

SOME DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PARISH  
CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, BRISTOL.

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The parish church of All Saints or All Hallowsen is situate near the centre of the old city, having now Corn Street on the north, All Saints Lane on the west, All Saints Court on the south, and two houses in High Street to the east. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a north and a south aisle. At the eastern extremity of the north aisle against the chancel rises a square tower, which was rebuilt in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, while the north aisle was rebuilt in 1782.

In the fifteenth century and up to the reign of Edward VI. there were, besides the high altar, four nether or low altars. In the north aisle, otherwise known as our Lady Aisle, or Jesus Aisle, stood the altar of our Lady, or Jesus altar; presumably in much the same position as is occupied by the unused modern altar now standing at the east end thereof.

At the east end of the south aisle, where now rests the monument to Edward Colston, the famous Bristol merchant, benefactor, and sound Churchman, stood the Rood altar; on the north side of which may still be seen "the little vestry door at the Rood altar end," mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts for 1472-73. The other two altars, dedicated the one to St. Thomas and the second to SS. John Baptist, John Evangelist, and Dunstan, perhaps stood one on either side of the entrance to the quire under the rood loft; at the church of St. Mary, Guilden Morden, Cambridgeshire, an arrangement of this sort appears to have obtained, and the enterclothes of the same are still there existing. This idea is borne out by the following extract from the churchwardens' accounts for 25th March, 1549 to 1550:—  
"Jtem paid for whit-lymyng where the Rode Loft stode

and for stoping the holis and for brekinge downe the ij alters and for paving where they stode, iijs. iiijd." And it receives further support from an item in an inventory of the goods of Halwey's chauntry (founded at the altar of SS. John Baptist, John Evangelist, and Dunstan) dated 27th March, 1457: "Jtem a lytyll tye that stondethe be-twene the vecare & the seyd Awter." This would seem to place St. Thomas's altar on the north and St. John's on the south side of the quire door.

The west ends of both aisles of All Saints Church are encroached upon above, on the north by the house of the Fraternity of Kalendars, and on the south by the old vicarage. The present building over the end of the north aisle is quite modern, while only a doorway remains of the old vicarage, built by Thomas Marshall during the first quarter of the fifteenth century.

This brief description of the church will be sufficient for the due understanding of the annexed documents. All Saints Church has been lucky in having preserved intact the larger portion of its deeds, as well as its churchwardens' accounts from 1407 onwards with but few *lacunae*. Several deeds, which a century ago were still in the possession of the church, are now at the Bristol Museum, and a few more are in the collection of Mr. Francis Fox, of Chipping Sodbury.

The present series of documents has been selected from those extant at All Saints, to which a will from Mr. Fox's collection has been added.

The first of these is a grant by one Laurence le mercer of six pennies of silver of rent assize coming from some property in the parish of St. Peter, Bristol, and which one Richard Cox used to pay him annually, for the benefit of the lights at All Saints Church. This rent assize was granted to Laurence le mercer by a lady of the name of Alicia Mansel not very long before he gave it to the church. Both grants are without date, but from the names of the witnesses, three of whom witness both deeds, it is certain that they belong to the middle of the thirteenth century. Of those three, one is Stephen de Gnoushale, vicar of All Saints and Dean of Christianity of Bristol. In the fifteenth century the deeds were catalogued in a large book still extant, and

the endorsement of the deed (in the same hand as the entry in the above-mentioned book) tells us that the rent came from William Canynges' house in St. Peter's Street, and that at the time of the entry in the book one John Steyner lived in it. It was probably the "large tenement with fourteen shops opposite St. Peter's Cross, between the shops of our lady the Queen (which Simon Olyver lately rebuilt), and a lane called the *Strete of Defence*" which was bequeathed by William Canynges in 1474 to his heirs.

The next document, or rather documents, are two of the "evidences under authentic seals," out of the original twelve, for 12s. rent assize from a house in Baldwin Street, granted to the church by a William Newbery, whose obit was kept yearly on the 10th of May. The churchwardens' accounts furnish us with evidence of the date of the bequest. The first appearance of this 12s. is among the Receipts of Rents in the computus of Thomas Fyler and William Haytfeld, brought before Sir Thomas Marshall, vicar, on the last day of March, 1427, 2 Henry VI. There is a discrepancy between the regnal year of Henry VI. and the reckoning anno Domini. Henry began to reign 31st August, 1422, so that 31st March of his second year would fall in 1424, and 31st March, 1427, was in his fifth year. The accounts-book does not help us, for the preceding computus is dated only 1 Henry VI.; and the succeeding, 1428, without the regnal year. However, in this computus we find the receipt "of Nycholas Hoper yn Baldwyn strete, xij s."; and the payment "Jn primis for Wylliam Newbery-ys Mynd, iij s. j d." also for the first time. So that he died on 10th May, either 1423 or 1426.

Howel, a son of Worgan, archdeacon of Llandaff, and his wife Cecilia, a daughter of John La Warre, grant to William, son of David de novo burgo (or Newbury), a certain property in the parish of All Saints, Bristol. The name of the street wherein it lay is not mentioned, but the names of the owners of the bordering properties are given. William Newbury has to pay 24s. yearly for the same to Howel and his heirs, as well as 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a year ground rent to the head-lord of the fee. William and his heirs may sell or give or convey it to anyone, with

the exception of religious (*i.e.* monks, canons, friars, and the like), and Jews. If it is sold, 12*d.* silver is to be paid to Howel or his heirs. Amongst the witnesses is one Griffin, son of the archdeacon. Another copy in paler ink only differs in that it is made out in the name of Cecilia alone, and is witnessed by one different witness.

This grant has been frequently quoted, and assigned to various dates. The only archdeacon of Llandaff called Worgan appears to be one more commonly called Urban, who was consecrated bishop of Llandaff in 1104 by St. Anselm. The handwriting of the deeds is more like that of the reign of Henry III. than Henry I. Messrs. Nichols and Taylor in their *Bristol, Past and Present*, identify the William Newbury of the deed with the person of the same name who gave the property to the church, and suppose the two deeds to have been written a little before 1370. Howel and Cecilia they think were Wiclifites, alleging in proof the proviso against selling the property to religious and Jews, the fact that Howel was an archdeacon's son, and that one of the witnesses was another. William Newbury they say died in 1414. The origin of this seems to be an item in the receipts for the year 2 Henry V., which ended 19th March, 1415: "Jtem of Wylliam Newbery for j by-Qwest, xx s." Their remarks on married priests show little acquaintance with the facts; a little reading of Gerald du Barry on his own countrymen would have shown that, more than two centuries before Wiclif, married clergy abounded in Wales; indeed, one may almost say that at no time in England would it have been impossible to find a certain number of married priests, at any rate up to the time when Cranmer so ardently set about enforcing the Six Article Act.

The will of Alice, widow of one William Halye, is extremely interesting; the numerous legacies give us some idea of the household goods of a well-to-do merchant family in the middle of the thirteenth century. There do not appear to have been any children of the marriage, at least none are mentioned. After expressing her desire to be buried in the churchyard of All Saints, she bequeaths small sums of money to the high altar of

that church, to Sir William the chaplain, as well as the deacon and subdeacon, more frequently called in later documents the clerk and his suffragan. Her arrangements for her funeral include 3s. to be spent on drinks for the clergy. Her house in High Street, opposite the Drapery, she left to the church of All Saints, for the perpetual assistance of the lights burning before the high altar at the Lady-mass in the same church. She also left a towel for the benefit of the service of St. Mary there. This house, or another on the same site, was at a later period called "the Green Lattice." Her bedding was distributed amongst the vicar of All Saints and her past and present servants, consisting of a feather mattress, several feather beds, sheets, bolsters, and pillows or cushions. Three lady friends receive small gifts—a little coffer, and two towels. A silver bowl or cup, and a cow, a heifer, and a bull-calf in the care of Adam Delby at Leigh, were to be sold to pay her debts, together with a number of other unbequeathed articles.

It may be inferred from this will that the north aisle of the church had not been built at this period, as the Lady-masses were said at the high altar.

John of Yate gave 3s. annually out of a piece of land 9 feet 6 inches wide and 29 feet long, next the church-yard, the building standing on which in the fifteenth century is described as the corner house next the conduit (which is now at the west end of the church), towards the service of St. Mary in All Saints Church, besides 2s. towards the maintenance of a lamp burning before the altar of St. Margaret in the same church. This is the only reference to this altar which I can find, and it seems to have been non-existent in the fifteenth century. The Kalendars benefited to the extent of 8s. a year out of the same property.

In 1303 one Roger the girdler, a parishioner of All Saints, gave to the church a magnificent pix wherein to reserve the Eucharist at the high altar, and to carry it to the sick in visitations. This ornament is described as a large goblet with a cover, made of silver, and gilt within and without, having a crucifix standing upon it, also of silver and similarly gilt; and resting on a long foot adorned with precious stones, also gilt; the whole

weighing as much as 67 shillings of silver. Inside this lay a small box fashioned like a cup, and weighing as much as two shillings and six pence of silver. A spoon seems to have been added to the gift at a later period, as the vestry book and the endorsement of the deed of gift mention "the Cowpe, the Cuppe, and the Spone," and the combined weight is given in the record of the benefaction, and in the inventory of 1464, as 45 ounces. And as a protection the donor requested the then vicar, Sir William Schoche, to anathematise all and any who should alienate or break up the said pix: and for the still greater safety, the Dean of Bristol was asked to put his seal also thereto.

When William Lenche and Stephen Knyght, proctors or churchwardens of All Saints, retired from office on the 5th March, 139 $\frac{5}{8}$ , they drew up in the form of a pair of parchment indentures, 38 cms. long by 16 cms. wide, an inventory in Latin of the church goods which they handed over on that date to their successors. Later comers have made alterations, corrections, and additions, which will be found duly recorded in the notes to the list.

This inventory is the more interesting as it appears to be the original on which was based the English inventory of the same date, which is recorded in the fifteenth century vestry book and entered therein about the year 1460. This vestry book was compiled and made, as we read on p. 83 of the volume, by Sir Maurice Hardwick, "for to be j memorial & j remembrance for ever for the curates and the churchwardens that shall be for the time, that every man to put in yearly his accompt for j evidence of the livelihood of the church: and for to put in Names of the Good-doers, and the names of the wardens of the church, and what good they doeth in their days, that they may yearly be prayed for. And Sir John Thomas helped too, and wrote this book." Hardwick was vicar from 1455 to 1472, while Sir John Thomas came in as vicar in 1479.

The inventory is not divided into groups by any headings, but in the left hand margin the division into sections is noted by the sign "-". It enumerates first the books, then the ornaments of the ministers, followed by

those of the altar and other parts of the church; a list of the church plate and some various church implements conclude the original list, which is augmented by sundry ornaments added later. The additions vary in the two copies.

There was not a very large number of books:—Two mass books, one described as old, and the other seemingly identical with the *missale de usu sarum* bequeathed in 1270 by William Selke, Vicar of All Saints. Six grails, two of them possibly given by Selke, one for the Lady-mass, and another abridged. A manual, also probably given by Selke, and a martiloge or martyrology, four breviaries, of which two were half-portueses, two antiphoners, both old, four psalters, and three legends, two of the Temporale and one of the Sanctorale, were for the quire offices.

An ordinal, probably given by a former vicar, William Isgar, in 1321, completed the set.

