

A Catalogue of the Acts of the Lord Edward, 1254-1272

Thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the
University of Leeds

J.R. StStudd

May 1971

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A Catalogue of the Acts of the Lord Edward, 1254-1272

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ABSTRACT

All the known surviving acts issued in the name of the Lord Edward during the period 14 February 1254 - 20 November 1272 have here been collected together. They have been arranged in date order and a brief summary of each instrument indicating its contents, its diplomatic classification and its provenance is given. Where necessary, explanatory notes have been provided.

The four introductory chapters are designed to set the catalogue in its proper context. In the first, the procedures followed in compiling the catalogue are outlined and the scope of the present work is indicated. The survival of Edward's acts, and the other materials available for a study of the appanage conferred on him by his father in February 1254 are discussed.

Chapter II comprises a brief survey of the composition of Edward's appanage. After consideration of the lands and issues assigned to him before February 1254, the terms of Henry III's grant of the appanage are examined. The formal relationship between Edward and the king, which resulted, created tensions between them, in particular because of Edward's inability to alienate land at will. A list of the lands acquired and lost by Edward during the period is presented in order to give some idea of the changing composition of the appanage. A section concerned with Edward's style aims to shew that the only title he held to the lands with which he was endowed was Dominus.

The third chapter is concerned with the diplomatic of Edward's acta. Wherever possible comparison has been made with royal chancery practice. Edward's writs and letters, and their different usages, are carefully distinguished. The language of his instruments, the dating conventions followed in them, and the value of the witness lists of his charters are considered. Edward's seal is described, its different versions are enumerated, and the implications of the use of different coloured wax in the sealing process are examined. The sealing arrangements of Edward's Gascon and Irish administrations are compared.

The principal duties of Edward's chancery, which is considered separately, were the drafting, engrossing, sealing and enrolment of his writs. The office remained itinerant and was therefore closely associated with the person of the Lord Edward throughout the period. There is, in marked contrast to the Black Prince's chancery, scant evidence of an inclination for it to become fixed in one place before Edward set out on crusade in August 1270. By comparison with his father's chancery, Edward's appears to have been at a rather rudimentary stage of development. Its clerks do not seem to have been assigned to specific tasks within it. His chancellors, who were closely dependent on his favour, are listed and their periods of office are considered. The arrangements made for the custody of the seal used during Edward's absence in the Holy Land are discussed.

The final introductory chapter purports to display the historical value of the catalogue. It has been divided into three sections. The first contrasts the conventional view of the irresponsible heir to the throne with the personality of the Lord Edward revealed in his acts. The second attempts to assess Edward's political role during the disturbed later years of his father's reign and to indicate how much of value to him as king Edward learned from his exercise of authority before his accession. A final section indicates the importance of his acts for a reconstruction of the mechanics of the administration of his appanage.

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calipse. Ceo est a dire: re
un. pur ceo ke il cuntent.
deu demustra a saint ioha
a sainte iglise. Leo fet a s
les tribulaciuns ke ele f
al cumentement. e soffre
e siffre deſte al fin del

Initial letter of Bodleian Library Douce Ms. 180. The Lord
Edward (top left) and his wife, Eleanor of Castile (top right)
are shewn holding shields of arms.

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Preamble

Henry III's wife, Eleanor, gave birth to her firstborn son on 17/18 June 1239. The child, named Edward in honour of his father's patron saint, Edward the Confessor, was destined to succeed to the throne in November 1272.

A great deal has been written by historians about the reign of 'the greatest of all the Plantagenets'¹. Besides several monographs and numerous historical articles, there have been at least four biographies of Edward I during the past eighty years. Apart, however, from Professor Powicke's distinguished survey of the reign of his father, very little has been written of Edward in the period of nearly nineteen years between his coming of age and his accession. The attention of historians has more readily been attracted to the personality and the political role of his contemporary and rival, Simon de Montfort.

Such concentration of historical energies, while tending towards an over-emphasis of the part of the earl, has resulted in an under-emphasis of the political importance of his nephew. For there can be no doubt that, with Richard of Cornwall's involvement in European affairs, the Lord Edward

1. T.F. Tout, The Political History of England, 1216-1377 (1905), p.137.

was second only in importance to the king in the government of the Plantagenet dominions in the period after his father had provided him with his extensive appanage in February 1254. The part that Edward played has not always been realized. Certainly it has not often been viewed sympathetically.

To this end the catalogue of all the known surviving acts of the Lord Edward, which follows, is addressed. Thereby it is hoped to provide, first, a further step towards a comprehensive history of the English appanage; second, further light upon the administration of the English king's dominions overseas, and in particular, an indication of how Edward himself dealt with the problems of governing his vast appanage; and last, but by no means least significantly, a more complete understanding of the part he played in the troubled later years of his father's reign.

In preparing this thesis I have incurred debts of gratitude to several institutions and to many individuals. To the University of Leeds I owe thanks for awarding me a postgraduate scholarship to enable me to begin my research; to the Institute of Historical Research I am grateful for appointing me to a Research Fellowship to enable me to continue it. I am indebted to the libraries and their staffs, and to the archivists and their staffs of all the institutions listed in my bibliography. My especial thanks are, however, due to the staffs of the Brotherton Library in the

University of Leeds, the library of the Institute of Historical Research, and the library of the University of Keele. I should also like to thank the archivist of the department of Basses-Pyrénées at Pau for his genial assistance during my visit there and The Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick for kindly allowing me to consult his archives.

I am beholden to many friends and colleagues who have tendered advice and rendered assistance in many forms. In particular I should like to acknowledge the encouragement and help readily given by Mrs. Carolyn Busfield, Dr. Francis Celoria, Mr. David Cooper, Mr. Oliver Goulden, Mr. Donald Nicholl, Dr. David Palliser, Dr. Colin Richmond, Mr. Keith Wallis and Dr. John Woods. My supervisor, Professor John Le Patourel has been a constant inspiration in all that I have done. To him I owe thanks beyond measure. Last, to my wife, who has lived with the Lord Edward time out of mind, I am indebted for all those homely comforts and support without which this work could never have been completed.

Notes

Place names have been given their modern form where known, and where not they have been left in italics. With personal names, forenames have been given in their modern form, where appropriate; patronymics and surnames have been transcribed unaltered, except where for the purposes of uniformity it has been necessary to adopt the most common usage.

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72,97,99,100,109.

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59,66,71,72,73,74,76,

77,78,79,82,83,85,87,

88,94,95,96,99,100,119,

206,210.

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1,2,3,4,8,14,16,17,19.

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49.

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I Introduction

In the course of undergraduate study of the lands beyond the realm of England ruled by the king in various capacities as duke of Normandy, duke of Aquitaine, count of Anjou, count of Ponthieu, lord of Ireland and lord of the Channel Islands the extraordinary coherence of the territories of the so-called 'Angevin Empire' was made manifest. The lands, which came to be administered by the family of the counts of Anjou in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, were seen as forming 'a governmental unit'¹ centred on the king-duke-count and his household. The personal rule which he supplied by his ceaseless itineration of all his lands from the Scottish March to the Pyrenees seemingly bound his dominions, for all their different histories and disparate traditions, into some kind of political union.

In embarking on research, the writer's wish was to pursue some aspect of the history of the Plantagenet dominions which reflected that theme. Historians who have written in the past of these lands have done so from the limited point of view of one or other of the territories ruled by king-duke-count. Few have taken a broad perspective. Until the last decade, the political interconnection and the administrative affinity

1. J.H. Le Patourel, 'The Plantagenet Dominions', History, I (1965), p.289.

of the constituent parts of the 'empire' were commented upon but rarely.

The subject 'The Lands of the Lord Edward, 1254-1272', which the writer first chose as his topic for research, followed from this. The thesis was to be a study of the appanage constituted for the Lord Edward by his father, King Henry III, in February 1254. It was to be divided into three parts. In the first, the place of Edward's appanage in the context of English appanages was to be considered, and the territorial fortunes and the extent of the appanage were to be discussed. The second part was to deal with the administration of the appanage, under two heads. The first section was to cover the central administration of the appanage, including the departments of Edward's household, his council and counsellors, and the administration of his attorneys during his absence on crusade between 1270 and 1274. The local administration of Edward's officers in Aquitaine, Ireland, Chester, the Channel Islands and in England was to be examined within a second section. The third part of the thesis was conceived as a study of the personnel who served the Lord Edward. Their origins, their suitability and their service as an incident in their careers were some of the aspects it was intended to investigate.

After three years of full time research the first part and the bulk of the second, including everything concerning the central administration, had been completed. By this time, however, it had become apparent that a pre-requisite of any substantial conclusions would

be a full collection of all the extant acts of the Lord Edward. Accordingly a collection was started, at least with a view to presenting a calendar as an appendix to the thesis.

In due course, it became quite clear that very many more letters of all kinds survived than had at first been thought to do so. Moreover, much of the material was widely scattered throughout the record offices of England, Ireland and France, so that collecting it together became very time consuming. In these circumstances, and because a collection of acta was considered an indispensable preliminary, it was decided at this point to offer for examination an edition of the acts of the Lord Edward. Full transcripts of all the letters and writs which had hitherto remained unpublished were to be presented accompanied by a calendar of those which had already been printed.

The result was a piece of work far beyond the scale of an acceptable thesis. Logically there seemed to be only one reasonable course of action, and eventually it was decided to start afresh with a catalogue. The present offering, 'A Catalogue of the Acts of the Lord Edward, 1254-1272', must therefore be considered as an attempt at the first stage of what is bound to be a lengthy undertaking for which much research remains to be done.

A total of one thousand and forty two acts is included in the catalogue. Seven hundred and forty two have already been printed in full. There remain three hundred which have never, to the writer's knowledge, been published.

The catalogue is arranged in chronological order of the dating clause of Edward's instruments. Undated acta have been included in this order only when it is clear that they were issued by Edward's chancery at the precise point of time indicated. Those which cannot readily be assigned to a specific date have been collected together and placed at the end of the catalogue¹.

The collection extends over the period from 14 February 1254, when King Henry III conferred an appanage on his son, to Edward's accession to the throne in November 1272. Each act has been summarized as briefly as possible in order to indicate its contents. For this reason the term 'catalogue' seems a more accurate description of what is offered than 'calendar', which implies something rather fuller than is presented here.

A key to the provenance of the acta is given below². Seven divisions have been made as follows: engrossments; acts enrolled on the Lord Edward's rolls; acts enrolled on the royal chancery rolls; other transcripts

1. infra no.1032-1042.

2. infra p.184.

of acts; acts printed and published; acts which have been calendared; references to writs whose substance or text is not given.

The collection cannot claim to be definitive. The scattered nature of the surviving letters included in the catalogue suggests that there are many others awaiting discovery. Even in the course of preparation of this introduction two more letters, which it has not at this stage been possible to include, have come to the writer's notice.

There remain certain classes of documents within the Public Record Office to be searched, and several potentially 'profitable' archives are still to be visited. In England, the record repositories at the Guildhall, Lambeth Palace, Westminster Abbey and St George's, Windsor are believed to contain material relating to the Lord Edward. The Archives Nationales at Paris and a number of departmental archives, particularly those of Hautes Pyrénées, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Gers and Landes, would certainly repay a visit¹. A great deal more time than has so far been possible could well be spent in the Archives Départementales of Basses Pyrénées at Pau and of Gironde at Bordeaux².

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1. The relevant Inventaires Sommaires indicate that the following séries may well contain further acts of the Lord Edward: Hautes Pyrénées (Tarbes) - E,G,H; Lot-et-Garonne (Agen) -E; Lot (Cahors) -G; Gers (Auch) -E,G; Landes (Mont-de-Marsan) -E,H.
 2. The documents consulted at Pau for the purposes of this catalogue are confined to the important fonds of the Albret family alone.

Only acts issued by the Lord Edward's administration in his name have been included in the catalogue. These are, for the most part, writs emanating from the chancery department of his household. Alone among the local administrations that Edward maintained, the Irish chancery issued acts in his name after his writ had been proclaimed to run in the island in 1256¹. In Gascony writs were issued in the name of the seneschal and were authenticated with the seal of the court of the duchy². There was no royal seal for the Channel Islands before 1279 so that writs that concerned their administration usually emanated in the name of the bailiff, and were sealed with his personal seal³.

Four categories of writs which relate to the administration of the Lord Edward have been excluded from the catalogue, as follows: acts

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1. Vide infra p.113, 117.
 2. P. Chaplais, 'The Chancery of Guyenne, 1289-1453', Studies presented to Sir Hilary Jenkinson, ed. J.C. Davies (1957), p.63.
 3. J.H. Le Patourel, The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands, 1199-1399 (1937), pp.43 n., 51-52, 97-98.

issued in their own names by the officials of Edward's administration¹;

1. e.g. (in chronological order) - (i) Letters patent of Ralph Trusell acknowledging the receipt of wheat purchased from the abbot of Dore, late 1255 - P.R.O., Exchequer, Various Accts. 684/64/1; (ii) Letters patent of Stephen Longespée, seneschal of Gascony, concerning a tenement in the parish of Taleyson, April 1256 - Recog.Feod., 197; (iii) Letters of Stephen Longespée, seneschal of Gascony, and others concerning a dispute with the vicomte of Soule, September 1256 - ibid., 396; (iv) Letters of Stephen Longespée, seneschal of Gascony, concerning the dispute with the vicomte of Soule, October 1257 - ibid., 398; (v) Letters of Guy de Lusignan, lieutenant of the Lord Edward in Gascony, February 1260 - A.H.G., I (1859), p.390, no. CLXXXVIII; (vi) Letters of Nicholas fitz Martin concerning the custody of the town and castle of Carmarthen, 12 May 1262 - Littere Wallie, ed. J.G. Edwards (1940), p.31, no.42; (vii) Letters of William ap Gurwaret concerning the custody of Cardigan Castle, 13 May 1262 - ibid., p.30, no.39; (viii) Letters of Thomas de Ipegrave, seneschal of Gascony, concerning the marriage of Henry of Almain and Constance of Béarn, November 1268 - Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E.290, no.1; (ix) Letters of Roger de Leybourne, lieutenant of the Lord Edward in Gascony, confirming letters of Jordan, prévot of the Ombrière, April 1270 - R.G., II, 479; (x) Letters of Hugh de Trumbleville, bailiff of the Channel Islands, acknowledging the receipt of a sum of money from the abbot of Mont-Saint-Michel, May 1270 - Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Société Jersiaise (1924), p.166; (xi) Letters patent of Roger de Leybourne, Edward's lieutenant in Gascony, concerning the castle of Blanquefort, May 1270 - Recog.Feod., 365; (xii) Letters of Fortaner de Caseneuve, the deputy of Edward's lieutenant in Gascony, concerning the private war between Estoban de Beaumont and Arsieu de Cumont, May 1270 - ibid., 473; (xiii) Letters patent of Roger de Leybourne as Edward's lieutenant in Gascony concerning the right of the men of Biarritz and Anglet to take whales, June 1270 - R.G., II, 479; (xiv) Letters patent of the same, reciting his letters of appointment, July 1270 - P.D. du Buisson, Historia Monasterii Sancti Severi Libri X, I (1876), p.246; (xv) Letters of Hugh de Trumbleville, bailiff of the Channel Islands, concerning the case between the abbot of Mont-Saint-Michel and William de Chaeny, September 1270 - Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, pp.167, 178; (xvi) Letters of the same concerning the same action, October 1270 - ibid., p.131; (xvii) Letters of Stephen Penchester, constable of Dover Castle, to the king's chancellor, October 1272 - P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no.148; (xviii) Letters of John of London acknowledging receipt of the farm of the Forest of Dean, 1272 - P.R.O., Chancery Misc.25/10 no.48.

certain types of judicial record, especially final concords, of which a number concerning Ireland are extant¹; the acta of Edward's attorneys during his absence on crusade²; and the acts of the queen, Eleanor of Provence, during the period 1264 and 1265 when she appears to have acted unofficially as Edward's representative in France, while her son was in captivity³.

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1. e.g. P.R.O., Dublin, Ms. 2549; The Black Book of Limerick, ed. J. MacCaffrey (1907), pp. 12, 15, 18, 21, 23, 24; Register of the Hospital of S. John the Baptist without the New Gate, Dublin, ed. E. St J. Brooks (1936), pp. 141, 153, 159, 166; Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register, ed. C. McNeill (1950), pp. 88, 89, 95, 100, 114, 116, 117, 130, 133; The Irish Cartularies of Llanthony Prima and Secunda, ed. E. St J. Brooks (1953), pp. 125, 126, 127, 129.
 2. e.g. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, nos. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14; Exchequer T.R., Forest Proc. 30, m. 36.
 3. e.g. (i) to Pierre de Bordeaux, deputy of the seneschal of Gascony, concerning appeals to be heard in the court of Dax, June 1264 - A.H.G., XXXVII (1902), p. 238, no. xdi; (ii) to the same, concerning the award of the queen of France concerning Bergerac, June 1264 - Recog. Feod., 503 (iii) Letters patent to Guillaume de Montgauger, constable of Bordeaux, concerning a grant for loyal service from among certain ships arrested at Bordeaux, October 1264 - Archives Départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E, 172 (iv) Letters patent acknowledging the receipt of money for the royalist cause from the mayor and commune of Saint-Georges, Oléron, February 1265 - B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 15 & P.R.O., Exchequer - T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f. 228 (v) Letters patent of non-prejudice for Saint Georges, Oléron, February 1265 - B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 14 d.; (vi) Charter of privileges for the bastide of Montségur, July 1265 - A.H.G., V (1863), p. 3, no. I.

There is a considerable variation in the number of Edward's acts surviving for any one year of the period 1254-1272, as the following tables indicate.¹

I	II
Number of extant acts of the Lord Edward arranged according to Henry III's regnal year (28 October - 27 October) ²	Number of extant acts of the Lord Edward arranged according to the year of the Christian era
38 Henry III - 78	1254 - 122
39 Henry III - 540	1255 - 496
40 Henry III - 1	1256 - 2 or 3
41 Henry III - 56	1257 - 56 or 57
42 Henry III - 25	1258 - 25
43 Henry III - 10	1259 - 54
44 Henry III - 151	1260 - 107
45 Henry III - 7	1261 - 11
46 Henry III - 14	1262 - 8 or 9
47 Henry III - 11	1263 - 10 or 11

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1. Undated acta are not included in the totals given, except in the alternative figures given for 1256/7 and 1262/3 in Table II. The figures for 41 and 42 Henry III in Table I, and for 1257 and 1258 in Table II include 61 writs of liberate issued in Edward's name by the justiciar of Ireland.
 2. The rolls of Edward's chancery were arranged according to Henry III's regnal year rather than any date specific to him.

48 Henry III	- 4	1264	- 4
49 Henry III	- 18	1265	- 22
50 Henry III	- 23	1266	- 20
51 Henry III	- 18	1267	- 20
52 Henry III	- 13	1268	- 12
53 Henry III	- 21	1269	- 21
54 Henry III	- 34	1270	- 32
55 Henry III	- 1	1271	- 1
56 Henry III	- 6	1272	- 6
57 Henry III	- 0		

A reliable total of the acts issued in Edward's name in any one year cannot be derived from these tables, even if those issued in his name in Ireland are ignored. Nor, indeed, would this be possible even if the chancery rolls for the entire period were extant, for many writs appear never to have been enrolled¹. The number of writs issued probably varied considerably according to the political circumstances of the period. In addition, Edward made at least nine journeys outside the realm before he set out on the crusade in August 1270, which probably affected adversely

1. Vide infra nos. 295, 397, 506.

the number of writs issued in those years¹. It is now possible only to guess at an average total for one year. On the evidence that there is, somewhere between three hundred and fifty and four hundred and fifty acts might reasonably have emanated from Edward's chancery in any one year, which means that the total contained in the catalogue represents between about one sixth and one eighth of the total number of acta issued by the Lord Edward during the entire period 1254-1272.

Certain years are represented in the catalogue by a disproportionate number of acts, whilst others are clearly under-represented in terms of what the total annual output of Edward's chancery must have been. The impression given by the tables that the Lord Edward was unduly active in 39 and 44 Henry III, is, for example, misleading, since these are the only years for which rolls of his chancery survive. Nor, it is clear, do the small totals of acts emanating from Edward's chancery during the period 40, 41, 42 and 43 Henry III fairly represent that output. It is, however, possible to discern certain peaks of activity during these years.

His first visit to Gascony was clearly one of these. After the king left the duchy to return to England in the autumn of 1254 the number of acts issued by the Lord Edward seems to have grown steadily and, in October 1255, during the last four weeks of Edward's stay in the duchy no less than

1. Edward visited France at least seven times and Scotland twice during the period 1254 - August 1270. In 1261, for which few acts survive, he was in England only from May until September, and, in 1262, another under-represented year, he seems to have been out of the kingdom, for at least six months (Vide Appendix II).

one hundred and seventy seven acts proceeded from his chancery. No other period before his accession is as well documented as this, but it is clear that there were other times when Edward's chancery was particularly active. Not surprisingly, perhaps, the months following the royalist victory at Evesham seem to mark a second peak of activity and a third peak is discernible in the weeks before Edward set out on crusade. Nineteen of the thirty two acts extant for 1270 were issued within a month of his departure.

In the same way there seem to be good explanations for some of the poorer figures given in the tables. The effect of Edward's several absences from the realm has already been mentioned. The low totals for 1264 and for most of 1265 can be explained by Edward's captivity after the battle of Lewes, when he appears to have been deprived of the custody of his seal¹. The poor figures for 1271 and 1272 can be explained by his absence overseas and the special arrangements he left behind him to look after the interests of his appanage. Acts emanating from the attorneys did so in their own names during this period, rather than in that of the Lord Edward and so have been omitted from the catalogue.

Although the clerk, Adam of Winchester, is described at one point

1. Vide infra p.146-147.

as 'keeper of the rolls'¹, and another clerk, Itier Bochart d'Angoulême, was charged with carrying several rolls concerning Gascony to King Edward I in France², it is by no means clear that the Lord Edward had a central repository for the rolls and other writings pertaining to his chancery. They were probably carried in his chancellor's train throughout the lands of the appanage during the entire period 1254-1272. There are, however, a few rather tentative indications that, besides Bristol castle, where his treasury was situated, Edward used the Temple, the Hospital at Clerkenwell and the Tower of London at different periods as storehouses for items which may have included records of his administration³.

Seignorial records have a poorer chance of survival than royal records. The records of the Lord Edward's administration are no exception. The four rolls of Edward's chancery which do survive appear to have done

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1. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m.3. From the context it is clear that he had custody of the rolls of Edward's exchequer at Bristol, rather than the rolls of his chancery.
 2. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Memoranda Roll 47, m.6.
 3. e.g. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m.3; Exchequer K.R., Various Accts. 350/5 m.3. cf. T.F. Tout, Chapters, IV (1928), p.361.

so partly by chance and partly by reason of their contents¹. The loss of the records kept by the constable of Bordeaux during the war of 1294 severely taxed the capacity of the administration in Gascony after the Treaty of Paris of 1303, and set a premium upon documents containing material relating to the duchy. It seems certain that the four rolls were among materials produced to Elias de Jonestone and John de Hildesle in 1318 after Edward II had instructed that transcripts of documents relating to the duchy should be made to rectify the lack of legal precedents and records of titles to land, which had made the task of governing in Aquitaine so difficult in the fourteenth century².

Gascon Rolls 1-3, which all date from the period of Edward's stay in the duchy in 1254 and 1255, clearly survive for this reason. This explanation for the preservation of Gascon Roll 4 would be less acceptable but for the survival of certain marginal entries, which are discussed below³.

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1. They are preserved in the Public Record Office as Gascon Rolls 1-4. This is an erroneous classification which they appear to have acquired because of the number of writs they contain which relate to Gascony. Part of each of the four rolls has been published. The entries concerning Gascon matters on Gascon Roll 1 were printed by J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Un Rôle de Lettres Patentes emanées du Prince Edouard pendant son premier séjour en Gascogne (Mai-Octobre 1254)', Recueil de Travaux offert à M.Clovis Brunel ... par ses amis collègues et élèves, II (1955), pp.599-615. All but fifteen acts, which Charles Bémont was unable to read, of Gascon Roll 2 appeared in print in a supplementary volume, Rôles Gascons I, II (1896), to Francisque Michel, Rôles Gascons, I (1885). Gascon Roll 3 was also edited by Bémont and appeared in 1916 under the title, 'Un Rôle Gascon de Lettres Cloises expédiées par la Chancellerie du Prince Edouard fils aîné du Roi d'Angleterre, Henri III (1254-1255)', Bulletin Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1715), Année 1915, pp.1-132. Thirty five entries relating to Gascony on Gascon Roll 4 were printed in Bémont's introduction to Rôles Gascons, I, II, pp.100v-xciv.
 2. J.P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Cartulaires Gascons d'Edouard II, d'Edouard III et de Charles VII', Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, CXI (1954), pp.65-67
 3. Vide infra p.129.

Edward did not visit Aquitaine during the regal year covered by the roll, and there are only thirty four entries relating to the duchy on it. The proportion of about one fifth of the total number of entries on the roll which this represents was probably not unusual, but clearly the roll has no particular associations with Gascony. This seems to suggest that only the four rolls of Edward's chancery that survive today were in existence in 1318, and that the other rolls of the Lord Edward's administration had all disappeared by that date¹.

The surviving acta of the Lord Edward indicate a degree of administrative activity in which he seems personally to have participated and a greater measure of political maturity, than has often hitherto been credited to him. But his acts and the acta emanating from the officials of his administration form only a small fraction of the materials available for a study of the appanage conferred on Edward in February 1254.

A number of records of his administration are extant. Among the Ministers' Accounts in the Public Record Office there survives an incomplete roll, twenty-four membranes in length, containing the audited accounts of the receivers, bailiffs, reeves and foresters of some eighty-six manors and other holdings in Edward's hands in 1257 and 1258.

1. The Gascon Calendar of 1322 appears to contain no reference to these rolls (The Gascon Calendar of 1322, ed. G.P. Cuttino, Camden Soc. 3rd ser., LXX, 1949).

This provides a great deal of detailed information on the administration of his English estates¹. The account of Robert Burnell, who was entrusted with the custody of the seal during Edward's absence in the Holy Land and performed certain duties which at other times would have been the responsibility of the chief steward (supremus senescallus) of the lands in England, has been enrolled on the Pipe Roll². Particulars of Burnell's account are also extant, and can be found in the Public Record Office among the Various Accounts of the Exchequer³. The account of John of London, who appears to have served as the Lord Edward's treasurer during his absence on crusade, has also been enrolled on the Pipe Roll⁴.

Much information about the administration of Chester by the Lord Edward can be gleaned from the account of the justiciar, Reginald de Grey, which is also entered on the Pipe Roll⁵. Although it relates only to the period after Edward's accession, many of the individual entries on it concern the period before 20 November 1272. The earliest extant Plea Roll of the County court of Chester dates from the period 1259-1260⁶.

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1. P.R.O., Ministers' Accounts 1094/11.
 2. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m.3.
 3. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accts. 350/5.
 4. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m.3.
 5. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 120, m.22.
 6. P.R.O., Palatinate of Chester, Plea Roll 1. The Roll has been calendared by R. Stewart-Brown, Calendar of County, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-1297, Chetham Soc., N.S.84 (1925).

It is the only contemporary roll of any of the courts of the lands of the Lord Edward now extant, and is a mine of information on the manner of Edward's involvement in the process of law in the constituent parts of his appanage. It makes plain, for example, the role of his council in this and the care with which local custom had to be accommodated.

The disasters which befell the records kept by the constables of Bordeaux in 1294¹ and the Irish Public Record Office in 1922² mean that documents relating to the Lord Edward's administration in Gascony and Ireland, other than the acta, are scarce. Cotton manuscript, Julius E 1, is a volume of documents relating to the duchy which, it is believed, was compiled in 1318-19 in response to a petition from the council of Gascony requesting copies of documents preserved in the archives in London³. It contains several letters dating from the period of Edward's lordship, but there are many errors of transcription, particularly of proper names, which render it a difficult volume to use. A collection of recogniciones and

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1. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Cartulaires Gascons d'Edouard II, d'Edouard III et de Charles VII', Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, CXI (1954), pp.65-66.
 2. E. St J. Brooks, 'The sources for Medieval Anglo-Irish History', Historical Studies, I, ed. T.D. Williams (1958), pp.86-90.
 3. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit., pp.67,72-76. Professor G.P. Cuttino is editing an edition of this 'register'. Many of the documents it contains are duplicated in Liber B (c.1305) of the Registrum Munimentorum housed in the Public Record Office in London (Exchequer, T.R., Books 275). Liber A contains material connected with Edward's administration of his Welsh lands (ibid., 274).

charters preserved in a manuscript of the library at Wolfenbüttel, which has been edited and published by Charles Bémont as Recueil d'Actes relatifs à l'administration des rois d'Angleterre au Guyenne au XIII^e siècle (Recognitiones feodorum in Aquitania) is especially valuable as a contribution to the documentation of the period after October 1255, in comprising almost the only record of Edward's relations with the lay and ecclesiastical seigneurs of the duchy at this time¹. His dealings with the vicomte of Béarn, however, can be pieced together from documents which survive among the muniments of the Albret family preserved at Pau², and something of Edward's relations with the towns of the duchy can be detected in such cartularies as the 'Black Book of Dax'³, or in the Livre des Coutumes and Livre des Bouillons of the city of Bordeaux⁴. Beyond these and the documents of the period printed in Archives Historiques de la Gironde there is very little evidence for the period of Edward's lordship of Gascony.

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1. Wolfenbüttel Ms. 2311.
 2. e.g. Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E, 290 a roll of fourteen letters concerning the proposed marriage of Constance Gaston de Béarn's daughter and Henry of Almain.
 3. This has been printed in A.H.G., XXXVII (1902).
 4. Archives Municipales de Bordeaux, I, Livre des Bouillons (1867); V, Livre des Coutumes ed. H. Barckhausen (1890).

Very few documents that were housed in the Public Record Office at Dublin survived the disastrous fire of 1922. Although archivists and historians have striven assiduously to collect transcripts ever since of as much as possible of what was lost, the amount of material relating to the thirteenth century that can be consulted at the Irish Public Record Office now is not very large. Fortunately, the scholarship and inquisitive minds of men like Sir James Ware, Walter Harris and J.T. Gilbert have ensured that important collections of transcripts of Irish documents are now available in the National Library of Ireland, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy and in the City Library, Pearse Street, Dublin, as well as in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library in England¹. All these collections contain material relating to the period of Edward's lordship, but undoubtedly the most useful of these are the copies of documents that were made by the eighteenth century antiquary, Walter Harris (c.1686-1761)². These are now in the National Library of Ireland, and contain not only the transcripts of the writs of liberate issued by the justiciar, Alan la Zuche, in Edward's name concerning the war in Wales in 1257 and 1258³, but also a fragment of an Irish Pipe Roll, and a number of other documents relating to the period 1254-1272.

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1. E. St J. Brooks, 'The Sources for Medieval Anglo-Irish History', Historical Studies, I, ed. T.D. Williams (1958), pp.86-90.
 2. C. McNeill, 'Harris: Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis', Analecta Hibernica, 6 (1936), p.248 et seq.
 3. Vide infra nos.627 et seq.

The largest collection of medieval records and deeds now extant in Ireland is also kept in the National Library of Ireland. The Ormond Deeds, which were formerly housed in the muniment room of the Marquess of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle contain about sixty documents of the period of Edward's lordship¹. Outside Ireland, the Public Record Office in London contains the largest collection of medieval records relating to Ireland. Among these too are documents of the period of Edward's lordship including a roll containing the accounts of Edward's justiciar, James de Audley, and of his treasurer, Hugh de Taghmon, bishop of Meath². With the additional aid of the Irish Cartularies; and registers such as The Black Book of Limerick³, the Liber Niger and the Liber Albus of Christ Church, Dublin⁴, the Gormanston Register⁵ and the cartularies of Llanthony Secunda⁶, it becomes possible to draw a picture, however sketchily, of the administration

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1. Calendar of Ormond Deeds, 1172-1350, Ed. E. Curtis (1932), p.v.
 2. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accts 230/2.
 3. The Black Book of Limerick, ed. J. MacCaffrey (1907).
 4. H.J. Lawlor, 'A Calendar of the Liber Niger and Liber Albus of Christ Church, Dublin', Proc. of the Royal Irish Academy, XXVII, section C, no.1. (1908), pp.1-93.
 5. Calendar of the Gormanston Register, ed. J. Mills & M.J. McEnery (1916). The Register is now Ms. 1646 in the National Library of Ireland.
 6. The Irish Cartularies of Llanthony Prima and Llanthony Secunda, ed. E. St J. Brooks (1953).

of the Lord Edward in Ireland¹.

Besides the four rolls of Edward's chancery, almost nothing of the records which must have been kept in his household survives. It is not known whether the steward of his household kept rolls of daily expenses in the manner of his royal exemplar, but if he did, nothing of them is now known to remain. Only two documents, which are themselves intimately connected, remain of the accounts that were kept in connection with the administration of the household's finances by the wardrobe. These are firstly, the enrolled account of Philip de Willoughby, keeper of the wardrobe during the crusade², and secondly, a small fragment of particulars of Willoughby's account³. Unfortunately both are of limited use for the study of the administration of the appanage of the Lord Edward. Willoughby rendered his first account at Acre immediately before Edward set out from the Holy Land on the return journey from the crusade, and nothing survives of this account⁴. His second account begins on the day

1. The Liber Antiquissimus of the city of Waterford is said by the editors of H.M.C., Tenth Report, Appendix V to contain 'an exemplification by John Moriz, Deputy of John Darcy, Justiciary of Ireland, at Dublin 2nd of April, 17 Edward III (A.D.1343) of inspeximus of Charter of Edward I to Hospital of St. John the Baptist and Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem dated at Winton 20 June 37 Henry III (A.D.1253)'. This appears as if it might be a charter of inspeximus of the Lord Edward, but it is in fact a charter of inspeximus by Edward I of a charter of King Henry III of the date stated. The Liber Antiquissimus appears to contain no acts of the Lord Edward.
2. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 121, m. 22; Chancellor's Roll 70, m. 3.
3. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accts, 350/8.
4. Idem reddit compotum de xl libris xv solidis in xlvij libris turonensium de remanentia compoti sui de eadem Garderoba prius redditi apud Acon' (P.R.O., Chancellor's Roll 70, m. 3).

that Edward and his party reached Trapani, 4 November 1272, only sixteen days before Edward's proclamation as king. It runs from that time until Willoughby was replaced in the office in October 1274 two months after Edward had returned to England¹. The greater part of the account therefore concerns the finances of the wardrobe of Edward as king and it has a very restricted use for the period before his accession. Beyond these it is necessary to rely on many scattered entries in his own acta and on those emanating from the king's administration to construct a picture of the offices of Edward's household.

The records of the royal administration are by far the most important of the supplementary sources of information available. Fortunately the records of the royal chancery, exchequer and judicial administration are very full and provide a great deal of information on Edward's administration during the period 1254-1272. What is lacking in the fragmentary documentation of his own administration can often be gathered from such sources. Besides, the Lord Edward, as the king's eldest son was a person of considerable political importance in his own right, and held such an extensive appanage that his administration inevitably figures prominently in all the royal records of the period.

1. He was succeeded in the office by Master Thomas de Bek on 18 October 1274.

What the chroniclers have to say of the Lord Edward is usually highly coloured and cannot be relied upon without corroboration. For the most part, their view of the historical events of the years 1254-1272 is tendentious. To Matthew Paris, for example, Edward was arbitrary in behaviour and a profligate ill-served by the ruffians and thieves he maintained in his household, who are said to have excelled even the followers of Louis of France in their villainy¹. His conduct presaged ill for the time when he would succeed to the throne. Echoing the words of St Luke, he asked,

'If this happens when the tree is green, what hope is there when it is old and dry?'²

Matthew Paris was persuaded that Edward would squander his inheritance³. The chroniclers who followed where he left off in 1259 were, in general, equally hostile towards him, inextricably linking Edward with his father's cause against the barons although Edward was not always sympathetic to that point of view. That minority of chroniclers who took a stand in support of the king were as convinced of the desirable qualities of the Lord Edward. To the monk of Westminster who wrote a continuation of Flores Historiarum he was miles strenuus⁴; to Thomas Wykes, Edward was

1. Edward's servants are described as 'Ruptarii ... et praedones' in connection with an incident at Wallingford in 1256 (Chron.Maj., V, p.593). Elsewhere they are more roundly condemned: Maxime cum dictus Edwardus familiam tenuisset ecclesiae et regno nocivam; ita ut diceretur, quod nunquam Lodowicus invasor Angliae tam sordidos secum ruptarios vel protervos adduxerat in Angliam, sicut dictus Edwardus in clientela et curia sua educavit (ibid., p.598).
2. St Luke XXIII, 31: 'Et haec facit in viridi, in arido quid sperandum?' 'For if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in a dry?' (Authorised version).
3. Chron.Maj., V, p.679.
4. Flores Historiarum, III, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S., 1890), p.8.

possessed of leonina ... audacia¹.

It has been possible here only to sketch an outline of the wide variety of source material available for the study of the Lord Edward's appanage. There remains to define the scope of this introduction.

It is concerned primarily with putting the Lord Edward's acts in their proper perspective. In the first instance, consideration is to be given to their setting in relation to the lands that Edward held at different times during the period 1254-1272. Secondly, the diplomatic of the acta is to be discussed and, lastly, an attempt is to be made to assess the historical value of the catalogue.

Inevitably, therefore, there will be few firm conclusions. Many hares will be started. The pursuit of most of them lies outside the scope of the present work. The composition and the work of the Lord Edward's household; the mechanics of his local administrations; the quality of the personnel who served him centrally and locally; and the financial, judicial and general administrative coherence of his appanage are all evident from the catalogue of acts. These are the kind of lines of enquiry which it has not been possible to follow up here, but which it is hoped one day to return to.

1. Annales Monastici, IV, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S.1869),p.173.

II The Lord Edward's appanage

The context of the catalogue of acts must first be explained by reference to the history of Edward's appanage. What follows is a brief survey of the composition of that endowment during the period 1254-1272. I have attempted within a short space to chronicle the assemblage of the Lord Edward's estates, to indicate, where possible, the extent of these lands, and to describe such subtraction from the appanage as occurred.

Two general points need to be made at the outset.

Firstly, the backbone of Edward's appanage remained during the entire period the lands he was given by his father, King Henry III, on 14 February 1254. Although Edward quitclaimed, and attempted to alienate, several of these - the honour of the Three Castles, for example, was quitclaimed to the king in 1267¹, and Tickhill was granted away to Henry of Almain in 1263² - he retained his interest in the bulk of them, not always voluntarily³, throughout the period. Yet it was not a static appanage. Lands were constantly being added to it by way of additional royal grants; others were lost as, for instance, heirs came of age, exchanges were arranged, or shortage of money forced Edward to sell or to grant away his interests.

1. infra no.948.

2. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani, II, ed. H.T. Riley (R.S.1865), p.12.

3. Vide infra p. 41.

Secondly, the political events of the years 1254-1272 exercised an important influence on the constitution of the appanage. Before the Oxford Parliament of 1258 Henry III appears seriously to have attempted to implement his promise to provide his son with land additional to the endowment of February 1254, sufficient to produce for him an annual income of fifteen thousand marks. Complaints of the king's generosity to his relations loomed large in the crisis of that year, so that the attempts to maintain Edward's income at such a high level were invariably abandoned¹. The two wardships granted to Edward during the period that the crown was 'in commission' between 1258 and 1261 contrast abruptly with the nineteen grants of all kinds that he received before June 1258. Nor did Edward fare much better, for reasons of financial stringency, in the period between Henry III's freeing himself from the tutelage of the barons and the battle of Lewes.

The nadir of the fortunes of Edward's appanage was reached during the period that he was held hostage by the earl of Leicester from 15 May 1264 to 28 May 1265. Stamford, Bristol, Chester and the Peak were each subtracted from the appanage at this time. But, after the royalist victory at Evesham on 4 August 1265, Edward, like his fellow loyal magnates,

1. Amongst other things the chancellor was required to swear in 1258 'ke il ... ne enselera dun de grant garde ne de grant ... ne de escheates, sanz le assentement del grant conseil u de la greinure partie (W. Stubbs, Select Charters (9th ed. 1913) p.380).

reaped a handsome reward. Between that occasion and his accession in 1272 Edward was the recipient of terrae de rebellibus, wardships, escheats and a number of important custodies, culminating in his appointment as steward of England in November 1268.

(a) 1239-1254.

Edward was not yet five years of age when his father set aside for him a moiety of the issues of the lands which he had recently ordered to be resumed by the crown as belonging to persons in the fealty of the king of France¹. As yet, it was not the king's intention to create a separate administration for his son, but merely to make available to him certain sources of revenue that could be used to defray his personal expenses. It is impossible to be precise about the amount of money, or the lands, that were set aside for Edward as a consequence of this grant. But it is clear that, as a result of his action, Henry III had at his disposal Terrae Normannorum comprising the lands of some substantial Anglo-Norman families who had opted for a French allegiance during the recent wars with France. Among them were the English estates of Alice, countess of Eu, William Talbot, John de Stuteville, Robert de Boys, Robert de Wendeval, William de Saint-Amand, Walter del Acre, Peter de Maune, John

1. C.P.R., 1232-47, p.418 (dated 24 January 1244). This was Henry III's response to Louis IX's order that those who continued to hold lands on both sides of the Channel should choose once and for all between an English and a French allegiance (Chron.Maj., IV, ed.H.R. Luard (R.S. 1878), p.288; F.M.Powicke, The Loss of Normandy (1189-1204), (1913), p.423).

de Baliol, Raoul de Rupierre and Flandrina de Fercles¹.

Lands which had belonged to at least four of these are known to have been assigned to the Lord Edward, although it appears that only a fraction of their holdings were made over to him².

Of the lands of the countess of Eu, the widow of Raoul de Lusignan, Edward is known to have been given estates and interests in south Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, centred on the castle at Tickhill³, the manor of Elham in Kent⁴, and certain lands of the barony of Hastings⁵. John de Stuteville's lands in the counties of Essex, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, which had been taken into the king's hands by February 1244⁶

1. The Book of Fees, II, p.1145.
2. e.g., part of the holding of Raoul de Rupierre was assigned to Geoffrey de Langley, and another fraction to Tewkesbury abbey (ibid., p.1276).
3. C.P.R., 1232-47, pp.420, 422. Henry of Bath and Bernard of Savoy were instructed to receive the issues in Edward's name. Tickhill and its manors were said to be worth £136/2/0½d per annum at this time; the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire interests of the countess were valued at a further £27/17/10d. (The Book of Fees, II, pp.1148, 1150).
4. ibid., p.1152. Vide infra nos.626, 862.
5. The Book of Fees, II, p.1153; I.J. Sanders, English Baronies (1960), p.120. Brightling and Burwash are the only places known certainly to have been in Edward's hands at this time (The Book of Fees, II, p.1414; C.R., 1251-53, p.82.). Hastings was granted to Peter of Savoy in 1249 for defensive purposes, but in 1251 the lands were again set aside to meet the expenses of the king's children (Rotulorum Originalium, I (Rec.Com.1805), p.12).
6. The Book of Fees, II, p.1145.

were assigned to Bernard of Savoy to keep on Edward's behalf on 29 March¹. Robert de Wendeval's manor of Saxthorpe and a parcel of land in Stiffkey (Norfolk) were transferred to Edward in July 1244², and finally, lands belonging to Raoul de Rupierre in the manor of Pinnockshire in Gloucestershire were conveyed to him as a result of the king's grant³.

In November 1254 the Lord Edward held the Norfolk lands at Wighton, in the hundred of North Greenhoe, of William de Caieu, who appears to have forfeited his English estates at about the same date as the countess of Eu, John de Stuteville and the others⁴. Since no precise date can be ascribed to a grant of these lands to Edward in the interim, it seems probable that they too came into his hands as a result of the king's grant of Terrae Normannorum in 1244⁵. It is possible, also, but by no

1. C.R., 1242-47, p.173.
2. ibid., p.215; The Book of Fees, II, p.1151. William de Valence was the recipient of other Wendeval lands (C.R., 1254-56, p.3.)
3. The Book of Fees, II, p.1406.
4. C.R., 1254-56, p.3. De Caieu, who retained royal favour in 1238 (C.P.R., 1232-47, p.208), had fortified his estates by 1246 (ibid., p.507). Wighton, said to be worth £59/14/1d. (The Book of Fees, II, p.1151), was granted to Geoffrey de Lusignan in 1256 (Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p.453).
5. William de Chaeny was the recipient of de Caieu's lands at Steeple Morden (Cambridgeshire) and at Cottered (Hertfordshire) (ibid., p.331).

means certain, that it was for this reason that the issues of the lands of Elias Giffard were entrusted to the queen for the support of her son in 1249¹.

From 1249, however, the king's intention to endow Edward with an appanage is apparent. In this year, two matters were uppermost in Henry's mind, his ardent desire to follow Louis IX to the crusade and the wish to provide for his son before he set out². Accordingly, on 30 September, Edward was the recipient of a grant of the whole land of Gascony and the island of Oléron³, which was followed in the middle of October by a supplementary grant of the whole land of the Agenais⁴.

In granting the Agenais Henry III was merely transferring to his son his own claims and hopes of recovering this region, which had been given by Richard I to his sister, Joan, on her marriage with Count Raimond VI of Toulouse in 1196⁵. The death of Count Raimond VII, without heirs male, in September 1249, without doubt raised hopes of a favourable settlement of the claim, but they were soon dashed when the Agenais, along with the entire county of Toulouse, was claimed in the name of Raimond VII's daughter, Jeanne, and her husband, Alphonse of

1. C.R., 1247-51, p.44.

2. F.M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century (2nd ed. 1962), pp.115-6.

3. Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p.345.

4. ihl..

5. G.P.Cuttino, Le Livre d'Agenais (1956), p.vii.

Poitiers, in accordance with a provision of the Treaty of Paris in 1229¹. In the Treaty of Paris of 1259 Louis IX conceded Henry III a rent equal to the annual value, which was later assigned to John of Brittany, and an expectation of the Agenais². In the end, however, the Lord Edward received nothing tangible as a consequence of the king's grant³.

The grant of Gascony and the island of Oléron was renewed, but on different terms, in 1252. In 1249 Henry conveyed these lands 'as freely as the king and his ancestors have ever held them'; the renewal of this grant imposed conditions on Edward. The allegiance of the men of Gascony and Oléron was reserved to the king. Edward was forbidden to alienate anything, because Gascony and Oléron were now to be regarded as inseparable from the crown of England⁴.

The variation of the terms of this grant must be understood against the background of Henry III's troubles in Gascony. For most of the first half of the thirteenth century Gascony was in turmoil. The towns and

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1. F. Lot and R. Fawtier, Histoire des Institutions Françaises au Moyen Age, I. (1957), pp. 92-93.
 2. The rent was agreed, only after nearly two years of negotiation, at Louis IX's estimate of £3720/6/8 tournois (C.P.R., 1258-66, pp. 174, 189). Shortly afterwards the king assigned it to John of Brittany as part of the dowry of his daughter, Beatrice. Edward does not appear to have received any of the money paid as a result of this arrangement and does not seem to have been compensated for his loss. (ibid., pp. 196, 211; G.P. Cuttino, Le Livre d'Agenais (1956), p. viii).
 3. Foedera, I, ii, p. 389. The count and countess of Poitou died in August 1271, without heirs, but the Agenais, which should then have passed to King Henry III according to the terms of the treaty of 1259, was not surrendered to Edward I until August 1279 (ibid., p. 571; G.P. Cuttino, Le Livre d'Agenais pp. ix-xi, 1-9).
 4. Cal. Ch. R. 1226-57, p. 389.

cities were riven with internal strife. The nobility wore their allegiances very lightly, and were as likely in any conflict to support the kings of France, or Navarre, or Aragon, or Castile, all of whom entertained claims upon the province, as they were to assist Henry III¹. In the summer of 1248, Simon de Montfort was therefore sent to Gascony with a seven year mandate and full powers to restore order. The history of his failure, largely because the king and the earl were unable to reconcile their differences, his trial in May 1252, his acquittal, and the civil war which he provoked in the province by his ruthless efficiency, is well known². The Gascons, at this time, in response to de Montfort's contempt for their local customs began to recall Henry III's oath to maintain inviolable the rights and privileges of his French subjects, asserting that they owed obedience to the king alone³. The communes of Bazas and Bayonne simultaneously petitioned the king to remove de Montfort from office, and to send the Lord Edward to Gascony in his stead⁴, and it was in these circumstances that the grant of Gascony and Oléron was renewed in April 1252. It was for these reasons that the new formula appears to

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1. C. Bémont, Simon de Montfort (trans. E.F. Jacob, 1930), pp. 73 et seq..
 2. F.M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century (2nd ed. 1962), pp. 106 et seq.; King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), pp. 208 et seq..
 3. ibid., p. 212; The Thirteenth Century, pp. 112 et seq..
 4. C. Bémont, Simon de Montfort, p. 108.

have been adopted, and for similar reasons that Edward bore no formal title to Gascony before his accession.¹

Finally, it should be noted that Henry III seems to have been reluctant to transfer the lordship of Gascony and Oléron to his son before a measure of stability existed there, and that, as a consequence, neither of these lands was put into Edward's hands before he received the grant of an appanage in February 1254.

(b) The appanage.

The charter constituting an appanage for the Lord Edward, which was issued under the king's small seal while he was at Bazas on 14 February 1254², and which was subsequently confirmed under the Great Seal at Bordeaux on 11 October 1254,³ was remarkably generous. The appanage was, in fact, the most extensive ever granted by an English king for the maintenance of a member of his family⁴, causing Matthew Paris to complain that his grant left Henry III territorially no better off than a truncated princeling⁵.

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1. e.g., Royal Letters, II, ed. W.W. Shirley (R.S. 1866), p. 85.
 2. Foedera, I, i., p. 270; R.G., I, 2374; C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 270. T.F. Tout, Charters, I (1920), p. 292, believes the sigillum parvum to have been a special seal made expressly for Henry's use in Gascony in 1253-4.
 3. The Great Seal was sealed up under the Privy seal and the Exchequer seal, and left in the care of the queen in the custody of William of Kilkenny. The queen was almost certainly responsible for carrying it with her to Gascony in June 1254.
 4. cf. the endowment of Edward of Carnarvon (H. Johnstone, Edward of Carnarvon, 1284-1307 (1946), p. 55 et seq.).
 5. Lit. regulus mutilatus (Chron. Maj., V, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S. 1880), p. 450). Matthew is in error to state that the grant was made to Eleanor of Castile as well.

Indeed, Matthew Paris's judgment would appear to be vindicated by the length of the list of lands included. Ireland, Chester and the king's conquests in Wales, Bristol, the Honour of the Three Castles, the castles at Montgomery, Builth, Cardigan and Carmarthen, the Honour of the Peak, Stamford and Grantham, the English lands of the countess of Eu, Jersey and Guernsey and 'the other islands of the sea' and the manor of Freemantle were all to be transferred to Edward, while the king's earlier grant of Gascony and the island of Oléron was confirmed.

The purpose of such a grant was, I believe, threefold. In the first place it was designed to provide Edward with a sufficient endowment to enable him to subsist, adequately and independently of the king's own establishment, on the revenue produced by the assignment. Edward, whose administration had hitherto been entirely subordinate to the king's, as a minor division of the royal household, was thus made responsible for the organization of his own establishment.

Secondly the grant of an appanage made sound political sense in a century which had dispensed with a formal rex designatus but still needed to train its future monarchs in the arts of government¹. Although Edward was a mere fourteen years of age in February 1254, it is worth remembering that at the age of twenty-six he led the royalist forces to victory at

1. cf. contemporary French royal practice (C.T.Wood, The French Appanages and the Capetian Monarchy, 1224-1328 (1966), pp.12 et seq.).

Evesham, and that before his accession at the age of thirty-three he had become the effective ruler of the kingdom.

Thirdly, Henry's grant seems to have been intended to serve a very specific purpose. Since negotiations for a treaty with Castile, which was to embrace both the marriage of Edward and King Alfonso's half-sister, Eleanor, and the important renunciation of Castilian claims to Gascony, had been in process since shortly after Alfonso's accession in 1252, Henry seems to have been anxious that they should reach a speedy and successful conclusion. The extent of the grant made to Edward in February 1254 was intended to convey the impression to the Castilian King that Edward was a suitably well-endowed prospective husband for Eleanor. On 1 April the king's proctors announced the terms of an agreement¹; in July certain of the lands assigned to Edward were set aside as dower for Eleanor²; and at the beginning of November the treaty was ratified by Alfonso's renunciation of his claims upon Gascony, and by the marriage at Burgos of the Lord Edward and Eleanor³.

The conditions on which Gascony and the island of Oléron had been given to Edward in 1252, in such a manner that they should for ever remain

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1. Foedera, I, i, p. 298; F. M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century (2nd ed. 1962), p. 118.
 2. Foedera, I, i, p. 304.
 3. ibid., I. i., p. 310.

united to the crown of England, were re-iterated and extended to apply to all the other lands contained in the king's grant of February 1254¹. But the conditions stipulated in 1254 went further than they had done in 1252. The king's grant contains the important provisions that 'no one, by reason of this grant made to the said Edward, may have any rights or claims to the aforesaid lands and castles at any time, but that they should remain to the kings of England in their entirety for ever'².

Taken together these stipulations are important. The formula adopted appears to have been weighed with some considerable care, embodying a recognition of the fact that, by this date, the Plantagenet dominions as a whole had evolved from being the 'family assemblage' of the twelfth century into a 'unitary political structure'. It has recently been argued that by this enactment of King Henry III '... the Plantagenet dominions were in effect given a constitution', and that, as a consequence 'whoever was the lawful king of England, was by that fact alone, the lawful duke of Aquitaine, lord of Ireland, and lord of the

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1. Edward and his heirs, in perpetuity, were granted the appanage ita tamen quod predictae terrae et castra omnia nunquam separentur a corona... (ibid., I, i, p. 297).
 2. '...quod nullus, ratione istius donationis eidem Edwardo factae, aliquid juris vel clamii aliquid tempore sibi vindicare possit in terris et castris predictis, set integre remaneant regibus Angiae in perpetuum' (ibid.).

Channel Islands, at least in the eyes of English lawyers¹.

This fact is certainly the explanation for Edward's lack of a formal title to any of the lands that he was given in 1254. To have conferred on him the style 'duke of Aquitaine', 'lord of Ireland', or even 'earl of Chester' would have been a retrogressive step, contrary to the slow but fundamental changes that had been occurring in the king-
duke's attitude to his dominions ever since 1154², and contrary to Henry III's own oaths to the Gascons and to his other subjects to maintain intact the rights of the crown³.

As, in the course of the thirteenth century, the centre of interest of the kings of England was focussed more and more on this insular rather than their diminished continental dominions, so that, to an increasing degree, they were resident normally in England and only exceptionally on their French lands, it became necessary to redefine the relationship of the crown to those regions which the king in person visited less and less often. This is what Henry III chose to attempt to do in his grant of February 1254, and it was for these reasons that Henry reserved his suzerainty, in accordance with his oaths, whilst conferring on the Lord Edward the lordship of the lands in question.

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1. J. Le Patourel, 'The Plantagenet Dominions', History, L (1965), pp.301-2.
 2. ibid., pp.299 et seq..
 3. E.H. Kantorowicz, 'Inalienability', Speculum, 29 (1954), p.488. The comparatively slow development of the concept of inalienability within the kingdom of France - the earliest royal ordinance forbidding alienations dates from 1318 - is discussed by C.T. Wood, The French Apanages and the Capetian Monarchy, 1224-1328 (1966), p.19.

Conflicts with the king arose inevitably as a consequence of this ill-defined legal relationship, which allowed the king, as the superior lord, considerable licence to intervene in his son's administration. Indeed, the clash of interests that resulted seems to have underlain most of the disputes between Edward and his father in the period prior to the Barons' Wars.

The quarrel which arose in 1256, concerning the customary royal prise on wines, exemplifies the problem. When certain Gascon wine merchants complained to Edward as their lord of the immoderation of the king's agents in exacting the prise, Edward, who took up the case with his father, merely provoked the rejoinder that there was only one king in England with authority to administer justice¹. Throughout the period 1254 to 1272 Edward was constantly subject to the allegation that he had infringed prerogatives that properly belonged to the crown.

On the same basis, Edward's appointments prior to 1258 at least, appear to have been subject to royal approval. There is evidence to suggest that Stephen Longespée's nomination as seneschal of Gascony in 1255 was the result of royal pressure². Edward was forced to rescind his appointment of Geoffrey de Lusignan, the king's half-brother, as

1. Chron.Maj., V, ed.H.R.Luard, (R.S.1880), pp.538-9.

2. infra no.440 & n..

seneschal of Gascony in 1258¹. A new justiciar of Chester, Thomas de Orreby, was named by the king in September 1261 in Edward's temporary absence from the realm².

But it was the question of Edward's alienations contrary to the conditions of his endowment that generated most heat between the king and himself, and for the longest period of time. One of Edward's greatest problems was his inability to settle lands from his appanage on those who gave him loyal service in the traditional way. The most bitter clash to occur with his father on this issue was one of the earliest, but Edward was ultimately, although reluctantly, coerced in July 1258 into revoking his grant of the island of Oléron to another of the king's half-brothers, Guy de Lusignan³. In April 1262 Edward's alienation of the manor of Elham (Kent) to Roger de Leybourne was used as the pretext to recover it after he had quarrelled with the king and his son⁴.

Nor were differences between the king and Edward on this score patched up after the Barons' Wars⁵. Indeed, by re-iterating the theories

1. infra nos.698,699.

2. C.P.R.,1258-66,p.174. Edward had gone to Gascony.

3. infra no.701.

4. C.R.,1261-64,p.117.

5. One of Henry III's complaints made in 1261 against the baronial council was that it had permitted Edward to squander his endowment contrary to the stipulation that ~~the~~ lands should not be separated from the crown of England (N.Denholm-Young, 'Documents of the Barons' Wars', E.H.R., XLVIII (1933),p.574). There appears to have been much substance in the grievance which was no mere 'propaganda flourish' as R.S. Hoyt suggests, The Royal Demesne in English Constitutional History,1066-1272, (1950),p.164.

of the inalienability of crown lands, the Dictum of Kenilworth gave a fresh impetus to the king's energies at Edward's expense¹. In 1268 Henry of Almain was accorded full powers by the king to resume such alienations as Edward had made in Ireland². In the following year Henry took the opportunity to remind Edward of the conditions of the grant of Gascony in remonstrating with him for alienating the castle of Belin to Gaillard del Soler. The king in an exercise of his suzerainty ordered his son 'to recall the said appurtenances to the king's original right with all speed, and take into his hands the said castle and appurtenances, and not to presume to restore them to the said Gaillard'³. Even as late in his reign as July 1272, Henry III instructed his escheators, north and south of the Trent, to enquire into Edward's alienation of lands appurtenant to the earldoms of Chester and Richmond⁴.

In 1281, Edward as king found himself by reason of his own oath not to alienate the rights of the crown, and through the agency of his proctor, Gilbert de Thorneton, reproving himself as a private person, as the Lord

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1. W. Stubbs, Select Charters (9th ed.1913),p.408;R.S.Hoyt, The Royal Demesne in English Constitutional History:1066-1272,p.164.
 2. C.P.R.,1266-72,p.246; Cal.Doc.Ire.,1252-84,p.136,no.844. e.g. vide infra no.700.
 3. C.P.R.,1266-72,p.396.
 4. ibid.,p.705.

Edward, for granting away to John de Warenne, the earl of Surrey, in 1263, certain franchises in the town of Stamford, which were not within his power to grant¹.

Although the evidence of the number of occasions on which Henry III ordered resumptions of Edward's alienations suggests that Edward largely ignored this condition of his endowment, it was clearly thoroughly irksome to him. It may well, for instance, account for a discernible tendency on his part to farm his lands in spite of the baronial attempt to limit the practice rather than to place them in the custody of his officials².

The king's endowment incorporated a static view of the appanage, in conferring on Edward a corpus of inalienable lands. Edward was therefore left with the problem of administering some parcels which could not readily be assimilated, and was saddled with others, like the manor of Freemantle (Hampshire), in which he clearly had no interest³. Nor did

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1. Vide infra no.883 & n.. A record of the case was printed by the Record Commissioners, Placita de Quo Warranto (1818), pp.429-430. The inquest before the quo warranto commissioners in Lincolnshire (1274/5) found John de Warenne to be in possession of the following liberties at Stamford: return and estreat of writs, view of frankpledge, the assize of bread and ale, the gallows, pillories and cucking stool (Rotuli Hundredorum, I (Rec.Com.1812), p.351).
 2. e.g., vide infra nos.765, 783.
 3. In the forest of Freemantle. The manor had once been a favourite hunting-lodge of King John. It was so neglected by Henry III that he ordered the re-construction of the manor in 1251. This had not been done by February 1254, and there is no evidence to indicate that it was ever completed. Edward appears never to have visited the manor, and gave it sometime before 1276 to Pain de Chaworth, with a licence to dismantle the buildings if he so wished (R.A. Brown, H.M. Colvin & A.J. Taylor, The History of the King's Works, I (1963), pp.940-941).

it allow him a free hand to consolidate his holdings where they were widely scattered by the arrangement of exchanges and by other means, when the king seemed certain to order the resumption of such lands on the grounds of their inalienability.

Nor did the king's grant enable Edward to divest himself of the least profitable, or the most turbulent, of the lands that he was given. Indeed, although the list of the lands that Edward acquired in 1254 is long, it could be argued that, with the exception of the English estates, Henry III was really handing over to Edward potentially the most troublesome of his dominions. This was certainly true of Gascony and the island of Oléron, of Ireland and Chester, and, after the loss of Normandy, the Channel Islands too were a potential source of difficulty.

A short survey of the territorial extent of the appanage as constituted in 1254 will indicate the limitations of Henry III's grant and the nature of the problems with which Edward was faced. In almost every instance there is a distinct difference between the theoretical grant and the actual lands over which Edward was able to exercise his lordship.

The renewed grant of Gascony and the island of Oléron gave to Edward, not only the island which lies off the coast of southern Saintonge, but such as remained of Aquitaine in the English king's hands

after the disastrous Taillebourg/Saintes campaign of 1242¹. The state of war which had been the basis of the relationship between the English and French kings since 1202 meant that the frontiers of the lands within their respective sovereignties were constantly in dispute. It is impossible to draw hard and fast lines to mark a boundary between the English king's lands and those of his French counterpart in the context of Aquitaine in the thirteenth century. Henry III had claims to the Agenais, to Saintonge and to the Three Dioceses of Limoges, Périgueux and Cahors, which the Treaty of Paris of 1259 was in part an attempt to meet. In south-eastern Gascony the allegiances of the counts of Bigorre, Armagnac and Fezensac were a matter of contention. In the south the energetic vicomtes of Béarn were independently minded men and reluctant vassals whose turbulence, in spite of the homage that Gaston VII rendered to Henry III for his fief in 1242, was a continual threat to the peace of the duchy². Bastides, such as Sainte-Gemme, erected only nine kilometres from La Réole, which was founded by Alphonse of Poitiers between 1256 and

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1. F. Lot & R. Fawtier, Histoire des Institutions Françaises au Moyen Age, I (1957), pp.185-190; cf. J. Le Patourel, 'The King and the Princes in fourteenth century France', Europe in the Late Middle Ages, ed. J.R. Hale, J.R.L. Highfield & B. Smalley (1965), p.159; M.G.A. Vale, English Gascony, 1399-1453 (1970), pp.163-5.
 2. P. Tucco-Chala, La vicomté de Béarn et le problème de sa souveraineté des origines à 1620 (1961), pp.59-61, 152.

1270, or Castel-Amouroux, founded by the count in 1269 to the west of the River Garonne, and only a few kilometres south of Marmande, were enclaves of a French allegiance well within areas owing fealty to the duke of Aquitaine¹. It is against this background that Edward's relations with the count of Bigorre², or the vicomtes of Lomagne³, Soule⁴ and Béarn⁵ must be understood. The lengthy and vitriolic dispute over the succession to Elie Rudell's lands at Bergerac must thus be seen as an attempt by the Lord Edward to resist the least French encroachment on what remained of the patrimony of the duke of Aquitaine⁶.

Similar limitations were hedged about the king's grant of 'the whole land of Ireland'. In the first instance, the king, in constituting the appanage for Edward, reserved to himself the town of Athlone, and the cities and counties of Dublin and Limerick. In so doing he retained in

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1. C. Higounet 'Bastides et Frontières', Le Moyen Age 54 (1948), pp.118-119. Higounet writes (p.116): 'En Aquitaine les aires des dominations politiques françaises et anglaises ont subi tant de fluctuations du XII^e au XV^e siècle qu'il pourrait paraître vain de vouloir chercher une "frontière".'
 2. infra nos.101,293,619.
 3. infra nos.162,199,445.
 4. infra nos.445,554.
 5. infra nos.75,186,201,236,238,388-390,619.
 6. infra nos.145 & n.,146,877 & n..

his own hands the wealthiest and the most effectively colonized parts of the island¹. Furthermore, five hundred librates in the waste lands of Ireland which the king had assigned to Geoffrey de Lusignan, and forty librates which he had promised to Robert Walerand were also excepted, and caused Edward considerable trouble before acceptable arrangements concerning them could be concluded². Furthermore, the king reserved to himself the croci (cross lands) and the custody of those vacant churches which he claimed by regalian right³, so depriving the Lord Edward of the most lucrative single source of revenue in medieval Ireland⁴. These extensive exceptions clearly made a mockery of the king's endowment, for in addition, those areas of Connaught west of the River Shannon, of

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1. The city of Dublin was customarily farmed for 200 marks p.a. at this time, but the manors of the Vale of Dublin brought in considerably more (35th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1903), pp.39,40,43,44,45; 36th Report ... (1904), pp.25-27,49-50). Limerick, which was relatively less valuable appears to have been farmed for 110 marks p.a.. In 1264 the county of Limerick produced a total revenue of £152/7/10 (Royal Irish Academy, Ms. 12D 9, f.227).
 2. infra nos.36 & n., 37,46 & n., 149 & n., 620 & n., 687.
 3. A.J.Otway-Ruthven, 'Anglo-Irish shire government in the Thirteenth Century', Irish Historical Studies V (1946), p.7: 'The royal grants of liberties in Ireland all expressly reserved the crosses to the king, and this seems to have meant that lands held by the church at the time of the grant were to be held immediately from the crown, and were therefore exempt from the jurisdiction of the liberty, forming enclaves of land in which the royal administration had full force, limited only by such private jurisdiction as existed everywhere in a feudal state'. F.M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century (2nd edn. 1962), p.564, has a note to the same effect.
 4. Henry III retained an escheator in Ireland to look after his interests in these respects throughout the period 1254-72 (H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), pp.27-8; 125-6).

Munster south-west of a line drawn approximately from Youghal to Limerick, and of Ulster in the regions of Tir Conaill, Tir Eoghain and Breifne, lying north-west of a line drawn from the head of Lough Ree to Dundalk¹, remained wholly outside the English king's lordship. Nor, in spite of his grant, did the king allow Edward's writ to run in Ireland before May 1256².

The Welsh were a constant threat to the security of Chester and the king's conquests in Wales, but territorially the grant of these lands was rather more straightforward. The former franchise of the Norman earls of Chester, whose fief had been annexed to the crown by Henry III after the death of John, the Scot in 1237³, approximated in extent to the modern county of Chester and the forest of Lyme, together with those scattered fees of the earldom found in other parts of the realm⁴. The lands in Wales ceded by the Treaty of Woodstock of 1247 were defined in the charter as comprising the castles of Rhuddlan, Dyserth and Degannwy

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1. Except the coastal plain of Ulster.
 2. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.475; Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.82, no.580.
 3. R. Stewart-Brown, 'The end of the Norman Earldom of Chester', E.H.R., XXXV (1920), pp.26-53; G. Barraclough, 'The Earldom and County Palatine of Chester', Trans. of the Historic Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, 103, (1951), p.21.
 4. Edward is known to have held fees of the honour of Chester in Norfolk and Suffolk (P.R.O., L.T.R., Memoranda Roll 36, m.6 d.; C.R., 1254-56, p.75; 1261-64, p.6.)

and all the remaining parts of Perfeddwlad. Edward thus acquired the lordship of the four cantreds of Rhos, Rhufoniog, Duffryn Clwyd and Tegeingl which stretched from the River Dee in the east to the Conway in the west¹.

Elsewhere in the Welsh March Edward was the recipient of the castles of Montgomery and Builth, the Honour of the Three Castles of Grosmont, Skenfrith and White Castle, and the castles of Cardigan and Carmarthen. The crown regarded all of them, first and foremost, as centres for the penetration, conquest and colonization of those parts of Wales which stubbornly remained in native Welsh hands². As such, they were liable to be in the front line of any counter-attack by the Welsh. A considerable expenditure on defence was therefore essential if the tenuous English hold was to be maintained³.

Nor were these regions readily assimilated into the Angevin system of government. Edward's attempt to shire Perfeddwlad in 1256 sparked off the revolt of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, who had become ruler of Gwynedd

1. A.J. Roderick, 'The Four Cantreds: A study in administration', The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, X, part III (1940), pp.247-248; W. Rees, An Historical Atlas of Wales (1951), plate 41.
2. e.g. the case of Skenfrith in the thirteenth century is discussed by J.G. Edwards, 'The Normans in the Welsh March', Proc. of the British Academy, XLII (1957), pp.163-168.
3. vide infra nos.632 et seq.. The strengthening of White Castle during Edward's lordship is mentioned by A.J. Taylor, 'White Castle in the Thirteenth Century: A Reconsideration', Medieval Archaeology, V (1961) pp.169 et seq.

in 1255¹. As a result almost the whole of Perfeddwlad, with the exception of the castles at Degannwy and Dyserth were lost by the end of 1256². Before a peace was concluded by the Treaty of Montgomery in 1267, Builth had fallen in 1260³, and both Degannwy and Dyserth in 1263⁴. It is therefore not surprising that Edward took the opportunity of Henry III's desire to constitute an appanage for his second son, Edmund, by divesting himself of a considerable part of his Welsh lands. In November 1265 Cardigan and Carmarthen were surrendered to the king⁵, and in June 1267 Edward quitclaimed the honour, castle and manor of Monmouth⁶, and the Honour of the Three Castles⁷.

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1. J.E. Lloyd, A History of Wales ...,II (3rd ed. 1939),p.717; A History of Carmarthenshire, I (1935),p.187.
 2. Annales Cestrienses, ed. R.C. Christie (1887),pp.72-73; J.E. Lloyd, A History of Wales, II,pp.721-722.
 3. ibid.,pp.727-728;A History of Carmarthenshire,I,p.193;R.A. Brown, H.M. Colvin & A.J. Taylor, The History of the King's Works,II (1963), pp.582-3.
 4. J.E. Lloyd, A History of Wales ...,II,p.732.
 5. P.R.O.,Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters 96; C.P.R.,1258-66,p.513. Edward's quitclaim is no longer extant.
 6. infra no.949.
 7. infra no.948.

The proximity of the Channel Islands to the French mainland of Normandy; their inclusion within the diocese of Coutances¹; their connections with the great land-owning Norman abbeys, such as Mont-Saint-Michel²; their intimate trading links; and their past history within the duchy of Normandy bound them seemingly inextricably to France³. It is clear, therefore, that Edward's officials would require unusual qualities of tact and a keen appreciation of local custom in order to preserve for the crown what was a very useful haven for merchants sailing the dangerous but profitable sea-routes between Gascony and England⁴.

Only Edward's lands in England could be regarded as really secure. In them Edward acted very much as any thirteenth century magnate did on his own estates⁵. He had his caput at Bristol, where there was an exchequer in charge of two receivers or treasurers who administered the

1. infra no.919.
2. infra nos.713,884,919,957,999.
3. J. Le Patourel, The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands, 1172-1377 (1937), p.26 et seq.
4. ibid., p.30; e.g. infra nos.884,919,957.
5. A brief outline of the Lord Edward's administration, which is not wholly accurate (e.g. the audit did not invariably take place at Bristol; Edward had only a single keeper of the wardrobe, and a separate great wardrobe establishment) is given by N. Denholm-Young, Seignorial Administration in England (1937), pp.8-13.

revenues of the English estates¹. He had a steward, the supremus senescallus, whose responsibilities for the general superintendence of Edward's estates in England, was broadly the same as those of his justiciars of Ireland and Chester, his seneschal of Gascony, or his bailiff of the Channel Islands². Stamford and Grantham, the honour of the Peak, the manor of Freemantle and the English lands of the countess of Eu³ were administered in the usual seignorial manner by a

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1. The terms 'treasurer' and 'receiver' are used interchangeably. Bristol was first used by King John as a place of deposit for the Irish treasure after 1204 (J.E.A. Joliffe, 'The Chamber and the Castle treasuries under King John', Studies in Medieval History presented to F.M. Powicke, ed. R.W. Hunt, W.A. Pantin & R.W. Southern (1948), p.126). Henry III continued to use the castle for a similar purpose (R.A. Brown, H.M. Colvin & A.J. Taylor, The History of the King's Works, II (1963), pp.578-579). For the Lord Edward's exchequer at Bristol vide infra nos.16,30,32,33,73,122,166,261,341,423,467,468-475 & passim.
 2. The terms of Geoffrey de Langley's appointment as supremus senescallus are contained in a series of letters, infra nos.11-16,21.
 3. In contrast to the grant of 1244 Edward was given all her lands in England - the honour of Tickhill, the rape of Hastings and land in Thurrock (Essex) (vide supra p. 28; C. Dawson, The History of Hastings Castle, I (1909), p.17 et seq.; The Complete Peerage, V, p.151 et seq.

system of receivers, bailiffs and reeves accountable to the exchequer at Bristol, or to ad hoc commissions appointed by the Lord Edward¹.

