William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, on the 13th January, 1367-8, issued a general sentence of excommunication against those who trespassed upon the lands and manors belonging to the Abbot of Waverley;⁴ and a similar mandate was issued by the same Bishop on 31st July, 1375;⁵ and on the 27th of the following month a monition was published, on behalf of the Abbot and Convent, against those who withheld their tithes, &c.⁶ William of Wykeham made a stay of several days at Waverley Abbey, between the 21st January and the 11th of February, 1376-7, his temporalities having been taken into the King's hands, and he had, to quote the words of Convocation, "nowhere to lay his head in the temporal manors of his church."⁷ An entry on the Issue Roll of the Exchequer⁸ records that, on the 26th June, 1384, the sum of three shillings and fourpence were paid as wages to John Eliot, a messenger sent with a writ of the King's great seal directed to the Abbot of Waverley, to send a horse to London to carry

1349. He occurs as sacristan of the Priory on 9th August, 1352, and was elected to the priorship in 1366, and continued in this office till his death in December, 1398. John Bury de Netherhaven, priest, was instituted to the vicarage of Longparish, Hants, on 4th October, 1350. In 1376, he is called John de Netherhaven, and, being enfeebled by old age, the Bishop appointed John Goldsmyth, priest, to act as his coadjutor, who was afterwards, on 26th October, 1380, instituted to the vicarage, vacant by the death of John de Netherhaven.

¹ *Register of William de Wykeham*, tom. i. fol. 53.

² *Register of William Waynflete*, tom. i. fol. 42 b.

³ *Register of Archbishop Langham*, fol. 110.

⁴ *Register of William of Wykeham*, tom. ii. fol. 2 b.

⁵ *Ibid.* tom. ii. fol. cxxviiij b.

⁶ *Ibid.* tom. ii. fol. cxxix b.

⁷ *Ibid.* tom. i. and ii.; and Lowth's *Life of Wykeham*, p. 123, 3rd ed.

⁸ *Devon's Issue Rolls of the Exchequer*, 8 Ric. II. p. 227.

the King towards Scotland. On 10th January, 1385-6, a composition or agreement, drawn up by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, was entered into between Brother John de Eynesham, Abbot of the monastery of Hyde, near Winchester, and the Convent, as possessors of the parish church of Alton, with the chapel of Binstede annexed, on the one part; and Brother John de Enford, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Waverley and the Convent, owners of the manor of Netham, on the other part; as to the increase of an annual pension of forty shillings, and the tithes arising from certain lands and places within the manor of Netham, which the Abbot and Convent of Waverley had demised to certain tenants; also upon the maintenance or finding of a chaplain for the household or inhabitants of the manor of Netham. The Bishop decreed that henceforth the Abbot and Convent of Waverley and their successors were to be exempted from the payment of tithes for any part of their manor of Netham, whether held in their own hands or cultivated by others. The Abbot and Convent of Hyde were to be released from the burden of finding a chaplain at Netham, but the Vicar of Alton for the time being, in every succeeding year, in the time of Lent, was to send the chaplain serving the chapel of Holybourne to the chapel of Netham, to hear the confessions of the household and servants of the manor. For the tithes, first fruits, and pensions due to the monastery of Hyde or to the church of Alton, the Abbot and Convent of Waverley and their successors were to pay annually, on the feast of St. Michael, 26s. 8d. to the monastery of Hyde, and 20s. to the church of Alton. This was done in the presence of several witnesses, including Brother Henry Tourseye, claustral Prior of Waverley, and John Letecombe, a monk of Hyde, and was afterwards duly confirmed by the Abbot and Convent of the monastery of Hyde.¹ Abbot John de Enford either died or resigned his office soon after 1386, and

WILLIAM HAKELESTON was the next Abbot.² He received

¹ *Register of William of Wykeham*, tom. ii. fol. ccxxiiiij b, et ccxxv.

² There is no entry relating either to his election or benediction in

his ordinations as a monk of Waverley Abbey in the chapel of Farnham Castle, from the hands of William of Wykeham,—as an acolite, on 23rd December, 1368; sub-deacon on the 17th of March following, and deacon on 9th March, 1369–70; and the priesthood, I believe, at Highclere Chapel on 2nd April, 1373.¹ Abbot William Hakeleston died in 1399,² and

JOHN BRID, who had been ordained an acolite by William of Wykeham, at Farnham Castle, on 23rd December, 1368, as a monk of Waverley,³ and to the priesthood, at the same place, on the 19th of May, 1380,³ was elected to the abbacy. His election was confirmed by the Abbots of Rewley and Grace Dieu, on the 31st January, 1400,⁴ and the following letter was sent to the Bishop:—"To the Reverend Father in Christ and lord, the lord WILLIAM, by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, your humble and devoted servant, Brother JOHN, abbot of the monastery of Rewley, of the Cistercian order, in the diocese of Lincoln, with all the reverence and honour due to so great a father. We make known to your most excellent lordship by the tenor of these presents, that on Saturday, the last day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine, whilst we were presiding in the chapter-house of the monastery of Waverley, of your diocese; and by apostolical authority holding a visitation, together with our co-assessor, the lord abbot of Grace Dieu, in Wales; there appeared before us, in the chapter-house

the *Register of William of Wykeham*. The Register appears to be somewhat imperfect or negligently kept in 1388 and 1389.

¹ At this ordination is recorded the promotion to the priesthood of "*Brother William Waverlee of the house of Waverlee*," and I take the surname to be a clerical error for Hakeleston, as no other ordination occurs relating to this name. At that time there was great inattention as regards the spelling of names; for instance, in the previous ordinations the name is given as Hakeneston, Habeleston, and Haxton.—*Register of William of Wykeham*, tom. i. fols. 352 b, 353, 355, and 362.

² *Register of William of Wykeham*, tom. i. fol. 305 b.

³ *Ibid.* tom. i. fol. 352 b et 377 b.