Nor are the ornaments for the ministers very numerous. Two complete suits, both of ciclatouns, the best being coloured green and blue; five vestments, one black, one white, and three red, apparently including under that term stole, fanon, alb, and apparels; there were also five chasubles of cloth of gold, and black and white, red, or yellow silk. Besides these there were two tunicles to match the cloth of gold chasuble, in addition to two others of the same fabric but different set. There were only three copes apart from those presumably included in the suits above mentioned, for the use of the clergy; but the list mentions two copes and two albs for boys that cannot have been very large, as altogether they were only valued at 3s. 4d.

For the adornment of the high altar there was a frontal painted with the representation of the Trinity, and an overfrontal similarly painted with the coronation of our Lady, and two riddells with angels on them, and the iron rods to hold them up. No other frontal is mentioned, not even for one of the low altars, unless the two *frontella* of red silk with fringes of silk are frontals and not frontlets. The usual linen cloths to lay on the altar, some with frontlets or apparels, and some without, are mentioned. The cloth, which was used to cover the Pix



over the high altar—at any rate used for that purpose at the time the English version of this inventory was written—was of black velvet with a red fringe. The Lent veil was striped blue and white. The Lent cloth for the crucifix was painted with the Passion, *i.e.* with symbols of the Passion, and there were four other white buckram cloths with red crosses on them, which in the English version are called Lent cloths for altars.

For the image of the Madonna and Child in the chapel (? the north aisle) there were two mantles of red satin with four gilt buttons, and the same number, but with only three gilt buttons, for a similar image “in the pillar,” as well as a checker-velvet mantle for the image of the Child. For the image of St. Anne, “in the pillar,” there was a mantle of red satin with three silver buttons. In the English version these garments are differently distributed.

The plate includes a silver gilt pix and cup, probably that given by Roger the Girdler, an oil-vat or chrismatory, three chalices, a bason and ewer, two censers, four pairs of pewter candlesticks weighing 40 lbs., and two others; four hand-bells, and two others—of which one is said to be for the high altar in the English version, to ring just before the sacring. There were also two long wooden candlesticks, and an old iron one which was probably given by Selke in 1270 for use at funerals.

Besides two desks, one of which was for the high altar, there was an eagle-desk gilt, probably to be identified with the wooden eagle bequeathed by Selke.

Amongst the ornaments added after the drawing up of these indentures were two banners for Rogation processions, two crosses and two cross staves, two pairs of cruets, a cloth of gold hanging for the Easter Sepulchre, and another cloth with four soldiers painted on it, evidently for the same purpose. Other ornaments were a frontal for the high altar for Lent, and a Lent veil with a “pitee” (Our Lady of Pity, or Our Lord’s Pity?), a castle with four angels for the cross and a pair of shoes for St. Dunstan.

The next document is an example of a royal licence to evade the Statute of Mortmain, so as to allow of the endowment of a lamp to burn before the high altar of All



Saints. It was customary to have a light burning before the Eucharist hung over the high altar in reserve for the sick, although there was no obligation to do so<sup>1</sup> unless the means of the church were sufficient. Its introduction into England appears to have been largely due to the preaching of Eustace, Abbot of Flay, in the year 1200 A.D. The present licence was issued on 16th January, 20 Richard II., 1396.

Our last document belonging to the mediæval period is remarkably interesting. Sir Thomas Wheton, rector of the church of SS. John Baptist and John Evangelist, was appointed commissary for the Bishop of Worcester, in whose diocese Bristol then was, to inquire into an alleged pollution of the church of All Saints. There had been something very like a free fight in the church, in consequence of the attempted arrest of a strange priest who was suspected of misappropriating certain things that belonged to other folk, and rumour had it that blood had been shed, in which case all services would needs be discontinued until the building had been reconciled.

The evidence at the inquiry showed that the stranger entered an inn near All Saints, and had some refreshment ; after which, seeing that "the servants of our lord the king" were in wait for him outside, to avoid being laid by the heels, he took his departure by another door, and bolting into All Saints Church, secretly entered the vestibule, in the vain hope of thereby eluding his pursuers, who are somewhat quaintly called "his enemies." They, however, soon got wind of this manœuvre, and shortly afterwards a bailiff rushed hurriedly into the church just as they were beginning the psalm *In exitu Israel* at Sunday evensong, and (most improperly) strode into the quire, and hauled the offending cleric out by the shoulders, using considerable violence. The vicar, seeing this, in the interests of the cloth, tried his level best to obstruct the officer, but was not strong enough, so Sir John Prince, one of the chaplains, actuated solely and entirely by feelings of reverence, came to the vicar's aid, and gave one of the bailiff's men one or two manly blows with his

<sup>1</sup> There was but rarely more than one light before the reserved Eucharist. See *Some Principles and Services of the*

*Prayer Book historically considered*, edited by J. Wickham Legg, London, 1899 ; p. 32.

fist. Next a lettered layman, who was standing in the quire amongst the chaplains, joined the scrimmage, not in any wanton or angry mood, but merely in the interests of peace and quietness (like Mr. Prince) and a desire to separate the fighters; and quite accidentally chipped a piece of skin off somebody with the pin that fastened the little cross on the cover of the book which he was holding in his hand. It was but a small book, and no bleeding followed. The court unanimously believed this story and decided that no pollution had occurred. One would have liked to have known more about the fight, who had the best of it, and how that man of "apostolic blows and knocks," the Rev. John Prince, further disported himself. Evidently the athletic parson is not a product of modern times.

The inventory of the church goods of All Saints in 1619 is an example of the neglect of the plain provisions of the ornaments section of Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity. The plate is represented by a communion cup and its cover, more commonly now called the chalice and paten, a present pottle pot and a quart pot (the *flagons* of our rubric) and some candlesticks. The ornaments of the altar are but two table-cloths, and three carpets, as frontals used to be called at that period (compare the 82nd canon of 1603); while the books were represented by four bibles, the inevitable paraphrase of Erasmus, four communion (*sic* for common) prayer-books, and a book of Homilies, Canons, and Articles. The ornaments of the minister have been reduced to two surplices. A brass eagle for reading the lessons, a hearse cloth of black velvet, and a pulpit-hanging or preaching-cloth and a blue velvet cushion and an hourglass for the pulpit are the chief ornaments of the church besides those already mentioned. There were a number of cushions, twenty-four in all, besides that for the pulpit, and two "in the ministers pew": their purpose is not indicated.

In transcribing these documents all expansions of the contractions of the original MSS. have been notified by the use of italics, excepting that of *th* for the thorn.

I have to thank the Rev. H. Boustead, vicar of All Saints, Bristol, and Mr. Alderman F. F. Fox, for affording me every possible facility for transcribing these manuscripts.

## APPENDIX.

SOME DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PARISH CHURCH  
OF ALL SAINTS, BRISTOL.

## I.

## ENDOWMENT OF THE LIGHTS.

*Both are endorsed Wylliam Canynges yn seynte petyr ys strete, vjd. ij. peces. in the same hand as the original hand of the fifteenth century book of Records and accounts preserved in the church, compiled and made by Maurice Hardwyk, and written by John Thomas.*

1). Sciant presentes & futuri Quod Ego Laurentius le Mercer dedj. concessi. & hac presentj Carta mea confirmauj deo & beate Marje & omnibus sanctjs ad Lumjnare Ecclesje Omnium sanctorum de Bristollia. Illos sex denarios argentj reddjtus assisi quos Ricardus Cocus michi annuatjm reddere consueujt de terra illa cum edificijs & pertinencijs suis in villa Bristollie in parrochia sanctj Petri que jacet inter terram que fujt Robertj de Thornbire ex parte orjentalj. & terram que fujt Cecjlje Pollard ex parte occjidentalj. Habendos & percipiendos dictos sex denarios reddjtus assisj. de predicta terra cum edificijs & pertinencijs suis. ad Lumjnare dicte Ecclesje Omnium sanctorum ad duos annj terminos. scilicet ad Pascha. tres denarios. & ad festum sanctj Michaelis. tres denarios. libere. & quiete. pacifice. & integre in perpetuum. Ego uero dictus Laurentjusz Le Mercer & heredes mej. dictos. sex. denarios argentj reddjtus assisj. ad dictum Luminare dicte Ecclesje Omnium sanctorum de Bristollia. contra omnes mortales in perpetuum warantjabjmus. Quod ut Ratum & stabile in perpetuum permaneat. presentem Cartam sigillj mej impressione roborauj. Hjs testibus. domino Stephano de Gnoushale tunc decano de Bristollia. Paulo de Corderia. Martino de corderia. Waltero de monte.

Roberto Pjkard . Ada Snel . Reginaldo Golde . Reginaldo le Costriler . Johanne de Templo Clerico . & alijs.

2). The second is a similar document granting to Laurentius le Mercer the six pennies of silver, by Alicia Mansel. Witnessed by "Domino Stephano vicario Ecclesie Omnium sanctorum de Bristollicia . tunc Decano christianitatis Bristollicie . Martino de la Ropselde . Reginaldo Le costriler . Ricardo Coco . Gregorio Clerico . Johanne de Templo Clerico . & alijs."

Neither of these bears any date : each has the slit for the seal but no seal attached. The handwriting appears to belong to about the middle of the thirteenth century.

Of these persons, **Alicia Mansel** filia Manselli executed a quitclaim *in crastino translationis beati Martini Anno domini M°. CC. xl viij°* (No. 163 in the collection of deeds at Bristol Museum Library), concerning 4d. rent assize that she had inherited from her father, and which Henry Ailward used to pay for the land near the causeway leading to Beggereswelle, in Redland, between land that was H. Ailward's and that was John le Seler's : witnessed by William de Watford, William Seuaire, Reginald Bathoniensis, etc. A grant (undated) by Ysolda, relict of John Selarius, to St. James's Church (No. 51, Br. Mus. Lib.) of some land near the new Frome gate which had belonged to Radulf Cornubiensis, and she bought from James le Warre, between land that was Peter la Warre's, and that was William le Gulde's : is witnessed by **Sir Stephan**, then Dean, Sir John, parson of Holy Trinity, and Sir John de Echemstude, then chaplain of St. James, Helyas Aky, Reginald Bathoniensis, and some others. A grant in a bound volume entitled *Collection of Original Leases, &c.*, at the same Library (p. 22) is witnessed amongst others by Thomas, vicar of St. Werburg's, and **Stephan**, vicar of All Saints, also undated. William Selk, chaplain, granted in free alms to All Saints for the support of a lamp to burn in the church by night for the benefit of the souls of himself, his father John, and mother Isabel, and all his predecessors and successors, those 2s. of silver of rent assize which he bought from Robert de Kerdif of that land in Scadepulle in the suburbs of Bristol and the parish of St. Stephan (No. 160, Br. Mus. Lib.). It is witnessed by **Paul de Corderia**, Robert Turtle, **Reginald Golde**, **Walter de Monte**, and **John de Templo, clerk**. Isonda, relict of Hugo de Caluestone, granted to William Selke, rector of All Saints, that land in Scadepulle between lands that were Thomas Long the tanner's, reaching back to the Lagedich : witnessed by Henry Adrian, *mayor* : William Seuaire and Hugo Michel, *prepositors* : Roger de Bercam, **Paul de Corderia**, William de Bruges, John de Yate, William de Malmesbury, Philip Frend, Walter de Seltelbury, William Lif, John Scrinarius, and Richard Scrinarius (No. 168, Br. Mus. Lib.). Thomas Le Teler de Caluestone granted quitclaim to William Selk, rector of All Saints, of all his rights that he had or might have over that land in Scadepulle Street (described as above) : witnessed by Symon Clerk, *mayor* : Roger de Cantoc and William de Berewyke, *prepositors* : **Paul de Corderia**, **Walter de Monte**, **Reginald Golde**, John de Yate, Thomas de Bercham, Philip Froent, William de Malmesbury, Nicholas de la Marine, John Russel, William Lyf, John Scrinarius, **John de Templo, clerk** (No. 24, Br. Mus. Lib., two copies, sealed with one seal each, bearing a rough fleur-de-lys, and S' THOME LE TELER around). Robert de Kerdif, son and heir of Robert de Kerdif, granted the 2s. silver of rent assize which Hugo de Calueston used to pay for that land in