It was the king's intention to provide Edward with an appanage to the value of fifteen thousand marks a year, and he promised to supply any deficiency in the amount produced by the lands conferred on his son in the charter of February 1254 from the first wardships and escheats that fell in². The basis of the king's assessment is not clear, and was most likely arrived at arbitrarily³. Nor is it anywhere stated whether this sum was meant to represent the gross total of receipts or profit after expenditure. In July 1254 the King estimated the value of the lands conferred on Edward in February as ten thousand marks, or twelve thousand allowing for the two wardships of the estates of Sibine de Lorty and William de Barrers, which had been conveyed to him in the interim.

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1. Accounts of Edward's receivers and bailiffs were audited at Bristol in 1258 by the abbot of Kingswood, Geoffrey de Cauz and Elias de Cumb, the treasurers, and the clerk, Thomas de Boulton, who later became steward of Edward's English estates (P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Min. Acct., 1094/11). In 1262, Roger de Leybourne, recently dismissed as Edward's steward, the keeper of the wardrobe, the bailiffs and reeves of Edward's lands in England and the Welsh March, the warden of the Channel Islands and the former justiciar of Chester were instructed to render account to a commission specifically named for the purpose by Edward (P.R.O., L.T.R., Memoranda roll 36, m.6 a., 10, 12, 14 d.).
 2. C.P.R., 1247-58, pp. 269 (undated and cancelled), 270, 310.
 3. The king, who was still in Baza, presumably did not have the necessary financial records at his disposal.
 4. R.G., 1, 3869; C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 314; Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 372.

In the following month Henry re-iterated his desire to make up the balance of the amount outstanding, undertaking not to confer such wardships as came into his hands on persons other than his son, and specifically exempting from the total those Gascon wardships which fell in¹. There can be no doubt that for as long as he was able the king genuinely sought to fulfil these obligations to Edward, promising to maintain the amount constantly by replenishing with additional grants of wardships and escheats whenever necessary. Between April 1254 and May 1258 Edward is known to have been the recipient of the custody of at least fifteen wardships, as well as other lands, as a consequence of Henry's promise².

(c) Chronology of the lands of the Lord Edward, 1254-1272

The following list of the lands acquired and lost by Edward during the period from his endowment in February 1254 until his accession in November 1272 is arranged in chronological order of acquisition. No attempt is made to discuss the implications of these events, and no attempt is made to present a detailed history of the individual holdings in Edward's hands. It is the intention of the list merely to give the date of the grant to the Lord Edward, if it is known, a brief outline of the extent of the lands concerned, where that is possible, and an

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1. Foedera, I, i, p. 305.
 2. Vide infra pp. 53-67. Between 1258 and 1264 Edward is known to have been granted only two new wardships; between 1265 and 1272 only four were put into his hands. cf. Richard of Cornwall, who held only about five wardships between 1227 and 1270 (N. Denholm-Young, Richard of Cornwall (1947), p. 15).

indication of the subsequent history of the lands in Edward's hands. It does not include the lands named in the king's grant of 1254, which remained in his son's hands throughout the period 1254-1272.

Wardship of the lands of Sabina de Lorty¹

The grant to Edward is dated 12 April 1254². The estates were mainly in Somerset including Curry Rivel and its two foreign hundreds, incorporating Langport and the manor of Pitney, the manor of Stoke Trister and Knowle Saint Giles³. In February 1255, Beoffrey de Langley, Edward's steward, was instructed to restore the manor of Pitney and its appurtenances to Matilda de Moels, the widow of Richard de Lorty, Sabina's son, who had pre-deceased his mother. The manor was found to have comprised a part of Matilda's dower⁴. In February 1256, Henry III revoked his grant of the manors of Curry Rivel, Stoke Trister and Langport because of a previous grant to Henry de la Mare⁵.

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1. She was the widow of Henry de Lorty, and died between August 1253 and April 1254. Henry, her grandson, who was still a minor in the king's custody in 1272, was declared heir to the lands in 1254 (Cal.Inq.Misc., I, 785).
 2. Foedera, I, 1, p. 299; R.G., I, 2536; C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 287.
 3. J. Collinson, The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset, III (1791), pp. 50, 118, 130-131.
 4. C.R., 1254-56, p. 46.
 5. C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 463.

Wardship of the lands of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby¹

The king's grant is dated 15 April 1254². The wardship was one of the three or four most valuable to be conferred on the Lord Edward during the period 1254-1272³, and was estimated to be worth not far short of two thousand marks⁴. Edward clearly accepted this evaluation, for he sold the wardship in 1257 to the queen and his uncle, Peter of Savoy, for six thousand marks, only three years before the heir, Robert, came of age⁵.

The Ferrers estates were mostly in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Lancashire⁶.

On 10 May 1254 Henry III attempted to clarify the Lord Edward's position in those wardships he had already been given, and in those he was yet to receive. His rights were defined as including the marriage of heirs and relicts, the advowsons of churches, and all escheats falling in during the period of the wardship⁷.

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1. The earl died on 24 or 25 March 1254 of injuries received as a result of being tipped from his litter on the bridge at St Neots (Chron.Maj., V, ed. H.R. Luard (1881), p.431; Ann.Mon., I, ed. H.R. Luard (1864), p.317).
 2. R.G., I, 2515; C.P.R., 1247-58, pp.285, 367.
 3. cf. infra pp. 57-58, 61 - the Cantilupe (Braose), Segrave and Forz wardships.
 4. R.G., I, 3869; C.P.R., 1247-58, p.314; Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.372.
 5. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.554. Edward ceased to receive the issues of the wardship on 15 April 1257 (P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Min.Accts., 1094/11).
 6. The Complete Peerage, IV (1916), pp.196-198; T.C. Porteus. 'The Hundred of Leyland in Lancashire', Chetham Miscellanies, N.S., V, Chetham Soc., 90 (1931), pp.12-15.
 7. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.410.

The king's Irish reservations

The town of Athlone, and the cities and counties of Dublin and Limerick were conveyed to Edward by royal charter dated 20 July 1254, on the same condition as the king's grant to him of 'the whole land of Ireland', that they should remain inalienably conjoined to the crown of England. Henry continued to reserve to himself the general allegiance of the inhabitants of these places, the cross lands and the custody of vacant bishoprics and abbeys¹.

Dower for Eleanor of Castile

A charter dated 20 July 1254 set aside the castle and town of Tickhill, Stamford and Grantham, and the castle and town of the Peak, with the exception of the honour in each case, as Eleanor's dowry². The settlement was intended to fulfil a promise to provide Eleanor with estates to the value of a thousand librates per annum on the occasion of her marriage to the Lord Edward, who undertook to redress any deficiency in the amount in further grants from his lands in England. At the same time Edward agreed to augment the settlement by a further five hundred marcates of land a year when Eleanor became his queen.

1. ibid., p.314.

2. infra no.38.

In the event it appears that Eleanor received no additional grants at this time, although Edward conferred the manor of Ringwood (Hampshire) on her in August 1266¹.

No separate administration seems to have been created for Eleanor at this point, for Edward continued to administer these lands as a constituent part of his appanage².

The New Forest

Custody of the forest was conveyed to Edward, by letters patent dated 26 August 1254, for a period of ten years from the following feast of the Nativity of the Virgin. The grant was made conditional upon Edward's making 'no waste or destruction' in the forest, and upon his preservation within it of the rights of Robert Walerand, the royal forester-in-fee³. In 1262 the forest was among lands exchanged with the king for a grant of the Jewry⁴, but Edward received it back after the royalist victory of 1265, for his custody was renewed for a further five years until Michaelmas 1270 in November 1265⁵. In 1269, however, the forest was granted to Edward's wife Eleanor, for life⁶.

1. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.638.

2. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Min.Accts., 1094/11, m.1, 1 d., 17, 17 d.

3. R.G., I, 3966; C.P.R., 1247-58, p.322.

4. ibid., 1258-66, p.233.

5. ibid., p.504.

6. ibid., 1266-72, p.367.

Wardship of the lands of William de Cantilupe

William de Cantilupe, iuvenis elegans et dives, died at Calne (Wiltshire) shortly before Michaelmas 1254, leaving an heir, George, who was then only three years of age¹. Within a few weeks of his death, Richard of Cornwall, regent during the king's absence from the realm, was instructed to arrange to assign the wardship to the Lord Edward².

The Cantilupe lands included Eaton Bray and Houghton Regis (Bedfordshire), Aston Cantlow (Warwickshire), Calne and Calston (Wiltshire)³.

Matthew Paris states that Edward had lost the custody of these estates before Michaelmas 1257 after they had been transferred to the queen⁴.

But this does not seem to be wholly accurate, since it is clear that Edward continued to hold some of these lands after that date. Thus, in June 1262, Eaton Bray, Houghton Regis, Haringworth and Dulwick (Northamptonshire), Calne and Calston were included amongst the lands Edward surrendered to the king in return for a grant of the Jewry of England⁵.

1. Chron. Maj., IV ed. H.R. Luard (R.S. 1878), p. 463; Ann. Mon., III, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S. 1866), pp. 192, 199.

2. R.G., I, 3730.

3. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Min. Accts. 1094/11, m. 19, 19 d., 20; Rotuli Chartarum, 1199-1216 (Rec. Com. 1837), p. 147; Rot. Lit. Claus., 1204-24, ed. T.D. Hardy (Rec. Com. 1833), p. 9; V.C.H., Bedfordshire, III (1912), pp. 370-371, 390-391; I.J. Sanders, English Baronies (1960), pp. 39-40.

4. Chron. Maj., V, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S. 1880), pp. 612, 621.

5. C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 233.

Wardship of the lands of Michael de Mannoers

An extent of the lands of Michael de Mannoers was in progress in November 1254 when the king indicated his intention to confer the wardship on Edward¹. This was done before 8 January 1255².

Mannoers' lands were in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

In October 1265, Edward gave the wardship to William de Capeles, the king's butler, as a reward for his loyal service during the civil war³.

Wardship of the lands of Gilbert de Segrave⁴

The wardship was granted to Edward on 8 January 1255⁵.

Gilbert's lands lay in the eight counties of Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire.

Nicholas, the heir, who was fifteen years of age in January 1255 and older than the Lord Edward, came of age and recovered seisin of his estates on 22 April 1258⁶.

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1. C.R., 1254-56, p.6.
 2. ibid., pp.22-23.
 3. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.466.
 4. The Complete Peerage, XI (1949), pp.601-603. Gilbert died in prison at Pons (Saintonge) (Ann.Mon., III, ed. H.R. Luard, (R.S.1866), p.193).
 5. C.R., 1254-56, p.22.
 6. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Min.Accts.1094/11, m.24.

Wardship of the lands of William de Beauchamp

The identification of the William de Beauchamp concerned is uncertain, but he was most probably the head of the Bedfordshire, rather than the Somersetshire or Worcestershire branches of the family¹.

There is only a single reference to the wardship in the chancery rolls, dated 8 January 1255, when the king instructed the escheators in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire, Bedfordshire and Suffolk to deliver seisin to Edward's bailiffs².

Wardship of the lands of William, son of Walter de Merk

Henry de la Mare was ordered, by letters patent dated 11 January 1255, to deliver custody of the wardship of the lands and heirs of William, son of Walter de Merk to the Lord Edward³. Walter de Merk, formerly the king's falconer, died in 1248 leaving as his heir, William, who was then a minor aged eighteen. The wardship was conferred on Henry de la Mare⁴. William, however, died in 1254, leaving his infant son, John, as his heir, whose custody was entrusted to de la Mare. The instruction to surrender the wardship may have been part of a bargain whereby, in return for his compliance in this connection, Henry de la Mare would be allowed to recover those lands of the wardship of the heir of Sabina de Lorty, which had been granted to the Lord Edward in error⁵.

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1. P.R.O., L.T.R. Memoranda Roll 41, m. 15; Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, II (Rec. Com. 1836), p. 383.
 2. C.R., 1254-56, p. 23.
 3. C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 394.
 4. Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, II (Rec. Com. 1836), pp. 45, 198.
 5. Vide supra p. 53.

The de Merk lands included the manor and advowson of White Roding (Essex) and land in Cumberton (Cambridgeshire)¹.

John de Merk came of age between 1270 and 1272².

Wardship of the lands of John de Longvilers

John de Longvilers died on 2 October 1254 leaving John II, of full age, as his heir. John II, however, had died by the following January³, the custody of his lands and heir, Margaret, being conferred on the Lord Edward sometime before 18 February⁴.

The Longvilers fee comprised extensive estates in Yorkshire and smaller parcels of land in Derbyshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire and Westmoreland⁵. Their northern location and unconsolidated nature appear to have encouraged an element of antipathy in Edward's attitude to them⁶, for the entire wardship was included amongst the lands demised to the king in exchange for the grant of the Jewry in 1262⁷.

Margaret appears not to have been of age at Edward's accession⁸

1. Cal.Inq.Misc., I, 852; W. Farrer, Honors and Knights' Fees, III (1925), pp. 273-274.
2. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p. 165. He was the king's falconer in 1286 (C.C.R., 1279-88, p. 392).
3. C.T. Clay, Early Yorkshire Charters, VII (1947), p. 213.
4. C.R., 1254-56, p. 41.
5. Vide infra nos. 756, 797, 864, 962 & n.; C.T. Clay, Early Yorkshire Charters, VII (1947), p. 178; VIII (1949), p. 196 n.; Cal.I.P.M., I, p. 77, no. 296.
6. e.g. Infra nos. 797, 864.
7. C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 233.
8. C.R., 1264-68, p. 388.

Wardship of the lands of Eva de Braose, widow of William de Cantilupe

Eva de Braose succeeded to the lordship of Abergavenny and half the barony of Totnes as her purparty of her father's estates following his execution by the Welsh in 1230¹. She survived her husband, William de Cantilupe², by less than a year, and died in July 1255³.

The wardship was conferred on Edward, by letters patent dated 28 July 1255⁴, who thereby acquired, in the lordship of Abergavenny, the custody of substantial lands abutting the Honour of the Three Castles, and, in the lordship of Cilgerran, lands in the commote of Is Cych, which lay between his castles of Cardigan and Carmarthen⁵.

The lordship of Abergavenny and other lands from the wardship were amongst those demised to the king in 1262 in exchange for the grant of the Jewry⁶, but Edward retained the lordship of Cilgerran⁷.

George de Cantilupe, heir to these estates and to those of his father, William de Cantilupe came of age in 1272⁸.

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1. Three other daughters received the lordships of Radnor, Builth and Brecon (I.J. Sanders, English Baronies (1960), p.90)
 2. Vide supra p.⁵⁷.
 3. Ann.Mon., III, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S.1866), p.196.
 4. C.P.R., 1247-58, pp.420, 421; C.R., 1254-56, p.121.
 5. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.421.
 6. ibid., 1258-66, p.233.
 7. infra nos.901, 902.
 8. Vide supra p.⁵⁷.

Wardship of the lands of Hugh Thalemach

The wardship was granted to Edward, by letters patent dated 28 August 1285¹.

The lands were in Suffolk, and consisted in the manor of Bentley, and land in Hasketon and Copdock².

Wardship of the lands of John de Kinnersley

Edward was in receipt of a grant of the wardship shortly before 21 September 1255³. Inquisitions post mortem held at the end of that month and at the beginning of October found that John had held one hundred and fifty one acres of land at Newland in the forest of Dean (Gloucestershire) as a tenant-in-chief of the king⁴, the manor of Severnstoke (Worcestershire) of Roger Clifford, land and mills at Eardisland (Herefordshire), land at Longford (Herefordshire) of Roger Clifford and land at Wormeton (Herefordshire) of the heirs of Ralph de Saucey⁵.

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1. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.423.
 2. W.A. Copinger, The Manors of the County of Suffolk, 7 vols. (1905-11), VI, p.9.
 3. C.R., 1254-56, p.136.
 4. Cal.I.P.M., I, 356.
 5. ibid.; A.T. Bannister, The Place Names of Herefordshire (1916), pp.32, 121, 124.

The castle and honour of Monmouth

Sometime before 13 September 1256 John de Monmouth conferred on the Lord Edward his own holdings of the castle and honour of Monmouth, and all his other estates, in fee simple, stipulating that on his death the lands should pass in their entirety to him. In return Edward regranted John of Monmouth his lands for the period of his life¹. John died in March 1257 without heirs male², and his lands escheated to the crown. The king therefore, in conformity with a promise to accept John of Monmouth's provision, granted his son the castle, town and honour of Monmouth, with all John's other holdings in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Dorset³.

Two immediate inroads were made into this grant. In May 1257 Edward was instructed to restore the third part of a knight's fee in Bardolfeston (Dorset) to Alvredus de Lincoln on the grounds that John held nothing of the king as tenant-in-chief there⁴. In June the manors of Langford and Grimstead (Wiltshire) were subtracted by reason of John's previous enfeoffment of a brother, also called John of Monmouth⁵.

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1. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.500.
 2. The heirs general, Albretha de Boterell, and Joan de Neville, were then aged over 60 and 40 years of age respectively (Cal.I.P.M., I, 371).
 3. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.545.
 4. C.R., 1256-59, p.58.
 5. ibid., p.63.

Because the king's grant did not make the lands of John of Monmouth subject to any condition of inalienability, Edward made some use of them to reward his servants and to make charitable bequests. Thus, the manor of Lendegate¹ was conferred on John de Grey in lieu of a debt sometime between 28 March 1258 and December 1262²; Edward's entire holding in the vill of Hewelsfield in the forest of Dean was granted to Tintern Abbey in April 1266³; and one hundred marcates of land in an unspecified place in the honour were alienated to Roger Clifford in March 1264⁴. Although Edward surrendered all the lands he acquired from John of Monmouth to the crown in part exchange for a grant of the Jewry of England in 1262⁵, he recovered possession after the civil war. On 30 June 1267, the honour, castle and manor of Monmouth were quitclaimed to the king, who immediately conferred them on Edward's younger brother, Edmund⁶.

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1. In the honour of Monmouth, now in Monmouthshire.
 2. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.48. cf. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Min.Accts.1094/11, m.18 d..
 3. infra no.929.
 4. infra no.895.
 5. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.233.
 6. infra no.949.

Wardship of the lands of Nicholas de Merlet

The wardship was granted to Edward on 20 September 1256 'in pursuance of the king's grant to him to a certain amount'¹.

The estates were in Somerset and seem to have consisted in land worth sixty pounds per annum in the manors of Merlott, Lopen and Stratton².

Edward certainly did not retain custody for long, for, when the heir, John, came of age in 1263, Anketin de Martival and his wife were ordered to deliver seisin³.

The manor of Ellesmere (Shropshire)

Custody of the manor for ten years was vested in Edward at Michaelmas 1256, in return for an annual farm of thirty pounds⁴. As a result of the crisis of 1258 Edward appears to have lost his custody to Peter de Montfort, presumably because long leases of this kind were contrary to the spirit of the reforms⁵.

Edward recovered the lease after the royalist victory, Robert Burnel rendering account on Edward's behalf for the period after 2 August 1270⁶.

1. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.501.
2. Cal.I.P.M., I, 539; B.W. Greenfield, 'Merlet of Merlet and of Hestercombe', Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Proceedings, XXXIII (1882), pp.99-125.
3. Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, II (Rec.Com.1836), p.406.
4. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.504; J.C. Anderson, Shropshire, its early history and antiquity (1864), p.415.
5. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.640. cf. the grant of the manor to Hamo l'Estrange in 1263 (ibid., 1258-66, pp.302, 304).
6. P.R.O., Exchequer, Pipe Roll 125, m.3.

Wardship of the lands of Margeret de Lacy

The king's grant, by letters patent, is dated 10 March 1257¹.

I have been unable to discover any further reference to the wardship, or to identify Margaret².

Wardship of the lands of Walter fitzRobert

The wardship was conferred on Edward by letters patent dated 10 April 1258³.

Within two months Edward had sold it to Stephen Longespée for three thousand marks⁴, with the exception of the manor of Henham (Essex), which he had already granted away to Geoffrey de Lusignan⁵.

The estates appear to have been confined to Essex and Suffolk and included land in the manors of Ramsey, Oakley and Southall (Essex) and in Reydon (Suffolk)⁶.

1. C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 545.
2. She was certainly not the countess of Lincoln of that name, who lived for a further eight years, and under whom the grant is indexed by the editors of C.P.R., 1247-58.
3. C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 622.
4. infra no. 697.
5. Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, II (Rec. Com. 1836), p. 359.
6. Cal. I. E. M., I, 476, 559, 573, 586.

Wardship of the lands of Ralph de Levinton

The Lord Edward had the custody of the wardship before 5 May 1258. On that day the king ordered an enquiry into Edward's occupancy of the manors of Gamblesby and Glassonby (Cumberland)¹. Custody had earlier been granted in February 1254 to Sanchia, countess of Cornwall².

The estates of Ralph de Levinton appear to have been confined exclusively to Cumberland³.

Wardship of the lands of William de Forz, count of Aumale⁴

The grant of this substantial wardship, by letters patent dated 18 October 1260⁵, was made at a time when Henry III had succeeded in re-establishing a measure of independence of the barons⁶. Although it is stated that the grant was made 'with the counsel of the magnates of the council', there can be no doubt that this was a grant garde, and as such the writ containing it should not have emanated from the chancery⁷.

Edward, who was short of money at this time, used the wardship as an immediately realizable source of income. Thus, in June 1261, the king confirmed the sale of three separate parcels of land pertaining to it.

1. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.627.

2. ibid., p.271.

3. Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, II (Rec.Com.1836), p.80.

4. The Complete Peerage, I (1910), p.356.

5. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.97.

6. R.F. Treharne, The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263 (1932), pp.244-245.

7. Vide supra p.26 & n.

Holderness (Yorkshire) was sold to William de Forz's widow, Isabella, and to her mother Amicia, countess of Devon, for three thousand marks¹.

The manor of Helewell (Lincolnshire) was disposed of for an unspecified sum to John Britaud². Roger de Leybourne and Nicholas de Lewknor purchased the manors of Dartford (Kent) and Wimering (Hampshire) for another unspecified amount³.

Sometime before 25 July 1262 Edward had also sold off the castle and honour of Skipton-in-craven (Yorkshire) for one thousand, five hundred pounds⁴. Alexander, steward of the king of Scotland, who bought it, defaulted in his payments, and in November 1262 the king ordered the sheriff of Yorkshire to resume the honour, and to restore it to Edward's stewards, Gilbert Talebot and Thomas de Boulton⁵.

The remaining estates of William de Forz were widely scattered through seven counties - Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Northamptonshire, Suffolk, Essex and Hampshire⁶. The heir, Thomas, died while still a minor in 1269. His inheritance passed to his sister Avelina, who came of age in 1272, and who had been married to Edward's brother, Edmund in June 1269⁷.

1. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.161.

2. ibid., p.158.

3. ibid..

4. C.R., 1261-64, pp.170-171.

5. ibid., p.185

6. Cal. I.P.M., I, 471.

7. infra nos. 973, 974; C.C.R., 1272-79, p.7; The Complete Peerage, I (1910), p.256.

Wardship of the lands of Robert de Stafford¹

Henry III's letters patent conferring the wardship on Edward are dated 4 June 1261². Edward retained the wardship in his hands for two years until June 1263. Then, with the exception of lands in the manor of Madeley (Staffordshire), which had been given to Ralph Basset, he granted it to Geoffrey de Langley³. On Langley's death custody reverted to the Lord Edward who is known to have held it at Michaelmas 1268⁴. The Stafford estates were mainly in Staffordshire. The heir, Nicholas, did not come of age until 1276⁵.

Lands exchanged with Peter of Savoy

On or before 3 June 1262 the Lord Edward quitclaimed the honour, castle and rape of Hastings, the lands which had belonged to Walter de Scoteny⁶, and a knight's fee in Thurrock (Essex) - lands which Edward had acquired in his grant of the estates of the countess of Eu⁷. The king immediately granted them to Peter of Savoy, who, in turn, had quitclaimed certain manors of the honour of Richmond - Redenhall (Norfolk), Wisset, Kettleburgh,

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1. ibid., XII (1953), p.172.
 2. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.156.
 3. ibid., p.265.
 4. P.R.O., Exchequer L.T.R., Memoranda Roll 43, m.2 d..
 5. I.J. Sanders, English Baronies (1960), p.81; cf. The Complete Peerage, XII (1953), p.172.
 6. infra no.732 n.; C.P.R., 1258-66, p.32.
 7. C.R., 1261-64, p.54; Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, pp.42, 44, 45; C.P.R., 1266-72, p.733.

Nettlestead, Wykes Ufford (Suffolk)¹ - and an amount of rent in Ipswich, which were transferred to Edward².

The Norfolk and Suffolk manors which Edward received in the exchange were amongst the lands surrendered to the king later the same week in exchange for a grant of the Jewry³.

On Peter's death in 1268 custody of the entire honour of Richmond was vested in the Lord Edward⁴, but in July 1268 Edward was instructed to surrender it to John, duke of Brittany following the renunciation of his claims upon the Agenais⁵. Edward, however, did not comply with his father's orders in full, for, in the following November Henry directed Edward to surrender those lands pertaining to the honour which he had detained⁶. Even then Edward appears to have been reluctant, or unable, to make a full restitution of these lands to John of Brittany, and in July 1272 the king ordered an enquiry into his alienations in the honour⁷.

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1. W.C. Copinger, The Manors of the County of Suffolk, 7 vols.(1905-11), III p.406; IV, pp.209, 211; V, pp.403-404, 462-463.
 2. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, pp.44, 45; C.R., 1261-64, p.56.
 3. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.233.
 4. Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, II (Rec.Com.1836), p.472.
 5. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.246. The history of the earldom in the hands of Peter of Savoy, and its restoration to the dukes of Brittany, is chronicled by F.M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century (2nd ed.1962), p.159 n., and in 'The Complete Peerage, X (1945), pp.805-812.
 6. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.297. They are named as Wisset, Nettlestead, Wykes Ufford, Hinton, Bainbridge, Aysgarth and the fair at Boston.
 7. ibid., p.705. Redenhall, for instance, had been alienated to Nicholas de Yatingden (C.C.R., 1279-88, p.224).

The Jewry of England

The 'issues and profits, debts and customs' of the English Jewry were granted to Edward for a period of three years on 4 June 1262. In return Edward surrendered the following lands to the king: the island of Jersey and Guernsey, the New Forest, the honour of the Three Castles, Grantham, the honour of Tickhill, the lordship of Abergavenny, Calne, Calston, Eaton Bray, Houghton Regis, Harringworth, Bulwick, the lands of John of Monmouth, the lands exchanged with Peter of Savoy and the Longvillers wardship¹. The grant was resumed by the king following Edward's escape from captivity at Hereford (28 May 1265), only a few days before it was due to expire².

Terrae de rebellibus received before the battle of Lewes

Writs de intendendo dated 12 May 1264, addressed to the tenants of the lands of John de Cobham, who had fought with the barons at Rochester, and to the tenants of the two Kentish manors of Birling and Burham belonging to another rebel, William de Say, instructed them to be obedient to the Lord Edward, to whom the king had assigned these lands³.

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1. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.233.
 2. C.R., 1264-66, p.62.
 3. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.316.

Ludgershall (Wiltshire)

Custody of the castle, the manor and the barton of Ludgershall was vested in Edward by letters patent dated 18 December 1264¹. This was undoubtedly done for political reasons. Robert de l'Isle, de Montfort's nominee as constable of the castle, was refused admission to the castle by a band of Edward's loyal followers, led by Robert Walerand, Warin de Bassingburn, John de Muscegros and Robert Tibetot. By transferring the right of nomination of a constable to Edward whose appointments he controlled, the earl of Leicester sought to undermine the authority by which Walerand and the others claimed to act in denying entrance to Robert de l'Isle².

Lands exchanged with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester

The exact terms of the exchange are no longer extant, but the stages by which it was to be accomplished are clear.

In December 1264 Edward was forced to surrender the castle and town of Bristol³. Later the same month writs of intence addressed to the inhabitants of the county, castle and honour of Chester, and to the tenants of the castellanry of the Peak ordered them to be obedient to the earl⁴.

1. ibid., p.395.
2. ibid., p.350; F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), p.486.
3. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.395; F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II, pp.486-487.
4. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.397; Annales Cestrienses, ed. R.C. Christie (1887), pp.90-91 records that a formal exchange occurred at about All Saints, 1264, when Chester, the county, the castle and the honour were surrendered to de Montfort, with the town of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Edward is said to have received compensation of lands of equal value.

Edward, however, received nothing in exchange for these losses until the following May, when, firstly, he was re-granted the town of Stamford, which the rebels had seized in June 1263¹, and secondly, he was given the soke of Lowdham (Nottinghamshire) and eleven widely scattered manors - Melbourne (Derbyshire), Easingwold (Yorkshire), Gunthorp and Kingshaugh (Nottinghamshire), Collingbourne Ducis, Everley and Compton (Wiltshire), Bere Regis and Shapwick (Dorset), Hungerford (Berkshire) and Chawton (Hampshire)². The unequal nature of this compensation is immediately apparent.

At the end of May 1265, Edward escaped from de Montfort's custody. As a result he was declared forfeit of his lands and of his claim to the throne³.

Terrae de rebellibus siezed in Edward's name after the battle of Evesham

At least thirty parcels of land are known to have been seized from alleged former rebels in Edward's name by his zealous officials in the first flush of victory⁴. The following list is intended to indicate the

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1. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.424. cf. P.R.O., Exchequer, Pipe Roll 116, m.2.
 2. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.424.
 3. ibid., pp.430-432.
 4. E.F. Jacob, *Studies in the Period of Baronial Reform and Rebellion, 1258-1267* (1925), pp.150 et seq..

extent of Edward's involvement.

Shropshire: the manor^{of} Lydham is the only seizure which seems to have involved Edward in person¹.

Northamptonshire: in Corby Hundred lands in Deene, Harringworth, Blatherwick and Corby² were seized; in Clevely Hundred lands at Wike, East Pury, Deanshanger and Alderton were involved³; in Greensnorton Hundred land in Bradden belonging to a bailiff of the earl of Leicester, and the lands of William Quarel were taken⁴.

Nottinghamshire: Clifton and the soke were seized⁵.

Leicestershire: Simon de Montfort's estates in the borough of Leicester and at Hinckley, Shelton, Bagworth, Desford and Torinton were taken⁶.

East Riding of Yorkshire: Robert de Coleville's lands at Ganton were appropriated⁷.

1. C.R., 1264-68, p.207: evidence was produced before the king by William de Hastentot to shew that this was not terra de rebelle.
2. University of Oxford, Bodleian Library, Deed North Ms.40, f.211; Cal. Inq.Misc., I, p.253, no.835. The commissioners found that Corby, which was held by Robert Pecche, had been occupied in error. Edward himself restored Blatherwick to Henry Engayne within two weeks of the battle of Evesham.
3. ibid., pp.252-253, no.834. The commissioners could find no good reason for the seizure of Alderton.
4. ibid., p.254, no.841.
5. ibid., pp.258-259, no.850.
6. ibid., p.235, no.772.
7. ibid., pp.286-287, no.939.

Kent: land belonging to Henry de Dunley in Shamwell Hundred¹, and lands belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury in Reding (? Ratling) and Tilmanstone were occupied².

Somerset: Peter de Montfort's estates at Marston Parva³, and Ralph Bluet's lands at Hinton were seized⁴.

Herefordshire: Simon de Montfort's manor of Lugwardine was taken⁵.

Hampshire: the manor of Chawton, which Edward had received in the exchange of May 1265, was appropriated⁶.

Bedfordshire: land in Bedford⁷, and Henry de Montfort's manor of Luton were taken⁸.

Hertfordshire: land at Tring was seized in Edward's name⁹.

Buckinghamshire: the earl of Oxford's manors of Calverton¹⁰ and Chesham¹¹ were occupied.

1. ibid., pp.229-230, no.753. The commissioners could find no reason for the seizure of these lands which were occupied as late as 2 October 1265.
2. The seizure of these estates was the subject of a personal complaint to the king by the archbishop, but Edward continued to hold them in November 1266 (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.124).
3. Cal.Inq.Misc., I, p.264, no.860.
4. ibid., p.265, no.866.
5. Rotuli Hundredorum, I (Rec.Com. 1812), p.185.
6. Cal.Inq.Misc., I, p.212, no.692.
7. ibid., p.188, no.614.
8. ibid., p.188, no.616.
9. ibid., p.217, no.719.
10. ibid., p.193, no.635.
11. University of Oxford, Bodleian Library, Dodsworth Ms.40, f.201.

Commissioners were despatched in pairs to each county on 21 September 1265 with orders to extend the lands seized from supposed rebels in the foregoing manner, and to return their findings to Westminster by 13 October. They were instructed to appoint deputies to enquire of these seizures, to collect such rents as were due at Michaelmas 1265, and to distraint upon those persons who had received these rents in the meantime, who refused to make a full restitution¹. With these returns in hand the king was able to commence to reward his loyal followers in a more rational way.

But not all the seized lands were restored in compliance with Henry's instructions. Edward himself retained the manors of Luton² and Lugwardine³, whilst at Chawton, attempts to extend the manor were stoutly resisted by Edward's bailiff, who attempted to imprison the collectores sent for the purpose⁴.

The extent to which the lands seized in Edward's name figured in the re-purchase trials prescribed by the Dictum of Kenilworth is difficult to

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1. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.490; F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp.508 et seq.; E.F. Jacob, Studies in the Perbd of Baronial Reform and Rebellion, 1258-1267 (1925), pp.150-153.
 2. Cal.Inq.Misc., I, p.193, no.635. Edward appears to have held on to the manor for the remainder of Henry III's reign (P.R.O., Exchequer, Pipe Roll 125, m.3).
 3. Rotuli Hundredorum, I (Rec.Com.1812), p.185. The manor was in Edward's hands for six months before it was restored to the king.
 4. Cal.Inq.Misc., I, p.212, no.692. The bailiff had previously served the earl of Leicester in the same capacity (E.F. Jacob, op.cit., p.244).

estimate, since the records have been lost¹. I have been able to discover only a single instance of Edward's direct involvement in litigation, which concerned the manor of Fawdon (Northumberland)².

Terrae de rebellibus conferred on Edward by the king

Inevitably, as the victor of Evesham, Edward benefitted substantially from the king's generosity to his loyal supporters. In the first instance, the lands and goods of the three leaders of the citizens of London during the war were granted to Edward by letters patent dated 6 October 1265³. These were Thomas fitzThomas, who was mayor of London from 1261 to 1265⁴; Master Thomas de Puleston, who was named a constable of the city in defiance of the king in 1263⁵; and Michael Tovy, a goldsmith and alderman of the city⁶.

This was followed on 26 October by a grant of the estates of William Paynel, whose holdings appear to have been in Devon and Somerset⁷. At

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1. W. Stubbs, Select Charters (9th ed.1913),p.408;E.F. Jacob, op.cit.,p.160.
 2. Abbrevatio Placitorum (Rec.Com.1811),p.166; Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, ed. J. Bain,I (1881),nos.485,509.
 3. C.P.R.,1258-66,p.462.
 4. Liber de Antiquis Legibus, ed. T. Stapleton (1846),pp.36,49; infra nos.966,972.
 5. Liber de Antiquis Legibus, p.61.
 6. G.A. Williams, Medieval London from commune to capital (1963),pp.219-237.
 7. Cal.Ch.R.,1257-1300,p.58; Cal.I.P.M.,I,p.33,no.139.

about the same time Edward received the lands of John de Beauchamp, of the Bedfordshire branch of the family, who had been killed fighting for de Montfort at Evesham¹. He held land in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Worcestershire².

The manor of Burwell (Lincolnshire) seems to have come into Edward's hands in the same way at about this time, John de la Haye paying a fine for its recovery³. At some unknown date Edward likewise received a grant of the lands of John de Berners, including the manor of Streethall (Essex), which he conferred on Robert Tibetot in 1270⁴.

The castle at Dover and the Cinque Ports

Letters patent dated 20 November 1265 committed the castle at Dover and the Cinque Ports to Edward's custody⁵. They were administered by deputy in Edward's name for the next seven years⁶.

The castle of St Briavel's and the Forest of Dean

Edward received a grant of the castle and forest sometime in January or February 1266 on condition that they remained an inalienable adjunct of the

1. C.R., 1264-68, p.281.
2. i.e. at Cardington (Beds.), Linslade (Bucks.) and Shelsey Beauchamp (Worcs (Cal.Inq.Misc., I, nos.612,613,629,936). The grant was varied in January 1267 when two-thirds of the lands were restored to John's three heirs in return for a fine paid to the Lord Edward (C.R., 1264-68, pp.281, 366-7).
3. ibid., p.492.
4. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.410.
5. ibid., 1258-66, p.507; A. Lewis, 'Roger Leyburn and the Pacification of England, 1265-1267', E.H.R., LIV (1939), p.201.
6. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp.521-522.

of the crown¹. William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick was given custody of the castle and forest on Edward's behalf, and administered them through his steward, William le Blund, during the remainder of Henry III's reign².

The Three Dioceses of Limoges, Cahors and Périgueux

By the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1259) King Louis IX transferred to Henry III all his rights in the three bishoprics of Limoges, Cahors and Périgueux³. The king did not, however, transfer them to Edward, as would have seemed logical, presumably because he was not a free agent to do so. Instead he appointed his own seneschal, Bertrand de Cardillac, to administer them in his name⁴.

In 1264 the Three Dioceses were mortgaged to Louis IX in return for an advance of money needed to finance the war in England⁵, but they were redeemed after the royalist victory, and had been granted to the Lord Edward sometime before 14 February 1266⁶. The conditions stipulated were the same as those applying to Edward's lordship of Gascony and Oléron.

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1. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.548; M.L. Bazeley, 'The Forest of Dean in its relations with the crown during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries', Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Soc. XXXIII (1910), pp.153 et seq.
 2. P.R.O., Exchequer Pipe Roll 125, m.3; Ancient Correspondence VIII, no.9; Chancery Miscellanea 25/10, 48.
 3. Foedera, I, 1, p.389; M. Gavrilovitch, Etude sur le Traité de Paris de 1259 (1899), pp.68-71.
 4. e.g. C.R., 1259-61, p.283.
 5. F.M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century (2nd ed. 1962), p.280.
 6. C.P.R., 1259-66, p.551.

It is not at all clear what Edward gained as a result. Louis IX's grant of 1259 was so hedged about that it is impossible to say accurately what the English king held in the Three Dioceses after that date, beyond some scattered lands, several homages and a complex variety of feudal rights. What is evident, however, is that Henry was in no position to hand over to his son a consolidated holding in the bishoprics¹. It is possible that it is for this reason that Edward did not assimilate the dioceses into his administration of Gascony, but named a seneschal, Imbert Gui, to act in them on his behalf².

The lands of William de Horsenden

Henry III granted these lands, which had escheated to the crown, to Edward on or about 7 April 1266. He was instructed to do with them as he pleased until such a time as Horsenden's outstanding debts to the crown had been recovered³.

The manor of Winterbourne Gunner (Wiltshire)

The manor escheated to the crown on the death of Henry de la Mare, who had leased it to the Lord Edward for a period of twenty years from July 1266⁴.

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1. J.H. Le Patourel, review of Documents financiers, tome iv, Comptes Royaux (1314-1328), E.H.R., (1964), pp.789-90.
 2. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.551.
 3. C.R., 1264-68, p.184. The debts referred to were incurred as sheriff of York in 1253 and 1254.
 4. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.615.

The king's grant to Edward, by letters patent, is undated, but it appears to have been made at the end of June or at the beginning of July 1267¹.

In October 1268 Edward gave the manor to the hospital of Saint Mark of Bilswick, Bristol².

Nottingham Castle

Custody of the castle was committed to Edward in September 1268³.

Stewardship of England

Edward was named steward of England by the king on 14 November 1268.

Henry III thus revived the hereditary office of the former earls of Leicester for his eldest son in an act which one authority has said 'conceals the virtual abdication of Henry III'⁴. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of custody of all the royal castles, and it was in this capacity that Edward, or his attorneys during his absence on crusade, are known to have appointed constables at Corfe⁵, Carlisle⁶,

1. ibid., 1266-72, p.82.

2. infra no.969.

3. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.259.

4. Ann.Mon., II, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1865), p.107; N. Denholm-Young, Richard of Cornwall, (1947), pp.144-6.

5. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.468.

6. ibid., p.470.

the Tower of London¹, Devizes², Colchester³, Porchester⁴ and Scarborough⁵. In the same connection Edward, who had earlier served as sheriff of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire⁶, is known to have acted as sheriff of Herefordshire⁷, and of Staffordshire and Shropshire⁸ in the year 1269-1270.

The Honour of L'Aigle

In 1263 Peter of Savoy granted the Lord Edward custody of Pevensey Castle, the caput of the honour, in his absence on the continent⁹.

On Peter's death in 1268 the honour was conferred on Edward with the assent of his mother, Peter's niece, on condition that it remained inalienably adjoined to the crown¹⁰, but, presumably after the terms of Peter's will had been made known, Edward restored it to the queen sometime towards the end of January 1269¹¹.

1. ibid., p.453.
2. ibid., p.659.
3. ibid., p.642.
4. ibid., p.626.
5. ibid., p.616.
6. P.R.O., L.T.R., Memoranda Roll 42, m.4 d.; C.P.R., 1258-66, p.645.
7. Cal.Lib.R., 1267-72, p.128, no.1120.
8. ibid., p.126, no.1097.
9. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.295.
10. ibid., 1266-72, p.312. An extent of the honour is given by F.M. Powicke, The Loss of Normandy (1189-1204) (1913), p.485.
11. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.320; The Complete Peerage, X (1945), p.809 n.; I.J. Sanders, English Baronies (1960), pp.136-137.

Wardship of the lands of Giles de Erdinton

The wardship was granted to Edward by letters patent dated 22 January 1269¹.

The extent of the lands involved is not known.

Wardship of the lands of Ralph fitzRandolph

The wardship of Anastasia, second daughter of Ralph fitzRandolph was conferred on Edward on 18 June 1270 in part satisfaction of a debt of one thousand pounds which the king owed his son².

Within two months Edward had accordingly disposed of the wardship to Gilbert Haunsard, who paid four hundred marks for it³.

Wardship of Nicholas de Crioll

Letters patent, dated 16 February 1272 contained the grant of the wardship⁴, which consisted in the custody of various lands in Kent - Eynsford, Stockbury, Westenhanger, Walmer and Oxney - the manor of Croxton Kerrial in Leicestershire, and land in Stockton in Huntingdonshire⁵.

1. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.314.

2. ibid., p.436.

3. ibid., p.454.

4. ibid., p.624.

5. The Complete Peerage, III (1913), p.542.

The manor of Overstone (Northamptonshire)

The manor was Terra Normannorum, which escheated to the crown on the death of Master Gilbert de Millers. It was granted to the Lord Edward, by letters patent dated 4 September 1272, on condition that it remained for ever conjoined to the crown of England¹.

(d) The Lord Edward's style

Because Henry III reserved his suzerainty in constituting an appanage for the Lord Edward, the only title appropriate to his exercise of lordship in it was Dominus. In none of his own acts, or in any acts emanating from the royal chancery, that I have seen, is he referred to formally in any other terms than Dominus Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus.

The king explicitly retained his titles to Aquitaine and Ireland, and by implication to the Channel Islands and Chester too. Until the ratification of the Treaty of Paris of 1259 he used the style Henricus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie.

Had the king intended to do so, it would have been easy and convenient for him to divest himself of his titles to Aquitaine and Ireland at the time he surrendered his Norman and Angevin titles to Louis IX, even if it had not been thought appropriate to do so in February 1254. But clearly he did not wish to take such a step. Thereafter he styled himself

1. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.674.

Henricus Dei gracia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Aquitaine, choosing, in effect, to emphasize his suzerainty in Ireland and Aquitaine, as in England¹.

In this context it is worth remembering that it was Henry III who did homage to the king of France for Aquitaine, and, that it was the king of England who became, as a consequence, a peer of France, not the Lord Edward.

Had Edward possessed any specific title to Aquitaine there can be no doubt that it would have been used, not least in the form of the oath taken by those who swore fealty to him². The Gascons, however, seem to have been fully conversant with the distinction that Henry III chose to make between his own suzerainty and Edward's lordship in the duchy. For instance, in November 1254, Edward was described in the preamble to the indenture proclaiming peace in the city of Bayonne as iam regnans in Vasconia sicut princeps et dominus - a form of words which appears to have been formulated with considerable care to imply something less than suzerainty³.

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1. Although he subsequently corrected his view in The Thirteenth Century, F.M. Powicke was of the opinion that by his grant of an appanage in 1254 Henry III created the Lord Edward duke of Aquitaine (King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), p.231). Other historians have adopted a similar stand. For example, C. Shillaber, 'Edward I, builder of Towns', Speculum XXII (1947), p.301, wrote, 'In 1255 Henry granted the Duchy of Guienne to his son, Edward, who had possessed the title Duc de Guienne since 1243'.
 2. e.g. B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.19 d. (Rostand del Marche - 9 September 1256), 22 (Auger de Gabarret, of Bayonne - 16 December 1261), 23 d. (Pierre - Arnaud Dontey, of Bordeaux - 16 December 1261).
 3. infra no.94.

Similarly, a letter addressed to King Henry III in April 1262, emanating from the abbey of La-Sauve-Majeure, studiously spoke of '... filium vestrum dominum Edwardum, qui ad praesens pro vobis in Vasconia dominatur'¹, clearly implying that Edward's rule in Gascony was as the king's deputy and subordinate. Even in the case of the recognitio of Guillaume-Raimond du Pis; lord of Taillebourg in the Agenais in which Edward is styled Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus et Vasconie dominus, which comes nearer than anything else that I have seen to conferring a precise title to Aquitaine on him, this distinction is preserved, and Edward is credited with an authority in the duchy less than that of the duke of Aquitaine².

In an Irish connection, I can find that Edward used only the same style, Dominus Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus, that he used everywhere³. Nor is there any evidence of any other style being adopted in referring to him by the Irish themselves⁴.

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1. Foedera, I, i, p. 418.
 2. B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 47 (dated 23 February 1268/9). Taillebourg lies c. 6km. SSE of Marmande (Lot-et-Garonne).
 3. e.g. in the form, Haec est finalis concordia facta in curia Domini Edwardi illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus apud Dublin' in crastino clause Pasche ... (P.R.O. Dublin, Ms. 2549).
 4. cf. A.J. Otway-Ruthven, A History of Medieval Ireland (1968), p. 200.

Edward's subordinate position in Ireland, however, is clearly demonstrated in the dual administration of the island that continued until May 1256. Until then the king's writ alone ran in Ireland. Henry retained the justiciar as his personal representative there, and government continued to be carried on in the king's name. Edward's interests were administered by a steward (senescallus), Richard de la Rochelle, who had at his disposal to authenticate acts issued in Edward's name, the seal that Edward had used before he had been knighted in November 1254. Only when, in May 1256, the king recalled his seal and instructed that Edward's writ should run henceforth, did Edward appoint his first justiciar¹.

A similar arrangement, expressing the difference between the king's sovereignty and the Lord Edward's lordship, seems to have been envisaged for Aquitaine too. This is a probable explanation of Edward's nomination of a seneschal of the Bordelais and Bazadais in August 1254, who seems to have been intended to be subordinate to the king's nominee as seneschal of Gascony².

It is probable, also, that a similar explanation is to be found for Edward's agents in the Channel Islands being called 'balliffs', while

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1. H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p.78.
 2. infra no.47. The king remained in Gascony until October 1254, Amauvin de Barès acting as seneschal of Gascony in his name.

the king's representatives were usually referred to as 'wardens'. Once again, although it is clear that the Lord Edward exercised the lordship, it is not at all clear that he was invested with the dignity of 'Lord of the Islands'¹.

Cheshire appears to be no exception to this pattern. Ormerod, long ago, pointed out that, in a Cheshire connection, Edward 'useth onely the title of, Edwardus illustris regis Angliae primogenitus and not at all the title of comes Cestriae'². But most historians since that time³ have followed Helsby, Ormerod's editor, who commented:

'The distinction appears to be too nicely drawn between the use of the title and the actual possession of the feudal rights of a palatinate earldom'⁴.

Leaving aside the vexed question of Chester's palatine status⁵, it seems to me that Ormerod's implication can be substantiated. By analogy with Henry III's treatment of Aquitaine and Ireland in conferring them on the Lord Edward, there is no reason to suppose that, in separating sovereignty and lordship, he was disposed to treat Chester differently. The dignity of

1. cf. J.H. Le Patourel, The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands, 1199-1399 (1937), pp.37-40,123. Richard de la Rochelle as Edward's steward in Ireland was occasionally referred to as his 'bailiff' as an alternative (e.g. infra no.43).
2. G. Ormerod, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester ... (2nd revised ed. by T. Helsby), I (1882), p.45.
3. e.g. (1) T.F. Tout, Edward the First (1893), p.16. (11) M. Sharp, 'Contributions to the History of the Earldom and County of Chester, 1237-1399. ..' (University of Manchester, unpublished Ph.D. thesis 1926), p.20, writes 'Although no formal grant was made of the position of earl of Chester, it is certain both then and later, that a grant of the county carried with it the position and title of Earl'.
4. G. Ormerod, op.cit. (2nd revised ed. by T. Helsby), I (1882), p.45.
5. The issues have most recently been discussed by J.W. Alexander, 'New evidence on the Palatinate of Chester', E.H.R., LXXXV (1970), pp.715-729.

the earldom of Chester was subsumed within the crown of England in 1241, and so became inalienably conjoined to it. It is therefore quite inconceivable that Henry should have alienated the title, even in fee, in view of the current royal conception of the crown lands, and in view of the lengths to which he went to annex it to the crown between 1237 and 1241¹. Edward, it is clear, became earl of Chester only on his accession to the throne in 1272.

The king certainly never scrupled to intervene, to exercise his suzerainty in Chester, during Edward's lordship. It has already been noted that Henry III did not hesitate to appoint a justiciar on Edward's behalf in 1261². In 1262 he sent Alan la Zuche to the March with orders to defend it against the Welsh, and instructed Edward's justiciar to surrender the castles at Chester, Beeston and Shotwick³. In 1272 the king ordered his escheators to enquire into Edward's alienation of fees pertaining to the earldom⁴.

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1. R. Stewart-Brown, 'The End of the Norman Earldom of Chester', E.H.R., 25 (1920), pp. 26-53.
 2. supra p.
 3. C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 238.
 4. ibid., 1266-72, p. 705.

The only nearly contemporary evidence that Edward was styled earl of Chester as a result of the king's grant of February 1254 is to be found in Annales Cestrienses. Here Edward is called comes twice, firstly in connection with his receipt of seisin in 1254, and secondly in the chronicle's record of his earliest visit to Chester in 1256¹.

But it is acknowledged by its editor that Annales Cestrienses has survived as an inaccurate late fifteenth or early sixteenth century transcript of an earlier chronicle, or as a collection of extracts from various sources preserved at Saint Werburgh's Abbey at Chester². The first version appears to have been compiled under the direction of Simon of Whitchurch, who was abbot there from 1265 to 1291, almost certainly, that is, after Edward had become earl of Chester as King Edward I.

The circumlocution indulged in by the men of Cheshire to avoid calling the Lord Edward earl in official records supports the view that he lacked a formal title to the county before 1272. An undated quitclaim to Chester Abbey, belonging to the period 1272-81, speaks of assarts and purprestures in Little Saughall made 'a tempore prime dominacionis domini

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1. Annales Cestrienses, ed. R.C. Christie (1881), pp.68-69, 72-73.
 2. ibid., pp.vii, ix, xvi.

Edwardi, filii regis Henrici in Cestrisiria¹. The use of the phrase 'prime dominacionis' is particularly informative for it implies that the grantee, Alice Blay, was fully aware of the different status of the Lord Edward's tenure of Cheshire and his possession of the county as king. If Edward had been created earl in 1254 then there would have been no need for her to distinguish between a first and an implied second period of his lordship at all.

The accepted theories of the inalienability of crown lands and the conditions of the king's grant of February 1254 lead inescapably to the conclusion that throughout the lands comprising his appanage Edward's only title was Dominus². The legend which appears on his seal - Edwardus primogenitus et heres domini Regis Anglie on the obverse, and Sigillum Edwardi filii Henrici illustris Regis Anglie on the reverse - bears this out.

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1. The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of St Werburgh, Chester, II ed. J. Tait (Chetham Soc. N.S. 82, 1923), p. 374.
 2. For instance see Henry de Bracton, De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae, I, ed. T. Twiss (R.S. 1878), pp. 38, 442-445. Contemporary French legal opinion, and especially the views of Beaumanoir, are discussed by C.T. Wood, The French Appanages and the Capetian Monarchy, 1224-1328 (1966), pp. 81-88. The theory of superioritas in France and England in the thirteenth century is considered by J.R. Strayer, 'The Laicization of French and English Society in the Thirteenth Century', Speculum, XV (1940), pp. 81-85.

III Diplomatic

1. The acta

The catalogue of the Lord Edward's acts contains one thousand and thirty one dated, and twelve undated instruments¹. This number comprises forty nine charters, eleven charters of confirmation, six hundred and seven letters patent, two hundred and ninety three letters close, twenty one judicial writs and fifteen letters. There are twelve miscellaneous instruments made up of memoranda, ordinances, Edward's testament and writs under the king's small seal. Thirty five instruments are diplomatically indeterminate because, for the most part, it is uncertain whether it was intended that they should be sent patent or close². The great majority of these instruments were of a formal nature in the sense that they were distinguished by the almost identical formulae used by the clerks of the royal chancery to differentiate the

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1. They have been classified here according to the table set out by Hubert Hall in the first appendix to the second part of his work Studies in English Official Historical Documents (1908), pp.327-338.
 2. These totals include the figures for 'certificates', a term which has been used in the catalogue to denote those instruments which do not survive verbatim, but whose contents have been paraphrased. This includes repetitive entries on the rolls, which usually appear in the form '... habet consimilem litteram et per eandem datam' (cf. infra no.750), and nearly all the entries of letters close on the roll for 39 Henry III, which have been enrolled in the form 'Mandatum est ...'.

various classes of document issued in the king's name. Such formal instruments have here been called by the term 'writ', which has therefore been used not only for those original or judicial writs which survive in connection with the Lord Edward's legal proceedings, but also, more widely, for the whole corpus of official instruments which carried Edward's instructions to his officials into writing¹.

A very small number of the acts which survive were, however, of a more informal and familiar nature, and can be recognised most readily from their epistolary form. These have here been designated by the specialized term 'letter'².

The 'writ' was designed to serve the particular administrative purpose indicated. By the thirteenth century several different types of 'writ' - charters, charters of confirmation, letters patent, letters close and judicial writs as well - can be distinguished in the royal chancery as serving different administrative functions. They were diplomatically distinctive, and as such had superseded the all-embracing

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1. H. Hall, op.cit., p.250; B.Wilkinson 'The Chancery', The English Government at Work, 1327-1336, I, edd.J.F.Willard & W.A.Morris (1940), pp.165,167.
 2. e.g. infra nos.696,877,886,896,903,905,909,910,913,914,915,917,930. H.Hall,op.cit.,p.271, outlines the difference between the medieval letter and the 'many-sided writ'.

general writ which had been used for all official administrative purposes in the twelfth century, and so allowed a greater flexibility to the work of the royal chancery¹.

Although it was not as complex as the royal chancery in many ways, the pattern on which the Lord Edward's chancery was modelled was the king's, so that the clerks in Edward's chancery followed the practice of the royal clerks in distinguishing between the various different types of writ. But in Edward's chancery this was never particularly easy. His clerks seem often to have been confused by the distinctive formulae employed in the royal chancery. Acts which ought by royal standards to have emanated as charters were issued as letters patent, while the failure of the clerks to differentiate properly between letters close and letters patent accounts for the large number of diplomatically indeterminate instruments in the catalogue². The surest guide to a classification of Edward's acta is their content.

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1. S.B.Chrimes, An Introduction to the Administrative History of Mediaeval England (1961), p.68.
 2. infra no.369. B.Wilkinson, 'The Chancery', The English Government at Work, 1327-1336, I, edd.J.F.Willard & W.A.Morris (1940), pp.166-167.

Charters were the most solemn expressions of the Lord Edward's as of the royal will, and for the most part the same formulae were adopted as in the royal chancery¹. Edward's charters were therefore usually addressed to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and his other bailiffs and liegemen in the manner of the king's charters². But this was not invariably the case. Sometimes the form of address Universis Christi fidelibus is encountered³, and in one instance of 1270 the formula followed for the address clause of letters patent occurs⁴. The latter was plainly exceptional, but the most distinctive feature of Edward's charters, as of Henry III's, is the list of witnesses attesting the contents of the instrument, which occurs immediately before the dating clause.

Charters were used by the Lord Edward, as by his father, to make solemn grants. Thirty one of those which survive therefore contain enfeoffments, while one is the foundation charter of Darnhall, later Vale Royal, abbey⁵, and another contains an assignment of moneys⁶. The

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1. H.Hall, A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents, Pt.I (1908), pp.24-26.
 2. infra appendix I, nos.3,4,6.
 3. infra appendix I, nos.1,2.
 4. infra appendix I, no.5.
 5. infra no.1007.
 6. infra no.937.

remainder can be described broadly as charters of liberties, and either confirmed or conferred a whole group of privileges on towns and other corporate institutions like La Réole¹, Carmarthen², Bordeaux³, Bourgsur-Mer⁴, Macclesfield⁵, La Linde⁶, Montségur⁷ and Dieulacres abbey⁸, or conferred individual liberties such as the right to assart⁹, to hold a market or fair¹⁰, to exercise the right of free warren¹¹, or to hold view of frankpledge¹².

Charters of confirmation were in form very similar to charters issued for other purposes. There is the usual address clause and the

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1. infra no.397.
 2. infra no.621.
 3. infra no.693.
 4. infra no.863.
 5. infra no.865.
 6. infra no.946.
 7. infra no.947.
 8. infra no.993.
 9. infra no.710
 10. infra nos.816,828.
 11. infra nos.866,954.
 12. infra no.1032.

customary list of witnesses. The main difference between them was in their purpose. Charters of confirmation were intended, in general terms, to ratify transactions which had taken place to which the Lord Edward, in this case, was not a party, but which impinged upon his lordship¹. Seven of the eleven extant confirmations therefore endorsed royal charters and letters patent, and five of these confirmed grants of land made by King Henry III; either before his endowment of Edward's appanage in 1254, or as suzerain thereafter.

For these purposes the formula of an inspeximus was sometimes employed. The entire instrument to be confirmed was recited verbatim and such additional grants as it was desired to make were inserted². Sometimes the contents of the instrument to be ratified were merely paraphrased, notably as in Edward's confirmation of the king's grants to Drew de Barentin of lands and liberties in Jersey and Guernsey, where more than a single grant was to be confirmed³.

The formulae adopted by Edward's clerks in drafting his letters patent likewise imitate those followed in the royal chancery. The characteristic address clause omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, and the distinctive execution clause in cuius rei

1. H.Hall, A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents, Pt.I (1908) pp.41-43.
2. Vide infra, appendix I, no.7.
3. infra no.719: cf.infra appendix I no.8.

testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes occur in almost every instance, and, where they occur, are decisive in determining the classification of the instrument concerned¹. There are, however, cases of writs which, from their contents, would certainly have been issued patent, which either lack the appropriate formulae altogether, or do not conform. There are several instruments in this collection, which must plainly be designated letters patent, where the address clause is particular², or the execution clause entirely wanting³.

Letters patent are by far the most numerous of the surviving acts of the Lord Edward. This is not really surprising. They were less solemn instruments than charters and were used to convey the formal decisions of the administration. They were therefore despatched open, and were addressed omnibus so that their contents might become common knowledge. As such, a wide variety of special forms, each with its distinctive formulae, occurs. In this collection the following forms are represented⁴: grant (feoffment)⁵; grant (lease)⁶; grant of

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1. H.Hall, op.cit., pp.53-54.
 2. infra nos.3,223.
 3. e.g. infra nos.126,162,169,358,727.
 4. Letters patent in the catalogue have been classified, so far as is applicable, according to the table of special forms set out in H.Hall, Studies in English Official Historical Documents (1908), pp.329-330.
 5. e.g. infra nos.142,143,571,626,869,871.
 6. e.g. infra nos.23,61,170,421.

liberties¹; grant (pension)²; grant (fee)³; revocation of grant⁴;
 quitclaim⁵; letters of appointment⁶; writs de intendendo⁷; letters
 for the surrender of custody⁸; revocation of appointment⁹; letters of
 obligation¹⁰; letters of acquittance¹¹; letters assigning revenue¹²;
 writs of exemption¹³; letters of non-prejudice¹⁴; letters of
 protection¹⁵; letters of safe conduct¹⁶; letters of pardon¹⁷;
 letters of gaol-release¹⁸; confirmation of private donations¹⁹;
 letters of inspeximus²⁰; licence (to fortify)²¹; licence (to trade)²²;

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1. e.g. infra nos.98,112,299,310.
 2. e.g. infra nos.126,171,727,770.
 3. e.g. infra nos.14,28,45,858.
 4. infra no.701.
 5. e.g. infra nos.948,949,971.
 6. e.g. infra nos.6,7,11,26.
 7. e.g. infra nos.1,3,60,62,832.
 8. e.g. infra nos.2,4,9,34.
 9. infra no.698.
 10. e.g. infra nos.10,52,95,123.
 11. e.g. infra nos.353,404,489,625
 12. e.g. infra nos.30,232,410,507.
 13. e.g. infra nos.260,748,784,970.
 14. e.g. infra nos.108,115,219,444,999: issued only in a Gascon connection.
 15. e.g. infra nos.146,227,449,781,981.
 16. e.g. infra nos.114,117,200,393,860.
 17. e.g. infra nos.41,90,419,885,911.
 18. e.g. infra no.879.
 19. e.g. infra nos.201,463,897,925.
 20. e.g. infra nos.70,177,704,1001,1010.
 21. e.g. infra nos.104,216,461.
 22. infra no.107.

licence (to assart)¹; licence (to alienate)²; licence (to reside)³; letters conferring full powers⁴; letters of credentials⁵; and letters of presentation⁶.

Letters close usually contained an injunction of an administrative nature. They were addressed to individual officials of the administration and lacked the formal execution clause of letters patent. They were sent closed up and folded in such a way that the seal itself or the tongue to which it was attached had to be severed before the contents could be read. Once the instruction they contained had been carried out they were, for the most part, of no further use and appear to have been discarded⁷. That as many as two hundred and ninety three of the Lord Edward's letters close are represented in this catalogue can be accounted

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1. infra no.841.
 2. infra no.863.
 3. e.g. infra nos.399,767.
 4. infra nos.740,997.
 5. infra nos.57,228.
 6. e.g. infra nos.51,92,138,253,955,962.
 7. H.Hall, A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents, Pt.I (1908), p.74.

for by the survival of the roll on which Edward's chancery clerks entered a record of these instruments during the thirty ninth year of Henry III's reign.¹

More than one hundred fiscal writs - liberate, solvatis, allocate and perdonavimus - are included within this total, since it is clear that in the Lord Edward's chancery no division was made between the various forms of letters close², This contrasts abruptly with the practice of the royal chancery where special rolls recording the king's expenditure, the Liberate Rolls, had been kept from 1226 onwards. Indeed, within Edward's chancery there appears to have been some confusion as to where fiscal writs ought properly to have been enrolled, for, while they appear on the extant close roll, they also occur on the rolls of Edward's letters patent.

The number of judicial writs that survive is rather small, although a thorough search of the records of King's Bench (in particular of the Curia Regis Rolls and Coram Rege Rolls), and of the Eyre Rolls and Assize Rolls of the justices itinerant might well reveal more. The catalogue contains a number of writs of inquisition, several writs of summons for an assize, two writs praecipe quod reddat and one final

1. P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3.

2. I have been unable to find any writs of compute.

concord made in the presence of the Lord Edward.

Fifteen 'letters' of the Lord Edward are represented in the collection. The characteristic features of all of them stress their personal nature. For example, in most instances the superscription Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus follows the address clause rather than precedes it, as in formal writs¹. The salutation clause is generally more affectionate, and is usually expressed in the form salutem et amorem sincerum, in contrast to the terse salutem of official instruments. 'Letters' end with a simple valediction immediately before the dating clause, and so lack the formal attestation of letters patent and charters².

Such of the Lord Edward's letters that survive were addressed to persons of equal or superior rank, and to those holding high office in the king's administration. King Henry III, the king of France and the countess of Flanders were the recipients of them, and so were those officers of the royal household, the chancellor, the treasurer, the steward and the keeper of the wardrobe.

Edward's letters seem to have served two distinctly different purposes. Some were intended to provide informal information - that

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1. e.g. nos.905,910,915; but not nos.913,914,917.
 2. H.Hall, A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents, Pt.I (1908) p.138, and the same author's Studies in English Official Historical Documents (1908), p.271 where he demonstrates the difference between the medieval letter and the 'many-sided writ'.

he hoped to join the king for Easter and that he had read certain letters concerning the Bergerac affair¹; that he considered that John de Warenne should be given powers to negotiate with the men of the Cinque Ports, and that certain instructions should be sent to the defenders of Kenilworth Castle². Most of the letters that survive were, however, petitions. Some of these were, without doubt, initiated by Edward himself. The request to the king's treasurer for a writ pone in respectum in favour of Robert Tibetot³ and the petition to the king to instruct the bishop of Hereford and William de Evreus to attend to the defence of their castles in the Welsh March⁴ were of this kind. Others clearly originated in response to petitions to Edward himself. In his several requests to the royal chancellor for the issue of letters to enable those who had been dispossessed during the Barons' Wars to recover their lands Edward seems to have been acting as an intermediary⁵.

The language of almost all these instruments was Latin. English was never used, and, as in the royal chancery, French was employed rarely, except in letters concerning diplomacy⁶. Three letters patent relating

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1. infra no.877.
 2. infra no.903.
 3. infra no.696.
 4. infra no.886.
 5. infra nos.909,910,914,915,917. cf. B. Wilkinson, 'The Chancery', The English Government at Work, 1327-1336, I, edd. J.F. Willard & W.A. Morris (1940), p.190.
 6. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), p.238; H. Hall, Studies in English Official Historical Documents (1908), p.253.

to the negotiation of the Treaty of Paris¹, the agreement with Louis IX concerned with the finances of the crusade², Edward's testament³ and two letters patent about the proposed marriage of Edmund and Avelina de Forz⁴ are the only instruments which were not drawn up in Latin⁵.

In ten instances, instruments were issued conjointly by the Lord Edward and others. Most of these acts were concerned with financial matters, such as provision of sureties, the acknowledgement of bonds and promises of indemnity. Three in the name of the queen, the Lord Edward and others relate to the arrangements for a marriage between Constance of Béarn and Henry of Almain⁶. One, with the king, extended the truce with the king of Navarre for a further five years from Easter 1270⁷, and another, with Richard of Cornwall, was the defiant reply of the royalist forces immediately before the battle of Lewes in May 1264⁸.

Sixty seven instruments in the catalogue emanated from the Irish chancery in Edward's name, attested by the justiciar of Ireland. Sixty

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1. infra nos.704,705,707.
 2. infra no.987.
 3. infra no.1028.
 4. infra nos.973,974 (appendix I nos.12,13).
 5. A Gascon redaction of the charter of privileges for La Réole (397) and Gascon and latin versions of letters patent of pardon for the men of Dax (870) occur, but these are known only as later transcripts, which are probably local translations of the earlier instrument.
 6. infra nos.924,982,1040.
 7. infra no.989.
 8. infra no.896.

one of this number were writs of liberate issued in connection with Edward's expenditure in the Welsh war in 1257 and 1258¹.

The regnal year of his father was employed almost exclusively in the dating of Edward's acts. The usual formula is exemplified by the following instance from a writ of allocate of 2 February 1260: Datum apud Otteford' ij die Februarii anno regni domini Regis patris nostri xliij². Very exceptionally, feasts of the ecclesiastical calendar were substituted for the day of the month, but this appears to have been done on an entirely casual basis³. Important festivals, such as the feast of the Purification which occurs above, were usually ignored for dating purposes. A number of instruments, for example, all those issued in French except Edward's testament, were dated by the year of the incarnation rather than by Henry III's regnal year, but they are similarly few⁴. There are no acts dated according to the Roman calendar.

The reliability of the dates which appear in royal chancery writs for the compilation of itineraries has long been called into question for the fourteenth century. Maxwell-Lyte thought that 'even as early as the reign of Edward II the dates of instruments issued under the

1. Vide infra p.
2. infra no.759.
3. e.g. infra no.852.
4. e.g. in the form: Datum in castro coram Brigelac' x die Julii anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo quarto (infra no.37).

Great Seal cannot be regarded as supplying satisfactory material for tracing the royal itinerary'¹. J.F. Willard has even cast doubts on the accuracy for these purposes of the writs emanating from the chancery of Edward I². But these strictures do not appear to apply to the dating of the acts of the Lord Edward. In the first place, his was not a royal chancery, although it was modelled on royal lines. Edward needed a very much smaller organization than the king's elaborate chancery establishment. There is evidence to support the view that his chancery itinerated with him throughout the period of his lordship, and there was no small seal³. Indeed the evidence of his acts, as of his seal and of the practice of his chancery, leads to the conclusion that, in comparison with the royal chancery, Edward's was in an altogether more rudimentary stage of development⁴.

Doubts have also been expressed by historians about the value of the witness lists of royal charters as evidence for those who were in the king's presence to give counsel. Maitland, who first pointed to the use of the witness lists of mid-thirteenth century charters for this purpose, concluded that 'in the absence of any official lists of the king's councillors, it is only thus that we can learn - unless the

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1. H.C.Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926),p.251.
 2. J.F.Willard, 'The Dating and Delivery of Letters Patent and Writs in the fourteenth century', B.I.H.R.(1932-33)p.2.
 3. Vide infra pp.111.
 4. Vide infra pp.110,122-131.

chroniclers give us some fitful help - who the king's councillors were'¹. But, although later historians have stressed the limitations of this view², there appears to be no good reason to dispute its application to the witness lists of charters emanating from the Lord Edward's chancery. Indeed, the small scale of Edward's household when compared with the king's establishment, its seignorial nature and, consequently, its relatively fewer purely temporary members seem to increase the reliability of these lists as evidence for identifying his counsellors. This can be substantiated by considering the lists of those witnessing the ten charters and confirmations of charters which survive for the period 26 October 1259 to 29 January 1260. Certain names, Roger de Leybourne, Ralph de Donjon, Hamo l'Estrange and Eudo la Zuche, for example, occur with noticeable consistency. This appears to indicate that not only were these people with Edward during this period, when he travelled from Bermondsey to Wye in Kent, and thence to Bristol and Winchelsea, but that throughout this time they were being called upon to advise him.

More than one hundred and fifty persons are named in the witness lists of the sixty charters and charters of confirmation that are extant. Not quite half this number occur in this capacity only once, usually, it seems, for some specific reason relating to the contents of

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1. F.W.Maitland, 'History from the Charter Roll', E.H.R., VIII (1893), pp.726-733.
 2. e.g. C.R.Cheney, English Bishops' Chanceries, 1100-1250 (1950), p.5.

the charter witnessed. There is, however, a significant recurrence of certain names throughout. Roger de Leybourne, for example, is encountered on no less than sixteen occasions before his quarrel and after his reconciliation with the Lord Edward. Roger de Clifford's name occurs on fourteen occasions between January 1258 and August 1270; Robert Walerand witnessed twelve charters between July 1254 and August 1270; and John de Grey's name is encountered only once less between September 1254 and November 1259.

The known members of Edward's household recur with particular frequency. His six stewards, Geoffrey de Langley, William de Chaeny, Thomas de Boulton, William de Wilton, Roger de Leybourne and Hugh fitzOtto; three of the known keepers of the wardrobe, Ralph de Donjon, Thomas de Ipegrave and John le Bretun; the three chancellors, Michael de Fiennes, Ralph de Donjon and Robert Burnell; and a number of prominent clerks, such as John of London, Ralph de Fremingham and Antony Bek appear as witnesses, and therefore as probable counsellors of the Lord Edward.