⁴ *Ibid.* tom. i. fol. 305 b. I give the year in this instance according to the present computation.

of the said monastery of Waverley, then vacant by the death of the lord WILLIAM HAKELESTON, late abbot thereof, all and singular the professed monks of the said house of Waverley, who earnestly petitioned us to grant them the privilege of a free election. This we conceded, being moved by their prayers, lest the said monastery of Waverley should collapse from want of government. The monks thereupon assembled capitularly in the church, and having first invoked the grace of the Holy Spirit, with unanimous consent and voluntary agreement, inspired as it is believed by the Holy Spirit, canonically elected Brother JOHN BRYD, a confrere of the same monastery, as abbot and pastor of the said monastery of Waverley. This done, they presented to us, as ordinary aforesaid, this Brother JOHN, as their true elect; and examining him, as we were bound to do, we found him a person of singular zeal and merit, able and fit, and in possession of all the necessary qualifications, both active and passive: wherefore, rejoicing not a little at such unity and concord, we graciously received and accepted him, and by the authority divine and apostolic aforesaid, and also of our general chapter whose authority we were administering, and bear at present, We approved, ratified, and confirmed the election of this Brother JOHN as rightfully, lawfully, and canonically made; and having duly installed him in the abbatial seat, we committed and delivered to him the office and rule of the said monastery of Waverley, as well in spirituals as in temporals, in the fulness of our Order. Thereupon, all and singular the monks of the aforesaid monastery of Waverley, in our presence, swore obedience according to the rule of St. Benedict, to the same Brother JOHN, as their true abbot. Wherefore, we entreat your lordship, with humble prayers, that by the impulse of charity, and in consideration of our simple testimony and verdict, you will deign graciously and favourably to bestow upon him the rite of your benediction, as customary on the creation of a new pastor. In testimony of which we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given in the monastery of Waverley, on the day, month, and year afore-

said." The Bishop acceded to this request, and conferred the abbatial benediction upon the new Abbot, at Bishop's Waltham, on Sunday, the 29th of February. The act is recorded in the episcopal register:—"Let it be remembered, that on the last day of February, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, the Reverend Father and lord, the lord WILLIAM, by the grace of God, Bishop of Winchester, celebrating mass in pontificals, in the chapel of his manor of South Waltham, within the solemnities of the mass, blessed Brother John Bryd, abbot of the monastery of Waverley; his profession being as follows:—I, Brother John Bryd, elected as ruler of the monastery of Waverley, of the Cistercian order, of your diocese; and after the manner of my predecessors, by you, venerable father, the lord William, by the grace of God, Bishop of the church of Winchester, to be blessed as an abbot,—I promise, to the holy church of Winchester, to you and to your successors canonically instituted, canonical subjection and obedience, to be observed in all things, saving the rights of my order, and I confirm it with the sign of my own hand."¹ In 1404, William of Wykeham bequeathed the sum of £10 to the Abbot and Convent of Waverley, to pray for his soul.² JOHN, Abbot of Waverley, presided at the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order, held at Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, on the 23rd of May, 1407.³ Lady Elizabeth de Juliers, Countess of Kent, by her will, dated at Bedhampton, Hants, on 20th April, 1411, bequeathed forty shillings to the Convent of Waverley.⁴

HENRY was the name of the Abbot who was in office in 1433.⁵

¹ *Register of William of Wykeham*, tom. i. fol. 302 b.

² *Register of Archbishop Arundel*, fol. 216.

³ *Carta*, No. 268. B.—Ducat. Lancast.

⁴ This lady, after the death of her first husband, John Plantagenet, in 1354, made a vow of chastity, in solemn form, before Bishop William de Edyndon, in the church of Waverley Abbey, but afterwards, on 29th September, 1360, was privately married without licence to Sir Eustace Dabridgecourt, knight; whereupon proceedings were commenced against her by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who imposed upon her a severe and life-long penance.—*Register of Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury*, fol. 166 and 167. *Surr. Arch. Col.*, vol. iii. p. 209.

⁵ *Inquis. post mortem*, 12 Hen. VI. No. 50.

WILLIAM, Abbot of Waverley, was summoned to attend the Convocation in 1452.¹

WILLIAM MARTYN, his successor, had licence from Bishop William Waynesflete, on 21st December, 1456, to receive the abbatial benediction from any Catholic Bishop:² —“WILLIAM, by the Divine mercy, Bishop of Winchester, to his beloved in Christ, the religious man, brother William Martyn, lately a monk of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Waverley in our diocese, of the Cistercian order, elected and confirmed as abbot of the said monastery,—health, grace, and benediction. That lawfully you may be able to receive the solemn rite of benediction, from the hands of any Catholic Bishop, in the grace and favour of the Apostolic See, with faculties for the exercise of his office, and willing to bless you. We grant a full faculty and special licence by the tenor of these presents, for you to receive the aforesaid rite, and for any Catholic Bishop as aforesaid, to bestow upon you the rite of benediction, with due solemnity in the accustomed form of the church. In testimony of which our seal is appended to these presents. Given at our manor of Esher, on the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and fifty-six, and the tenth year of our Consecration.” He is also named as Abbot of Waverley in 1460, 1462, 1463, 1468, 1470, 1471, and 1474.³

THOMAS, Abbot of Waverley, occurs in a return dated in February, 1478,⁴ and again on the 12th October, 1495.⁵ He was also Abbot in 1500, as appears by an indenture dated at Waverley on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the 16th year of Henry VII., whereby THOMAS, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Waverley, in the county of Surrey and the convent of the same place, leased to Christopher Lyghtbow, of Tarring, in Sussex, yeoman, seven acres of land at Offington and Sompting,

¹ *Register of William Waynesflete*, Bishop of Winchester, tom. i. fol. 20*.

² *Register of William Waynesflete*, tom. i. fol. 40* b.

³ *Ibid.* tom. i. fols. 63*, 73, 78, & 79; tom. ii. fols. 142, 150 b, & 156 b.

⁴ *Ibid.* tom. ii. fol. 15 b, ad calcem.

⁵ *Register of Thomas Langton*, Bishop of Winchester, fol. 56 b.

for the term of forty years, at an annual rent of ten shillings.¹

WILLIAM is named as Abbot of Waverley in 1509 (17th February, 1508-9), 1512, and in 1523.²

On the 11th November, 1509, in the chapter-house of Netley Abbey, William, Abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Stratford, in Essex, in the presence of his co-assessors the Abbots of Waverley and Beaulieu, confirmed the election of brother John Corne, the claustral Prior, as Abbot of Netley.³ In 1511 Henry VIII. granted to WILLIAM, Abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Saint Mary of Waverley, and to his successors, licence to hold a fair annually for three days, in the parish of Wanborough, at a place called the Grange, in the lordship of Wanborough, on the 23rd of August, and the two following days, with a court of pie-poudre.⁴ On the 20th May, 1516, the King issued letters patent for William Dalbourne, groom of the bows, to have the corrody in the monastery of Waverley, lately held by Hugh Warryngton, deceased.⁵ Abbot WILLIAM was succeeded by

JOHN, who occurs as Abbot in 1529 and in 1533.⁶

¹ *Harleian Charter*, 75. g. 14. There is still appended to this document an impression in red wax of another seal of Waverley Abbey, of the early part of the fourteenth century. It is unfortunately imperfect at the lower part. A pointed oval seal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., representing the Blessed Virgin seated on a throne, with our Saviour on her left arm, and holding a flower in her right hand, under an elegant canopy. In a niche below was a monk at prayer, but only the top of the arch and head of the figure remain. Round the margin, in Lombardic letters, the legend: [✠ SIGILLVM.] ABBATIS . ET . CONVENTVS . [BEATE MARIE.] DE . WAVERLEIA.