Scadepulle (described as above) to William Selk, rector of All Saints: witnessed by same mayor and prepositors as No. 24, and by most of the others (No. 79, Br. Mus. Lib.). Stephan de Gnohusal, rector of the church of Filton, when Hugo Kict in his last will bequeathed 12d. of silver of rent assize to the support of one lamp to burn daily before the altar of Holy Cross at All Saints out of the land near the All Saints cemetery lying between land that was Elye de la Redelonde on the north, and that was Peter de Wygornia's on the south, and extends back to that that was Thomas Le Cordewaner's, and said Stephan afterwards took the same *in feodum et hereditatem*; granted freely and purely by himself his heirs and assigns, the same 12d. payable at Easter and Michaelmas. Witnessed by Symon Clerk, *mayor*: Henry Adrian and Martin de Corderia, *prepositors*: Paul de Corderia, Walter de Monte, Adam Snel, Reginald Golde, Richard de Calna, John de Yate, Richard Flaonchaut, Nicholas le Cuppare, John de Templo, *clerk* (at All Saints, endorsed the Almshouse xij. d. ij Erydens, *undated*). Paul de Corderia granted to his daughter Margery all that land that was Aylric Drapar's near the Corderia and extending back to John Monk's land, viz., a moiety of the land between the said Corderia and that that was Martin Drapar's (of which land John Blund *parmentarius* holds another moiety); 3 marks yearly to the headlords, viz. to Richard Juuenis 6s. 8d., to Elene relict of William Fitz-Nicholas 2s., and the prioress of Kyncton 16d.; witnessed by Reginald de Panes, *mayor*; Sanekyn Reneward and John Clerk, *prepositors*; Robert Turtle, Walter de Montibus, Richard de Calna, Henry de Reyni, John de Yate, John Plumbarius, Nicholas Martin, Radus Salsarius, John de Templo, *clerk*. A copy made after 5 June, 3 Edw. II., of the following deed is preserved at All Saints: Hawisia, wife of Peter de Wygornia, confirmed to Richard de Calna the grant made to him by her husband, fortified by a Curse, sealed by Gilbert then dean of Bristol, and Stephan de Gnohussale then vicar of All Saints, dated 1254 *circa festum sancti Eadmundi Regis*; witnessed by Paul de Corderia, Martin de Corderia, Robert Pikard, Adam Snel, Walter de Monte, Reginald Golde, William Halye, and John de Templo, *clerk*.

Henry Langbord, son of Henry Langbord, granted to Walter de Panes some land in Wortheshipestrete; witnessed by Reginald de Panes, *mayor*; Roger de Cantok and John de Lydjard, *prepositors*; Simon le Clerc, William de Bjaumond, Robert de Kylmeynan, Radulph Bjauffur, and John de Templo, *clerk*. Margery daughter of William de Albedeston, relict of Walter Clerk, granted that tenement in Wurtheschipestret that had belonged to Robert Pultram to Walter de Panes; witnessed by John Wyssi, *mayor*; Roger de Cantok and William de Berewyk, *prepositors*; Simon Clerk, Henry Adrian, Reginald de Panes, Thomas Maylleden, Alexander le Denesmey, William de Ochampton, Laurence de Harpetre and John de Templo, *clerk*. Both these are at All Saints. John Wissy was mayor in 1272, according to Ricart.

Cecily Pollard executed a deed in the time of James la Warre, *mayor* (1236), and founded a chauntry in the parish church of St. Lawrence, Bristol, according to two deeds at SS. John Bapt. and John Ev., Bristol (Nos. 69 and 19 in Mr. Latimer's MS. calendar).

William Selke was vicar of All Saints when he made his will in 1270 (*Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, 1890-1; xv. opp. 314). Symon Clerk was mayor in 1263, and Henry Adrian in 1254 and 1263, according to Ricart; while William Seure and Hugh Mychell were prepositors in 1254. Roger de Berkham was mayor in 1257. A Reginald de Penes was mayor in 1247, but the prepositors are not the same in the deeds as in Ricart: another R. de Panys was mayor in 1314, but the bailiffs (who are the same as prepositors) are still different.

It is evident from the names of the witnesses that these two deeds must belong to about 1245 to 1255.

There was a tenement still called "le Ropeseld" in High Street in 33 Edw. III. (MS. deeds, No. 111, *Brist. Mus. Lib.*): in 1393, mentioned in the will of Joan Stoke (T. P. Wadley, *Notes . . . of the Wills . . . at Bristol*, Bristol, 1886; p. 41); and in 20 Hen. VI. (deed by John Fitzwaryn clerk, and Thomas Norton gentleman, to Thomas Hallewey, &c., A.D. 1442; at All Saints).

From the endorsement of these two deeds it appears that the property was situate in St. Peter's Street, and that, at the time of the endorsement in the third quarter of the fifteenth century, it belonged to William Canynges. It was probably the large tenement with fourteen shops next to the Street of Defence which he mentions in his will (George Pryce, *Memorials of the Canynges Family*, Bristol and London, 1854; p. 264).

## II.

*Endorsed Baldewynn strete in the same fifteenth century hand: and High street E | 2 | in a hand of about the end of last century.*

Sciant presentes & futuri quod Ego Howellus filius Worgani Archidiaconi de Landaf & Cecelia vxor mea filia Johannis La Warre. dedimus & Concessimus & hac presenti carta nostra confirmauimus Willelmo filio dauit de nouo burgo. totam illam terram nostram cum pertinentiis in parochia omnium sanctorum Bristollie que iacet inter terram que fuit Eue le Huclagh & terram que fuit Walteri filii Thome de monte. que quidem terra tenet in fronte Septemdecim pedes de Latitudine. Et extendit se in Longitudine a vico antierius. usque ad terram qui fuit Petri de Oxonia posterius. Habendam & tenendam totam illam predictam terram c m omnibu edeficiis & pertinentiis suis eidem Willelmo & heredibus suis uel assignatis suis de nobis & heredibus nostris in feodo & hereditate libere & quiete. plenarie. pacifice. & integre in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis & heredibus nostris ipse Willelmus & heredes sui. uel sui assignati. viginti & quatuor solidos esterlingorum ad quatuor terminos anni. scilicet ad festum sancti Michaelis sex solidos. ad Natale domini sex solidos. ad Pascha sex solidos. ad Natiuitatem sancti Johannis Baptiste sex solidos. Et Capitali domino feodi illius tres denarios et tres quadrentes per annum de Landgabulo<sup>1</sup>. pro omnibus seruiciis. querelis. exactionibus & demandis

<sup>1</sup> A quit-rent for the site of a house, the same as ground-rent.



ad nos & ad heredes nostros pertinentibus. Et licet predicto Willelmo & heredibus suis & assignatis suis totam predictam terram cum omnibus edeficiis & pertinentiis suis dare. vendere. inuadiare. uel excambire. cuicumque uoluerint. *preterquam* viris religiosis. & Judeis. saluo supradicto redditu nostro per annum. Set si eam vendere voluerint. erimus nos inde inde (*sic*) proprios omnibus aliis de duodecim denariis argenti Ita quod venditionem illam impedire non poterimus. ultra proximos Quindecim dies postquam nobis oblata fuerit. pro hac autem donatione. & Concessione. & presentis carte nostre Confirmatione. dedit nobis predictus Willelmus decem solidos esterlingorum. de interitu. Quare nos et heredes nostri warantizabimus dicto Willelmo & heredibus suis & suis assignatis totam predictam terram cum omnibus edeficiis & pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines & feminas inperpetuum per predictum seruitium. Quod ut Ratum & stabile inperpetuum permaneat. presentem cartam sigillorum nostrorum inpressionibus Roborauimus. Hiis testibus Willelmo filio Arthuri. stephano de la hammo. Randulfo persona de Clopton. Griffino filio Archidiaconi. Henrico Luuel. Ricardo de la Hamme. Roberto Rosely. Waltero de Caerdif. Ricardo filio eius. Jordano de Caerdif. Waltero filio eius. Randulfo aurifabro. Johanne clerico. & aliis.

Another deed, only differing from the above in that it omits the name of Howel, son of Worgan, and has instead of the last witness "Thoma le scot," and only one tag for a seal, is preserved at All Saints and endorsed E | 1 |.

Two seals are attached to the above: (1) circular, about 22 mm. across having in the centre a triangular shield on which can be made out a cross tau fusilly (?), and around the edge is inscribed ✠ SHOVALDI FILII ARCHIDIACONI: (2) was elliptical, but now is much broken: in the middle is what appears to be an aspergil or springel, for sprinkling holy water.

I cannot find any definite record of an archdeacon of Llandaff called Worgan. In the *Brut Y Tywysogion* (Rolls Series, 1860; p. 81) under the date 1104 A.D. we are told that Herwald bishop of Llandaff died and was succeeded by Worgan, who was consecrated in Kent by Archbishop Anceilin. In the annals of Margan (*Annales Monastici*, Rolls Series, 1864; j, p. 8) we are told that he was succeeded by Urban, who was consecrated by Anselm. From T. D. Hardy's edition of Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanæ* (Oxford, 1854; ij, 241, 258) it appears that this Urban had been archdeacon



of Llandaff. If he is the Worgan referred to above, it follows that the deeds were drawn up before 1104 A.D.: and the names of the witnesses have an early appearance. The authors of *Bristol, Past and Present*, suppose it to have been written "a little before 1370," and that Howel and Cecilia were Wiclifites. They identify the William Newbury of the deed with another man of that name who died in 1414, and bequeathed 12s. rent assize from this property to the church. But that is improbable, though the handwriting looks more like that of the second quarter of the thirteenth century than the beginning of the twelfth. There was a Walter de Monte living *circa* 1250 (see notes to preceding, and the following).

The family of Hamme are named in some documents at All Saints. 1. Philip Deuenyssh of Bristol grants to Peter de Hamme a certain rent from a messuage in Lewynnesmede, 32 Edw. III., witnessed by Reginald le Frensh, *mayor*; Henry Viel and John Sore, *bailifs*: Michael Gode and Walter Kelb, *seneschalls*; and eight others. 2. Will of Peter Hamme, weaver, 12 November, 1377. To be buried at the Blackfriars; 6s. 8d. to fabric of parish church of St. James, Bristol; tenement in Lewins Mead and all his goods to wife Edith: she and Nicholas Hastyng to be executors. Proved before the dean of Bristol, 23 November, 1377, and before Thomas Beaupyne *mayor* & Walter Ted[?]ule *vicecomes*, Convers. St. Paul 1 Ric. II. Seal of Deanery and mayor. 3. Will of Edith Hamme, widow of Peter Hamme, 14 November, 1382: to be buried in the cloister of the Blackfriars of Bristol near late husband; 12d. to fabric of Worcester cathedral church, 6s. 8d. to that of St. James, Bristol; 2s. 6d. each to Greyfriars, Whitefriars, and Austinfriars of Bristol, and 6s. 8d. to the Blackfriars: 40s. for funeral expenses; 10s. to John Botelere, weaver; to elder son John a *ras* of lead *pro seruicia imponenda*, a large chest with lock and key, a "biffet," one pair of sheets and 2 blankettes" and one brass pot containing "iiij lagonn"; to friar John my younger son a principal coverlet, 2 pair sheets, another striped coverlet, a better tablecloth with a towel (*manutergium*), a bason with a ewer (*lauatorium*), 6 plates, 2 "chargeres," 5 "sauceres," of tin; 4s. to Agnes wife of John Martin; remainder to John Wynchestre and Nicholas Hastinge, who are to be executors. Proved at St. Austin-the-less, 5 December, 1382.