The members of the household provided the continuity, and the professional element as Edward's advisers. They were supported by a group of the principal officials of each of the constituent parts of the appanage, who were particularly valued for their expert knowledge of local conditions. Thus the justiciar and the escheator in Cheshire

were among the witnesses to the charter of liberties conferred on the town of Macclesfield in May 1261¹. The seneschal of Gascony, Stephen Longespée, and his deputy, Pierre de Bordeaux, had clearly advised Edward before he issued the charter of September 1255, which they witnessed, granting Master Guillaume de Provence land in the parish of Saint-Project, Bordeaux².

A third group of curiales who were Edward's intimate companions, whom he had known since childhood, but who never held office in his administration, would appear from the witness lists to his charters to have been in almost constant attendance upon him. Thomas de Clare, Edward's associate in captivity, who escaped with him in May 1265; Henry of Almain, his cousin; and a group of Marcher lords, which included Roger de Clifford, Roger Mortimer, Hamo l'Estrange and Geoffrey de Geneville, who owed their place in Edward's favour to the prominent rôle they played in the overthrow of Simon de Montfort, were the most significant of these.

It is clear that Edward's counsellors were his personal nominees, except during the period which followed the Oxford Parliament of 1258. The witness lists of his charters indicate that he chose his advisers widely and as much for their expertise as for their connection with himself.

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1. infra no.865.
 2. infra no.436.

Few of the innovations of the royal chancery in the thirteenth century, which were brought about by the expansion of its work, were adopted by Edward's chancery clerks, or were even necessary to the working of his chancery. That his instruments were never attested by Edward himself in the manner of royal writs during the reign of Henry III; that the address clause of his charters was not decisive in determining the category to which his writs properly belonged; that there appears to have been a preference for confirming instruments by charter rather than by letters patent; that his letters patent could be addressed to individuals; that no distinction was made between the different forms of letters close; and, as is observed elsewhere in connection with the enrolment of his acts, that there appears to have been only a simple division between letters sent patent and letters sent close¹, confirms this view.

Although Edward's chancery duplicated features of the royal chancery in several particulars it was by no means a mirror image of it. Opinions which have been expressed concerning the royal chancery do not automatically apply to the chancery of the Lord Edward.

1. Vide infra p.124.

2. The seal

Although subsidiary seals were used by Edward's administrations in Ireland and Gascony, the Lord Edward himself possessed only a single 'Great Seal' before August 1270. The duplication which occurred at this time came about because Edward decided to take his seal with him to the crusade, creating the need for a second seal, the 'seal of absence', to authenticate the acts of his attorneys.

The absence of a privy seal¹ is clear from an incident of March 1262, when, because his own seal had been taken to London by Ralph de Donjon to expedite certain unspecified business there on his behalf, Edward had to use the seal of his knight, Warin de Bassingburn, to authenticate letters addressed to the king². Such a separation of chancery and household was plainly unusual and implies that the need for more than one seal in Edward's everyday conduct of his affairs did not exist³. The want of any impression of such a seal, though not conclusive, seems to confirm this.

In form the Lord Edward's seal was circular, two-sided and approximately three inches in diameter. It was, therefore, of the same shape and form, but slightly smaller than the Great Seals possessed

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1. cf. T.F.Tout, Chapters, I (1920), pp.206-207. Tout points out that there is no evidence to shew that Henry III used a privy seal before 1230.
 2. infra no.877.
 3. cf. H. Jenkinson, 'The Great Seal of England: Deputed or Departmental Seals', Archaeologia, LXXXV (1936), pp.292-293.

by Henry III and Edward himself as king¹. The design was of a type much favoured by the nobility in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries², with a representation of the owner on one side and his shield on the other³.

The obverse bears, on a plain ground, an equestrian figure wearing a square-topped helmet and a surcoat over chain mail. He is turned slightly towards the right. In his right hand he holds an up-raised sword; in his left hand he carries a shield of arms, which can be identified as belonging to the Lord Edward. The horse which is depicted walking, facing the right hand margin, is devoid of trappings.

The legend reads + EDWARDUS:PRIMOGENITUS:ET:HERES:DOMINI:REGIS:ANGLIE.

The reverse side shews the Lord Edward's shield of arms, comprising the royal arms of England 'gules, three lions passant guardant in pale gold' differenced with a label of five points⁴. The legend surrounding the whole reads +SIGILLUM:EDWARDI:FILII:HENRICI:ILLUSTRIS:REGIS:ANGLIE.

1. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), p.312. Edward's seal contrasts with his mother's which was oval in shape (Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals, edd. L.C.Lloyd & D.M.Stenton (1950), p.45, no.64).
2. Cf. the seals of Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford (1184-1217) and Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester (1252-57) (ibid., plate III), and the seals, all dated 1301, of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, Henry de Percy, Theobald de Verdon and John de Warrene, earl of Surrey (Lord Howard de Walden, Some Feudal Lords and their Seals MCCCJ (n.d.), pp.3,11,43,45).
3. H. Jenkinson, 'The Great Seal of England: Deputed or Departmental Seals', Archaeologia LXXXV (1936), p.294.
4. Boutell's Heraldry, revised C.W. Scott-Giles (1950), plate V & p.119.

The similarity between the form, design and size of this seal and Edward I's Exchequer seal as king is striking. The undifferenced shield of arms on the reverse and the different legend appear to be the sole distinguishing features of the latter, and it seems evident it was modelled directly on the seal possessed by the Lord Edward before his accession¹.

There appear to have been two versions of the Lord Edward's seal, one used by him before he was knighted by King Alfonso of Castile in 1254, and another used thereafter. No known impression of the former is extant, so that it is not known precisely in what way these versions differed. Unlike the king, who ordered his Great Seal to be broken up when a new one was adopted in October 1260², Edward did not discard the earlier version of his seal after he had taken the new form into use. It was sent, instead, to Ireland in July 1255 to replace the king's Great Seal of Ireland and to authenticate acts emanating from the Irish administration in Edward's name³.

The possibility of a third version of the seal is suggested by an entry in Robert Burnell's account recording the expenditure of an

1. H.Jenkinson,loc.cit.,pp.297-298 & plate LXXXIV.
2. C.P.R.,1258-66,p.106; H,C.Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926),p.317.
3. infra no.369.

unspecified sum of money on the manufacture of a new seal matrix.

This may refer to a version of the seal made during Edward's absence on crusade, or it could refer to the creation of the matrix of the 'seal of absence', or even to the manufacture of a new Great Seal of the realm on the death of Henry III, but the entry is not sufficiently explicit¹.

Surviving impressions of the Lord Edward's seal are relatively rare. Of the fifty four extant engrossments that I have seen, only sixteen retain any portion of it. Six of these are appended to charters, two to confirmations, seven to letters patent and one to an indenture. Most are very small fragments in poor condition², although three fairly complete impressions survive. A charter in favour of the men of Newcastle-under-Lyme³ and letters patent quitclaiming the honour of the Three Castles⁴ retain relatively good impressions, but the most complete example with the legend surviving almost intact, is attached to Edward's confirmation of a private gift to Robertsbridge abbey, which is now kept with the Egerton Charters in the British Museum⁵.

Impressions of the seal exist in green, white and brown wax, and indicate that the colour of the wax used in the process of sealing was

1. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 372, m.3.
2. There are exceptions to the poor quality of these fragments, e.g. infra no.694, 881.
3. infra no.710. The seal is illustrated by G. Barraclough, 'The Earldom and County Palatine of Chester', Trans. of the Historic Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, 103, (1951), p.35.
4. infra no.948.
5. infra no.976.

determined according to broadly the same criteria as in the king's chancery. Green stained wax appears to have been reserved for the more solemn of Edward's enactments, for grants in perpetuity, and to instances in which the seal was affixed pendant either on a lace, or sur double queue on a tag¹. As such it was used for sealing charters and confirmations, and certain classes of letters patent², including the indenture of November 1254³.

White wax appears to have been utilised for sealing letters patent of lesser import, sur simple queue, in those instances in which the seal was affixed to the broad tongue created by making a horizontal cut at the foot of the text of the engrossed writ⁴. It was most probably also used for sealing letters close, and, though there is no confirmation of this, for sealing copies of charters and other instruments issued in the first instance under a seal of green wax⁵.

The use of brown (?red) wax was plainly as exceptional in Edward's chancery as it was in the royal chancery⁶. Only two known

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1. I have found ten instances of the use of green wax.
 2. H.C.Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), pp.301-302. Vide infra nos.702,948.
 3. infra no.94.
 4. Four instances (infra nos.702,923,1026,1029) occur: H.C.Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal, p.300.
 5. Contemporary copies seem to have been treated in this manner in the royal chancery (ibid., p.302).
 6. ibid., p.309.

instances occur, the earlier appended to a charter of inspeximus of April 1258 confirming a private grant of the manor of Worksop¹, and the latter pendant on a tag attached to letters patent of non-prejudice issued jointly by the Lord Edward and his mother in favour of certain Florentine merchants in June 1262².

Maxwell-Lyte could find no significance attached to the colour of the lace on which the seal was pendant from charters and letters patent³. Although I have been unable to discover that blue and white occur, as they sometimes did in acts emanating from the king's chancery, the mixture of red and green silk laces which Maxwell-Lyte found to be the most popular in the royal establishment, also occurs most frequently in instruments issued by the Lord Edward's chancery⁴. Two instances of Edward's seal suspended on red and white (? yellow) ribbons also exist⁵, but no discernible pattern emerges in the use of different coloured laces. Any import that once attached to this practice is now lost to us.

1. infra no.694.

2. infra no.881.

3. H.C.Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926),p.301.

4. e.g. infra nos.708,710,968,978 bis.

5. infra nos.694,954.

For much of the period of his lordship Edward's administrations in Gascony and Ireland had their own seals. Surprisingly little, however, is known of them. In Ireland the king's seal continued to be used until at least July 1255 for all the administration's transactions, and it was not recalled until the summer of 1256¹. For a whole year, from July 1255, Edward's seal was kept, not by an official of his own appointing, but by the king's chancellor, Ralph of Norwich².

Edward did not nominate a chancellor himself for Ireland until the king's seal was withdrawn and his own writ was proclaimed to run there³. It was, accordingly, only from this date that writs began to emanate from the Irish chancery in Edward's name, attested by the justiciar, in the manner that had obtained there since Henry III had instituted a Great Seal for Ireland in 1232⁴.

Although the names of the Lord Edward's two chancellors are known, John de Burningfeld acting from 1256 until 1260 and Fromund le Brun serving from 1260 until 1283, very little can be discovered of the workings of the Irish chancery at this time, and no impression of the seal used in Ireland is now believed to survive⁵. Indeed, in a list compiled by Sir Hilary Jenkinson the earliest surviving impression of the Great Seal for Ireland is given as 1301⁶.

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1. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.475.
 2. Ralph had served as chancellor from 1249 (H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p.92).
 3. infra no.369; C.P.R., 1247-58, p.475.
 4. e.g. infra nos.627-664, 666-675, 678-685, 688-692, 889, 975, 995, 1024.
 5. H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland 1172-1377 (1963), p.92.
 6. H. Jenkinson, 'The Great Seal of England: Deputed or Departmental Seals', Archaeologia, LXXXV (1936), p.316.

As already noted¹, the sealing arrangements obtaining in Edward's Gascon administration were substantially different from those adopted by the Irish chancery. Neither the king nor the Lord Edward deputed a personal seal for use by the Gascon administration. Although special arrangements were made for the sealing of royal instruments during Henry III's presence in the duchy in 1253/4², while Edward himself appears always to have taken his seal with him on visits to Aquitaine, such seals as were then employed remained personal to the king or his son, and do not appear to have supplanted the seal peculiar to the Gascon administration.

This seal is first encountered in letters patent of the Lord Edward of October 1255, when it was entrusted to the custody of the constable of Bordeaux, one of a tribunal of three named to hear complaints against local officials in the duchy³. It is here referred to as sigillum curie nostre in Vasconia, which seems to indicate that the seal was not newly instituted in 1255, but most probably originated as the warrant for judicial writs issued on the seneschal's authority⁴. Within a few months, however, it appears to have lost its restricted use, almost certainly as a consequence of a deliberate decision, now lost, by the Lord Edward or

1. supra p.6.

2. T.F. Tout, Charters, I (1920), p.292. On the occasion of his visit to the duchy in 1242 Henry III was accompanied by his Great Seal, but in 1253/4 he took a special sigillum parvum for use there.

3. infra no.590.

4. P. Chaplais, 'Le Sceau de la Cour de Gascogne ou Sceau de l'Office de Sénéchal de Guyenne', Annales du Midi, LXVII (1955), pp.19-20.

his seneschal. By May 1256, during the tenure of the office of seneschal by Stephen Longespée, it was being styled sigillum quo dictus dominus noster utitur in Vasconia¹, and henceforth it became quite unambiguously the official seal of the seneschal. Although it was still occasionally called the seal of the court of Gascony², so closely associated with the office of seneschal of Gascony had it become that it was used to authenticate all acts issued by the seneschal in his official capacity, and by 1289 could be referred to in the ordinances issued for the reform of the Gascon administration as sigillum ducatus³.

Throughout the period of Edward's lordship the seal had a two-fold function. Firstly, it continued to be used to ratify enactments of the courts of the duchy, and secondly, as a newer departure, to seal the official acts of the administration. Decisions of the court were customarily promulgated under the seal in the name of its president, the seneschal of Gascony. In consequence, the seal became so closely associated with his office at the same time as it evolved as the seal of the duchy in general, that all instruments issued under it were uttered in the seneschal's name, and not on the authority of the Lord Edward or his father.

1. Recog. Feod. 197.

2. R.G., II, 1032 (bis).

3. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Actes Gascons Dispersés...', Bulletin Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1610), Année 1962 (1965), p. 126.

This contrasts sharply with Irish chancery practice. The difference may be explained in part by the king of France's 'ultimate sovereignty' in Aquitaine, but that is clearly not the whole story¹. The French king's sovereignty was not established before 1259. The authority of the English king's Great Seal in the duchy was in no way vitiated before that date, as one would expect if the issue could be reduced to a question of overlordship. On the contrary, long established administrative practice and the continuous evolution of this department of the administration to meet a specific contingency seem more plausible explanations of the singularity of the Gascon chancery at this time. Professor Powicke hinted at a less precise, but simpler solution when he wrote in another connection of 'the mystery which attends on all beginnings, when men are doing things because they are convenient, and do not attach conscious significance to them'².

Unfortunately, no impression of the Gascon seal is known to survive before the reign of Edward II³, although it was almost certainly single-sided and bore a shield of arms of the duke of Aquitaine⁴. Similarly

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1. P. Chaplais, 'The Chancery of Guyenne, 1289-1453', Studies presented to Sir Hilary Jenkinson, ed. J.C. Davies (1957), p.64.
 2. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), p.340, on the origins of the English parliament.
 3. P. Chaplais, 'Le Sceau de la Cour de Gascogne ou Sceau de l'Office de Sénéchal de Guyenne', Annales du Midi, LXVII (1955), p.26 & plates.
 4. P. Chaplais, 'The Chancery of Guyenne, 1289-1453', Studies presented to Sir Hilary Jenkinson, ed. J.C. Davies (1957), p.64; cf. Boutell's Heraldry, revised C.W. Scott-Giles (1950), p.206.

I have been unable to find an impression of the 'seal of absence' which Edward left behind him in August 1270 for the use of his attorneys. Usually styled sigillum quo dicto domino nostro absente utimur¹, it was entrusted to the custody of Edward's chancellor, Robert Burnell, during the whole of the period before his accession². In what ways it differed, in shape, form and size from the seal that Edward took with him to the Holy Land is consequently unknown.

3. The Chancery

The work done by the Lord Edward's chancery closely resembled that performed by any other chancery, whether royal or seignorial, in the mid-thirteenth century. The basic task allotted to it was the custody of his seal, and this became the chief personal responsibility of his chancellor.

Yet, as a consequence of this duty, Edward's chancery came to carry out a number of subsidiary functions in which the chancellor was assisted by a sizable staff of clerks. The drafting, engrossing and sealing of charters, letters patent, letters close and other expressions of Edward's

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1. Other versions occur as follows: sigillum dicti domini nostri ad presens quo utimur ipso absente (P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no.9); and, sigillum eiusdem domini quo utimur in ipsius agendis eodem absente (P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no.10).
 2. infra pp.150-151.

will; the enrolment of a record of these transactions, the purchase of wax for sealing, and the manufacture of new seal matrices, were all part of the process by which the Lord Edward's instructions were translated into written form¹.

In addition, a financial department within the chancery, the hanaper, is known to have been in operation before Edward's return to England in the summer of 1274. Although this is a feature of the royal chancery from 1244 onwards there is nothing to indicate that it existed as a department of the Lord Edward's chancery much before his accession². Its responsibilities for administering the sums paid as fees and fines for grants under his seal were without doubt carried out before that time by one of his chancery clerks, not yet sufficiently prominent to be designated 'keeper of the hanaper'. An official thus styled, John de Brus, is known only from the period of Edward's absence in the Holy Land, when both Robert Burnell and John of London accounted for sums received from him from the issues of the spigurnel³.

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1. The responsibilities of a medieval chancery are outlined by various historians. The clearest summaries can be found in T.F. Tout, Charters, I (1920), p.127 et seq.; H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), chapter IX; B. Wilkinson, 'The Chancery', The English Government at Work, 1327-1336, I (1940), ed. J.F. Willard & W.A. Morris, p.162 et seq..
 2. T.F. Tout, Charters, I (1920), p.286; S.B. Chrimes, An Introduction to the Administrative History of Mediaeval England (1961), p.115.
 3. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m.3; John le Fauconer can be traced as keeper of the royal hanaper until November 1271 (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.440), but I can find no reference to Brus as keeper thereafter.

There is similarly little evidence of the methods of engrossment employed in Edward's chancery. It can for the most part merely be inferred that Edward's clerks imitated the processes adopted in the king's chancery, and that they were not themselves yet sufficiently specialised as to be capable of designation as 'scriveners' or 'great clerks'¹. On the other hand, it is clear that an inspection of draft instruments was expected to take place from the point of view both of their legal propriety and of their substance. The king himself wrote to the officials of Edward's Irish administration in January 1257 reproving them for allowing a certain writ precipe quod reddat, contrary to correct form, to emanate from the chancery in Edward's name².

There appear to have been no fixed rules as yet to determine whether an instrument ought properly to be issued in the form of a charter or letter patent³. Edward's or his chancellor's will seems to have been the determinative factor here. Letters patent and charters were both considered appropriate for making grants in fee⁴ and in perpetuity⁵. Edward's confirmation of private donations sometimes took the form of letters patent and sometimes that of charters, seemingly indiscriminately⁶.

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1. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), p.206; B. Wilkinson, 'The Chancery', The English Government at Work, 1327-1336, I (1940), ed. J.F. Willard & W.A. Morris, p.168.
 2. infra no.1033.
 3. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal, p.223.
 4. infra nos.5, 376, 623.
 5. infra nos.142, 143, 241, 436, 496, 620 etc..
 6. infra nos.201, 463, 694, 897.

For the most part Edward's acta were unadorned, although a few of those that survive are decorated to the extent of there being an unusually elaborate initial letter¹. But I have found none with the kind of elaborate embellishment occasionally met with in acta emanating from the royal chancery.

Evidence for the process of sealing in Edward's chancery is as hard to come by as for engrossing, though, as already noted, the existence of a spigumel during the period of Edward's absence from the realm between 1270 and 1274 implies that there was a clerk with specific responsibilities for the sealing of his writs². But it is clear that the office had not developed to the point at which the spigumel was served by an assistant, the chafewax, and a staff of other clerks, as had happened in the king's chancery before the end of the century. All that can be inferred of this process in Edward's chancery is that writs were sealed, when approved, on the chancellor's direction as they were in the royal chancery³.

The survival of four of the rolls of Edward's chancery enables rather more to be said of the procedures for the enrolment of his acts. Once again the influence of royal chancery practice is strong. In the first

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1. e.g. National Library of Ireland, Dublin, Ormond Deed D177 (infra no.700)
 2. supra p.121.
 3. H.C.Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), pp.287-294.

place, the clerks of Edward's chancery followed the royal example by commencing new rolls at the beginning of each of Henry III's regnal years (28 October) rather than on any date specific to the Lord Edward. Secondly, the parchments on which the record of Edward's writs was entered were stitched end to end to form a continuous roll in exactly the same way as the king's rolls of letters patent, letters close and so on, just as the clerks compiling the rolls at Edward's exchequer at Bristol aped the king's exchequer in sewing together the heads of membranes on which details of accounts were recorded¹.

It appears that there were two series of rolls made up by the clerks of Edward's chancery, one for all instruments issued patent, including charters, and one for letters close. Charters can be found entered on each of the three surviving rolls of patents². But the classification of instruments by the clerks of the chancery was by no means as clear cut, or as sophisticated, as it was in the king's chancery. Although the characteristic formula of letters patent made them easy to identify when the engrossment was used for the purposes of enrolment, considerable confusion seems to have arisen when only the draft or, possibly, a warrant was available for this purpose. Lacking the formulae of letters patent, the content of the instrument was not always a sure guide to how Edward intended his writ to be issued. Consequently letters close are to be found entered on his rolls of patents³, and letters patent

1. P.R.O., Ministers' Accts. 1094/11.

2. infra nos.37 (Gascon Roll 1); 436 (Gascon Roll 2); 713,716,722, 751,752,758,816,861 (Gascon Roll 4).

3. infra nos.329,467-474.

sometimes found their way on to the close rolls¹. Fiscal writs - liberate, allocate, perdonavimus and solvatis do not appear to have been reserved to the close roll, as had been the case in the royal chancery before the creation of a specific series of rolls for this purpose, but also appear on Edward's patent rolls². In Ireland, however, it is known that at one time of intense activity during Edward's lordship fiscal writs were entered on the dorse of a receipt roll of his exchequer at Dublin³. There is no indication that this was the usual practice.

The surviving rolls are of different lengths. The shortest, Gascon Roll 1, is not surprisingly the earliest, covering the period 10 May - 9 October 1254. It comprises four membranes, and contains seventy-seven instruments emanating from Edward's chancery, and two others. The longest roll (Gascon Roll 2) consists of twelve membranes and spans the period 28 October 1254 to 27 October 1255, the thirty ninth year of Henry III's reign. There are nearly four hundred entries on it, including a charter of King Alfonso of Castile and Leon⁴ and letters patent of King Henry III⁵. The only extant close roll (Gascon Roll 3), also covers the year 39 Henry III. It comprises a mere three membranes, but is longer than the 1254 patent roll in having nearly one hundred and fifty entries. The fourth roll (Gascon Roll 4) is a roll of patents of the year 44 Henry III and is five membranes in length.

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1. infra no.198.
 2. e.g. infra nos.129,131,759-762.
 3. infra no.627 et seq..
 4. R.G.,I,11,4341.
 5. ibid.,4552.

Although the address clause was often abbreviated, and sometimes the dating clause too, charters and letters patent were usually entered upon the rolls in full, whereas letters close were infrequently recorded verbatim. Only sixteen instances of the latter occur on Gascon Roll 3, the clerks elsewhere paraphrasing the contents in the form Mandatum est ...¹. But not all the instruments issued by the Lord Edward in any one year found their way on to the rolls of his chancery. The charter setting aside the dowry of Eleanor of Castile was not entered on the roll of patents for 1254². The agreement between Edward, Gaston de Béarn and Esquivat de Chabannais concerning Bigorre does not appear on the patent roll for 39 Henry III³, nor does the charter of liberties Edward conceded to the burgesses of La Réole⁴.

Entries were not made in strict order of dating on any of the rolls although this appears to have been the initial intention of Edward's chancery clerks. Three patents which are out of place chronologically on membrane 3 of Gascon Roll 1 have written against them a marginal note, quere idem signus superius in eodem rotulo, referring to a sign entered in the margin of membrane 4 indicating where they ought properly to have

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1. infra nos. 111, 121, 122, 166, 292, 352, 414, 437, 441, 445, 446, 454, 466, 501, 531, 589.
 2. infra no. 38.
 3. infra no. 295.
 4. infra no. 397.

been enrolled. Only an approximate chronological sequence is to be found in the other surviving rolls. In part this can no doubt be attributed to the unsystematic procedure of Edward's chancery, as illustrated in the case above¹. But, in certain instances the position of an entry on the roll appears to have been determined by the payment of the appropriate fee for enrolment by the recipient of a grant. A charter and a paraphrase of a charter in favour of Thomas fitzLucian and the archbishop of Tuam respectively have been enrolled consecutively near the foot of membrane 2 of Gascon Roll 4². They are dated 20 July and 5 August 1260. Against the former the clerk has written finis ... (amount unidentifiable) solidi, which has subsequently been deleted, and the word solvit added. In the margin against the latter finis xx marcas has been entered. Here it is clear that enrolment was desired by those in whose favour Edward had issued his charters, and that, as in the royal chancery, they had to pay for the privilege. In such instances order of dating was unimportant.

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1. B. Wilkinson 'The Chancery', The English Government at Work, 1327-1336, I (1940), ed. J.F. Willard & W.A. Morris, pp.173-174.
 2. infra nos. 816, 828.

In much the same way private acta were occasionally enrolled on the dorse of Edward's chancery rolls. Letters patent of Elie Rudell, lord of Bergerac and Gensac, were entered on the dorse of Gascon Roll 1, without doubt in return for the payment of a fee¹. Memoranda of the Lord Edward's administration², and certain royal letters touching that administration are also to be found on the dorse of these rolls³.

A wide margin on the left-hand side of each membrane was used, as in the royal chancery, to indicate the name of the person in whose favour the instrument adjacent to it was issued. The practice was intended to serve the purposes of an index, to facilitate future reference to enrolments. The margin was also used to indicate why certain instruments had been cancelled after enrolment. A letter patent granting William fitzWarin rent at Sinosse has vacat quia habuit feofamentum sibi et heredibus suis entered against it⁴. Letters patent promising to indemnify John, fitzGeoffrey and Stephen Longespée were cancelled quia non habuerunt literam⁵.

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1. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', pp.612-613.
 2. infra nos.96,161,843,844.
 3. e.g. letters of the queen of Castile (ibid.,p.614); letters patent of King Henry III (ibid.); letters close of King Henry III (C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.128, no.143).
 4. infra no.770.
 5. infra no.178.

Among the most interesting of the later additions to the margin is the entry on the surviving close roll recording the appointment of Michael de Fiennes as chancellor¹. But more tantalising is the addition of the word transcribatur against several entries on Gascon Roll 4². All these entries relate to Gascony. This suggests that this refers to the copying of instruments lodged with the King's administration in England which related to the duchy of Aquitaine, which was put in hand in November 1318 under the direction of John de Hildesle and Elias de Jonestone. The records of the Gascon administration, which had been kept in the castle at Bordeaux, were almost entirely lost during the war with the French in 1294. In these circumstances the everyday administration of the duchy became inordinately difficult in the absence of legal and administrative precedents which could be consulted. The exigencies of the Gascon administration were such that in 1315 the council of the duchy addressed a petition to the king requesting that transcripts be made. Three years later the task was begun. Although it can only be conjectured, it appears, therefore, that the marginal entries on Gascon Roll 4. were entered by the clerks involved in this operation³.

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1. infra p.142 et seq The same entry occurs at the head of membrane 5 on Gascon Roll 2.
 2. infra nos.735,769,770,775,831-835.
 3. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Cartulaires Gascons d'Edouard II, d'Edouard III et de Charles VII', Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes, CXI (1954), pp.65-67,72-76.

The unmethodical ways of the Lord Edward's chancery resulted in a variety of errors in the process of enrolment. Reference has already been made to instruments entered on the wrong roll. Double entries also occur¹, and occasionally gaps were left in the rolls for the subsequent entry of writs which were never in fact transcribed². Clerical errors of transcription were fairly common and the number of emendations made suggests that the completed rolls were subject to close scrutiny. This would have been the responsibility of the clerk who was known as the keeper of the rolls in the king's administration. But there is no evidence to suggest that this duty had devolved upon one particular clerk of the Lord Edward's chancery.

Three clerks were assigned to the enrolment of the king's instruments³, and from the number of hands identifiable from Edward's rolls it is apparent that he too had a staff of several clerks performing this duty. But even if Edward's acts were entered on the rolls systematically, this was never a heavy responsibility, except in periods of intense activity, as for example when Edward was about to leave Gascony in 1255 or was about to set out on crusade in 1270. Almost certainly the difference

1. infra no.560.

2. infra nos.513,799,829.

3. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926),p.374.

between the king's and Edward's chancery in this respect was once again a lack of specialization in the latter.

The duties of the Lord Edward's chancery clerks were not exclusively confined to the place where his chancery happened to be. A number were employed on errands on chancery business which might take them to any part of the appanage. In April 1273 Itier Bochard of Angoulême was charged with the carriage of, amongst other things, five rolls 'concerning the lands of the King of England in France', to Edward, who was then in Gascony¹. In November 1271, the clerk, Elias de Berkewey, was entrusted with the collection of estreats of the fines and amercements levied by the justices in eyre in Surrey and Sussex², and was sent to Ireland on the death of Henry III to take the fealty of the Irish³.

Other clerks of Edward's chancery, in addition to a substantial staff of nuntii, were engaged as messengers and envoys carrying letters and instructions which emanated from it. Among them, William le Lesur is found carrying letters to the king's Escheator beyond Trent, and another William is heard of in the period after August 1270 carrying instructions to the earl of Gloucester⁴. Another clerk, Thomas de

1. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Memoranda Roll 47, m.6.

2. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.607.

3. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accts. 350/5, m.6; 36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland (1904), p.33.

4. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accts. 350/5, m.7.

Piwelesden, who was in Ireland on Edward's business in 1258¹, was sent out two years later with letters of credence addressed to the Lusignan brothers, to William de Valence and to the seneschal of Gascony, Drew de Barentin, instructing them to undertake to munition the castle at Lourdes and the town of Tarbes in Bigorre².

In any consideration of the work and the evolution of the Lord Edward's chancery it is necessary to bear two factors in mind. Firstly, the chancery remained during the entire period of Edward's lordship strictly a department of his household, as the king's chancery had been before Neville's death in 1244³. Secondly, as a logical extension of this, Edward's chancellors acted solely within the framework of the household, and, as such, remained in every way dependants on his favour. The consequences of these considerations were twofold. In the first place, whereas there were factors at work to encourage departmentalism within the office, which might have promoted its separation from the household proper, they were at no time very prominent before August 1270. In this respect Edward's chancery more closely resembled its seignorial counterparts than the king's⁴. In the second place, those who came to hold

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1. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1), f.220 (infra no.689).
 2. infra nos.831-835.
 3. S.B. Chrimes, An Introduction to the Administrative History of Medieval England (1961), pp.112-113.
 4. ibid., pp.113, 115-116.

the chancellorship were very largely drawn from the lower ranks of society and from the lower stations of his own household. Every rung of the ladder of preferment by which they had aspired to the office was controlled by Edward himself.

The existence of a chancery in embryo in the organisation which was responsible for looking after Edward's interests prior to his endowment with an appanage in February 1254 can be inferred from the fact firstly, that Edward seems to have possessed a seal previous to that date¹, and secondly, that in July 1255, he sent to Ireland sigillum nostrum ... quo antequam arma recepissemus militaria, uti solebamus². But very little is known of the office either at this time, or in the year or so following, before Michael de Fiennes' appointment to keep the seal in August 1255.

In spite of the survival of three of Edward's chancery rolls for the period from May 1254 to October 1255, there is a considerable dearth of information of any kind on the activities of the office in these early years. It is perhaps surprising that there is no evidence of a chancellor, or even of a chancery secretariat, before the autumn of 1255,

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1. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.294. Edward almost certainly possessed his own seal from 1249 at least.
 2. infra no.369.

although it is certain that some organization was established as soon as Edward received seisin of the lands of his appanage in April 1254.

If it is possible to assign a date to this development then perhaps it belongs to the occasion of the session of the royal council which met at Westminster early in May 1254, at which Edward was present to discuss the projected visit to Gascony¹. The enrolment of his letters patent began only six days later on 10 May, and seems to confirm this impression². But it is nowhere made clear who was responsible for supervising this process, and for the business of engrossing and sealing these letters. It is possible that it was already the responsibility of one person with the full authority of Edward's later chancellors, but, if this is so, his name has not survived.

The style 'chancellor' had, in any case, been only recently revived in the royal administration when William of Kilkenny used it to describe his office in April 1253³. It had not yet firmly re-established itself, and it continued to be viewed unsympathetically by the king. Edward's was, in any case, only a comparatively small administrative organization

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1. Appendix II, p.791.
 2. The first letter was issued at Mortlake (infra no.1).
 3. S.B. Chrimes, An Introduction to the Administrative History of Medieval England (1961), p.114.

during the first years after his endowment, and it seems more likely, on balance, that such an elaborate establishment as is implied by the existence of a chancellor was not provided for Edward before his visit to Gascony.

It seems most likely that, as in the royal administration, the work of the chancery was performed initially by a body of clerks acting without differentiation between tasks, and that only when Edward found it necessary to invest the custody of his seal in one person with the expansion of the scope of his administrative transactions during the first year or so after his endowment, did he create his first chancellor. Thus, there is no indication of the personnel or procedures involved on those occasions on which Edward is known to have used his seal between February 1254 and August the following year, and certainly no evidence that this was the responsibility of a single chancery clerk.

From the start Edward's chancery possessed all the characteristics of a household department, which was a strong counterforce to any trend towards its differentiation from the body of his central administration. Until the special circumstances of Edward's proposed lengthy absence from his lands in 1270 necessitated the division of his administration, all the evidence points to the fact that the chancery remained itinerant and in close attendance on him. The frequency with which holders of this

office appear amongst those attesting Edward's charters, Fiennes and Burnell in particular, is indicative of a close personal association with him, whilst the special factors in the royal administration making for the gradual separation of the chancery and the household are not present in the Lord Edward's administration¹.

The absence of a privy seal has already been referred to, but the implications of the incident when Edward had to use the seal of his knight, Warin de Bassingburn, because his own was not available, reveal that in normal circumstances the chancellor remained close to Edward's presence, and that the seal was usually immediately available to him for the sealing of his instruments. There was consequently no need for any duplication of the seal². It is on this assumption that it is possible to construct an itinerary for the Lord Edward, based largely on the dating clauses of his acta, which is not open to the objections which have been raised elsewhere³.

In addition, there is no evidence before 1270 to suggest the existence of any fixed department of the chancery such as that possessed by the king

1. ibid., pp.115-116.
2. T.F. Tout, Charters, I (1920), pp.287-290.
3. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), p.251; J.F. Willard, 'The Dating and Delivery of Letters Patent and Writs in the Fourteenth Century', B.I.H.R., X (1932-33), pp.2-3; A.L. Brown, 'The Authorization of Letters under the Great Seal', B.I.H.R., XXXVII (1964), p.125 et seq.

at this time for the administration of writs de cursu¹, or like that possessed by Edward of Woodstock in Iremonger Lane a century later², which would have brought about such a duplication of the seal before long. The factors at work which produced this result in the administrations of Henry III and the Black Prince, in the one instance the ever increasing scale of the chancery's work, much of it of a repetitive and customary nature, and in the other a number of lengthy absences during the wars in France are not present in the household of the Lord Edward before 1270. As long as the volume of the work of Edward's chancery remained within manageable proportions and within the capacity of his clerks, the tendency for it to follow the royal example and 'go out of court' was slight.

Edward's several absences from England before his accession appear to have made little difference to this fact³. The chancery appears to have travelled with him on each of his seven visits to France before 1270, which is perhaps only what might be expected, and indicates that in this respect also, Edward's administration appears to have had more in

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1. S.B. Chrimes, An Introduction to the Administrative History of Medieval England (1961), pp.115-116; A.E. Stamp, 'Some notes on the Court and Chancery of Henry III', Historical Essays in Honour of James Tait, edd. J.G. Edwards, V.H. Galbraith and E.F. Jacob (1933), pp.306-308.
 2. M. Sharp, 'The Administrative Chancery of the Black Prince before 1362', Essays in Medieval History presented to Thomas Frederick Tout, edd. A.G. Little & F.M. Powicke (1925), p.321 et seq.
 3. Vide infra appendix II.

common with that of the principal magnates of the realm than with that of the king. Almost nothing is known of three of these absences, and three further journeys to the continent reveal little of the administrative machinery accompanying Edward. Only his first visit to Gascony, between May 1254 and October 1255, is in any way comprehensively documented. It was while he was at Lormont in August 1255 that Michael de Fiennes was given custody of his seal, and thus became his first chancellor known by name¹.

Fiennes remained in office for the rest of Edward's stay in Gascony, returned with him to England in the autumn of the same year, and seemingly went to Scotland with him in the summer of 1256. While at Whithorn on 2 July Edward was clearly in an immediate position to instruct that his seal be placed to a copy of an indenture whereby the count of Bigorre agreed to appear in the court of the seneschal of Gascony to answer complaints lodged against him by the vicomte of Béarn². It seems quite clear that the chancellor was in attendance on the Lord Edward on this occasion, and on the same basis it can be shewn that Edward's chancery accompanied him to Gascony on his visit during the autumn of 1261, when Edward is known to have sealed the ordinance issued at that time for the

1. R.G., I, 11, 4535.

2. Infra no. 619.

reform of the commune of Bordeaux¹. Similarly it seems that Edward took his chancery with him to Paris in August and September 1269, when arrangements for a loan of seventy thousand pounds tournois to finance the crusade were concluded². Conversely, from the lack of evidence of any arrangements for the custody of his seal in England during these absences, it can perhaps also be inferred that the chancery remained in constant attendance on Edward during his journeys outside the realm.

The arrangements made in 1270 were exceptional. Edward expected a lengthy absence during which he would be away from his English, Irish and French lands, and made dispositions for the administration of these lands accordingly³. It says something for the importance that Edward placed upon the person deputed to keep his newly instituted 'seal of absence' that he should be nominated one of the five attorneys at this time. Robert Burnell occupied this position until superseded by the royal chancellor, Walter de Merton, on Edward's accession in 1272. Though I cannot find that he was called 'chancellor' at any time

1. infra no.867.
2. infra no.987.
3. infra no.1008. An absence of four years seems to have been expected since it was for that length of time that letters of protection were granted to the crusaders who accompanied Edward (C.P.R., 1266-72, pp.411,440,441,443,448,450,479,480). Edward alone received letters of protection as a crusader for five years (ibid., p.479).

during this period, and the term may well have been avoided to escape confusion with the keeper of the seal that Edward took with him to the Holy Land, many of the acta emanating from his attorneys on Edward's behalf during this period were expressly attested by Burnell.

It is not clear what arrangements existed for the custody of the seal Edward took on the crusade, but it seems likely that there was some contraction of the household offices which could possibly have left the seal in the charge of the keeper of his wardrobe, who accompanied him overseas. There is certainly nothing to permit the identification of one particular clerk as Edward's chancellor during his stay at Acre, although, in view of the scantiness of the information on Edward's household during the whole of his time the possibility that this office continued to be staffed in the normal way cannot be ruled out. That Robert Burnell, as chancellor, seems fully to have intended going with Edward until the news of the death of Boniface of Savoy caused a change in his plans, seems to support this view¹.

Not have I been able to discover any evidence of the manner in which the Lord Edward's chancellors were paid. It is known that when Burnell became the king's chancellor in 1274 he preferred to receive a share of the profits of the Great Seal rather than as Merton had done before him to take a fixed wage². It seems likely that the reason for this change

1. infra p. 148 et seq.

2. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), p. 329.

could be explained if this was the way in which he had been rewarded for his services as the Lord Edward's chancellor. But probably more significant than any income from the profits of the seal in the chancellor's income were the emoluments derived from his possession, often in plurality, of lucrative benefices. Granted ostensibly in return for services rendered, there can be no doubt that Edward himself regarded such livings as were at his disposal as a convenient means of payment for all his household officials¹. The expectation of preferment on Edward's accession must also have played its part. The number of former chancery clerks of the Lord Edward who aspired to bishoprics during the reign of Edward I indicates that Edward too acknowledged this².

Like his father after 1244, the Lord Edward chose to ignore the claims of the magnates and their kinsmen to preferment to this high office of his administration. Although Edward had about him John de Warenne, the earl of Surrey, Gilbert and Thomas de Clare, Roger Clifford and Roger Mortimer, they never held office in his administration and his choice of chancellor fell without exception upon comparatively insignificant clerics.

1. cf. infra nos.92,138,253.

2. e.g. William of Middleton (Norwich 1278-88); John of Kirkby (Ely 1286-90); William of Louth (Ely 1290-98); Anthony Bek (Durham 1284-1311); Robert Burnell (Bath and Wells 1275-92).

The only possible exception to this generalization is Michael de Fiennes, the first of the Lord Edward's chancellors to be known by name, who was a kinsman of Eleanor of Castile, and a canon of Thérrouanne¹.

The brief entry on the rolls recording his appointment: xxij die Augusti recept dominus Michael' de Fenes sigillum domini E apud Laurem Montem is interesting for several reasons². Not only is this clearly a later addition to the rolls, but it seems that Fiennes himself may well have caused it to be inserted to emphasize that his office possessed a certain 'public' authority beyond the limits of the household proper, and in contrast, for instance, to the rather restricted authority of the keeper of the wardrobe.

More importantly, the entry represents the only record of the appointment of a member of the household proper now extant. As such, it stands in sharp contrast to the record of the appointment of Edward's supremus senescallus, Geoffrey de Langley, in May 1254, which is enrolled with the patents for that year³. While Langley's appointment was by letter and was accompanied by letters of intendance and others defining his duties, Fiennes' nomination as Edward's chancellor was plainly by word of mouth. This manner of appointment emphasizes the close links

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1. Cal. of entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters, I, 1198-1304, pp. 347, 410; T.F. Tout, Chapters, II (1920), p. 171. He became the bishop in 1264.
 2. R.G., I, ii, 4535.
 3. infra no. 13 et seq..

between the chancellorship and the household, and it underlines the fact that, as chancellor, Fiennes' responsibilities were primarily to the Lord Edward himself. In these circumstances it was clearly not yet thought necessary that his name should be known to all Edward's Megemen in the way that it was necessary that Langley's should be known. If this can be taken as typical of the method of appointing his chancellors, it seems a fair deduction to say that all the officers of Edward's household were appointed in the same way, whilst the complete absence of other records relating to such appointments would seem to be a strong confirmation of this view.

The intimate relationship between the person of the chancellor and the head of the household has already been noted in passing. This closeness is further hinted at in this brief record of Fiennes' appointment. The word receptit used in this context would certainly seem to imply some form of physical investiture of the office, with the Lord Edward formally handing over the seal as the symbol of his office to the chancellor's safe-keeping.

The style 'chancellor' itself is not used as such at this time, though the implications of Fiennes' receipt of the seal are such that there can be no doubt that he acted in this capacity from this time onwards. He is first described as chancellor in letters of 23 October 1255 addressed to the constable of Bordeaux, which were issued per manum suam

Michaelis de Fiennis cancellarii nostri¹. The style is never in common use in Edward's administration at any time before 1272, and the person currently holding the office is more often called merely clericus, which further emphasises the household character of Edward's chancery².

Only three references to Fiennes styled specifically as chancellor occur after this date, the first only three days later³. Two further references dating from the summer of 1257 are to be found in letters of the pope, Alexander IV, requesting that provision be made for Fiennes to hold additional benefices in the dioceses of Rochester and Saint-Omer⁴. It is, however, almost certain that he continued to act in this capacity for another two years. His name last appears in apparent high office in the Lord Edward's administration in July 1259 as a witness to letters produced in the action in the Cheshire county court between the abbot and convent of Dieulacres and Roger of Sandbach⁵. He had certainly ceased to serve Edward by the end of the year, and appears to have accompanied Henry III to France on the occasion of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris. While the king was at Saint-Omer in March 1260 on his return

1. infra no.553.

2. cf. T.F. Tout, Chapters, I (1920), p.313.

3. infra no.590.

4. Cal. of entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters, I, 1198-1304, p.347, where it transpires that the pope had previously requested provision for him of the bishop of Paris and in the diocese of Thérouanne, but to no effect.

5. P.R.O., Palatinate of Chester, Miscellanea 47/1. This is the only extant fragment of the Domesday Roll of Chester (R. Stewart-Brown, 'The Domesday Roll of Chester', E.H.R., XXXVII (1922), pp.489-490).

Journey Fiennes was given letters of protection¹, and then letters of credence, addressed to Richard of Cornwall, forbidding Edward and others whom the justiciar feared might disturb the peace of the city to enter within the walls of London².

The period which follows is a confused one. Fiennes' immediate successor is unknown. The term 'chancellor' is not again found in use in Edward's administration until July 1262, when a certain 'Raon de Vivonia' is so called in witnessing a notarial instrument settling a dispute between two Florentine merchants³. No known person of this name occurs elsewhere in connection with Edward's administration, and it seems most likely that this is a clerical mistranscription of the name 'Ralph de Donjon'⁴, who, it is known, was replaced by John le Bretun as keeper of the Lord Edward's wardrobe in 1260, but who continued to serve Edward in high office for some time thereafter⁵. He witnessed several charters⁶, and in April 1262 Donjon had custody of Edward's seal on

1. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.118.

2. C.R., 1259-61, p.282. Edward was at this time sympathetic to the baronial cause.

3. C.P.R., 1272-81, p.131.

4. The explanation for this error seems to be that since the name occurs in a Gascon notarial instrument, the notary was unfamiliar with the names of the Lord Edward's household officials. The length of time which elapsed between the composition of the instrument and its enrolment may also have been a factor.

5. infra nos. 777, 801.

6. infra nos. 758, 876.

business on his behalf in London, while Edward himself was at Bristol¹. It seems quite certain that on the latter occasion at least he was acting as Edward's chancellor.

The length of Donjon's tenure of this office is unknown, and nothing is known of the office during the period of the war, or until thirteen months after the restoration of royal power in August 1265. Donjon was, however, nominated a proctor to the French court by the king towards the end of 1263, and he remained there on several commissions during 1264. Such duties would have been inconsistent with his retention of the post of Edward's chancellor².

Exactly what happened to the chancery as a consequence of Edward's surrender as a hostage after the battle of Lewes is far from clear. Some contraction of the personnel of the household certainly occurred, although it seems certain that Edward retained a small nucleus of servants³. In this respect the chancery seems to have suffered as much as the other departments of Edward's establishment. He was not a free agent to issue writs at will as is clear from the small number of acts which survive from this period, and more significantly, he appears to have been deprived of

1. infra no.877.

2. C.P.R., 1258-66, pp.294,297,380.

3. e.g. Robert Burnell is called a clerk of the Lord Edward in December 1264 (ibid., p.394).

the possession of his own seal. This is the clear implication of the series of writs under the king's small seal issued in March 1265 making appointments to the castles at Cardigan, Carmarthen and Cilgerran¹. Similarly Edward's seal was not available to him in September 1264 to instruct William de Burgh to allow Gilbert de Clare to have seisin of his Irish castles, after he had done homage to the king for them in Edward's place².

Robert Burnell alone appears to have held the office of chancellor between the royalist victory at Evesham and the Lord Edward's departure for the Holy Land in August 1270. It seems quite probable that he was appointed chancellor in the re-organization of Edward's household in the autumn of 1265³, although it is not until September 1266 that he is found specifically styled as such⁴. As before the war, the title was used only very infrequently during Burnell's tenure of the office⁵. He was more usually styled simply clericus domini Edwardi, and on one occasion

1. infra nos.899-902.
2. C.P.R.,1258-66,p.350.
3. In December 1265 Burnell occurs as clericus domini Edwardi keeping charters removed from the chirographers' chest of the Jews of Worcester, which had been taken into Edward's hands when he seized Tutbury (C.R.,1264-68,pp.82-83).
4. Cal.Lib.R.,1260-67,p.234.
5. I have found four further instances of his being styled chancellor, as follows: (i) 1268 - Select Pleas, Starrs, and other Records from the Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews, A.D.1220-1284, ed. J.M. Rigg (Selden Soc.,XV,1902),p.40 (ii) after July 1269 - P.R.O.,Exchequer of Pleas, Plea Roll 2,m.6, cited by J.F. Baldwin, The King's Council (1913),p.72 (iii) July 1270 - Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II and Richard I, II, ed. R. Howlett (R.S.1885),p.558 (Newburgh's continuator); (iv) November 1272 - ibid.,p.563.

he was called Edward's 'confidential clerk'¹.

Despite this, there is no doubt that he acted as Edward's chancellor, no less, until August 1270, and, but for the circumstances arising at this time as a consequence of the death of the archbishop of Canterbury, it seems certain that he would have continued as Edward's chancellor on the crusade. Not only were letters of protection issued on his behalf², but Burnell himself went so far as to nominate William de Middleton and Malcolm de Harle his attorneys for an expected absence of four years. Their names were approved by the king as late as 2 August 1270³.

Two days later the news of the death of Boniface of Savoy reached Winchester, where Edward had gone to take leave of his father and to make a number of last minute arrangements for the administration of his appanage in his absence⁴. Burnell's reason for choosing to stay in England rather than to accompany the Lord Edward would appear to stem directly from this. The narrative of Edward's precipitous action in favour of his trusted servant - his letters urging Burnell's claims to the vacant see addressed to the cathedral chapter⁵; his abrupt departure from Portsmouth, where

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1. J.G. Edwards, Cal. of Ancient Correspondence concerning Wales (1935), p.209: dated 30 August 1270.
 2. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.440.
 3. ibid., p.450.
 4. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), p.585. Boniface died in Savoy on 18 July 1270.
 5. I cannot find that any of these still survive.

he had now arrived, for Canterbury on 8 August; his rash attempt to browbeat the monks assembled there by forcibly entering the chapter house; and his rebuff at their hands - is well known¹. Perhaps Burnell still entertained hopes of securing the election although it had been clearly demonstrated that he was unacceptable to the cathedral clergy, who administered a second rebuff by electing their own prior, Adam of Chillenden, early in September. Even in early August it must have been clear that his chances of success were slim, and that, although the papal throne was currently vacant, the new pope, whoever he was, was more likely to opt in his arbitration of the dispute for a compromise candidate than to choose between those whose names were brought forward in 1270².

Yet it is certain that if Burnell chose to remain in England to press his claims, however remote their chance of succeeding might seem, then it was necessary for Edward to find him a position of authority within his administration which would make use of the considerable ability and the experience he had had as chancellor. Burnell was not, in fact,

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1. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp.585 *et seq.*, D.N.B., 'Burnell, Robert'. See also the accounts in Annales Monastici II, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S. 1865), p.109; IV, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S. 1869), pp.235-236
 2. Gregory X (Tedaldo Visconti, archdeacon of Liège) was elected pope on 1 September 1271. He was closely associated with the Lord Edward, having accompanied him to Acre in 1271. But even this link was insufficient to secure Burnell's preferment over Robert Kilwardby, who was nominated by papal provision in October 1272.

among those nominated as Edward's attorneys on 2 August. Richard of Cornwall, Edward's uncle, was given a position of pre-eminence amongst them with the custody of Edward's children and powers of regency in the event of Henry III's death before Edward's return. The others were named as Walter Giffard, the archbishop of York, Philip Basset, Roger Mortimer and Robert Walerand¹.

It may well have been intended that the last of these, Walerand, should have had the custody of Edward's seal of absence, but, if so, he was very soon replaced as being too old, or too busy on the king's business as a justice and as his representative in negotiations with Llewelyn ap Gruffydd². It is quite clear that he never actually served in this capacity. Indeed, his replacement was so swift that the archbishop of York, writing over a year later, could ignore the fact that he had ever been nominated an attorney³. The choice of Burnell as his successor was an obvious one in the circumstances, and he is first found acting as one of the attorneys only five days after the nomination of the original commission by the Lord Edward, a day before Edward set out to urge his claims at Canterbury⁴.

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1. infra no.1008.
 2. D.N.B., 'Walerand, Robert'; F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), p.585.
 3. The Register of Walter Giffard, Lord Archbishop of York, 1266-1279 (Surtees Soc., CIX, 1904), pp.144-145; Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers, ed. J. Raine (R.S. 1873), pp.39-40.
 4. infra nos.1012,1013.

To have bestowed the title 'chancellor' on Burnell during this period would have been anomalous, although for the next two years he acted as such to Edward's administration in England. As the officer of the household most intimately associated with the Lord Edward it was not conceivable that the chancellor should remain behind in England. Until the later decades of the thirteenth century the royal chancery functioned ill at ease in the absence of the person whose will it was its primary duty to translate into written form¹. So it was with the Lord Edward's chancery, even though it became necessary in August 1270 to establish a parallel office for the custody of the seal Edward left behind him to authenticate the acts of his attorneys. Burnell is first found using this seal of absence - sigillum quo dicto domino nostro absente utimur - in October 1270².

However, it is clear from the start, that Burnell's position embraced a far wider executive capacity than merely the custody of Edward's seal of absence, and that he assumed the duties formerly performed by the steward of Edward's English lands as well. It is therefore significant that when he came to account for revenue he handled whilst in Edward's service between 1270 and 1274 he should be

1. H.C. Maxwell-Lyte, The Great Seal (1926), p.243.

2. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no.11.

styled by the clerks of the king's treasury custos terrarum et aliarum rerum Regis antequam esset rex, a title which could certainly be seen to include not only his custody of the seal of absence - indeed, he accounted for certain profits of that seal - but also his more general responsibilities.¹ Following the death of Henry III, Burnell was superseded as keeper of the seal of absence before 29 November 1272 by Walter de Merton, who from that time is known to have acted with the full authority of a chancellor proper.

The name of the person responsible for the custody of the seal that Edward took with him to the Holy Land has not survived, and, as already noted, it is possible that this duty was entrusted to the keeper of the wardrobe in the same way that the Great Seal of the realm was deposited in the custody of the wardrobe during the chancellor's absences during Burnell's tenure of the office from 1274 to 1292². But the name of the man who served in this capacity during this period is of less significance than the fact that whilst in the Holy Land Edward maintained some form of chancery organization (however much it may now be obscured from view by the loss of the greater part of the documentary evidence of the crusade) thus underlining still further the essentially household character of this office throughout the period of Edward's lordship³.

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1. P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m.3.
 2. S.B. Chrimes, An Introduction to the Administrative History of Mediaeval England (1961), p.139. Philip de Willoughby was the keeper of the Lord Edward's wardrobe during the whole period of his absence overseas.
 3. T.F. Tout, Charters, II (1920), p.14 n., conjectures that Anthony Bek was Edward's chancellor during the latter part of his absence from the kingdom.

IV Historical value of the catalogue

(1) Edward's personality

'... The breath no sooner left his father's body,
 But that his wildness, mortified in him,
 Seem'd to die too; yea, at that moment,
 Consideration like an angel came
 And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him,
 ... Never was such a sudden scholar made;
 Never came reformation in a flood,
 With such a heady currance scouring faults ...'¹

The words which Shakespeare put into the mouth of Archbishop Thomas Arundel to describe the newly crowned Henry V are strikingly similar to opinions propounded by historians of Edward I. Without the responsibility of the throne, they argue, Edward was arbitrary and improvident. As king, 'he saw what was best for his age and people; he led the way and kept faith'².

T.F. Tout was no exception. He too was convinced of a sudden change in the nature of Edward's character, although he believed that it anticipated

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1. William Shakespeare, 'The Life of King Henry V', Act I, Scene I, lines 25-29, 32-34.
 2. W. Stubbs, The Constitutional History of England (4th edn. 1906), II, p.130, in a reference to the inscription, Pactum Serva, on Edward's tomb.

his accession. To him the 'eventful moment' was the oath which Edward swore to the Marcher lords after his escape from captivity in 1265.

'Henceforth', he wrote, 'It was not Leicester but Edward who best represents the cause of orderly national progress'¹.

The Lord Edward, particularly before his manifest success in battle at Evesham, has been the recipient of a bad press which can largely be attributed to the hostile views of the chroniclers. In modern times the harshest verdict on him has come from the pen of the late Professor Treharne. He wrote of him:

'Whatever his cool skill may have been in 1265 and however constructive his statesmanship after he ascended the throne, there is nothing whatever in his career up to the battle of Lewes to reveal in him anything more than an irresponsible, arrogant and headstrong boy, treacherously selfish in the heedless pursuit of his own ends, indulging every whim at his own pleasure, and incapable of self-discipline or obedience to external authority in anything that conflicted with the passions and hatreds of the moment'².

These are severe words indeed. Are they justified?

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1. T.F. Tout, Edward The First (1893), p. 39.
 2. R.F. Treharne, The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263 (1932), pp.163-4.

It is true that Edward was given a great deal more responsibility in the conduct of the affairs of the realm after August 1265 than he had had before the war, and that he appears to have turned to the task with energy. But this was a consequence, it seems, not so much of increased physical and intellectual maturity, as of sheer political necessity. The king was old and ill. He lacked the inclination and the ability to govern his kingdom with the physical energies required of a monarch of a country recovering from the divisiveness of a civil war. The mantle inevitably fell upon his eldest son, the victor of Evesham and the saviour of the royalist cause. It is therefore significant that, apart from a brief visit to Scotland at the end of 1266 and a journey to Paris in 1269 to negotiate the financing of the projected crusade, Edward never left the realm between August 1265 and his departure for the Holy Land in August 1270. His energies, which had often been spent on the tournament grounds of England and France before 1263, or on the personal administration of his French lands, had of necessity to be devoted to the government and the pacification of the kingdom after 1265. But it cannot be argued from this that his personality was possessed of different, higher qualities than it had been before. The extant acta simply do not support such a thesis.

Edward's character is never very fully revealed in his acta. There are few letters of an informal nature in the collection. The formality of charters, letters patent, letters close and other writs inevitably

masks his personality¹. For a verbal description of the Lord Edward the historian must continue to rely upon the commentary of Matthew Paris² or the posthumous eulogy of Nicholas Trivet³. Even then we do not know for sure what he looked like. The only contemporary attempt to depict him known to survive is to be found in the illumination of the initial letter of the Douce Apocalypse, which appears to have been compiled for use by Edward and his wife during the 1260's⁴. But the representation is highly stylized, shewing a young knight in full armour holding a shield of arms, and is certainly not a portrait.

The surviving acts add to this conventional impression of the young knight. Edward's fondness for hunting is immediately apparent⁵; his delight in tournaments is clear⁶; a love of display is manifested in the several purchases of fine cloths on his behalf⁷. An impression of great vigour and considerable personal strength is conveyed by his

1. 'The very complexity of the organization of a great juvenile household of this kind tends to conceal from view the young people for whose benefit it was created'. Thus the same sort of difficulties were found to apply to an attempt to assess the personality of Edward's own heir (H. Johnstone, Edward of Camarvon, 1284-1307 (1946), p.12).
2. Chron.Maj., V, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S.1880), pp.450,557.
3. Annales, ed. T. Hog (Eng.Hist.Soc.,1845), pp.281-3.
4. Bodleian Library, Ms.Douce 180; A.G. & W.O. Hassall, The Douce Apocalypse (1961), pp.7-8.
5. e.g. infra no.760.
6. e.g. infra no.745.
7. e.g. infra nos.341,766,856.

constant travelling throughout the lands of the appanage during the entire period 1254-1272. His feats of arms confirm that he was physically very fit. He is not known to have been seriously ill, except after the attempt on his life in June 1272, during the whole period.

His acts disclose in Edward a man who was more pious than many men of his age. He made pilgrimages to the shrines of Saint Ninian and King Edmund and assisted at the translation of the bones of Edward the Confessor. He was the champion of Christendom in leading his crusade against the infidel. Numerous gifts of alms to the religious are known to have been made by him¹. Their houses were often endowed with gifts of lands and other forms of income². In an age in which it was no longer as fashionable as it had been in the twelfth century he founded an abbey at Darnhall in Cheshire, which later moved to Vale Royal³.

Edward was a generous man. His acts are full of grants to individuals and institutions of all kinds. He seems to have been especially generous to his own former servants and officers. For example, Alice de Luton, his former nurse received grants of robes and of land in Médoc⁴. Roger de Leybourne, steward of his English estates, was given the manor of Elham in Kent⁵. Jean de Grilly, the seneschal of Gascony, was the recipient of

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1. e.g. infra nos.105,109,195,221,344,351,976.
 2. e.g. infra nos.919,969,998.
 3. infra no.1007.
 4. infra nos.292,824.
 5. infra no.862.

substantial lands in Aquitaine¹. Richard de la Rochelle, Edward's steward and later the justiciar of Ireland, was granted extensive lands in Connaught². These are but a few of the large number of such endowments which his extant acts record.

The clerks in Edward's household were rewarded for their service with grants of the benefices which were at his disposal. Thus Ralph de Donjon was provided to the livings of Walton and Stanton in the dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield and Lincoln³ while Laurence de Lovershall who served, like Donjon, as keeper of Edward's wardrobe, was presented to the archbishop of York for admission to the living of Badsworth in Yorkshire⁴.

But, as his acts reveal, Edward could be a severe man too. He clearly never forgave Robert Ferers and others who, having been his wards, opposed him during the civil war⁵. He was prepared to pursue his vendetta against the Londoners to the point of requesting the countess of Flanders and the king of France to sell their confiscated merchandise on his behalf⁶.

1. infra nos.875,876,920,921.

2. infra nos.700,954.

3. infra nos.138,252,253.

4. infra no.962.

5. infra no.980n..

6. infra nos.930,931.

Communities which consistently infringed the commercial privileges of their neighbours were punished with severity¹. Troublesome Gascons were banished from their towns and cities².

Although his surviving acts help to redress the balance of adverse comment upon him during the years before his accession they reveal very little of Edward as a private person beyond the aspects indicated. Certainly his private thoughts and personal opinions are not to be sought here. The motives for many of his actions remain as obscure as ever. Why he joined the earl of Leicester in opposition to his father in 1260; why he championed the communitas bacherleriae³; over what he quarrelled with Earl Richard and Earl Gilbert of Gloucester, continue to be matters of conjecture. Although it can often be inferred from the collection, we do not know precisely why Edward and his advisers took the decision to shire those parts of Wales which had been granted to him, why Edward never visited Ireland despite continuous expressions of an intention to do so, or what exactly he thought of his servants like Robert Burnell.

Similarly it is difficult to discover much of Edward's personal relations with his father from the surviving acts. Tout believed that 'all through his life Edward was bound by the strongest ties of duty and affection to his kindly, affectionate and loving father'⁴. There is

1. e.g. infra nos.958,965.

2. infra nos.112,345,353,366.

3. cf. E.F. Jacob, Studies in the Period of Baronial Reform and Rebellion, 1258-1267 (1925), pp.126-134; R.F. Treharne, The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263 (1932), pp.160-163.

4. T.F. Tout, Edward The First (1893), p.6.

insufficient evidence in the collection to confirm this, and such evidence as there is suggests that although their family ties were close they were not of the order that Tout implies. The writ was the formal expression of Edward's will, so that it is the formal side of his relationship with his father that is most fully revealed in the catalogue. Henry III remained suzerain of the lands he bestowed on Edward in 1254 and therefore retained a lively interest in his son's administration of them. As already noted, the king did not scruple to intervene whenever he thought fit whether Edward wished it or not¹.

(ii) The political role of the Lord Edward.

As the elder son and heir of King Henry III Edward was inevitably swept up in the political events of the years before his accession. There therefore seems little reason to dispute the view that the period was for him 'a time of apprenticeship', when he learned a great many political lessons to his advantage as king².

A great deal has already been written of the civil strife of the period, and of Edward's involvement in it, which it is not intended to

1. supra p. 38-41.

2. T.F. Tout, Edward the First (1893), pp.14,22,24,25.

discuss further here¹. At the same time the collection discloses many facets of Edward's political rôle during the period which call for some additional brief comments.

There is no doubt, for instance, that Edward learned a great deal on two levels from his first long visit to Aquitaine between June 1254 and October 1255. The visit coincided with the latter stages of the revolt against Simon de Montfort's rule in the duchy so that many of his acta at this time are concerned, in the first instance, with the pacification of the duchy. The experience seems to have served him well in dealing with a similar problem in England over a decade later. A policy of firmness touched with moderation seems to have been adopted. Numerous letters of pardon were issued for offences committed during the civil war². Those who had been dispossessed of their lands were permitted to recover them³. Many acts are concerned with the restoration of order in the country⁴. Hostages were taken from the cities as a

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1. e.g. E.F., Jacob, Studies in the Period of Baronial Reform and Rebellion, 1258-1267 (1925); R.F. Treharne, The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263 (1932); F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, 2 vols. (1947)
 2. e.g. infra nos. 80, 90, 141, 264, 291, 345, 382, 419, 435, 459.
 3. e.g. infra nos. 182-185, 191, 192, 243, 426, 849.
 4. e.g. infra nos. 128, 148, 193, 199, 237, 390, 393, 452.

security for the peace¹. Many new appointments to the custody of Edward's castles were made². Orders were issued that castles should be put in a proper state of defence, or where offensive, should be demolished³.

Secondly, Edward seems to have learned much at this time of how the Gascons expected to be treated. Realizing how politically sensitive they were, he seems to have taken pains to consult local opinion wherever appropriate⁴. He made numerous promises to rectify outstanding grievances brought to his notice⁵. Strenuous efforts were made to achieve an equitable outcome to litigation in the courts⁶. A serious attempt seems to have been made to improve the quality of the administration of his local officials⁷. Edward's attempt to involve the Gascons in his administration seems to have paid dividends, for the duchy remained quiescent for the remainder of the period of his lordship. Even though the Treaty of Paris

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1. e.g. infra nos.108,325,444.
 2. e.g. infra nos.58,77,100,154,167,170,186.
 3. e.g. infra nos.65,465.
 4. e.g. infra no.445.
 5. e.g. infra nos.145,161,260.
 6. e.g. infra nos.145,146,157,162,295.
 7. e.g. infra nos.160,173.

opened the way to appeals from the courts of the duchy to the French Parlement, serious unrest did not occur in Gascony before Gaston de Béarn's revolt against the insensitive seneschal, Luke de Tany, in 1273¹.

Within a year of his return from Aquitaine, in the autumn of 1256, Edward was faced with a revolt in Wales. There is nothing in the catalogue to indicate the origins of the uprising, although it is said to have arisen from Edward's decision to shire the Four Cantreds on the advice of his steward, Geoffrey de Langley². Once again several lessons seem to have been learned which Edward carried with him to the throne.

Firstly, although out-manoevred and often nonplussed by the elusive Welsh Edward seems slowly to have appreciated the tactical problems of any war in Wales. Castles, he seems to have realized, were best defended if they could be supplied by sea³. This consideration is reflected in the siting and design of most of the major fortresses Edward built in Wales after 1277⁴, while the value of Ireland as a source of supplies of money, men, victuals and equipment was demonstrated by the successful resistance of Cardigan and Carmarthen to successive Welsh onslaughts⁵.

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1. F.M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century (2nd edn., 1962), pp. 284-5.
 2. Annales Monastici, I, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S., 1864), p. 158; III, ed. H.R. Luard (R.S., 1866), p. 200.
 3. e.g. infra nos. 642, 668, 669, 674, 676, 680.
 4. R.A. Brown, H.M. Colvin & A.J. Taylor, The History of the King's Works, I (1963), pp. 309, 318-319, 337, 370.
 5. infra no. 627 et seq.

Secondly, Edward appears to have learned, as he had already done in Gascony, that although the king of England could fairly claim suzerainty over the principality¹, it was not a straightforward matter for those who exercised lordship on his behalf to impose English rule without any attempt to reconcile Welsh law and custom. The Welsh rising demonstrated emphatically that the men of the principality were unprepared to countenance an extension of the jurisdiction of the county court of Chester to Perfeddwlad. Edward, as his acts shew, seems to have reflected upon this and to have adopted a more sympathetic attitude to the Welsh thereafter. There are letters of pardon² and grants of land to those Welshmen who were prepared to change their allegiance³. The fugitive, David, was promised assistance in recovering his inheritance⁴. Even so, the Treaty of Montgomery (1267) must have been particularly humiliating for Edward. He was forced not only to acquiesce in the loss of the greater part of the lands of his appanage in Wales and to recognise Llewelyn as princeps Wallie but was denied in its clauses any recognition of his plan to shire the country⁵. Yet in spite of all the setbacks he

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1. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp.620-622, 629-637.
 2. infra nos.847,885,908.
 3. infra nos.891,906,907.
 4. infra no.885.
 5. Littere Wallie, ed. J.G. Edwards (1940), pp.1-5.

suffered at this time it still seems possible to agree with Tout that 'the germ of all Edward's later Welsh policy lies in his early attempt to establish the shire system in Wales'¹.

Although Edward was especially prominent in the political crises with which the realm was riven between 1258 and 1265 his surviving acts tend to underestimate the part he played. For example, the contents of the surviving roll of Edward's letters patent for 44 Henry III are concerned, as ever, primarily with the unimpeded administration of the appanage and reflect Edward's political involvement insubstantially. There are acts on the roll which reveal explicitly Edward's implacable hostility to the baronial reforms enunciated in the Provisions of Oxford and Westminster but they are very few². For the most part, such information as can be gleaned from his acts of Edward's political rôle at this time is almost incidental to their contents. For example, the witness lists of Edward's charters indicate the ineffectiveness of the baronial reform of the composition of his council and the extent to which his own will

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1. T.F. Tout, Edward The First (1893), p.22; cf. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp.659-660.
 2. e.g. those acts which indicate his reluctance to stop farming his lands (nos.783,840), or those which concern appointments to offices of his own administration without seeking the approval of the baronial council (nos.698,742,790).

still determined who did or who did not advise him¹.

There are very few acts indeed of the period of the civil war itself. Almost certainly Edward's chancery was disrupted and issued fewer writs than at other times. A letter of defiance which Edward and his uncle Richard of Cornwall sent to the barons on the eve of the battle of Lewes² and a series of writs issued in March 1265 as a condition of Edward's release from close captivity are the only acts in the collection to disclose his political rôle at this time³.

Much more is known from his acts of Edward's part in the politics of the remaining years before his accession. The restoration of order throughout the realm was the main preoccupation of the king and his son after the battle of Evesham and a series of acts survives which indicated Edward's prominent rôle in the pacification of the kingdom. The very earliest letter of the Lord Edward known to survive after his victory, called somewhat exaggeratedly 'Edward's first recorded act of

1. In July 1258 four representatives of the barons were nominated to Edward's council comprising, by analogy with the reform of the royal council, probably half its membership. All four were men of known royalist sympathies and their appointment probably reflects the initial spirit of moderation which motivated the barons in 1258 (Annales Monastici, I, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1864), p. 445). Although their weak baronial sympathies led to their replacement by others more staunchly committed to the baronial cause, including Simon de Montfort himself, Edward never permitted them to exercise an influence wholly to the exclusion of his household officials, like Roger de Leybourne, or curiales, like Roger Clifford.
2. infra no. 896.
3. infra nos. 898-902.

state' by Professor Powicke¹, concerned arrangements for bringing the Cinque Ports and the defenders of Kenilworth castle into the peace². This was followed, on the model of the pacification of Gascony in 1254 and 1255, by letters of pardon³ and others requesting the exemption of former opponents from any penalties for their disaffection⁴. Charters of liberties were confirmed⁵, petitions were addressed to the king in favour of those who had lost their lands during the fighting⁶, and punishments were handed out⁷.

There was nothing new in this approach. Edward's experience in dealing with such a situation was telling. Above all, the lesson of moderation in dealing with former enemies which is written into the Statute of Marlborough, had been learned in Gascony. The measure of Edward's success in these years is that he could consider the kingdom secure enough to leave it in August 1270 in the full knowledge that his succession would almost certainly occur in his absence⁸. In this sense, therefore,

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1. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), p.504.
 2. infra no.903.
 3. infra nos.911,941,956.
 4. infra nos.905,910.
 5. infra nos.904,912.
 6. infra nos.909,914,915,917.
 7. infra nos.913,930,931.
 8. infra no.1008.

the years between the battle of Evesham and his accession were no more especially a period of preparation for the throne than had been the entire period 1254-1272.

(iii) The administration of the appanage

But for the survival of so many of his acts, it would be impossible to reconstruct the operations of the Lord Edward's administration. Even so, many details remain obscure which will probably never be made plain unless many more letters of all kinds come to light.

One thing, however, that is clear beyond doubt from the collection of acts recorded here, is Edward's central rôle in the administration. His position in the appanage closely resembled that occupied by the king in relation to the kingdom. He appears to have taken an active interest in the government of his lands throughout the period before his accession which is reflected in the close relationship he appears to have maintained with the officers of the central administration - the household - and with the local administration he took over in Gascony, Ireland, Chester and the Channel Islands.