² *Register of Richard Fox*, Bishop of Winchester, tom. ii. fol. 144 ; iii. fol. 20 b ; v. fol. 16 b. ; and Rot. Pat. 24 Hen. VII., p. 2, m. 10.

³ *Register of Richard Fox*, Bishop of Winchester. Tom. ii., fol. 25 and 26. In the Abbot's account-book occurs, under the heading "*Charges of Creation and Visitation*" : "At my creation, to my lord of Beaulieu, my lord of Stratford, my lord of Waverley, their chaplains and their servants—£20."

⁴ State Paper, No. 2046, vol. i., Foreign and Domestic Series.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. 1,917, vol. ii.

⁶ Willis, *Mitred Abbies*, vol. ii. p. 235 ; Stevens, *Continuation of Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 36.

On the 20th January, 1529, Dr. John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, wrote to Cardinal Wolsey, Bishop of Winchester, informing him that the Abbot of the Cistercian Monastery of Thame, in Oxfordshire, had died on the 18th. There was no one in the monastery fit to succeed him, and the house was greatly in debt. The Bishop, as patron of the monastery, being anxious to promote religion there, requested the Cardinal to send a letter to the Abbot of Waverley, the visitor of the Cistercians, in favour of Dom. Kynge, D.D., Abbot of Bruerne, otherwise the house was undone.¹ JOHN, Abbot of Waverley, in 1529 was present at the convocation of the clergy, held at St. Paul's Cathedral.²

On the 20th August, 1533, at Windsor, Sir William FitzWilliam, Treasurer of the Royal Household, wrote a letter to Thomas Cromwell, the King's Secretary, stating, that having been informed of the death of the Abbot of Beaulieu, Bishop of Bangor,—he chanced in conversation with the King, to say that he knew a man, who was not only virtuous, chaste, and a good manager; but one who had been ever good to the King's game, yet divers of the royal grounds were near unto his house, as the forest of Woolmer, the chace of Aliceholt, and the forest of Windsor, with others,—whom he thought meet to be Abbot of the said house of Beaulieu, whereupon—

“His highness demanded of me, who that was, and I told his grace, the Abbot of Waverley, and his highness said, that truth it was, and that I could not have named a better nor a meeter man for the said purpose than he is: and as I judge was well contented with the same, and willed me to write to you, that you should put his grace in remembrance at his coming to London, that he may speak with you in that behalf, and take an order in the same, saying that the said Abbot should have it. Master Crumwell, I assure you the suggestion I made proceeded only from myself, without any labour to me made by the said Abbot, and without any meed or affection, but only for the virtuous and clean living I have seen in him; and also for that I know him to be a very good husband [*i.e.*, manager], and always hath been good to the King's game. So as I trust and doubt not, but that he shall not

¹ State Paper, No. 5,189, Foreign and Domestic Series.

² *Ibid*, No. 6047.

only use himself to the contentation of the King's highness, but also to the wealth of the house he shall have charge of. Wherefore it may please you, to have him in remembrance at his grace's coming to London."¹

Among the state papers are preserved two holograph letters of the Abbot of Waverley, written apparently in 1533; as one of them refers to a letter received from "Master Crumwell," and that the Treasurer had directed the Abbot to call upon the Bishop of Winchester; and the other written to Cromwell. It is not unlikely that they both relate to his proposed translation to Beaulieu.

"To his approved friend and most loving kinsman, Master Studdaufe.

"Sir—With due commendation I entirely commend myself to you, and to my good mistress your wife, tenderly thanking the same for my hearty cheer, and manifold goodness shown to me, for which I am yours; and whereas I cannot recompense [you] according to your deserts, I shall remain yours with my whole heart. This is to certify to you that I have received Master Crumwell's most friendly and gentle letter, which I have read and much revolved in my mind his tender goodness: and whereas I was determined to have ridden this morning to my lord of Winchester [Bishop Gardiner] by Master Treasurer's commandment [Sir William FitzWilliam], I intend all this day to stay; and if I can possibly [do so] to be with you to-morrow night; if not, I will give you a meeting in London, at the *Pope's Head* in Southwark, God willing. And ever our Lord reward you for your most approved gentle goodness as a most loving kinsman. Thus our Lord preserve you. From Waverley with speed this present morning, your own unfeigned, JOHN, abbot of the same."²

"To his good Master unacquainted good Master Crumwell.

"Worshipful Sir—My duty remembered to your great goodness not acquainted. With all due commendation I lowly myself commend. Pleaseth your Mastership to be advertised, this present Monday I received this letter herein enclosed, from my loving friend Master Mylle, Recorder of [South] Hampton,³ willing me upon the receipt, with most speed to present myself to you with delivery of this his letter; which I would gladly have done by his advertisement, but I am in great doubt and great fear so to approach unto your estate without your further pleasure known: because in our parts we are troubled

¹ Miscellaneous Letters, Second series, *Dom. Cap. Westm.* vol. xi., No. 47.

² State Paper, No. 1,765, vol. v., Foreign and Domestic Series. I have modernized the spelling.

³ George Mylle, Esq., chief seneschall of Beaulieu Abbey.

with the sweat—albeit, laud be to God, my house is clean. Therefore this causeth me to send you thus boldly, my friend's letter by this bearer, with this my letter excusatory, which I most humbly desire you to accept, and to be ascertained again of your further pleasure therein at your own leisure. We tenderly desire and pray: and we shall tenderly pray for your good and prosperous estate long to endure with Nestor in years. Thus our Lord have you in his blessed keeping. From Waverley this present morning, the xvijth day of this present month, by the hand of him that is wholly yours not acquainted, with whole heart and prayer,

JOHN, poor minister of the same."¹

To this second letter is appended an impression of the Abbot's signet or ring-seal, and it is the only evidence I have met with, that this Abbot of Waverley was the successor of Thomas Skevington as Abbot of Beaulieu. The seal is of a circular shape, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and represents the letters I. B., with a pastoral staff interposed between them—corresponding with the initials of JOHN BROWNINGE, who is known to have succeeded the Bishop of Bangor as Abbot of Beaulieu in 1533.