### III.

THE WILL OF ALICE HALYE. 1261 A.D. (*Penes*  
F. F. Fox, Esq., *Bristol Deeds*, No. li.)

✠ Ego Alicia Halye de parrochia Omnium sanctorum Bristollie . die Mercurii proxima ante festum translationis sancti Swithuni . Anno gracie . M<sup>o</sup>. CC<sup>o</sup>. lx<sup>o</sup> primo. In nomine patris & filii & spiritus sancti amen. In hunc modum meum condo testamentum. In primis animam meam Lego deo quam passione sua redemit. Corpus uero meum ad sepeliendum in cimjterio omnium sanctorum . summo altari eiusdem Locj . ij.s. & domino . Willemo . capellano ij.s. Djacono Loci . xij.d. subdiacono . vj.d. Item in cera & ea que pertinent ad

eandem . v.s. Jtem ad classicum<sup>1</sup> meum pulsandum . viij.d. Jtem In psalterijs . vj.d. Jtem ad depositum meum parandum . scilicet ad potum clericorum & ad sarcophagum & ad alia earum similia . iiij.s. Jtem lego domum meam in parrochia omnium sanctorum in vico ex opposito draperie sitam inter terram que fuit Walterij de monte ex parte boreali & terram que fuit Laurentii Le Mercer . ex parte australi . & extendjt se a vico anterieus : usque ad terram que fuit petri de Wygornja posterius . ad perpetuum Juuamen Luminaris in eadem ecclesia ad missam beate virginis Marje ante summum altare . scilicet ad cereos per manus procuratorum eiusdem parrochie qui pro tempore fuerint faciendos & reparandos . in puram & perpetuam elemosinam saluo seruicio capitalibus dominis . pro anima mea . & pro anima Willelmi halye virij mej . & pro animabus omnium antecessorum & successorum nostrorum . ut anime nostre specialius habeantur in memorja in eadem ecclesia . Jtem lego domino Willelmo<sup>2</sup> vjcario ecclesie omnium sanctorum meliorem plumalem culcjtram .<sup>3</sup> Jtem Roberto viro meo lego vnum lectum plumalem<sup>4</sup> . j. quissinum<sup>5</sup> . ij lintheamina<sup>6</sup> . j. tapetum . ij ceruicalia .<sup>7</sup> Jtem Johanne pinel lego . j. lectum plumalem . & . j. quissinum . Jtem Elene quondam seruientj mee . j. lectum plumalem . j. quissinum . Jtem Hemmotj seruientj mee . j. paruum lectum plumalem . ij. ceruicalja . Jtem Willelmo quondam seruientj meo . ij. ceruicalja . xij.d. de arreragijs & molam magnam ad cinapim . Jtem Waltero clerico . xij.d. Jtem Aljeje vxorj Nicholai cuppare paruum cofrum meum . Jtem in pane ad opus pauperum iiij.s. si bona sufficjant . Jtem operi ecclesie omnium sanctorum . xij.d. Jtem ad seruicium beate virginis omnium sanctorum<sup>8</sup> . j. manutergium .<sup>9</sup> Jtem Matillide vxori Petrj Gurnard . j. manutergium . Jtem Agneti vxori Willelmi cocj . j. manutergium . Jtem lego ad vendenda ad debita mea acquietanda & ad testamentum meum complendum . vjdelicet vnum

<sup>1</sup> The knell.<sup>2</sup> Presumably Sir William Selke.<sup>3</sup> *Calcita* or *culcita* means a mattress or couch. (*Conlocenus in culcita ptu-mea* : Cicero, *Tusculan. Disput.*, III., xix., 46.)<sup>4</sup> Feather bed.<sup>5</sup> Cushion.<sup>6</sup> Linen sheets.<sup>7</sup> Cushions, pillows, or bolsters.<sup>8</sup> The daily votive office of Our Lady.<sup>9</sup> Towel, to dry the hands.

cyphum<sup>1</sup> argenteum .j. vaccam .j. juuencam .j. vitulum  
 Que sunt in custodja Ade Delby apud leye. Item .j.  
 suem cum .iij. porcellis .j. peciam de Busset .iij. cyphos  
 de mazer<sup>2</sup> .iij.<sup>or</sup> coclearja argentea .j. fermaculum<sup>3</sup>  
 argenteum . duo pallia de virjdj panno . penulata<sup>4</sup> .j.  
 supertunica de pannez<sup>5</sup> .j. tunjca de virjdj . duas ollas  
 eneas .ij. pelues .iij. patellas. & quartam patellam  
 ancarnjam<sup>6</sup> .iij.<sup>or</sup> martinotes<sup>7</sup> .ij. Endarja<sup>8</sup> .j. saccam  
 .v. cistas .j. culcitram<sup>9</sup> albam punctatam .j. craticulam<sup>10</sup> .  
 .iij. candelabra ferrea . & omnia alja bona mea quocumque  
 locorum in-uenta Lego insimul ad vendenda & inde  
 prouenjencia lego ad distribuenda pauperibus Bristollie  
 & ad diuina celebranda pro anima mea & pro animabus  
 omnium fidelium defunctorum pro dispositione executorum  
 meorum . quibus voluntatem meam committo . soluto  
 debito . completo testamento . Executores huius testamentj  
 mej constituo . dominum Willelmum vjcarium ecclesie  
 Omnium sanctorum . Walterum clericum . & Nicholaum  
 Cuppare . quibus supplico prout superius est ordinatum  
 pro deo & animabus eorundem sicut vjderint melius &  
 cautius ad commodum anime mee ac animabus omnium  
 fidelium defunctorum nomjne meo disponant & ordinent.

*Endorsed Grene lates in the fifteenth century hand  
 in which the vestry book is written : and Hec  
 est testamentum Aljeje Halye de parrochia  
 omnium sanctorum Bristollie conditum die  
 Mercurij proxima ante festum translationis  
 sancti Swithunj . Anno gratie M<sup>o</sup>.CC<sup>o</sup>. lx<sup>o</sup>.  
 primo in a contemporary hand.*

<sup>1</sup> A bowl or cup.

<sup>2</sup> Mazers are large drinking bowls or cups.

<sup>3</sup> Possibly a clasp or buckle.

<sup>4</sup> Lined. It is not clear what "pallium" means here.

<sup>5</sup> Perhaps "pannes" or cloth.

<sup>6</sup> Perhaps for "patellam ansariam," put for "patellam ansatam," a dish or plate with handles.

<sup>7</sup> Is this some sort of Note, i.e.

cup? John Jenkyns *alias* Steyner and Agnes his wife gave a stondyng Noote with a keuyr well y-gulit to All Saints Church, c. 1492 (*Vestry-book*, p. 153).

<sup>8</sup> I cannot explain this word.

<sup>9</sup> *Culcita* or *culcitra* means a mattress or couch. (*Conlocemus in culcita plumea*: Cicero, *Tusculan. Disput.*, III., xix., 46.)

<sup>10</sup> A little gridiron.

## IV.

ENDOWMENT OF A LAMP TO BURN BEFORE  
ST. MARGARET'S ALTAR, AND OF THE  
SERVICE OF ST. MARY.

*Endorsed Euydence of the Cornere house nexte the  
Condyte for oure lady [Seruyce in a later hand]  
iij.s. in the fifteenth century hand already  
referred to.*

Datum per copiam. Nouerint vniuersi quod Ego Ricardus de Manegodesfeld Maior Bristollie de ordinatione. consensu. & assensu tocius comitatus eiusdem ville tradidi. dimisi. Concessi. ac presenti scripto confirmaui Johanni Kyft Burgensi nostro totam illam terram in villa Bristollie iuxta Cimiterium ecclesie Omnium sanctorum quam Johannes de yate draperius in confeccione testimonii sui ad seruiciū beate Marie in dicta ecclesia Omnium sanctorum reliquit. Que quidem terra iacet inter dictum Cimiterium ex vna parte. & terram que fuit Johannis Plumberii ex altera. & extendit se a vico de Cornstrete antierius usque ad terram que fuit Galfridi Cormangere posterius. & continet eadem terra in latitudine nouem pedes & dimidium. et in longitudine viginti & nouem pedes. Habendam & tendendam totam predictam terram cum edificijs & omnibus pertinencijs suis eidem Johanni Kift & heredibus uel assignatis suis libere quiete bene (?) & in pace Jure hereditare imperpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim fratribus kalendaribus Bristollie octo solidos argenti ad quatuor anni terminos. videlicet ad Pascham duos solidos. ad Natiuitatem beati Johannis Baptiste duos solidos. Ad festum sancti Michaelis. duos solidos. & ad Natiuitatem domini duos solidos. & heredibus Jacobi la Warre decem solidos. ad eosdem terminos equis porcionibus. & ad sustentacionem vnius lampadis ardentis ante altare sancte Margarete in predicta ecclesia Omnium sanctorum duodecim denarios ad duos anni terminos scilicet ad Pascham sex denarios & ad festum sancti Michaelis

sex denarios. Et etiam ad seruicium beate Marie in *predicta ecclesia Omnium sanctorum* tres solidos annuatim ad quatuor anni terminos principales equis porcionibus pro omnibus seruiciis. exaccionibus. querelis. & demandatis ad dictam terram pertinentibus. saluo vno obolo argenti per annum de landgabulo. In huius autem rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum comitatus Bristollie est appensum. Hiis testibus. Symone Adrian & Johanne Clerico Senescallis tunc Gilde marcandorum (?). Willelmo de Marina & Waltero ffraunceys prepositis. Roberto Turtle. Euerardo ffraunceys. Ricardo Osmund. Stephano le Jeneye. Radulpho Wineman. Ricardo de Bercham. Ricardo Le Ropere. Gilemino Draperio. & multis aliis. In cuius Copie testimonium presentibus sigillum Maioritis ville Bristollie & etiam sigillum Officij Decanatus eiusdem ville sunt appensa.

Of the two seals, only part of the mayor's seal remains.

According to Ricart, Richard of Mangotsfield was mayor in 1285, 1286, 1290, and 1299. Ricart does not give the prepositors for any of these years. Of the Gild of Merchants nothing seems known definitely at this time. A Walter le Fraunces was mayor in 1233 and another in 1293. Everard Francis was bailiff in 1324, 1327, and 1328. A Radulphus Wynemone was bailiff in 1314. A Robert Turtle was one of the witnesses in William Selke's grant mentioned on p. 158: and a James le Warre was mayor in 1236.