As already noted, the appointment of the officers of his household was not recorded in formal acts but was almost certainly made in person

by the Lord Edward by word of mouth¹. Except for the period after July 1258, when his appointments were scrutinized by the barons, those who held positions in Edward's household were entirely dependent on his will. The brief marginal entry on the patent and close rolls of Edward's chancery for 39 Henry III, previously referred to, which records the appointment of Michael de Fiennes as chancellor, confirms this².

The value of the surviving acts in disclosing the work of Edward's chancery has already been indicated. It is clear from them that Edward's household was on a scale at least as imposing as the principal contemporary seignorial households³ and probably closely resembled that of his own son, Edward of Caernarvon⁴. Eight domestic departments existed in the household of the future Edward II. At least as many seem to have been maintained by the Lord Edward. There was probably a steward of the household, though none is known from the acta by name, but there are constant references to a staff of cooks⁵, physicians⁶, nurses⁷, huntsmen⁸,

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1. supra pp.142-143.
 2. P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5; 3, ml (R.G., I, 4535; C. Bémont, 'Lettres Cloises', p.119).
 3. N. Denholm-Young, Seignorial Administration in England (1937), pp.13-25; M.W. Labarge, A Baronial Household of the Thirteenth Century (1965), especially p.53 et seq..
 4. H. Johnstone, Edward of Carnarvon, 1284-1307 (1946), p.25.
 5. e.g. infra nos.759,761.
 6. e.g. infra nos.217,564,714n..
 7. e.g. infra no.292.
 8. e.g. infra no.760.

butlers¹, messengers² and various clerks³ as well as to a military establishment of knights⁴, sergeants⁵, valletti⁶ and marshals⁷.

The finances of the household were administered by a wardrobe, whose keeper was responsible for providing for the immediate needs of the Lord Edward as head of the household and for settling the debts incurred daily by its various departments⁸.

Much of the evidence for the working of the wardrobe is derived from the acta. For example, although there are no known instances of direct payments of specie into it from the exchequers at Bristol, Bordeaux and Chester, there are references to such payments being made from the Irish exchequer which suggest that this practice, initiated in the royal wardrobe during Peter de Rivaux's tenure of the keepership⁹, was followed elsewhere during the period 1254-1272¹⁰. It is, in any case, inconceivable that Edward's wardrobe could have operated on the scale it did without such payments.

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1. e.g. infra nos.224,800.
 2. e.g. infra nos.831-835.
 3. e.g. infra nos.246,288,315,319,329,375,599,830,962,966,1016.
 4. e.g. infra nos.339,398,410,519,593,877.
 5. e.g. infra nos.228,421,462.
 6. e.g. infra nos.926,986.
 7. e.g. infra nos.638,759,760,970.
 8. cf. Fleta, II, ed. H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles (Selden Soc.,1955), pp.126-127.
 9. T.F. Tout, Chapters, I (1920),p.191.
 10. infra nos.43,387,627,666.

There are other indications too of the sources from which Edward's wardrobe drew its revenue in the letters. The sale of the wardship of the lands and heir of Walter fitsRobert sometime before June 1258, for instance, is known to have brought in a sum of two thousand marks to swell its depleted finances¹. Because Edward appears never to have been particularly well endowed financially, partly due to his personal extravagance, and partly because he does not always seem to have been as adept as he might have been in securing prompt payment of all the sums due to him, the officers of the wardrobe found it necessary to contract loans to meet Edward's expenses almost from the start of the period of his lordship. In May 1255, for instance, the great custom of Bordeaux was pledged to Elie de Blaye as security for the repayment of a loan of eight hundred pounds bordelais². Two hundred marks of a loan of five hundred contracted with Raimond Macayn are known to have been assigned to the wardrobe in 1259³, and, in the following year, Edward ordered his justiciar and treasurer in Ireland to settle a loan of four hundred pounds sterling negotiated by his wardrobe with the citizens of Bristol⁴.

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1. infra no.697.
 2. infra no.314.
 3. infra no.730.
 4. infra no.839.

As Edward's domestic treasury, the wardrobe was responsible for meeting the ordinary day to day expenses incurred by the various officers of his household, and many of these operations are evident from the surviving acta. It paid the wages and fees of the members of Edward's familia¹. It paid for horses lost in his service and for others acquired for his personal use². It provided money for the purchase of provisions, robes and military equipment as required³. It financed his messengers and envoys⁴. Like its royal counterpart, it took on special responsibilities which at times tended to magnify the scope of its activities far beyond the norm. It was thus responsible for disbursing payments for the lavish hospitality Edward seems so much to have delighted in⁵ and it acted as his treasury during his journeys to France, Scotland and the Holy Land⁶.

Yet, as the volume of its transactions increased, some of its responsibilities ultimately became too demanding or too complex for it to continue to discharge them itself. The gradual emergence of a

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1. e.g. infra nos.45,171,727,728,731.
 2. P.R.O., Exchequer -K.R., Various Accts. 350/5.
 3. e.g. infra nos.205,292,766.
 4. P.R.O., Chancellor's Roll 70,m.3; Exchequer -K.R., Various Accts 350/5.
 5. e.g. infra nos.205,766,801.
 6. e.g. infra nos.43,387; P.R.O., Chancellor's Roll 70,m.3.

separate though subordinate section of the wardrobe to meet the need for a purchasing and warehousing department can, in part, be traced in the surviving acts¹. As Edward's household grew larger it became increasingly impractical to carry large quantities of goods around with the wardrobe so that it became necessary both to employ a specialist staff of clerks experienced in the techniques of commerce to act in these capacities in place of the keeper of the wardrobe, and to establish a fixed office to which commodities purchased on Edward's behalf could be sent and stored until required. In this way an office appears to have come into being in the Lord Edward's household broadly similar to the Great Wardrobe organization which is discernible in the royal household after 1253, although the term itself appears never to have been used of it before Edward's accession².

It is also clear from the extant acta that, like the king, his father, Edward maintained a council to assist him in both an executive and an advisory capacity. Edward's council is by far the worst documented of all the offices of his central administration and appears to have comprised an irregular number of persons intimately associated with Edward himself. Sessions seem to have been convened on the spur of the moment and on an ad hoc basis. Records do not appear to have

1. e.g. infra nos.228, 341, 402.

2. T.F. Tout, Charters, IV (1928), p.349 et seq.

been kept of its transactions and like the king's council, it probably depended extensively on the memory of its members. The witness lists of Edward's charters indicate that decisions were often taken in the presence of the officials of the administration most concerned¹.

Edward's council possessed a greater competence than any other office of his administration. There was no particular sphere of action that it could not call its own, and none that it would not confer upon. Questions which were too technical or too involved for consideration by his seneschals or justiciars were referred to it for deliberation². Several surviving writs concerning a dispute to the advowson of Astbury indicate that the council could also play a major rôle in the direction of litigation in the courts of the appanage³. When its work could be performed only at first hand, certain of its members seem to have been seconded to specific commissions to deal with such matters in the manner of its royal exemplar. It was, for instance, in this capacity that Hugh le Despenser, Fulk de Orreby, Roger de Clifford, Thomas de Orreby and

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1. S.B. Chrimes, An Introduction to the Administrative History of Mediaeval England (3rd edn. 1966), pp.98-101. Edward's council seems also to have closely resembled those of the magnates of the realm in this century (N. Denholm-Young, Seignorial Administration in England (1937), pp.25-30).
 2. e.g. arrangements for an extent of the lands of David de Malpas (Calendar of the County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-1297, ed. R. Stewart-Brown, Chatham Soc., N.S. 84 (1925), p.1, no.2)
 3. e.g. infra nos.772, 779, 819.

John le Bretun were operating at Shotwick in Cheshire in September 1260¹.

In almost every way Edward's household seems to have been a smaller version of the king's. His clerks, however, do not appear to have been designated precise tasks in the manner of the royal household. As already noted, the clerks of the chancery appear to have been expected to turn their hands to a variety of chores². The clerks of Edward's wardrobe served similarly under the general direction of the keeper. In this office, for instance, there is no known controller or cofferer although the duties they performed in the king's wardrobe must have been carried out by the clerks who served in Edward's³.

In Gascony, Ireland, Chester and the Channel Islands Edward took over the king's administrations in their entirety. Individual offices within those administrations continued to evolve throughout the period of Edward's lordship largely unaffected by the change of immediate lord. For example, as his acts shew, Edward continued in Cheshire a policy similar to that pursued by his father after the earldom had been annexed to the crown. The office of escheator, introduced by Henry III in 1249 and opposed by the men of the county as uncustomary, continued

1. infra no.844.
2. supra p.120 et seq.
3. cf. the Household Ordinance of 1279 (T.F. Tout, Charters, II (1920), pp.23,28-29,160) and Fleta, II, edd. H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles (Selden Soc.,1955),pp.126-127).

to be foisted upon them in spite of their hostility¹. The office of chamberlain, the financial officer of the former earls, declined correspondingly and was further eroded by Edward's instruction that his bailiffs in Cheshire and North Wales should render account at his exchequer at Bristol². In Gascony, on the other hand, the constable of the castle at Bordeaux acquired, apparently for the first time, responsibilities as the assistant to the seneschal in financial matters³.

As his personal representative Edward maintained a seneschal in Gascony, a justiciar in Ireland, a justiciar in Cheshire, a bailiff in the Channel Islands and a steward to look after his interests in England and the Marches⁴. Despite the differences of nomenclature the duties of these men, as the catalogue indicates, were broadly similar. Technically, they were considered members of the Lord Edward's household, distinguished from the domestic officials by their long periods of absence in the lands in their charge. For these they were personally answerable to him, and were expected to appear before him whenever

1. infra nos.7,858,859,1034.

2. infra no.30.

3. Henry de Wingham, appointed as receiver of the issues of the duchy in 1243 and the earliest financial officer in Gascony of whom there is record, had no connection with the castle at Bordeaux. Edward's first financial officer, Roger de Frampton, is the earliest known to have served as constable of Bordeaux (infra nos.221,223,250).

4. His responsibilities did not extend to Edward's lands in North Wales, which were administered by the justiciar of Chester (infra nos.6,11).

summoned to so so, or whenever they were required to offer specific advice¹. They were responsible for receiving and for passing on all Edward's mandates despatched to them², for supervising the officials of the local administration³, for preserving Edward's legal and financial rights to the best of their abilities⁴, for taking homages and oaths of fealty⁵ and for taking military measures against those who threatened disorder⁶.

In addition, as Edward's representatives in the constituent parts of the appanage, they were charged with responsibility for the financial and judicial administrations. To assist them in these duties they were able to call upon a staff of financial and judicial officials as well as a body of prévôts, constables, bailiffs and other local officers. There is evidence to suggest that Edward, like his father, retained

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1. e.g. it is clear from the witness lists of the charters concerned that separate grants of land in Little Saughall and Weaverham (Cheshire) were made only after consultation with the justiciar and other officials and dignitaries of the county (infra nos.751,752).
 2. e.g. infra nos.347,441,1006.
 3. e.g. infra nos.12,15,48,440,992.
 4. e.g. infra nos.546,729,936,940,1022,1023.
 5. e.g. infra nos.879; Recog.Feod, 424 et seq.
 6. e.g. infra nos.18,85,86,778, 831.

local councils in Gascony¹ and Ireland² to advise the seneschal and the justiciar in the complexities of local custom and law.

Edward maintained exchequers in Gascony at Bordeaux, in Ireland at Dublin, in Cheshire at Chester and at Bristol³. The Irish exchequer was modelled on the king's exchequer in England and appears to have continued to operate as before, but answering, after 1256, to the Lord Edward's writ rather than to Henry III's⁴. In Gascony the surviving acts indicate on the other hand that the authority of the constable of Bordeaux as the financial officer in the duchy continued to grow throughout the period of Edward's lordship, largely at the expense of the seneschal. No longer did he act as a mere receiver of the revenues of the duchy, but for the first time writes for the payment of moneys from the treasure in his custody began to be addressed to him alone rather than being directed to the seneschal or to the two of them jointly⁵. At the same time he

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1. infra no.50,445; J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Le Prince Edouard et les rivalités municipales à Bordeaux (1248-1261)', Rev. Historique de Bordeaux et du Département de la Gironde, I (1952),p.192.
 2. e.g. infra nos.936,940 & n.; H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Irish Parliament in the Middle Ages (1952),pp.25-36.
 3. The terms scaccarium and thesaurium are used interchangeably in the documents, which indicates that Edward's financial offices were less well developed than the king's.
 4. infra no.369; C.P.R.,1247-58,p.475.
 5. e.g. infra nos.221,223,574,575,593,595,

acquired a greater control over the issues of the great custom of Bordeaux upon which, as his acts shew, Edward depended to such an extent to repay his creditors¹. The construction of a new hall in the castle at Bordeaux which was put in hand at this time and in which the money coming into his hands could be stored in safety, reflects the newly augmented importance of the office after 1254².

Similar observations can be made of the judicial administrations. The judicial establishment in Ireland seems to have been uninterrupted by the change of lord, although an attempt was made to define more precisely the nature of the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in the island³. In Gascony, however, the difficulties of accomodating local custom resulted in some experimentation in legal procedures during this period. For example, the court which Edward set up in October 1255 to deal with matters of maladministration by his officials was designed, at least in part, to relieve the growing burden of duties upon the seneschal⁴. Unfortunately, it is not known whether his experiment proved a success as there is no known further record of its operation.

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1. e.g. infra nos.250,561,563,564.
 2. in ra no.594. Edward's treasuries at Dublin and Bristol were situated in the castles in those towns.
 3. infra nos.933,934,1006; H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), pp.29-40.
 4. infra no.590.

Much of Edward I's success as king can be attributed to the efficiency and the loyalty of his servants. Many of these were men who had served the Lord Edward for a considerable period before his accession so that the catalogue is of interest for what it reveals of their early careers. Robert Burnell, Antony Bek, Philip de Willoughby, William de Middleton, William de Blyburgh, Adam de Winchester, John de Kenley and Laurence de Lovershall began as humble clerks in the Lord Edward's household but soon rose to positions of responsibility after the accession. Laymen too, whom Edward had tried in the administration of his appanage before 1272 were frequently appointed to the most important offices in his dominions. Jean de Grilly and John de Vaux served as seneschal of Gascony; Robert de Ufford and Geoffrey de Geneville acted as justiciar of Ireland; Reginald de Grey continued in Edward's service as justiciar of Chester during most of the remaining years of the century; Thomas de Sandwich became seneschal of Ponthieu in 1279; John de Warenne, the earl of Surrey, became warden of Scotland in 1296; Robert Tibetot served as the justiciar of West Wales. The list could be greatly expanded, but already the extent to which Edward treated the years 1254-1272 both as a personal preparation for his accession and as a period of training for his own officials as king must be apparent.

Several lines of enquiry have here been suggested which it has not been possible to pursue further. Such conclusions as have been reached must therefore be regarded as tentative and more in the nature of suggestions than as firmly fixed. The evidence adduced in support of the opinions expressed in this introduction has largely been confined to what is contained in the catalogue of acts. Many of the points that have been made could be expanded and others corroborated by reference to the many other sources that are available for the study of the Lord Edward's appanage.

One final point, however, needs to be made. Matthew Paris's claim that Henry III's grant of such an extensive appanage left the king a mere regulus mutilatus is a misrepresentation of the constitutional relationship of Edward and his father¹. In his grant of February 1254 Gascony, Ireland, the Channel Islands, Chester and all the other lands constituted as an appanage for the Lord Edward were deemed to be inalienably annexed to the crown. Far from alienating his dominions to his son and so weakening the crown, as the chronicler suggests, Henry III chose this moment to affirm his sovereignty over them. In fact, by giving Edward a share in the responsibility of the government of those dominions the king succeeded in reinforcing royal authority in those areas where it was potentially weakest. Herein, in an age of personal monarchy, lies the real

1. Vide supra p.33.

significance of those seven visits that the Lord Edward made to France. For, when the history of the English appanage comes to be written, there seems little doubt that Edward's endowment will be seen as considerably strengthening the monarchy of Henry III¹.

1. cf. C.T. Wood, The French Apanages and the Capetian Monarchy, 1224-1328, (1966), pp.16 et seq., and the review of this work by J.H. Le Patourel in E.H.R., LXXXIII (1968), pp.382-383.

A Catalogue of the Acts of the Lord Edward, 1254-1272

The acts contained in the catalogue have been arranged in chronological order of their dating clauses. Undatable writs have been placed at the end of the collection.

The following table is intended to serve as a key to the provenance of the acts:

- A. engrossments
- B(i). acts enrolled on the Lord Edward's rolls
- B(ii). acts enrolled on the royal chancery rolls
- C. other transcripts of acta
- D. acts printed and published
- E. acts which have been calendared
- F. references to writs whose substance or text is not given

1

Mortlake 10 May 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the prud'hommes and knights of the honours of Grosmont and White Castle, requiring them to be intendent to Gilbert Talebot as bailiff¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

2

Mortlake 10 May 1254

Letters patent ordering Walerand le Tyes to deliver the castles and honour of Grosmont and White Castle to Gilbert Talebot².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

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1. Vide infra no.26. William de Saint-Omer, a former sheriff of Herefordshire, was sent to take seisin of these lands in Edward's name by the regency council in March 1254 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.365). Talebot was simultaneously appointed to keep the honour and castle of Montgomery (infra no.3), but appears not to have remained in these offices long, for he succeeded Alan la Zuche as justiciar of Chester at Michaelmas 1255 (Annales Cestrienses ed.R.C.Christie, (1887), p.70). He was reappointed warden of all the Three Castles in May 1260 (infra no.792).
 2. Walerand le Tyes had been appointed keeper of the honours of Grosmont, Skenfrith and White Castle almost twenty years previously in July 1234 (C.P.R., 1232-47, p.58), and had already been instructed to surrender his custody by the king (ibid., 1247-58, p.272). In recognition of his long service Edward granted him the honour of Skenfrith for life (infra no.5).

3

Mortlake 10 May 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the prud'hommes and knights of the honour of Montgomery¹, requiring them to be intendent to Gilbert Talebot as bailiff².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

4

Mortlake 10 May 1254

Letters patent³ ordering William Venour to deliver the castle and honour of Montgomery to Gilbert Talebot⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

5

Mortlake 10 May 1254

Letters patent granting the castle, town and honour of Skenfrith to Walerand le Tyes for life⁵.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

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1. The council sent Bartholomew Pecche to take seisin in Edward's name (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.365).
 2. Talebot was superseded in this office by Imbert de Montferrand only seventeen days later (infra no.25).
 3. The address clause is necessarily particular.
 4. The king, who was in Gascony, seems to have been ill-informed of the warden's name. On 14 February 1254 he had instructed Guy de Rocheford to deliver the castle (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.272).
 5. Vide supra no.2. Walerand le Tyes died before 5 June 1257 (C.R., 1256-59, p.62).

Mortlake 10 May 1254

Letters patent naming Alan la Zuche, justiciar of Chester¹, warden of the Lord Edward's lands in Cheshire and North Wales² from Easter 1254 until Michaelmas 1255³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

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1. Alan la Zuche (q.v. infra no.33n.) was first named justiciar of Chester by the king for a period of two and a quarter years from July 1250 until Michaelmas 1252 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.70). His appointment was renewed for a further year by Henry III on 24 September 1252 (ibid., p.151), and in March 1253 it was extended for a further year from the following Michaelmas (ibid., p.182). He was ordered to give seisin of the county, its castles and towns, and of the castles of Rhuddlan, Dyserth and Degannwy in February 1254 when Chester was granted to the Lord Edward (ibid., p.272). His account for the whole period July 1250 to February 1254 as the king's justiciar has been preserved on the Pipe Roll (R.Stewart-Brown, Chester in the Pipe Rolls, 1158-1301 (1938), pp.96-103). Edward's present nomination of him therefore confirmed him in office and extended its term for a further eighteen months. At Michaelmas 1255 he was succeeded by Gilbert Talebot (C.R., 1254-56, p.134), and was subsequently appointed justiciar of Ireland, crossing over from Chester to take up that office at Whitsun 1256 (Annales Cestrienses ed. R.C.Christie, (1887), p.70).
 2. These are defined in the letter as the four cantreds of Perfeddwlad, Rhos, Rhufoniog, Duffryn Clwyd and Englefield (Tegeingl), which lay between the rivers Dee and Conway and which had been ceded by the Welsh in the Treaty of Woodstock (1247).
 3. As justiciar, Alan la Zuche was required to pay a farm of 1000 marks per annum. His predecessor in the office, John de Grey, had to render only 500 marks (R.Stewart-Brown, op.cit., pp.96, 103). Matthew Paris suggests that the difference is to be accounted for by an auction of the office in which John de Grey was outbid (Chronica Majora, V, ed. H.R.Luard (R.S. 1880), p.227). It seems more likely, however, that this can be explained by the addition of the Welsh lands ceded by the treaty of 1247 to the justiciar's charge. In any case Alan la Zuche experienced difficulties in raising the additional amount of his farm, which led to allegations of his misconduct. He was exonerated by an investigation of his behaviour in the four cantreds which the king ordered in February 1253 and was immediately reappointed for a further term (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.171; A.J.Roderick, "The Four Cantreds: a study in administration", Bull. of the Board of Celtic Studies, X (1940), pt.3, pp.252-3).

7

Mortlake 10 may 1254

Letters patent naming Fulk de Orreby bailiff of the forest and escheator in Cheshire and North Wales¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

8

Windsor 13 May 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the prud'hommes, foresters and knights of the honour of the Peak, requiring them to be intendent to Ivo de Elinton as bailiff.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

9

Windsor 13 May 1254

Letters patent ordering Richard de Vernon to deliver the castle of the Peak and its honour, the forest and other appurtenances to Ivo de Elinton².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

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1. The office was newly created in April 1249 when Fulk de Orreby was appointed by the king (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.40). He was confirmed in office when Alan la Zuche became justiciar of Chester in July 1250 (ibid., p.70). The present letter of the Lord Edward had the same effect. He was succeeded c. November 1259 by Thomas de Orreby shortly after his promotion to the justiciarship (R. Stewart-Brown, Cal. of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, Chetham Soc., N.S., 84 (1925), p.5, no.2).
 2. Richard de Vernon was first ordered to deliver the castle on 14 February 1254 by the king (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.272), and Ralph de Donjon sent by the council to take seisin in Edward's name (ibid., p.365).

10

Windsor 13 May 1254

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to the executors of the will of the earl of Derby in a sum of seventy two pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence for oxen bought from them¹. Payment is to be made at All Saints (1 November 1254).

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

11

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent announcing the appointment of Geoffrey de Langley as chief steward of all the Lord Edward's lands in England and Wales, with the exception of the county of Cheshire and North Wales².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

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1. William de Ferrers, earl of Derby died at Evington (Leicestershire) on 24 or 25 March 1254 after an accident at St Neots, and his heir, Robert, became a ward of the crown (Chronica Majora, ed. H.R. Luard, V (1880), p.431; Annales Monastici, ed. H.R. Luard, (1864), p.317). The wardship was subsequently granted to the Lord Edward by his father (15 April) in implementation of his promise to supply any deficiency in the value of the appanage (R.G., I, 1, 2515: C.P.R., 1247-58, pp.285, 367; P.R.O., Exchequer, T.R., Books (Liber B), f.245, confirmation under the Great Seal).
 2. The series of writs, nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 21, relating to Langley's appointment is the most complete extant record of the nomination of any officer of the Lord Edward's administration during the whole period 1254-72. His appointment in the first place seems to have been made by word of mouth, as he is styled Edward's attorney in royal letters of 12 March (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.365).

12

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the constables, foresters, other balliffs and the men of the Peak, requiring them to be intendent to Geoffrey de Langley as chief steward¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

13

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent ordering Geoffrey de Langley to visit in person all the lands of which the Lord Edward has made him his steward, and to make such improvements and repairs as shall seem necessary.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

14

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent notifying the grant of an annual fee of eighty pounds sterling to Geoffrey de Langley.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

1. cf. infra no. 21

15

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent notifying the appointment of Geoffrey de Langley as chief steward of all the Lord Edward's lands in England and Wales, with the exceptions of the county of Chester and of North Wales, on the following conditions: that the constables and bailiffs of the lands of the Lord Edward shall be intendent to him; that he shall not be required to receive or to answer for any of the issues of these lands, or to render account for them to Edward or his heirs, beyond justifying what he shall receive from these officers on his own instructions; and that he shall not be considered answerable for wrongs done by the constables and bailiffs without his orders¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

16

Winchester 24 May 1254

Certificate of similar instructions sent to the treasurer and receivers of the exchequer at Bristol.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

1. cf. supra no. 11.

17¹

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent ordering the constable of Tickhill (Yorkshire) and the bailiffs of Hastings (Sussex), Wytton and Héacham (Norfolk)² to answer to Stephen de Feugeres³ for the issues of their farms for the Easter term 1255.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 3.

18

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent ordering Geoffrey de Langley to take such measures against potential enemies of the king and the Lord Edward as he shall think fit.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 3.

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1. The clerk responsible for enrolling the following three writs seems to have made a mistake. Another clerk has written Littera patens subscripta hic debet intrari immediately after the entry of no. 16, and quere idem signum superius in eodem rotulo in the margin of membrane 3 opposite the enrolment of this writ.
 2. These lands formerly belonged to the countess of Eu. They were sequestrated by the king in 1249 and granted to the Lord Edward in February 1254. The Lord Edward had however, already enjoyed the profits of Tickhill for ten years (C.P.R., 1232-47, pp. 420, 422; ibid., 1247-58, pp. 59, 75). Hastings was at first granted to Peter of Savoy, but, in 1251, this too was set aside to meet the expenses of the king's children. Peter of Savoy recovered custody from the Lord Edward in May 1254 (infra no. 23).
 3. He was acting on Edward's behalf as warden of the lands which had belonged to the countess of Eu in April 1253 (Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, ed. C. Roberts, II (1936), p. 158).

19

Winchester 24 May 1254

Certificate of similar instructions sent to the treasurer and receivers of the Bristol Exchequer.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 3.

20

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent ordering Geoffrey de Langley, the steward, to send the issues of the Lord Edward's English and Welsh lands for the following Michaelmas and Easter terms to him in Gascony. He is ^{continue to} instructed to do this year by year, sending the money to wherever Edward shall happen to be.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, *Lettres Patentés*, p. 601, no. 20.

21

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the constables and bailiffs of all the Lord Edward's castles and lands in England and Wales, requiring them to be intendent to Geoffrey de Langley as chief steward¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

1. cf. supra no. 12.

22

Winchester 24 May 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the knights, freemen and other tenants of the lands formerly belonging to the earl of Derby¹, requiring them to be intendent to William de Wilton as warden².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

23

Porchester 26 May 1254

Letters patent surrendering the manor of Burwash (Sussex)³ and the Rape of Hastings⁴ to Peter of Savoy at an annual fee-farm of eighty pounds sterling.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

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1. Vide infra nos. 138, 247, 248 & C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 437.
 2. D.N.B., XXI, p. 624. Wilton served as a justice itinerant in 1248, 1249, 1250, 1253, 1255 and between 1259 and 1261. From 1261 to 1263 he appears to have acted as chief justice of the King's Bench. At other times he served the Lord Edward in a variety of capacities, as well as acting as keeper of the Ferrers wardship. He was probably a member of Edward's council witnessing 6 charters between November 1256 and October 1260. In September 1256 he was active on Edward's behalf in Wales, ordering troops to Lanandever (? Llandovery) (P.R.O., Min. Accts. 1094/11, m. 5), and in 1257 he went to Ireland to collect money to finance Edward's Welsh campaign (infra, nos. 635, 666). He was killed at the battle of Lewes in 1264 fighting on the king's side (Chronica Monasterii S. Albani, II, ed. H.T. Riley, (R.S., (1865), p. 28).
 3. A. Mawer & F.M. Stenton, The Place Names of Sussex, Pt. II (1930), English Place Name Soc., vol. vii, p. 461. The manor, with Elham (Kent) (q.v. infra nos. 626, 862), was granted to the Lord Edward in April 1252 (C.R., 1251-54, p. 82).
 4. The Rape was formerly in the hands of the countess of Eu. Vide supra no. 17; infra no. 971.

24

Porchester 26 May 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the knights, freemen and other tenants of the honour of Tickhill, and of Stamford and Grantham, requiring them to be intendent to Nicholas de Marnham as bailiff¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

25

Porchester 27 May 1254

Letters patent ordering Gilbert Talebot to deliver the castle of Montgomery to Inbert de Montferrand².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

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1. Vide infra no.29. Nicholas de Marnham remained bailiff of these lands at Michaelmas 1257, accounting to Edward's auditors at Bristol for the period 30 September 1256 to 29 September 1257. At the same time he rendered account for the manors of Ketton, Dunsthorp, Holm, Friby and Hodstock (P.R.O., Ministers' Accts. 1094/11, m.1, 1d., 2, 23d.). He acted, in addition, as keeper of the Segrave wardship during the greater part of 1257, and was sent by Edward to Essex to extend the lands there of Walter fitzRobert after he had been granted custody of the wardship in April 1258 (ibid., m.23d.). In July 1262 he was among the bailiffs of the Lord Edward, as bailiff of Tickhill, who were summoned to render account at the Exchequer (P.R.O., L.T.R. Memoranda Roll 36 m.14d.).
 2. Vide supra no.3; infra nos.27,28.

26

Porchester 27 May 1254

Letters patent naming Gilbert Talebot warden of the castles of Grosmont and White Castle for one year from Easter 1254¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

27

Porchester 27 May 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) requiring the knights, freemen and other English and Welsh tenants of the honour of Montgomery to be intendent to Inbert de Montferrand as warden².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

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1. Vide supra no. 1. The system of farming these castles on an annual basis had been ended by Michaelmas 1256, for accounts for Grosmont (30 September 1256 - 30 September 1257) and for White Castle (29 September 1256 - 29 September 1257) were audited at Bristol in 1258 (P.R.O., Ministers' Accts. 1094/11, m. 4, 4d.). Payments of £67/4/3½ (Grosmont) and £33/0/6½ (White Castle) are here recorded as having been made to the Lord Edward's bailiff of Abergavenny. The total sum, £100/4/10 exceeded the amount of Talebot's farm of 140 marks by a mere £6/11/6, indicating that the profits to be made by farmers of lands in the Welsh March during the first year of renewed Welsh hostilities were small. By 1260 a stipend was being paid to the warden of the Three Castles in return for his service (Vide infra no. 794).
 2. Montferrand remained in office in October 1256 when the constable of Windsor Castle was ordered to supply him with crossbows for use at Montgomery (C.R., 1254-56, p. 370). He appears to have been replaced before January 1257 when the Welsh ravaged the upper Severn valley (J.E. Lloyd, A History of Wales, II (1939), p. 719), and was sent to Ireland on the king's business at about this time (Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 87, no. 527).

28

Porchester 27 May 1254

Letters patent notifying the grant to Inbert de Montferrand, for keeping the castle of Montgomery, of an annual fee of fifty marks from the issues of his balliwick¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

29

Porchester 27 May 1254

Letters patent notifying the grant to Nicholas de Marnham, constable of Tickhill and warden of the honour of Stamford and Grantham, of an annual fee of fifteen pounds from the issues of his balliwick².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

30

Porchester 27 May 1254

Letters patent ordering the Lord Edward's bailiffs in England, Ireland, Cheshire and North Wales to deliver the issues of their balliwicks to Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb, receivers of the Bristol Exchequer.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 4.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire. 1252-84, p. 56, no. 359

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1. cf. John l'Estrange's wage as warden, infra no. 795.
 2. Vide supra no. 24. Marnham's account for Tickhill for the period 30 September 1256-30 September 1257 contains the following entry: Item reddit comptum pro feodo suo pro custodia totius ballive sue videlicet, Tykehull', Stanford' et Graham' - xv libre (P.R.O., Ministers' Accts. 1094/11, m. 2). cf. infra no. 726

31

Porchester 28 May 1254

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Baldwin Johannis, merchant of Florence, in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling borrowed by Elias de Cumb, receiver of the Exchequer at Bristol¹. Payment is to be made at the feast of the Purification (2 February) 1255.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.4.

32

(Porchester 28 May 1254)²

Letters patent notifying the grant to Elias de Cumb of an annual fee of twenty pounds to maintain him while in Edward's service at the Exchequer at Bristol.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.3.

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1. This is the earliest recorded instance of Edward's borrowing from an Italian merchant.
 2. This writ has been enrolled at the head of membrane 3 of Gascon Roll 1, but has the dating clause Datum ut supra. Although the letter following on the roll is dated 29 May 1254, this is not sufficient to prove incontrovertibly that the writ belongs to 28 May, and so follows on from the last entry of membrane 4 (supra no.31).

33

Porchester 29 May 1254

Letters patent ordering Alan la Zuche justiciar of Chester¹ to approve the lands and forests in his charge², and to answer for the issues arising at the Exchequer at Bristol in addition to his annual farm.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.3.

34

Meilhan-sur-Garonne 11 June 1254

Letters patent ordering William de Turbeville³ to deliver the castle of Bourg-sur-Mer to Stephen Longespée.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.3.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.602, no.34.

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1. Vide supra no.6 n., & D.N.B., XXI, pp.1329-30. Besides serving the Lord Edward in Cheshire and Ireland, Alan acted for the king as sheriff of Northamptonshire (1261-4), constable of Northampton castle (after February 1267), constable of the Tower of London (1267), and as a justice of the forest south of the Trent (after 1261). He died in August 1270 shortly after he had suffered a physical assault by the earl of Surrey.
 2. The Statute of Merton (1236) gave lords the right to approve their lands by enclosing or taking in land from the waste, and so to make a profit from it (F.Pollock and F.W.Maitland, The History of English Law, I (2nd ed. 1952), pp.622-3.
 3. q.v. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit., p.602 n..

Meilhan-sur-Garonne 11 June 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the knights, prud'hommes and other free tenants of the honour of the castle of Bourg-sur-Mer, requiring them to be intendent to Stephen Longespée, whom Edward had appointed warden at his father's request¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 3.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, "Lettres Patentes", p. 602, no. 35.

1. Longespée became seneschal of Gascony in 1255 (infra no. 440).

In camp before Bergerac 5 July 1254

Letters patent ordering John fitzGeoffrey, justiciar of Ireland, and Richard de la Rochelle¹ to make an extent of the land in question and to assign to Geoffrey de Lusignan four and a half cantreds of land in Connaught in settlement of a grant of five hundred librates of land in Ireland which he received from the king shortly before it was given to the Lord Edward².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.3.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.57, no.365.

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1. John fitzGeoffrey became justiciar in November 1245 and was at this time in the king's company in Gascony (C.P.R., 1232-47, p.465; H.G. Richardson & G.O.Sayles, The Administration of Ireland 1172-1377 (1963), p.78). Richard de la Rochelle remained in Ireland as his deputy and acted as the Lord Edward's steward there.
 2. In a charter dated at Bazas 11 February 1254 Henry III granted his half-brother, Geoffrey de Lusignan, five hundred librates of land in the wastes of Ireland, including the manor of Knockainy (Co. Limerick) (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.271). Three days later the Lord Edward received the grant of an appanage including Ireland. Although they were ordered to give immediate seisin to Geoffrey, the justiciar and his deputy delayed execution of the king's instructions on the grounds that the whole land of Ireland had been conferred on Edward (ibid., pp.271, 273, 308). Henry III re-iterated his mandate in letters sent to Richard de la Rochelle on 19 May (ibid., p.291); but nothing was done before Edward left for Gascony at the end of that month. It is indicative, therefore, of the king's concern in the matter, that this writ was the first to be issued by the Lord Edward after he had joined his father in France (H.S. Snellgrove, The Lusignans in England 1247-1258 (1950), p.48). The five cantreds in Connaught concerned were those of Omany, Tirmany, Silmailruain, Tritua Tha and Moylurg, which were situated in modern Co. Roscommon and neighbouring counties. Since 1227 they had been farmed to successive kings of Connaught, and all but Omany, resumed after the rebellion of Aedh O'Connor in 1249, were held at this time by Felim O'Connor, the current king of Connaught. Henry's grant of these lands to Geoffrey de Lusignan therefore contravened his previous agreements concerning them, and provoked sharp protests from Felim and a further rebellion by his son, Aedh (G.H.Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III (1920), pp.225-235). Vide infra nos.149 n., 620.

37

In camp before Bergerac 10 July 1254

Charter of confirmation by inspeximus of a charter of Henry III granting Geoffrey de Lusignan five hundred librates of land in Connaught.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 1.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 58, no. 367.

38

Saint-Macaire 20 July 1254

Charter setting aside as the dowry of Eleanor, sister of the king of Castile and Leon, the castle and township of Tickhill, Stamford and Grantham and their appurtenances, and the castle and township of the Peak and their appurtenances. Edward undertakes to make up any deficit in the thousand librates of land he has promised her as dower, and to assign to her a further five hundred marcates when she becomes queen.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 66, m. 10 d..

C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f. 82 d..

B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius, E 1, f. 17 d..

D. Foedera I, i, p. 304.

E. C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 351.

1. C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 271. Vide supra no. 36 n..

Saint-Macaire 23 July 1254

Letters patent¹ undertaking to contract a marriage with Eleanor, sister of the king of Castile and Leon, at the wish of King Henry III and Queen Eleanor and with the assent of Edward's uncles and other relations, the magnates and nobles, the clergy and the entire populace of England. Edward accepts the nomination of John Mansell, the king's secretary², and, in his place the clerk, John Clarel³ to act as his proctor and envoy in these matters.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 3.
- C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f. 82.
B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius, E 1, f. 17.
- D. Foedera, I, i, p. 304⁴.

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1. The execution clause is altogether more formal and elaborate than usual.
 2. Mansell was originally appointed by the king to assist William Bitton, bishop of Bath and Wells in May 1253 in negotiations for a treaty with Castile (Foedera, I, i, p. 290; C.R., 1251-53, p. 475; F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), pp. 232-3).
 3. John Clarel was afterwards a proctor at the papal curia (1258) (ibid., p. 386 n.), and at the French king's court (1272), where he was a member of the commission charged with negotiating the surrender to Henry III of the lands of the recently deceased count and countess of Poitou (ibid., II, pp. 587-8).
 4. The first three versions of this writ listed here begin Licet in contrahendis..., not as printed here.

Saint-Macaire 23 July 1254

Letters patent proclaiming that the Lord Edward has sworn an oath to contract a marriage with Eleanor, sister of the king of Castile and Leon within a month of the coming Michaelmas. He is sending John Mansell, provost of Beverley, the king's secretary, with full powers to arrange the contract on his behalf.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 3.

C. P.R.O., Exchequer - T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f. 82 d..

B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius, E 1, f. 17 d..

D. Foedera, I, 1, p. 305.

Luc d'Achery, Spicilegium, III, p. 633.

In the castle at Gironde 4 August 1254

Letters patent pardoning the men of La Réole and their supporters their offences¹, and receiving them into Edward's grace on condition that those stipulations of the agreement between King Henry III and King Alfonso of Castile, that they should stand judgment on other matters in the courts of Gascony, and that the Lord Edward should recover possession of everything which belongs to him, should be fulfilled².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 3.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 603, no. 39.

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1. With Benauges, La Réole was one of the main centres of the revolt which followed Simon de Montfort's return to Gascony in 1252. The king, who arrived in Gascony with the object of restoring peace in August/September 1253, succeeded in taking Benauges in November. La Réole was immediately invested, but negotiations for a settlement did not begin until 28 July 1254 (R.G., I, 3876). The present letter was issued to coincide with the town's capitulation (J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Le Prince Edouard et les rivalités municipales à Bordeaux', Rev. Hist. de Bordeaux et du Département de la Gironde, I (1952), no. 3, pp. 187-9; C. Bémont, Rôles Gascons, I, ii, pp. lxxvii, xcvi). The king of Castile acted as intermediary in the dispute, and it was at his suggestion that Henry III also issued letters patent of pardon on the same day for the men of La Réole, Landerran, Ste-Bazaille, Gensac and Pellagrue (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 351). Vide infra nos. 50, 65, 80.
 2. The present letters patent cite a clause of a letter of King Alfonso issued at Toledo on 31 March 1254 and refer to another of the same letter which was accepted as the basis of the peace agreed between him and Henry III (Foedera, I, i, pp. 299-300).

In the castle at Gironde 4 August 1254

Certificate of similar letters sent to Guillaume (de Pins), prior of Le Mas d'Agenais and Bonet, his brother¹; to Gaston de Béarn²; to Raimond, vicomte of Fronsac; to Pierre, vicomte of Castillon; to Gaillard del Soler³; to Arnaud de Beauville of Duras; and to Bernard de Beauville⁴.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.3.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, "Lettres Patentes", p.603, no.40

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1. Those named here were the leaders of the revolt against Simon de Montfort. The prior's part is indicated by his letters patent of April 1254 (ibid., p.300).
 2. Gaston de Béarn was mainly responsible for keeping the rebellion on the boil after de Montfort finally left the duchy in February 1253. His threatened alliance with the king of Castile was the immediate reason for Henry III's expedition to Gascony at this time (J-P. Traabut-Cussac, "Le Prince Edouard et les rivalités municipales à Bordeaux", Rev. Hist. de Bordeaux et du Département de la Gironde, I (1952), no.3, p.187; F.M.Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), pp.228 et seq.). On 18 October 1255 Gaston and Amanieu d'Albret formally renounced the compacts and conventions they had made during the civil war, and thereafter, until 1273, the vicomte remained quiescent and loyal to Henry III and the Lord Edward (Recoq.Feod., p.157, no.410; vide infra nos.236, 238, 393, 924, 983).
 3. Gaillard del Soler, who became lord of Belin in 1251, had at first joined the revolt. But he was antipathetic towards the claims made upon the duchy by Alfonso X, and, when the Castillian king intervened on the side of the insurgents he made his peace with Henry III (November 1253) (R.G., I, 2188; J-P. Traabut-Cussac, "Le Prince Edouard et les rivalités municipales à Bordeaux", Rev. Hist. de Bordeaux et du Département de la Gironde, I (1952), no.3, p.188). In September 1254 he recovered seisin of his lands with the exception of Belin, which the king retained (R.E., I, 3695-98; infra no.58). He was confirmed in possession of these by the Lord Edward in October 1255 (infra nos.508, 558).
 4. His lands were confiscated by the king and granted to the Lord Edward in October 1253 (R.G., I, 2599). He remained a turbulent spirit in Gascony even after being pardoned (e.g. infra nos.510, 557).

Bordeaux 13 August 1254

Letters patent addressed to Richard de la Rochelle, Edward's "bailiff", and to John de Burningsfeld, his receiver in Ireland, acknowledging that the keeper of the wardrobe, Ralph de Donjon, has received in Bordeaux five hundred and fifty five marks of Irish treasure from William Picot¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.3.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.604, no.41.

H.G. Richardson and G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland 1172-1377 (1963), p.225.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.61, no.381.

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1. cf. infra no.387. Picot served in the Lord Edward's Irish administration in a number of minor capacities in the period 1254-1272. In August 1257, for example, he is known to have supervised carpenters making stockades at Dungarvan. In January 1258 he purchased supplies of fish there, and at Ross and Waterford, to munition Edward's castles in Wales (infra nos.645,682). During 1260-61 he was active in the Liberty of Meath and is recorded as selling wine to officials of the Irish administration (Royal Irish Academy, Ms.12,D 9). While Richard de la Rochelle, the justiciar, was a prisoner of the Geraldines (December 1264-April 1265) Picot acted as one of the wardens of Dublin castle (35th Rept. of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records...of Ireland (1903), p.47). A number of payments for wages, and grants of robes, were made to him during the period 1270-72 according to the extant account of the bishop of Meath, Edward's treasurer in Ireland, although the capacity in which he acted in these years is not indicated (P.R.O., Exchequer -K.R., Various Accounts 230/2, m.3).

44

Bordeaux 16 August 1254

Letters patent appointing Richard de la Rochelle to take seisin in the Lord Edward's name of Dublin and Limerick and their counties, and of the town of Athlone¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.3.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.61, no.383.

45

Bordeaux 17 August 1254

Letters patent notifying the grant to Arnaud de Gindre of an annual fee of fifty pounds borddais from the 'chamber' of the Lord Edward to maintain him in his service².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.3.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.604, no.43.

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1. Henry III's grant of Ireland to the Lord Edward had specifically excluded the cities of Dublin and Limerick, their counties and the town of Athlone, but this anomaly was rectified by a charter issued at Saint-Macaire on 20 July 1254 (C.P.R., 1247-58, pp.270, 314; Cal. Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.59, no.371). John fitzGeoffrey, the justiciar, was instructed to deliver seisin on 13 August (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.317; Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.60, no.380).
 2. The same confusion in the terminology of the office of the household treasurer which was to be found in the royal administration after Peter de Rivaux's tenure of this office, during which time the wardrobe rather than the chamber was established as performing this function, can also be found in the Lord Edward's administration (infra no.171). T.F.Tout, Chapters I (1920), p.228 writes: 'Down to the end of the thirteenth century a keeper of the wardrobe may still be called now and then a "treasurer of the Chamber", but such terms seem a mere survival of an archaic form of speech'.

46

Bordeaux 27 August 1254

Letters patent, with a clause non omittas, ordering Richard de la Rochelle to assign the forty librates of land in Ireland which Robert Walerand had of the king's gift before it was granted to the Lord Edward¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 62, no. 389.

47

Bordeaux 27 August 1254

Letters patent, with a clause non omittas, ordering Richard de la Rochelle to let Stephen Bauzan have seisin of the lands which Thomas Bluet held in Kilmonogue and Killathy in the cantred of Kinnalea (Co. Cork)².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 62, no. 390.

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1. Henry III granted these lands to Robert Walerand in letters patent dated at Bazas 11 February 1254 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 272). In common with Geoffrey de Lusignan, Robert seems to have experienced difficulty in obtaining seisin (vide supra no. 36 n.). For, although the king, as the Lord Edward, despatched orders to Richard de la Rochelle for the lands to be assigned neither instruction seems to have been effective (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 323). Eventually in August 1256 Robert received a grant of the manor of Russe (? Ross, Co. Meath), with Balscaddon in the vale of Dublin, from the king in settlement of the grant of forty librates (Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 85, no. 520).
 2. The king had first instructed the justiciar, John fitzGeoffrey to let Bauzan have seisin of the townships of Kilmonogue and Killathy as he had been granted them before Ireland had been assigned to the Lord Edward (R.G., I, 3405).

Bordeaux 27 August 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) requiring all of Edward's fealty in the Bordelais and Bazadais to be intendent to Stephen Bauzan as seneschal¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentees', p.604, no.46.

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1. Drew de Barentin, the king's steward, was instructed to deliver seisin to Bauzan on the same day (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.323). On 29 October the king followed the present letters patent by issuing a writ de intendendo requiring the mayor and prud'hommes of Oléron to be obedient to Stephen (ibid., p.379). In a writ issued on the following day he was styled "seneschal of Gascony", apparently for the first time (C.R., 1254-56, p.282), although the Lord Edward is not known to have used this title before 16 January 1255 (infra no.148), Stephen Bauzan's career appears to have started in the service of the earls of Gloucester. He was in Richard de Clare's retinue during the Welsh campaign of 1245, and acted for him in litigation with Richard Siward in the same year. He entered royal service as sheriff of Glamorgan 1243-47 (M.Altschul, A Baronial Family in Medieval England: The Clares, 1217-1314 (1965), pp.71-2). In March 1254 he was sent by the regency council to take seisin of the towns and castles at Cardigan and Carmarthen in Edward's name (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.365), and in May he was given letters of safe conduct to accompany him to Gascony (ibid., pp.374-6). His subsequent career is sketched by J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentees', p.605n.. He was killed fighting the Welsh in the Towy valley in June 1257 (Chronica Majora, V, ed H.R.Luard (R.S. 1800), p.646).

Bordeaux 27 August 1254

Letters patent granting to Pons de Castillon, in lieu of the four hundred pounds bordelais remaining to be paid to him of the five hundred he had been promised by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, when he was the king's deputy in Gascony, in return for the land of Grayan, that he shall continue to hold the land for a further year and that he shall receive the issues from it for the year 38 Henry III. The Lord Edward's seneschal will take seisin at the end of that period.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 605, no. 47.

Bordeaux 1 September 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) requiring those in the Lord Edward's fealty and the prud'hommes of La Réole to be intendent to Richard de Grey, John de Grey, Nicholas de Meulles, Drew de Barentin and the seneschal, Stephen Bauzan as members of a commission¹ being sent to restore order in the town².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.605, no.48.

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1. This was a particularly 'high-powered' body, for each of its members had at some time served as seneschal of Gascony - Meulles from 1243 to 1245; Barentin from 1247 to 1248; John de Grey from August to December 1253; and Richard de Grey in 1248 and 1253. Several of them also remained intimately associated with the Gascon administration in other ways (e.g. vide R.G., I.3973; C.P.R., 1247-58, p.323; J-P.Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit., p.606 n.).
 2. The commission, which was also specifically charged with dealing with the matter of the damaged church at La Réole (vide infra nos.65,553,1019), was assisted in its work of pacification by a series of royal writs in its favour - for example, by the issue of a 'writ of aid' (R.G., I, 3993; C.P.R., 1247-58, p.325), by the issue of instructions to allow those who had opposed the king free and peaceful entry into the town (R.G., I, 3411), and by the despatch of a writ de intendendo requiring the inhabitants to do fealty to the Lord Edward (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.323). Vide supra nos.41,42.

51

Bordeaux 2 September 1254

Letters patent of presentation addressed to Henry Lexington, bishop of Lincoln, requesting him to admit Ponce de Salvitate to the living of the church at Bingham (Nottinghamshire)¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

52

Bordeaux 4 September 1254

Letters patent of obligation acknowledging that Edward is bound to his uncle, Richard, earl of Cornwall, in the sum of four thousand marks which Henry de la Mare and Geoffrey de Langley, the steward, recently borrowed in his name².

B(1). P.R.O. Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

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1. The advowson is said to be in the Lord Edward's hands by reason of his custody of the Ferrers wardship.
 2. Throughout the period 1254-1272 the Lord Edward borrowed extensively from his uncle. In June 1255, for example, the king acted as surety for a loan of £1000, promising that, in the event of Edward's death, repayment would be made at the following Christmas (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 413). Matthew Paris says that Edward borrowed a further £4000 for the Welsh war, though I have not been able to find an explicit reference to this in the surviving documents (Chronica Majora, V, ed. H. R. Luard (1880), p. 593). In November 1256, however, the king conceded to Richard that he should have first claim upon the estate in the event of Edward's death (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 532). After the Barons' Wars Edward again turned to his uncle for financial assistance, and Richard is known to have advanced a loan of at least 4000 marks to help finance Edward's crusade (P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m. 3; C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 545). Richard of Cornwall's role as a financier is discussed by N. Denholm-Young, Richard of Cornwall (1947), pp. 49, 52, 54-71.

53

Bordeaux 4 September 1254

Certificate of similar letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to the earl in the sum of three thousand marks.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

54

Bordeaux 4 September 1254

Certificate of similar letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to the earl in the sum of two thousand marks.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

55

Bordeaux 5 September 1254

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Bono Runcino Walteri¹ in the sum of two hundred pounds sterling which he promises to repay in London at the feast of the Purification. John fitzGeoffrey, justiciar of Ireland, and Ebulo de Montibus are named sureties.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2 d

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.613, no.78.

1. cf. infra no.229.

56

Bordeaux 9 September 1254

Letters patent of the king, the Lord Edward, John fitzGeoffrey, justiciar of Ireland, and Deutatus Gwillelmi, merchant of Florence, acknowledging that they are jointly bound to Joanna, queen of Castile¹, in the sum of two thousand marks sterling which they promise to repay at the fair at Lagny after the feast of the Purification².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2 d..

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.614, no.79.

57

Bordeaux 10 September 1254

Letters patent addressed to Gomecius, major-domo of Joanna, queen of Castile and Leon, presenting Adam de Gesemuth and the clerk, William de Salines, whom Edward is sending to receive the two thousand marks sterling which he has borrowed from the queen. He directs him to pay them the money without delay.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.608, no.60.

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1. The queen of Castile's letter setting out the conditions of her loan has been enrolled with Edward's Letters patent at this point. It is printed by J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.614, no.80. cf. infra no.73.
 2. Lagny was one of the four principal fair towns of Champagne. Its annual fair was held from the beginning of January until the Monday before Mid Lent. cf. infra nos.1030,1031.

Bordeaux 12 September 1254

Letters patent committing the custody of the castle of Belin¹, the prévoté of Barsac², the lands formerly belonging to Roger de Gavaret, and the fisheries of Mimizan to John le Parker, for one year from the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin. He is to pay a farm of one hundred and sixty pounds bordelais³ for the castle, the prévoté and the lands of Roger de Gavaret and to render three hundred large eels and three hundred dozen small eels, commonly called matraz⁴, for the fisheries.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.606, no.53.

Bordeaux 12 September 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the faithful of the honour of the castle of Belin, the prévoté of Barsac and the lands of Roger de Gavaret, requiring them to be intendent to John le Parker as bailli.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.606, no.54.

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1. Vide supra no.42n.. The castle was confiscated from Gailliard del Soler, when, in 1251, he joined the rising against Simon de Montfort. The king retained it on a four year lease when Gailliard recovered his remaining lands in September 1254. In August 1261, Edward was ordered by Henry to make good a debt of 80 marks owed for the lease of the castle during that period (C.P.R., 1259-61, pp.485-6).
 2. The prévot of Barsac in April 1255 is said to be Hugh (infra no.277).
 3. In October 1255, the farm of the prévoté of Barsac alone was fixed at £500 bordelais (infra no.527).
 4. These are probably elvers.

60

Bordeaux 12 September 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to Edward's loyal subjects in the city of Dax and in the bailliages of the entire diocese of Dax, requiring them to be intendent to Edward's sergent, John le Parker, as warden.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.607, no.55.

61

Bordeaux 12 September 1254

Letters patent committing custody of the prévoté of the city of Dax to André de Valenuiz, a citizen of Dax, for one year from Michaelmas 1254 at a farm of sixty pounds morlaas¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.607, no.56.

1. i.e. from 29 September, not 11 November, as Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit., has it.

62

Bordeaux 12 September 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to Edward's loyal subjects in the city of Dax, requiring them to be intendent to André de Valenuiz as prévot¹.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.607, no.57.

63

Bordeaux 12 September 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to Edward's faithful subjects in the prévotés of Entre-deux-Mers, Blinadeis² and Benauges, requiring them to be intendent to Jordan of Oxford as bailiff³.

B(1) P.R.O. Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.607, no.58.

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1. The distinction between the jurisdictions of André de Valenuiz and John le Parker (supra no.60), is not clear particularly as André is here styled bailli.
 2. C. Bémont, R.G., I, 11, p.76, and the editors of C.P.R., 1247-58, p.250, have identified Blinadeis as Blaye; Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit., considers Saint-Jean-de-Blaignac more probable, and this is almost certainly correct (infra 420).
 3. Vide infra nos.420, 607. Jordan of Oxford had acted as prévot of Entre-deux-Mers since November 1253 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.250)

64

Bordeaux 12 September 1254

Letters patent, firstly, committing custody of the prévotés of Entre-deux-Mers and Blinadeis to Jordan of Oxford for one year from the Nativity of the Virgin, 1254, at a farm of one hundred and fifty pounds bordelais; and, secondly, committing custody of the castle of Benauges and its prévoté¹ to Jordan of Oxford from the feast of Saint Giles to Christmas², at a wage of twenty five shillings bordelais per day.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.607, no.59.

65

Bordeaux 15 September 1254

Letters patent instructing Stephen Bauzan, the seneschal of the Bordelais and Bazadais, to pull down the church at La Réole, which is near the castle and injurious to it. Edward undertakes to compensate the monks for their loss³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.608, no.61.

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1. Benauges had belonged to Bernard de Beauville, but was confiscated by Henry III (R.G., 2599). Edward later granted it to Jean de Grilly (infra nos. 921, 951)
 2. i.e. from 1 September 1254 to 25 December, when Ebulo de Montibus became warden (infra no. 100).
 3. Vide infra no. 553 & n., 1019, and J-P.Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit., p.608 n..

Bordeaux 18 September 1254

Letters patent ordering Richard de la Rochelle, the Lord Edward's steward in Ireland, to see that Geoffrey de Geneville and his wife, Matilda¹, have full seisin of the castle of Trim and a moiety of forty marcates of land, which the king has recently restored to them by a charter which Edward has seen, Likewise Richard is instructed to allow them to exercise the liberties² in their lands of Meath that were enjoyed by the former lord of those lands, Walter de Lacy, which the king in another charter, which Edward has also seen, has granted them.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.63, no.399.

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1. Matilda was the granddaughter and co-heiress (with Margaret, wife of John de Verdun) of Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath, who died in 1241. In 1252 she married, as her second husband, Geoffrey de Geneville, who is said to have been the brother of the biographer of Louis IX (H.G.Richardson & G.O.Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p.4). In 1244 the inheritance was divided between the co-heiresses, with Lough Sewdy (Ballymore) as the caput of Margaret's half, and Trim as the caput of Matilda's (G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III (1920), p.260 et seq.; A.J.Otway-Ruthven, 'The Partition of the De Verdun Lands in Ireland in 1332', Proc. of the Royal Irish Academy 66 (1968), section C, no.5, pp.409-12 & plate LXIII).
 2. These were the four pleas of the crown of arson, rape, treasure trove and forestall (A.J.Otway-Ruthven, A History of Medieval Ireland (1968), p.182). The present writ was couched in terms similar to that issued by the king in Geoffrey's favour in 1252, when he recovered jurisdiction over these particular liberties. Together they are said to have had the effect of conferring on him 'a more completely exclusive jurisdiction than the lord of any other Irish liberty' (ibid.) Vide infra no.940.

67

(Bordeaux) 18 September 1254¹

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to Edward's faithful subjects of the prévoté of Meilhan and of the town of Meilhan², requiring them to be intendent to Seygnoron de Clarac, whom Edward has appointed warden of the castle at Meilhan for one year from the feast of the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 608, no. 63.

68

(Bordeaux) 18 September 1254

Letters patent committing custody of the prévoté of Meilhan to Seygnoron de Clarac for one year from the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist at a farm of eighty pounds bordelais, and committing custody of the castle at Meilhan to him at his own cost.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 609, no. 64.

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1. This writ has the dating clause Datum apud, ut supra.
 2. Meilhan is on the Garonne, c. 10 km. ENE of Marmande (Lot-et-Garonne).
 3. i.e. from 29 August 1254. cf. infra no. 433; Seygnoron de Clarac became warden of the castle at Castelmoron in February 1255 (infra nos. 167, 168).

Bordeaux 19 September 1254

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward owes Arnaud Caillau, Seguin Barbe, Elie Mounier, Elie le Charpentier, Raimond Macayn and Raimond de Camparian, citizens of Bordeaux¹, one thousand two hundred marks of new sterling, which he has received on loan. He assigns to them the issues of the avalage on wines taken at Bordeaux² until this debt is settled³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.609, no.65.

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1. These Bordeaux merchants were among the most consistent of Edward's creditors. Further instances of their lending to him can be found as follows: Arnaud Caillau - infra nos.223,311,391; Seguin Barbe - infra nos.555,559; Elie Mounier - infra nos.70,118,401,431,523; Elie le Charpentier - infra nos.70,118,223,457,458; Raimond Macayn - infra nos.70,391,717,718,746; Raimond de Camparian - infra nos.70,391,519.
 2. The avalage was levied on ships descending the Garonne (F.Lot & R. Fawtier, Histoire des Institutions Francaises au Moyen Age, II (1958), p.161). cf. infra no.134.
 3. Henry III issued letters of obligation on 26 September 1254 in respect of a sum of 5000 marks lent to him and the Lord Edward for use in Gascony by these same merchants (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.335).

70

Bordeaux 25 Septembre 1254

Letters patent of inspeximus confirming letters patent of obligation of the king¹ in favour of Pierre Caillau, Elie Barbe, Raimond Macayn, Elie Mounier, Raimond de Camparian, Elie le Charpentier and Raimond Emerici, Edward promises to settle his father's debts to them in the event of his dying before the completion of repayment.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.1.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.612, no.74.

71

Bordeaux 25 September 1254

Confirmation by inspeximus of a charter of King Henry III², granting Pierre, the son of Etienne du Pins, all the lands which belonged to Etienne and Forto du Pins within and without the walls of the town of La Réole.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.1.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.612, no.75.

1. R.G., I, 4302.

2. R.G., I, 2339.

72

Bordeaux 28 Septembre 1254

Certificate of letters patent of protection directed to the justiciar of Chester for Walter de Vernun, lasting while he is in Edward's service overseas.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 610, no. 66.

73

Bordeaux 28 September 1254

Letters patent directing Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb, receivers of Edward's exchequer at Bristol, not to omit to pay Deutatus Gwillelmi, the citizen and merchant of Florence, two thousand five hundred marks sterling from the issues of his English and Welsh lands at the coming Hilary and Easter terms, in order to settle a loan he made at Bordeaux¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 611, no. 71.

1. Vide supra no. 56: cf. infra no. 341.

74

Belin 29 September 1254

Certificate of letters patent ordering Stephen Bauzan, the seneschal of the Bordelais and Bazadais, to see that Seygnoron de Clarac has until Edward's return from Spain, full seisin of the land that belonged to Bernard de Cros¹. Seygnoron is to answer for any profits from these lands in excess of fifty pounds bordelais per annum.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2 d..

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.615, no.81.

75

Bayonne 4 October 1254

Letters patent of safe conduct, lasting until the feast of Pentecost, to enable the men of the valleys of the Aspe and the Ossau², and those of the jurisdiction of Gaston de Béarn³, to drive their beasts and carry their possessions to the lands and pastures of the bailliage of John le Parker⁴, to stay there, and to return to their own lands⁵.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m.2.

D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.610, no.67.

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1. Vide supra nos.67,68.
 2. The Gave d'Oloron divides at Oloron-Saint-Marie (Basses-Pyrénées) to form two valleys, which run deep into the Pyrenees. The Vallée d'Aspe runs southwards for c.45km. as far as the Lac de Peillou; the Vallée d'Ossau runs in a south easterly direction for c.50km. as far as the Pic du Midi d'Ossau.
 3. i.e. the vicomté of Béarn. Centred on Morlaix and lying at the foot of the Pyrenees, it included the valleys of the Gave d'Aspe and Gave d'Ossau.
 4. Presumably the bailliages of Dax and Saint-Sever are meant (supra no.60 infra no.77; cf. supra nos.58,59).
 5. cf. infra no.515.

76

Bayonne 4 October 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to Edward's faithful subjects in the bailliage of Labourd¹, and of the honour of the castle of Ustaritz², requiring them to be intendent to Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets, whom Edward has appointed bailli during pleasure³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 610, no. 68.

77

Bayonne 4 October 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to Edward's faithful subjects of the bailliage of Saint-Sever, and of the honour of the castle of Sault-de-Navailles⁴, requiring them to be intendent to John le Parker, whom Edward has appointed bailli during pleasure⁵.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 610, no. 69.

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1. Labourd is the pays south of Bayonne in south-western Gascony.
 2. c. 10 km. S of Bayonne
 3. cf. infra nos. 103, 334, 408.
 4. c. 10 km. NE of Orthez (Basses-Pyrénées).
 5. He was appointed warden for the fixed period of one year from the Purification 1255 (infra no. 154), but was replaced in the following October (infra no. 537)

Bayonne 9 October 1254

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the mayor, jurats and commune of Bayonne¹, requiring them to be intendent to Bertrand de Podensac², whom Edward has accepted as mayor of the city for a year from the day he was invested in the office by the king³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2.

D. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 610, no. 70.

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1. King John granted the men of Bayonne a charter in 1215 which provided for the city's government by a mayor and a hundred citizens. But the history of the town, like so many others in France infected by the communal movement, is a story of extreme turbulence during the first half of the 13th century (e.g. infra no. 94 & n.). In the late 1220's a confraternity of citizens expelled the then leading men of the town, and set up their own administration headed by a capdet. The citizens retained control until 1243, when, during Henry III's visit to the duchy, the status quo as defined in King John's charter was restored. But, in order to guarantee the future good behaviour of the city Henry himself retained the right to choose the mayor from a short-list of three names presented to him by the citizens R.G., I, 806, 1215; I, 11, pp. civ-cvi).
 2. Vide infra nos. 96, 98, 101, 119, 329, 411, 487, 605, 1022.
 3. i.e. from 4 June 1254 (R.G., I, 3755).

79

Vitoria 11 November 1254

Letters patent of safe conduct lasting until Easter 1255, to enable Bernard le Gros, the merchant of Walter, bishop of Worcester, to travel with his merchandise throughout the lands of the Lord Edward in England, Wales, Ireland and Gascony.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4315.

80

Vitoria 11 November 1254

Letters patent, issued at the instance of King Alfonso of Castile and Leon, pardoning the clerk, Pierre de Berbizillo¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4316.

1. cf. supra nos. 41, 42; infra no. 90.

81

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to have received a loan of three hundred and seventy marks, three shillings sterling from Pierre de Ville, to whom, and to Pierre R. de Benesse, who has fifty pounds morlaas in the loan, he has pledged the issues of the taxes, tailles and tolls that he has, or ought to have, between Labouheyre and the bridge-heads of Bayonne and Dax¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4317.

82

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Letters patent of safe conduct, lasting during pleasure, to enable Guillaume de Fronsac, a burgess of Morlaas, to travel throughout the lands of the Lord Edward with his merchandise and other things, paying only the tolls and customs due.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4319

1. Lit. census, questac et pedagia i.e. the duties to be paid by travellers journeying between Labouheyre, c. 90 km. NE of Bayonne, and c. 55 km. N of Dax, and the bridges over the River Adour at these two cities. The road from Labouheyre to Bayonne was one of the principal pilgrim routes to Santiago de Compostella. Vide infra nos.84,437.

83

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Certificate of letters patent giving Peter de Repenteny, seneschal of Ulster, and Henry de Mandeville¹ full powers to receive into Edward's peace all the Ulstermen who wish to enter it. They have authority to proclaim the names of intransigent rebels, which they will make known to the Lord Edward on his arrival in Ireland².

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.
- D. R.G., I, ii, 4355.
- E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 66, no. 412.

84

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Certificate of letters close directing John le Parker, prévot of Belin, to see that Pierre de Ville and Pierre R. de Benesse, citizens of Bayonne, have the issues of the taxes, tailles and tolls that Edward has between Labouheyre and the bridgeheads of Bayonne and Dax, for as long as he remains prévot there, and until they have received three hundred and seventy marks, three shillings sterling to repay the loan they made to the Lord Edward³.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.
- D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 103, no. 18.

1. Vide infra no. 889 & n.
2. Vide infra nos. 85-89. Edward never set foot in Ireland. The Welsh rising prevented him from fulfilling his intention to do so in 1256.
3. Vide supra no. 81; infra no. 437.

85

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Certificate of letters close instructing Richard de la Rochelle, justiciar¹ of Ireland, to take advice upon the pacification of Ulster, and if necessary, to take a sum of either one hundred marks or one hundred pounds from Edward's treasure in Ireland for this purpose².

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 103, no. 19.
E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 65, no. 411.

86

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Certificate of a writ of liberate instructing the treasurer of the exchequer at Dublin to pay Richard de la Rochelle either the sum of one hundred marks, or the sum of one hundred pounds, for the pacification of Ulster.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 103, no. 19.
E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 65, no. 411

-
1. Sic. For the time being he remained the Lord Edward's steward in Ireland.
 2. Ulster had recently been ravaged in a raid by the Irish, led by Brian O'Neill, which had resulted in the destruction of the castle at Moy Cova (Dromore, Co. Down) (G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III (1920), p. 270; A.J. Otway-Ruthven, A History of Medieval Ireland (1968), p. 193).

87

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Certificate of letters close directed to Peter de Repenteny, the seneschal of Ulster, in terms similar to those sent to Richard de la Rochelle, but without reference to payments from the exchequer¹.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.
- D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 103, no. 19.
- E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 65, no. 411.

88

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Certificate of letters close instructing Ralph fitzRalph to put his lands in a proper state of defence on pain of resumption by the Lord Edward.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.
- D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 103, no. 19.
- E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 65, no. 411.

1. Vide supra no. 85.

89

Bayonne 21 November 1254

Certificate of letters close instructing the seneschal of Ulster to take Ralph fitzRalph's lands into the hands of the Lord Edward, if he fails to put them in a proper state of defence.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.
- D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.103, no.19.
- E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.65, no.411.

90

Bayonne 22 November 1254

Letters patent pardoning Gaillard de Forges his part in the last war in Gascony, and, at the instance of King Alfonso of Castile and Leon, receiving him into the Lord Edward's grace¹.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12 : schedule.
- D. R.G., I, ii.4320.

91

Bayonne 22 November 1254

Certificate of letters of protection, without term, for the prior and brethren of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem at Irrissary².

- B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.
- D. R.G., I, ii, 4321.

1. cf. supra no.80.

2. c. 10 km. N of Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port (Basses-Pyrénées).

92

Bayonne 22 November 1254

Letters patent of presentation, addressed to Hugh, bishop of Ossory¹, requesting him to admit the clerk, Henry de Wingham² to the church of Dungarvan, which is vacant on the election of William de Kilkenny, archdeacon of Coventry, to the see of Ely³.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.
- D. R.G., I, ii, 4322.
- E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.66, no.413.

93

Bayonne 22 November 1254

Certificate of similar letters written to the bishop of Lismore, as it is not known in which diocese Dungarvan is⁴.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.
- D. R.G., I, ii, 4322.

-
1. Hugh de Mappilton, the treasurer of Ireland.
 2. He became chancellor of King Henry III in January 1255.
 3. Elected c. Michaelmas 1254, he remained bishop of Ely until his death in 1256. His elevation to the see enabled Edward similarly to present Ralph de Donjon to Wilton (diocese of Coventry and Lichfield) (infra no.138).
 4. Dungarvan (Co. Waterford) was in the diocese of Lismore.

Bayonne November 1254

Indenture in the form of a chirograph, sealed by the Lord Edward, iam regnans in Vasconia sicut princeps et dominus, and the commune of Bayonne, for the establishment of peace in the city of Bayonne¹. To this end all citizens over the age of fifteen have sworn an oath² never again to join in conspiracies, confraternities, confederacies, conjurations, leagues or other enterprises against each other, or their natural lord³, and to be intendent to the mayor, whom Edward or his father shall appoint to the city⁴.

- A. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Diplomatic Documents 281⁵.
- C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.220.
- D. Foedera, I, i, p.310.
P. Chaplais, Diplomatic Documents, I, 1101-1272, p.186.
Recoq. Feod., p.141, no.399.
- E. C.C.R., 1313-18, p.91: notarial exemplification dated 24 January 1314.

-
1. Vide supra no.78 n.; infra no.879.
2. The list of 244 names of those swearing the oath includes Jean Dardir (infra no.480), Lambert de Puteo (infra no.298), Pierre de Ville (supra nos.81,84; infra no.437) and Pierre R. de Benesse (ibid.).
3. cf. the king's letters patent, dated 29 September 1254, forbidding the citizens to join in such associations on pain of their persons and forfeiture of the goods (Recoq. Feod., p.148, no.405).
4. Vide supra no.78.
5. A fragment of the Lord Edward's seal, in green wax, and a small piece of the commune's seal survive.

95

Dax 26 November 1254

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to his uncle Guy de Lusignan, in a sum of one hundred pounds sterling for his wages for six weeks while accompanying Edward to Spain¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4323.

96

Dax 26 November 1254

Memorandum recording that the letters patent which Bertrand de Podensac has of the Lord Edward, granting him a market at Podensac², have been deposited with the Dominicans of Bayonne, so that when the king's will in this is known, they may be delivered either to Bertrand or to the Lord Edward³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11 d.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4367.

-
1. i.e. for the period c.10 October to 21 November (infra appendix II).
 2. Podensac (Gironde), on the River Garonne, c.13 km. NW of Langon.
 3. Vide infra no.98.

97

Dax 26 November 1254

Certificate of letters close instructing the mayor and commune of Oléron to pay Geoffrey de Lusignan the money the king directed them to pay him in the manner stipulated by him.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.100, no.2.

98

Dax 27 November 1254

Letters patent granting Bertrand de Podensac and his heirs a weekly market on Thursdays at his castle of Podensac to be held according to the laws and customs of the neighbourhood¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4353.

1. Vide supra no.96.

Saint-Sever November 1254¹

Letters patent promising to restore to Marie Bertrand her castle of Castel-Sarrasin², which she has pledged to the Lord Edward for one hundred marks new sterling, whenever she repays him the money³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4352.

Saint-Sever 1 December 1254

Letters patent ordering Stephen Bauzan to deliver the castle of Benauges to Ebulo de Montibus, whom the Lord Edward had appointed warden during pleasure⁴.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4324.