WILLIAM ALYNGE, Abbot John's successor, was the last Abbot of Waverley.²

In 1535, Thomas Cromwell was constituted the King's Vicar-General in matters ecclesiastical, and Visitor-General of the monasteries; who forthwith made arrangements for a general visitation of the monasteries by appointing Richard Layton, Thomas Legh, and William Petre, Doctors of Laws, and Dr. John London, as his substitutes or commissioners. On Sunday, the 12th September, Doctor Layton, writing from Oxford, informed Cromwell that he had completed the visitation of the colleges there, and was going on Monday to Abingdon Abbey, and on Wednesday night at latest he should be with him at Winchester. Shortly afterwards Dr. Layton set out to

¹ Miscellaneous Letters, Second Series, *Dom. Cap. Westm.* vol. xlv., No. 49.

² MS. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27 Hen. 8 (A.D., 1535) Winton diocese vol. vii.—(original).—*Monasterium de Waverley*, Com. Surr., Willelmus Alynge modo Abbas. In a beautifully-written contemporary copy of the *Valor*, on vellum, his name is given as WILLIAM ALEN.—“Willelmus Alen modo abbas ibidem.” Vol. xxvii., fol. 244½ b.

visit the monasteries of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey. On Friday, the 24th September, he visited Dureford Abbey, near Harting, in Sussex; the next day he proceeded to Waverley. In a letter which he wrote on the following day "to the right honorable Mr. Thomas Cromwell, chief secretary to the King's highness at Winchester. From the Abbey of Waverley, this Sunday," he says—

"An abbey or priory of nuns¹ and a priory of canons² nigh together, lay towards Chichester, and because of their poverty not able to lodge us, we were compelled of necessity to ride out of our way to an Abbey of Cistercians called Waverley, in the diocese of Winchester—there to lodge on Saturday at night; and betwixt that and Chichester lieth these two poor priories. In one of them is three canons, and the other four nuns, which we will dispatch on Monday by the way, and so, on Monday at night we shall be at Chichester Cathedral Church."³

The following letter, written on the 27th September, intimates how unwelcome was his visit to Waverley, as well as his ill-opinion of the Abbot and his brethren, who probably did not show a yielding disposition to his demands.⁴ The Abbot appears to have delivered the letter to Cromwell, at Winchester.

"To the right honorable Mr. Thomas Cromwell, chief secretary to the King's highness.

"It may please your mastership to understand that I have licenced the bringer, the Abbot of Waverley, to repair unto you for liberty to

¹ The priory of Benedictine nuns, at Easebourn, near Midhurst, dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, of the annual value of £29. 16s. 7d. Its possessions were granted to Sir William FitzWilliam, in 1536.

² Shulbred Priory, Linchmere; a house of Augustinian canons, whose annual income in 1535, was returned at £72. 15s. 10d.

³ Miscellaneous Letters, Second Series, *Dom. Cap. Westm.*, vol. xx., No. 13.

⁴ Dr. Layton was the most subservient of Cromwell's commissioners, and was actively employed in the visitation and suppression of the monasteries. He was a bitter enemy to the inmates of religious houses, and in writing of them, no language was too harsh nor epithet too vile for his pen. He solicited Cromwell to bestow upon him the chancellorship of the church of Sarum, offering to give him £100 for "his travail therein taken." In a letter written to Cromwell on 16th September, 1539, he entreats him that he might continue under his tuition, as his most bounden and assured servant, who never would have been but a basket bearer had it not been for his (Cromwell's) goodness.

survey his husbandry whereupon consisteth the wealth of his monastery. The man is honest, but none of the children of Solomon: every monk within his house is his fellow, and every servant his master. Mr. Treasurer and other gentlemen hath put servants unto him, whom the poor [man?] dare neither command nor displease. Yesterday, early in the morning, sitting in my chamber in examination, I could neither get bread nor drink, neither fire of those knaves till I was fretished;¹ and the Abbot durst not speak to them. I called them all before me, and forgot their names, but took from every man the keys of his office, and made new officers for my time here, perchance as stark knaves as the others. It shall be expedient for you to give him a lesson and tell the poor fool what he should do. Among his monks I found corruption of the worst sort, because they dwell in the forest from all company. Thus I pray God preserve you. From Waverley this morning early before day, ready to depart towards Chichester, by the speedy hand of your most assured servant and poor priest, RICHARD LAYTON."²

On the 9th June, 1536, the good Abbot endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to avert the threatened dissolution of the monastery by sending the following earnest and touching appeal to Cromwell:—

“To the right honorable Master Secretary to the King.

“Pleaseth your mastership I received your letters of the vijth day of this present month, and hath endeavoured myself to accomplish the contents of them, and have sent your mastership the true extent, value, and account of our said monastery. Beseeching your good mastership, for the love of Christ’s passion, to help to the preservation of this poor monastery, that we your beadsmen may remain in the service of God, with the meanest living that any poor men may live with, in this world. So to continue in the service of Almighty Jesus, and to pray for the estate of our prince and your mastership. In no vain hope I write this to your mastership, forasmuch you put me in such boldness full gently, when I was in suit to you the last year at Winchester,³ saying, ‘Repair to me for such business as ye shall have from time to time.’ Therefore, instantly praying you, and my poor brethren with weeping yes!—desire you to help them; in this world no creatures in more trouble. And so we remain depending upon the comfort that shall come to us from you—serving God daily at Waverley. From thence the ixth day of June.

WILLIAM, the poor Abbot there, your chaplain to command.”⁴

¹ Fretishing—a pain in the limbs arising from cold.

² Miscellaneous Letters, Second Series, *Dom. Cap. Westm.*, vol. xx., No. 12.

³ Cromwell was in Winchester about the middle of September, 1535. Cottonian MS., *Faustina*, c. vii., fol. 205. Also on 26th September, and on 1st October.

⁴ Miscellaneous Letters Second Series, *Dom. Cap. Westm.*, vol. xlv.,

Nevertheless, before the 20th day of the following month the Abbey of Waverley was dissolved in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed towards the end of February, 1535-6, which gave to the King all the monasteries, with their lands and revenues, whose annual value was under £200, the gross income of Waverley Abbey being returned at £196. 13s. 11½d.; and its clear yearly value at £174. 8s. 3½d.¹ The inmates were transferred to other houses of the Cistercian Order, only to be again dispersed, some two or three years later, by the dissolution of the larger monasteries, and the overthrow of conventual life in England.²

I regret not being able to add to these scanty particulars relating to Waverley Abbey and its Abbots, during the fifteenth century, and the thirty-five years of its existence in the sixteenth. This is due not only to the fact that the cartularies, registers, and other records of the Abbey have perished, but to the circumstance that the Cistercian monasteries were exempt from episcopal

No. 50. An impression of the Abbot's signet or ring seal is affixed to this letter. It exhibits a shield of the ornamental shape used at the time, bearing a pastoral staff in pale, surmounted by a sword in bend and a key in bend sinister, and in fess the initials W. A. (for William Alynge).