Symon Adrian and William de Maryna were seneschals in 1275, and Symon Adryan had been so before in 1270. William le Maryner was seneschal in 1299, so that he probably was not prepositor or bailiff that year. Walter le Fraunces was mayor in 1293, so that he is not likely to have taken an inferior office at any later date. The latest date for the lease is thus 1290, and possibly it may be 1286 or 1285.

Joceus de Reigny, senior, granted towards the lights of the church, and in return for certain easements conceded by the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners, of their cemetery, 2s. 6d. rent assize from a tenement opposite the south door of the church; witnessed by John de Axebrugge, John atte Waller, Richard le White, Walter le White, Joceus de Reigny, junior, and Clement Turtle, on Thursday, St. James Ap., 1331, 5 Edw. III (*endorsed ij.s.vj.d. of Rente Assize for J. Baste dor of John Branfeld goyng yn-to the Churchehay, in the original fifteenth century hand of the vestry-book before mentioned*). Ricart makes John de Axbrige mayor in 1331, John at Wall bailiff in 1330 (another in 1232), Richard le White bailiff in 1313 and 1319, Joceus le Rayny bailiff in 1329 and 1334, and Clement Turtle bailiff in 1321 and 1322.

There is no mention of St. Margaret's altar in the later documents at All Saints Church.

## V.

GIFT OF A PIX TO HOLD THE RESERVED EUCHARIST  
AT THE HIGH ALTAR, AND FOR HUSELLING  
THE SICK : 24TH DECEMBER, 1303.

*Endorsed Evidyence of Rogere Gurdelere for the  
Cowpe<sup>1</sup> & the Cuppe & the Spone in the same  
fifteenth century hand as before mentioned.*

Omnibus christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris  
uel audituris Rogerus le Gurdlare parochianus Ecclesie  
Omnium Sanctorum Bristollie salutem in domino. Nouerit  
vniuersitas vestra me dedisse, Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum  
predicte ad honorem dei patris omnipotentis & gloriose  
virginis & Matris Marie & Omnium Sanctorum vnam  
Cuppam, cum Coopertorio de argento, deauratam infra  
& extra, cum vna Cruce & ymagine argenti similiter  
deauratis supra existentibus, cum Longo pede, lapidibus  
ornato, similiter deaurato ponderis Sexaginta & Septem  
solidorum argenti. & infra eandem Cuppam quoddam  
vas argenteum, ad Modum Cýphi fabricatum ponderis  
duorum solidorum & sex denariorum argenti. & quod  
illa Cuppa cum predicto Cýpho infra existente, in  
predicta Ecclesia imperpetuum permaneat ad summum  
altare<sup>3</sup> eiusdem Ecclesie. Ita quod preciosum Corpus  
christi, infra apponetur & semper custodietur, & quod

<sup>1</sup> Cowpe, O.Fr. Coupe, Lat. cupa. The original meaning is tub, vat, or barrel. The *Promptorium Parvulorum* explains it as Pece, crater, which means a large bowl, a cistern, etc. It evidently means here a large covered standing or hanging pyx.

<sup>2</sup> The "Cuppe" ad modum Cyphi fabricatum was a small pyx to hold the reserved Eucharist inside the large "Cowpe." CUPPE, Ciphus, Patera, cuppa. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

<sup>3</sup> A decretal of Gregory IX. required the priest to keep the Eucharist reserved for the sick in a clean and honourable place by itself (Lib. III : Tit. 41 : cap. x). The common practice in England and France was to hang it in a pix under a canopy over the high altar (for Linde-

wode's comment on the practice see *Provincialis*, Lib. III : Tit. *De custodia Eucharistie* : cap. *Dignissimum* : verb. *Cum clausura*). This was not, however, the only method adopted in England, although by far the most common. In the Office of the Deacons of Trinity Church, Coventry (*British Mag.* 1834 : vi, 264, 265) there is twice made mention of "the door at the high altar's end where the sacrament standeth." And the infamous Udall says : "In a great number of places even here within this realm, both abbeys and other churches, the sacrament was never yet unto this day hang'd over the high altar" (*Troubles connected with the Prayer Book of 1549*, Camden Society, 1894 : p. 156).

illa Cuppa cum predicto Cypho infra existente, ad infirmos eiusdem parochie, semper portetur cum corpore christi, ad eisdem infirmis Ministrandis & scruiendis. Et in quacumque visitacione in predicta Ecclesia facta per venerabilem patrem dominum, Wygornensem Episcopum & Archidiaconum Gloucestriensem, predicta Cuppa semper eis declaretur. Et quia volo quod hec mea donacio & predicta ordinacio in perpetuum obseruentur: ne per quemcumque vicarium in dicta Ecclesia de cetero existentem, nec per procuratores, nec per quoscumque alios eiusdem Ecclesie parochianos, infringentur, aut inpedientur, nec predicta Cuppa, cum Cypho predicto infra existente, in alium Locum, nec in alios vsus vnquam in posterum quod superius est expressum amoueatur, asportetur nec quocumque alio modo, alienetur. Rogavi dominum Willelmum Schoche tunc vicarium eiusdem Ecclesie quod fulminaret sentenciam excommunicacionis, ac publice pronunciaret, super omnes illos predictam formam in aliquo punctu, contraire, inpedire ac infringere presumentes. Idem-que vicarius ad mei Rogatum, & ad predictas donacionem & ordinationem firmitus Ratificandas & confirmandum [sic]: predictam sententiam excommunicacionis in forma que sequitur presentibus tunc omnibus parochianis antedictę Ecclesie pronunciauit. In dei nomine amen. Ego Willelmus Schoche<sup>1</sup> vicarius antedictus, auctoritate dei patris omnipotentis & filij & spiritus sancti & sanctorum Canonum. Excommunico pulsatis campanis, candelis accensis & anathematizo [sic], ac a Liminibus sanctę dei Ecclesie & a Consorcio sanctorum omnium sequestro, omnes illos siue

<sup>1</sup> Henry Snellard granted to Sir William Scoche that tenement which he had of the gift of William Mannig, formerly rector of St. Lawrence, Bristol, and the will of Hugo de Melles, in Wynechestret between the tenement that was Robert Marescall's and that that was John de Leve's, in the parish of St. Peter's: 12d. to come annually *Capitali Domino* and his heirs and assigns. Witnessed by Richard de Manegodesfeld, mayor; Walter Fraunceys and Thomas de la Graue, bailifs; Thomas de Wych, Adam le Northerne, John Marescall, Robert Waterledare, Robert Goldbetare, John

de Leye, and others. (At All Saints. Endorsed yn Wynechestrete .xij.d. in the fifteenth century hand mentioned before.) The endorsement was by Sir John Thomas, and in entering the deed on p. 74 of the book of records, accounts, etc., he mistook the S of the deed for an M in both cases, so that the names appear as *Muellard* and *Mooche*. R. de Mangotsfield's last mayoralty was in 1299. Walter Fraunceys was mayor in 1293, and Thomas de la Grave in 1303; so that this deed is probably of 1290, or perhaps 1286 or 1285.



clericos siue Laicos, predictam donacionem, ac ordinationem prefatam, infringentes, inpedientes, & dictam Cuppam cum predicto Cypho de dicto Loco suo certo sibi assignato, quocumque modo alienantes, & ad alienacionem consencientes & inde aliquam partem extra formam predictam habentes, seu partem inde se habituros expectantes. In cuius rei testimonium tam Ego predictus vicarius, sigillum meum, quam supdictus [sic] Rogerus sigillum suum, huic presenti scripto apposui. Et vt tenor & forma presentis scripti, melius & firmitus Ratificentur & confirmentur: procurauimus discretum virum dominum Decanum<sup>1</sup> Bristollie, ad huic presenti scripto, sigillum officij sui ponendum. qui ad Rogatum nostrum sic apposuit. Nos Decanus christianitatis Bristollie ad instanciam & Rogatum predictorum Willelmi & Rogeri sigillum officij nostri huic presenti scripto duximus apponendum. Datum Bristollie In vigilia Natalis domini Anno eiusdem Millesimo Tricentesimo Tercio & Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filij Regis Henrici: Tricesimo Secundo. Hijs testibus Thoma de La Graue<sup>2</sup> tunc Maiore Bristollie. Thoma de Tyloy. Henrico de Calne. Hugone Sanekyn. Ricardo de La Ropeselde. Rogero de Apperlegh. Ricardo Bryan Johanne Kyst [? Kyft] Ricardo de Westone. Roberto Martyn Willelmo Gylemyn clericis & multis alijs.

The comma represents here a small bracket with the concave side to the right about the same size as the small letters: and the inverted semicolon represents a similar-looking stop in the MS.

Three seals of green wax are attached. The first is elliptical, somewhat broken above, 22 mm. across by about 35 mm. long (originally), bearing a ship with a mast but no sails, on waves; and S' DECANATVS BRISTOLL can be made out around the margin. The second is hexagonal, about 16 mm. across, with the figure of an ass (?) and . . . GETE GE (??) in the margin. The third is circular, about 20 mm. across: within two interlacing squares is the head of a man (? a bishop) full face; with \* S' WILLI: SCHOCHE.

<sup>1</sup> Concerning rural deans or deans of Christianity, Lindwoder remarks, "Cuius officium est in causis ecclesiasticis citationes et transmissas exsequi: ut plenius legitur et notatur in dictis constitutionibus tanto, et constitutione ita mortalium, et cuius sigillum in talibus est authen-

ticum, ut in constitutione Othonis, quoniam tabellionum usus (Prov. Lib. II: Tit. De iudicijs: Cap. Quidam ruralium: verb. Decani rurales).

<sup>2</sup> The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar, Camden Society, 1872; p. 32.

There was another Roger Gurdeler who gave, with John Forge, cook, the sum of £6 to the new gable window as appears by the churchwardens' accounts for (?) 1407. He has been confounded with the donor of the Cowpe. **Thomas de Tilloy** was mayor in 1292 and 1331 according to Ricart. At All Saints there is an indenture between **Henry de Calne** and **Roger de Apperleigh** letting a cellar *in vico Cocorum* opposite the Drapery between the tenements of the Prior of St. James and **Henry Pye**, for £8, witnessed by Roger Terry, Richard Adrvan, **Richard de Weston**, **William Gylemyn**, *clerk*, etc., dated St. Dunstan's Day, 34 Edw. I. (*i.e.* 1306), with a round seal of green wax bearing a Greek cross between the antlers of a stag's head caboshed, and . ✕ S' ROGERI D'APPERLEYE around the margin. Three other deeds relating to the same messuage, dated 3 Edw. II. (1310) are in the same church: each is witnessed by **William Randulf**, *mayor*; **John de Methelan** and **John de Wachet**, *bailiffs*; and the following who appear in one or more:—**Richard Bryan** (3), **Walter Mailleden** (3), **Richard de Weston** (3), **Henry Pye** (3), **Walter Oppehull** (3), **Roger de Stanes**, *clerk* (2), **Thomas de Tylloy** (2), **Alexander Koop**, **Richard de la Moore**, **Thomas Shirlok**; **William Gylemyn**, *clerk*. **Robert Martin** was excepted out of a general pardon of insurgents at Bristol in 1312 (S. Seyer, *Memoirs*, etc., Bristol, 1823; ij, 108). A burgess named **William Gylemyn** is mentioned in the Rolls of Parliament 1315-16 (Seyer, ij, 90). In 3 Edw. III. he granted quitclaim to **Robert le Wythe**, **Christina** his wife, and **William** their son of a messuage in Gropecunte lane. He witnessed a quitclaim by **John le Wyghthe Jrman gere** to **Omfridus Wen de Cirencestre**, butcher, of a tenement in Worthshipestret; together with **John del Celer**, *mayor*, **Thomas le Specer** and **Robert Randalf**, *bailiffs*, and several others, Thursday, St. Silvester's Day, 1310, 4 Edw. II. Also a quitclaim by **John de Bardeneye**, son and heir of **Robert de Bardeneye**, of a garden in le Puthey to **Thomas de la Graue**; together with **Roger Turtle**, *mayor*; **John de Romeneye** and **Walter Prentiz**, *bailiffs*, Saturday after St. Luke's Day, 18 Edw. II. (1324). He also witnessed a grant by **Thomas de la Graue** of the same to **John de Axebrugge**, son of **Elye de Axebrugge**, dated Friday before SS. Simon and Jude's Day in the same year. These are all at All Saints. **Roger de Apperleigh** witnessed some deeds at Bristol Museum Library (Nos. 84, 121, 134) in 9 Edw. III.: and with **Richard de Weston**, another (No. 38) in 33 Edw. I. **William Gylemyn**, *clerk*, and **Thomas de la Graue** and others, witnessed a quitclaim by **John Payn de Lodewell** to **Hugo Payn** and his wife **Isabell** of a tenement in Cornstreet between those of **Adam Wellysschott** and **William de Hanefeld**; together with **Roger Turtle**, *mayor*; **Thomas le Spicer** and **John de Romeseye**, *bailiffs*, 11 July, 11 Edw. II., at Lodewell. (At All Saints.)