-
1. The dating clause is not more precise. It is clear, however, that Edward moved on from Dax to Saint-Sever, and that the writ was issued during the last few days of the month.
 2. c. 23 km. ESE of Dax (Landes).
 3. Vide infra nos. 383, 494, 543.
 4. cf. supra no. 64.

101

Saint-Sever 1 December 1254

Certificate of letters close instructing Bertrand de Podensac¹ to let the count of Bigorre² have up to twenty pounds tournois of the money owed to the Lord Edward by the city of Bayonne.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 100, no. 3.

102

Saint-Sever 3 December 1254

Letters patent³ acknowledging Edward to be bound to Geoffroi and André Bolembit, citizens of Dax, in the sum of five hundred pounds morlaas. Repayment is promised at Easter on security of the issues of the prévoté of Dax.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4325.

-
1. Mayor of Dax, vide supra no. 78.
 2. Esquivat de Chabannais, vide infra no. 293.
 3. There is no execution clause.

103

Saint-Sever 3 December 1254

Letters patent ordering the inhabitants of Labourd to answer henceforth to Guillaume Arnaud de Tardets¹ for the issues and revenues of the lands of the Lord Edward at Labourd.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4326.

104

Saint-Sever 3 December 1254

Letters patent granting the men of Auribad licence to build a fortalice or fortified house (casamentum) in a place of safety without prejudice to the rights of the Lord Edward and his successors.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4326.

1. Bailli of Labourd, vide supra no. 76.

105

Bazas 8 December 1254

Certificate of letters close instructing the prévot of Oléron¹ to let the Franciscans on the island take twenty six cartloads of firewood from the forests there².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.100, no.4.

106

Bazas 10 December 1254

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Bidunnus del Cos in the sum of one hundred and forty pounds bordelais, and promising repayment at the feast of the Purification. John fitzGeoffrey and Peter de Montfort are named sureties.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4328.

-
1. ? Walter of Arundel, who was acting in this capacity in June 1254 (R.G., I, 3277).
 2. The Franciscan friars were established on Oléron before 1243 (R.W. Emery, The Friars in Medieval France (1962), p.44).

107

Bazas 10 December 1254

Certificate of letters patent granting Bidunnus del Cos licence to trade for one year from Christmas.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4328.

108

Bazas 10 December 1254

Letters patent of non-prejudice proclaiming that the taking of hostages from the city of Bazas as security for the peace of Gascony is in no way intended to compromise any rights or liberties belonging to the citizens or the bishop¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4329

109

Bordeaux 14 December 1254

Certificate of letters close ordering the prévot of Oléron to let the Franciscan friars on the island have ten pounds tournois from his farm before the feast of the Purification.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.100, no.6.

1. cf. infra no.441. Henry III took hostages from the city in the autumn

of 1253 to secure its loyalty (J.-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Le Prince Edouard et les rivalités municipales à Bordeaux', Rev. Hist. de Bordeaux et du département de la Gironde, n.s. I (1952) p.187).

110

Bordeaux 15 December 1254

Letters patent of protection for the merchandise of Elie de Blaye and Guillaume le Franceys, his attorney, which is about to be taken to England.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4351.

111

Bordeaux 17 December 1254

Letters close instructing John le Parker to send all kinds of fresh and salt-water fish from his bailliage to Bordeaux by the Thursday before Christmas.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. B^emont, 'Lettres Closes', p.101, no.7.

112

Bordeaux 18 December 1254

Letters patent granting the inhabitants of the castle of Pouillon that they should do military service with the men of the bailliage of Dax, and that they should perform the duties of the chevauchée whenever it might seem appropriate to the Lord Edward's representative in the duchy¹. For enclosing the castle they are authorised to take the necessary timber, and are instructed to call upon the men of the bailliage and on those wishing to reside at Pouillon to clear the ditches and to transport the timber.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, ii.4330.

113

Bordeaux 18 December 1254

Letters close² ordering John le Parker³ to banish the men of Magescq⁴ in the diocese of Dax, whose claim to be of the demesne of the Lord Edward has been verified, until such a time as they disclose those who kept them from his jurisdiction⁵.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4331.

-
1. Vide infra no.482.
 2. Although this writ has been enrolled with Edward's letters patent it is quite clearly a letter close. The address clause is particular and is followed at once by the injunction to the addressee. There is no execution clause (cf. H. Hall, Studies in English Official Historical Documents (1908), pp.253-255).
 3. Bailli of Dax (supra no.60).
 4. Magescq is in the archiprêtre of Soustons, Maremne (Landes).
 5. Vide infra nos.179,488.

114

Bordeaux 21 December 1254

Letters ^{patent} of safe conduct for John Roland of Pamplona and Michael of Paris, burgesses of Puente la Reina, lasting until the feast of Saint Hilary, to permit them to travel through Gascony from Bordeaux to their own country (Navarre).

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4332.

115

Bordeaux 22 December 1254

Letters patent of non-prejudice in favour of the abbot of Saint-Sever concerning matters contained in letters he addressed to the Lord Edward¹. Edward undertakes to pay him the sum of about one thousand shillings morlaas, as assessed by Master Benedict, official of Bazas², to meet his expenses incurred in that business³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4336.

1. These appear to have concerned the limits of the jurisdiction of the abbey of Saint-Sever (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.25; P.R.O., Exchequer - T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.223 d.).
2. B.M., Cotton Ms., loc.cit., and P.R.O., Exchequer - T.R., Books, loc.cit. have 'Master Bernard, official of Bazas', i.e., Master Bernard Ayzon, who subsequently became constable of Bordeaux (q.v.infra nos.491,573,594).
3. A postscript notes that this writ was retained by the official of Bazas until the following session of the court at Saint-Sever.

116

Bordeaux 22 December 1254

Certificate of letters close ordering Richard de Grey, warden of the Channel Islands, to pay the three hundred and forty seven pounds, six shillings and sevenpence arrears of his farm, which he owes to the Lord Edward, to Deutatus Gwillelmi, merchant of Florence, or his attorney, to settle a debt which Edward has.¹

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 100, no. 5.

117

Bordeaux 23 December 1254

Letters patent of safe conduct to permit ten horses belonging to Edward's uncle, Geoffrey de Lusignan, to be taken through Gascony from Spain to Poitou².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4333.

-
1. cf. infra nos. 131, 132. The king informed the barons of the Exchequer at Michaelmas 1255 that Richard de Grey had paid the farm of the islands for the Michaelmas term 1254, and for the Easter and Michaelmas terms 1255, to the Lord Edward (P.R.O., L.T.R., Memoranda Roll 31, m. 5).
 2. Henry III had instructed the Lord Edward and the seneschal of Gascony to see that Geoffrey had such letters (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 381).

118

Bordeaux 23 December 1254

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Elie Mounier and Elie le Charpentier, citizens of Bordeaux, in the sum of twenty thousand shillings bordelais for cloth bought from them. Repayment is promised for Mid-Lent on security of the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4334.

119

Bordeaux 26 December 1254

Certificate of letters close ordering Bertrand de Podensac, mayor of Bayonne, to pay ten pounds sterling to the warden of Edward's galley for things purchased for use on board. He is instructed to inform the Lord Edward both of their nature and their cost¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 101, no. 8.

1. Vide infra nos. 329, 362.

120

Bordeaux 26 December 1254

Certificate of letters close requesting the queen to allow Peter de Montfort eleven marks for his expenses from the money belonging to Edward.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.
D. C. Bimont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 101, no. 9.

121

Bordeaux 26 December 1254

Letters close ordering Richard de la Rochelle, the Lord Edward's steward in Ireland, to see that the suit between the archbishop of Armagh¹ and the bishop of Clogher² concerning the manor of Termonfeckin³ is summarily brought before the justices.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.
D. C. Bimont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 101, no. 10.
E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 66, no. 416.

-
1. Archbishop Reginald, 1247-56.
 2. D vid O'Bragain, bishop of Clogher 1245-67.
 3. County Louth. For much of the later medieval period the manor was the residence of the archbishops of Armagh (A. Gwynn, The Medieval Province of Armagh (1946), p. 74).

122

Bordeaux 28 December 1254

Writ of liberate addressed to Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb, receivers of the Bristol Exchequer, instructing them to pay Walter, bishop of Worcester, and Peter de Montfort, the executors of the will of William de Cantilupe, forty marks for a horse bought from them by the Lord Edward at Bordeaux.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 99, no. 1.

123

Lormont 2 January 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Guillaume de Forges, citizen of Bordeaux in the sum of one hundred marks sterling. Repayment is promised at Mid-Lent¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4337.

1. cf. infra nos. 391, 424, 566.

124

Lormont 2 January 1255

Letters patent, with a clause non omittas, ordering Richard de la Rochelle, the treasurer and the barons of the Irish Exchequer to send to Edward in Gascony during the coming Lent all the money they have in hand from the issues of Ireland¹.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.
- D. R.G., I, 11, 4338.
- E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.67, no.419.

125

Lormont 2 January 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Pierre Caillau in the sum of forty five marks sterling for two horses. Payment is to be made at Bordeaux at the beginning of Lent.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.
- D. R.G., I, 11, 4339.

1. Vide infra no.387.

126

Lormont 2 January 1255

Letters patent¹ (grant of pension) conferring on R imond de Bouliac, canon of Saint-Sever, an annual grant of twenty pounds bordelais from the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4340.

127

Lormont 2 January 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Richard de la Rochelle to release the wine, belonging to Pierre Turc and Amauvin de Bataille, which had been arrested at Dublin. •

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.102, no.11.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.67, no.420.

1. There is no execution clause.

128

Lormont 2 January 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the mayor of Oléron to appear before the Lord Edward on the morrow of the feast of the Purification¹ to answer why he inveigled and received into his community, to its detriment, the men of Guillaume and Inbert de Fors, and to say on whose authority he did this.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.102, no.12

129

Bordeaux 2 January 1255

Writ of liberate addressed to Simon Talebot and Eliás de Cumb, receivers of the Bristol Exchequer, instructing them to pay Deutatus, citizen and merchant of Florence, two hundred marks of Edward's gift.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4342.

1. 3 February 1255, when Edward appears to have been at Saint-Macaire (vide infra, appendix, II).

130

Bordeaux 4 January 1255

Certificate of a similar writ addressed to the receivers of the Bristol Exchequer, ordering them to pay Pepo Didowas, merchant of Florence, forty marks of Edward's gift.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4343.

131

Bordeaux 4 January 1255

Writ of liberate¹ addressed to the receivers of the Bristol Exchequer and to the steward, Geoffrey de Langley, ordering them to pay Deutatus, citizen and merchant of Florence, ninety one pounds, seven shillings and threepence sterling and one thousand, four hundred and forty seven pounds, five shillings and sevenpence tournois for divers merchandise. They are instructed to take into account the three hundred and forty seven marks, six shillings and eightpence which Deutatus is to receive from Richard de Grey, warden of the Channel Islands².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4344.

1. This writ is described elsewhere as a 'letter patent' (R.G., I, 11, 4346; infra no. 133), but it does not correspond to the usual formula of letters patent. The address clause is particular and there is no execution clause. In view of the contents it therefore seems more accurate to describe it as a 'writ of liberate'.

2. Vide supra no.116.

132

Bordeaux 4 January 1255

Letters patent, with a clause non omittas, ordering Richard de Grey, warden of the Channel Islands, to pay the three hundred¹ and forty seven marks, six shillings and sevenpence (sic) arrears of his farm for the year beginning at All Saints 1253, to Deutatus, citizen and merchant of Florence¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4345.

133

Bordeaux 4 January 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Deutatus Gwillelmi, citizen and merchant of Florence, in the sums of ninety one pounds, seven shillings and threepence sterling, and one thousand, four hundred and forty seven pounds, five shillings and sevenpence tournois for a variety of merchandise lately received from him.

Payment will be made at the Bristol Exchequer as stipulated in letters patent sent to the receivers².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4346.

1. cf. supra no.116 (letters close).

2. Vide supra no.131.

Bordeaux 4 January 1255

Letters patent notifying the appointment of Elie Mounier to farm the small custom on salt¹ and the small customs of Bordeaux², the custom of Mortagne³, and the small custom de poyada taken at Royan⁴ on the following terms⁵: the small custom on salt for three years in return for a payment of one hundred and twenty five pounds bordelais per annum; the small customs of Bordeaux for a similar period at a rate of eighty pounds bordelais per annum; the custom of Mortagne for the same period for an annual payment of forty pounds; and the custom at Royan, with the avalage on wines, for the

-
1. i.e. le salin de Bordeaux, which was paid at the rate of 12d. or 6d. per ship laden with salt according to its size. The issues of the custom were shared between the Lord Edward (or the king) and the heirs of Arnaud Lambert in the ratio 8:4 (J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Les Coutumes ou droits de douane perçus à Bordeaux sur les vins et les marchandises par l'administration anglaise de 1252 à 1307', Annales du Midi, 62 (1950),p.147).
 2. The small customs were taken on all kinds of goods other than wine. There was therefore a complex tariff of charges. The issues were shared between several proprietors according to the commodity concerned. For example, the customs on woollen cloths were shared between the Lord Edward (or the king), the archbishop of Bordeaux, the chapter of Saint-André, and the lord of Mauldon (ibid.,pp.146-7).
 3. It fell heavily on woollen cloths, raw wool, skins and salt (ibid.,p.147-8). Like the small custom of Royan it was taken at Bordeaux by the end of Edward I's reign. At this time it still seems to have been collected, as originally, at the port, on the northern bank of the Gironde, whose name it bears (ibid.,p.146).
 4. poyada = "montoir/action de monter, de gravir, montoir", Dictionnaire du Béarnais et du Gascon Moderne ed. S. Paley (1961). The custom was a relatively light one, taken as its name implies, on a wide variety of goods ascending the Gironde. It must be distinguished from the more important custom of the same name taken on wine (J-P.Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit.,p.147).
 5. The farming of these customs to Elie Mounier seems appropriate, for he appears to have been principally a merchant in wool and cloth (vide supra no.118; infra nos.431,523, & J-P.Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit.,p.148).

same period for sixty pounds per annum¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4347.

135

Bordeaux 6 January 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Richard de la Rochelle, the Lord Edward's steward in Ireland, to adjourn the suit between William the Marshall and Richard fitzGriffin concerning land in Barennwemor, Barendkebeg, Cathekeli, and Knockainy (Co. Limerick) until the latter's return from Gascony, and, until such a time as Edward himself shall go to Ireland, or shall send a justiciar there.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont. 'Lettres Closes', p.102, no.13.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.67, no.422.

1. The total farm was therefore £305 bordelais per annum. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit., p.148, citing B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.115, points out that at the beginning of the fourteenth century the same customs were farmed for only £250 bordelais. This difference is perhaps to be accounted for by the effect of the Anglo-French war which broke out in 1294, but the small amount of these farms contrasts with that of the Great Custom, the custom of Royan, and the issac, which were leased by Jean de Grilly in 1267 for £15000 bordelais (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.24; J-P.Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit., p.143).

136

Bordeaux 6 January 1255

Certificate of letters (close) of protection with 'a special clause' directed to Richard de la Rochelle for the prior of Athassel in Munster¹

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 102, no. 14

137

Bordeaux 7 January 1255

Letters patent acknowledging the receipt of a loan of one thousand five hundred pounds bordelais from the mayor² and prud'hommes of Bordeaux.

Repayment is to be made at the coming feast of Saint John the Baptist³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4348.

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1. Athassel was a house of Augustinian canons in County Tipperary.
 2. Raimond Brun de Laporte, mayor of Bordeaux, 1 September 1254-27 June 1255 (Recog. Feod. p. xxv).
 3. 24 June 1255.

138

Bordeaux 7 January 1255

Letters patent of presentation addressed to Roger, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, requesting him to admit Ralph de Donjon to the living of Walton, vacant on the elevation of William of Kilkenny to the bishopric of Ely, and Edward's advowson by reason of his custody of the lands of the earl of Derby¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4349.

139

Bordeaux 8 January 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing William of Wilton to let Geoffrey of Childwick have five oaks for timber in the forest of Duffield².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 102, no. 15.

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1. Similar letters of presentation were issued in Donjon's favour by the regency council in England on the same day (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 393). In April 1255 the Lord Edward presented his clerk to a second benefice (infra nos. 253, 254). At his death (c. May 1269) Ralph also held the living of Gonalston (Nottinghamshire) (The Register of Walter Giffard ... 1266-79, Surtees Soc., Vol. CIX (1904), p. 91).
 2. Wilton was warden of the Ferrers wardship of which the forest of Duffield (Derbyshire) was a part (P.R.O., Min. Accts., 1094/11, m. 14, 16 d.; V.C.H. of Derby, I, p. 413 et seq.). Vide supra no. 22; infra nos. 247, 248.

140

Gensac 14 January 1255

Letters patent notifying Edward's promise to idemnify Arnaud Beyresc, mayor of Bergerac, for any losses he and his heirs may sustain as a result of the agreements made between Edward and the community of Bergerac¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4364.

141

Bergerac 16 January 1255

Letters patent pardoning Guillaume de Bridwere, burgess of Bergerac, for his part in the disturbances at Bergerac as a result of the dispute between the Lord Edward and the king, and Renaud de Pons and his wife, Marguerite².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4358.

1. Vide infra no.148.

2. Vide infra no 145n. & J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentés', p.603 n..

142

Beregerac 16 January 1255

Letters patent (feoffment) assigning the castle of Mouleydier and its appurtenances to Armand le Prévot in perpetuity¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4359.

143

Bergerac 16 January 1255

Letters patent (feoffment) granting Guillaume R de Saint-Dizier the lands that Elie Rudell held at Mons and Verdon, near Bergerac, and an annual fee of fifteen pounds bordelais in the péage (pedagium) at Bergerac.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4360.

1. Mouleydier, on the Dordogne east of Bergerac, formerly belonged to Elie Rudell. Vide infra no. 147.

144

Bergerac 16 January 1255

Letters patent notifying the promise that Edward has made to the mayor, knights and prud'hommes of Bergerac that he will see that the agreements made between them will be sealed and confirmed by the king. He undertakes to see that a transcript of the agreements is sealed with the seals of the communes of Bordeaux and Bayonne¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4361.

145

Bergerac 16 January 1255

Letters patent promising, at the instance of the mayor, knights and burgesses of Bergerac to bring the case concerning Renaud de Pons, Marguerite, his wife, Rudell, son of Elie Rudell, and all the other heirs of Elie Rudell, for judgment before Edward's court before the coming Easter. [Edward has released Renaud de Pons from captivity in order that he might be freer to prosecute his cause, and promises to implement certain testamentary bequests of Elie

1. Vide infra no.148. Henry III confirmed the agreements under the Great Seal at Woodstock on 25 June 1255 (Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p.447).

Rudell, including the assignation of her dowry to Roga, his widow¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4362.

1. The question of the Bergerac succession is discussed in detail by C. Bémont, R.G., I, 11, p. cxi et seq. Briefly the facts are as follows: Elie Rudell, the Elder died in 1251, leaving two sons, Elie Rudell and Rudell. The former married (1) Alix de Turenne by whom he had a daughter, Marguerite, and (2) Roga. In the meantime the king had promised, in default of male heirs, to grant the inheritance to the cadet branch of the family, whilst Marguerite had married a vassal of the king of France, Renaud de Pons. There were thus rival claimants when Elie Rudell, the younger, died in April/May 1254, and while the inhabitants of the honour of Gensac recognised the dispositions made by the king for the succession, those of Bergerac supported Renaud and Marguerite, and took up arms on their behalf. Renaud was captured by Edward during the ensuing fighting, which was ended only by his present promise to refer the matter to litigation. But far from settling the issue, Edward's undertaking merely served to open the way to protracted legal wrangling, in the course of which Marguerite and Renaud took every opportunity to avoid an unfavourable decision. Marguerite, for instance, excused herself from appearing in Edward's presence at La-Sauve-Majeure on 7 March 1255 on the grounds that she was pregnant, and again, later in the same month, because of the absence of her husband (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 70d.; 78 d.). There the matter seems to have rested until 1259, when, in anticipation of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris (December 1259) Marguerite and Renaud were at Paris urging the French king as suzerain of Gascony to restore their inheritance. Attempts were made to settle the issue in the court of the duchy in 1260 and 1262, but to no avail (vide infra no. 877). In 1264 the queen of France was asked to arbitrate in the dispute (Recoq. Feod., p. 223, no. 530), and it was her decision in favour of Renaud and Marguerite, accepted by Henry III only in June 1267, which formed the basis of the settlement of the quarrel (ibid.; C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 80).

146

Bergerac 16 January 1255

Letters patent of protection lasting until Easter for Renaud de Pons, his wife, Marguerite, and those they wish to bring with them, and for their proctor and his assistants, in coming to the Lord Edward's court in the castle at Bergerac.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4363.

147

Bergerac 16 January 1255

Letters patent notifying the promise Edward made to Armand le Prévot and his sons, Armand and Gautier, to assign them three thousand shillings of rent per annum in the land formerly belonging to Elie Rudell, if, by reason of the agreement made between him and the town of Bergerac, Armand should happen to lose those revenues he and his wife hold to this value in the demesne of the king of France.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 10.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4375.

148

Bergerac 16 January 1255

Letters patent making a number of grants to the knights and burgesses of Bergerac¹. Among them, Edward confers the right to a mayor, jurats and a commune on the model of Bordeaux, and establishes a commission of five knights and five burgesses to investigate and to rectify complaints of dispossession and of the introduction of evil customs into the town. In addition Edward agrees to take no hostages from the town other than those nominated by the townsmen, to grant them immunity from the prise on wines taken in England², and to exempt them from all exactions levied on their wines and other merchandise shipped down the Dordogne other than the approved tolls and customs³. The king in turn, has agreed to renounce all claims for indemnity and for expenses incurred in the fighting against the town⁴. Edward names the following as sureties of his good faith, John fitzGeoffrey, justiciar of Ireland, William de Pemes, Stephen Longespée, Stephen Bauzan, seneschal of Gascony, Amauin de Barès, Arnaud de Gironde and Gaston de Gontaud.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4378.

Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p.447: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Woodstock 25 June 1255.

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1. The issue of this writ marks the final pacification of Bergerac after the civil war.
 2. In December 1255, the king ordered the chamberlains of London, Sandwich and elsewhere to allow the men of Bergerac to import wines into England exempt from all but the 'right and ancient prise of their wines', in accordance with this grant (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.453).
 3. Vide infra no.260.
 4. Vide supra nos.140,141,144,145,146,147.

149

Gensac 17 January 1255

Writ¹, with a clause non omittas, addressed to Richard de la Rochelle, Edward's steward in Ireland, ordering him to assign and to give seisin of the five hundred librates of land in Ireland that the king granted to Geoffrey de Lusignan².

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.
D. R.G., I, ii, 4350.
E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 67, no. 423.
-

1. Although enrolled among the Lord Edward's letters patent this writ does not possess the characteristic formula of letters patent. The address is particular, and there is no execution clause. The clause non omittas suggests that it would have been sent open; the contents of the writ are diplomatically indeterminate.
2. The present letter appears to be Edward's response to the king's strong request of 11 December 1254 that Edward should do 'his filial duty' by ordering Richard de la Rochelle to extend and to assign the lands granted to Geoffrey de Lusignan in Connaught (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 384). But even this writ seems to have proved ineffective. On 26 March Henry III wrote to the steward himself complaining of the considerable expense and the great inconvenience suffered by his half-brother in not obtaining seisin (ibid., p. 405). Richard was ordered 'as he loves his lands in the realm' to go in person to conduct the extent of the lands in question and to give seisin to Thomas de Castre, Geoffrey's attorney. At the same time William de Turbeville was sent to Ireland to supervise the conduct of this business, while, six days later, on 1 April, a further order was sent to the steward instructing him to begin the extent forthwith (ibid., p. 406; Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 70, no. 439). See also H.S. Snellgrove, The Lusignans in England, 1247-1258 (1950), pp. 48-9.

150

Gensac 18 January 1255

Letters patent granting Gaston de Gontaud¹ fifty librates of rent per annum in the lands formerly held by Elie Rudell at Issigeac², and at Balane and Cugnac.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4376.

151

Gensac 18 January 1255

Letters patent notifying a promise to indemnify Gaston de Gontaud for any loss of land he might suffer because of any action of the Lord Edward³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4377.

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1. It appears that Gaston de Gontaud was one of those who had been charged with negotiating the settlement with the burgesses of Bergerac (supra no. 148; C. Bémont, R.G., I, ii, p. cxli).
 2. Vide infra nos. 492, 498.
 3. Vide supra no. 150, an Edward's promise was presumably intended as an insurance against ^{an} unfavourable settlement of the disputed succession to Bergerac (vide supra no. 145n.).

152

La Réole 23 January 1255

Letters patent (grant of pension) notifying the grant to Olivier le Prévot, knight of Bergerac, of thirty pounds of current money annually from the péage (pedagium) of Bergerac.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4373.

153

La Réole 23 January 1255

Letters patent notifying a promise to indemnify Olivier le Prévot for any loss he might sustain in his lands which formerly belonged to Elie Rudell because of any action of the Lord Edward¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4374.

1. Vide supra no.151 n..

154

La Réole 25 January 1255

Letters patent appointing John le Parker warden of the castle of Sault for one year from the feast of the Purification¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 11.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4356.

155

La Réole 25 January 1255

Letters patent (grant of pension) notifying the grant to Aldebertus le Prévot, knight of Bergerac, of ten marks sterling annually from the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii 4436.

1. John le Parker was originally appointed keeper of the bailliage during pleasure (supra no. 77). He was replaced in October 1255 (infra no. 537).

156

La Réole 25 January 1255

Certificate of letters patent sent to the constable of Bordeaux and the keepers of the Great Custom ordering them to pay Aldebertus le Prévot ten marks sterling at Michaelmas¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4436.

157

Saint-Macaire 27 January 1255

Letters patent notifying Edward's promise to Pierre-Bertrand de Blanquefort to keep to the best of his ability the agreements made between him and the king concerning the restoration of the castle and town of Blanquefort which are more fully set out in a charter bearing

1. Vide infra no. 447.

the king's seal¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4354.

158

Saint-Macaire 28 January 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Geoffrey de Langley to send fifty cartloads of lead² in two hundred ships by way of Bristol to

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1. The castle was the subject of a protracted legal dispute between Talesia de la Marche and Pierre-Bertrand de Blanquefort, who had apparently inherited it from his brother, Arnaud-Bernard de Blanquefort. In March 1254 Pierre surrendered it into the king's safe keeping until Michaelmas 1255, on condition that he undertook to restore it then. Henry agreed to procure letters of the Lord Edward to the same effect (R.G., I, 1, 2475; C.P.R. 1247-58, p. 281). The present letters patent are Edward's acceptance of these arrangements, and it was he who, nearly three months earlier than had been agreed, surrendered custody of the castle (infra no. 373). It is nowhere explicitly stated that Pierre's temporary surrender of the castle was intended as a token of his good faith in the settlement of the suit brought against him, although this seems a likely reason for his action. Alternatively, it may represent a move on his part to secure a favourable outcome in the case, for that is clearly the implication of Talesia's action in August 1255 in promising the Lord Edward custody of the castle for a period of five years should she succeed in recovering seisin (P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f. 193 d.; B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 22 d.; Foedera, I, 1, p. 330; A.H.G., VI (1864), p. 345, no. cxxxvi). In April 1256 the dispute as to the rightful ownership of the castle was made the subject of a full enquiry by the seneschal (infra no. 608 & n.).
 2. The lead would almost certainly have come from Edward's honour of the Peak; cf. the sixty cartloads Langley was ordered to supply for the king's works at Westminster (C.R., 1254-56, p. 91).

the Lord Edward in Gascony¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.103, no.16.

159

Saint-Macaire 29 January 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the prévot of Saint Emilion to let the knight, Baldwin de Rumely have ten marks in the profits of his prévoté as compensation for a horse lost on Edward's service².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.103, no.17.

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1. cf. infra no.346. The commercial relations of Bristol and Gascony are discussed by Y. Renouard, 'Les Relations de Bordeaux et de Bristol au Moyen Age', Rev.Hist. de Bordeaux et du département de la Gironde, N.S., VI (1957), pp.101-5 & Etudes d'histoire médiévale, II (1968), pp.999-1004.
 2. Vide infra no.197.

160

Saint-Macaire 29 January 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the prévot of Bazas¹, as the new tenant of this office, to cease requesting twenty pounds bordelais from the free tenants of Bazas, as they had proffered a sum of twenty pounds to Seygnoron Espès of their own free will².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 104, no. 21.

161

Labouheyre 30 January 1255

Memorandum recording that the case which has been set down to be heard on the day after Ash Wednesday, against the mayor and burgesses of Oléron, concerning complaints lodged against them by Walter of Arundel³ on Edward's behalf, has been prorogued for twenty five days, at the instance of Guy de Lusignan. Walter and the mayor and burgesses have been informed accordingly.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 1 d..

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 128, no. 144.

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1. Raimond de Pugoys.
 2. Prévot of Bazas in 1243 (R.G., I, 1064, 1621)
 3. Bailli of Oléron (vide supra no. 105 & n.).

162

Saint-Macaire 31 January 1255

Letters patent¹ proclaiming that all the things given as sureties on the day that Arnaud-Otton, vicomte of Lomagne, and Geraud, comte of Armagnac and Fezensac, came to terms in the presence of the Lord Edward shall remain in the same condition in which they were on 30 January 39 Henry III². The goods taken by each party shall be surrendered as sureties so that, after an enquiry has been held, the appropriate ransoms may be paid³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4357.

163

Saint-Macaire 1 February 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Richard de la Rochelle to allow Guillaume Gaymardi to continue to receive his annual fee of ten marks, as before, until he is instructed otherwise.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.104, no.20

-
1. There is no execution clause.
 2. i.e. on the previous day.
 3. Vide infra no.199 & n..

164

Saint-Macaire 1 February 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct lasting until Michaelmas for Alfonso Telez and his associates, permitting them to travel through Gascony to the Roman curia and to return to Spain.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.12.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4318.

165

Saint-Macaire 2 February 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Robert Walerand, or the person acting in his place as warden of the New Forest, to let Bertinus de la Chapelle have twelve live deer from the stock of the park at Otterbourne of Edward's gift¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.104, no.22.

1. Henry III granted the Lord Edward the New Forest for a period of ten years from 8 September 1254, and the forest officials were made answerable to his Exchequer at Bristol. Robert Walerand remained warden of the forest after its grant to Edward (P.R.O., L.T.R. Memoranda Roll², m.12; C.P.R., 1247-58, pp.322, 454).

166

Saint-Macaire 4 February 1255

Writ of liberate addressed to Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb, receivers of the Bristol Exchequer, instructing them to pay Richard of Kilkenny, knight, one hundred shillings of Edward's gift¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 105, no. 23.

167

Bazas 6 February 1255

Letters patent naming Seygnoron de Clarac warden of the castle of Castelmoron, its honours, rights and appurtenances, during pleasure, and in return for a fee of fifty pounds bordelais per annum².

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 10.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4368.

-
1. Richard accompanied the Lord Edward to Spain in 1254 (R.G., I, 3424).
 2. Vide supra nos. 67, 68, 74.

168

Bazas 6 February 1255

Certificate of instructions sent to the bailli of Castelmoron ordering him to deliver the castle and its appurtenances to Seygnoron de Clarac without delay.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4368.

169

Bazas 10 February 1255

Letters patent¹ (writ de intendendo) instructing the knights, burgesses and prud'hommes of Gensac, the knights and burgesses of Castillon, and the mayor, knights, burgesses and prud'hommes of Saint-Emilion to answer to John de Flury for all the revenues, rights, tolls and other things they owe the Lord Edward, and to be intendent to him and his deputies until further orders.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11, 10².

D. R.G., I, ii, 4366, 4369.

-
1. There is no execution clause.
 2. The clerk responsible for enrolling this writ has clearly made a mistake in entering it twice, as these letters are identical apart from the addition of the words anno ut supra to the dating clause of the earlier entry.

170

Bazas 10 February 1255

Letters patent notifying the appointment of John de Flury to keep the castle of Gensac and its honours, rights, tolls and appurtenances with the exception of Castelmoron¹, and to keep Castillon, the prévoté of Saint-Emilion and everything else held by the Lord Edward in Entre-Dordogne. He is to hold these lands for one year from the feast of the Purification at a farm of one thousand pounds bordelais and to receive in return a wage of two hundred pounds.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4370

171

Bazas 10 February 1255

Letters patent (grant of pension) notifying the grant to Fergant, lord of Estissac, of thirty pounds bordelais per annum at Easter from the Lord Edward's 'chamber'².

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4371.

1. Vide supra nos.167,168.

2. camera nostra - used here synonymously with garderoba nostra.cf.supra no.45.

172

Bazas 10 February 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Raimond Marcasius, the younger, in a sum of two hundred pounds bordelais to be paid to him within a month of Easter. Guillaume-Arnaud de Tontolon and Pierre Caillau, citizen of Bordeaux, are named sureties.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10

D. R.G., I, ii, 4372.

173

Bazas 12 February 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing John le Parker to order Garsie-Arnaud de Navailles to restore the four shillings morlaas he took from the sureties of Ickelmus de la Furcad after the conclusion of the peace.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.105, no.24.

174

Bazas 12 February 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the mayor of Bordeaux to adjourn all the suits and pleas which Brunus Calzad has before him until he has returned from a mission on which he has been sent as the Lord Edward's messenger.

- B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.105, no.25

175

Bazas 12 February 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the treasurer of the Irish Exchequer to pay Pierre Colomb, citizen of Bordeaux¹, for fifty sacks of wool at the term and place and to the amount stipulated in letters sealed by John fitzGeoffrey, the justiciar of Ireland, Stephen Longespée, Pierre Caillau and Bernard de Fonte.

- B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.106, no.27.
E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.69, no.429.

1. Vide infra nos.178,405. Pierre Colomb was the elder son of Guillaume-Raimond Colomb, who was mayor of Bordeaux on five occasions (Y. Renouard, Bordeaux Médiéval, II(1965), pp.76-7). He was named among the hostages that the Lord Edward proposed to take back with him to England as security for the peace of the duchy (October 1255), but was spared this indignity after the personal intervention of Pierre de Bordeaux, who described him as his "dear nephew" (ibid., p.71; B.M.Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.36; P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.334).

176

Bazas 13 February 1255

Letters patent ordering the treasurer of the Exchequer in Dublin to assign John fitzGeoffrey, justiciar of Ireland, forty-four marks, ten shillings which the Lord Edward has received from him in Gascony.

- B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.
- D. R.G., I, 11, 4379.
- E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.69, no.430.

177

Saint-Macaire 16 February 1255

Letters patent of inspeximus of letters patent of King Henry III (dated Bazas 6 February 1254) granting Halengretus, the balister, citizen of Bordeaux, twenty marks sterling per annum in exchange for twenty marks sterling in the issues of Bayonne. The Lord Edward grants, in addition, that the twenty marks shall be paid from the issues of the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

- B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.11.
 - D. R.G., I, 11, 4365.
-

Saint-Macaire 18 February 1255

Letters patent promising to indemnify John fitzGeoffrey, justiciar of Ireland, and Stephen Longespée, the Lord Edward's sureties, in respect of the fifty sacks of dry, white, marketable wool which Edward has promised to deliver to Pierre Colomb¹ at Ross in Ireland² at Pentecost, in return for two hundred and seventy five marks which Pierre paid to Ralph de Donjon, keeper of the wardrobe, on Edward's orders³.
· Vacated⁴.

- B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.
D. R.G., I, 11, 4380
E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.69, no.431.

-
1. Pierre is here called filius Columbi de Burgo, i.e. son of Colomb of Bourg, but Burgo would seem to be a clerical error of transcription for Burd'. Vide supra no.175 & n..
 2. New Ross was the principal port for the export of Irish wool in the thirteenth century (G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, IV (1920), p.277). cf. infra nos.935,954.
 3. Vide supra no.175; infra no.405.
 4. "... because they did not have the letter".

179

19 February 1255

Memorandum that on 19 February the parish of Magescq was committed to the custody of Pierre Caillau on condition that he answer for the issues to the Lord Edward until it has been determined what is owed him¹.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1 d..

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.129, no.146.

180

Saint-Macaire 20 February 1255

Letters patent addressed to the bailli, John le Parker, informing him of Edward's grant of a licence to Pierre, the goldsmith of Bayonne, permitting him to construct a watermill at his own expense on the Etang d'Orx, near Labenne, and ordering him to allow the mill to be built².

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4381.

1. Vide supra no.113; infra no.488.

2. cf. infra no.310.

181

Saint-Macaire 22 February 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Stephen Bauzan to allow William de Chaeny¹ thirty pounds bordelais of Edward's gift from the issues of the lands of Pierre d'Anglade².

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.106, no.28.

182

Bordeaux 28 February 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the prévot of La Réole to restore in their entirety the houses, vines, lands, possessions and rents that Donatus and Peitevin de Pins, burgesses of La Réole³, held in that town at the time that it was occupied and in the lands of the Lord Edward outside⁴.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.106, no.29.

-
1. Chaeny was acting as constable of Bazas in April 1254 (R.G., I, 2505).
 2. cf. infra no.572.
 3. cf. R.G., I, 1, 3929, 4291, 4293. A certain Doat de Pis, burgess of La Réole, took an oath of fealty to the Lord Edward on 4 November 1256 (Recog. Feod., p.171, no.427).
 4. i.e. prior to the siege which began in November 1253 (supra no.41 n.).

183

Bordeaux 28 February 1255

Certificate of letters close in the same words sent to the lords of Sainte-Bazelle ordering them to restore their possessions in the region of Sainte-Bazelle.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Émont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 106, no. 29.

184

Bordeaux 28 February 1255

Certificate of letters close in the same words sent to the justiciar of Langon ordering him to restore to Donatus de Pins the things he held at Langon¹.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Émont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 107, no. 29.

1. cf. R.G., I, 1587, 1594.

185

Bordeaux 28 February 1255

Certificate of letters close in the same words sent to the lords of Coutures ordering them to restore to Donatus de Pins the things he held at Landeron.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 107, no. 29.

186

Bordeaux 1 March 1255

Certificate of letters patent ordering Arnaud-Garsie de Sescas to deliver Gaston de Béarn's castle at Roquefort-de-Marsan to the vicomte forthwith¹, and to appear at La-Sauve-Majeure on the Tuesday after Mid-Lent to render account of his custody².

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 10.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4382.

1. Vide infra no. 507.

2. i.e. on 9 March. Edward was at Saint-Emilion on 8 March, and probably set out the same day for La-Sauve-Majeure, c. 24 km. (15 miles) away. He is known to have been at La-Sauve on 12 March (Appendix II).

187

Bordeaux 1 March 1255

Writ¹ committing custody of the lands of Pierre de Montpezat and Pierre de Rions to Garsie Ayquelmi of Saint-Macaire.

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4383.

188

Bordeaux 1 March 1255

Letters patent² notifying the investment of the Ladies Honoria,³ Asalida and Mirabile with the entire land that had belonged to their brother, Guillaume-Arnaud de Ledis.

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4384.

-
1. The letter has the formula of letters close, but the content suggests it was issued patent. It seems likely that the writ was abbreviated in this manner by the clerk responsible for enrolment.
 2. There is no execution clause.
 3. Vide infra no.270.

189

Bordeaux 1 March 1255

Letters patent of safe conduct lasting until Michaelmas for the king of Navarre, permitting him to pass and to return through Gascony with forty knights and his household¹.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 9.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4387.

190

Bourg-sur-Mer 1 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Pierre Colomb to see that he pays twenty two marks sterling from the money he owes the Lord Edward to Gautier Arnaud for a horse which he bought at Bordeaux.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Beaumont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 107, no. 30.

-
1. Thibaut II, count of Champagne and king of Navarre (1253-70). In 1266, when Louis IX persuaded Henry III and the Lord Edward to negotiate a truce with Navarre, Thibaut was granted letters of safe conduct allowing him to pass through Gascony 'notwithstanding that the king of Navarre when he last passed through Gascony with the king's safe conduct made divers confederacies and conspiracies against the king' (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 674). Vide infra nos. 448, 487.

191

Bourg-sur-Mer 1 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the bailli of Barsac¹ to restore his houses, lands, vineyards and other possessions within his jurisdiction to Gailliard de Faugras, who has sworn fealty to the Lord Edward. He is instructed to allow him to have them in peaceful possession with the proviso that, if Gailliard is unable to prove, when summoned to do so, that he lost them because of the king of Castile², then they shall return to the custody of the Lord Edward.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.107, no.31.

192

Bourg-sur-Mer 1 March 1255

Certificate of letters close in similar words sent to the bailli of the Bazadals ordering him to restore to Gailliard the lands within his jurisdiction that he lost during the war.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.107, no.31.

1. Vide supra no.58 n..

2. Alfonso X encouraged the insurgents in Gascony by reviving Castilian claims to the duchy. In 1253 an invasion was rumoured, but Henry III and the Castilian king came to terms in April 1254, Alfonso renouncing all his claims to Gascony (F.M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century (1962), pp.116-8).

193

Bourg-sur-Mer 1 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the bailli of the Bazadais to permit Arnaud-Bernard de Lados the cultivation of his lands and vineyards in his area¹.

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.107, no.32.

194

c. 1 March 1255

Memorandum that Robert, prévot of Labouheyre², had been summoned to appear before the Lord Edward on the Monday after the feast of Saint Matthias (1 March 1255) to shew cause why he maltreated certain men of Bayonne acting as messengers to the city, and why he deprived them of certain of their goods contrary to the peace of the Lord Edward.

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1 d..

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.128, no.145.

1. cf. infra no.505.

2. Labouheyre (Landes) lies c.56 km. north of Dax, mid-way between Bordeaux and Bayonne.

195

Saint-Emillion 5 March 1255

Letters patent notifying the grant of an annual sum of fifteen pounds bordelais at Michaelmas to the prior of the castle at Fronsac, in compensation for alms he was accustomed to receive from the parish for lawful entrance to the castle.

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.10.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4385.

196

Saint-Emillion 7 March 1255

Certificate of letters close addressed to Richard de la Rochelle¹ and the treasurer in Ireland ordering them to pay the arrears of the fees of the castles in Ireland², and, if safely possible, to withhold some of these fees.

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.107, no.33.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.69, no.433.

-
1. Edward's steward in Ireland and the deputy of the justiciar, John fitzGeoffrey.
 2. Literally arreraqia feodorum de castris in Hibernia. It is not at once clear what is meant, but it seems to me to refer to the wages of garrisons and similar items.

197

Saint-Emilion 8 March 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Jean de Flury, prévot of Saint Emilion, in the sum of ten marks sterling which he paid to the knight Baldwin de Rumely on Edward's orders¹. The amount will be allowed him in his next account.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4386.

198

10 March 1255

Letters patent² of safe conduct for Bernard de Beauville and his associates (53 are named), permitting them to pass through Gascony, to stay in the duchy, and to return thence³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.108, no.34.

-
1. Vide supra no.159.
 2. A marginal entry notes that as this writ is a letter patent it should have been enrolled with the letters patent. There is, however, no execution clause.
 3. Vide infra no.451.

199

undated (c. 10 March 1255)¹

Certificate of letters close ordering Arnaud-Otton, vicomte of Lomagne, to observe the truce with Géraud, count of Armagnac, until three weeks after Easter². He is instructed to join Edward for Easter³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 108, no. 35.

200

La-Sauve-Majeure 12 March 1255

Letters patent of safe conduct lasting until All Saints for Hugues, duke of Burgundy⁴, and his retinue, travelling to the shrine of Saint James at Compostella.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 9.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4388.

-
1. This writ has been enrolled between acta nos. 198 and 202, dated 10 and 12 March, and so clearly belongs to this period.
 2. On 10 May 1254 Arnaud-Otton swore to observe a truce with Géraud, count of Armagnac until three weeks after Resurrectio Domini (27 March) 1255, i.e. until 17 April (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 23). As Easter fell on 28 March Edward's present mandate had the effect of prolonging their agreement by one day only so that further consideration could be given to matters raised by the enquiry into their differences. cf. supra no. 162.
 3. Edward spent Easter at Saint-Emilion (infra appendix II).
 4. Hugues IV, duke of Burgundy, 1218-72.

201

La-Sauve-Majeure 12 March 1255

Letters patent confirming a private donation of the castle of Capsenbs and its appurtenances to Guillaume-Arnaud de Tentalon made by Gaston, viconte of Béarn.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4389.

202

La-Sauve-Majeure 12 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the privot of the Bazadals to see that Guillaume-Raimond de Saint-Marthe, whose homage the Lord Edward has received, has full seisin of his tenement at Buyldeys which Guillaume-Arnaud de Pumpillac holds.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 109, no. 36.

203

Saint-Macaire 16 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the mayor of Bayonne to take the horse pledged as a security by Thomas de Caukewell at Bayonne and to send it, together with its groom, to the Lord Edward.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3¹.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 109, no. 37.

204

Saint-Macaire 16 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the mayor and jurats of Bayonne to levy the debts owed by Thomas de Caukewell to the citizens of Bayonne up to a certain day and amount. They are instructed to notify the Lord Edward of the day and the amount².

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 109, no. 38.

1. The entire writ has been struck out.
2. Vide infra no. 298.

205

Saint-Macaire 17 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Ralph de Donjon, keeper of the wardrobe, to allow John le Burgoyne and Ralph de Nymet at Easter the equipment becoming a knight.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3,m.3.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.109,no.39.

206

Saint-Macaire 17 March 1255

Certificate of letters close sent to Richard Bauzan, constable of the castle of Fronsac, ordering him to admit to the castle until further orders Matthieu d'Auney, Jean le Aynell, Roger, son of John, and nine sergeants-at-arms, whom Edward is sending to munition it¹.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3,m.3.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.109,no.40.

1. The expenses involved were apparently to be met out of the issues of the fouage collected in the Fronsadais (infra no.327).

207

Saint-Macaire 20 March 1255

Certificate of letters patent of safe conduct lasting until the morrow of the close of Easter for Reynulfus Vigerii or Archiac¹ travelling to and from the Lord Edward in Gascony.

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4390.

208

Saint-Macaire 20 March 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Elie de Blaye, citizen of Bordeaux², in a sum of six hundred pounds bordelais for cloths and other necessaries and for certain amounts of money which he borrowed. Payment is to be made at Pentecost or, in default, by surrendering to Elie custody of the great custom of Bordeaux. In the meantime Edward promises to make no further grants from the custom which might be prejudicial to him.

B(i) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4391.

1. On the frontier of Saintonge and the Angoumois, 14 km. NE of Jonzac.
2. cf. infra nos. 311, 314, 339, 348, 391, 447, 522.

209

Saint-Macaire 22 March 1255

Letters patent proclaiming Edward's grant that the men of Gosse¹ shall enjoy the good usages and approved customs of that region free of interference for so long as they are prepared to be justiciable before his baillis. Edward grants in addition a clause of non-prejudice in respect of the gift recently made by them on the occasion of his investiture as a knight².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2,m.9.

D. R.G.,I,ii,4393.

210

Saint-Macaire 22 March 1255

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of Saint-Martin-de-Seignanx³ and Labenne⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2,m.9.

D. R.G.,I,ii,4394.

-
1. One of the pays of Landes, lying on the northern bank of the River Adour, 15-30 km. upstream of Bayonne. The name is retained in the place-names Sainte-Marie-de-Gosse and Saint-Laurent-de-Gosse.
 2. A reference to the fouage taken in Gascony as an aid for the knighting of the Lord Edward.
 3. 9 km. NE of Bayonne.
 4. 11 km. NNE of Bayonne.

211

Saint-Macaire 22 March 1255

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of Marenne (Maridme) and Lалуque¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4395.

212

Saint-Macaire 22 March 1255

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of Marenne (Maritima)².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4396.

-
1. In the pays of Lannese (Landes), 16 km. NNE of Dax.
 2. Maridme and Maritima are alternative versions of the same place, the pays of Marenne (Landes), which lies northwards from the mouth of the Adour along the coast. It seems to me, therefore, that the clerk responsible for enrolling acta nos 211 and 212 has made an error in transcription, probably in the earlier writ, and because of the geographical proximity of Lалуque, should have written Marensin, meaning the pays de Marensin, which lies to the north of the pays de Marenne, between it and the pays de Born.

213

Saint-Macaire 22 March 1255

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of Mimizan¹, defined as those paying the Lord Edward a cense (census) of fifteen pounds moriaas per annum.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4397.

214

Saint-Macaire 23 March 1255

Paraphrase of letters patent² addressed to John de Gisors, citizen of London³, requesting him to pay Adam de Tauney for freighting seventy tuns of wine for the Lord Edward to London in his ship called Planeta⁴ of Winchelsea.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4403.

-
1. In the pays of Born, c.24 km. W of Labouheyre.
 2. The evidence that the present writ was issued in the form of letters patent is based on the following entry on the roll (R.G., I, ii, 4404), which certifies instructions sent to Geoffrey de Langley per aliam literam patentem.
 3. John de Gisors was one of the most prominent of the London vintners involved in the Anglo-Gascon wine trade, and closely associated with the royal household. In 1255 he was serving his second term of office as the royal chamberlain of London (G.A. Williams, Medieval London, from commune to capital (1963), pp.68-70, 325-6).
 4. Lit. "The Chasuble".

215

Saint-Macaire 23 March 1255

Certificate of a letter patent sent to Geoffrey de Langley ordering him to pay John de Gisors the money he spends in connection with the previous letter.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4404.

216

La-Sauve-Majeure 23 March 1255

Letters patent giving licence to the men of Cocumont in the diocese of Bazas¹ to build an enclosure and a fortalice in a position of safety. In return they are to pay the Lord Edward sixpence per annum for each house, and to perform the military service customary in the Bazadais. The Lord Edward's rights are defined and a variety of privileges are conferred on the inhabitants².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4392.

-
1. Cocumont lies due east of Bazas (19 km.), and south-west of Marmande (12 km.). It appears to be the earliest of the new towns founded in Gascony with which Edward can be associated. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, however, concludes that, like Pouillon (*supra* no.112), Saint-Jean-de-Eouricos (*infra* no.289) and Saint-Geors-d'Auribad (*infra* no.481) it was not a ba.tide in the proper sense of the term, but a castrum, a place fortified on the Lord Edward's orders for a distinct military purpose ('Rascides ou Forteresses?', Le Moyen Age, 40 (1954), pp.86-7). cf. infra no.299 n.s.
 2. These amount to a brief "charter" of privileges which Edward was at pains to enforce (*infra* no.434).

217

Saint-Emilion 27 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the constable of Bordeaux to pay Master Peter, the surgeon, his customary annual fee at Bordeaux, which has been in arrears since last March¹.

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 110, no. 41.

218

Saint-Emilion 29 March 1255

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the knights, freemen, burgesses, villeins and all others who were tenants of Pierre de la Roke on the day he died, requiring them to be intendent to Elie d'Angoulême as bailli².

B(1) P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 9.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4398.

1. Vide infra no. 395.

2. Edward's mandate ordering him to take seisin of these lands as constable of Virelade is dated 6 July 1255 (infra no. 368).

219

Saint-Emilion 29 March 1255

Letters patent of non-prejudice in respect of the recent military service of the men of Bourg-sur-Mer. In future they are to perform the duties, services and customs they were accustomed to render before they became answerable to the Lord Edward¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4405.

220

Saint-Emilion 29 March 1255

Letters patent issued at the instance of Aycardus Fortonis, mayor of Bourg-sur-Mer, granting that the Jew, Deusaye, shall be intendent and answerable to him for his annual cense for five years from Easter 1255².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4406.

1. cf. infra no. 384.

2. i.e. from 28 March 1255.

221

Saint-Emilion 30 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Roger de Frampton, constable of Bordeaux¹, to let the abbess and convent of Fontevrault have twenty pounds poitevins at the Easter term, 39 Henry III, since they customarily receive that amount from the great custom of Bordeaux at that time.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4399.

222

Saint-Emilion 30 March 1255

Letters close² instructing Geoffrey de Langley to pay Herbert Pecche the nine pounds, fourteen shillings sterling which the Lord Edward owes him for his military service and arrears of wages, which he is unable to pay in Gascony³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4400.

-
1. Frampton is first referred to as constable of Bordeaux in a royal writ dated 16 October 1254 (R.G., I, i, 3506, 3541). He continued to act until about mid-October 1255 (vide infra nos. 223, 250, 590), when he was replaced by Bernard Ayzon (infra no. 573). An undated writ which appears to have been issued early in that month instructs a "Roger de Prenton" to render his account. This is almost certainly a mistranscription of Frampton's patronymic, since there is no known person of similar name associated with the administration of the Lord Edward (infra no. 477).
 2. Although enrolled with Edward's letters patent the formula employed in this writ is essentially the same as that used in letters close.
 3. He had accompanied the Lord Edward to Spain in 1254 (R.G., I, i, 3436).

223

Saint-Emilion 30 March 1255

Letters patent ordering Roger de Frampton, constable of Bordeaux, to pay Arnaud Caillau and Elie le Charpentier four hundred and forty four pounds, ten shillings bordelais, from the first issues he receives from the avalage on wine¹, to pay for wine bought from them which was sent to Edward's uncle, Earl Richard².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4401.

224

Saint-Emilion 30 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Stephen Bauzan, seneschal of Gascony, to allow Geoffrey de Percy two tuns of wine, and Alexander, the butler, one tun of the Lord Edward's gift.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C.Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.110, no.42.

-
1. A toll on wines descending the Gironde (F.Lot & R.Fawtier, Histoire des Institutions francaises au Moyen Age, II, Institutions Royales (1958), p.161).
 2. Richard, earl of Cornwall.

225

Saint-Emilion 30 March 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the mayor of Bazas to pay Edward's creditor, Vigrosus le Pessonier, sixty pounds bordelais from the money owed to the Lord Edward by the commonalty of Bayonne¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 110, no. 43.

226

Castillon-sur-Dordogne 30 March 1255

Letters close² ordering Osbert, the clerk, constable of Saint-Macaire, to allow Pierre Caillau to receive the issues of the péage (pedagium) of Langon until he has had three hundred and fifty pounds bordelais and until he has orders to the contrary.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4402.

1. cf. infra nos. 379, 417.

2. cf. supra no. 222 n.. The formula employed is similar to that used in letters close.

Castillon-sur-Dordogne 1 April 1255

Letters patent of protection lasting for five years from Easter, 1255, for the monks of the order of Grandmont¹ of La Lande, near Saint-Emilion.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4407.

Bergerac 2 April 1255

Letters patent addressed to Deutatus Gwillelmi, Ugo de la Pape, Bernardo de la Pape and Baldesius, citizens and merchants of Florence, presenting the Lord Edward's sergeant, John le Tailleur, and requesting them to let him have cloth of the colour he will describe sufficient to make forty military and domestic robes, and enough cendal to make sixty items of clothing as quickly as they are able².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4408.

1. The eremetical order founded by Stephen de Muret, c.1100 (D. Knowles, The Monastic Order in England (1940), p.203). Vide infra no.344.
2. The origins of the great wardrobe as a department of the household administration of the Lord Edward would seem to date from such transactions of John le Tailleur. Vide infra nos.341,402.

229

Bergerac 2 April 1255

Certificate of similar letters addressed to Bono Runcino and Piero, his associate.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4409.

230

Bergerac 2 April 1255

Certificate of similar letters addressed to Giacomo de Scala, Spinellus Campano, Piero Bonecaso, Maynettus Spine and Rustekellus Cambi.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4410.

231

Bergerac 2 April 1255

Certificate of similar letters addressed to Bartholomeo de Lucca and his brother, Reynero.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.9.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4411.

232

Bergerac 2 April 1255

Letters patent notifying the grant to Roga, widow of Elie Rudell, of the péage (pedagium) of Bergerac, which she is to have until such a time as she has received five hundred pounds morlaas from it, according to the terms of her husband's will¹. The collector of the issues of the toll is to swear to pay her the money at four terms per annum.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4412.

233

Bergerac 2 April 1255

Letters patent notifying a promise to pay Gaston de Gontaud one hundred and seven pounds six shillings and six pence sterling on the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4413.

1. Vide supra no.145.

2. 24 June 1255.

234

Bergerac 4 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Richard Bauzan, constable of the castle at Fronsac, to let Bernard Willelmi have twenty pounds bordelais for a horse lost in the war in Gascony, and to allow him safe conduct throughout the lands of the Lord Edward.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.3.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.110, no.44.

235

Bergerac 4 April 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the prévot of the Bazadais to restore to Pierre de Tantalou his lands in the honour of Captieux which were occupied on Edward's orders.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.110, no.45.

236

Bergerac 4 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering John le Parker to deliver the lands of Guillaume-Raimond de Sainte-Croix into the hands of Gaston de Béarn, who is to hold them on Edward's behalf until it is determined whether they should be returned to him or whether they should remain with the Lord Edward.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.110, no.46.

237

Bergerac 4 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering John le Parker¹ to let the men of Sault who had been expelled from the town have their possessions without permitting them to collect the profits and other issues until it has been decided before the Lord Edward whether they should have them in full². Meanwhile they are warned not to enter the castle at Sault without Edward's express authority.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 110, no. 47.

238

Bergerac 4 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering John le Parker, firstly, to deliver the castles of Urgons³ and Jupoy⁴ to the lord Arnaud de Marsan who is to hold them until it is known whether they should be restored to Pierre de Mauléon or whether they should remain in Edward's hands, and, secondly, to deliver those things which Pierre has in the castle of Miramont⁵ into the hands of Gaston de Béarn who is to hold them similarly until it has been decided whether they should be returned to him.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 111, no. 48.

1. Bailli of Sault, vide supra nos. 77, 154.

2. R.G., I, 11, p. cvii n..

3. c. 23 km. SE of Saint-Sever (Landes).

4. Near Montgallard 7 km. E of Saint-Sever.

5. Miramont d'Astarac, c. 4 km. E of Mirande (Gers), and not to be confused with the bastide of the same name (Lot-et-Garonne) which was founded c. 1278 (M. Beresford, New Towns of the Middle Ages (1967) p. 622).

239

Bergerac 5 April 1255

Letters patent granting Archambaud, count of Périgord¹, who has done homage and sworn fealty to the Lord Edward, an annual pension of three thousand shillings bordelais, which the constable of Bordeaux is to pay to him at Michaelmas and Easter².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4414.

240

Bergerac 5 April 1255

Letters patent granting an annual pension of five hundred shillings bordelais to Géraud de Meseroles in return for his homage and fealty³.

The constable of Bordeaux is to pay the sum at Michaelmas.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4415.

1. R.G., I, 11, p. 64.

2. Vide infra no. 979.

3. Géraud de Meseroles did homage and swore fealty to the Lord Edward against all men except the count of Périgord on 4 April 1255 (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 30).

241

Bergerac 5 April 1255

Letters patent enfeoffing Simon de Fruencurt in perpetuity with the house which Guillaume de Beules built at Cussac¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4416.

242

Saint-Macaire 9 April 1255

Letters patent² of protection, without term, for the abbot and monks of Saint-Ferme³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4417.

-
1. c. 9 km. S of Pauillac (Gironde).
 2. There is a formal execution clause, but the contents of the writ are otherwise paraphrased.
 3. The Benedictine abbey of Saint-Ferme-de-la-Banperolle (Bazas diocese), c. 14 km. NE of La Réole (A. Baudrillart, A de Meyer & E Van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclesiastiques, VIII (1984) p.69).

243

Saint-Macaire 10 April 1255

Letters patent¹ notifying the restoration of his lands to the knight,
Amanieu de Pomers.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4418.

244

Saint-Macaire 10 April 1255

Certificate of letters patent of safe conduct lasting until Easter,
1256, permitting John le Braybant to travel to and from Gascony.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4419.

245

Saint-Macaire 10 April 1255

Certificate of letters (patent) of safe conduct without term for
Willelmus Petri de Pina to enable him to travel through Gascony
whenever he wishes.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4420.

1. There is no execution clause.

246

Saint-Macaire 12 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Stephen Bauzan, seneschal of Gascony, to allow Nicholas de la Leye, the clerk, one tun of wine of Edward's gift.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.
P.R.O., Gascon Roll 1, m. 2¹.
- D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 111, no. 49.
J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p. 611 n..

247

Saint-Macaire 12 April 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing William de Wilton to allow Robert de Stuteville five bucks in the Forest of Duffield² of Edward's gift.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.
- D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 111, no. 50.

-
1. Deleted as entered in error on the wrong roll, the writ being a letter close.
 2. Vide supra nos. 22 & n., 139 & n..

248

Saint-Macaire 12 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering William de Wilton to allow Philip Luvell four or five bucks of Edward's gift.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.111, no.51.

249

Saint-Macaire 16 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the constable of Bordeaux to enquire, with the receivers of the customs on wines taken at Bordeaux, whether the abbot and monks of La Garde Dieu¹ have received the thirty pounds in the customs for the last and the previous years which they had been granted in letters of the king. If not, the constable and receivers are to pay the sum without delay².

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.111, no.52.

-
1. A Cistercian abbey at Viminies, near Mirabel (Cahors dioc.), c. 10 km. W of Caussade (A. Baudrillart, A de Meyer & E. van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclesiastiques, XI (1949), p.207.
2. Vide infra no.267.

250

Saint-Macaire 16 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Roger de Frampton, constable of Bordeaux, to investigate Edelina de Blaignac's claim to receive a certain sum of money annually in the Great Custom of Bordeaux in accordance with letters patent which she has of the king¹. Frampton is instructed to allow her the same sum in future if the letters are in order.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.112, no.53.

251

(Saint Macaire 16 April 1255)²

Certificate of letters close of protection directed to Jordan of Oxford, bailli of Entre-deux-Mers³, in favour of Guillaume-Arnaud de Lugmak.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.112, no.54.

-
1. C. Bémont, loc.cit., p.112 n.2.
 2. The writ is undated but has been enrolled between lettres close of this date.
 3. Vide supra nos.63,64.

252

Saint-Macaire 16 April 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Geoffrey de Langley to allow John, son of Bernard, one eyrie of sparrow hawks in any place in the lands of the Lord Edward¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 112, no. 55.

253

Saint-Macaire 17 April 1255

Letters patent of presentation addressed to the bishop of Lincoln requesting him to admit Ralph de Donjon to the vacant benefice of Stanton, the Lord Edward's advowson by reason of his custody of the lands of Gilbert de Segrave².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4421.

1. Vide C. Bémont, loc.cit., p. 112 n. 6.

2. Fen Stanton (Huntingdon) (V.C.H. of Huntingdon, II (1932), pp. 280-85. The manor was first granted to Stephen de Segrave by Henry III in 1234, but was forfeit by him later in the same year. It was subsequently granted to the king's sister, Joan, queen of Scotland (Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, pp. 190, 223). In 1237, in bequeathing her body for burial in their abbey she granted substantial lands in the manor, with Henry III's consent, to the nuns of Tarrant (Dorset) (C.R., 1237-42, p. 48; C.P.R., 1232-47, pp. 210, 214; Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p. 227). She died in the following year and the manor was restored to Stephen Segrave (C.R., 1237-42, p. 77). In 1240 the abbess and nuns of Tarrant demised to Stephen the greater part of their holding at Fen Stanton - 11½ acres of arable and 29 acres of meadow (Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p. 250). When Nicholas de Segrave was taken prisoner at the battle of Evesham in 1265 he was said then to be in possession of the manor 'worth £40' (Cal.Inq.Misc., I, p. 219, no. 718). An account rendered by the Lord Edward's bailiff, Roger de Stok, for the period Michaelmas 1256 to 17 April 1257 included a payment of £42 made to Ralph de Donjon on Edward's orders (P.R.O., Min.Accts. 1094/11, m. 9). The manor is erroneously listed as Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire, in Lists and Indexes, V.

254

Saint-Macaire 17 April 1255

Certificate of duplicate letters patent in similar words presenting Donjon to the vacant living of Stanton, the Lord Edward's advowson by reason of his custody of the lands of William de Cantilupe. The duplication of this writ is necessary because it is not clear whether the advowson belonged to the Lord Edward by reason of his custody of the Segrave or the Cantilupe lands.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4421.

255

Saint-Macaire 18 April 1255

Writ¹, with clause non omittas, ordering Geoffrey de Langley, the Lord Edward's steward in England, to pay William de Hautentot, the attorney of John, son of Bernard, ten marks as compensation for a horse lost by John in Edward's service².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4422.

-
1. This writ has the characteristics of letters close. The address clause is particular, the contents a simple instruction, and there is no execution clause. It has been enrolled with the Lord Edward's letters patent, presumably because it contains a clause non omittas.
 2. cf. infra no. 261.

256

Saint-Macaire 18 April 1255

Certificate of letters (patent)¹ of presentation addressed to the bishop of Lincoln requesting him to admit Master Arnaud-Garsie de Got to the benefice of Segrave, the Lord Edward's advowson by reason of his custody of the lands of Gilbert de Segrave.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4423.

257

Saint-Macaire 18 April 1255

Certificate of letters (patent) of safe conduct lasting until Ascensiontide for the vicomte of Soule and his household.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4424.

1. Presumably issued in the form of letters patent as the writ is described as being drawn up per verba suprascripta referring to the previous letters of presentation (supra nos. 253, 254).

258

Saint-Macaire 18 April 1255

Letters patent notifying the Lord Edward's restoration of the lands he had caused to be confiscated from the knight, Austendus Aungues.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4425.

259

Saint-Macaire 18 April 1255

Certificate of similar letters in favour of Miletus de Bohl and Amaud-Guillaume de Grissac.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4426.

260

Saint-Macaire 19 April 1255

Letters patent, issued in response to complaints of the men of Bergerac of oppressive and unreasonable tolls on salt¹, exempting them from all tolls stipulated in the writ other than those at Bourg², Vayres³ and Fronsac⁴, and other than the customs levied along the river Dordogne between Pierrefitte and Bergerac⁵.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4437.

261

Saint-Macaire 20 April 1255

Writ⁶, with a clause non omittas, ordering Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb, receivers at the Bristol Exchequer, to pay John, son of Bernard, fifteen marks for a horse lost on Edward's service without delay⁷.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4427.

-
1. Vide supra no.148.
 2. (i) the custom of Blaye - 10 shillings per Bordeaux measure of salt
(ii) the custom of Bourg - 2 sesters of salt and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on ships carrying 100 tuns of wine or less; 10 sesters of salt and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on ships carrying more than 100 tuns. 10 shillings per Bordeaux measure of salt in addition
 3. Ships laden with more than a single measure of salt were to pay 4 sesters of salt and 2 shillings; those carrying more than 100 tuns of wine were to pay 8 sesters of salt and 2 shillings. Each ship in addition was to pay 10 shillings per measure of salt.
 4. Levied at the same rate as at Vayres.
 5. Vide infra no.312.
 6. Vide supra no.255 n.1.
 7. Vide supra no.255; infra no.263.

262

Saint-Macaire 20 April 1255

Letters patent granting Gaillard de Faurgas¹ licence to travel throughout the land of Gascony on condition that he is answerable to the lord Gaston, vicomte of Béarn, for any damage he may do.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4428.

263

Saint-Macaire 20 April 1255

Certificate of instructions sent to the receivers of the Exchequer at Bristol ordering them to pay John, son of Bernard, fifteen marks for a horse lost on Edward's service².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4429.

-
1. cf. supra no. 90.
 2. This entry has been deleted as having been enrolled twice, vide supra no. 261.

264

Saint-Macaire 20 April 1255

Letters patent of pardon, granted at the instance of Gailliard and Guillaume-Raimond Colom, forgiving Boson and Bernard de La Roche their part in the recent war in Gascony.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4430.

265

La Réole 21 April 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Aldebertus le Provost in the sums of thirty eight pounds sterling for arrears of wages and one hundred pounds bordelais of an earlier debt¹. Edward promises to pay the arrears of his wages at Michaelmas.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4431.

1. cf. supra nos. 155, 156; infra no. 447.

266

La Réole 21 April 1255

Certificate of letters close addressed to the queen of England instructing her to see that Aldebertus is paid by Edward's bailiffs in England by the feast of the Assumption¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4431.

267

La Réole 22 April 1255

Letters patent instructing the constable of Bordeaux and the keepers of the customs on wines taken at Bordeaux to pay the abbot and monks of La Garde Dieu, in accordance with a grant by royal letters patent, thirty pounds bordelais per annum from the customs on wine in place of two measures of salt which they customarily receive at Bordeaux².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4432.

-
1. A postscript to this entry records that the queen had paid Aldebertus this money and had instructed such in her letters.
 2. Vide supra no. 249.

268

La Réole 22 April 1255

Letters patent notifying a promise to provide Elie de Chalais with fifty librates of land¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4433.

269

La Réole 22 April 1255

Letters patent of safe conduct for Pierre, vicomte of Castillon to enable him to travel to the Lord Edward's court at Whitsun².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4434.

1. Vide infra no.322.

2. The safe conduct was subsequently extended twice (infra nos.313,380).

La Réole 22 April 1255

Writ¹ ordering the seneschal of Gascony to let Honoria, the daughter of Guillaume-Arnaud de Ladils and sister of Bertrand and Guillaume-Arnaud, have the twenty pounds bordelais, which she has of their gift, in the pésage (pesagium) of Saint-Macaire².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4435.

La Réole 22 April 1255

Letters patent addressed to the men of Médoc notifying the appointment

1. The writ has the characteristics of letters close, but has been enrolled among the Lord Edward's letters patent.
2. Vide supra no. 188.

of Raimond le Prévot, Brunus Encalade¹ and Alegretus as collectors of the fouage in Médoc². The rates they are to charge are stipulated³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4448.

-
1. Vide infra no. 518.
 2. With the exception of the arrangements made for the vicomté of Soule and the pays of Gabardan and Brulhois (no. 283), the districts appointed for the collection of the fouage corresponded to the ecclesiastical divisions of Aquitaine. In the diocese of Bordeaux, for example, it was based on its three archdeaconries and their respective archiprêtres (C. Higoumet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963), pp. 100-103; Y. Renouard, ibid., II (1965), pp. 307-12). Thus in the archdeaconry of Blaye separate collectors were appointed for the archiprêtres of Fronsac (no. 273), Bourg (no. 275), and Entre-Dordogne (no. 276). In the archdeaconry of Médoc collectors were nominated for Médoc itself (corresponding to the two archiprêtres of Lesparre and Castelnau) (no. 271), and for Entre-deux-Mers (nos. 316, 324), though no mention is made of any arrangements for its collection in the other archiprêtre of Benauges. In the archdeaconry of Cernès collectors were named for the archiprêtre of Cernès itself (no. 277) but not, apparently, for that of Buch and Bom. Similar arrangements appear to have been made in the dioceses of Bazas (nos. 278, 279), while single collectors were appointed for the diocese of Périgueux (no. 280), Aire (no. 281), and Dax (no. 282).
 3. Five shillings per pair of oxen or cows or two shillings and sixpence per beast; a poll tax of fifteen pence per head on all but the poor; and five shillings per hearth.

272

La Réole 22 April 1255

Certificate of letters patent of non-prejudice in respect of the contributions made by the abbots, priors, barons, knights and other men of Médoc to the fouage¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4449.

273

La Réole 22 April 1255

Certificate of appointment of the knights, Pierre de la Roke and Arnaud Guillaume as collectors of the fouage in the Fronsadais².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4450.

1. cf. infra nos. 300-308.

2. Vide infra no. 327.

274

undated (c.22 April 1255)¹

Certificate of the appointment of Amanieu de Quinsac, Elie du Fuy and Jordan le Prévot as collectors of the fouage in Entre-deux-Mers in the diocese of Bordeaux².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4451.

275

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of the mayor of Bourg³ and Arnaud-Guillaume de Grissac^{as} collectors of the fouage in the region of Bourg⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4452.

-
1. The following eleven acta are undated. Each relates to the appointment of collectors of the fouage and has been enrolled immediately after letters dated 22 April (nos.271-73) which likewise refer to the fouage.
 2. Vide infra nos, 316, 324.
 3. Aycardus Fortonis (vide supra no.220; infra no.589).
 4. Vide infra no.361.

276

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of Asso de Lavignac and Elie Poun
as collectors of the fouage in Entre-Dordogne¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4453.

277

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of Amanieu de Busos, Amanieu de Paleyras
and Hugues, prévot of Barsac², as collectors of the fouage in the region
of Cernès in the archdeaconry of Cernès nearest Bordeaux³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4454.

1. Vide infra nos. 317, 361.

2. cf. supra no. 58.

3. i.e. the archiprêtre of Cernès (Vide infra nos. 361, 383).

278

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of Arnaud-Guillaume de Grignols, Raimond Seguri and Elie de la Cal as collectors of the fouage in the parts of the diocese of Bazas nearest La Réole¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4455.

279

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of Arnaud-Garsie de Sescas², Guillaume-Arnaud d'Auros³ and Raimond de Pugoys, prévot of Bazas, as collectors of the fouage in the other parts of the diocese of Bazas⁴.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4456.