¹ MS. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1535) Winton diocese, vol. vii. (original).—*Monasterium de Waverley*, Com. Surr.

² There are two manuscripts of the twelfth century, which belonged to Waverley Abbey, in the library of the Rev. Sir William Henry Cope, Bart., of Bramshill House, as is evident by these verses, written in each volume:—

Waverlea, liber tuus est hic, crimine liber
Non erit ante Deum qui tibi tollit eum.

(*This book is thine, O Waverley! in God's great day
He will not from sin be free, who carries it away.*)

They are two folio volumes of vellum. One contains Origen's Homilies on Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus; and the other Bede upon the Acts of the Apostles, a letter and certain tractates by St. Bernard, extracts from St. Augustine, and an anthem for St. Edmund, the Archbishop—"Gaude Syon, ornata tympano," with music.—*Third Report of Historical MSS. Commission*, p. 242. Leland has recorded the names of five or six volumes which he thought worth noting, when he visited Waverley Abbey, shortly before its dissolution.—*Vide Joannis Lelandi Antiquarii Collectanea*, vol. iii. p. 148.

supervision and visitation. The Cistercians were under the jurisdiction of the general or provincial chapter of their respective countries,—an elective body, who exercised the right of visitation over the monasteries of their Order. The chapter, or certain deputed Abbots on its behalf, investigated, and confirmed or annulled all the abbatial elections. After the confirmation of an election, the Abbot was presented, or carried letters to that effect, to the Bishop of the diocese in which his monastery stood, and solicited the customary benediction, which was always conferred on a Sunday or some great festival day, within the solemnities of a pontifical mass, and the Abbot received at the same time investiture of the pastoral staff, ring, and mitre. The administration of this rite was not deemed important enough to insure its being recorded in the Bishop's register among the other acts of his episcopate. The preservation in the Bishop's registry of the Abbot's act of profession,—written upon a small strip of parchment, endorsed with the date of its reception and by whom the benediction was given,—was, in most cases, the only record preserved; and these have long since been lost, either destroyed a few years afterwards, or in the great destruction of documents at the time of the Reformation. The total loss of the records of the English provincial chapters causes a great hiatus in the history of all our Cistercian houses.

On the 20th of July, 1536, King Henry VIII. granted the site of the Abbey, its buildings, and all the lands and rents which had belonged to it, to Sir William Fitz-William, the treasurer of his household, and afterwards Earl of Southampton. The grant extended to all corn, grain, chattels, lead, bells, &c. The estates and all the property were to be held by him and his heirs and assigns; in as full and ample a manner as WILLIAM ALYNGE, the late Abbot, or any of his predecessors, held the same.¹ Sir William Fitz-William settled this, with other estates, on himself and Lady

¹ Rot. Patent. 28 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 19.

Mabella his wife, with remainder to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Brown. From Sir Anthony Brown the site and estate of Waverley Abbey descended to his son Anthony, created Viscount Montague, whose grandson sold them to the family of Coldham in the beginning of the seventeenth century. After passing through several hands, this estate was sold, about the year 1796, to John Thomson, Esq.,¹ from whose family it passed into the hands of the late George Thomas Nicholson, Esq., and it is almost needless to add, that it now belongs to Mrs. Anderson, who has kindly allowed us to assemble here this day,² to inspect the ruins, and to tread over the green sward which now covers the ground whereon stood a monastery hallowed and venerated in former times as the first founded house in England of the Cistercian Order; and which no fewer than a hundred monasteries throughout England, Wales, and Ireland regarded as their mother and parent house. And all who love the diocese of Winchester might well be proud to know that this illustrious Order, which produced so many saints and learned men, was first brought into this country by a Bishop of Winchester; and that another of its Bishops introduced into England the Friars-Preachers or Dominicans, the greatest theologians of the Middle Ages, whose teachings and disputations first raised the University of Oxford to its proud pre-eminence. It was a Bishop of Winchester who first founded and established the system of the great public schools of England: the first endowed college at Oxford was founded by Walter de Merton, a native of this diocese: no fewer than three other of its noble and stately colleges still attest the gratitude, earnest piety, and liberality of as many prelates of the See of Winchester,—an honour shared by no other diocese in England; and, lastly, no other diocese can compete with it in the number of times the Great Seal of England has been held by the Bishops of Winchester.

¹ In 1820 he assumed, by royal licence, the surname of Poulet.

² 30th of July, 1880, the annual excursion of the Surrey Archaeological Society.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—ANNO M^o. C^o. XXVIII. Ordo Cisterciensis primo venit in Angliam. Abbatia de Waverle fundata est, filia domus de Elemosina, hoc est transmissis illuc de Elemosina xij. monachis cum abbate, ei subjectionem et obedientiam, sicut filia matri debet.—*Chronicon Petrobургense, fol. 20 b, Cottonian MS., Claudius, A. V. I.*

No. 2.—COMPROMISSIO . . ABBATIS ET CONVENTUS DE WAVERLE.

UNIVERSIS præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Frater Philippus, abbas de Waverleya et ejusdem loci conventûs, ordinis Cisterciensis, Wintoniensis diocesis, salutem in Domino. Ut cujuslibet dissensionis materia jamdudum inter Magistrum Petrum de Sancto Mario, archidiaconum Surriensem, nomine ecclesiæ de Farnham et capellæ de Fermesham actorem, super quibusdam decimis quæ in ipsius libello plenius exprimuntur, ex parte una ; et nos reos ex altera, coram variis judicibus habita. Per viam amoris, absque strepitu judiciali a modo sopiatur, Nos in venerabilem patrem dominum Johannem, Dei gracia Wintoniensem episcopum, patronum nostrum ac conservatorem privilegium nostrorum a Sede Apostolica deputatum, quatenus salvis privilegiis nostris eorum virtute et effectum a quibus per præsens factum recedere nolumus aliquo modo id fieri poterit, tamquam in arbitratorem seu amicabilem compositorem, in hac parte, compromittimus et consentimus promittentes sub pœna centum marcarum dicto Magistro Petro a nobis solvendarum, si a forma hujus compromissionis nos contingat resilire. Nos firmum et stabile futuris temporibus habituros quicquid idem pater tamquam arbitrator vel amicabilis compositor juribus nostris privilegiis eorum virtute et affectu in omnibus nobis salvis super decimis ipsis. Virtute compromissionis hujus citra festum Omnium Sanctorum proximo futurum ratione prævia duxerit ordinandum et statuendum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Datum apud Waverleyam, viij^o Idus Aprilis, anno Domini m^occ^o nonogesimo quinto.