## VI.

### AN INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS, 1395.

Both copies of the following indenture are preserved at All Saints Church: it is especially interesting as being the original of the inventory in English of the same date, on pp. 315 *sq.* of the volume of records and accounts which was compiled by Sir Maurice Hardwick (vicar from 1455 to 1472) with the assistance of Sir John

Thomas, and written by the latter, as the volume itself records on p. 83. The writer of that volume also endorsed most of the deeds preserved at the church that existed in his time. The following text is that of sheet A, and the variations of B (other than in spelling) are recorded in the notes. The English version has been printed by Nichols and Taylor in *Bristol, Past and Present*, Bristol, 1881; ij, 105.

Hec indentura testatur quod Willelmus Lench & Stephanus knyght procuratores Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum Bristollie tempore quo recesserunt ab officio suo predicto videlicet quinto die Mensis Marcij Anno domini Millesimo CCC<sup>mo</sup> Nonagesimo quinto liberauerunt & sursum reddiderunt Reginaldo Tauerner & Johanni lentwardyn procuratoribus succedentibus bona & res ecclesie prenotate videlicet

"In primis .J. rubeum Missale<sup>2</sup> price xls. et .J. vetus missale price xiijs. iiijd. Item .J. gradale bosed<sup>3</sup> price .iiij. marcas. Item aliud gradale price .xls. Item magnum gradale album price .iiij. marcas. Item gradale<sup>4</sup> sancte Marie. price .vjs. viijd. Item .J. paruum gradale abbreviatum. price .xs. Item .J. vetus gradale price .xiijd. Item .J. manuale<sup>5</sup> price .xs. Item .J. martilogium price .xs.

"Item optimum portoforium price .xls. Item .J. dj portoforium cum psalterio price .xxs. Item .J. vetus portoforium price .xiijs. iiijd. Item .J. vetus dj portoforium sine psalterio<sup>6</sup> price .xs. Item .J. vetus antiphonare. price .vjs. viijd. Item .J. paruum vetus antiphonare price .xld. Item .J. ordinale<sup>7</sup> price .xxs. Item .J. psalterium album. price .xs. Item .J. psalterium nigrum ex dono Thome Norton<sup>8</sup> quod prior kalendariorum habet in custodia. price .xiijs. iiijd. Item .J.

<sup>1</sup> This has been attributed to Ricart, but the statement of the book itself is as above.

<sup>2</sup> This was "vnum Missale de vsu Sarum," bequeathed by William Selke in 1270 (*Vestry Records and Accounts*, p. 78: *Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, 1890-1; xv, pl. xxxv).

<sup>3</sup> William Selke bequeathed a grail with processional, ordinal, troper, etc., bound in one volume, and another unbound: perhaps among these.

<sup>4</sup> "J lytyll Grayle to serue our lady Masse" in the English version.

<sup>5</sup> William Selke bequeathed "vnum Manuale cum ymnario" in 1270.

<sup>6</sup> Walter Isgar, vicar of All Saints, bequeathed "half j portues of the Temporal & Sanctorum" in 1321 (*Vestry Book*, p. 78).

<sup>7</sup> Walter Isgar "gave j Ordynall to the seyd Church."

<sup>8</sup> Perhaps the Thomas Norton who was bailiff in 1393, sheriff in 1402, and mayor in 1414. But there were several persons of this name living about this time.

*paruum psalterium integrum price .ijs.*<sup>1</sup> Item .J. *vetus psalterium price .xijd.* Item .J. *magnam legendam de temporali price .xls.* Item *aliam legendam sanctorum. price xiijs. iiijd.* [Item .vj. *nouos quarternios de temporali price xvs.*<sup>2</sup> *struck out, and against it is added in another hand* Item .J. *nouam legendam de temporali price (blank)*]

"Item *optimam sectam vestimentorum de ciclantouns*<sup>3</sup> *de viridi & blueto*<sup>4</sup> *cum orphuris de felvet stragulato*<sup>5</sup> *price .x. marcas.* Item *aliam sectam vestimentorum de ciclantouns de blueto & plunket*<sup>6</sup> *price .vj. marcas.* Item .J. *capam de blueto stragulato price .xiijs. iiijd.* Item .J. *casula cum .ij. tunicis panni deaurati cum .iiij. albis & .iiij. amictis & .iiij. fanonn. price .xlvjs. viijd.*<sup>7</sup> Item *aliam capam de ciclantouns cum auibus price .xxs.* Item .J. *vestimentum nigrum. price .ij. marcas.*<sup>8</sup> Item .J. *vestimentum rubeum de grifonibus panni deaurati price .ij. marcas.*<sup>9</sup> Item .J. *rubeum vestimentum price .xiijs. iiijd.*<sup>10</sup> Item .J. *album vestimentum price .vjs. viijd.* Item .J. *casulam panni deaurati cum auibus in circulis price .vjs. viijd.* Item .J. *casulam panni cerici de nigro & albo diapre price .vs.* Item .J. *casulam rubeam de satyn cum gallis auratis. price .vjs. viijd.*<sup>11</sup> Item .J. *casulam crocei coloris cum blodeo stragulato price .vs.* Item .J. *veterem capam cum .ij. tunicis panni deaurati veteribus price .xiijs. iiijd.*<sup>12</sup> Item .ij. *capas & ij albas pro pueris price iijs. iiijd.*

Item .J. *corporale nouum cum coopertorio viridi. cum floribus auri de cypres.*<sup>13</sup>

Item .J. *pannum tinctum de trinitate ad cooperiendum magnum altare et .ij.*<sup>14</sup> *cortinos de angelis tinctos cum*

<sup>1</sup> Struck out in B, and "venditur pro ijs." in the margin.

<sup>2</sup> Underlined in B, and "vna noua legenda rubea" added over it, in another hand. "xvs." is also struck out, and "vjs. viijd." added in a different hand.

<sup>3</sup> Ciclatoun was a rich figured cloth.  
<sup>4</sup> The English version only says green.

<sup>5</sup> "Of Ray ffelwett."

<sup>6</sup> The English only mentions blue: plunket is a coarse woollen cloth, according to J. O. Halliwell.

<sup>7</sup> The price is struck out in B, and "xxs." added in another hand.

<sup>8</sup> The price is struck out in B, and "xiijs. iiijd." added in another hand.

<sup>9</sup> The price has been struck out in B, and "xxs." written over in another hand.

<sup>10</sup> The price struck out in B, and "vjs. viijd." added in another hand.

<sup>11</sup> Price struck out in B, and "xxd." added in another hand.

<sup>12</sup> Price struck out in B, and "vjs. viijd." added in another hand.

<sup>13</sup> "J grene Corporas Case with fflowres."

<sup>14</sup> Against the line ending here B has "xld." in another hand. It probably is the price of the new corporas and case.

ferramentis. & vnum pannum de coronacione beate virginis similiter tinctum. price. xxxs.

Item .vj. plumalia<sup>1</sup> panni cerici price .vjs. viijd.

Item .ij. tables & .ij. paxbredis price. xiijs. iiijd.<sup>2</sup>

Item .J. velum quadragesimale paled<sup>3</sup> de albo & blueto price. xijd.

Item .J. rubeum amictum cum<sup>4</sup> lapidibus<sup>5</sup> price. xld.

Item .J. owche<sup>6</sup> pro capa de cupro superaurato cum lapidibus price. xld.

Item .J. ventale de nigro felwet cum rubea frence<sup>7</sup>. price. xld.

Item .ij. pauteners<sup>8</sup> de nedelwork vnum de ymaginibus & aliud de ceruo in circulo. price. xld.<sup>9</sup> [Item<sup>10</sup> added in a later hand]

Item J pannum pro principali crucifixo tinctum de passione. price. xld.

Item .iiij. pannos albos cum crucibus<sup>11</sup> rubeis de bukeram price. vjs. viijd.<sup>11</sup>

Item .iiij. Chalouns ad ponendum ante altare. price. xld.<sup>12</sup>

Item .ij.<sup>13</sup> tuellia cum frontellis & .vij.<sup>14</sup> tuellia sine frontellis & .J. paruum manitergium.<sup>15</sup> Item .ij. frontella de rubeo cerico<sup>15</sup> cum frenges de cerico price. vjs. viijd.<sup>16</sup> Item<sup>17</sup> .iiij. Superpellicia [cum struck out]

[Item .iiij. tuellia de Dono Emme Chylcombe in another hand and blacker ink]<sup>17</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pillows of silk.

<sup>2</sup> Price struck out in B, and "vjs. viijd." added in another hand.

<sup>3</sup> "J lente clothe of wyte."

<sup>4</sup> In B is added above the line in another hand and black ink, "v."

<sup>5</sup> In B is added here in same ink and hand as preceding, "principalibus," and after the price, which is struck out, "& xiiij alijs positus in argento." The English has "J Rede Amys y-powdryd with very."

<sup>6</sup> Called "pectorall" in the English version: i.e., a brooch.

<sup>7</sup> "J veyle of blak felwett for the Cowpe."

<sup>8</sup> Only the two first are mentioned in the English version. A patener is a cloth to hold the paten in, similar to the modern "humeral veil."

<sup>9</sup> Price struck out in B, and "xxd." added in another hand.

<sup>10</sup> Not in B.

<sup>11-11</sup> Struck out in B, and "viridia cruces" written over in black ink and another hand; and "xld." added in a different hand, and brown ink.

<sup>12</sup> Price struck out in B, and "xvd." added in another hand. Chalons are coverlets for beds, etc.

<sup>13</sup> Struck out in B, and "v" written over in black ink.

<sup>14</sup> Altered in black ink in B to "vj," over an erasure.

<sup>15-15</sup> Struck out in B.

<sup>16</sup> B adds in black ink and another hand: Item J tuellium cum vno panno tincto pro summo Altare (the rest is hardly legible).