-
1. i.e. the four archiprêtres of the diocese of Bazas north of the Garonne of Jugazan, Juillac, Monteségur and Rimons. (A Baudrillart, A D Meyer & E. van Canwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, IX (1937), p.67). Vide infra no.318.
 2. Recently removed from the custody of the castle at Roquefort-de-Marsan (supra no.186).
 3. He succeeded Raimond de Pugoys as prévot of Bazas before Oct.1255.
 4. i.e. the three archiprêtres of the diocese south of the Garonne, Bernos, Saint-Pierre de Cuilleron and Sadirac. Vide infra no.315.

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of Guillaume de Byron and Olivier le Prévot as collectors of the fouage in those parts of the diocese of Périgues held by the Lord Edward¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4457.

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of Gaillard de Lugalteng, Raimond-Guillaume de Monthosier² and the archpriest of Labrit³ as collectors of the fouage in the diocese of Aire⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4458.

1. quantum est de districtu nostro: vide infra nos. 323, 361.
2. Named a collector of the fouage in the vicomté of Soule as well (infra no. 284).
3. The most northerly of the ten archiprêtres of the diocese of Aire.
4. Vide infra nos. 301, 361.

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of Bernard Je-n, archdeacon of Dax, Aimar de Saint-Martin and Guillaume-Arnaud du Puy as collectors of the fouage in the diocese of Dax¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4459.

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of Raimond de Béarn² and of those whom he deputed as collectors of the fouage in Gabardan and Brulhois³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4460.

1. Vide infra nos.331, 363.
2. cf.infra no.296.
3. Vide infra no.361.

undated (c.22 April 1255)

Certificate of the appointment of the viconte of Soule and Raimond-Guillaume de Monthosier¹ as collectors of the fouage in the viconté of Soule².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4461.

La Réole 22 April 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the prévot of Gensac³ to see that the horse for which Hugh de Vivone paid seventeen pounds at Gensac is handed over at once to the bearer of these letters.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.112, no.56.

1. Vide supra no.281.

2. Vide infra nos.361,412,413.

3. John de Flury, vide supra nos.169,170.

La Réole 23 April 1255

Certificate of the appointment of the abbot of Saint-Ferme¹, Arnaud de Beyres and Bertrand de Neysun to hold an inquest with a view to reforming the bad customs of the town of Issigeac.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4447.

La Réole 24 April 1255

Certificate of letters patent of safe conduct lasting until Trinity Sunday to enable Elie, lord of Talemont to come to the Lord Edward².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4438.

1. The abbot was one of those instrumental in securing the surrender of Gensac to the king in 1254 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.380).
2. Vide infra no.357.

288

La Rèole 26 April 1255

Certificate of letters of protection lasting for three years from Pentecost for the clerk, Raimond de Taleyson¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4439.

289

Bazas 28 April 1255

Letters patent addressed to Richard de la Rochelle, Edward's steward in Ireland, and to Hugh, bishop of Ossory, the treasurer, recalling the king's grant by letters patent of all the debts and arrears of debts owing to him in Ireland up to Easter 1254, and ordering them to send to the Lord Edward in Gascony all the money they have to hand from these sources².

They are instructed to collect the outstanding sums as quickly as possible, and to send the issues therefrom to Edward term by term as they receive them³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4440.

-
1. By December 1259 he had become one of the receivers in the Exchequer at Bordeaux (infra no. 743, 756, 772). He succeeded Osbert de Baggston as constable of Bordeaux at some date before February 1274.
 2. Revenues from ecclesiastical sources were excepted and continued to be collected for the king by the escheator.
 3. Vide infra nos. 347, 387.

Bazas 28 April 1255

Letters patent notifying the appointment of Stephen Bauzan, seneschal of Gascony¹, to contract loans in Edward's name with the citizens and merchants of Bordeaux and granting him full powers to pledge the Great Custom of Bordeaux to creditors.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4441.

undated (c. 28 April 1255)²

Letters patent pardoning Gruniwardus de Baigneaux. The knights, Grunewardus Segurettus de Baigneaux and Bernard de Baigneaux, are named as sureties for his good behaviour.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4442.

1. Vide supra no. 48.

2. The writ has been enrolled between others dated 28 April and 3 May 1255.

Bazas 28 April 1255

Letters close instructing Ralph de Donjon, keeper of the wardrobe, to allow the servant of Alice (of Luton) the Lord Edward's nurse, one robe of Edward's gift.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.113, no.57.

Saint-Sever 3 May 1255

Letters patent notifying Edward's undertaking to stand surety on behalf of Esquivat, count of Bigorre¹, for the payment to Fortaner de Caseneuve² at All Saints of twenty four marks of silver, forty pounds tournois, and eighty pounds morlaas.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.
D. R.G., I, ii, 4443.

-
1. The count issued letters patent, dated the same day, accepting the arrangements notified here (P.R.O., Exchequer - T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.331; B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.82 d.).
 2. Seneschal of Gascony, and deputy of Roger de Leybourne 1269-70 (R.G., II, 1032; Recoq.Feod., p.161, no.417; p.202, no.473; A.H.G., III, 16).

Saint-Sever 3 May 1255

Certificate of letters patent of protection for three years from Pentecost for the members of the order of the Knights of Saint James in Gascony¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4444.

1. The Knights of Saint James were a military order subscribing to the Rule of St. Augustine. The order was founded at Cáceres under the patronage of King Fernando II of León in August 1170. Its close association with the pilgrimage routes to Santiago de Compostella began in 1171, four years before the order was approved by Pope Alexander III (New Catholic Encyclopaedia, VIII (1967), p.220). Within fifteen years of its foundation the order had acquired property in Portugal, Castile, Aragon, France, England and Carinthia, and in Gascony had established hospitals at Bordeaux, Bardenac, Cayac and Camparian (C.Higounet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963), pp.140-1).

Saint-Sever 2 May 1255

Convention¹ sealed by the Lord Edward, Gaston de Béarn and Esquivat, count of Bigorre², concerning proposals for settling the differences between the two last named, arising from a suit heard before Edward relating to the rights claimed by Gaston in the county of Bigorre and in Chabonais³, and those claimed by the count of Bigorre in the vicomté of Marsan and in Comminges⁴. The parties have named proctors to act for them, who are to meet at a place⁵ between Montaner and Saint-Lézer⁶

1. This writ lacks the usual formula of letters patent. In later years it would have taken the form of a notarial instrument.
2. His name has been transcribed as Assinatus, comes Bigor'.
3. Chabonais (Charente) is c. 30 km. WNW of La Rochefoucauld
4. Vide infra nos. 619, 707. The context of this dispute is given by F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), pp. 221-2. Comminges is a pays of the central Pyrenees, lying between the comté of Bigorre and the pays of Foix.
5. Lit.platea.
6. Montaner (Basses-Pyrénées) is c. 14 km. NNW of Tarbes; Saint-Lezer (Hautes-Pyrénées) is c. 15 km. N of Tarbes. It seems to have been intended that the meeting of the proctors should take place on the frontier of Béarn and Bigorre.

on the coming feast of Saint John¹ to agree an award. If they fail, the parties are to appear before Edward on the octave of the same feast, and their case will thereafter be submitted to the arbitration of John fitzGeoffrey, the justiciar of Ireland. In the meantime the count is to restore Chabonais and Confolens² to Gaston de Béarn, the arbiters taking it into account if Esquivat demurs. As sureties for the preservation of this convention, Gaston has surrendered his castles of Pau³ and Montaner, and the count his castles of Mauvezin⁴ and Castelnaud de Riberia⁵, to the Lord Edward.

C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f. 200 d..

B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 42 d..

-
1. Presumably 24 June, the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist.
 2. Confolens (Charente) is c. 37 km. NNW of La Rochefoucauld.
 3. Pau is now the principal town of the department of Basses-Pyrénées; it became the administrative centre of Béarn in 1464.
 4. Mauvezin (Hautes-Pyrénées) is c. 21 km. SW of Tarbes: Vide infra, no. 370.
 5. I have been unable to identify this place.

Dax 5 May 1255

Writ¹ instructing Arnaud-Guillaume de Marsan to surrender the castle of Roquefort, in Tursan², to Raimond de Béarn who is to hold it on Edward's behalf until it has been decided in the Lord Edward's court whether it should be retained by Edward or remain with Raimond.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4445.

Dax 5 May 1255

Certificate of instructions sent to the Lord Edward's baillis and other officers in the dioceses of Bordeaux³, Périgueux and Bazas ordering them to protect the prévôts of the Hospitallers in their districts and to expel those who attempt to usurp their authority.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4446.

1. The writ has the form of letters close as enrolled, but has been entered with the letters patent.
2. C. 22 km. NW of Mont-de-Marsan (Landes).
3. There were commanderies in the diocese at La Lande, Pomerol, Villemartin, Montarouch, Sallebruneau, Benon and Grayan, as well as in Bordeaux itself (C. Higounet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963), p. 134).

(Dax 5 May 1255)¹

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound on Thomas de Caukewell's behalf to Lambert de Puteo, a citizen of Bayonne, in a sum of forty pounds tournois which he undertakes to pay within the quindene of the feast of Saint John the Baptist².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4474.

-
1. The writs (nos. 298, 299) are the first entries on membrane 7 of the roll. The dating clause Datum ut supra which they contain, is not conclusive proof that they were issued on the same day as the last letters of the preceding membrane.
 2. Vide supra nos. 203, 204.

(Dax 5 May 1255)

Letters patent (grant of liberties) conferring on the men of the newly founded 'castle'¹ of Saint Jean de Bouricos the right to observe in perpetuity the liberties and customs of the men of Labouheyre². In legal matters they are to answer solely before the Lord Edward's prévot or bailli at Saint-Jean-de-Bouricos, unless summoned to do so by the Lord Edward himself or his seneschal. They are to be exempt from payments towards the enclosure of the 'castle' at Labouheyre, since they are to pay a sum of nine pounds morlaas per annum for a similar purpose at Saint-Jean. They are also to be exempt from the imposition of albergata³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.7.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4475.

-
1. The term 'castrum' is here used in the sense of a defensive outpost/military encampment as a synonym for bastidas, which was the term coming to be applied to new town foundations by the middle of the 13th century. In this way the bastide of Damazan was first known as Castrum Comitale (C.Higounet, 'Bastides et Fontièrres', Le Moyen Age, 54 (1948), pp.115,119). Cf. supra no.216 n.
 2. From this it is clear that Saint-Jean-de-Bouricos, which lies c. 11 km. WNW of Labouheyre (Landes), was one of the bastides of Labouheyre not mentioned by name in 1318 when " 'the town of Labouheyre and its bastides' were annexed to the English crown" (M. Beresford, New Towns in the Middle Ages (1967), p.606). cf. supra no.216.
 3. i.e. the right of lodging in a vassal's house (Recog.Feod., p.317).

300

Dax 6 May 1255

Letters patent of non-prejudice in favour of the abbots, priors, barons, knights and other men of the diocese of Dax paying the fouage¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4464.

301

undated (c.6 May 1255)²

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of the diocese of Aire.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4465.

1. cf. supra no.272.

2. The following eight writs are undated. Each refers to the collection of the fouage and has been enrolled immediately after the letter dated 6 May (no.300) to which they refer.

302

undated (c.6 May 1255)

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the viconte of Soule.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4466.

303

undated (c.6 May 1255)

Certificate of similar letters in favour of Arnaud-Raimond d'Aex.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4467.

304

undated (c.6 May 1255)

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of Chalosse¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4468.

1. The area south of Saint-Sever, which gives its name to Labastide-Chalosse.

305

undated (c.6 May 1255)

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of Castillon and
Entre-Dordogne.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4469.

306

undated (c.6 May 1255)

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of the diocese
of Périgueux.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4470.

307

undated (c.6 May 1255)

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the men of the Fronsadais.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4471.

308

undated (c.6 May 1255)

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the preceptor of Queyrac, Marconais and Grimard¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4472.

309

Dax 6 May 1255

Certificate of instructions sent to the men of Saint-Sever ordering them to collect the two hundred pounds morlaas they owe to the Lord Edward as quickly as possible.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4473.

310

Belin 8 May 1255

Letters patent, lasting for five years from Pentecost, granting Thomas, the goldsmith, the privilege of answering suits concerning his mill at Etang d'Orx, near Labenne, before the Lord Edward or his seneschal alone².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4476.

1. Preceptories of the Knights Templar in the Fronsadais (C.Higounet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963), p.135).

2. Vide supra no.180, where the goldsmith is called Pierre.

Bordeaux 10 May 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward has pledged the Great Custom of Bordeaux to Elie de Blaye and Arnaud Caillau until the two hundred pounds bordelais he received from them has been repaid.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4477.

Bordeaux 11 May 1255

Certificate of letters patent in favour of the men of Saint-Emilion granting them the same privileges concerning the customs on salt ascending the Dordogne as have been granted the men of Bergerac, with the exception of the clause relating to duties to be paid between Pierrefitte and Bergerac¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4478.

1. Vide supra no. 260. Pierrefitte lies between Libourne and Saint-Emilion, so that this clause of the grant to the men of Bergerac clearly did not apply.

313

Bordeaux 11 May 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct in favour of Pierre, vicomte of Castillon, and his company to last until the quindene of Pentecost to enable him to come to the Lord Edward and to return¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4503.

314

Bordeaux 12 May 1255

Certificate of letters patent acknowledging that Edward has pledged the Great Custom of Bordeaux to Elie de Blaye in order to repay the eight hundred pounds he paid to Ralph Donjon in the wardrobe and the thirty pounds he paid to Géraud, lord of Blaye.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7,

D. R.G., I, ii, 4479.

1. Vide supra no. 269; infra no. 380.

315

Bergerac 17 May 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the collectors of the fouage in the parts of the diocese of Bazas nearest Bazas¹ to send the money they collect to Saint-Macaire to the Lord Edward's clerks, John of London and Osbert², by the Sunday after the feast of Pentecost.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 113, no. 58.

316

Bergerac 17 May 1255

Certificate of similar instructions to the collectors of the fouage in Entre-deux-Mers³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 113, no. 58.

1. Vide supra no. 279 & n..

2. Osbert de Baggeston, later constable of Bordeaux.

3. Vide supra no. 274.

317

Bergerac 17 May 1255

Certificate of similar instructions to the collectors of the fouage in Entre-Dordogne¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 113, no. 58.

318

Bergerac 17 May 1255

Certificate of similar instructions to the collectors of the fouage in the parts of the diocese of Bazas nearest La Réole².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 113, no. 58.

1. Vide supra no. 276.

2. Vide supra no. 278 & n..

Bergerac 17 May 1255

Certificate of instructions sent to the clerks, John of London and Osbert, ordering them to receive the issues of the fouage and to keep them safely until they receive further orders.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.113, no.58.

Bergerac 17 May 1255

Certificate of similar instructions sent to the collectors of the fouage in Médoc¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.114, no.58.

-
1. It is clear that this writ should have been enrolled before the previous entry on the roll (no.319), since it appears to refer back to the contents of letters 315-8.

321

Bergerac 19 May 1255

Letters patent notifying the grant to Elie de Blaye of fifty pounds bordelais per annum in the small customs of Bordeaux taken on copper, tin, peppercorns, cordwain, from the issac on taverns¹, and from the sale of pine timbers², eels, pilchards and other merchandise³. Elie is appointed to keep the issues of the customs over and above the fifty pounds, and is to answer to the Lord Edward or his attorney for them twice a year.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4480.

-
1. i.e. from the sale of wines in the taverns of the city.
 2. Known as teda, it was imposed on pines brought to the city for fuel. Together with a land tax it was said to produce £16 bordelais by the end of the reign of Edward I (J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Les Coutumes ou droits de douane perçus à Bordeaux sur les vins et les marchandises par l'administration anglaise de 1252 à 1307', Annales du Midi, 62 (1950), p.148.
 3. J-P. Trabut-Cussac, ibid., pp.148-9, lists some of the minor customs duties payable at Bordeaux, cf. supra no.134.

322

Bergerac 19 May 1255

Letters patent, in favour of Elie de Chalais and his heirs, proclaiming that Edward had ordered his seneschal and the collector of the Great Custom of Bordeaux to see that Elie de Chalais has, without further warrant, the fifty pounds bordelais per annum in the Great Custom which he had been assigned in perpetuity in return for his quitclaim of the sum of three thousand marks of silver, which his wife, Mabilia de Blanquefort, had bequeathed him. This she had received from Edward's attorney, Amauin de Barès, for the sale of the castle of Bourg, the barony, its rights and appurtenances¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4506.

323

Bergerac 20 May 1255

Certificate of the appointment of Olivier le Prévot and Guillaume de Byron to act on the advice of Seygnoron Espès as collectors of the fouage in the lands of the Lord Édward in the diocese of Périgueux².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 8 d..

D. R.G., I, 11, 4462.

1. Vide supra no. 268.

2. cf. supra no. 280. Seygnoron Espès was formerly prévot of Bazas (supra no. 160). In September 1255 he was appointed warden of the castle of Meilhan (infra no. 433).

324

undated (c.20 May 1255)¹

Certificate of the appointment of Jordan, le Prévot, A. de Quinsac and Elie du Puy as collectors of the fouage in Entre-deux

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.8 d..

D. R.G., I, ii, 4463.

325

Saint-Emillion 21 May 1255

Certificate of letters patent directed to Jean de la Linde, constable of Bourg-sur-Mer, instructing him to allow Gaillard del Soler to be absent from prison until the Thursday after Trinity Sunday². He is to hold Pierre del Soler as a hostage in his place³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4481.

-
1. Enrolment of the writ is incomplete because it has already been entered, supra no.274.
 2. i.e. until 27 May 1255.
 3. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Le Prince Edouard et les rivalités municipales à Bordeaux', Rev. Hist. de Bordeaux et du Département de la Gironde, N.S., I (1952), no.3, p.189 & n., suggests that Gaillard del Soler may have been among the further batch of hostages taken by the Lord Edward on his return to the city from Castile (Dec.1254) as sureties for the peace of the duchy. This would account for his imprisonment at Bourg, where he was still being held in August 1255 (infra no.389). He appears to have been freed before Edward left Gascony in October 1255 (infra nos.508,558).

326

Saint-Emilion 21 May 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct, lasting for one month from Trinity Sunday, to enable Hugues de Castillon, a knight of Guy de Lusignan, to travel through Gascony to Sainte-Quiterie¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.7.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4482.

327

Saint-Emilion 21 May 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing P(ierre) de la Roke and Arnaud-Guillaume, collectors of the fouage in the Fronsadais, to deliver a certain sum from the money they collect to the castellan of Fronsac for the works of the Lord Edward there².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.113, no.58.

1. Near Massels, c. 21 km. NW of Agen.

2. Vide supra nos.206,273.

328

Saint-Emilion 21 May 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering John of London and Osbert, constable of Saint-Macaire, to make payments from the issues of the fouage as Stephen Bauzan, seneschal of Gascony, will instruct them¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 113, no. 58.

329

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Letters close² appointing Bertrand de Podensac, mayor of Bayonne, and Thomas, the goldsmith of Bayonne, to act with the Lord Edward's clerk, William Buder, as custodians of the works at Bayonne. They are ordered to construct without delay two large, handsome and invulnerable galleys and three smaller ones. John le Parker, the bailli, has been ordered to let them have money from the fouage and from the issues of his bailliage for this purpose³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4483.

-
1. Vide supra no. 319; infra no. 408. cf. infra nos. 412, 413.
 2. A marginal note states that this writ should have been enrolled with the letters close because it was sent close.
 3. Vide infra nos. 331-7, 362, 364.

330

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Letters patent notifying an annual grant to Bidau de Caupenne of sixteen pounds morlaas for life from the issues of the castles at Arjuzanx¹ and Sabres². The water-mill at Arjuzanx is conferred on him in place of an annual fee of four pounds morlaas³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4484.

331

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Certificate of letters close, with a clause non omittas, ordering Bernard-Jean, archdeacon of Dax, Aimar de Saint-Martin and Guillaume du Puy, collectors of the fouage in the diocese of Dax, to send up to two hundred pounds morlaas without delay to John le Parker, so that he may forward the money to the custodians of the Lord Edward's works at Bayonne⁴.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 114, no. 59.

-
1. c. 22 km. SSE of Labouheyre, on the River Bex.
 2. c. 16 km. ESE of Labouheyre.
 3. Vide infra nos. 338, 603.
 4. Despite the clause non omittas, the collectors delayed paying this sum and an additional £100 they were ordered to pay to John le Parker (infra nos. 362, 363, 504).

332

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing John le Parker to send without delay up to two hundred pounds morlaas of the money collected from the fouage and from the issues of his bailliage to Bertrand de Podensac, Thomas the goldsmith, and William Buder at Bayonne for the construction of five galleys and for the purchase of timbers¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 114, no. 59.

333

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the prévot of Dax to put in hand a search of his prévoté for timbers best suited for the construction of masts, and to take advice on how best they may be transported.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 114, no. 59.

1. Vid supra no. 329.

334

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets, bailli of Labourd, to see that timber and masts for the yards are sent to Bayonne without delay.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.114, no.59.

335

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Pierre-Arnaud de Saut to take advice concerning the carriage of timbers to Bayonne. He is ordered to search in his region for masts suitable for making the yards.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.114, no.59.

336

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering John le Parker and Thomas, the goldsmith, to despatch the timber for the ships by the means stipulated.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.114, no.59.

337

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing John le Parker that under no circumstances shall he allow anyone in his balliage to cut down trees and cart them away until the Lord Edward's carpenters have been supplied with sufficient timber.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 114, no. 59.

338

Saint-Emilion 22 May 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering John le Parker to allow Bidau de Caupenne twenty librates morlaas rent. He is to let him have full seisin of the things conferred on him in a charter of the Lord Edward which he has¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 115, no. 60.

1. Vide supra no. 330, a grant to Bidau de Caupenne by letters patent.

339

Saint-Emilion 24 May 1255

Letters patent requesting Elie de Blaye to pay up to twenty pounds bordelais to the creditors of the knight, Henry of Knaresborough.

The Lord Edward will stand surety for the repayment of this sum.

B(1). P.R.O.Gascon Roll 2,m.7.

D. R.G.,I,ii,4485.

340

Saint-Emilion 24 May 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Garsie-Ayquelmi de Saint-Macaire to deliver from custody Aimar, the squire (vallettus) of Amaubin de Barès. Amaubin de Barès has produced sureties - Segurus de Castelnaud, Aimeri de Fungavan, and Sicardus de Poun - to guarantee that the prisoner will answer complaints against him in the Lord Edward's court when required to do so.

B(1). P.R.O.,Gascon Roll 3,m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.115,no.61.

341

Saint-Emilion 27 May 1255

Writ, with a clause non omittas, instructing Geoffrey de Langley, Edward's steward in England, and Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb, the receivers of his Bristol Exchequer, to pay the sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty two pounds and twelve pence to the agents in England of the merchants, Hugucho and Bernardo Pape, brothers and associates of Deutatus Gwillelmi, in settlement of a debt for cendal and other necessaries purchased at Paris for Edward's wardrobe by his tailor, John¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4486.

342

Saint-Emilion 27 May 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct lasting for fifteen days from the octave of Trinity to enable Elie de Castillon and his household to come, to stay and to return².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4487.

1. Vide supra no. 228; infra no. 402; cf. supra no. 73.

2. Vide infra no. 355.

343

Saint-Emilion 28 May 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Jean de Flury, prévot of Castillon, to build a water-mill at Saint-Emilion outside the Porte Bouqueyre.

The cost will be allowed him in his account.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.115, no.62.

344

Saint-Emilion 28 May 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Jean de Flury to let Aimeri de Fungavan have thirty pounds bordelais for a horse bought by the Lord Edward for Giles of Wodeham, and to allow the monks of the order of Grandmont, near Saint-Emilion, one hundred shillings of Edward's gift¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.115, no.63.

345

Bordeaux 1 June 1255

Letters patent pardoning the burgesses of Saint-Sever for injuries inflicted on certain of the Lord Edward's clerks during disturbances

1. i.e. at La Lande (cf. supra no.227). The order of Grandmont relied for its income on gifts of alms. It renounced revenues from churches, tithes, lands, animals and other fixed forms of income (D. Knowles, The Monastic Order in England (1940), p.203).

which occurred on his return from Spain¹. Five burgesses, Raimond-Bernard de Serena, Nicolas, Laurence, Morlandus and Balazinus, are excluded by name².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4488.

346

Bordeaux 1 June 1255

Certificate of a writ³ instructing Geoffrey de Langley, Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb to send five hundred quarters of good dry corn to Gascony by the first wine ships possible.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4489.

347

Bordeaux 1 June 1255

Certificate of a writ⁴ addressed to the bishop of Ossory⁵ and Richard de la Rochelle instructing them to send two thousand crannocks of dry wheat to Gascony with all speed. Payment is to be made at Michaelmas,

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1. Edward arrived at Saint-Sever from Dax at the end of November 1254, and stayed there until at least 3 December (infra Appendix II).
 2. Vide infra no. 366.
 3. The writ has the formula of letters close, but has been enrolled with the patents.
 4. This writ similarly has the formula of letters close.
 5. Hugh de Mappilton, treasurer of the Irish Exchequer.

but from money other than that which they have in hand, which is to be sent to Gascony¹. They are to see to the construction of a granary aboard the ship which is to carry the grain, and to send in similar fashion two thousand planks for the construction of stockading and for other uses².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4490.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.71, no.446³.

348

Bordeaux 1 June 1255

Letters patent acknowledging the Lord Edward to be bound to Elie de Blaye in a sum of four hundred pounds bordelais, which is to be paid to him on or before the feast of the Assumption.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4491.

349

Bordeaux 1 June 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering John le Parker to release Raimond-Arnaud, the squire of Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets⁴, from captivity at

1. Vide supra no.289.

2. cf.infra nos.650,658-60,670-73.

3. Here said to be dated at "Brutachiae".

4. Bailli of Labourd (supra nos.76,103,334).

Poyloaut¹. Guillaume-Arnaud has guaranteed that he will appear in the Lord Edward's court to answer complaints against him.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 115, no. 64.

350

Bordeaux 1 June 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Guillaume-Arnaud de Guiche to surrender his castle at Guiche² to Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets forthwith, so that he may keep it for the Lord Edward in the manner enjoined upon him.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 116, no. 65.

351

Bazas 7 June 1255

Letters patent granting Aimengarde, prioress of Coiroux³, ten pounds bordelais per annum for life in the port dues (portus) and péage (pedagium) of Saint-Macaire⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4492.

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1. c. 14 km. WSW of Saint-Sever.
 2. c. 8 km. WSW of Peyrehorade (Basses Pyrénées).
 3. c. 12 km. E of Brive (Corrèze).
 4. The present writ was issued as a result of an inquest which had found that the prioress ought to have ten pounds annually in the pedagium of Saint Macaire, and that she had been accustomed to receive this sum for more than three years past (C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 116, no. 66).

352

Bazas 8 June 1255

Letters close ordering Osbert, constable of Saint-Macaire, to see that Aimengarde, prioress of Coiroux, is paid fifteen pounds bordelais from the peage of Saint-Macaire - one hundred shillings of arrears and ten pounds of her current fee.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 116, no. 66.

353

Bazas 9 June 1255

Letters patent renouncing any claim by the Lord Edward to the goods of Pierre Artaud and Jean Armaunt. It is recalled that Pierre Artaud had first been expelled from Saint-Emilion and his goods confiscated, but that he had re-entered possession of them with the connivance of Jean Armaunt, then the mayor of the town, and of the whole commune of Saint-Emilion. For this concession Pierre is to pay the Lord Edward a fine of two hundred pounds bordelais, Jean Armaunt is to pay one hundred pounds, and the commune a further one hundred pounds.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4493.

354

Bazas 10 June 1255

Letters patent surrendering the rights of blood justice at Lège, the subject of a recent legal process, to the chapter of Saint-André, Bordeaux¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4494.

355

Bazas 10 June 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct lasting until fifteen days after his business is completed and until revoked by the Lord Edward to enable Elie de Castillon and his household to travel throughout the territory within Edward's jurisdiction².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4495.

356

Bazas 10 June 1255

Letters patent, issued in fulfilment of a vow of King Henry III, ordering the keeper of the Great Custom of Bordeaux to pay the prior of the hospital of S int-Jacques, Bordeaux³, fifteen pence a day at four terms per annum

1. Vide infra no. 359.

2. Vide supra no. 342.

3. Vide infra no. 551 n..

during the lifetime of Petronilla Fasseta, a recluse, formerly of Bergerac, who has been provided with a place near the chapel of Saint-Marie Magdalène by the prior and brothers of the hospital.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4496.

357

Bordeaux 20 June 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct lasting for three weeks after the feast of Saint John the Baptist, to enable Elie, lord of Talemont, to come to the Lord Edward and to return¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4497.

358

Bordeaux 21 June 1255

Letters patent² ordering Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb, receivers of the Bristol Exchequer, to pay without delay to Amaury Pecche one hundred shillings sterling for his military service³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4498.

1. Vide supra no. 287.

2. There is no execution clause.

3. He had accompanied the Lord Edward to Spain in 1254 (R.G., I, 3436).

359

Bordeaux 21 June 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Amanieu de Pessaco to hand over Arnaud-Fortonis de Tronquats, the ward of the Lord Edward, to the chapter of Saint-André, Bordeaux, to whom Edward had granted the rights of high justice at Lège¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.116, no.67.

360

Bordeaux 23 June 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Richard de Brey², or his deputy, to postpone levying a distress upon the bishop of Avranches³ until such a time as he receives further orders from the Lord Edward, or until an enquiry has determined the reason for the distraint.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.116, no.68.

361

Bordeaux 23 June 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the collectors of the fouage in the region of Bourg, Entre-Dordogne, the diocese of Bazas, the

1. Vide supra no.354.

2. Bailiff of the Channel Islands.

3. Etienne II de Chateaudun, bishop of Avranches, 1244-55.

archdeaconry of Cornès, the diocese of Périgueux, the diocese of Aire, the diocese of Dax, Gabardan and Brulhois, and the vicomté of Soule to collect the tax without delay and to take the money they collect to Saint-Macaire before the Sunday after the octave of the feast of Saint Peter and Saint Paul¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.117, no.69.

362

La Réole 30 June 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering John le Parker to let Bertrand de Podensac, Master Thomas the goldsmith, and William Buder, wardens of the Lord Edward's works at Bayonne, have one hundred pounds morlaas without delay, besides the two hundred pounds morlaas he has previously been instructed to send them².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.117, no.70.

363

La Réole 30 June 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Bernard Jean and his fellow collectors

1. f.e. 11 July 1255. Vide supra nos. 273-84.
2. Vide supra nos. 329, 331, 332.

of the fouage in the diocese of Dax to send John le Parker one hundred pounds morlaas besides the two hundred pounds morlaas they have previously been ordered to send him¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 117, no. 71.

364

(La Réole 30 June 1255)²

Certificate of letters close instructing the wardens of the Lord Edward's works at Bayonne to build at least two galleys³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 117, no. 72.

365

La Réole 5 July 1255

Certificate of letters of protection without term for G., bishop of Lectoure, and his church at Lectoure⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4499.

-
1. Vide supra no. 331; infra no. 504.
 2. The dating clause is incomplete, the clerk having written Datum etc in the roll.
 3. Vide supra no. 329.
 4. Gaillard de Lambesc, bishop of Lectoure, 1240-56.

La Réole 5 July 1255

Letters patent addressed to the abbot and prud'hommes of Saint-Sever granting the five exiled burgesses of Saint Sever - Raimond-Bernard de Naser, Nicolas deu Bayan, Laurence de Lafarie, Balazinus and Morlandus - permission to return to the town¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4500.

La Réole 6 July 1255

Letters patent promising to indemnify Master Gilbert de Millers and Stephen de Salines, the king's proctors, for any part of the sum of four thousand, one hundred and seventeen pounds, seventeen shillings and fivepence bordelais that they pledge to the proctors of the count of Toulouse in settlement of the maltôte² taken over and above the customary tolls on the rivers Garonne and Gironde. They are to have, if necessary, full powers to distrain the towns of La Réole and Sainte-Bazelle for the amount.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4504.

-
1. Vide supra no. 345. Raimond-Bernard is there called de Serena.
 2. Prior to the 14th century the term was applied generically to all forms of indirect taxation (F. Lot & R. Fawtier, Histoire des Institutions Françaises au Moyen Age, II (1958), pp. 217-8 & n., 259-60).

368

La Réole 6 July 1255

Certificate of instructions sent to Elie d'Angoulême, constable of Virelade¹, ordering him to take into the Lord Edward's hands all the lands and revenues held by Pierre de la Roke on the day he died.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4505.

369

Bordeaux 7 July 1255

Letters patent (writ of intendence) addressed to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, barons, knights, free tenants, bailiffs and all other men in Edward's fealty in Ireland² informing them that he is sending the seal he used before he was knighted for use in Ireland to whoever was appointed chancellor³. They are ordered to be obedient to the impression of that seal, and to be intendent and respondent to whoever has custody of it in his name⁴.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.7.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4501.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.73, no.453.

-
1. Vide supra no.218.
 2. The address clause of this writ follows the formula of the conventional charter, but the execution clause is that proper to letters patent.
 3. Mittimus sigillum nostrum in Hiberniam quo, antequam arma recepissemus militaria uti solebamus
 4. Ralph of Norwich was directed to surrender custody of the seal on 16 May 1256 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.475; Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.82, no.500). John of Burningsfeld (vide supra no.43) succeeded him c.June 1256 (ibid., p.90, no.552), when the Lord Edward's writ was allowed to run in Ireland (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.475; Foedera, I, i, p.341; H.G.Richardson & G.O.Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p.92.

370

Bordeaux 7 July 1255

Certificate of letters patent ordering Arnaud-Guillaume de Marsan to surrender custody of the castle of Mauvezin to whichever suitable person is appointed to keep it by the count of Bigorre¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 7.

D. R.G., I, ff, 4502.

371

Bordeaux 10 July 1255

Certificate of letters of protection for Pierre Augerius, the younger, of Le Mas d'Agenais directed to the castellan of Bourg-sur-Mer.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 117, no. 73.

372

Bordeaux 10 July 1255

Certificate of letters close directing John le Parker to pay the Franciscans

1. Vide supra no. 295.

of Dax¹ twenty pounds morlaas for the purchase of certain land from the money collected for Edward's knighthood in Labourd.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 117, no. 74.

373

Bordeaux 11 July 1255

Letters patent restoring to Pierre-Bertrand de Blanquefort the castle at Blanquefort which he had surrendered to King Henry III until Michaelmas 1255².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4507.

374

Bordeaux 12 July 1255

Certificate of a writ Solvatis instructing Pierre-Bertrand de Blanquefort to pay Gaston de Gontaud four hundred and eleven pounds, twelve shillings

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1. The Franciscans arrived in Dax before 1241 and rapidly established themselves in the city (R. Aubert, E. van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, XIV (1960), p. 138-9).
 2. Vide supra no. 157. On 3 August Tulesia, lady of Marche, issued letters bearing the seal of the Lord Edward, promising that if she recovered possession of Blanquefort from Pierre-Bertrand she would agree to lease the castle to the Lord Edward for a period of five years. In the meantime she undertook to come to no private agreement with Pierre except with Edward's consent (P.R.O., Exchequer -T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f. 193 d.; B.N., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 22 d.; Foedera, I, i, p. 330; A.H.G., VI (1864), p. 345, no. cxxxvi).

and sixpence bordelais from the sum of five hundred pounds bordelais he owes to the Lord Edward at Michaelmas¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4508.

375

Bordeaux 12 July 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Osbert, constable of Saint-Macaire, to let John of London, the clerk², have two tuns of good wine of Edward's gift.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 2.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 118, no. 75.

376

La-Sauve-Majeure 13 July 1255

Letters patent granting Raimond-Arnaud de Rege for life the place called Poleyns³ in the diocese of Dax.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4509.

1. Vide infra no. 410.

2. Vide supra nos. 319, 328.

3. Neither of these places has been identified.

La-Sauve-Majeure 13 July 1255

Certificate of letters patent ordering the vicomte of Tartas, the barons, knights and others in Edward's fealty in the region of Bayonne to take up arms on the Lord Edward's behalf whenever John le Parker instructs them to do so.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4510.

La-Sauve-Majeure 14 July 1255

Certificate of letters close of credence addressed to the mayor and prud'hommes of Bayonne in favour of John le Parker and Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 118, no. 76.

La-Sauve-Majeure 14 July 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the mayor of Bazas to let André

1. Vide infra nos. 390, 394.

de Goys have twenty pounds bordelais of the money owed to the Lord Edward by the citizens of Bazas¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.118, no.77.

380

Bergerac 18 July 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct lasting until the Wednesday after the feast of Saint Mary Magdalene², to enable Pierre, vicomte of Castillon, and his companions to come to the Lord Edward and return³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4511.

381

Saint-Emilion 20 July 1255

Letters patent acknowledging a pledge made by the Lord Edward to Archambaud, count of Périgord, that no damage will be inflicted on the castle at Montignac⁴ while it is in the hands of Géraud de Blaye. Edward stipulates that this undertaking will remain operative until the dispute between Géraud (in the right of his wife) and the count has been legally terminated.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4512.

1. cf. supra no.225; infra no.417.

2. 28 July 1255.

3. Vide supra nos.269, 313.

4. c.19 km. NNW of Sarlat (Dordogne).

382

Saint-Emilion 20 July 1255

Letters patent issued in return for a fine of one hundred pounds, pardoning the abbot and convent, and the men of Blasimon¹, their part in refusing to admit, or to defend, Bidau de Caupenne and others of the garrison of La Réole, when they sought refuge within.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4513.

383

Saint-Emilion 21 July 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the collectors of the fouage in Cernès to pay Pierre de Fons twenty five marks which the Lord Edward owes him in connection with his purchase of Castel-Sarrasin².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.118, no.78.

384

Bourg-sur-Mer 23 July 1255

Letters patent of non-prejudice in respect of the oath to be taken to the Lord Edward by the men of Bourg-sur-Mer³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4514.

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1. The Benedictine abbey of St. Maurice founded in the 8th century, c. 18 km. N. of La Réole. Vide A Baudrillart, A De Meyer & E. van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, IX (1937), p. 157).
 2. Vide supra no.99; infra nos.494,543.
 3. cf. supra no.219.

385

Bordeaux 25 July 1255

Certificate of a writ of inquisition instructing the justices, jurats and prud'hommes of Langon to enquire, in the presence of Osbert, constable of Saint Macaire, into the goods and possessions of Pierre de Langon on the day he died.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4515.

386

Bordeaux 27 July 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct, lasting until the feast of the Assumption, to enable a certain squire of Garsie Martin of Toledo to travel through Gascony with five horses, free of all tolls and customs.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4517.

387

Bordeaux 27 July 1255

Letters patent addressed to Hugh, bishop of Ossory, the treasurer, and to Richard de la Rochelle, Edward's steward in Ireland, informing them that on the octave of Saint John the Baptist Geoffrey de Rully, whom they sent

to Gascony, had paid the sum of six hundred marks in silver there to the keeper of the Lord Edward's wardrobe, Ralph de Donjon¹.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.
- D. R.G., I, ii, 4518.
- E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.73, no.455.

388

Bordeaux 28 July 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the constable of Bourg-sur-Mer to allow the hostages, Arnaud Maisan and Thomas, the smith, for whom Gaston de Béarn has provided sureties, to come to the Lord Edward and to return to his custody by the octave of the beginning of August².

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.
- D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.118, no.79.

389

Bordeaux 28 July 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the constable of Bourg-sur-Mer to let Gaillard del Soler, for whom Gaston de Béarn and Pierre Caillau

-
- 1. cf. supra no.43.
 - 2. i.e. 8 August 1255.

have provided sureties, come to the Lord Edward and return to his custody within eight days of the coming Sunday¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.118, no.80.

390

undated²

Certificate of letters close ordering John le Parker and Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets to allow Raimond-Bernard de Donezid, with Ogerus de Gramont and Bidau de Toulouse, or two others, free entrance and exit from the castle at Gramont to treat for peace³. They are to let those of the party of Arnaud-Guillaume de Gramont who do not wish to treat with the Lord Edward or Gaston de Béarn freely to go and are to take a security oath from the others⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont 'Lettres Closes', p.118, no.81.

-
1. *ie.* 8 August 1255.
 2. The writ has been enrolled between acta dated 28 July and 20 August 1255, but was clearly issued at the end of July (vide infra no.393)
 3. The castle stood near Arraute (11 km. NW of S.aint-Palais), on the frontiers of the vicomtés of Béarn and Soule, and the kingdom of Navarre.
 4. Vide infra no.393 & n.

391

Bordeaux 29 July 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to various citizens of Bordeaux as follows: to Elie de Blaye two hundred and fifty pounds bordelais for a loan, and one hundred and fifty nine pounds for twenty tuns of wine; to Guillaume de Forges three hundred pounds for a loan; to Raimond de Camparian two hundred pounds for a loan; to Raimond Macayn two hundred pounds; to Raimond Moneyder two hundred pounds; to Pierre Gondaumer fifty pounds; to Guillaume-Raimond Colomb one hundred pounds; to Arnaud Caillau one hundred pounds; to Elie Barbe one hundred pounds; to Raimond Emerici fifty pounds; to Bernard Daillan fifty pounds; to Amanieu Colomb fifty pounds; to Raimond-Brun de Laporte fifty pounds and to Raimond Alaud thirty eight pounds for a loan, and twelve pounds for two tuns of wine¹. Repayment of these sums will be made from the issues of the Great Custom of Bordeaux, which Edward promises not to pledge to others in the interim.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4519.

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1. The list of Edward's creditors is impressive for it includes many of the most prominent citizens of Bordeaux. Raimond-Brun de Laporte, Pierre Gondaumer, Arnaud Caillau, and Raimond Moneyder, for example, had each served as, or subsequently became, mayor of the city (Recog. Feod., p. xxxv-vi). These people were among the most consistent of Edward's creditors (vide supra no. 69n.). Further instances of their lending to him are to be found as follows: Guillaume de Forges nos. 123, 424, 566; Raimond Moneyder nos. 456, 529, 538; Pierre Gondaumer no. 524; Guillaume-Raimond Colomb no. 455; Elie Barbe nos. 70, 555, 559; Raimond Emerici no. 70; Amanieu Colomb nos. 812, 827.

392

Bordeaux 29 July 1255

Certificate of letters patent acknowledging the Lord Edward to be bound to pay Pierre de Fontibus twenty five marks at All Saints for the business of Castel-Sarrasin¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4520.

393

Bordeaux 29 July 1255

Letters patent of safe conduct lasting until the octave of Saint Peter ad Vincula to enable Arnaud-Guillaume de Gramont, should he wish it, to send a representative to treat with the Lord Edward or Gaston de Béarn².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4521.

394

Bordeaux 30 July 1255

Certificate of a writ instructing John le Parker and Guillaume-Arnaud de

1. cf. supra no. 383.

2. Vide supra no. 390. It appears that Arnaud-Guillaume took advantage of this offer, for on 27 October Gaston de Béarn announced a settlement, whereby he agreed to appear in the Lord Edward's court in the duchy "and not in any other court", to answer the complaints that had been laid against him (P.R.O., Exchequer -T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.195d.; B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.29; Foedera, I, i, p.331).

Tardets to let Peter, the clerk, have whatever money they have from the issues of the balliages to pay the carpenters and other workmen of the Lord Edward at Gramont¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4522.

395

Bordeaux 30 July 1255

Letters patent of inspeximus and confirmation of letters patent of King Henry III² granting Master Peter the surgeon (medico) of Jonzac forty pounds bordelais per annum in the Great Custom of Bordeaux for as long as he serves the king faithfully³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4523.

396

Bordeaux 30 July 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Guy de Lusignan in a sum of five hundred pounds new sterling in return for a loan of two thousand pounds tournois. He promises repayment within a month of the coming Easter.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4524.

1. Vide infra nos. 408, 462; cf. infra no. 595.
2. Dated Bordeaux 2 September 1242.
3. Vide supra no. 217; infra no. 564.

397

August 1255

Charter of liberties in favour of the town of La Réole confirming the ancient customs of the town and granting new privileges¹.

C. A.H.G., II (1860), pp.241-303, no.CXCVII

398

Saint-Macaire 3 August 1255

Letters patent retaining the Templar, Sicardus de la Roke, as a member of the Lord Edward's household and granting him wages as one of his knights.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4525.

399

Lormont 10 August 1255

Letters patent granting Master Leo, the Jewish physician, his wife and family, licence to live peacefully and in safety in the town of Saint-Macaire for three years from Michaelmas.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4527.

1. The exact text of Edward's charter is no longer extant. What survives is a composite compilation based on the Lord Edward's enactment of 1255. As printed, the first 77 chapters would appear to have constituted the Lord Edward's grant at this time. Additions to it were made in 1257 (cap.78), 1261 (cap.81), 1274 (cap.85), 1325 (cap.87), 1395 (cap.88), etc., so that the whole constitutes a register of the privileges of the town of La Réole.

Saint-Macaire 12 August 1255

Letters patent conferring on Guillaume-Raimond Colomb, after due consideration of his loyal service assiduously rendered over a long period of time, licence to erect houses against the 'new walls' of Bordeaux¹, between the new gate he had opened near Lesteyr² and his own kitchen³, in the manner in which he has already been allowed to build against the 'old walls' between the Porte Basse and the Porte des Ayres⁴. As a condition of his grant the Lord Edward stipulates that when it becomes necessary to repair the houses that Guillaume-Raimond builds, they must not be materially altered by the construction of towers or fortalices to the detriment either of the Lord Edward and his heirs, or of the city of Bordeaux. Further, Edward grants him the area of land between the two walls next to his houses, between the Porte des Ayres

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1. The 13th century enceinte of the city was defended by a double wall, hence the 'old walls' - the inner defence - and the 'new walls' - the outer defence - of this writ (C.Bémont, R.E., I, ii, p.33 n.; Y.Renouard, Bordeaux Médiéval, II (1965), pp.35-7 & endpaper, which reproduces L.Drouyn's reconstruction of 'Bordeaux vers 1450'.
 2. L'Estey du Pegue. S. Palay, Dictionnaire du Béarnais et du Gascon Moderne (1961) defines estey as 'chenal, petit cours d'eau, fosse'. The gate referred to is the Porte Toscanan.
 3. Literally coquinam. Colomb lived in the Rue de la Rouselle (Y.Renouard, Bordeaux Médiévale, II (1965), p.74). Edward's grant is evidence of the density of settlement within the enceinte of Bordeaux, and had the effect of permitting Colomb to build almost anywhere on the walls of the city (ibid., p.86). cf. infra no.872.
 4. i.e. in the Rue du Toscanan. The Porte Basse (portus subtus muro) was one of three gates in the southern wall of the Roman defence and stood at the point at which the walls of the medieval suburb of the city joined the earlier defences. The Porte des Ayres was one of the six gates breaching the 13th century fortifications, standing at the south-western corner of Bordeaux (Ibid., p.38 & endpaper).

and the new gate without a bridge, near the Porte Cayfernan¹, where Guillaume-Raimond has established a garden, on condition that neither he nor his heirs shall build on this site. In return for all these concessions he is instructed to render one lance of relief at each change of lord.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4526.

401

Lormont 14 August 1255

Letters patent acknowledging the Lord Edward's receipt from Elie Mounier, citizen of Bordeaux, of a sum of one hundred pounds bordelais from the small customs and the custom on salt taken at Bordeaux, which Edward had appointed him to collect², and of a sum of fifty pounds bordelais, an annual fee granted to Elie in the same customs. He is authorized to allocate these sums to himself from the farm of three hundred and five pounds he owes to the Lord Edward for his custody of the customs during the fortieth year of the king's reign³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4528.

1. Possibly a postern, or the Porte Saint-Elol.

2. Vide supra no.134.

3. i.e. between 28 October 1255 and 27 October 1256.

402

Lormont 18 August 1255

Letters patent of safe conduct lasting until the quindene of Michaelmas for John le Tailleur, who has been sent to Paris to transact business on behalf of the Lord Edward, and for those whom he takes with him from Paris to Gascony¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4529.

403

Lormont 18 August 1255

Certificate of letters patent in which the Lord Edward acknowledges that he owes Guillaume de Tallive two hundred and forty pounds bordelais for thirty tuns of wine received at the hands of Thomas de Ipegrave².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4530.

1. Vide supra nos. 228, 341.

2. cf. infra no. 415. Thomas de Ipegrave served the Lord Edward in a variety of capacities before his accession, having a career fairly characteristic of the more capable clerks in his household. From a humble clerk he appears to have risen to become keeper of Edward's wardrobe (infra nos. 730, 731), to have been sent on a mission to Ireland in 1264, where he attended a session of the Irish Parliament (J.T. Gilbert, Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, 1172-1320 (R.S. 1870), p. 141), to have been entrusted with a tallage of the Jews in 1265 (C.R., 1264-68, p. 62), and eventually to have become seneschal of Gascony before 21 November 1268 (Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E, 290, m. 1).

Lormont 18 August 1255

Letters patent notifying the receipt of a sum of eighty pounds bordelais from the men of Bouglon¹ for hospitality owed to the Lord Edward, and acquitting them of this sum.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4531.

Lormont 18 August 1255

Writ² instructing Hugh, bishop of Ossory, and Richard de la Rochelle to deliver fifty sacks of wool, and twenty marks for his expenses, to Pierre Colomb as set down in letters patent sent to John fitzGeoffrey, justiciar of Ireland, and to Stephen Longespée³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4532.

Lormont 20 August 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Bertrand de Moleria

1. c. 13 km. SSW of Marmande (Lot et Garonne).
2. This writ has the form of letters close.
3. Vide supra nos. 175, 178.

in a sum of twenty four pounds bordelais, compensation for a horse lost in Edward's service, which he is pledged to pay at Michaelmas¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4533.

407

Lormont 20 August 1255

Certificate of similar letters in favour of Bertrand de Angulis for twenty pounds bordelais for his military service².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4534.

408

Lormont 20 August 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets to deliver the money collected in his bailliage³ as an aid for the Lord Edward's

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1. Vide infra no.561.
 2. ibid..
 3. Labourd (vide supra no.76).

knighthood as instructed by Stephen Bauzan and Ebulo de Montibus¹; to take twenty pounds for himself of Edward's gift; and to assign the remainder on the advice of John le Parker to the Lord Edward's works in the castle at Gramont².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.119, no.82.

409

Lormont 21 August 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct, lasting until the Sunday before the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, to enable Guillaume-Raimond de Lalande to come and go throughout the lands of the Lord Edward.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.6.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4516.

410

Lormont 21 August 1255

Letters patent³ instructing Pierre-Bertrand de Blanquefort to pay the

1. cf. supra no.328. Bauzan and de Montibus were sent as proctors on the Lord Edward's behalf to negotiate a settlement of his dispute with Raimond Brun concerning the castle at Gramont (P.R.O., Exchequer -T.R. Books, 275 (Liber B), f.194 d.; B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.19; Foedera, I, 1, p.330). An agreement, when, amongst other things, Raimond agreed to exchange the castle with the Lord Edward, was concluded on 19 August 1255 (Recoq.Feod., p.209, no.479).
2. Vide supra no.394. Guillaume-Arnaud himself became constable of Gramont in October 1255 (infra no.462).
3. The address clause is omitted.

three hundred and ten pounds bordelais he is pledged to pay the Lord Edward at Michaelmas, to the knight, Gaston de Gontaud¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4536.

411²

Lormont 23 August 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Bertrand de Podensac in a sum of seventy four pounds, fifteen shillings sterling arrears of his wages³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4537.

412

Bordeaux 25 August 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the viconte of Soule to collect the fouage in the viconté of Soule without delay, and to send the issues

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1. Vide supra no.374.
 2. A memorandum in the margin of both the extant rolls of Edwards writs for this year notes that Edward invested Michael de Fiennes with his seal at Lormont on 22 August (P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5; 3, m.1; R.G., I, ii, 4535; C.Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.119). On 23 November Fiennes was granted letters of protection as being in the Lord Edward's service overseas (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.451).
 3. cf.infra no.593, where it is stated that he is owed ten shillings less than the sum given here.

to Arnaud-Raimond Faure of Sordes to keep them on Edward's behalf¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.119, no.83.

413

Bordeaux 25 August 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Arnaud-Raimond Faure to receive the issues of the fouage when the viconte sends them to him, and to deliver them without delay to Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.119, no.83.

414

Bordeaux 25 August 1255

Letters close instructing Richard de la Rochelle, Edward's steward in Ireland, to adjourn until the octave of Easter the suit between Robert de la Hide and his wife Dionisia, and Nicholas Dunheved² and his wife Phillippa, concerning the fee of Muntirmunichan, in order that, in the meantime, the Lord Edward himself may go to Ireland, or the justiciar, John fitzGeoffrey, be sent there.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.119, no.84.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.75, no.465.

1. Vide supra no.284.

2. Dunheved accounted as seneschal of Ulster for 45 Henry III (Royal Irish Academy, Ms. 12 D 9, f.163; 35th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1903), p.40).

415

Saint-Macaire 26 August 1253

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Guillaume de Tallive, Guillaume Torto and Arnaud de Cumb, citizens of Agen, in a sum of five hundred marks sterling for a loan, and a sum of two hundred and forty pounds bordelais for thirty tuns of wine.¹ John fitzGeoffrey, Geoffrey de Geneville, Ebulo de Montibus, Arnaud de Montpezat, Michael de Fiennes and Ralph de Donjon are named sureties for the repayment of these sums in the city of Agen at the feast of the Purification.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4538

416

Saint-Macaire 3 September 1255

Writ Solvatis instructing the prévot of Oléron to pay the Franciscans in the island five shillings a week for three years from Michaelmas².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4539.

1. cf. supra no.403.

2. Vide supra nos.105,109.

417

La-Sauve-Majeure 6 September 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Menaud Guiterin, mayor of Bazas, to deliver military equipment to the value of thirty three pounds to the lord, Jean de Beseville. The money will be allowed him in the taxes on the town of Bazas.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.120, no.85.

418

Saint-Emilion 8 September 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that the Lord Edward is bound to Garsie Ayquelmi, burgess of Saint-Macaire, in a sum of one hundred and seventy two pounds, six shillings bordelais-one hundred and thirty two pounds, six shillings for twenty one tuns of wine, and forty pounds for a horse¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4540.

419

Saint-Emilion 8 September 1255

Letters patent pardoning Pierre and Bidau Gassiat, G. Donati and Warin

1. As no dispositions were made at this stage for the payment of these sums, the constable of Bordeaux was ordered to pay him in October 1255 (infra no.565).

de Frigmont their part in the disturbances during Simon de Montfort's rule in Gascony.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4542.

420

Saint-Emilion 8 September 1255

Certificate of the nomination of Jordan of Oxford to farm the prévotés of Entre-deux-Mers and Blaignac¹ for one year for two hundred and ten pounds bordelais².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4543.

421

Saint-Emilion 9 September 1255

Letters patent appointing Edward's sergeant, Hugues de Broÿ³, to farm the prévoté of Belin for one year from the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin for one hundred and twenty pounds bordelais, one hundred large and three

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1. Lit. Blanhaques.
 2. This writ constitutes a renewal of his farm of the prévotés for a second year, but at a sharply increased rate (vide supra nos. 63, 64).
 3. De Broÿ served as mayor of Bordeaux, Jan.-March 1262 (Recog. Feod., p. xxxvi).

hundred dozen small eels.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4541.

422

Saint-Emilion 9 September 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the mayor of Bazas to take into his hands in Edward's name the lands and possessions of Arnaud de Pins and R. Guillaume de Ladils at Bazas¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.120, no.86.

423

Saint-Emilion 10 September 1255

Writ, with a clause non omittas, ordering Geoffrey de Langley, Edward's steward in England, Simon Talebot and Elias de Cumb, receivers of the Exchequer at Bistol, to pay Edward's clerk, John of London, eighteen marks for two horses purchased from him, four marks for a horse lost in Edward's service, and three and a half marks for certain necessaries for the wardrobe which Ralph de Donjon, the keeper, received.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4544.

1. Vide infra no.466.

424

Saint-Emilion 10 Septembre 1255

Certificate of letters acknowledging the Lord Edward to be bound to Guillaume de Forges¹ in a sum of twenty two pounds, nine shillings bordelais for wheat and other things received by John of London as keeper of the wardrobe of Edward's wife.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4555.

425

Saint-Emilion 10 September 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Jordan, prévot of Entre-deux-Mers, to refrain from collecting the fouage in the land of the archbishop of Bordeaux² until further notice³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.120, no.87.

426

Saint-Emilion 10 September 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the prévot of La Réole to let

1. cf. supra nos.123,391; infra no.566.

2. Géraud de Malemort, archbishop December 1227-February 1261.

3. Vide supra nos.274,324.

Bonet de Mazer have his lands, goods and possessions in peace.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.120, no.88.

427

Saint-Emilion 13 September 1255

Certificate of letters patent of protection without term for the preceptor and the knights Templar of Saint-Michel-de-Ribérac¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4545.

428

Saint-Emilion 13 September 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct, lasting until the Monday after the octave of the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, to enable Elie Viger and his household to come and go.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4546.

1. Périgueux diocese, c.30 km. WNW of Périgueux.

429

Saint-Emilion 14 September 1255

Certificate of letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to the prévot of Saint-Emilion¹ in a sum of twenty pounds bordelais for a horse lost. The amount is to be allowed him in his next account.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4547.

420

Saint-Macaire 18 September 1255

Letters patent assigning to the knight, Brun de Saya, all the revenues of whatever kind held by the Lord Edward in the Fronsadais and Entre-Dordogne for one year from the morrow of the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, in return for a payment of one thousand pounds of current money².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4548.

431

Saint-Macaire 19 September 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward owes Elie Mounier two hundred

1. Jean de Flury (supra no.170).
2. Vide infra no.454.

pounds new sterling for cloth bought from him. He promises payment at Mid-Lent on security of the Great Custom of Bordeaux and the avalage on wines¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4576.

432

La Réole 20 September 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Jean de Flury, prévot of Saint-Emilion and Castillon, in a sum of sixty pounds bordelais which he delivered to Stephen Bauzan, the seneschal of Gascony. The sum will be allowed him in his farm.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4549.

433

La Réole 20 September 1255

Letters patent assigning the castle of Meilhan to Seygnoron Espès for

1. Vide supra nos.401,523.

one year from the eve of Michaelmas at a farm of six hundred pounds bordelais¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4556.

434

Saint-Macaire 22 September 1255

Writ² instructing the seneschal, the baillis, prévôts and all in the Lord Edward's fealty in Gascony to see that the liberties and customs granted by him to the men of Cocumont are respected and not infringed³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4550.

435

Bordeaux 27 September 1255

Letters patent pardoning Elie Vigerii of Saint-Emilion all complaints lodged against him of any kind since the beginning of King Henry's second visit to Gascony⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4551.

-
1. cf. supra no. 67, the grant to Seygnoron de Clarac. Vide infra no. 602.
 2. The writ has the formula of letters close.
 3. Vide supra no. 216.
 4. i.e. from May 1242.

436

Bordeaux 28 September 1255

Charter granting Master Guillaume de Provence and his heirs the entire ground in the parish of Saint-Projet, Bordeaux¹, between the house of the late Gérard de Bassens and the Place Saint-Projet, and between the entrance to the house of the late Guillaume-Arnaud de la Mote and the street which runs from the Place Saint-Projet to the Porte Médoc². He is granted permission to build on the land and is to pay one lance of relief for the land and for the house built upon it at each change of lord.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4554.

437

Bordeaux 28 September 1255

Letters close instructing Pierre de Bordeaux³, the deputy of the seneschal of Gascony⁴, to see that Pierre de Ville and Pierre-Raimond de

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1. Saint-Projet was one of the nine parishes within the city of Bordeaux which were enumerated in Alexander III's bull of 1173, and was the largest of the five parishes south of the Devèze the stream which divided the Roman enceinte (C. Higounet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963), pp.110-112).
 2. The land thus described would appear to lie at the north-east corner of the Place Saint-Projet, between the exit of the Rue Saint-Catherine and the Ruelle Saint-Projet. cf. infra no.925.
 3. '... une des grandes figures bordelaises du milieu du siècle' (Y. Renouard, Bordeaux Médiéval, II (1965), p.69). As captal of Buch, lord of Puy-Paulin, a former seneschal of Bigorre (1248), and seneschal of Gascony (1253), he was a man of considerable influence on the Lord Edward in Gascon affairs (vide supra no.175 n.), and was considered sufficiently responsible by him to have the custody of the daughter of Gaston de Béarn after her surrender as security for the loyalty of her father (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.548; infra no.509).

Benesse have the issues of the rents and tolls taken between Labouheyre and the bridgehead of Bayonne, which Edward has instructed his prévot of Belin to pay them in settlement of a loan of three hundred and seventy marks, three shillings sterling¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.120, no.90.

438

Bordeaux 28 September 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering the mayor and jurats of the commune of Bayonne not to distrain, or allow to be distrained, Master Peter de Salines, the builder of the Lord Edward's ships, in respect of timber and other things taken for their construction, until he has received the money from Edward².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.121, no.91.

1. Vide supra nos.81,84.

2. cf. supra no.329.

439

Bordeaux 30 September 1255

Certificate of a writ¹ instructing Stephen Bauzan to deliver the castle of La Réole, with its supplies and other appurtenances, to Pierre de Bordeaux, the deputy of the seneschal of Gascony².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4557.

440

Bordeaux 30 September 1255

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, barons, knights, burgesses and the Lord Edward's other subjects in Gascony requiring them to be intendent to Stephen Longespée as seneschal

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1. The writ was presumably issued as letters patent.
 2. Stephen Bauzan was removed from the office of seneschal at this time, and replaced by Stephen Longespée (infra no.440). Longespée was ordered to resume the seneschal's custody of this strategic castle after Pierre de Bordeaux had held it for a year (infra no.596).

of Gascony¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4558.

441

Bordeaux 30 September 1255

Letters close instructing Stephen Longespée, seneschal of Gascony, to compel Garsie Ekelmi², and others of Saint-Macaire and Bordeaux condemned for arson, to compensate the men of Gensac.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.120, no.89.

442

Bordeaux 2 October 1255

Letters patent ordering the mayor of Bordeaux, having summoned the parties,

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1. Stephen was the third son of William de Longespée, 3rd earl of Salisbury, the elder brother of Nicholas, bishop of Salisbury (1291-7), and a brother-in-law of Philip Basset (D.N.B., XII, pp.115-8). On 7 July 1255 he was granted letters of protection for the duration of his service to the Lord Edward in Gascony (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.516), and a little over a month later the king wrote from York (17 August) suggesting his appointment as seneschal (C.R., 1254-56, p.219). It is clear that Edward was under some pressure to remove Stephen Bauzan, and to name Longespée as his successor. Certainly he complied with his father's advice immediately on receipt of his letters. Longespée remained seneschal at least until 11 October 1257 (Recog. Feod., p.140, no.398) but he had returned to England and was being styled justiciar of Ireland by 21 October 1258 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.653; H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1277 (1963), p.79).
 2. Possibly the Garsie Ayquelmi, burgess of Saint-Macaire, referred to supra nos.187, 340, 418; infra no.565.

to enquire into and to determine the dispute between Pierre Augerii,
junior, and his great-uncle, Galcemus du Mas d'Agenais.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4559.

443

4 October 1255

Letters patent instructing the seneschal of Gascony and the baillis or prévôts of Melhan, La Réole, Gensac, and Saint-Macaire to see that the bishop of Bazas¹ has his tithe and other rights without delay.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4591.

444

4 October 1255

Letters patent of non-prejudice in favour of the bishop of Bazas in respect of the hostages taken by the Lord Edward from the city of Bazas for the security of Gascony².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4592.

1. Raimond III, bishop of Bazas, 1230-61.

2. Vide supra no. 108.

445

Bordeaux 4 October 1255

Letters close citing the vicomte of Soule, Garsie-Arnaud de Navailles, Arnaud-G(uillaume) de Marsan, Anessant de Caumont, Amanieu de Noailan, Isard de Beauville, the vicomte of Lomagne¹, Géraud de Blaye, and Bidau de Rauzan to appear at Bordeaux in the presence of the Lord Edward on the following Saturday or Sunday² to treat with him concerning a peace and the state of affairs in Gascony.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3,m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.121,no.92.

446

Bordeaux 4 October 1255

Letters close instructing the prévot of Saint-Emilion³ to restore to Guillaume Emeric the land of Meyrins, which Guillaume Viger acknowledged on his death-bed he had occupied unjustly for a long time⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3,m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123,no.111.

1. Vide supra no.199.

2. 9 or 10 October 1255.

3. Jean de Flury, vide supra no.170.

4. Edward's order was re-iterated on 21 October (infra no.531).

447

undated¹

Certificate of letters close instructing Elie de Blaye to let Aldebertus le Prévot have his fee of ten marks without delay².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.124, no.112.

448

Bordeaux 5 October 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct lasting until the feast of Saint John the Baptist for the king of Navarre and forty knights, as above³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4553, 4562⁴.

449

Bordeaux 5 October 1255

Letters patent of protection for the abbot of Saint-Sever, his church, its possessions and other belongings.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4560.

1. This writ is enrolled between acta dated 4 and 13 October.

2. cf. supra no.156.

3. Vide supra no.189.

4. In order of date this writ should not have been enrolled before this point, and a clerk has begun to enter the text of the letter before realizing that he was duplicating the entry.

450

Bordeaux 5 October 1255

Certificate of similar letters patent of protection lasting for as long as he remains in Edward's fealty in favour of the knight, Berard Delgod.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4561.

451

Bordeaux 5 October 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct lasting until the Sunday after the feast of Saint Luke the Evangelist¹ in favour of Bernard de Beauville².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4563.

452

Bordeaux 5 October 1255

Writ³ instructing Stephen Longespée, seneschal of Gascony, and Pierre

1. 24 October 1255.

2. Vide supra no.198.

3. This writ has the formula of letters close.

de Bordeaux¹ that either one or both of them shall go in person to Dax, and with the assistance of the mayor and jurats of the city shall resolve the dispute between the friends of the late Guillaume de Bolembiz and Guillaume deu Franceys and his friends.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4564.

453

Bordeaux 5 October 1255

Writ² of assistance addressed to the mayor, jurats and the prud'hommes of Dax instructing them to co-operate with Stephen Longespée, the seneschal, and Pierre de Bordeaux in resolving the dispute between Guillaume de Bolembiz and his associates from Dax, and Guillaume deu Franceys and his followers.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll, 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4565.

-
1. Longespée's deputy (vide supra no.437 & n.). A writ of intence addressed to the men of the dioceses of Bayonne and Dax was issued in his favour as seneschal and keeper of these dioceses on 25 October so that it can perhaps be inferred that he, rather than the seneschal, went to Dax to deal with this business (infra no.581).
 2. The writ, which has no execution clause, was most probably sent patent.

454

Bordeaux 5 October 1255

Letters close ordering Brun de Saya to deliver two hundred pounds bordelais of his farm to Stephen Longespée¹. The sum will be allowed him in his account.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.121, no.93.

455

Lormont 6 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging the Lord Edward to be bound to Guillaume-Raimond Colomb, citizen of Bordeaux, in a sum of three hundred and twenty five pounds bordelais for cloths purchased from him. Payment is to be made at Easter on security of the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4566.

456

Lormont 6 October 1255

Certificate of letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to

1. i.e. the Fronsadals and Entre-Dordogne (vide supra no.430).

Raimond Moneyder, citizen of Bordeaux, in a sum of one hundred and twenty pounds sterling for eighty tuns of wine.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4567.

457

Lormont 6 October 1255

Certificate of similar letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Elie le Charpentier in a sum of four hundred pounds bordelais for cloths bought from him.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4568.

458

Lormont 6 October 1255

Letters patent instructing Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, to pay Elie le Charpentier the four hundred pounds bordelais that Edward owes him for cloths from the Great Custom of Bordeaux, unless he is paid before Easter.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4569.

459

Lormont 7 October 1255

Letters patent pardoning Amanieu d'Albret his part in the war in Gascony, and absolving him from answering for those things which could be charged against him because of the war.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4570.

460

Lormont 7 October 1255

Letters patent requesting Edward's uncle, the lord, Guy de Lusignan, and the lord, Segurus de Castelnaud, to labour for the release of John Lespencer from his imprisonment by Renaud de Pons. Edward agrees to stand surety for John up to a sum of six hundred marks as he has indicated in his letters patent to them¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4571.

461

Lormont 7 October 1255

Letters patent granting the knight, Pierre de Hon, licence to build

1. The engrossment is no longer extant, nor does it appear that these letters were enrolled.

a fortified house on his land at Saint-Paul-en-Born¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4572.

462

Lormont 7 October 1255

Writ² instructing the Lord Edward's serjeant, Robert, called 'Legrand', to surrender the castle of Gramont to Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G. I, ii, 4573.

463

Lormont 7 October 1255

Letters patent confirming a grant made to Amaubin de Barès by Raimond-Pierre, prior of the Cistercian monastery of Bonlieu⁴, and Jean de Mauran of the warren of beasts and fowl in the honour of the castle of Montferrand⁵.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4575.

-
1. c. 6 km. ENE of Mimizan (Landes).
 2. This writ has the formula of letters close.
 3. Vide supra nos. 393, 394.
 4. The priory, c. 3.5km. NE of Lormont (Gironde), was founded in 1141, by monks from Jouy-en-Brie on land provided by the lords of Montferrand (A. Baudrillart, A de Meyer & E. van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, IX (1937), p. 1195; C. Higounet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963), p. 134).
 5. c. 9km. N of Lormont.

464

Lormont 7 October 1255

Original writ of summons for an assize of mort d'ancestor instructing (?) the bailiff of the Channel Islands¹ to summon a jury of twelve men of the parish of Saint Helier to determine whether William de Legalicia of Saint Helier, the uncle of William Hubaud of Saint Lawrence and of William de Cruster, died seised in fee or demesne of one messuage and five acres of land and a rent of five bushels of corn in the parish of Saint Helier, Jersey; whether he died after King John's last return to England from Ireland²; and whether his two nephews are his nearest heirs.

B(f). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.121, no.94.

465

Lormont 7 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the prévot and the mayor of

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1. The address clause of the writ is rendered merely as E.etc.. Bémont, loc.cit., n.5, concludes that it is addressed, like the writ which precedes it, to Brun de Saya. But from the contents of the writ this is clearly not the case. The bailiff of the Channel Islands is the most likely addressee. Payn de la More appears to have replaced Richard de Grey in this office at about Michaelmas 1255 (P.R.O., LT.R., Memoranda Roll 31, m.5). cf. infra no.882.
 2. John sailed from Dublin on 24 or 25 August 1210 after a visit of nine weeks (A.J. Otway-Ruthven, A History of Medieval Ireland (1968), p.80).

Bazas to see that the tower and fortalice of Trazitz are demolished without delay¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.122, no.95.

466

Lormont 7 October 1255

Letters close ordering the mayor of Bazas to restore seisin of the land which Edward instructed him to take into his hands², since Gaylarde, wife of Arnaud de Pins, has received a judgment in her favour in the court of the bishop of Hereford, auditor of causes on the king's behalf³, and has proved before the Lord Edward that she had received sealed the unsealed letters of King Henry III in her possession.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.122, no.96.

-
1. C. Bémont, loc.cit., n.3, citing O'Reilly, Essai sur l'histoire de Bazas (1840) says that the tower, in the demesne of Cap de la Corte, was demolished only in 1820. Trazitz (Gironde) is c.4 km. E of Bazas.
 2. Vide supra no.422.
 3. cf. cap.V of the ordinances issued by Edward I for the administration of Aquitaine in June 1289 (J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Actes Gascons dispersés émanant d'Edouard 1^{er} pendant son séjour en France (1286-1289)', Bulletin Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1610), Année 1962 (1965), p.125).

467

undated¹

Certificate of a writ of liberate addressed to the receivers of the Bristol exchequer ordering them to pay John de Bosewil² ten pounds sterling for his wages.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4³.

Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4577.

C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.122, no.97.

468

undated

Certificate of a similar writ instructing the receivers of the Bristol exchequer to pay John de Curteney twenty six pounds, eight shillings sterling for his wages, and ten pounds for a horse.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4578.

C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.122, no.98.

-
1. The following 13 acta are undated, although it is clear from the evidence of enrolment that they were issued on 7 or 8 October. On Gascon Roll 3 they are entered between writs dated 7 and 10 October; on Gascon Roll 2 between letters dated 19 September and 8 October.
 2. Bossevilla (Gascon Roll 2).
 3. This and the following seven writs have been deleted as being entered on the roll in error. Writs of liberate originated as a form of letters close in the royal chancery.

469

undated

Certificate of a similar writ instructing the receivers of the Bristol exchequer to pay William de Chaeny seventeen pounds twelve shillings sterling¹ and fifty shillings on behalf of Robert de la Lege².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4579.

C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.122, no.99.

470

undated

Certificate of a similar writ instructing the receivers of the Bristol exchequer to pay William de Frizorn³ ten marks for his horses.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4580.