E Registro domini, domini Johannis de Pontissara, Wintoniensis Episcopi, fol. 137.

No. 3.—ORDINATIO CANTARIÆ DOMINI NICHOLAI DE ELY, EPISCOPI WINTONIENSIS, IN ECCLESIA DE WAVERLEYA.

UNIVERSIS sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis præsentem literas visuris vel audituris, Frater Philippus, abbas Waverleyæ, et ejusdem loci conventûs, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra, quod nos unanimiter pro nobis et successoribus nostris concedimus quod una missa apud Waverleyam in capella Beatæ Mariæ ad portam nostram de Waverleya, pro anima bonæ memoriæ domini Nicholai de Ely, quondam Wintoniensis episcopi, cujus corpus in dicto monasterio nostro est humatum, per unum commonachum nostrum, singulis hebdomadis per præcentorem nostrum ad hoc deputandum, vel eo absente per succentorem, singulis diebus imperpetuum specialiter celebretur. Et si contingat pro casu aliquo in dicta capella celebrari non poterit, in majori

ecclesia interim celebretur. Et quod duodecimo die Februarii, annis singulis imperpetuum celebrabimus sollempniter in conventu, anniversarium dicti Nicholai episcopi in monasterio nostro antedicto. Et eodem die singulis annis imperpetuum exhibebimus conventui nostro per manus cellarii et subcellarii nostri qui pro tempore fuerint quinque marcas specierum pro æqualibus portionibus dividendas et distribuendas singulis monachis, in recompensationem communis laboris quem sustinebunt monachi pro anima dicti episcopi celebrantes, et eisdem ministrantes. Et quod eodem die exhibebimus conventui nostro per prædictorum manus, ad pitanciam tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios. Concedimus etiam, quod ad portam nostram, singulis annis, eodem die anniversario per manus monachi portarii nostri, pro anima dicti domini episcopi, viginti solidatas novorum sotularium, decrepitis, viduis, pauperibus, et magis indigentibus, juxta discretionem domini prioris nostri, et monachi portarii nostri, qui pro tempore fuerint, distribuantur. Et nos, abbas Waverleyæ, et bursarii nostri qui pro tempore fuerimus, ac successores nostri prædictas quinque marcas ad species emendas, tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios ad pitanciam, et viginti solidos ad novos sotulares emendos et distribuendos ut prædictum est; dictis . . . priori . . . cellario, . . . portario, ac subcellario qui pro tempore fuerint, singulis annis imperpetuum, de redditibus et exitibus manerii de Cuserugge, pro anima dicti episcopi, per magistrum Hugonem Tripacy, ipsius executorem, nobis dati, in festo nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, unanimiter solvemus, et integraliter, liberabimus. Concedimus etiam quod unum cereum in candelabro aeneo ad capud dicti episcopi per ipsius executores erecto, in anniversario dicti episcopi, et aliis diebus sollempnibus, ad missas majores, inveniemus ardentem. Crucem etiam marmoream, pro anima dicti episcopi per suos executores apud Froyle erectam, imperpetuum sustinebimus; si vero contingat prædictam crucem, quod absit, ictu fulminis aut tonitruï aut alia tempestate enormi dirui, frangi, vel totaliter prostrari, aliam juxta virium nostrarum possibilitatem licet non æque sollempnem, loco ejusdem ibidem erigi faciemus. Et ad hæc omnia et singula facienda et imperpetuum ut prædictum est sustinenda, dictum manerium de Cuserugge, redditus, proventus et exitus ejusdem specialiter assignamus, pro beneficiis nobis et ecclesiæ nostræ multociens in vita sua collatis, et potissime, quia idem episcopus ecclesiam nostram de Waverleya sumptibus suis propriis dedicavit, et pro ducentis marcis nobis ab eodem episcopo specialiter legatis, et per ipsius executores solutis, et pro portione nos contingente quingentarum marcarum Cisterciensibus in capitulo generali congregatis per prædictum episcopum specialiter legatarum, et per executores suos plenarie solutarum. Quæ omnia et singula præmissa fideliter et firmiter observare imperpetuum, Nos dicti abbas et conventus pro nobis et successoribus nostris promittimus bona fide. Et ad ea in forma prænotata fideliter et integraliter cum omnibus suis articulis facienda et imperpetuum sustinenda, nos et successores nostros obligamus per præsentis, subicientes nos ac successores nostros coercioni et districtioni domini Wyntoniensis episcopi vel ejus . . . officialis, qui pro tempore fuerint, ut ipsi ad prædicta omnia et singula integraliter diebus singulis et annis singulis facienda, et ut prædictum est imperpetuum

sustinenda; sique, quod absit, omiserimus seu subtraxerimus de prædictis, possint nos et successores nostros, ac majores ecclesiæ nostræ per omnimodam censuram ecclesiasticam, sine strepitu judiciali ad omissorum seu subtractorum plenariam satisfactionem compellere appellatione cessante. Concedimus insuper dicto magistro Hugoni Tripacy, donatori nostro dicti manerii de Cuserugge, quod quam diu vixerit, inter vivos, et post mortem suam, inter mortuos, in celebrationibus missarum nostrarum, de eodem memoriam specialem imperpetuum faciemus. In quorum omnium testimonium, sigillum nostrum commune præsentibus apposimus: et ad majorem securitatem sigillum reverendi patris, domini Henrici, Dei gratia, Wyntoniensis episcopi, apponi procuravimus. Data apud Waverleyam, in festo Beati Jacobi, apostoli, anno ab Incarnatione Domini m^occc^{mo} decimo.

E Registro Fratris Henrici Wodelok, Wintoniensis Episcopi, fol. 138; ac in Cartulario Prioratûs Cathedralis Sancti Swithuni, Wintonie, fol. 73.

NO. 4.—BENEDICTIO ABBATUM DE WAVERLEYE ET QUARRERIA.