<sup>17</sup> Not in B. Emmot Chilcombe died 29 December, 1423 (*Little Red Book of Bristol*, ed. F. B. Bickley, Bristol and London, 1900; vol. i, p. 2).

"Item .ij. mantella de rubeo satyn cum .iiij. botenis superauratis pro ymagine sancte Marie & puero in capella.

Item .ij. mantella de rubea satyn cum .iiij. botenis superauratis pro ymagine sancte Marie & puero in columpna. & .J. mantellum de felwet chekere pro eodem puero cum J. Scalonn argenti.

Item J. mantellum de rubea satyn cum .iiij botenis argenti ad ymaginem sancte Anne in columpna.

Item .ij. tuellia cum frontellis & .ij. tuellia sine frontellis<sup>1</sup> cum .ij. candelabris de pewtre<sup>1</sup>. & J. vesti-  
[m]entum de rubeo satyn Stragulato cum .vj. velaminibus cericis<sup>2</sup> & ij. cremyles.<sup>3</sup>

*In a different hand.*<sup>4</sup>

Item corde & rope price xjs. xd. ob.

Item J. magnum boket price xxd.

Item .v. parue bokettes price ijs. vijd.

Item .J. duplex peleye xd.

*Verso: in the original hand.*

"Item .J. cupam<sup>5</sup> argenti & superauratam ponderis xxxiiij vnce & vijd. ob.

Item J ciphus<sup>6</sup> argenti superauratus ponderis J. vnces . & dj. & iiijd.

Item J. crismatorium<sup>7</sup> argenti ponderis .viij. vnces<sup>8</sup>

Item J. tabernaculum in magno altari argenti & superauratum de coronacione beate virginis cum saphiro imperiali<sup>9</sup>. price .xxli.

Item magnum calicem ponderis xxj. vnces & dj.

Item alium calicem calicem (sic) ponderis xiiij. vnces . iiij quarters . ijd. ob.

Item J. pixidem eburneam ligatam cum argento.

Item alium calicem ponderis . xiiij vnces . & dj. ijd. ob.

<sup>1</sup> Not in B.

<sup>2</sup> "J Red Ray vestymnt of Saten and vj kerchewys of Selke."

<sup>3</sup> ? Chrisoms.

<sup>4</sup> None of these in B.

<sup>5</sup> "J Cowpe."

<sup>6</sup> "J lytyll Cuppe." Whether these two are the same as those presented by Roger le Gurdeler in 1303 (see p. 167) is not quite certain. The vestry-book already frequently cited puts the total

weight of those as 45 ounces (p. 133). and the inventory of 1464 has "J Cowpe for the Sacrament with J pece & J. Spone ail y-guldyd weyeng xlv vnces." The extra weight perhaps may be accounted for by the spoon, given later.

<sup>7</sup> "Oyle fat" in the English version.

<sup>8</sup> B adds in another hand: J vna pede eiusdem & J clapse.

<sup>9</sup> The English version has: with J Ruby Jmperyall.

Jtem alium calicem ponderis . xv. vnces & dj. [Jtem calicem Carpentare in another hand and black ink]<sup>1</sup>

Jtem alium calicem ponderis . xij. vnces & . vj.<sup>2</sup>

“Jtem .iiij. campanas manuales<sup>3</sup> ponderis vxxvij. librarum.

Jtem .ij. thuribulos de latun . price . vjs. viijd. cum .ij. pippibus

Jtem .iiij.<sup>4</sup> paria candelabrorum<sup>5</sup> de peutre ponderis . xl. librarum . price .xijs.

[Jtem .J. peluem cum lauacro sine lid & pipe price .iiijjs. struck out<sup>6</sup>]

Jtem .J. textum de aquila<sup>7</sup> superauratum price vjs. viijd.

Jtem aliud textum<sup>8</sup> ligneum price .ijs. Jtem ad magnum altare .J. textum paruum<sup>9</sup> .ij. cruettes de peutre .J. nouam campanam de latun<sup>10</sup> price .xijd. & aliam campanam eneam price .iiijd.

“Jtem .J. rotam ligneam pro candelis<sup>11</sup> . & J. vetus candelabrum ferreum<sup>12</sup> ponderis .xij. librarum. Jtem .ij. longa candelabra lignea.

Jtem .iiij. magnas rotas pro campanis. Jtem J. scalam de .viij. ronges.

Jtem aliam scalam de .xxvj. ronges.

Jtem .ij. libitinas<sup>13</sup> cum coopertorijs.

Jtem J. pixidem ligneam<sup>14</sup> ligatam cum ferro price .xvjd.

*In another hand.*<sup>15</sup>

Jtem .ij. vexilla price . xviijs. vjd.

Jtem .ij. banerstaves pictos [blank]

<sup>1</sup> Not in B. It seems to be the “chalys of fraternte of the Carpenters” of the English version.

<sup>2</sup> B adds in another hand: Jtem alium calicem rend (?).

<sup>3</sup> “Lyche bellys” in the English version.

<sup>4</sup> In B struck out and “ij” written over in black ink.

<sup>5</sup> B adds in black ink and another hand: vj. discs.

<sup>6</sup> So also in B.

<sup>7</sup> This seems to be the “Egyll of Tree y-guld” of the English version: perhaps the same as “vnam aquilam ligneam non depictam” bequeathed by William Selke in 1270.

<sup>8</sup> “Dexte” in the English version: i.e. desk, and not textus, or book of the Gospels.

<sup>9</sup> Possibly the same as “vnum lectricum ad Autenticum altare” bequeathed in 1270 by William Selke.

<sup>10</sup> “J latenn belle for the hye Awtyre.”

<sup>11</sup> A trendle. See *Some Principles and Services of the Prayer Book Historically considered*, edited by J. Wickham Legg, London, 1899; pp. 35 sq.

<sup>12</sup> William Selke bequeathed “vnum candelabrum ferreum ad opus mortuorum” in 1270.

<sup>13</sup> Biers, with their covers.

<sup>14</sup> William Selke bequeathed “vnam Cuppam ligneam depictam ad Eucharistiam” to All Saints Church in 1270 (*Br. and Gl. Arch. Soc. Trans.* xv, pl. xxxv).

<sup>15</sup> Another hand in B, but not the same as this in A.



Jtem ij. cruettes price vjd.<sup>1</sup>

Jtem optimam crucem ponderantem<sup>2</sup> [blank]

Jtem .J. nouam crucem de ligno depicto price . xxiijs.

Jtem .ij. crosstaves depictos [blank]

*In another hand.*<sup>3</sup>

Jtem ij Cruetys de argento . v .vnces & dj.<sup>4</sup>

## VII.

### ROYAL LICENCE FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF A LAMP BEFORE THE HIGH ALTAR.

*Endorsed E | 8 | . 16 January, 20 Ric. II. 1396-7).*

[R]icardus dei gracia [R]ex Anglie & ffrancie & Dominus Hibernie. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere peruenerint : salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri Anglie statutum sit quod non liceat viris religiosiis seu alijs ingredi feodum alicuius. Ita quod ad manum mortuam deueniat sine licencia nostra & Capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur : de gracia tamen nostra speciali & pro sex marcis quas Thomas de Wyndesore vicarius ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum in Bristollia nobis soluit in hanaperio nostro : concessimus & licenciam dedimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Philippo Excestre de Bristollia quod ipse sexdecim solidatas redditus cum pertinentijs in Bristollia qui de nobis tenetur in burgagio<sup>5</sup> sicut tota villa Bristollie :

<sup>1</sup> B adds "vjd."

<sup>2</sup> B adds in black ink and different hand again: cum vno agno [arg struck out] ij pinnaclis & J parua ymagine pertinentibus cruci.

<sup>3</sup> Not another hand in B.

<sup>4</sup> B has a further list in a different hand from either the original or the additions at the end but similar to the additions in black ink: Jtem J paxebrede ne cupro deaurato price: Jtem ij parua tuellia de cerico stragulato cum auro [de cipres in another hand]: Jtem J pannum de auro tincto pro sepulcro: Jtem J pan[n]um tinctum de quatuor militibus: Jtem J pan[n]um principale pro summo altare tinctum pro quadragesima de deposicione et: Jtem vnum

velum quadragesimale cum vno pitee: Jtem iiij candelabra lapidea cum iiij broches de ferro: Jtem iiij cruces paruas reliquias: Jtem vnum castellum cum iiij angelis pro cruce: Jtem vnum holibredclothe: Jtem surplis pro clerico: Jtem J vnum par sotularium de sancto Dunstano: Jtem iiij cordas de lx fethomm: Jtem vnum polei: Jtem J hamum de ferro: Jtem xvij lb. de plumbo . iiij payles de ligno pro mortuariis.

<sup>5</sup> Burgage-tenure was when the tenement was held by a certain annual rent in money, or by some service relating to trade, and not by military or other service that had no such relation.

dare possit & assignare *prefato* vicario *habendo* & tenendo eidem vicario & successoribus suis vicarijs eiusdem ecclesie ad inueniendam quendam lampadem coram summo altari in ecclesia *predicta* in honore domini nostri ihesu *christi* continue ardentem & ad facienda alia pietatis opera iuxta ordinacionem ipsius *Philippi* in hac parte faciendo imperpetuum. Et eidem vicario quod ipse redditum *predictum* cum *pertinencijs* a *prefato* *Philippo* in forma *predicta* recipere possit & tenere sibi & successoribus suis *predictis* imperpetuum sicut *predictum* est : tenore presencium similiter *licenciam* dedimus *specialem* *Statuto* *predicto* aut eo quod *predictus* redditus de nobis tenetur in burgagio sicut *predictum* est non obstantibus . Nolentes quod *predictus* *Philippus* vel heredes sui aut *prefatus* vicarius seu successores sui racione statuti *predicti* vel aliorum *premissorum* per nos vel heredes nostros *Justiciarios* *Escaetores* *vicecomites* aut alios balliuos seu *Ministros* nostros vel heredum nostrorum quoscumque . inde occionentur . molestentur . in aliquo seu grauentur . Saluis semper nobis & heredibus nostris *seruicijs* inde debitis & consuetis In cuius rei testimonium has *litteras* nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud *Westmonasterium* sextodecimo die *Januarii* Anno regni nostri vicesimo

Scarle

The red and green silk cords remain, but the seal has been cut away.