C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.122, no.100.

-
1. Seventeen pounds sterling only (Gascon Roll 2).
 2. Robertus de la Hogere (Gascon Roll 2).
 3. Willelmus de Frezon (Gascon Roll 2): a William de Frethorne accompanied Edward to Spain in 1254 (R.G., I, 3463).

471

undated

Certificate of a similar writ instructing the receivers of the Bristol exchequer to pay Peter de Maul¹ and his brother, Guy, ten and a half marks for their wages².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4581

C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.101.

472

undated

Certificate of a similar writ instructing the receivers of the Bristol exchequer to pay the lord Guy de Fretun seven pounds, ten shillings sterling for his wages².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4582.

C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.102.

-
1. Petrus de Val (Gascon Roll 2).
 2. The purpose of the payment is not stated on Gascon Roll 2.

undated

Certificate of a similar writ instructing ~~the~~ receivers of the Bristol exchequer to pay the lord John fitzRoger four pounds, eight shillings sterling for his wages¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4583.

C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.103.

undated

Certificate of a similar writ instructing the receivers of the Bristol exchequer to pay the lord Geoffrey de Percy six pounds sterling for a horse.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.²

Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4584.

C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.104.

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1. The purpose of the payment is not stated on Gascon Roll 2.
 2. The writ has been entered on Gascon Roll 2 only partially, and the clerk has written 'The lord Geoffrey de Percy has letters patent ...' before realising his mistake in enrolling the previous seven acts.

475

undated

Certificate of a similar writ instructing the receivers of the Bristol exchequer to pay the lord Walter fitzBernard forty shillings for a horse.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.105.

476

undated

Certificate of letters close instructing Geoffrey de Langley to see that Urian de Saint-Pierre has three does in the park at Perry¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.106.

477

undated

Certificate of letters close instructing Roger de Frenton to render his account².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.107.

1. Worcestershire.

2. Vide supra no.221 & n..

478

undated

Certificate of letters close instructing the constable of Saint-Macaire to see that the Franciscan friars of Saint-Macaire have ten pounds bordelais in the issues of his bailliage of Edward's gift¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.108.

479

undated

Certificate of letters close instructing the constable of Saint-Macaire to see that William fitzWarin has two tuns of wine of Edward's gift.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.109.

480

Bordeaux 8 October 1255

Letters patent exempting Jean Dardir, citizen of Bayonne, from military service on account of his age and infirmity.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4574.

1. cf. infra no.503.

481

Bordeaux 8 October 1255

Letters patent conferring on the men of the 'castle' at Saint-Geours d'Auribad¹ a variety of financial rights and judicial privileges operative for as long as they remain loyal to the Lord Edward and his heirs. In addition they are granted licence to take timber to enclose the 'castle'.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4585.

482

Bordeaux 8 October 1255

Letters patent conferring on the men of the 'castle' at Pouillon a variety of financial rights and judicial privileges operative for as long as they remain loyal to the Lord Edward and his heirs.² In addition it is stipulated that Edward's bailli or prévot shall hold a court there, and the men of the 'castle' are given licence to take timber to enclose it.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4586.

1. Vide supra nos. 216 n., 299 n..

2. Vide supra nos. 112, 216 & n., 299 n..

483

8 October 1255

Letters patent in the form of a vidimus of letters of Peter Chaceporc¹ addressed to Stephen Bauzan² informing him that he has discovered that the lady Willelma de Blanquefort ought to have fifteen pounds bordelais per annum in the land of Grayan³ for as long as she lives, or one hundred pounds bordelais as a quitclaim of this sum. The Lord Edward accordingly instructs the bailli of Médoc to see that she receives the fifteen pounds each year until such a time as the one hundred pounds is paid to her as a quitclaim.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4598.

484

Bordeaux 10 October 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct, lasting until Martinmas, in favour of Garsie Abnorant, Samsun Ferrandi de Monte Acuto, Martin Eximini de Aynar, Garsie Somecii; Dagoncleyllus Gundissaldi, Jean de Bascan and Pierre de Varell, barons of Navarre, and for four or five knights and their households travelling with them.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4587.

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- from
1. Keeper of the king's wardrobe/1241 until his death in 1254.
 2. The letter is undated but clearly falls within the period between 27 August 1254, Bauzan's nomination as seneschal of the Bordelais and Bazadais, in which capacity it appears to be addressed to him, and 24 December 1254, when Chaceporc died.
 3. c. 19 km. NW of Lesparre-Médoc (Gironde).

485

Bordeaux 10 October 1255

Certificate of letters of safe conduct, lasting until Easter, to enable Jean de Nantolino to return through Gascony with eight horses free of tolls and customs.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4588.

486

undated¹

Certificate of similar letters in favour of the bishop of Auxerre².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4589.

487

(Bordeaux 10 October 1255)³

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) addressed to all the Lord Edward's

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1. The writ is without a dating clause, but almost certainly belongs to 10 October 1255. The content refers directly to the preceding writ which is dated 10 October. The letter which follows has the dating clause Datum ut supra which further strengthens the supposition that this writ was issued on 10 October.
 2. Guy de Mello, bishop of Auxerre, 1247-70.
 3. Vide supra 486 n..

liegemen and subjects requiring them to be intendent to Bertrand de Podensac, sent by Edward to conduct the king of Navarre through Gascony¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4590.

488

Bordeaux 10 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Pierre de Bordeaux, the seneschal's lieutenant, to see that the men of Magescq answer to the lord of Sort in respect of his rights, as they are accustomed and ought to do².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.123, no.110.

489

(?) 10 October 1255³

Certificate of letters close ordering the mayor of Bazas to summon as

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1. Thibaud II, count of Champagne (vide supra nos.189 & n.,448). Bertrand de Podensac's mission, besides being a courtesy, was presumably intended to lessen the opportunity for the king and his entourage to indulge in intrigue in the duchy. Vide infra no.989.
 2. On 8 March 1254, Navarra, lady of Sort, had acknowledged that the Lord Edward had restored to her the sole jurisdiction over the men of Magescq (Recog.Feod., p.162, no.419). Vide supra nos.113,179.
 3. The date is uncertain because the writ is now largely illegible as a result of the action of damp. Bémont, loc.cit., publishes all that can now be read.

witnesses Arnaud de la Rius, Raimond Marquesius, junior, Raimond Marquesius, senior, Marquesius, son of Jean Marquesius, Bernard de Pierre du Puy, Raimond -Guillaume de Ladils, his eldest son, Jean, Raimond de Morlan or to be at Bordeaux in the presence of the Lord Edward on the following Friday

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.125, no.121.

490

Bordeaux 11 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging the receipt of ten tuns of wine from Pierre Bonefus, citizen of Bordeaux, which he owed the Lord Edward in addition to two hundred marks for his peace¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4593.

491

Bordeaux 11 October 1255

Letters patent promising, at the instance of Edward's uncle, Peter of Savoy, to provide Edward's clerk, Master Bernard Ayzon, canon and official

1. Vide infra no.495.

of Bazas, with the first benefice in his gift to fall vacant to the value of fifty marks or more¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4597.

492

Bordeaux 11 October 1255

Letters patent committing the rights of justice and all the other rights exercised by the late Elie Rudell at Issigeac² to the custody of the dean of Issigeac during pleasure.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4598.

493

Bordeaux 11 October 1255

Letters patent ordering Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, to protect and defend the possessions of G., dean of Saint-Seurin, Bordeaux³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4599.

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1. It is possible that this arrangement was intended as part of Ayzon's wage as constable of Bordeaux (vide infra nos. 573, 590).
 2. cf. supra no. 150; vide infra no. 498.
 3. Saint-Seurin was a college of regular canons with extensive rights of high and low justice both within and outside the city. As well as a dean there were 18 or 19 prebendaries (A. De Baudrillart, A. De Meyer & E. van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, IX (1937), p. 1192; C. Higoumet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963) p. 115 et seq.).

494

Bordeaux 12 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Pierre Caillau, citizen of Bordeaux, in a sum of sixteen pounds, twelve shillings sterling for arrears of his wages¹, a sum of fifty pounds bordelais which he delivered to André le Gorz to munition the castle at Casteljaloux², and a sum of twenty five pounds sterling, the amount in which he stood surety to Pierre de Hom for Edward's purchase of Castelsarrasin³. These sums of money are to be paid him from the issues of the land of Médoc.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4595.

495

Bordeaux 12 October 1255

Letters patent ordering Pierre Bonefus, citizen of Bordeaux⁴, to pay

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1. It appears likely that the money was owed Caillau as keeper of Magescq (supra no. 179).
 2. 23 km. S of Marmande (Lot-et-Gironde). Guillaume-Arnaud d'Auros, prévot of Bazas, wrote to the Lord Edward on 29 October 1255 to inform him that he had been to Casteljaloux to inspect the damage done in the castle after Amanieu d'Albret had surrendered it into the king's hands, and that he had assessed it at some 70 marks, with the assistance of the prud'hommes, knights and masters of the town (P.R.O., -T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f. 224; B.M., Cotton. Ms., Julius E 1, f. 31).
 3. cf. supra no. 383. Vide infra no. 543.
 4. Vide supra no. 490.

the prior of the Dominicans of Bordeaux¹ eighty pounds bordelais - fifty of Edward's gift and thirty according to the stipulations of the will of the late Mabilia, lady of Blanquefort² - from the one hundred marks sterling which he is due to pay the Lord Edward at All Saints.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4596.

496

12 October 1255

Letters patent investing Berdonus Frozin, the knight of Meilhan, with the land which belonged to Gérard de Puybarban at La Samole in the parish of Puybarban³, in return for one lance of relief at each change of lord.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4606.

-
1. The Dominicans arrived in Bordeaux in 1230, and established themselves on land just north of the city (A. de Baudrillart, A. De Meyer & E. van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, IX (1937), p. 1193).
 2. Vide supra no. 322.
 3. c. 4 km. SW of La Réole (Gironde).

497

Bordeaux 12 October 1255

Letters patent granting Amanieu d'Albret licence to assign the custody of his lands to whomsoever he shall choose in the event of his dying leaving his son a minor, provided the person he nominates is loyal to the Lord Edward¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4608.

498

Bordeaux 13 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, to let Pierre d'Issigeac have the rights of justice and the other liberties which Elie Rudell used to exercise at Issigeac, as is stipulated in letters patent of the Lord Edward².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.124, no.113.

1. Vide infra nos.510,511,557.

2. Vide supra no.492.

499

Bordeaux 13 October 1255

Certificate of letters close ordering Richard de la Rochelle, Edward's steward in Ireland, and the treasurer and barons of the Irish exchequer to see that R. de Rochester has the arrears of the fee he has in the castle at Limerick without delay.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 1.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 124, no. 114.
E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 76, no. 472.

500

undated

Certificate of letters close ordering Geoffrey de Langley, Edward's steward ... ¹.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m. 1.
D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p. 124, no. 115.

501

Bordeaux 13 October 1255

Letters close addressed to Geoffrey de Langley, the steward, recalling

1. The writ is unfinished.

Edward's grant of the marriage of Alice de Creton, widow of Michael de Mannoers, to Walter de Vernon, and instructing him not to permit anything contrary to the spirit of this grant to Walter's detriment¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.124, no.116.

502

undated²

Certificate of letters close forbidding the seneschal of the Agenais from encroaching on the Lord Edward's fee of Sos at the instigation of the archbishop of Auch³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.125, no.117.

503

undated

Certificate of letters close instructing Stephen Longespée, the seneschal

-
1. Vide supra p.58.
 2. The following three writs are undated, but appear to belong to 13 October. The writ enrolled immediately before them has this date (no.501); the one which follows has the dating clause Datum ut supra (no.505).
 3. Hispanus de Massan, archbishop, c.1245-1261.

of Gascony, to pay the Franciscans of Saint-Macaire ten pounds bordelais from the first issues he receives from the town¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.125, no.118.

504

undated

Certificate of letters close ordering the collectors of the fouage in the diocese of Dax to make good what is lacking of the sum of three hundred pounds morlaas which they ought to have paid towards the cost of the construction of the galleys².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.125, no.119.

505

(Bordeaux 13 October 1255)

Certificate of letters close instructing Guillaume-Arnaud d'Auros, prévot of Bazas, to restore everything he had received from the land of Arnaud-Bernard de Lados from the time when it was given into the hands of Gaston

1. cf. supra no.478.

2. Vide supra nos.331, 362, 363.

de Béarn¹. He is to receive nothing henceforth from the land until it is determined what ought to be done.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.125, no.120.

506

Bordeaux 18 October 1255

Letters patent of protection in favour of the monks of the abbey of Bourmet².

B(11). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 17, m.12: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated 3 May 1289.

D. R.G., II, 1467.

507

La Réole 16 October 1255

Letters patent³ ordering M(arkesius), mayor of Bazas, to pay Arnaud-Garsie de Sescas from the money the men of Bazas owe the Lord Edward, one hundred

1. cf. supra no.193.

2. Bourmet was a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1113 by Giraud de Salles, situated in the parish of Courgeac (Charente), c. 4 km. W of Montmoreau (A.de Baudrillart, A De Meyer & E van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d' Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, X (1938), p.243). Vide infra no.544.

3. There is no address clause.

and fifty seven pounds, thirteen shillings and fourpence bordelais as his fee for keeping the castle at Roquefort-de-Marsan, and as arrears of his wages and those of his twenty sergeants¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4607.

508

La Réole 17 October 1255

Letters patent ordering the seneschal of Gascony, the baillis and the Lord Edward's other officers in the duchy, to let Gaillard del Soker have the affarium² of Arrast and Rion-des-Landes and his other possessions without hindrance³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4609.

509

La Réole 17 October 1255

Letters patent notifying a promise to the lord Gaston, vicomte of Béarn,

-
1. Vide supra no.186.
 2. From the Gascon affar meaning 'territory/region' (Recoq.Feod., p.317).
 3. Vide supra no.42; infra no.558. Arrast-Larrebieu (Basses-Pyrénées) is c.8 km. NNE of Mauléon. Rion-des-Landes (Landes) is c.14 km NW of Tartas.

to retain his daughter, Mata, until Easter next, and to see that she is returned safely to him unmarried and unbetrothed, except with her father's permission, four years from that time¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4610.

510

La Réole 17 October 1255

Letters patent notifying a promise made on behalf of his father, the king, and himself, not to pursue any matters against Bernard de Beauville in connexion with the agreements made concerning the son of Amanieu d'Albret².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4611.

511

La Réole 17 October 1255

Letters patent notifying Edward's receipt of Amanieu d'Albret, junior,

-
1. Mata, a younger daughter of Gaston de Béarn, was kept in custody by the Lord Edward as a surety for her father's loyalty. She was entrusted to the care of Pierre of Bordeaux, who was instructed to return her to her father in April 1257 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.548). Her sister, Constance, married Henry of Almain (infra nos.924,982).
 2. Vide supra no.497; infra no.557.

into his charge¹ He promises Amanieu d'Albret, senior, his father,
that his son will not be given in marriage without his express permission².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4612.

512

La Réole 17 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Géraud, count of
Armagnac, in a sum of eighty marks sterling to be paid him in London
for the revenues and issues of the castle and town of Lavardens³
for the period when the king ought to have held it according to an
agreement between them.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4613.

513

undated

Edward, etc., to his dear ...⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii.4614.

-
1. Lit. in commendam.
 2. Vide supra no.510; infra no.557.
 3. c. 14 km. NW of Auch (Gers).
 4. The writ is incompletely transcribed.

514

undated

Certificate of letters of protection without term in favour of Garsenda, vicomtesse of Béarn¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4615.

515

undated

Certificate of letters of safe conduct lasting during pleasure in favour of Mata, wife of Gaston de Béarn to permit the passage of a thousand cows².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4616.

516

Bordeaux 20 October 1255

Letters patent in favour of the lord, Jean de l'Isle, firstly, notifying Edward's exemption of Guillaume Segin, lord of Rions, from

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1. Garsenda de Forcalquier, Gaston de Béarn's mother (F.M. Powicke, The Thirteenth Century, (2nd ed. 1962), p. 112 n.).
 2. The letter refers to the Pyrenean practice of transhumance (cf. supra no. 75).

answering the complaints lodged against him as a result of things he did between the time the king wrote to him urging his obedience to Simon de Montfort and Pierre de Bordeaux's appointment as seneschal of Gascony¹; secondly, notifying Edward's grant of a licence to Guillaume Segin to build a fortalice in the parish of Moulon²; and thirdly, agreeing to the arrangement whereby, should Agnes, the wife of Jean de l'Isle die without heirs, her uncle, Guillaume Segin, may recover the castle of Virelade and her entire inheritance on payment of a fine of one thousand pounds bordelais to her husband, Jean³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4617.

517

(Bordeaux 20 October 1255)

Certificate of similar letters sent to the lord, Guillaume Segin of Rions.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4618.

-
1. Pierre de Bordeaux became seneschal in succession to Simon de Montfort in 1253.
 2. On the south bank of the Dordogne, c.7 km.S of Libourne (Gironde).
 3. The lord of Rions swore fealty to the king and to the Lord Edward before 1 September 1254, undertaking to seek a judicial solution to grievances in their courts (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.354). On 30 October, however, Henry III instructed the seneschal, Stephen Bauzan, to take the castle at Virelade into his hands since Guillaume Segin persistently refused, amongst other things, to answer concerning his dispute over the castle (R.G., I, 3513). Vide infra no.985.

518

Bordeaux 20 October 1255

Letters patent of commission naming Brunus Encalade, citizen of Bordeaux¹, as keeper of the prévoté of Médoc. It is recalled that he has taken an oath for its safe custody, and is to render account at the castle at Bordeaux.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4628.

519

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is bound to Raimond de Camparian, citizen of Bordeaux, in a sum of fifteen marks sterling for a horse which he delivered on Edward's behalf to the knight, Peter Braunche². The money is to be paid to him by the constable of Bordeaux at Easter next from the issues of the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

B. P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4620.

-
1. In April 1255 he had been one of those named as a collector of the fouage in Médoc (supra no. 271).
 2. cf. infra no. 528.

520

undated¹

Certificate of similar letters as those in favour of Master Arnaud de Dogio for Master Pierre Franconis, canon of Saint-Sever².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4621.

521

undated³

Certificate of letters of protection without term in favour of the abbot of Sorde⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4622.

522

Bordeaux (21 October) 1255

Letters patent⁵ acknowledging Edward to be bound to Elie de Blaye and

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1. Although undated the following two acta have been enrolled between writs dated 21 October.
 2. Vide infra no. 502; the writ is dated 22 October, but has been enrolled before the present instrument.
 3. The writ is deleted.
 4. Vide infra no. 569: Sorde was a Benedictine abbey in the diocese of Dax, standing on the banks of the Gave d'Oloron, c. 4 km. ESE of Peyrehorade (Landes) (R. Aubert & E. van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, XIV (1960), p. 138).
 5. This writ is the earliest attested by Edward's first chancellor, Michael de Fiennes.

Guillaume Chiket, citizens of Bordeaux, in a sum of two thousand, five hundred pounds bordelais, which he promises to pay within eight days of his arrival at Paris. John FitzGeoffrey and Ebulo de Montibus have undertaken not to leave Paris until they are paid.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4623.

523

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Letters patent ordering the constable of Bordeaux to pay Elie Mounier, citizen of Bordeaux, a further two hundred pounds new sterling in settlement of a loan, after Elie and his associates have had full satisfaction for a debt for which they are now in receipt of the issues of the Great Custom¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4624.

524

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging the Lord Edward to be bound to Pierre

1. Vide supra no. 431.

Gondaumer of Bordeaux¹ in a sum of twenty two marks, ten shillings and ten pence sterling for an outstanding debt of William de Cantilupe².

He is promised payment by the constable of Bordeaux from the issues of the Great Custom at Easter next.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4625.

525

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Writ³ addressed to the men of Cocumont⁴ granting them four pounds bordelais from the issues of the fouage, and requesting them to pay any outstanding sum that they owe to the collectors⁵.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4626.

-
1. Pierre Gondaumer was currently mayor of Bordeaux (18 August 1255 - 25 May 1256) Recog. Feod., p. xxxv).
 2. The wardship was conferred on the Lord Edward in the autumn of 1254 (R.G., I, 3730).
 3. This writ has the formula of letters close.
 4. Vide supra nos. 216, 434.
 5. i.e. to the collectors of the fouage in the bishopric of Bazas, south of the Garonne (vide supra no. 279).

526

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Allegrattus, citizen of Bordeaux¹, in a sum of nine marks sterling for jewels bought from him. He is promised payment by the constable of Bordeaux from the issues of the Great Custom at Easter next.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4627.

527

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Letters patent surrendering the prévoté of Barsac for one year from Michaelmas to Allegrattus, citizen of Bordeaux at a farm of five hundred pounds bordelais².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4629.

528

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Certificate of instructions ordering Deutatus, merchant of Florence,

-
1. Perhaps the same person as Alegretus, who was named a collector of the fouage in Médoc (supra no. 271).
 2. cf. supra no. 58: John le Parker's farm of the prévoté, with the castle of Belin, the lands of Roger de Gavaret, and the fisheries of Mimizan was fixed at a mere £160 bordelais and a quantity of eels in September 1254.

to pay Peter Braunche sixty pounds tournois when he arrives at Paris¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4635.

529

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Letters patent² acknowledging Edward to be bound to Raimond Moneyder, citizen of Bordeaux in sums of two hundred marks new sterling for a loan, one hundred and twenty pounds sterling for eighty tuns of wine carried in the ship 'Lablome' at Raimond's risk, and sixty two pounds, ten shillings sterling for fifty tuns of wine to be carried at Edward's risk. Edward promises payment of these sums in London before the quindene of Easter, or to provide Raimond with letters patent instructing settlement from the issues of the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4636.

530

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the ballii and the knights of

1. cf. supra no. 519.

2. The execution clause is unusually elaborate, recalling that the writ had been sealed by John fitzGeoffrey, Geoffrey de Geneville and Ebulo Montibus as well as the Lord Edward.

Neilhans to release the men of Marmande¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.125, no.122.

531

Bordeaux 21 October 1255

Letters close directing the prévot of Castillon and Saint Emilion² to see that justice is done to Guillaume Emeric in respect of the land at Mayrens, which Guillaume Viger unjustly held but restored to him on his sick bed, but from which his enemies, on the Friday before Michaelmas last (rejected him)³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.125, no.123.

-
1. Marmande, (Lot-et-Garonne) is c. 19 km. SE of La Réole. It was a new town, founded by Richard (I) in 1182, and is claimed as '... the first bastide ... planted in Gascony' (M. Beresford, New Towns of the Middle Ages (1967), p.150).
 2. Jean de Flury.
 3. Vide supra no.446. The latter part of this writ is only partly legible.

532

undated¹

Writ in favour of Arnaud-Guillaume de Marsan².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.126, no.124.

533

undated

Certificate of letters close (writ of assistance) instructing the prévot of Bazas to defend, advise and aid Anessant de Caumont and Isard de Beauville³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.126, no.125.

534

221 October 1255⁴

Letters of protection, or, a writ of assistance, in favour of the brothers,

-
1. Only fragments of the remaining eighteen acta on this roll are now legible. They were all issued during the period 20 to 28 October 1255, in the last week of the 39th year of Henry III's reign.
 2. The marginal entry is all that is now legible. It is possible that the writ relates to Arnaud-Guillaume's appointment as keeper of the castle of Sault (infra no.537).
 3. These two were among those summoned to Edward's presence at Bordeaux on 9 or 10 October to discuss the state of affairs in the duchy (supra no.445).
 4. The following two writs have the dating clause Datum ut supra, but have been enrolled immediately after the two undated acta (supra nos. 532, 533).

Pierre and Arnaud Amaubin, burgesses of Langon¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.126, no.126

535

? 21 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the mayor of Bordeaux (? to assist) Guillaume de Forges in recovering his debts from Guillaume and Bernard D'Encaussans

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.126, no.127.

536

(? 21 October 1255)²

Certificate of letters close instructing Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony (?to assist) Guillaume de Forges in recovering his debts from Guillaume and Bernard d'Encaussans and Gultard de Porte

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.126, no.128.

-
1. Vide infra no.580.
 2. The dating clause is illegible.

537

Bordeaux 22 October 1255

Letters patent appointing Arnaud-Guillaume de Marsan keeper during Edward's pleasure of the castle at Sault¹, and undertaking to pay his expenses incurred on works at the castle or in its vineyards when Edward recovers seisin².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4630.

538

Bordeaux 22 October 1255

Writ³ instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Raimond Moneyder, citizen of Bordeaux, one hundred and twenty pounds bordelais in two annual instalments until he has received a sum of one hundred and thirty four marks sterling.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4631.

-
1. Arnaud-Guillaume was formerly warden of Roquefort (supra no.296) and of Mauvezin (supra no.370). He replaced John le Parker at Sault who had been named keeper of the castle for one year in January 1255 (supra nos.77,154).
 2. The castle was sold to the Lord Edward in November 1261 for 30000 marks sterling by Marie-Bertrand, heiress of Guillaume Arnaud de Sault, and her husband, Garsie-Arnaud de Navailles (J-P.Trabut-Cussac, Le Livre des Hommages d'Aquitaine, p.64, no.504; Recog. Poed., pp.124-37, nos.370-93).
 3. The writ has the formula of letters close.

539

Bordeaux 22 October 1255

Letters patent addressed to the bailiffs of London, Bristol and other places in England exempting Rainond de Caselaz from the prise on wines on his cargo of fifty tuns being carried in the ship Le Provost de Goyfford.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4632.

540

Bordeaux 22 October 1255

Certificate of letters of protection without term for the prior of Saint-Macaire.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4633.

541

Bordeaux 22 October 1255

Certificate of letters of protection directed to Stephen de Bauzan in favour of the prior of Saint-Macaire.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4634.

542

La Réole 22 October 1255

Letters patent granting Master Arnaud de Bogio, canon of Saint-Seurin, Bordeaux¹, who has promised a loan to the Lord Edward when the seneschal of Gascony or the constable of Bordeaux needs one, an annual fee of twenty pounds bordelais in the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4619.

543

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent notifying the appointment of Pierre de Hom as keeper during pleasure of the castle of Castel Sarrasin in the diocese of Dax².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4600.

-
1. Arnaud de Bogio was named, with Boniface Viger, in February 1259 as one of the proctors of the city of Bordeaux sent to London as plenipotentiaries in the business concerning Gaillard del Soler, when the mayor and others who had been summoned to the presence of the king and the Lord Edward pleaded privilege and refused to leave the duchy (W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II (1866), p. 137, no. DXXXIV).
 2. Vide supra no. 494.

544

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Certificate of letters of protection without term for the abbot and monks of the abbey of Bournet¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4601.

545

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent addressed to Elie de Chalais² instructing that the castle and honour of l'Isle are to be pledged to him in settlement of the twenty seven and a half pounds which he paid the Dominicans of Bordeaux on behalf of Mabilia de Blanquefort³. Edward undertakes to repay this sum in full in the event of the lady of Blanquefort's recovering seisin by composition or by judgment of the courts.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4602.

546

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Writ of inquisition ordering Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony,

1. Vide supra no.506.

2. He was the husband of Mabilia de Blanquefort (R.G., I, ii, p.139). Vide supra no.322.

3. Vide infra no.608.

to enquire of the rights claimed by Guitard de Bourg at Cupzan¹ in the presence of Pierre de Bordeaux, Guillaume-Raimond Colomb and the Lord Edward's clerk, the official of Bazas².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4603.

547

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent proclaiming that on 14 October at Bordeaux Bernard Trenkelon did homage to the Lord Edward for the lands he holds of him outside the walls and in the honour of Sos³, and that he has paid a relief of one hundred shillings bordelais.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4604.

548

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Certificate of instructions to the seneschal of Gascony to see that justice is done on those issues which Fergant d'Estissac will lay before him, concerning certain persons residing in the lands of the Lord Edward.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4605.

1. I have been unable to identify this place.

2. Bernard Ayzon, constable of Bordeaux. Cf. the membership of the judicial tribunal established by Edward on 26 October 1255 (infra no. 590).

3. c. 18 km. SW of Nérac (Lot-et-Garonne).

549

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent granting the knight, Gaillard de la Roche, licence to build a house at La Roche.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4637.

550

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Writ of inquisition instructing Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, to see that justice is done to Gaillard de la Roche against those who pulled down his fortalice, although he had a licence to build it, and against those who damaged his vineyards and other possessions.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4638.

551

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent granting the prior and monks of the hospital of Saint-Jacques, Bordeaux¹, licence to stop up and to fill in the small ditches, and to

1. The hospital was founded in the twelfth century to accommodate pilgrims travelling to Santiago de Compostella. It stood outside the walls of the city on its southern side (C. Higounet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963), p. 140). Vide supra no. 356; infra nos. 552, 606.

widen the barbicans outside the walls of the city of Bordeaux, between the Porte de Cafernan and the Porte Bouquière, in order to build houses there, or to do as they wish to their own advantage¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4639.

552

undated

Certificate of a writ solvatis ordering the constable of Bordeaux to pay the prior and monks of Saint-Jacques, Bordeaux, sixty pounds bordelais at Easter from the Great Custom for their boon-work².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4640.

553

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent instructing the constable of Bordeaux to deliver nine hundred marks sterling from the Great Custom of Bordeaux, for the construction of chapels at La Réole, to the persons named to receive the

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1. The walls of Bordeaux were constructed early in the reign of Henry III to protect the merchant quarter of the expanding city. They were pierced by six gates, of which these were two, lying to the east and west of the hospital (Y. Renouard, Bordeaux Médiéval, II (1965), pp. 36-8 & endpaper; cf. supra no. 400).
 2. Lit. precamium.

money by the bishop of Bazas, the prior of La Réole, the prior of Le Mas d'Agenais, the priest of La Réole and the Dominican prior of Bordeaux¹.

- B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.
- C. P.R.O., Exchequer -T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.322 d..
B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.32.²
- D. R.G., I, ii, 4641.

554

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent instructing the knight, Guillaume Arnard de Tardets³, to

-
1. Vide supra no.65. It is not clear why, but there followed a long delay in implementing Edward's instructions. In September 1270 he wrote to his attorneys in England from Aigues-Mortes (infra no.1019) instructing them to see that the prior and convent had the 900 marks in question. They in turn sent orders to the constable of Bordeaux in Edward's name requesting him to pay this sum (A.H.G., II(1860), p.305, no.CC). It appears that even then only part of the amount was paid, as the matter was brought to the notice of the royal commissioners, Robert Burnell and Otto de Grandison in 1278 (ibid.); but they fared no better. When Edward I was in Aquitaine in June 1287 he himself issued instructions to the constable to pay the sum of 400 marks which remained outstanding, but it is not certain that the sum was ever paid (ibid. - here incorrectly dated 3 June 1289 when Edward was at Condat, J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Itinéraire d'Edouard I^{er} en France 1286-1289', B.I.H.R., XXV (1952), pp.178, 200).
 2. Here dated 22 October 1255.
 3. Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets was constable of the castle of Gramont (supra no.462).

protect and defend the men of Soule against the vicomte of Soule and others¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4642.

555

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Elie and Seguin Barbe, citizens of Bordeaux, in a sum of four hundred and sixty pounds bordelais for cloths bought from them by Ralph, the Lord Edward's 'treasurer'². Payment is promised for Easter on security of the Great Custom of Bordeaux³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4643.

-
1. The vicomte of Soule clearly resented the intrusion of the English administration into these frontier regions of the duchy of Aquitaine and the kingdom of Navarre. He is said, for instance, to have threatened the constable's officers with death, and to have been generally disruptive in the region before a peace was concluded with him at Dax in September 1256 (Recoq. Feod., p.138, no.396). Even so the vicomte, Raimond-Guillaume, remained turbulent and does not appear to have kept the terms of the agreement, so that, in August 1257, Garsie-Arnaud de Navailles was given custody of the vicomté and the castle at Mauléon (ibid., p.157, no.411). In October 1257 another agreement was concluded, not with the vicomte, but with his wife and eldest son, Auger, who agreed to go to England to ratify the earlier peace treaty (ibid., p.140, no.398).
 2. i.e. Ralph de Donjon, the keeper of the wardrobe.
 3. Vide infra no.559; cf. supra nos.69 & n., 391 & n..

556

undated¹

Certificate of instructions to Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, requiring him to do justice in the court of Saint-Sever after the quindene of Easter in the suit concerning Sault between Gaston de Béarn and Garsie-Arnaud de Navailles and his wife².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4644.

557

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent promising Amanieu d'Albret not to receive Bernard de Beauville into the Lord Edward's peace until such a time as he has returned the charters and other instruments drawn up between them during the war against Simon de Montfort and the king³.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4645.

-
1. The writ has been enrolled between acta dated 23 October.
 2. The case had not been settled in October 1262 when Garsie-Arnaud and his wife, Marie-Bertrand, did liege homage to the Lord Edward for their castles of Sault-de-Navailles, Castel-Sarrazin, Montségur, Castelnaud, Borrat and their appurtenances. The rights claimed by Gaston de Béarn - lequel i pourra moustrer resnablement en la cort mon senor Edoart de Saint Sever que il demande ou fe du Saut et des appartenances - were then specifically excluded (J-P. Trabut-Cussac, Le Livre des Hommages d'Aquitaine, nos.1-3). But before the end of the year Garsie-Arnaud and his wife had sold their interests in the castle of Sault to the Lord Edward (Recog. Feod., pp.124-37, nos.370-93).
 3. Vide supra no.510; cf. supra no.42.

558

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent of protection addressed to the seneschal, the baillis and the Lord Edward's other officers in Gascony in favour of Gaillard del Soler and his brothers¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4646.

559

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Certificate of instructions to Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, to see that Elie and Seguin Barbe have the four hundred and sixty pounds bordelais, which Edward owes them, without delay².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4647.

560

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Certificate of letters of protection lasting for five years in favour of

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1. Vide supra nos. 42, 508. Gaillard's Brothers were Rostand, who became mayor of Bordeaux in 1281 and served as seneschal of Saintonge, 1289-92, and Pierre, who was mayor of Bordeaux in 1283 (Y. Renouard, Bordeaux Médiéval, II (1965), pp. 79-80).
 2. Vide supra no. 555.

the prior, brothers and men of the hospice of Roncesvalles¹. They are granted licence to let their flocks graze on the Lord Edward's lands in Gascony.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4648.

R.C., I, ii, 4657².

561

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Writ solvatis directing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Bertrand de la Moleyra twenty-four pounds bordelais for a horse, and Bertrand de Angulis twenty pounds bordelais for his military service, from the Great Custom of Bordeaux.³

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4649.

-
1. Roncesvalles (Navarre) was an Augustinian house on one of the principal pilgrim routes to Compostella. It stands c. 22 miles NE of Pamplona (Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World, ed. L.E. Seltzer (1952)).
 2. The clerk responsible for making enrolments began to enter the full text of the writ before noticing that it had already been paraphrased. The second entry has consequently been deleted.
 3. Vide supra nos. 406, 407.

562

undated

Request addressed to Elie Moneyder ...¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4649.

563

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Elie Moneyder fifty pounds bordelais at Easter from the Great Custom of Bordeaux in settlement of money he paid on Edward's behalf to the creditors of B., master of the Lord Edward's engineers².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4651.

564

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux

-
1. The writ is incompletely transcribed and has been subsequently deleted.
 2. i.e. Master Bertrand de Podensac (cf. infra no.567).

to pay Master Peter, the physician, ten pounds bordelais at Easter of Edward's gift¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4652.

565

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Garsie Ayquelmi of Saint-Macaire one hundred and seventy two pounds, six shillings bordelais within three weeks of Easter for twenty one casks of wine and a horse².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4653.

566

Bordeaux 23 October 1255

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Guillaume de Forges, citizen of Bordeaux, in a sum of thirty marks sterling for a loan which he delivered on Edward's orders to Stephen and Gerard de Salines. He is promised payment at the feast of Saint Hilary in London.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4655.

1. Vide supra nos. 217, 395.

2. Vide supra no. 418.

567

La-Sauve-Majeure 24 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing (Elie) Moneyder to pay Bertrand, master of the engineers, fifty pounds bordelais¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.126, no.129.

568

La-Sauve-Majeure 25 October 1255

Letters patent directing the seneschal of Gascony, the mayor of Bordeaux², the baillis and all Edward's other liegemen not to take proceedings against Guillaume Chiket³ whom Edward has released from his obligation of returning with him to England as a hostage for the peace of Gascony.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4654.

1. Vide supra no.563; infra nos.593,605.

2. Pierre de Gondaumer.

3. Vide supra no.522.

569

La-Sauve-Majeure 25 October 1255

Certificate of letters of protection addressed to the seneschal and the Lord Edward's baillis in Gascony in favour of the abbey of Sorde¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4656.

570

La-Sauve-Majeure 25 October 1255

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Martin de Cursan, a monk of La-Sauve-Majeure², eighteen pounds bordelais at Easter from the Great Custom of Bordeaux for a horse delivered to the Lord Edward's wife.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4667.

571

Saint-Emilion 25 October 1255

Letters (patent) granting the sister of Pierre Caillau, the wife of the

1. Vide supra no. 521.

2. La-Sauve was a Benedictine abbey founded in 1080. It stands c. 3 km. E of Créon, and was one of the wealthiest of religious houses in Aquitaine (A. de Baudrillart, A. de Meyer & E. van Cauwenbergh, Dictionnaire d'Historie et de Géographie Ecclésiastiques, IX (1937) p. 1195; C. Higounet, Bordeaux Médiéval, I (1963), pp. 130-32).

late Pierre d'Anglade, the land of Pedangladas¹ to support her during pleasure.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4658.

572

undated

Letters patent pardoning the knight, Arnaud-Guillaume de Brevion, senior, accused of the death of Guillaume Sviat.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4659.

573

Saint-Emilion 25 October 1255

Letters patent ordering Master Bernard Ayzon, constable of Bordeaux, to render account to the Lord Edward's treasurer, Ralph de Donjon, for the fourteen pounds, ten shillings sterling arrears of his account for the period 3 January to 25 October 1255².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4660.

1. Possibly Saint-Martin-d'Anglade (Gironde), c. 8 km. NNE of Blaye.
2. Presumably as one of the collectors of the crusading tenth in Gascony (R.G., I, 3736).

574

undated¹

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Pierre Caillau ten pounds bordelais on behalf of Warin de Bassingburn.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4661.

575

undated

Certificate of instructions to the constable of Bordeaux to allow Michael de Fiennes² to have twenty five tuns of wine free of tolls and customs.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4662.

576

undated

Certificate of instructions to the constable of Bordeaux ...³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4663.

-
1. The last three writs on this membrane are undated, but probably belong to 25 October, since the first entries on membrane 1 were also issued on this date.
 2. Fiennes, Edward's chancellor, is here described as a citizen of Bordeaux.
 3. Damp has rendered this writ, in favour of Pierre Ferant, illegible.

577

Saint-Emilion 25 October 1255

Certificate of letters patent instructing the constable of Bordeaux to let the Franciscans of Bergerac have twenty five habits.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4664.

578

Saint-Emilion 25 October 1255

Certificate of letters patent instructing the constable of Bordeaux to let the Franciscans of Saint-Emilion have twenty five habits.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4665.

579

Saint-Emilion 25 October 1255

Certificate of instructions to the prévot of Bergerac to provide the Franciscans of Bergerac with bread and wine for a year from All Saints¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4666.

1. cf. supra no. 577.

580

Saint-Emilion 25 October 1255¹

Certificate of letters of protection addressed to the seneschal and Edward's baillis in Gascony in favour of Pierre and Arnaud Amalbini, burgesses of Langon².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4668.

581

Saint-Emilion 25 October 1255

Certificate of a writ of intendence addressed to those in Edward's fealty in the bishoprics of Bayonne and Dax, requiring them to be obedient and intendent to Pierre de Bordeaux as seneschal and warden of the diocese³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4669⁴.

-
1. Bémont has not transcribed the dating clause which remains legible. It is as follows: Datum apud Sanctum Emilianum ut supra.
 2. Vide supra no. 534.
 3. Vide supra no. 452.
 4. Bémont was unable to read the latter part of this writ. It is as follows: ... Petrum de Burdegala, senescallum et custodem, cui ipsi fuerint obedientes et intendentes quamdiu domino Edwardo placuerit. Datum ut supra.

582

25 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing Stephen Longespée, seneschal of Gascony, to advise Guillaume de Forges of the debts he has which have been examined and proved.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.127, no.132.¹

583

25 October 1255

Certificate of letters close addressed to the lord (?Stephen Longespée, seneschal of Gascony) instructing him to do justice to Guitard de Bourg ...².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll, 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.127, no.133.

584

(? 25 October 1255)³

Certificate of letters close ordering the lord of Longespée ...⁴

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.127, no.134.

-
1. I read the writ as follows: Mandatam est domino Stephano Lungesp' senescallo Vascon' quod Willelmo de Forges consilium et auxilium impendat super debitis se habendis que fuerint recognita vel que legitime probata. Datum xxv
 2. Vide supra no.546.
 3. The dating clause of the following two writs is illegible. Acta nos. 586-589 have the dating clause Datum ut supra.
 4. i.e. Stephen Longespée, the seneschal. The writ appears to concern the mayoralty of Bayonne.

585

(? 25 October 1255)

Letters close instructing ... to pay twenty pounds morlaas on behalf of Master W, the Lord Edward's cook, the sum in which he is bound to Pierre de

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.127, no.135¹.

586

(? 25 October 1255)

Certificate of letters close (? instructing) ... to deliver (?seisin) ... to Amanieu d'Albret to keep during Edward's pleasure².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.127, no.136³.

587

(? 25 October 1255)

Certificate of letters close instructing the constable of Bordeaux ...⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.127, no.137.

-
1. I read this writ as follows: ... magistri W coci domini Edwardi solvat xx libras morlanum in quibus tenetur Petro de
 2. cf. supra no.557; infra no.601.
 3. I read this writ as follows: ... liberet domino Amanevo de Labreto habendas et tenendas quamdiu domino Edwardo placuerit. Datum ut supra.
 4. The writ was issued in favour of ... Barbe. cf. supra nos.555,559.

588

(? 25 October 1255)

Certificate of letters close instructing Guillaume-Raimond Colomb, citizen of Bordeaux, ... concerning the dispute between Talesia de la Marche and Pierre Bertrand de Blanquefort over the ownership of the castle at Blanquefort¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.127, no.138.

589

(? 25 October 1255)

Letters close directing Bernard, constable of Bordeaux, to see that Aykardus Fortonis, mayor of Bourg-sur-Mer², pays Guillaume Coinge of Bourg fourteen pounds bordelais for two tuns of wine consumed by Edward's household, and pays Guillaume Donati of Bourg forty shillings bordelais for ...³ from the arrears on his account as receiver of the

-
1. Vide infra no.608 & n.. Guillaume-Raimond Colomb was among the twenty eight Gascons who made depositions before the seneschal in the course of the enquiry into the disputed ownership held in April 1256. It is possible that this now illegible letter instructs him to give evidence.
 2. cf. supra no.220.
 3. The roll is badly stained at this point and is largely illegible to the naked eye. With the assistance of ultra-violet light it is however possible to read the following: pro v no s - i.e. either pro vino suo, the 'I' of vino being lost beyond recall, or, pro v nota sua, assuming Guillaume Donati to have been a notary. In the context, the former version seems more plausible, but the extreme contraction of the words and damage to the manuscript render neither of these interpretations certain.

issues of the fouage in the honour of Bourq¹. The balance is to be paid by the constable from the issues of the Great Custom of Bordeaux.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.127, no.139².

590

Guitres 26 October 1255

Letters patent³ firstly instructing Edward's baillis and his subjects in Gascony to answer for the issues of their lands to Master Bernard Ayzon, canon of Bazas⁴, to whom he has committed the custody of the seal of the court of Gascony⁵, and secondly, announcing the creation of a tribunal of three members, Guillaume Raimond, Pierre Caillau and the clerk, Bernard Ayzon to hear complaints of denial of justice, false judgment and oppression against the baillis. The members of the

-
1. With Arnoud-Guillaume de Grissac, he was named a collector in April 1255 (supra no.275)
 2. I read this writ as follows: Edwardus et cetera dilecto et fideli suo B, constabulario suo Burdeq' salutem. Mandamus vobis quatinus Aykardum Forton', majorem de Burgo super mare compellatis ut de arreragiis compoti sui de focallagio terre Honoris de Burgo, quod recepit, solvat Willelmo Coinge de Burgo xiiij libras Burdeq' in quibus tenemur pro duobus doliis vini que habuimus ad expensas hospicii nostri, et Willelmo Donati de eadem villa xl solidos Burd' in quibus ei tenemur pro Vero predicta arreragia non numerata quantum ad solucionem predictarum vos de exitibus magne custume Burd' solucionem perficiatis sine dilatione. Datum ut supra.
 3. There is no execution clause.
 4. The constable of Bordeaux.
 5. This is the earliest reference to a seal of the court (P. Chaplais, loc.cit.).

commission, who have been given full powers to punish erring officials, have sworn an oath to render justice according to the customs of the land, except in certain difficult cases to be determined on the advice and in the presence of the seneschal¹. Bernard Ayzon has sworn faithfully to keep the seal of the court and to render account.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4670².

P. Chaplais, 'Le Sceau de la Cour de Gascogne ou Sceau de l'Office de S^{en}eschal de Guyenne', Annales du Midi, LXVII (1955), p.19.

591

Guitres 26 October 1255

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Pierre Caillau twenty shillings bordelais as his fee on each occasion he leaves the town of Bordeaux on Edward's business³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4671⁴.

-
1. The tribunal was replaced in 1289 by a "judge of appeals" and an "auditor of causes" (ibid., p.20; J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Actes Gascons Dispersés emanant d'Edouard I^{er} d'Angleterre pendant son séjour en France (1286-1289)', Bulletin Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1610), Année 1962 (1965), p.125).
 2. Bémont's transcription is incomplete.
 3. Presumably in his capacity as a member of the commission to hear complaints against baillis.
 4. The transcript is incomplete.

592

Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ¹ instructing the constable of Bordeaux not to distraint Rostand del Marche, citizen of Bordeaux, for debts owed to the earl of Leicester while he remains a hostage of the Lord Edward².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4672.

593

Guitres 26 October 1255

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay the knight, Bertrand de Podensac seventy four pounds five shillings sterling arrears of his wages, as is more fully set out in letters on this matter³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4673.

594

Guitres 26 October 1255

Certificate of instructions to Master Bernard, the constable of Bordeaux,

-
1. The writ has the formula of letters close.
 2. Rostand swore fealty to the Lord Edward at Lambeth on 9 September 1256 (P.R.O., Exchequer - T.R. - Books 275 (Liber B), f. 222 d.; B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 19 d.).
 3. Vide supra no. 411.

to see to the construction of a hall at Bordeaux for the money from the Great Custom¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4674.

595

Guitres 26 October 1255

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Thomas de Saye and Master Bartholomew the amount they have shown to be owing to them for driving in piles and making foundations at the castle of Gramont².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4675.

596

Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ³ directing Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, to receive into Edward's hands from Pierre de Bordeaux the castle of La Réole, the prévoté and the other lands in his charge at the end of his year's tenure, unless Pierre wishes to retain them⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, 4676.

1. Presumably within the castle of the Ombrière, Bordeaux.

2. cf. supra no. 394.

3. The writ has the formula of letters close.

4. Vide supra no. 439.

597

Guitres 26 October 1255

Letters patent directing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Raimond Brun of Gramont ten pounds morlaas per annum from the Great Custom of Bordeaux during Edward's pleasure.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4677.

598

Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ solvatis directing the constable of Bordeaux to pay the knight, Raimond de Marsan, thirteen pounds, fifteen shillings and twopence sterling from the Great Custom at Easter to meet the arrears of his wages and his expenses in keeping the castles at Casteroz¹ and Espas².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4678.

599

Guitres 26 October 1255

Letters patent ordering the constable of Bordeaux to pay the prud'hommes

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1. Possibly Castera c. 4 km. NNW of Lectoure (Gers), or Castera-Verduzan, c. 17 km. SSE of Condom (Gers).
 2. c. 30 km. SW of Condom (Gers).

of Saint-Emilion whose names will be indicated by the clerk, Pierre de Lof¹, ... forty seven pounds and twelve pence bordelais² for twenty five and a half tuns and thirty seven sesters of wine taken for Edward's household.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4679

600

Guitres 26 October 1255³

Writ solvatis instructing Pierre Artaud, burgess of Saint-Emilion, to pay Elie Pausat thirteen pounds, five shillings bordelais for three tuns of wine; to pay Amauin Iterii ten pounds bordelais for two tuns of wine; to pay Pierre Vitalis thirteen pounds for two tuns of wine; to pay Elie Martin six pounds, ten shillings for one tun of wine; and to pay ... (v)alencia⁴ one hundred and five shillings for one tun of wine. These sums are to be paid from the fifty pounds bordelais which Pierre Artaud owes to the Lord Edward.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, 4680⁵.

1. Bémont was unable to decipher the name. Pierre Lof later became one of the receivers of the exchequer at Bordeaux (vide infra nos. 744, 763, 773, 807).
2. The roll has perished at this point, but it is clear that this does not represent the full sum to be paid out.
3. The writ has the dating clause Datum ut supra.
4. The name cannot fully be deciphered.
5. Bémont's transcript of Gascon Roll 2 ends at this point. The roll continues for a further fifteen acts, but damp has caused both edges of the manuscript to perish. Only small fragments of some of these writs are now legible.

601

(Guitres 26 October 1255)

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Amanieu d'Albret in a sum of one hundred and forty marks sterling, which he promises to pay in London at the feast of Saint Hilary¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.²

602

7Guitres 26 October 1255

Letters patent appointing Seygnoron Espès³ warden of the castle at Moncuq⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.⁵

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1. i.e. 13 January 1256.
 2. I read this writ as follows: Edwardus et cetera. Sciatis nos teneri dilecto et fideli nostro domino Amaneivo de La Breto in septies viginti Marcas bonorum et legalium sterlingorum videlicet, de quater viginti ... x marcas quas nol... marc' de dono nostro quas quidem septies viginti ... sterlingorum promittimus eidem vel certo mandato suo solvere apud London' in festum Sancti Hyllarii proximo venturum. In cuius rei et cetera.
Datum.
 3. Vide supra no.433.
 4. Near Saint-Laurent-les-Vignes, c. 4 km. SW of Bergerac (Dordogne). Vide infra no.604.
 5. I read this writ as follows: Edwardus omnibus et cetera. Sciatis quod nos tradidimus dilecto et fideli nostro Se(yno)ron' Aspes, militi, castrum nostrum de Moncut habendum et tenendum et vobis fidem ... et concedend'

603

? Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ instructing ... to arrange a reasonable exchange for the castle of Asiezan,¹ with the knight, Bidau de Caupenne².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1³.

604

? Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ solvatis instructing the constable of Bordeaux to make various payments from the Great Custom of Bordeaux to Seygnoron Espès to meet his expenses incurred in the course of his military service at Bergerac and Moncuq.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1⁴.

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1. ? Arjuzanx.
 2. Vide supra no.330.
 3. I read this writ as follows: ... mandamus vobis quatinus fideli nostro Vitali de Campena, militi, pro castro de Assiezan' rationabile escambium faciatis ... et castrum illud ass... debitis continent ... Datum ut supra
 4. I read this writ as follows: ... salutem. Mandamus vobis quatinus fideli nostro Seignerun' Aspe, militi, solvatis de custuma nostra magna Burde-egale undecies viginti ... deberi eis pro sedecim v servientibus peditibus et xvii equitibus Brageriac' et de Moncut computand' ... Michaelis. Item de eadem custuma solvatis eidem xxv libras burdegalensium pro militia sua. Item solvatis eidem de custuma predicta iii marcas ... Brageriac' et de Moncut computandas per Rogerum de Framton' clericum tunc Constabularium Burdeg'. Datum ut supra.

605

? Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ instructing ...¹ (to pay) Bertrand, master of the engineers, fifty pounds bordelais from the Great Custom of Bordeaux of Edward's gift, as often as he is able².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1³.

606

? Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ instructing ... (to pay) the prior of the Hospital of Saint-Jacques, Bordeaux, forty pounds bordelais at Easter from the issues of the Great Custom⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1⁵.

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1. ? the constable of Bordeaux.
 2. Vide supra no.567.
 3. I read this writ as follows: ... at quamcitus poterit Bertrando Magistro Ingeniorum 1 libras burdegalensium de dono domini Edwardi de custuma maiore Burdegale. Datum ut supra.
 4. Vide supra nos.356,552.
 5. I read this writ as follows: ... ac Priori Hospitalis Sancti Jacobi Burdeg' in festo Pasche proximo futuro de custuma maiore Burdeg' xl libras burdegalensium videlicet, xxx ... domini Edwardi. Datum ut supra.

607

? Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ concerning Jordan of Oxford's account for the castle of Benauges¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m. 1².

608

Guitres 26 October 1255

Writ of inquisition³ directing Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, to enquire more fully into the descent of the ownership of the castle at Blanquefort, and into an assertion that Pierre-Bertrand had initially claimed nothing more than a certain sum of money owed to his brother, Arnaud de Blanquefort, for certain building works carried out there. The seneschal is instructed to restore seisin of the castle and its appurtenances to Telesia de la Marche if he discovers this to be the case,

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1. Vide supra nos. 63, 64; infra no. 611.
 2. I read this writ as follows: ... P Calhau et Magistro B Constabulario Burdeqale cui computent cum Jordano de Oxonia de custodia castri de Benauges de areragiis vadiorum ... custodia maiore de Burdeqala. Datum ut supra.
 3. Called letters patent by Stephen Longespée, loc.cit.

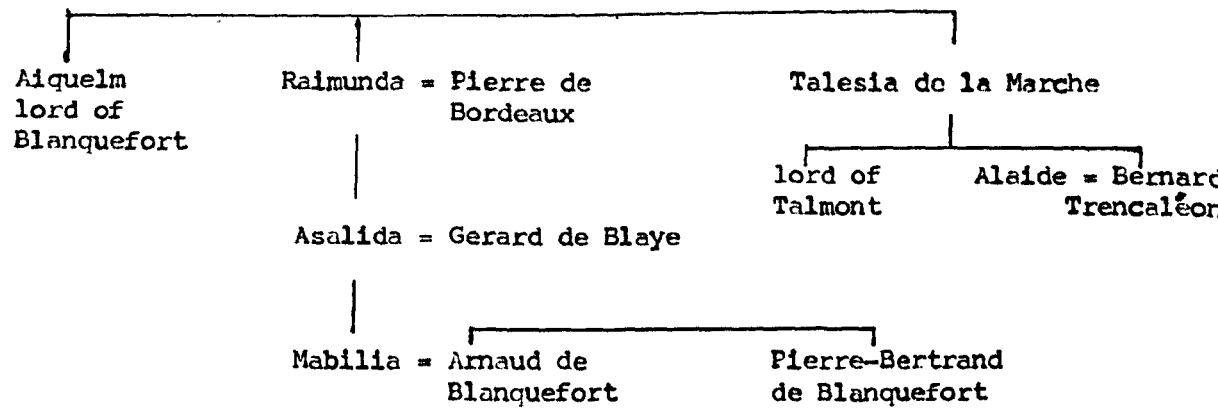
and to assign the moneys due to Pierre-Bertrand de Blanquefort¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.

C. P.R.O., Exchequer-T.R.-Books 275 (Liber B), f.331 d.: cited in a writ of Stephen Longespée, the seneschal of Gascony, dated 4 April 1256.

B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.84: cited as above.

1. The enquiry in the seneschal's presence was held in the chapter house of the Dominican Friars at Bordeaux on 4 April 1256. After Edward's writ of inquisition had been read, twenty eight of the most prominent men in the duchy gave evidence, and their testimonies were recorded. They were the archbishop of Bordeaux; the abbot of Sainte-Croix, Bordeaux; Master P. Franconis, archpriest of Buch and Born (cf. supra no.520); Raimond de Fonte, canon of Saint-Seurin, Bordeaux; Ayquem de Salamies, canon of Saint-Seurin and archpriest of Moulis; Géraud de Blaye (vide supra nos.381,445); Arnaud de Yspania, lord of Broho; Miletus de Bohl (vide supra no.259); Raimond, archdeacon of Médoc; the abbot of Guitres; Guillaume, abbot of Vertheuil; Philippe de Hopiat, canon of Saint-Seurin; Master Raimond Amici, canon of Saint-Seurin; Raimond de Calamore, canon of Saint-Seurin; the bishop of Bazas; Pierre de Bordeaux (vide supra no.437); Pierre Chalian, a citizen of Bordeaux; Alegietus; Guillaume-Raimond Colomb (vide supra nos.455,546); the Templar, Guillaume-Raimond de Tartas; the Templar, Martin de Mauniat; Pierre Lambert, a citizen of Bordeaux; Raimond Moneyder (vide supra nos.529,538); Arnaud Exchivan, a citizen of Bordeaux; Bidau Comites, citizen of Bordeaux; Raimond Goucler, citizen of Bordeaux; and Brun Encraucat and Pierre Demondiz, citizens of Bordeaux. The verdict of the inquest was that the facts as stated in Edward's letters were true. As a result, Pierre-Bertrand, who was present, was ordered to deliver seisin of the castle to the seneschal in order that the Lord Edward's instructions in the matter might be executed. It is clear, however, that the claim for money expended on building works in the castle was not met. But Edward's attempts to frustrate Pierre-Bertrand and his heirs by preventing them from prosecuting the claim in the courts of the duchy received a set-back when the king-duke quashed certain of his letters, which refused them the right to try to recover their costs (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.16). On Talesia's death the inheritance was divided between her children, the lord of Talmont, who was not of the king's fealty and whose moiety was retained in Edward's hands, and Alalde, who sold her moiety and the usufruct of the entire castle during her lifetime to the Lord Edward in 1270 (Recog.Feod., p.120, no.365). The following table indicates the relationship between the parties mentioned in the documents connected with this case (See also supra nos.157,373).



609

Guitres 26 October 1255

(?) Letters of protection for Sicardus de Montguyon¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.².

610

Guitres 26 October 1255

Letters of protection for

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.³.

611

? October 1255

(?) Contrabreve⁴

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1.⁵.

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1. Vide R.G., I, nos. 159, 177, 442, 1211, 1806, 1900, 3243.
 2. I read this writ as follows: ... Sycardum de Monte Guidonis homines terras redditus et possessiones eidem custodiat et defendat. Datum ut supra.
 3. I read this writ as follows: ... ad ipsum res redditus et possessiones eidem manuteneant et defendent. Datum.
 4. The writ would appear to relate to Jordan of Oxford's tenure of the castle at Benauges (vide supra no.607).
 5. I read this writ as follows: ... allocet de exitibus ballivie sue ea que posuit in sustentationem (?) quando fuerunt in castra de Benauges una cum x servientibus

612

? Guitres 26 October 1255

(? Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing) ...¹ to pay Baudouin de Laumprenesse twenty five pounds bordelais for a horse lost at Gramont².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1³.

613

? Guitres 26 October 1255

(? Writ solvatis instructing) ... to pay ... forty pounds bordelais for a horse bought for William fitzWarin⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1⁵.

614

? October 1255

(? Letters patent appointing Guillaume-Arnaud de Tardets warden) of the castle at Gramont for a period of five months ...⁶

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 2, m.1⁷,

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1. ? the constable of Bordeaux.
 2. cf. infra no. 616.
 3. I read this writ as follows: ... solvat Baldwino de Laumprenesse xxv libras burdegalensium pro uno equo quem amisit apud Acrum Montem. Datum ut supra.
 4. cf. supra no. 479.
 5. I read this writ as follows: ... xl libras burdegalensium pro uno equo empto ad opus Willelmi filii Warini. Datum ut supra.
 6. Vide supra no. 462.
 7. I read this writ as follows: ... de Acromonte cum pertinentiis eidem castro qui nobis tradidit Arnaldus Willelmi de Acromonte habenda et percipienda ad quinque menses a festo ... vel eius certo mandato debemus reddere non deterioratum non computandas expensas vel opera si quas ibidem fecerit Et pro dicto Willelmo Arnaldi tenet nobis Domino de Bearn⁸ secundum

615

Baigne¹ 27 October 1255

(? Letters patent) concerning a fee to be paid to Stephen Longespée as seneschal of Gascony².

B(1). P.R.O., G scon Roll 2, m.1³.

616

Baigne 27 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Baudouin de Laumprenesse twenty five pounds bordelais from the Great Custom of Bordeaux for a horse lost at Gramont, as soon as he shall ask for them⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.128, no.140⁵.

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1. Edward presumably stayed at the Benedictine abbey of Saint Etienne, Baigne (Saintes dioc.).
 2. Vide supra no.440.
 3. I read this writ as follows: ... dilectum consanguineum nostrum Dominum S Longespee cui commisimus custodiam terre nostre Vasconie custodiendi quamdiu nobis (placuerit) ... Burdegale percipiendas de exitibus terre nostre predictae pro se et suis in balliva eiusdem terre nostre sustinere et pro x servientibus ... (? n)olimus quod castra nostra de Frunsiaco, de Sancto Machario, et de Braqueriaco sumptibus nostris custodienda (?) autem ... exitibus eidem terre nostre illam defendat contra re... custod ... (?) habuit terre nostre predict ... liberavimus ... (Beai)gne xviij die Octobris.
 4. cf. supra no.612.
 5. Bémont's transcript is incomplete. I read this writ as follows: Mandatum est constabulario Burd' quod solvat quantocius peterit Baldwino de Laumprenesse xxv libras Burd' de custuma majori Burd' pro uno equo quem amisit apud Acrum Montem, D. tum apud Beaigne xxvij die Octobris.

617

Baigne 27 October 1255

Certificate of letters close instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Samson de la Réole forty pounds bordelais from the Great Custom of Bordeaux, as soon as he is able, for a horse bought from him for William fitzWarin¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.128, no.141².

618

Baigne (27)³ October 1255

Certificate of letters close directing the constable of Bordeaux to take the fee paid to Stephen Longespée as seneschal of Gascony and hand it over to Jean de la Linde, with any additional sum borrowed for the purpose, to munition the castle whose custody was committed to Stephen before his arrival in the duchy....⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 3, m.1.

D. C. Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.128, no.142.

1. cf. supra no.613.

2. I read this writ as follows: Mandatum est constabulario Burd' quod solvat quamcitus poterit Samsun' de Regula xl libras Burd' de custuma majori Burd' pro uno equo empto ab eodem ad opus Willelmi filii Warini. Datum ut supra.

3. In Bémont's transcript the date is given as 20 October, but Edward was still at Bordeaux at that time and did not reach Baigne until 27 October.

4. Longespée was named as warden of the castle at Bourq on 11 June 1254, but does not appear to have crossed over to Aquitaine until the summer of 1255 (vide supra nos.34,35,440 n.).

619

Whithorn¹ 2 July 1256

Postscript to letters patent of Esquivat de Chabannais, count of Bigorre, certifying that the Lord Edward has placed his seal to the count's letters in order that his undertaking expressed in them, may become known to the court of Gascony². This was an undertaking that he would appear in the court of the seneschal of Gascony to answer complaints lodged against him by Gaston de Béarn and others, concerning the lands he holds of the Lord Edward in Bigorre and Gascony.

D. Recog. Feod., p.162,no.418.

620

Windsor 6 November 1256

Charter granting Geoffrey de Lusignan one hundred and sixty librates of land in England, and one hundred and forty librates of land in Ireland,

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1. In Galloway, where Edward had gone presumably as a pilgrim to the shrine of Saint Ninian. Vide infra Appendix II.
 2. The context of the count's letter is explained by F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947). pp.220-7. Vide supra no.295; infra no.707 & n..

in place of the king's earlier grant to him of five hundred librates of land in Ireland, which he made before he gave it to the Lord Edward¹. The land in England is stipulated as comprising the manor of Witton and its hundred in Norfolk², Paunton in Lincolnshire³, and Laughton-en-le Morthen in Yorkshire⁴; the land in Ireland is to consist of the manor of Louth and Castlefranke (Co.Louth), and other places in the Vale of Dublin. In addition Edward promises to pay Geoffrey two hundred pounds per annum at the New Temple, London, until such a time as he is able fully to invest him with the five hundred librates of land. Geoffrey is

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1. Vide supra nos.36,37,149. Richard de la Rochelle eventually conducted the extent of the lands assigned to Geoffrey de Lusignan in Connaught as instructed (supra no.149), but found that there was very little profit to be made out of the king's grant. Geoffrey therefore refused to accept the assignment. In exasperation, complaining of the expense to which he had been put, the king tried to appease his step-brother by granting him outright any two of the five cantreds in Connaught, other than that in which the castles were situated (presumably Omany), and that first chosen by the Lord Edward (probably Tritua Tha) (Cal. Doc.Ire.,1252-84,p.71,no.447). Geoffrey agreed to be satisfied by the terms of this settlement, and in December 1255, he acknowledged the grant of the cantreds of Tirmany and Moylurg in lieu of the five hundred librates (ibid.,p.78,no.478). It is not certain that he ever received seisin of the cantreds, and G.H.Orpen, Ireland under the Normans,III(1920),p.271, concludes that the attempt to provide for Geoffrey at the expense of the king of Connaught was abandoned when, at Rindown in Tirmany, the justiciar Alan la Zuche made peace with Aedh O'Conor on condition that Connaught should in no way be diminished while he remained justiciar (The Annals of Loch C e,I ed.W.M. Hennessy(R.S.1871),pp.418-20;H.S. Snellgrove, The Lusignans in England,1247-58 (1950),pp.49-50).
 2. Witton, near North Walsham, came into the hands of the Lord Edward in July 1254 when he was granted the wardship of the lands of William de Keu (C.R.,1254-56,p.3). Vide infra no.823.
 3. Vide infra no.820.
 4. Lit. Lacton Imorthing: A.H. Smith, The Place Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, I (1961),p.141. Laughton is in Upper Straffoath. Wapentake, near Maltby.

to hold all the aforesaid land in return for the service of one knight's fee, and on condition that should the king, the Lord Edward or their heirs wish to resume any of these lands, they will first arrange a reasonable exchange with Geoffrey and his heirs.

B(11). P.R.O., Charter Roll 47, m.13: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 8 November 1256.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p.453.

Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.86, no.524.

621

undated¹

Charter of liberties in favour of the burgesses of Carmarthen, granting them the franchises and customs they had enjoyed in the reign of King John and conferring on them additional privileges². These include franchises relating to the ownership of stolen goods, the inheritance of the possessions of burgesses dying testate and intestate outside the

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1. The charter was issued on or before 4 February 1257, the date of the king's confirmation. A. Ballard & J. Tait, British Borough Charters, 1216-1307 (1923), p.xxviii, conclude that the charter should be dated to Edward's stay in Gascony in 1255, or to the latter part of 1256, on the grounds that Peter of Savoy, a witness, was out of the country until 1256 and that both he and William de Pemes, another witness, were with Edward at Bergerac in 1255. But William de Pemes and John fitzGeoffrey were also witnesses to Edward's charter of 24 March 1257 (no.622) so that a date in the latter part of 1256 or early in 1257 would seem to me to be most likely.
 2. Edward's charter to the burgesses of Carmarthen served as the model for the charters of liberties conferred on Laugharne (1278-82) and Cardigan (1284) (A. Ballard & J. Tait, op.cit., pp.24,26).

borough, the suing of burgesses for debts, the granting of bail to offenders, the purchase of stolen property, the taking of inquests of interest extrinsic to the inhabitants, and the limitations of forced loans to the bailiff¹.

B(11). P.R.O., Charter Roll 47, m.9; inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Westminster 4 February 1257.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p.461.

622

Southwark 24 March 1257

Charter² granting Ebulo de Montibus, in return for the service of one quarter of a knight's fee, the lands formerly held by William de Buell in Ketton (Rutland)³.

B(11). P.R.O., Charter Roll 50, m.6; inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 5 November 1258.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.24.

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1. The practice of fixing a limit to the credit allowed the bailiff is commented on ibid., p.lxxx.
 2. The charter was recalled by the quo warranto commissioners of 1274-5, who observed that the Lord Edward had given Ebulo de Montibus whatsoever he held in Ketton quo servicio et quo waranto nesciunt (Rot.Hund., I, p.351).
 3. Edward's holding in Ketton was clearly very small. Nicholas de Marnham rendered account for single items of receipt (20 shillings) and expenditure (5 shillings and 6 pence) in his account for the period 30 September 1256 to 29 March 1257 when, presumably, Ebulo de Montibus took seisin (P.R.O., Min.Accts., 1094/11, m.1).

623

Lambeth 28 May 1257

Letters patent granting Master Rostand, papal sub-deacon and chaplain¹, for the duration of his life, or until such a time as he becomes a bishop, the lands which formerly belonged to Amanieu de Grayan at Castillon, and in the parishes of Saint-Germain², Saint-Christophe³ and Grayan, in Médoc⁴.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 47, m.4: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 7 June 1257.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.470.

624

London 15 June 1257

Letters patent issued in the name of the king, the queen, and the Lord Edward acknowledging them to be bound to Maynettus Spyna, Rustikellus Cambi, Huguccio Simonetti called Macce, Hugettus and Deutatus Gwillelmi and their associates, merchants of Florence, in a sum of ten thousand marks sterling, which they promise to repay before the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist 1258. In the event of their failing

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1. Rostand Masson. His activities as a papal collector and nuncio in England in the years 1257/8, and as a proctor of Henry III at the Roman curia in 1261, are discussed by F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), pp.248,252,373-6; II, p.423n.
 2. Saint-Germain-D'Esteuil, c. 5 km. ESE of Lesparre.
 3. ? Saint-Christoly-Médoc, on the Gironde, 10 km. ENE of Lesparre.
 4. Vide infra nos.695,875.

to meet this undertaking, they agree to pay one mark for every ten borrowed every two months, in order to compensate the merchants for their losses, and they pledge as security for their loan the revenues of the kingdom¹. The merchants are instructed to pay the money to the king's envoys at the court of Rome².

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 71, m.6.

E. C.P.R., 1247-58, pp.562-3.

625

Gloucester 6 July 1257

Letters patent acknowledging Edward's receipt of a sum of one thousand pounds as a loan for the Welsh war from his uncle, Boniface of Savoy, archbishop of Canterbury³. Edward promises to repay him over a period of five years at the New Temple, London.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 71, m.5: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 10 July 1257.

E. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.569.

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1. On 24 June the king sent letters patent to the collectors of the aid for the crusade and the clerical tenth in the province of York and the dioceses of Winchester, Lincoln, Llandaff, Bath, St. Asaph, York, St. Davids, Coventry and Lichfield, Carlisle, Bangor, Rochester, Chichester, Canterbury, Worcester, Hereford, and Norwich, instructing them to deliver the revenue collected to these Florentine merchants. The money was intended as part of the king's settlement of his outstanding debts to the papacy incurred in connection with his acceptance of the throne of Sicily for Edmund (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.563; F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), pp.370-3.)
 2. The merchants are elsewhere described as resident in England. They acted as papal collectors (W.E. Lunt, Papal Revenues in the Middle Ages (1934) I, p.303; II, p.49.)
 3. He was the uncle of Edward's mother, Eleanor of Provence, and succeeded Edmund of Abingdon as archbishop.

626

Bladon (Oxfordshire) 18 July 1257

Letters patent granting Boniface of Savoy, archbishop of Canterbury, the manor of Elham (Kent) and the lands held by the Lord Edward in the Rape of Hastings in return for his loan of one thousand pounds sterling for the Welsh war and other urgent business.¹

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 71, m.4: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Coven'ry 26 July 1257.

E. C.P.R., 1247-58, p.572.

627

Dublin 17 August 1257²

Writ of liberate issued in Edward's name by Alan la Zuche, the justiciar of Ireland, instructing the treasurer and the chamberlains of the exchequer at Dublin to pay Robert Loccard³, who has been charged with

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1. cf. infra no.862.
 2. The following seventeen writs are headed in Harris Ms.1 Diversa brevia de liberate de thesauro Edwardi primogeniti Regis Anglie in expeditionem versus Walliam 41 Hen. 3. Although they were all issued in Edward's name by the justiciar on this day, and the clerk responsible for enrolling them has written the attestation and the dating clause only once, it is clear that each of the separate sections headed Liberate etiam de eodem thesauro constituted a distinct writ. For this reason I have chosen to number each as a separate actum.
 3. Robert Loccard is named among those who entered the guild merchant of Dublin in 41 Henry III, 1256/7 (J.T. Gilbert, Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, 1172-1320 (1870), p.137.)

carrying two thousand and eighty six pounds, ten shillings of Edward's treasure to Chester, four marks for his expenses.