DIE Dominica, xxiii^{to}. die Maii, anno Domini, M^o. CCC^{mo}. XLIX. Venerabilis pater dictus dominus Willelmus, Wyntoniensis episcopus, missam in capella manerii sui de Esschere, in pontificalibus celebrans, fratres Johannem, de Waverleya, et Robertum, de Quarrerria, Monasteriorum, abbates, sub infrascripta forma profitentes, intra missarum solempnia, benedixit.

Ego frater Johannes, ad regimen Monasterii de Waverleya, Cisterciensis Ordinis, Wyntoniensis diocesis electus ac more antecessorum meorum, a te venerande pater domine Willelme, Dei gratia, Wyntoniensis ecclesiæ, Episcopo, benedicendus abbas; sanctæ Wyntoniensi ecclesiæ, et tibi tuisque successoribus canonice substituendis, canonicam subjectionem et obedientiam, me per omnia exhibituram, salvo meo ordine perpetuo, promitto, et per propriam manum signo confirmo.

E Registro domini, domini Willemi de Edyndon, Wintoniensis episcopi. Tom. II., Fol. 21.

NO. 5.—CONSECRATIO EPISCOPI NORWICENSIS APUD ABBATHIAM WAVERLEIENSEM.

DIE Dominica, tertia die mensis Januarii, anno Domini, millesimo CCC^{mo}. LV^{to}. Reverendus pater dominus Willelmus, Dei gratia, Wyntoniensis episcopus, in ecclesia conventuali Monasterii de Waverleye, Wyntoniensis diocesis, ascitis et assistentibus tunc sibi, venerabilibus patribus, dominis, Dei gratia; Roberto, Saresburiensi et Roberto, Cicestrensi, episcopis, gratiam et communionem habentibus Sedis Apostolicæ—venerabili viro domino Thomæ, Dei gratia, Norwicensi electo confirmato—auctoritate literarum Apostolicarum, eidem domino Wyntoniensi dictoque electo, in hac parte indultarum, munus consecrationis impendit; et juramentum fidelitatis et obedientiæ secundum formam sub bulla apostolica in ea parte directam, domini Innocentii Papæ Sexti, et Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ nomine; ab eodem Thoma episcopo consecrato recepit.

E Registro domini, domini Willemi de Edyndon, Wintoniensis episcopi, Tom. II., Fol. 57 b.

No. 6.—A LIST OF THE MONKS OF WAVERLEY ABBEY, WHOSE ORDINATIONS OCCUR IN THE EPISCOPAL REGISTERS OF THE SEE OF WINCHESTER.

The Registers also give the dates of the reception of the minor order of *Acolite*, with respect to forty-eight of the monks named in this list; and the following are recorded only, as having been promoted to this order:—William de Ellestede, on 6 March, 1310–11; John de Eton, 13 June, 1321; Robert Merewell, 23 March, 1397–8; Philip Fernyshaw, 23 Dec., 1458; and William Midhurst, 23 Sept., 1514.

	Subdeacons.	Deacons.	Priests.
John de Bourne.....	.....	24 Sept. 1306.....	23 Dec. 1307.
Walter de Mulebourne ¹ }	18 Dec. 1305 }	23 Dec. 1307	6 March, 1310–1.
Alexander de Wynton. }	.. .. }	18 Dec. 1305	18 Dec. 1305.
Adam de Styvvington ..	.....	23 Dec. 1307	6 March, 1310–1.
John de Wokyngham ..	.....	.....	23 Dec. 1305.
William Gentyl ² .....	.....	.....	17 May, 1305.
Adam de Lovers .....	.....	.....	6 March, 1310–1.
Thomas de Martel.....	21 Sept. 1308.....	.....	17 Dec. 1317.
Richard de Wynton ....	.....	24 Feb. 1313	23 Sept. 1312.
William de la Sonde	23 Sept. 1312.....	23 Sept. 1312.....	24 Feb. 1313.
John de Rading .....	.....	.....	19 March, 1316.
Roger de Wynton .....	.....	17 May, 1315.....	17 Dec. 1317.
Peter de Heriard	10 March, 1312 ....	.....	.....
John de Salesbiry .....	.....	.....	.....
John de Farndon	17 May, 1315.....	.....	.....
Richard de la Waye ....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Rutherford.... }	.....	.....	.....
John Brid .....	.....	.....	.....
Henry de Overton .... }	.....	.....	.....
William Wyndesore .. }	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence de Farendon..	.....	18 Dec. 1322.	.....
Thomas de Farendon ..	.....	.....	.....
William de Basyngestoke	2 March, 1324–5 }	21 Dec. 1325 {	18 Dec. 1322.
Nicholas de Wynton	10 March, 1323–4 }	.....	22 Sept. 1330.
Richard de Chiltecombe }	18 May, 1329	25 Feb. 1329–30....	17 Dec. 1328.
Walter de Weston.....	.....	.....	22 Sept. 1330.
Richard de Hursele ..	.....	.....	23 Feb. 1330–1.
John Whelewyk ³ }	3 March, 1329–30	22 Sept. 1330.....	.....
Roger de Newbury ..	.....	.....	.....
John de Hursele }	22 Sept. 1330.....	.....	.....
Matthew de Pershete ⁴} }	.....	.....	.....
Hugh de London	23 Feb. 1330–1 ....	.....	18 April, 1332.
[Records of Ordinations 1334 to end of 1345 lost.]			
Robert Dawe	7 March, 1348 ....	.....	.....
Thomas de Wolveleye ..	.....	.....	7 March, 1348.
John de Wynton }	23 March, 1348–9.. }	11 April, 1349.	.....
Nigel de Waltham..... }	.....	.....	.....
Robert de Asshe .....	.....	18 March, 1349–50.	.....
John de Certesey	18 Dec. 1350	12 March, 1350–1.	.....
John de Enford	22 May, 1350.....	18 Dec. 1350.	.....
John de Redynge .... }	.....	.....	.....
John de Craulee ⁵ }	22 Dec. 1352 .....	.....	19 March, 1355–6.
William de Ottoworth }	.....	.....	Dimiss. 17 My. 1353

¹ Mucheldever in priesthood.

² William Lentil de Wynton in priest-hood.

³ Welewyke in subdiaconate.

⁴ Spersshete in priesthood.

⁵ Crawley in diaconate.