## VIII.

### AN INQUIRY INTO A DISTURBANCE AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1457.

Vniuersis *sancte* matris ecclesie filijs. Ad quos presentes *littere* peruenerint. Thomas Wheton Clericus Reuerendi in *christo* patris & domini. Domini Johannis *permissione* *divina* *Wigorniensis* Episcopi in villa & decanatu *Bristollie* *Commissarius* *sufficie[n]ter* & *legitime* deputatus. Salutem in omnium saluatore. Cum nuper

vt accepimus per quorundam videlicet relacionem . Domini Mauricij hardwyk perpetui vicarij ecclesie parochialis Omnium sanctorum Bristollie Wigorniensis diocesi . dictique Decanatus Johannis Shop & Willelmi Box yconomorum eiusdem ecclesie ac aliorum comparochianorum ibidem . qualiter ipsa eadem ecclesia parochialis Omnium sanctorum esset & fuisset polluta . indeque resonabat publica vox & fama . qui vero vicarius yconomi & comparochiani huiusmo[d]i . nos cum omni instancia rogauerunt pariter & requisierunt . quatinus auctoritate officij nostri predicti qua fungimur in hac parte diligentem inde faceremus inquisitionem . Ad quorum rogatus incli- nantes quia rationi consonum . Et ne quod absit dicta ecclesia diuinis staret destituta seruicijs . seu infuturum occasione premissorum . Dictus vicarius aut comparochiani predicti . preiudicium senciāt at senciāt reiactura . citari fecimus per Apparitorem nostrum . Curatos & laicos subscriptos . videlicet magistrum Willelmum Suttonn Dominos Thomam Jacob & Rogerum Ryglyn ecclesiarum parochialium sancte Warburge sancti Audoeni & beate marie de fforo Rectores ac dominos Robertum Mayster Capellanum parochialem sancti Petri & Johannem Gower Capellanum ffraternitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste . necnon Henricum Brownn Nicholam Rede Willelmum Colyns Ricardum Batynn Willelmum Sampsonn & Walterum ffaryngdonn . Qui quidem Inquisitores predicti . coram nobis personaliter comparentes . Assumptis nobis magistro Dauid Coklond in vtraque iure Bacallario . & Roberto Core notario publico in Scribam nostram . Deinde Diligenter interrogati examinati & requisiti . per nos Commissarium predictum . virtute iuramenti primitus prestiti . Deposuerunt fideliter & vnanimiter dixerunt . totalem seriem facti huiusmodi . vt a fide-dignis personis audierunt & didicerunt . que persone tunc temporis intererant in vesperis in predicta ecclesia parochialis Omnium Sanctorum . quomodo quidam extraneus sacerdos . quodam-modo suspectus . super certis rebus furtiue ablatīs per eundem in Comitatu Somerset intrauit hospiciū cuiusdam communis Coci iuxta ecclesiam parochialem Omnium Sanctorum pro victualibus habendis . Demum ille memoratus sacerdos . videns emulos suos & ministros Domini Regis . expectantes egressum ipsius . timens se

capi ab illis. mox per aliud Hostium transiuit in dictam ecclesiam *parochialem Omnium Sanctorum*. & clam vestibulum ecclesie eiusdem intrauit vt ibi securius a suis inimicis seruaret. Demum hoc audiens quidam Balliuus vltra Abonam ville Bristollie antedictae. mox precipitanter ecclesiam illam intrauit. & die Dominico quando erant in vesperis *ibidem*. incipiendum hunc psalmum. In exitu Israel &c. chorum cum suis sequacibus nepharie intrauit. vt *predictum* sacerdotem *ibidem* reseruatum. per scapulas violenter extraherent. Hoc videns vicarius ecclesie *parochialis* *predictae* impetum memorati balliui volens impedire. nec valens violencijs ipsorum intrancium solus resistere. tunc quidam dominus Johannes prynce Capellanus eiusdem ecclesie considerans immanitatem facti. et reuerencia ac timore Dei. nequiter per illos post positis. eciam volens eos extra chorum eicere. vni famulo *predicti* balliui sibi resistenti. vnam aut duas alapas cum pugno suo viriliter dedit. Depost alius laicus *litteratus* existens in choro. vna cum alijs capellanis psalmonizando. tenens paruum librum in manibus suis. volens & affectans. tantummodo litigantes & abinuicem rixantes separare. casualiter ab illo quem in manibus tenuit modicum cutem virilus (?) sic rixancium diruperiebat. cum spintro signaculi illius libri. non animo proteruo aut iracundo. nec sanguis seu habundancia sanguinis inde sequebatur. per quam fieret pollucio ecclesie. Et hanc verborum seriem omnes *predicti* inquisitores. tam clerici quam laici veraciter dixerunt & deposuerunt nichil addendo vel diminuendo. vnde habita & accepta Diligenti deliberacione super hac causa per nos antedictum Commissarium. dictis & depositionibus *predictorum* inquisitorum diligenter visis auditis spectis & examinatis pronunciauimus & sententiauius & sentenciando per presentes Denunciauimus. *predictam* ecclesiam *parochialem Omnium Sanctorum* minime esse pollutam. Sed licenter potuerunt in ipsa Diuina celebrare. In cuius rei testimonium & in perpetuam rei memoriam. Sigillum officij nostri *predicti*. vna cum sigillis *predictorum* inquisitorum. presentibus *litteris* nostris *predictis* apponi fecimus. Datum in ecclesia *parochiali* sancti Johannis Baptiste ville & diocesis antedictae. Decimo die mensis Septembris. Anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo septimo.

There are five tags for seals; but only one of them remains, that of the deanery of Bristol, in red wax, and the edges of this are much broken away. Sir Thomas Wheton is mentioned in the inquiry preliminary to granting the episcopal licence for Halwey's chauntry at All Saints in 1452 as rector of the parish church of St. John Baptist, Bristol, and dean of the deanery. Master William Sutton died before September, 1474 (see Wadley's *Notes*, p. 155). Sir John Gower, "the Tayllours priest," died in 1458 or 1459, and was buried at St. Ewen's parish church "without the enterclose door as one goeth into St. John's chapel," the chapel of the Fraternity of the Tailors (churchwardens' accounts of St. Ewen's, fifteenth century, *penes* Rector of Christ Church with St. Ewen, fol. 32 *verso*). Henry Brown was one of the jury in the action by Sir Thomas Syward, parson of St. Ewen's, and the parishioners, against one John Sharp (*ibid.*, fol. 45 *verso*). Richard Batyn, goldsmith, was a benefactor to St. Ewen's, and the accounts for 20-21 Edw. IV. mention the payment of 6s. 8d. for his grave (fol. 88). William Sampson was another parishioner of St. Ewen's, and his bequest is recorded in the accounts for 18-19 Edw. IV. (fol. 85).

## IX.

At the end of the Churchwardens' accounts in the seventeenth century there is generally an inventory of the goods remaining in the church. The following is from Peter Miller's accounts for 1618-19:—

An Invintary of such things as remaineth in the church the (*sic*).

A Communion Cupp *with* his Cover<sup>1</sup> of silver and gilt Wayeinge 32 oz.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Item 12 silke Cushens.<sup>2</sup> Item 2 Communion table Clothes.<sup>3</sup> Item 3 Carpettes.<sup>4</sup> Item 4 Bibles.<sup>5</sup> The parraphrase of Erasmus.<sup>6</sup> 4 Communion prayer bookes.<sup>7</sup> 2 surpleses.<sup>8</sup> 6 greene Cushens.<sup>9</sup> 6 Cushens wrought *with* blacke & greene.<sup>10</sup> A great spout of Brase

<sup>1</sup> This still appeared in the inventory of 12 June, 1662. In 1654, '56, '59, '62, is added "two Siluer flagons containing 92 on.  $\frac{1}{2}$  with a trunke wherein the said plate is putt, both being in y<sup>e</sup> churchwardens handes."

<sup>2</sup> Still existing in 1662.

<sup>3</sup> Not in 1654, '56, '59. In '62 is "Item a holland table Cloth & Napken."

<sup>4</sup> Two carpetts in 1654, '56, '59, and '62.

<sup>5</sup> Only two in 1654, 1656; "Two great bibles" in 1659; and "3 grete Bibles" in 1662.

<sup>6</sup> Still existing in 1662.

<sup>7</sup> None mentioned in 1654, '56, '59; "2 service books" in 1662.

<sup>8</sup> None mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62.

<sup>9</sup> Still existing in 1662. In '54 is added "one Purple Sattin cushion wrought *with* nedleworke, one Purple Sattin Cloath & purple freinge both for the comunion table," still found in 1662.

<sup>10</sup> Not mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62.

and A Chein.<sup>1</sup> A Blacke velvett hearse Cloth.<sup>2</sup> A Booke of Homilies & Cannons & Articles.<sup>3</sup> 7 yeallow platt Candlestickes.<sup>4</sup> Whitt Candlestickes.<sup>5</sup> 4 Black Iron Candlestickes.<sup>6</sup> i Eagle of Brasse.<sup>7</sup> 2 Cushens in the ministers pue.<sup>8</sup> j Branch with 18 sockettes.<sup>9</sup> j. present pottle pott & j quart pott.<sup>10</sup> 20 Buckettes.<sup>11</sup> j hower glasse.<sup>12</sup> j peece of Embrodred velvett for y<sup>e</sup> pulpitt.<sup>13</sup> 4 mattes.<sup>14</sup> j lanthorne for the Walke.<sup>15</sup> j Blewe velvett Cushen for the pulpitt.<sup>16</sup> 3 Coslettes furnished.<sup>17</sup> j Targett.<sup>18</sup> i 5 formes.<sup>19</sup> A Frame About the Comunion table with pillowes of Canvas & greene Coveringes.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 1659 only "one brass spoute," and in 1662 "a bras spoute for Water."

<sup>2</sup> Still existing in 1662.

<sup>3</sup> Not mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62.

<sup>4</sup> "Six yellow pewter Candlesticks & 16 pewter Socketts with Iron for y<sup>e</sup> pewter" in 1654; "six pewter candlesticks & 16 pewter Socketts with Iron for the pewter" in 1656, '59; "15 pewter sockets with Iron stems" in '62.

<sup>5</sup> In 1620 "5 whitt Candlestickes — with Iron." Not in 1654, '59, '62, unless they be included in the next. In 1654 is added "one new branch of brass with nine Socketts," which existed in 1662.

<sup>6</sup> In 1662 there were 7. In 1654, '56, '59, '62, "fue Iron Candlesticks"; '62 adds "2 bras: 3 Latten: & 3 smaller hangeinge Candlesticks."

<sup>7</sup> "One brasse Eagle broken in peeces" in 1654 and '56. Not in '59 or '62.

<sup>8</sup> "3 cushions in y<sup>e</sup> Ministers pue" in 1654 and '56; "y<sup>e</sup> ministers seat," in '59 and '62.

<sup>9</sup> In 1662 "one timber one [*i.e.* branch] with 18 socketts."

<sup>10</sup> Not in 1654, '56, '59, '62.

<sup>11</sup> 6 in 1620; 9 in '22; "twelve leather Bucketts" in '54; "twenty" in '56 and '59; "17 lether Bucketts" in '62.

<sup>12</sup> Not mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62. Apparently included in these years under "one Pulpitt cloath & cushion of Jmbroidered veluett."

<sup>13</sup> Not mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62.

<sup>14</sup> Not mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62.

<sup>15</sup> Not mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62.

<sup>16</sup> See Note 12, above. In 1654, '56, '59, there is also "one fayre greene veluett cushion with deepe gold and Silk freinge about it, a greene bag to keepe it in, with a greene cushion to put vnderneath it for y<sup>e</sup> pulpitt": in '62 it is worded "a greene bag to hould him, & a greene quilt to put vnder him."

<sup>17</sup> Not mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62.

<sup>18</sup> Not mentioned in 1654, '56, '59, '62. Instead of these in '54 is "one Pickax, one Iron Bar a Shouell & a Spade," which were still there in '62 with the addition of "one Ladder."

<sup>19</sup> In 1654, '56, '59, "one Dozen of formes, with pillowes of canuas & greene Cloath." In 1662 "15 Joyne ffurms, Canvas Pillows & greene Cloth."

<sup>20</sup> Seems to be included in the note next above. In 1654 is added "four Joyne Stooles," still found in 1662. At the end of '59 is added in a different hand from the rest of the inventory "One greene Carpitt for y<sup>e</sup> Communion table bought y<sup>e</sup> 14 July 1659. Cost [blank]," which appears in '62 as "one Cloth Carpet frenchgreene for y<sup>e</sup> Communion table."