	Subdeacons.	Deacons.	Priests.
Adam de Worplesdon ..	7 April, 1352 ....	.....	22 Dec. 1352.
Henry de Wodestoke ..	22 Dec. 1352 .....	.....
John de Barton .....	.....	22 Dec. 1352.	
William de Dummer ..	Dismiss :—	18 Dec. 1361.	
	15 March, 1358-9 }		
Robert de Guildeford .	3 June, 1368.		
William Hurst			
John Compton	23 Dec. 1368	17 March, 1368-9 ..	24 Sept. 1373.
Thomas Potenham.....			
John Wyke.....	17 March, 1368-9 ..	9 March, 1369-70 .	24 Sept. 1373.
John Brid			19 May, 1380.
William Hakeneston ¹ ..	17 March, 1368-9 ..	9 March, 1369-70 .	2 April, 1373.
Robert Basset	20 Sept. 1376	19 Dec. 1377	19 May, 1380.
John Thorpe	24 Sept. 1373.....	20 Sept. 1376.	
John Cateshull	20 Sept. 1376.....	19 Dec. 1377	13 March, 1377-8.
Robert Awmesbury ..			
John Boltesford ²	9 March, 1380-1 ..	24 Sept. 1384.....	13 March, 1388-9.
Walter Iston ⁴			
John Wynchester	24 Sept. 1384	13 March, 1388-9 ..	23 Dec. 1391.
William Basyngstoke .			
John London	1 June, 1398.....	21 Dec. 1398.	
John Stoke.....			
John Farnham	18 Dec. 1400	29 March, 1404	5 May, 1406.
[Records of Ordinations, 1418 to 1447, lost.]			
John Pynkiryng	8 March, 1448-9 ..	7 June, 1449.	
Robert Farnham	20 Sept. 1455.....	.....	22 Dec. 1459.
William Aulton	21 Dec. 1454	20 Sept. 1455.	
William Shaldeford	20 Dec. 1460	5 March, 1462 .. }	4 June, 1462.
Philip Pytfold ⁵	22 Dec. 1459		
John Feversham	20 Dec. 1460.		
John Wyse	24 Sept. 1463.....	21 Feb. 1466-7.	
Christopher Farnham ..	21 Feb. 1466-7	11 June, 1468	20 May, 1469.
John Cave ⁶		22 Dec., 1481	2 March, 1481-2.
Richard Barstapull.....	16 June, 1481.....	22 Dec. 1481	24 May, 1483.
Edmund Farneham ..		22 Dec. 1481	24 May, 1483.
Thomas Locketon .....	.....	2 March, 1481-2..	21 Sept. 1482.
John May .....	.....	.....	3 March, 1483-4.
John Waram	20 May, 1486.....	9 June, 1488.	
Richard Gorynge	9 June, 1487	22 Sept. 1487.....	18 April, 1489.
William Fysscher ⁷	9 June, 1487	22 Sept. 1487.....	28 May, 1491.
John Wemelton ⁸	1 March, 1487-8 ..	13 June, 1489.	
Thomas Smyth ⁹	1 March, 1487-8 ..	13 June, 1489.....	28 May, 1491.
John Newman ¹⁰	1 March, 1487-8 ..	13 June, 1489.....	5 June, 1490.
John Flaxford .....	.....	.....	28 May, 1491.
Robert Purforthe ¹¹	28 May, 1496.		

¹ See note, p. 192.² Plumbton in priesthood.³ Bultesford in diaconate and priesthood.⁴ Eston in priesthood.⁵ Pittefold in priesthood.⁶ Cafe in diaconate.⁷ Called William London in subdiaconate, diaconate, and priesthood.⁸ Wymmyngdon in subdiaconate ; Wymbleton in diaconate.⁹ Called Thomas Godalmyng in priesthood.¹⁰ In December, 1510, he occurs as cellarer of the monastery.¹¹ Purvock in subdiaconate.

	Subdeacons.	Deacons.	Priests.
Robert Chydyngfold	18 Feb. 1496-7 ....	.....	20 May, 1497.
Roger Gardiner	24 March, 1508	22 Sept. 1509.....	22 Dec. 1510.
William Peddar			
John Parker .....	.....	20 Sept. 1511.	
John Hede			
Nicholas Barnard ¹	23 Sept. 1514.		
Simon Skirwhitt	23 Sept. 1514.		
John Kery ²	27 Feb. 1517-8 ....	.....	18 Dec. 1518.
John Fairclough ³	27 Feb. 1517-8 ....	.....	18 Dec. 1518.
Robert Effingham	15 March, 1521	20 Sept. 1522.	
Thomas Carpenter.....			
John Hethorne	17 Dec. 1524 .....	.....	19 Sept. 1523.
William Battell			
		21 Sept. 1527.	

[Records of Ordinations, 1529 to 1536, lost.]

The foregoing must not be considered as a complete series of the monks of Waverley for the time which it embraces. The Abbots of the Cistercian Order had the special privilege of presenting their monks, without letters dimissory, to any diocesan Bishop for ordination. Many of the Waverley Monks, if not all, were sent to Oxford to complete their education, and were either lodged with their brethren at Rewley Abbey or at St. Bernard's College, which occupied the site of the present College of St. John the Baptist. Thus they would in many instances receive ordination from the hands of the Bishop of Lincoln, or his suffragans. Moreover, by special permission of the Bishops of Winchester; the Bishops of Bath and Wells, were wont occasionally to hold Ordinations within the chapel of their manor of Dogmersfield, in Hampshire; and the Bishops of Exeter at their manors of East Horsley, in Surrey, and at Farringdon, in Hampshire. This will explain the apparent incompleteness of this list, not only as regards names, but with respect to promotion to the different orders. "After the Abbies were dissolved in 1535, 1536, &c., I find," says Anthony à Wood, "very many monks and other religious persons, who had pensions allowed them out of the Exchequer, to retire to the University, and to such places therein, that were nurseries for them, as Canterbury College, Gloucester College, Durham College, St. Bernard's, St. Mary's, &c., which were full of them; where they continued until they were worn out, or had gotten benefices."—*Fasti Oxonienses. Second Edition.* Vol. I., Col. 61.

¹ On the 20th July, 1540, (after the dissolution of the greater monasteries), he was instituted by Bishop Gardiner to the vicarage of Boldre, in the New Forest; on the presentation of Thomas Paice, Esq., formerly auditor of Netley Abbey. He was also incumbent of the chantry or free chapel of Boldre, and on its suppression in the reign of Edward VI. was awarded an annual pension of 72s. 9d. He died vicar of Boldre in 1555.

² On the dissolution of the monastery he appears to have been transferred to Beaulieu. His signature, *per me Johannem Kyry*, is attached to the deed of surrender, dated 2nd April, 1538. In 1556, he is returned as one of the surviving monks of Beaulieu (*Johannes Kyrrye*), and in receipt of a yearly pension of 100s. from the Exchequer.

³ Ferclouth in priesthood.