- C. National Library of Ireland Msl (Harris Ms.1),f.211¹.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.20.
C.McNeil, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

628

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of twenty four shillings and elevenpence for the expenses of William Meshouke, accompanying Robert Loccard and guarding the treasure.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.21.
C.McNeil,'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

629

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of half a mark to Robert Loccard for

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1. The writ is here said to be transcribed Ex dorso rotuli recepte in turro Berm.anno Henrici Tertii 41^a, Term.S.Mich., which indicates how far Irish administrative practice lagged behind its English exemplar in the 13th century (H.M.S.O.,Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office,I (1963),p.98; J.F.Lydon, loc.cit.,p.13). The transcript is written in a hand which appears to be earlier - possibly of the late 17th century - than the 18th century hand of Harris's own copies.

transporting the treasure to the sea.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

630

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of three shillings and eightpence to Robert Loccard for repairing a lantern and placing it in the treasure-ship.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

631

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of sixty shillings to Hugh de Clyve and Elias de Freis, constable of the household¹, for the food for four days for one hundred and sixty soldiers² sent to Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

1. It is not clear of whose household he was constable, but it seems probable that it was that of the justiciar of Ireland.

2. Lit. satellites, which I have rendered as 'soldiers' throughout.

632

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of forty pence to Elias de Freis for the food for one day for forty soldiers sent to Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

633

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of forty four shillings and fourpence to two mounted cross-bowmen sent to Wales, their wages at eightpence each per day for forty days from the Monday before the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

634

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of forty pounds for one hundred soldiers

1. i.e. from 30 July 1257. The amounts to be paid out do not work out correctly in acta nos. 633,634,652,653,658,661 & 667. There seems to be no single explanation for this. In some cases the medieval clerks have seemingly underestimated the total amount required. In other instances errors of transcription appear to have occurred.

sent to Wales, their wages for forty days, at two pence each per day, from the Friday after Saint Peter ad Vincula¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

635

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of thirty pounds and fourpence for the expenses of William de Wilton² travelling to Ireland, staying there in Edward's service, and crossing over to Wales to his aid.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

636

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of one mark for the expenses of Walter le Serjant travelling as a messenger to Wexford, Ross and Waterford.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

1. i.e. from 3 August 1257.
2. Wilton was granted letters of protection as being in Edward's service in Ireland on 30 April 1257 (C.P.R.,1247-58,p.552). Vide supra no.22 & n.; infra no. 666.

637

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of thirty nine shillings and sixpence to Alan fitzRoger, for carrying three hundred and sixty crannocks of corn to be sent to Wales from Swords to Dublin.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.290.

638

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of nine pounds, six shillings and eightpence to Robert le Heannor, Richard de Clive, Stephen, the smith, and Robert, the marshal, who have been sent to Wales on Edward's service, their wages for forty days from the Saturday after Saint Peter ad Vincula¹, at a rate of fourteen pence per day for themselves and for two smiths accompanying them.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris: Collectanea',p.290.

i. i.e, from 8 August 1257.

639

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of ten marks to ten infantry cross-bowmen sent to Wales, their wages for forty days, at fourpence per day, from the Thursday after Saint Peter ad Vincula¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

640

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of two marks to Alvredus Passavant, Richard Beaumes, and two associates for milling seven hundred crannocks of corn and sending them to Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

641

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of ten pounds to Adam Formyn to take to

1. i.e. from 2 August 1257.

Cardigan to pay the wages of twenty cross-bowmen at the castle there for twenty days, at sixpence each per day, from the Tuesday after Saint Peter ad Vincula¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland. Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

642

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of four pounds, six shillings and eightpence to Alexander of Hereford, for two tuns of wine purchased from him sent to munition the castle at Cardigan.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.21.
C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

643

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of four pounds, thirteen shillings and

1. i.e. from 7 August 1257.

fourpence to Michael de Krinerdin and Simon Unred¹, citizens of Dublin, for manufacturing nails for the brattices².

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

644

Dublin 17 August 1257³

Writ of liberate issued in Edward's name by Alan la Zuche, the justiciar of Ireland, for the payment of two marks to William de Flamstede for hemp purchased from him to make sacks to carry lime to the ships for sending to Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

645

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of fifty pounds to William Derethy to take

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1. Unred acted with Raymond le Peytevyn as farmer of the city of Dublin, 1266/7 (35th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1903),p.45).
 2. cf.infra no.671.
 3. The following twelve writs are headed in Harris's transcript Ibidem de eodem. Vide supra no.627 n..

to Henry Pordunne and the clerk, William Picot¹ at Dungarvan, to pay the wages of carpenters making brattices and other things there.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

646

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of five marks to William Krike for salting meat, preparing it, and placing it aboard ship to be sent to Wales².

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

647

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of twenty seven pounds, three shillings and fourpence for the wages of eighty ditchers sent to Wales. Three master ditchers are to receive threepence per day for the forty days

1. Vide supra no.43; infra no.682.
2. Vide infra no.657.

from the Thursday after Saint Peter ad Vincula¹, and the remainder twopence a day.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1)f.211 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

648

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of ten marks to Richard le Marchant in part settlement of a sum owed to him for the purchase of salt to salt meat.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212.
- D. J.F.Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

649

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of thirty two pounds to Alan fitzRoger for one hundred and forty crannocks of corn bought from him and sent to Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.291.

1. i.e. from 2 August 1257.

650

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of fifty pounds to Hugh de Campauner to take to Laurence Signin to pay for the ships from Waterford carrying the brattices to Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1), f.212.
- D. J.F. Lydon 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea', p.291.

651

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of a half mark to Hugh de Campauner for his expenses in carrying the money to Laurence Signin.

- C. Nation Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1), f.212.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea', p.291.

652

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of one hundred and five shillings to the master and twelve sailors of the ship Magdalena, sailing to Wales on Edward's service, the master receiving sixpence a day, the sailors

threepence, for twenty eight days from the Tuesday before the feast of Saint Laurence, the martyr¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.292.

653

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of thirty six shillings and ninepence to William, son of the smith, master of the ship Hildebrand, and five sailors going to Wales on Edward's service, at the rates stipulated above, for fifteen days from the Tuesday before Saint Laurence.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.292.

654

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of twenty six shillings and threepence to the master and five sailors of the ship Saint Mary de Andterlew,

1. i.e. from 7 August 1257.

going to Wales on Edward's service, for fifteen days as above.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.292.

655

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of twenty two shillings and sixpence to William Staggefot, ship's master, and four sailors going to Wales on Edward's service, for fifteen days as above.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212.
- D. J F.Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.22.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.292.

656

Dublin 17 August 1257¹

Writ of liberate issued in Edward's name by Alan la Zuche, the justiciar of Ireland, for the payment of wages of forty shillings to John Farnwell, the cross-bowman, going to Wales with two associates. They are to receive

1. The following nine writs in Harris's transcript are headed Ibidem de eodem. Vide supra no.627 n..

twelvepence per day, for forty days from the Thursday after Saint Peter ad Vincula¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.292.

657

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of forty six shillings and eightpence to William Crek² and his two servants for keeping the meat and crossing with it to Wales, during three weeks from the eve of Saint Laurence, the martyr³.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.
- E. C. McNeill, 'Harris:Collectanea',p.292⁴

658

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of nine pounds, twelve shillings to eighteen carpenters from Drogheda crossing to Wales with the brattices.

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- 1. i.e. from 2 August 1257, not 5 July as dated by Dr. Lydon.
 - 2. cf.supra no.646.
 - 3. i.e. from 9 August 1257, not as dated by Dr. Lydon.
 - 4. McNeill's calendar ends at this point without reference to the remainder of Harris's transcript.

They are to receive sixpence each per day, for a month from the Sunday before Saint Laurence, the martyr¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

659

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of twenty pounds to Roger, son of John Andrew, for carrying the brattices to the ships in the ports of Arklow, Wicklow and Wexford.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

660

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of forty seven shillings to Richard of London, the master carpenter, crossing to Wales with the brattices. He is to be paid from the Sunday after the feast of Saint Laurence, the martyr².

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

1. i.e. from 5 August 1257.
2. i.e. from 12 August 1257.

661

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of thirty six shillings and sixpence to nine servants of Master Richard of London, crossing with him to Wales. They are to receive sixpence a day, for twenty days from the Sunday after Saint Laurence.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

662

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of four pounds, eight shillings and tenpence to Gregory le Marchant to meet his expenses incurred in connection with the ullage of twenty five tuns of wine¹, in the carriage of the wine from Dublin castle to the sea, and in paying the wages of a servant keeping forty five tuns of wine in the castle for thirty seven weeks.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

663

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of ten shillings and eightpence to seven

1. Ullage: 'The amount of wine ... by which a cask ... falls short of being quite full (originally the quantity required to make good the loss by leakage or absorption)' (Q.E.D.).

messengers for carrying Edward's writs to various parts of Ireland.

C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..

D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

664

Dublin 17 August 1257

Similar writ for the payment of twenty marks to Walerand de Wellesley for his expenses incurred in Edward's service¹.

C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..

D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

665

Degannwy² 30 August 1257

Letters close informing Hugh, bishop of Ossory, the treasurer of Ireland and Alan la Zuche, the justiciar, that Robert Loccard³ has complained that he has not been paid the fee of sixpence a day that his predecessor in his bailiwick, John of Saint Helens, was accustomed to receive. The justiciar directs them to pay him the same wage, if they are able to verify

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1. Until 1261 Walerand de Wellesley was regularly employed on commissions of the justices itinerant in Ireland (H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1277 (1963),pp.136-9). Vide infra no.677 n.
 2. Lit.Gonnakor in Calls: Degannwy lay in the commote of Creuddyn, of which this appears to be an anglicised version.
 3. Vide supra nos.627,628,629,630.

that Robert holds in entirety the same office as John.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms. 1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213¹.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.24.

666

Dublin 15 September 1257²

Writ of liberate issued in Edward's name by the justiciar, Alan la Zuche, for the payment of four hundred and forty pounds to William de Wilton, to be taken to the Lord Edward in England³.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

667

Dublin 15 September 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of forty nine shillings and sixpence to John Whitegos, master, and fifteen sailors of the ship Saint Mary carrying the treasure. They are to be paid at a rate of sixpence a day for the master and threepence for the others, for fourteen days from the Thursday before the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin⁴.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.212 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.23.

1. The writ has the heading Ibidem de eodem in Harris's transcript. It is said, like the writs of liberate, to have been copied from the corse of the receipt roll of the Irish exchequer for the Michaelmas Term, 41 Henry III.

2. The following eight writs are headed Ibidem de eodem in the transcript. Vide supra no.627 n..

3. Vide supra no.635.

4. I.e. from 6 September 1257.

668

Dublin 15 September 1257

Similar writ for the payment of seventeen and a half pence to Nicholas de Vaux¹, for nails for the barrels in which to put the treasure to be carried to Cardigan.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.24.

669

Dublin 15 September 1257

Similar writ for the payment of forty shillings to Roger Oweyn, for cloth taken at Drogheda and sent to the thousand soldiers in Edward's service at Cardigan.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.24.

670

Dublin 15 September 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of twenty two shillings and eleven-pence to William de la Bonelue, master of the ship Parva Nosta of Bristol, and eleven sailors, engaged in freighting the brattices to Wales for seven

1. The Irish Pipe Roll for 45 Henry III (1260/1) records a payment of 40 shillings to Nicholas de Vaux for damage incurred while he was constable of the castle at Dublin (Royal Irish Academy,Ms.12 D 9,f.73).

days from the morrow of the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.24.

671

Dublin 15 September 1257

Similar writ for the payment of forty two shillings and threepence to William of Carmarthen and Walter Unred, citizens of Dublin, for manufacturing nails for the brattices².

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.24.

672

Dublin 15 September 1257

Similar writ for the payment of six pounds, four shillings to Simon of Yarmouth, for two thousand small boards and two hundred large boards bought from him and sent to Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.24.

1. i.e. from 30 August 1257.
2. cf.supra no.643.

673

Dublin 15 September 1257

Similar writ for the payment of wages of forty eight shillings and ninepence to Simon of Yarmouth master of the ship Le Enveyse, a pilot and ten sailors, for fourteen days from the Thursday before the feast of Saint Bartholomew,¹ for freighting the brattices to Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.24.

674

Dublin 15 September 1257²

Writ of liberate, issued in Edward's name by Alan la Zuche, the justiciar of Ireland, for the payment of forty shillings to Elias le Fres and Robert Reynel, constables of the household³, for food for four days for four hundred soldiers in Edward's service at Cardigan.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.24.

-
1. i.e. from 23 August 1257.
 2. The following two writs are headed Ibidem de eodem in Harris's transcript: vide supra no.627 n..
 3. Vide supra no.631 & n..

675

Dublin 15 September 1257

Similar writ for the payment of two shillings to a certain messenger carrying writs to the magnates in various parts of Ireland.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.213.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.24.

676

Monmouth 15 November 1257

Letters patent directing the justiciar and the treasurer of Ireland to respond to the letters patent of Robert Walerand and Roger Clifford, whom Edward has sent to Carmarthen for the defence of west Wales¹, and to send supplies, soldiers² and other things to them as often as they request them, until they receive orders to the contrary.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.221.
- D. J.F. Lydon 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.26.

-
1. It was about this time that a burges, John of Leominster, wrote to Henry III complaining that the defences of the town were very weak, and that the castle was insecure and collapsing in several places (J.G. Edwards, Cal. of Ancient Correspondence concerning Wales (1935), p.14).
 2. Lit. homines ad arma, i.e. milites, baneretti and scutiferi, as opposed to tohoberlatii and pedites (archers and cross-bowmen) (J.F. Lydon 'Ireland's Participation in the Military Activities of English Kings in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries' (University of London, unpublished Ph.D. thesis 1955),p.19).

677

Lambeth 28 December 1257

Charter granting William de Trubleville in perpetuity the manor of Ballymadun¹, which the king conferred on him for the term of his life before he gave Ireland to the Lord Edward.

- B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 48, m.5; inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 15 January 1258².
- E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.2.

678

Dublin 27 January 1258³

Writ of liberate, issued in Edward's name by Alan la Zuche, the justiciar of Ireland, for the payment of eighteen pounds, thirteen shillings and fourpence to Ralph de Evere, the sheriff of Dublin, for two ships freighting three hundred crannocks of corn and three hundred crannocks of oats to Gascony.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1), f.220 d.⁴
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.25.

-
1. Ballymadun is in Co. Dublin, c. 9m. NW of Swords.
 2. Henry III had first confirmed Edward's grant on 30 December 1257 (Cal. Ch.R. 1257-1300, p.2), but in spite of this William experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining full seisin. He attempted to bring a case against certain tenants of the manor, but was foiled following a petition to the king, who sent instructions to the justiciar, Alan la Zuche, to postpone the hearing sine die. In March 1260 Henry instructed Stephen Longespée to allow the case to proceed (Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.105, no.649). Even then William's difficulties were not at an end. A change of justiciar, when William de Dene succeeded Longespée, who died in office c. April 1260, could not have helped his cause. At the end of the year he wrote to the king complaining of his inability to get justice done, alleging that John de la Hyde, against whom he had brought his suit, had used his influence as the son-in-law of the justice-itinerant, Walerand de Wellesley, to frustrate his efforts (ibid., p.112, no.696; C.R., 1259-61, p.455).
 3. The following eight writs are headed Brevia de librate de thesauro Edwardi primogeniti Regis Anglie in Hibernia in Harris's transcript. Unlike the previous writs of liberate issued by Alan la Zuche they were issued on different dates from each other, and are attested separately. cf. supra no.627 n..
 4. The writ is here said to be transcribed from the dorse of the receipt roll of the Irish Exchequer for the Hilary Term, 42 Henry III.

679

Dublin 28 January 1253

Similar writ for the payment of twenty pounds to Robert de Shardelaw for one hundred crannocks of corn bought from him and sent to the Lord Edward in Wales at about the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.26.

680

Dublin 29 January 1258

Similar writ for the payment of ten marks to John de Swemeshey and Robert Rose, burgesses of Drogheda, for sixty measures of herrings bought from them and sent to munition the castle at Cardigan².

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.26.

681

Dublin 29 January 1258

Similar writ for the payment of one mark to Robert le Long, burgess of Drogheda, for freighting the herrings and four tuns of wine to Cardigan

-
- 1. 15 August 1257.
 - 2. cf.infra no.684.

in a certain ship of his.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.26.

682

Dublin 30 January 1258

Similar writ for the payment of one hundred pounds to Philip de Albunater and William Picot¹ for the purchase of provisions of herrings, melwells, hake and other fish at Ros, Waterford, Dungarvan and Youghal, sent to the Lord Edward in Wales.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220 d..
- D. J.F. Lydon 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.26.

683

Dublin 30 January 1258

Similar writ for the payment of nine pounds, five shillings to William de Kenn and Richard de Mundegune for ninety melwells bought from them and sent to the Lord Edward in Wales in the ship of Ralph of Wicklow; for the payment of eleven pounds, eleven shillings to them for seventy seven measures of herrings sent to Wales in the same ship for the payment of

1. Wide supra nos.43,645.

twelve pounds, thirteen shillings and fourpence to them for three thousand, eight hundred hake sent to Wales in the same ship; and for the payment of ten pounds to them for three thousand small eels sent to Wales in the same ship.

C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220 d..

D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.26.

684

Dublin 3 February 1258

Similar writ for the payment of forty pounds to Nicholas de Ingnereby and Walter Pyrumn, burgesses of Drogheda, for provisions of meat bought in the regions of Drogheda and Dundalk and sent to the Lord Edward at Chester; and for the payment to them of forty pounds for provisions of herrings, melwells, hake and other kinds of fish bought at Drogheda and Dundalk and sent to Chester¹.

C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220 d..

D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.26.

1. cf.supra no.680.

605

Dublin 3 February 1256

Similar writ for the payment of twenty two pounds, five shillings and eightpence to John Polyt, burgess of Drogheda, for one hundred and seventy eight measures of herrings bought from him, and for their carriage with a further twenty two measures, to Chester in the ship Baldwin by Michael de Carrickfergus, where they were delivered to the justiciar and chamberlains for Edward's use.

C. National Library of Ireland Ms. 1 (Harris Ms.1)f.221.

D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents', p.26.

686

undated¹

Charter granting Roger Mortimer all the rights and claims which the Lord Edward has or could have in the lands held by Owain ap Meredudd and Owain ap Yarurod in Colwyn Uwchmynydd² in return for the service of one knight's

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1. Issued on or before 8 February 1258, the date of the king's inspeximus.
 2. A commote of Elfael, situated in the modern county of Radnor (W. Rees, An Historical Atlas of Wales (1959 ed.), plate 28).

fee at each summons of the host, and of three knights' fees at each summons of the host to Wales¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 48, m.4: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 8 February 1258.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.7.

687

Lambeth 10 March 1258

Letters patent assigning John de Verdun to pay Geoffrey de Lusignan two hundred marks annually² from the debts of the late Walter de Lacy, and ordering him to pay him the money, beginning at Michaelmas, at the terms and places he should have delivered it to the Lord Edward. The amount will

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1. cf. Henry III's grant to Roger Mortimer, made at Edward's instance, of additional liberties in his manors of North Cleobury and Cleobury Mortimer (Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.61).
 2. Vide supra no.620.

be enrolled and allowed him on his account¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Close Roll 99, m.7 d. (schedule).

D. H.G. Richardson and G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p.225. (incompletely)².

E. C.C.R., 1279-88, p.180.

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1. John de Verdun was born c.1226 and married Matilda de Lacy, co-heiress of Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath (d.1241), to whose inheritance - including the lordship of Ewyas Lacy, Ludlow, Stokesay and Stoke-on-Tern in the Welsh marches, and a moiety of the Liberty of Meath - he succeeded in right of his wife in 1244. Vide infra no.940.
 2. I read this writ as follows: Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus dilecto et fideli suo domino Johanni de Verdun, salutem. Sciatis quod assignavimus vos ad solvendum nomine nostro karissimo avunculo nostro domino Galfrido de Lezingnan et heredibus vel assignatis suis ipsas ducentas marcas annuatim quas nobis solvere tenemini de debitis quondam Walteri de Lacy ad eosdem terminos et locum quibus eas nobis solvere debuistis cuousque ipsa debita plene fuerint persoluta, si prius ipsi domino Galfrido et heredibus vel assignatis suis aliunde in terra vel in reddito non providerimus sicut per cartam nostram, quam idem Galfridus de nobis habet, providere tenemur. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Galfrido et heredibus vel assignatis suis aut eorum certo assignato solvatis predictas ducentas marcas annuatim ad terminos et locum quibus eas nobis solvere debuistis cuousque debita predicta fuerint persoluta nisi prius ipsi Galfrido aut heredibus vel assignatis suis aliunde providerimus ut predictum est. Ita quod prima solutio eis inde facienda sit ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo venturum. Nos autem predictam pecuniam cum iam dictis Galfrido et heredibus vel assignatis suis aut eorum certo attomato solveritis ut predictum est, per Justiciarium et Thesaurarium nostrum Hibernie, qui pro tempore fuerint, quibus super hoc literas nostras patentes direximus, faciemus singulis annis irrotulari et vobis allocari tametsi eam nobis solveritis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras vobis mittimus patentes. Datum apud Lamn' decimo die Martii anno regni domini Regis patris nostri quadragesimo secundo.

688

Dublin 3 April 1258¹

Writ of liberate, issued by Alan la Zuche, the justiciar of Ireland, in Edward's name for the payment of fifty marks to the citizens of Waterford in part settlement of a loan of two hundred and eighty marks which Edward has acknowledged in letters patent that he owes them.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220².
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.25.

689

Dublin 5 April 1258

Similar writ for the payment of sixty shillings to the clerk, Master Thomas de Pivelesden³, to repay money borrowed from him by the justiciar of Ireland at Dundalk to purchase food for one day for three hundred soldiers of the household sent with the steward for the defence of Ulster⁴.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.25.

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1. The following five writs are headed Diversa brevia de liberate de thesauro Edwardi primogeniti Regis Anglie in Harris's transcript. They were issued on various dates and are attested separately. cf.supra no.627 n..
 2. These writs are similarly said to have been transcribed from the dorse of the receipt roll of the Irish exchequer, for the Easter Term 42 Henry III.
 3. Vide infra nos.831,832,833,834,835.
 4. cf.supra nos.85,87.

690

Dublin 9 April 1258

Similar writ for the payment of one hundred and forty pounds to William de Lyndeser for money paid by him to Colin le Mestre, Colin Paynecock and Henry le Mestre, merchants from Flanders, for cloth bought for the Lord Edward at the fairs at Trim, 41 Henry III.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.25.

691

Dublin 12 April 1258

Similar writ for the payment of six pounds, sixteen shillings and tenpence farthing to John le Poher, warden of the castle at Dungarvan, his fee for keeping the castle for the Hilary and Easter terms, 42 Henry III.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.25.

692

Dublin 15 April 1258

Similar writ for the payment of twenty marks to Alexander of

Nottingham¹, whom Edward has appointed one of his justices in County Tipperary in January next²; for the payment of twenty marks to William de Bacquepuis³, who has likewise been named a justice in Tipperary; for the payment of ten marks to Robert fitzWarin⁴, the third of the justices named to the commission; and for the payment of ten marks to William de Weyland⁵, the fourth justice appointed.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.220.
- D. J.F. Lydon, 'Three Exchequer Documents',p.25.

Merton 17 April 1258

Charter, issued at the request of, and on the orders of, the king, confirming the liberties of the commune of Bordeaux⁶.

- D. Archives municipales de Bordeaux, V, Livre de Coutumes, p.515, no.LXVI.

1. Alexander of Nottingham served as a regular member of the commissions of justices itinerant from c.1254/5 until 1271 (H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377, (1963),pp.136-8). He is known to have received a fee of 50 marks as a justice-itinerant from Michaelmas 1270 until the end of 1271 (P.R.O.,Exchequer, Various Accts.: Irish Exchequer Accts.,230/2,m.3).
2. This iter is not included in Richardson & Sayles's list, op.cit.,
3. Master William de Bacquepuis is known to have served as a justice itinerant from 1255 until 1272 (H.G.Richardson & G.O.Sayles, op.cit.,pp.136-38). He received a fee of £53/6/8 as a justice-itinerant, and £20 as escheator during the period Michaelmas 1270 to Easter 1272 (P.R.O.,Exchequer T.R., Various Accts.: Irish Exchequer Accts.,230/2,m.3). He was escheator in Ireland during the greater part of the Lord Edward's lordship (Richardson & Sayles, op.cit.,pp125-6).
4. Robert fitzWarin was a member of the commissions of justices-itinerant in Ireland in 1259-1260 (ibid.,p.136).
5. William de Weyland is not known to have acted as a justice, other than on this occasion.
6. Vide infra nos.867,868.

694

Kennington 19 April 1258

Charter confirming, by inspeximus, a charter of Maud de Luvetot¹ granting her son, William de Furnivall, the manor of Worksop (Nottinghamshire) in return for the service due.

A. B.M., Additional Charter 46918².

695

Westminster 7 May 1258

Charter varying an earlier grant to Master Rostand Durand, archdeacon of Agen, in which he had been given for life or, until his elevation to a bishopric, the men, lands, houses, goods, rights and possessions in Médoc of the knight, Amanieu de Grayan³. He is now granted the same things for life, but without any other condition⁴. In addition, Edward concedes that on his death his brother, Bernard Masson, if he survives him, shall inherit everything for the term of his life, and that, on his death, or in the event of his pre-decease of Rostand, the inheritance

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1. Maud was the daughter of William de Luvetot, lord of Worksop, and married at the beginning of the thirteenth century Gerard II de Furnivall, lord of Sheffield, Eyam, Stoney Middleton and Brassington, while they were both minors. They had two sons, Thomas (living 1238), the heir, and William, who by her charter (ut supra) was enfeoffed with his mother's inheritance. Maud's charter is undated, but she was still alive in 1247 (The Complete Peerage, V, p.580).
 2. A small fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in brown wax survives. It is attached by means of red and yellow silk laces. What remains of the equestrian figure on the obverse and of the shield of arms on the reverse is in particularly fine condition, with evidence of surface texturing.
 3. Vide supra no.623.
 4. Rostand was also the recipient of a grant of houses and other lands in

B ordeaux from the king at about this time (Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.10).

will pass to their brother, Aymer Durand, for the duration of his life¹.

B(11). P.R.O., Charter Roll 48, m.2 d.: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Westminster 8 May 1258.

D. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.13.

696

Westminster 8 May 1258

Letter of the Lord Edward addressed to Philip Luvel, the treasurer², and to the barons of the king's exchequer requesting the issue of the writ pone in respectum³, instructing the sheriff of Lincoln to put in respite until Michaelmas a sum of ten pounds owed by Robert Tibetot⁴,

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1. Vide infra no.875.
 2. Luvel served as treasurer from 1252 until removed by the baronial reformers in November 1258.
 3. cf. The Memoranda Roll of the King's Remembrancer, 14 Henry III, ed C. Robinson, Pipe Roll Soc., N.S. 11 (1933), pp.34,36,38 etc..
 4. Vide infra nos.789,890,1002,1028.

as Edward is indebted to him in a certain sum of money which he is not at present able to pay.

B(ii). P.R.O.,K.R.,Memoranda Roll 31,m.13 d.: schedule¹.

F. J.C. Davies, 'The Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer to 1307', Studies presented to Sir Hilary Jenkinson, ed. J.C. Davies (1957), p.123².

697

Beckley (Oxfordshire) 23 June 1258

Letters patent notifying the sale of the wardship of the lands and heirs of Walter fitzRobert³ to Stephen Longespée for three thousand marks, two thousand of which he has already paid the Lord Edward, and granting him the marriage of the heirs⁴.

B(ii). P.R.O.,Patent Roll 73,m.13:inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 23 February 1259.

E. C.P.R.,1258-66,p.13.

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1. The entry on the Memoranda Roll to which this schedule is stitched reads as follows: Linc' respectus - Robertus de Tybentot habet respectum usque in crastino Sancti Michaelis de x libris quas R debet per breve domini Edwardi quod est inter memoranda. Et mandatum est vicecomiti. The schedule is not duplicated in the L.T.R. Memoranda Roll, which is the counterpart of K.R.Memoranda Roll 31.
 2. I am grateful to Dr. J.R.L. Maddicott of Exeter College, Oxford for pointing out the reference to this letter in J.C. Davies, op.cit.
 3. Henry III granted Edward the wardship by letters patent dated 10 April 1258 (C.P.R.,1247-58,p.662).
 4. After Longespée's death (c. April 1260) the wardship returned to Edward's custody (P.R.O.,L.T.R.,Memoranda Roll 42,m.12).

698

Winchester 12 July 1258

Letters patent addressed to the archbishops, bishops, barons, knights and other Gascon subjects revoking the appointment of Edward's uncle Geoffrey de Lusignan, as seneschal of Gascony, whom Edward had named without the assent of the king and his council. They are required not to be intendent to him in any way¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 72, m. 6 d..

D. Foedera, I, i, p. 374.

E. C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 664.

699

Winchester 12 July 1258

Certificate of similar letters directed to the mayor and citizens of Bordeaux, and to all the other communes in cities and towns throughout Gascony.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 72, m. 6 d..

D. Foedera, I, i, p. 374.

E. C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 664.

1. Vide infra no. 701, and J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Le Prince Edouard et les rivalités municipales à Bordeaux (1248-1261)', Rev. Historique de Bordeaux et du département de la Gironde, N.S., I (1952), pp. 192-4 cf. infra no. 742 & n..

700

Southwark 3 August 1258

Charter¹ granting to Richard de la Rochelle, in return for his homage and service and three hundred marks, the entire cantred of Omany in Connaught², with the exception of twenty librates which Richard holds there of the king, a further twenty librates he holds of the gift of John fitzGeoffrey, and twenty librates which Jordan of Exeter³ holds there of the king. For the remainder, and for all the liberties and customs pertaining to the cantred, Richard is to pay one hundred shillings per annum for each township, and to render the service of one knight's fee⁴. The charter confers on him in addition a number of franchises including the return of writs, pleas of withernam, the right to construct castles for the defence of the cantred, and licence to hold markets and fairs in such places as he thinks fit.

- A. National Library of Ireland Ms.D 177⁵.
E. E. Curtis, Cal. of Ormond Deeds, 1172-1350, p.55, no.123.

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1. Henry III confirmed this charter on 7 July 1267, together with another in Richard's favour, of which no text is extant, by which he was granted Thoyth in the cantred of Clonnodath in Tirmany, Connaught (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.85).
 2. The cantred was situated in the south of the modern Co. Roscommon and in the east of Co. Galway, around Ballinasloe. Vide infra no.954.
 3. Jordan of Exeter, the sheriff of Connaught, was killed in 1258 on an island off Connemara in a fight with MacSomhairle, a Hebridean pirate, who has been identified by G.H.Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III (1920) p.237, as most likely being the Dungald MacSorley who married a daughter of Aedh O'Conor (Annals of Loch Cé, I, ed.W.M. Hennessy (R.S., 1871), pp.426-9).
 4. Philip de la Rochelle rendered account in 1282/3 for £130 for the farm of the cantred of Omany for the current year, and for £2340 for the farm for the 18 years, since 49 Henry III (1263/4) during which his father had held it without rendering account (26th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1904), p.73).
 5. By Edward's standards this is an unusually elaborate charter, neatly and carefully written, with a rather flamboyant initial letter 'E', decorated with a leaf-work motif. The seal no longer survives, but three holes at the foot of the parchment indicate that it was once appended on silk laces.

701

Southwark 4 November 1258

Letters patent, addressed to the mayor and prud'hommes of the island of Oléron, revoking Edward's grant, for life, of the island to his uncle, Guy de Lusignan¹, on the grounds that it was conferred upon him on condition that it should not be separated from the crown of England².

C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.228 d..

B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.14 d..

D. Foedera, I, i, p.378.

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1. Guy de Lusignan seems to have been particularly difficult to dislodge. He was given custody of the island earlier in 1258 during the crisis associated with the promulgation of the Provisions of Oxford. The king objected that the appointment had been made without his assent, or that of his council, and should therefore be revoked. On 11 July he directed the men of Oléron not to be intendent to anyone appointed without royal approval (Foedera, I, i, p.374; C.P.R., 1247-58, p.641), and on 22 July ordered Guy de Lusignan himself not to enter the island, on pain of forfeiture of his goods, and to return any letters appointive issued by Edward (C.R., 1256-59, p.319). Early in September Henry instructed the inhabitants to be intendent only to the Lord Edward (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.41; B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.15). But Edward himself seems to have resisted attempts to secure from him the issue of letters revoking his grant. The king himself revoked the grant at the end of October, a full week before Edward's present letters patent were issued (Foedera, I, i, p.365; C.P.R., 1258-66, p.1). Even after sixteen months it was still necessary for the king to direct the inhabitants of the island to be intendent solely to the Lord Edward and to no one else (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.14). Edward's sympathies in the matter are indicated by his continued employment of, and reliance on, Guy and Geoffrey de Lusignan in Gascon affairs (infra. nos.831-5; B.M., Julius E.1, f.249 d.). Vide supra nos.698,699.
 2. This is a reference to the conditions of the king's grant of his appanage to the Lord Edward in February 1254 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.270).

702

Southwark 28 December 1258

Letters patent proclaiming that although John, son of John fitzGeoffrey, was a minor Edward has nevertheless, and in return for a fine of one hundred marks, granted him full seisin of his father's lands.

- A. National Library of Ireland Ms.D 178¹.
- E. E. Curtis, Cal. of Ormond Deeds, 1172-1350, p.56 no.124.

703

Fulham 18 July 1259

Letters close directing the justiciar of Chester² to do justice fully and swiftly according to the laws and customs of Cheshire upon the complaints lodged before him by R(ichard) de Orreby³ and R. de Lantonia, concerning certain crimes committed within his jurisdiction.

- C. B.M. Additional Ms., 35179, f.89 d.⁴

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1. A fragment of Edward's seal in white wax remains affixed to a tongue of the parchment.
 2. Roger de Monhaut.
 3. Although only the initial of his first name is given, it seems clear that this is Richard de Orreby, the chamberlain of Chester (Vide infra nos.850,851).
 4. The writ is bound among the fly-leaves at the rear of this volume of Additional Mss., as is a transcript of no.709. Its provenance is discussed by Dr. Margaret Sharp in her thesis, 'Contributions to the History of the Earldom and County of Chester, 1237-1299, historical, topographical and administrative, with a study of the household of Edward the Black Prince and its relations with Cheshire' (University of Manchester, Ph.D. thesis, unpublished (1926), pp.90-91).

c. 21 July 1259¹

Letters patent of inspeximus confirming the agreements, dated Paris 25 June 1259, made between the king's proctors, Richard de Clare, Peter of Savoy, John Mansell, John de Balliol and Robert Walerand, and the earl and countess of Leicester, by which they had arranged that the countess, in lieu of the four hundred pounds owed her by the king, should receive

1. Edward's writ is dated merely with the year of issue, but it has been enrolled between letters patent of the king and the baronial council, couched in almost identical terms, which are both dated Westminster 21 July 1259 (Treaty Rolls, I, pp. 45, 48, nos. 116, 118).

an equivalent grant of certain manors as compensation¹.

B(11). P.R.O., Treaty Roll 2, m. 2².

D. P. Chaplais, Treaty Rolls, I, 1234-1325, p. 46, no. 117.

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1. Ratification of the peace treaty, which had been agreed by the English and French kings in May 1258, had already, by this time, been delayed for more than a year by Henry III's sister Eleanor's refusal to assent to the clauses requiring her brothers and herself to renounce the titles and claims they had, or might in future have, to Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Maine and Poitou. Instead, she and her husband chose to make an issue of the French king's insistence on this to effect a settlement of their differences with Henry III over her share of the dowry of her first husband, William, earl of Pembroke. When he died (April 1231) his successor, his brother, Richard, granted away much of the countess's dowry to pay off her husband's outstanding debts. But the king intervened on his sister's behalf and secured a promise that the new earl would assign Eleanor an annuity of four hundred pounds. With the fragmentation of the Marshall estates on the death of the last of her brothers-in-law in 1245, however, it became clear that Eleanor would have considerable difficulty in securing this sum, which, in any case, is said to have represented only one third of the original value of her dowry. In 1251, for instance, Henry III found it necessary to instruct the late earl's descendants to pay her the money, while five years later, after agreeing to grant his sister land of equal value himself in place of the annuity, he ordered the sheriffs to see that the heirs to the Marshall estates paid their appropriate shares of the sum owing. But Henry, having taken the responsibility for settling his sister's grievance on himself, experienced further difficulties in finding acceptable estates to confer on her, and the embassy sent to negotiate a settlement with her, in return for her renunciation of her claims to the French dominions, failed in March 1259. Indeed her acceptance of Henry's terms in June, revoked as soon as Louis IX indicated his dissatisfaction, seems to have been occasioned by fear that her cause might be frustrated by the French king's agreement to her brother's offer to indemnify him in the event of Eleanor's descendants pressing any claim. It was not until 3 December 1259 that a settlement was finally concluded with Eleanor, Henry III agreeing to leave with the French king 15000 marks of the moneys due to him by the terms of the treaty as a surety for a formal agreement with his sister. The Treaty of Paris was promulgated on the following day. The manors it had been proposed to assign to Eleanor de Montfort in lieu of the annuity included Gunthorpe and Kingshay (Notts.), Melbourne (Derbys.) Dilwyn, Lugwardin, Marden (Herefs.), Bere Regis (Dorset), Rodley and Minsterworth (Glous.) and Easingwold (Yorks.) (C. Beaumont, Simon de Montfort trans. E. F. Jacob (1930), pp. 30-32, 54-5, 175-7; R. F. Treharne, The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263 pp. 215-7; P. Chaplais, 'The Making of the Treaty of Paris (1259) and the Royal Style', E.H.R., LXVII (1952), pp. 241-7).
 2. The text of the writ is in French.

705

Westminster 23 July 1259

Letters patent proclaiming Edward's intention to uphold the decisions of Roger le Bigod, Humphrey de Bohun and Philip Basset, the arbiters, to whom the differences between the king and the earl and countess of Leicester have now been referred.

B(ii). P.R.O., Treaty Roll 2, m. 3¹.

D. P. Chaplais, Treaty Rolls, I, 1234-1325, p. 43, no. 114.

706

Westminster 25 July 1259

Letters patent signifying Edward's approval of the terms of the treaty being negotiated with the king of France, and of his acceptance of the

1. The writ is in French.

quitclaims made by the king. He has sworn an oath to preserve

inviolable the articles of the peace¹.

A. Archives Nationales, Paris, J.629, no.11.

B(ii). P.R.O., Treaty Roll 2, m.4.

D. Foedera, I, i, p.387.

M.J. de Laborde, Layettes du Trésor des Chartes, III, p.472, no.4500.

P. Chaplais, Treaty Rolls, I, 1234-1325, p.40, no.104.

707

c. 26 July 1259²

Letters patent promising that Edward will observe, and cause to be observed,

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1. Like his aunt, Eleanor de Montfort, Edward appears to have been reluctant to assent to the terms of the proposed treaty. He did not join with Richard of Cornwall, his uncle, and Edmund, his brother, in renouncing his claims to Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Touraine and Poitou at the February Parliament 1259, and he appears subsequently to have left the country without indicating his approval (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius D 5.f.33 d.; Gervase of Canterbury: Historical Works, II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1830), p.210). He was away in France during March and April, though the purpose of this journey is unknown. It is possible that Edward was seeking further advice from the French king, for it is clear that before 20 May he had overcome his reluctance and given his consent¹ by swearing an oath to abide by the proposed terms (Foedera, I, i, p.384). The present letters patent were intended merely to confirm that resolve once it seemed that the countess of Leicester had come to an agreement with the king. Similar letters were issued on the same day by Edward's brother, Edmund (M.J. de Laborde, Layettes du Trésor des Chartes, III, no.4501; P. Chaplais, Treaty Rolls, I, p.40 no.105).
 2. Edward's writ is dated with the year of issue only, but it has been enrolled amongst a group of letters relating to the transfer of Bigorre which all date from July 1259. It follows letters patent of the barons (including the archbishop of York, the earls of Gloucester, Norfolk, Hereford, Aumale and the Justiciar) couched in identical terms and dated London 26 July 1259.

the agreements between the king and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, concerning the county of Bigorre¹, which Simon has leased to the king in the manner stated in the conventions made between them².

B(11). P.R.O. Treaty Roll 2,m.1³.

D. P. Chaplais, Treaty Rolls, I, 1234-1325, p.51, no.127.

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1. Soon after arriving in Aquitaine as the king's lieutenant, Simon de Montfort acquired from the countess Peronelle (mother of Gaston de Béarn's wife, Mathe) the guardianship of the county of Bigorre in return for an annual rent of 7000 shillings morlaas, and the stipulation that he should continue to hold it after her death until he had recovered his expenses in its defence. Their intention was to prevent the vicomte of Béarn from asserting his claims to the county in right of his wife, and annexing it to his own lands. Thus, in her will, Perronelle, in naming her grandson, Esquivat de Chabannais, as her heir, nominated Simon de Montfort guardian of the county on his behalf. From her death, therefore, in 1251 until 1259 Simon remained effective ruler of Bigorre (C. Bémont, Simon de Montfort, trans.E.F. Jacob (1930), pp.79-81, 126-8). The family connections of the parties involved in these arrangements are illustrated by the table of descendants of Guy de Montfort, ibid., appendix B, p.284. Vide supra nos.295,619; cf.infra nos.831-835.
 2. By the terms of the settlement Simon agreed to surrender the county of Bigorre to Henry III for a period of seven years (P. Chaplais, Treaty Rolls, I, p.49, no.123). In return the king agreed to pay the earl £1000 sterling at Paris at Easter 1260, and to pay his costs of keeping the county. On the other hand, Henry was to be allowed, if he wished, to settle this sum in land, the arrangements being worked out by a commission of five arbiters. At the end of the seven years it was agreed that the land should be restored to de Montfort without any payments having to be made (C. Bémont, op.cit., p.181).
 3. The writ is in French.

Windsor 8 August 1259

Charter granting the prior and canons of Saint Michael's, Chirbury (Shropshire)¹ four messuages and their appurtenances lying near the priory².

A. B.M. Additional Charter 20442³.

Warwick 21 August 1259

Letters close instructing Roger de Monhaut, the justiciar of Chester, or his deputy, notwithstanding any earlier orders concerning R. de Orreby and R. de Lantonia⁴, to see that justice is done impartially in the assize of novel disseisin concerning a mill, which has been pulled down in Crossley⁵, in which H. de Pulford and others are defendants.

C. B.M., Additional Ms., 35179, f. 89 d..

Bermondsey 26 October 1259

Charter granting the men of Lyme in Cheshire⁶ the right to assart, to

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1. Chirbury was a house of Augustinian canons founded first at Snead in Montgomeryshire c.1216. The canons moved to Shropshire in 1227 (D. Knowles & R.N. Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales (1953), p.134; O.S., Map of Monastic Britain, south sheet, SO 29).
 2. cf. infra no.767.
 3. A fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in green wax, appended on four red and green silk laces, survives.
 4. Vide supra no.703.
 5. I have been unable to identify the precise location of this place.
 6. The inhabitants of the forest offered the Lord Edward a sum of 100 marks for this charter, but he returned it to them (Annales Cestrienses, pp.76-7).

sell, to give away and freely to dispose of their woods in the manner in which they were able to do so before Earl Ranulph¹ placed them 'in defence'².

- A. Warrington Borough Library, Ms. 896³.
- D. G. Barraclough, 'The Earldom and County Palatine of Chester', Trans. of the Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 103 (1951), p.34.

711

Bermondsey 1 November 1259

Letters patent notifying the surrender by Roger de Monhaut, steward of Chester, of the castles of Degannwy, Dyserth⁴, Chester, Beeston and Shotwick, and acquitting him of custody⁵.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4,m.5.

712

Bermondsey 1 November 1259

Letters close instructing Roger de Monhaut, steward of Chester, to deliver

1. Barraclough, loc.cit., p.38, believes that this is Earl Ranulph III, and that this measure was taken to strengthen his eastern boundary either in 1223 as a consequence of his revolt against the justiciar, or in the early 1220's in connection with the construction of Chartley Castle (T.F. Tout, The Political History of England, 1216-1377 (1905), pp.24-5.
2. G.J.Turner, Select Pleas of the Forest, Selden Soc., vol xiii (1899), p.xciv n., states that woods 'in defence' were those in which hunting was prohibited, or, from which sheep and cattle were excluded from pasture; but Barraclough, loc.cit., considers that, in this instance, there was also a military connotation, since Edward's charter contains the phrase ad securitatem illarum partium boscos suos possuissent in defensione.
3. There survives a fine fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in green wax on red and green laces. It bears the legend on the obverse:... (P)RIMOGENITUS; ET:HE(R)E(S); D(OMINI); REGIS; ANGLIE), and on the reverse:...HENRICI; ILLUSTRIS; R(EGIS); ...).
4. Degannwy' and Dyserth were both razed to the ground by the Welsh in 1263 (R.A. Brown, H.M. Colvin & A.J. Taylor, The History of the King's Works, II (1963), pp.624,644).
5. cf.infra no.857.

the garrisons and arms with the castles of Chester, Beeston, Shotwick, Dyserth and Degannwy to Fulk de Orreby, to whom Edward has committed their custody¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

713

Bermondsey 2 November 1259

Charter granting the abbot and monks of the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel the right to continue to receive a fourth part of the liberty of wreck in Guernsey; the franchise of wreck and the flotsam and jetsam (aventuras maris), with the exception of gold, unworked silk and scarlet², which they hold in Lihou and Jethou; and the entire liberty of wreck in Jersey, with the possible exception of the right to it on the Lord Edward's lands in the parish of Saint Clement, unless it can be established by the inquest Edward has instructed Drew de Barentin, then bailiff of the islands³,

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1. Vide infranos.854,855,857. Fulk de Orreby had become justiciar of Chester at Michaelmas 1259 (R. Stewart-Brown, Calendar of the County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester 1259-1297, Chetham Soc., N.S., vol.84 (1925),p.1).
 2. These belonged exclusively to the king (J.H. Le Patourel, The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands 1199-1399 (1937),p.80).
 3. Barentin was warden of the islands from July 1240 - April 1252, and c. 1258 (ibid.,p.123).

to make¹.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.
- (11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 100, m.20: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Westminster 14 May 1281.
- D. Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Société Jersiaise (1924), p.29, no.16 bis.
- E. C.P.R., 1272-81, p.435.

714

Bermondsey 3 November 1259

Letters patent of presentation addressed to the bishop of Chichester³ requesting him to admit Master Hugh de l'Isle to a prebend of the church of Saint Mary's, Hastings, at Worthing⁴.

- B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

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1. An inquest held before John de Grey, bailiff of the islands, on 23 March 1254, which probably resulted in the issue of the present charter, found that the abbey had customarily received the issues of the liberty of wreck and the flotsam and jetsam from Vale (Guernsey), Lihou and Jethou; a 4th part of these in Guernsey; the rights of wreck in the whole of Jersey, other than what belonged to the lord of the islands; an annual payment of £4/10/0 tournois; and land at Noirmont (Jersey), which they had exchanged with the king for land on Alderney (Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, pp.26-8). The outcome of the inquest into their rights in St Clement is unknown.
 2. Said to be transcribed from a manuscript, now lost, in the Archives de La Manche, it is here inaccurately dated 2 November 1260.
 3. John Climping (1254-62).
 4. When, in March 1260, Hugh was given 7 oaks in the forest of Galtres (Yorks.) by the king he was described as a physician of Edward, the king's son (C.R., 1254-56, p.282). He also held the living of Badsworth (Yorks), and died on 4 March 1268 (The Register of Walter Giffard 1266-79, Surtees Soc., vol. CIX (1904), p.24). Vide infra no.962 n..

715

Bermondsey 4 November 1259

Certificate of instruction to J(ohn) Maunsel to deliver the castle and equipment at Tickhill to Roger de Stok, whom Edward has appointed keeper during pleasure.¹

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

716

Bermondsey 5 November 1259

Charter granting William de Boleville, in return for the service of a tenth part of a knight's fee, the land called Penarthur in the county of Carmarthen.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

717

Bermondsey 5 November 1259

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to Raimond Macayn, constable of Bordeaux², in a sum of five hundred marks sterling for a

1. Vide infra no.726.

2. Raimond Macayn was one of the Lord Edward's principal Gascon creditors (cf. supra nos.69,70,391), but this is the only contemporaneous reference to his acting as constable of Bordeaux, that I have found. He is, however, styled as such retrospectively in a writ of 1285 (R.G., II,888), and it is apparent from the context of other writs that he served the Lord Edward in this capacity during the latter part of 1259 at least (cf. infra nos.730,745,746).

loan. He is promised repayment at Bordeaux from the issues of the customs of Bordeaux and from the revenue in the treasury there in the custody of Edward's receivers. The great custom of Bordeaux is pledged as security for the payment of this sum.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxvi, no. 1.

718

Bermondsey 5 November 1259

Certificate of instructions to the seneschal of Gascony and the receivers of Bordeaux ordering them to pay Raimond Macayn the five hundred marks from the first issues of the customs and other revenues from the town of Bordeaux.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxvii, no. 1.

719

Bermondsey 6 November 1259

¹
Confirmation of the grants made by the king to Drew de Barentin of lands,

1. cf. H. Hall, A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents, Pt. I (1908), p. 47, no. 40.

tenements and liberties in Jersey, Guernsey and the other islands.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxvii, no. 2.

720

Bermondsey 6 November 1259

Letters patent appointing Drew de Barentin seneschal of Gascony for one year from Martinmas at a fee of four thousand pounds bordelais¹. He is to meet the cost of retaining ten knights and sergeants there himself, but Edward agrees to pay his expenses in the event of an outbreak of war during his tenure of the office.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxvii, no. 3.

721

(Bermondsey 6 November 1259)²

Certificate of instructions to the receivers of Bordeaux to pay Drew de

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1. The seneschal was customarily paid annually by the constable of Bordeaux out of funds raised in Gascony itself, though it is the receivers of the exchequer who are ordered to pay Barentin. There seems to have been no standard rate for the job. John de Grilly is known to have received £2000 tournois as seneschal for Edward I after 1278 (R.G., II, 302; P.R.O. Exchequer T.R., Various Accounts 176/13, no. 3), and John de Vaux received a similar sum in 1283 (R.G., II, 738). When John de Havering became seneschal proper on Edward I's departure from the duchy in the summer of 1289, he was allowed a wage of £2000 bordelais (R.G., II, 1050), and this was the sum stipulated as the seneschal's wage in the ordinances for the administration of Aquitaine issued in June 1289 (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 78 et seq.; J-P. Trabut-Cussac, 'Actes Gascons Dispersés ...' Bull. Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1610), Année 1962 (1965), p. 123, no. 58). But this arrangement did not last long, for, in 1291, Itier Bochart d'Angoulême was paid at a new low rate of £2000 nigrorum Turonesium (R.G., III, 1946).
 2. Undated, but almost certainly issued on the same day as the previous writ to which it relates.

Earentin his annual fee.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxviii, no.3.

722

Bermondsey 7 November 1259

Charter granting John fitzThomas, in return for an annual payment of five hundred marks and the service of a tenth part of one knight's fee, the lands in Decies¹ and Desmond² which formerly belonged to his father-in-law, Thomas fitzAntony, and the custody of the castle of Dungarvan³, on condition that it is surrendered in time of war.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

723

(Bermondsey 7 November 1259)⁴

Certificate of a writ instructing Stephen Longespée, justiciar of Ireland, to let John fitzThomas have full seisin of the above lands.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

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1. The region around Waterford.
 2. The region around Cork.
 3. A strategic castle on the coast of Co. Waterford.
 4. Vide supra no.721 n.

724

Bermondsey 7 November 1259

Certificate of letters patent instructing the justiciar to let John fitzThomas have seisin of the castle of Dungarvan.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

725

Bermondsey 7 November 1259

Certificate of instructions to the justiciar of Ireland to deliver the castle of Athlone and the shrievalty of Connaught to the custody of Maurice fitzMaurice¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

726

Bermondsey 8 November 1259

Certificate of letters patent granting Roger de Stok an annual fee of twenty pounds from the issues of his bailiwick for keeping the honour and castle of Tickhill, Stamford and Grantham, and the lands which belonged to William de Cantilupe².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

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1. FitzMaurice appears to have remained sheriff of Connaught until c. 13 February 1261 (35th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records... in Ireland (1903), p.44).
 2. Vide supra no.715.

727

Wye (Kent) 12 November 1259

Letters patent¹ granting Philip de Ruoyken, whom Edward has retained in his household, an annual fee of ten marks from the wardrobe.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

728

Wye (Kent) 12 November 1259

Certificate of similar letters granting Drew de Barentin, whom Edward has retained in his household, an annual fee of twenty pounds².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

729

Wye (Kent) 13 November 1259

Letters patent ordering the mayors, citizens, burgesses and others in Gascony to inform Drew de Barentin, the seneschal, of all the rights, liberties, services and other things pertaining to the Lord Edward's demesne within and without their cities, towns and villages, when he requests them to do so³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxviii, no. 4.

1. There is no execution clause.

2. cf. supra no. 720.

3. An enquiry in such terms into Edward's rights is clearly a precursor of the English quo warranto inquests of 1274-5 and 1279 (H.M. Cam, The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls (1930), p. 37).

730

Wye (Kent) 13 November 1259

Certificate of instructions to Raimond Macayn to pay to John Burdet forty marks of the balance of two hundred pounds of the loan of five hundred marks he promised the Lord Edward¹ to meet expenses incurred on behalf of Edward's wife, Eleanor. He is to pay the rest to Thomas de Ippegrave².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 5.

731

Wye (Kent) 13 November 1259

Certificate of instructions to Thomas de Ippegrave to pay Ralph d'Aubeny ten marks from the above money as part of the annual fee he receives from the Lord Edward.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 5.

732

Wye (Kent) 13 November 1259

Certificate of letters patent granting Henry de Burn, whom Edward has retained in his household, an annual fee of twenty pounds from the issues

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1. Vide supra no. 717.
 2. The wording of the writ seems to indicate that Thomas de Ippegrave was at this time acting as keeper of Edward's wardrobe, or at least, as the deputy to Ralph de Donjon.

of his bailiwick as escheator in the Rape of Hastings and keeper of the lands formerly belonging to Walter de Scoteny¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

733

Wye (Kent) 13 November 1259

Certificate of a writ of intence requiring the men of the honour of Hastings to be intendent to Henry de Burn as bailiff, approbator and escheator.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

1. Vide infra nos. 733, 734, 738, 739. Walter de Scoteny, steward of the earl of Gloucester, was arrested in London in March 1259 on a charge of having administered poison to the earl and his brother. William de Clare died. Scoteny was convicted and hanged at Winchester in May (Flores Historiarum, II, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), p. 422; Annales Monastici, I, ed. H. R. Luard (1865), p. 167; II (R.S. 1866), p. 98). His lands, which were held of the countess of Eu, were granted to the Lord Edward before 20 July 1259 (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 32). Some adjustments were made in 1261 to accomodate Scoteny's widow (P.R.O., K.R. Memoranda Roll 35, m. 2 d.; C.R., 1259-61, p. 353), but otherwise Edward retained custody of them until June 1262, when they were surrendered, together with the Rape of Hastings, to the king, who gave them to Peter of Savoy (Ibid., 1261-64, p. 54; C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 733; Cal. Ch. R., 1257-1300, pp. 42-45). The lands were restored to Edward on Peter's death in 1268, but were once again surrendered to the king, who this time gave them to John of Britany (infra no. 971; C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 304).

Wye (Kent) 13 November 1259

Certificate of instructions to John de la Rede¹ to deliver the above lands and escheats to Henry de Burn.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

Wye (Kent) 19 November 1259²

Confirmation by inspeximus of letters patent of the king, dated Bazas 25 February 1254, by which he granted Markesius, formerly mayor of Bazas³, lands at Ensignac, Baguzano and del Pugs (? Puybarban), in return for one maraveti⁴ of relief at each change of lord.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.⁵

D, R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxviii, no. 5.

1. E.F. Jacob, Studies in the Period of Baronial Reform and Rebellion 1258-1267 (1925), appendix, p. 355 et seq., cites P.R.O., Assize Roll 911, m. 3, in which, in accordance with the Provisions of Oxford, the barons of Hasting and Pevensey complained before the justiciar, Hugh Despenser in 1260/1 of the activities of John de la Rede, while he was a bailiff there of the Lord Edward, as the deputy of Peter of Savoy (ibid., p. 22 et seq.). A ship laden with wine had been wrecked, and the men of the Cinque Ports, who claimed the liberty, seized its contents. John took the matter before the king's court, with the result that Henry de Mara was sent to Sussex to enquire whether the franchise belonged to Edward or to the men of the ports. He found in Edward's favour, and the ship's cargo was restored to him. The bailiff's action was consequently alleged to be high-handed and outside the scope of his office by those who complained to the justiciar.
2. While at Wye on 19 November Edward received assurances from Gailliard del Soler of his willingness to concur in the arrangements recently made for the administration of Bordeaux (supra no. 693; P.R.O., Exchequer-T.R., Books 275 (Liber B) f. 199).
3. Vide supra no. 507; R.G., I, 2505.
4. O.E.D.: "Maraveti - an old Spanish gold coin weighing about 60 grains and of the value of 14 shillings". It was of Moorish origin.
5. A diagonal cross and the word transcribatur have been added in a later hand in the margin against this entry.

736

Bermondsey 26 November 1259

Letters patent notifying the grant of an annual fee of twenty pounds from Edward's wardrobe to Henry of Bath¹ until such a time as he is able to provide him with an equivalent in wardships, escheats, marriages or otherwise.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

737

Bermondsey 26 November 1259

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to the merchant, Wascelinus Brus of Ghent, in a sum of two hundred and eighty five pounds, fifteen shillings and twopence of silver, which he is pledged to pay him at the next fair at Stamford².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.5.

738

(Bermondsey 26 November 1259)³

Letters patent addressed to John de la Rede, notifying him that Edward has

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1. The justice (F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), pp.333-6). He died during the late summer or autumn of 1260 (Flores Historiarum, II, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), p.451.
 2. Vide infra no.856.
 3. The following three writs have the dating clause Datum et cetera.

appointed Henry de Burn to audit his account as balliff of the lands which formerly belonged to Walter de Scoteny¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 5.

739

(Bermondsey 26 November 1259)

Letters patent addressed to Henry de Burn, appointing him to receive and to audit the account of John de la Rede².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 5.

740

(Bermondsey 26 November 1259)

Letters patent addressed to Henry de Burn granting him full power to sell up to thirty marks' worth of underwood, or alder-wood, for making charcoal, and instructing him to do so.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 5.

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1. Vide supra nos. 733, 734.
 2. Henry de Burn was himself summoned to render account as balliff of the Rape of Hastings on 13 March 1262 (P.R.O., L.T.R., Memoranda Roll 36, m. 6 d.).

Isleworth 27 November 1259

Certificate of instructions to Drew de Barentin, the seneschal of Gascony, and to the receivers of Bordeaux, to see that they pay Pierre de la Toullier and Martin, his brother, eighty pounds sterling without delay, which they lent to the Lord Edward in London and paid into his wardrobe.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxix, no. 6.

Bristol 7 December 1259

Letters patent committing the custody of the castle at Bristol, its appurtenances and liberties and everything else pertaining to the Lord Edward at Bristol, the manor of Barton¹ and its hundred, and the chase,

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1. i.e. the manor responsible for supplying the castle. The manor and its hundred were claimed by the earl of Gloucester, to whom King John had granted them as compensation for detaching the town and castle of Bristol from the honour of Gloucester. But Hugh de Vivonne, then constable at Bristol, declined to surrender them, so that they remained in royal hands until they were granted to the Lord Edward in 1254 (M. Altschul, A Baronial Family in Medieval England: The Clares, 1217-1314 (1965), pp. 27-8). The earls consequently received nothing in exchange, and this failure to compensate them for their loss seems to have been a principal cause of Earl Richard's and Earl Gilbert's quarrels with the Lord Edward.

to Roger de Leybourne¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

743

(Bristol 7 December 1259)²

Certificate of instructions to the burgesses, knights, freeholders and others of the honour of Bristol requiring them to be answerable to Roger de Leybourne as approbator.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

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1. Only four months previously, in July 1259, the king had ratified Edward's nomination of Robert Walerand as warden at Bristol (C.P.R., 1258-66, pp.29, 32). There is evidence to suggest that this appointment was forced on Edward, who certainly seems to have been anxious to replace him. Thus, on 13 November, Henry wrote to Walerand with instructions not to surrender his custody, and, at the same time, enjoined Edward to be patient, and await his return from France before making any change at Bristol (ibid., pp.63-4; R.H. Treharne, The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263 (1932), p.193). Notwithstanding and in his father's absence on the continent, the present appointment was made. But Leybourne was soon removed from the position. In the following May Philip Basset was named as warden, with the assent of the council and the king, significantly, for a period of one year only and ad foros et modos quibus Johannes filius Galfridi ea quondam tenuit (infra no.790). Although Leybourne was instructed to deliver séisin, all mention of his tenure of the castle is specifically omitted, because his appointment by Edward, during pleasure, clearly contravened the spirit of the Provisions of Oxford. Roger's career is sketched by A. Lewis, 'Roger Leyburn and the pacification of England, 1265-7', E.H.R., LIV (1939), pp.194-6.
 2. This entry has been squeezed into the space left at the end of the line after the enrolment of the preceding writ.

744

Bristol 7 December 1259

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing P(ierre) Lof and Raimond de Taleyson¹ to pay William de Salines² as much as is necessary for his expenses while he is in Gascony on Edward's business.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxix, no. 7.

745

Bristol 7 December 1259

Certificate of instructions to the seneschal of Gascony and Raimond Macayn to see that Rolandinus de Bononia has sufficient money to buy thirty war horses (dextrarii) for the Lord Edward in Spain, and enough for his expenses and those of his companion.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxix, no. 8.

746

Bristol 7 December 1259

Certificate of letters of obligation in favour of Raimond Macayn for as

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1. They were the receivers of the exchequer at Bordeaux (vide infra nos. 763, 775, 807). Pierre Lof appears again in February 1268 described as a clerk qui super reformatione hujus controversiae vices domini Edwardi ... gerebat, acting as arbiter of a dispute between Ispan, lord of Domezan and his brothers (Recoq. Feod., p. 146, no. 403). Raimond de Taleyson served as constable of Bordeaux in 1274, and died in office in that year.
 2. cf. supra no. 57.

much as he shall pay to Rolandinus.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxix, no.8.

747

Bristol 9 December 1259

Letters patent ordering Stephen Longespée, the justiciar of Ireland, and the treasurer and chamberlains of the Irish exchequer, to pay the burgesses of Bristol¹ two hundred pounds sterling without delay, in settlement of a recent loan made at Edward's request².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.103, no.633.

748

Bristol 26 December 1259

Letters patent granting Geoffrey le Rous of Gloucester exemption for life from being sued for other than personal debts, or ones in which he stands as principal debtor.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

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1. The close relations between Bristol and Dublin in the middle ages are discussed by Professor A. Gwynn, 'Medieval Bristol and Dublin', Irish Historical Studies, V (1947), pp.275-86.
 2. This, and other loans made at this time to the Lord Edward by the burgesses of Bristol, were presumably made from the issues of the farm of the town which Edward granted them for four years from the feast of St Margaret the Virgin (20 July) 1257, in return for a single payment of 1600 marks (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.570). Vide infra nos. 755, 768, 839.

749

Bristol 26 December 1259

Letters patent granting David Wydie, at the instance of the warden of the Franciscans of Bristol, exemption for life from being put on assizes or other judicial inquests.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

750

Bristol 26 December 1259

Certificate of similar letters in favour of John Wydie.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

751

Bristol 27 December 1259

Charter granting to Guy de Provence¹ for life and in return for the service

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1. Guy de Provence held land in Oldfield and Pensby in right of his wife, Alice of Heswall (R. Stewart-Brown, 'The Royal Manor and Park of Shotwick', Trans. of the Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, NS. vol XXVII (1912), p.133). In March 1260 he was awarded damages for trespass on his fishery at Salhare while he was away on the service of the Lord Edward (R. Stewart-Brown, Cal. of the County Court ... of Chester, 1259-97, p.13).

of a twentieth part of one knight's fee¹ the land held by the Lord Edward in Little Saughall (Cheshire)².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

752

Bristol 27 December 1259

Charter granting to Roger de Clifford, in return for the service of half a knight's fee, the manor and the advowson of the church of Weaverham (Cheshire)³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

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1. The county seems to have been able to support only a small number of knights. Twenty seven persons paid the aid of forty shillings per fee for the knighting of the Lord Edward (1253-4) on a mere 70¹/₂ knights fees. An inquest in 1288 found that there were in all only ~~70~~⁶⁰ fees in the county. Because of this small number, and because of the constant threat of attack from the Welsh, commutation was not allowed before 1277 (J. Tait, 'Knight service in Cheshire', E.H.R., 57 (1942), pp. 440, 458).
 2. Defined in the charter as two parts of the town, the third being held by Gilbert le Bloy.
 3. In 1270 the manor comprised a part of the endowment of Darnhall abbey (infra no. 1007).

753

Bristol 27 December 1259

Letters close ordering Fulk de Orreby, justiciar of Chester, to see that a record is kept of the proceedings in the county court in the case between Ralph of Mobberley and Richard, a canon of Rocester, concerning a moiety of the advowson of Mobberley¹, and instructing him to send it to the Lord Edward², together with records of the proceedings in the case during the justiarships of Alan la Zuche and Gilbert Talebot³.

B(1). P.R.O., Plea Roll (Palatinate of Chester) 1,m.11 d..

E. R. Stewart-Brown, Calendar of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-97, p.31.

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1. Rocester (Staffs.) and Mobberley (Cheshire) were closely associated houses of Augustinian canons. Mobberley, founded c.1206, was dissolved between 1228 and 1240 "as there were irregularities concerning the endowments". It was annexed to Rocester (D.Knowles & R.N. Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales (1953), pp.146,151). The canons of Mobberley were reluctant to comply, and Richard, canon of Rocester, is here stated to be acting on behalf of the prior of Mobberley, William of Kurby, a canon of Kenilworth, who was said to be calling himself prior of Mobberley (R.Stewart-Brown, Cal of the County Court ... of Chester, p.31).
 2. Vide infra no.788; cf. infra no.772.
 3. Alan la Zuche was justiciar from 1250-1255; Gilbert Talebot from 1255 to 1257.

754

Bristol 28 December 1259

Certificate of letters patent of protection lasting for two years for the abbot of Dore¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

755

Bristol 28 December 1259

Certificate of letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to the burgesses of Bristol in a sum of one hundred pounds for a loan².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

756

Bristol 28 December 1259

Certificate of letters patent granting Adam de Monhaut custody of the manor of Farnley (Yorkshire) during the minority of the heir of John de Longvilers³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

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1. The Cistercian abbey in Herefordshire.
 2. cf. supra no. 747; infra nos. 768, 839.
 3. John de Longvilers died in January 1255. In the following month Henry III ordered an extent to be made of his lands, instructing the escheators to deliver seisin to the bailiffs of the Lord Edward. Vide supra p. 60; infra no. 797, 864.

757

Crowhurst 27 January 1260

Letters patent granting Roger de Landrid the serf, Gregory le Fener, of Bineham (Sussex)¹ with his chattels and family².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

758

Winchelsea 29 January 1260

Charter granting Geoffrey le Fener of Bineham, in return for an annual payment of eighteen shillings and suit at the court at Bineham every three weeks, one messuage, half a 'wist'³, and a quarter of a 'wist' and its appurtenances which he used to hold in Bineham as a villein tenant of Walter de Scoteny, together with sixteen acres in assart.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

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1. Lit. Bynelham (A. Mawer and F.M. Stenton, The Place Names of Sussex, Pt. II (1930), p. 297). The village is WSW of Uckfield, in Chailey, Streat Hundred.
 2. Vide infra no. 758.
 3. 'Wist' is defined by J.A.H. Murray etc., The New English Dictionary (Oxford 1928), as "a Sussex land measure of area, the extent of which has been variously computed". For instance, J. Wright, English Dialect Dictionary, VI (1905), p. 519, states that it is a Sussex term, still in use, for a land measure of 16 acres, which, in East Sussex, in pre-conquest times, sometimes contained 18 acres, while C.T. Martin, The Record Interpreter (2nd ed. 1910), construes it as $\frac{2}{3}$ hide. J.H. Baxter & C. Johnson, Medieval Latin Word-List (1934) interpret the term as $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, while R.E. Latham, Revised Medieval Latin Word-List (1965) defines it as a measure of land between 1 and 4 virgates in extent. The use of the term in the chronicle and custumal of Battle abbey is discussed by J. Tait, 'Hides and Virgates of Battle Abbey', E.H.R., 18 (1903), pp. 705-8. The word is derived from the Old English wist meaning sustenance, food, provisions and is said by the editors of The New English Dictionary to have applied originally to an area of land which provided sustenance for a community of a certain size (cf. Bosworth & Toller, An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, "wistfull: productive, abounding in food"). Its origin would seem to account for the imprecision with which the term is used.

759

Oxford 2 February 1260

Writ of allocate addressed to the auditors of the account of William, the reeve of Crowhurst, instructing them to allow him twenty nine quarters, six bushels of oats delivered to William, clerk of the Lord Edward's marshalsea, and two hens delivered to Adam de Vall', clerk of the Lord Edward's kitchen¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

760

Oxford 2 February 1260

Writ of allocate addressed to the auditors of the account of Gregory, the reeve of Bineham, instructing them to allow him twenty six quarters, three bushels of oats delivered to William, clerk of the marshalsea; five shillings and twopence delivered on Edward's orders to Vigrosus, the huntsman; fifteen pence delivered to two of the Lord Edward's grooms; and eighteen hens delivered to Adam de Vall', clerk of the kitchen².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

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1. The goods were taken when Edward was at Crowhurst on 26 January 1260.
 2. These deliveries were made when Edward was last at Bineham on 25 January 1260.

761

Otford 2 February 1260

Writ of allocate addressed to the auditors of the account of Peter, the reeve of Filsham¹, instructing them to allow him nineteen hens delivered to Adam de Vall', clerk of the kitchen, and twenty one pence paid as the expenses of two fishermen of the abbot of Battle fishing there with Salvagius, Edward's cook.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

762

Bermondsey 6 February 1260

Writ of allocate addressed to the auditors of the account of the reeve of Crowhurst, instructing them to allow him four marks which he paid for a palfrey purchased for Edward's use, and one hundred shillings which he delivered to the knight, Warin de Bassingburn, on Edward's instructions for the purchase of a rouncey for Warin's use.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

1. Filsham is now part of Saint Leonards (V.C.H., Sussex, 9 (1937), pp.82-3; A. Mawer & F.M. Stenton, The Place Names of Sussex, II (1930), p.504).

763

Bermondsey 6 February 1260

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing Pierre Lof and Raimond de Taleyson to pay William de Salines seventy three shillings and fourpence for a horse acquired from him for Edward's use¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxix, no. 9.

764

Bermondsey 6 February 1260

Letters close instructing the bailiff of the honour of Tickhill to see that John de Burgh has full seisin of the manor of Wheatley (Yorkshire)² as Edward has received his homage.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

765

London 9 February 1260

Letters patent granting Bartholomew of Oxford custody of the island

1. Vide supra no. 744; cf. infra nos. 773, 807.

2. Lit. Wateleth¹ (A.H. Smith, The Place Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, I (1961), p. 36).

of Oléron for one year from Michaelmas at a farm of five hundred pounds tournois¹, and conferring on him the custody of the escheats in the island as Edward's approbator providing he renders account for them at the exchequer at Bordeaux.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

766

London 9 February 1260

Letters patent ordering Roger de Stok, bailiff of Stamford, to pay the merchant, William de Bosco, fifteen pounds, four shillings and eightpence for cloths purchased by Ralph de Donjon, keeper of the wardrobe, forty three pounds which he delivered on Edward's instructions to Ralph d'Aubeny² to set against the arrears of his fee, and twenty marks which he delivered on Edward's orders to Warin de Bassingburn for a similar purpose.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

767

London 17 February 1260

Letters patent granting the prior and canons of Chirbury (Shropshire)

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1. Vide supra no.701.
 2. Vide supra no.731.

with whose poverty and losses Edward sympathises, licence to remain at their manor of Snead on his lands in Montgomeryshire in order that meanwhile their church and house at Chirbury may be re-built¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

768

London 18 February 1260

Certificate of letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to the burgesses of Bristol in a sum of fifty three pounds, thirteen shillings and fourpence for grain bought from George de Lydiard².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.

769

London 20 February 1260

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) addressed to the knights, burgesses and other men of Fezensac informing them that Edward has heard of their reluctance to comply with his earlier instruction to them to transfer their homages to Géraud, count of Fezensac, and that he has been compelled to send the present letters, re-iterating his earlier mandate, requiring

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1. Vide supra no.708 & n..
 2. cf. supra nos.747,755; infra no.839.

them henceforth to be obedient to the court in respect of the homages and other things they formerly owed the Lord Edward¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. lxxxix, no. 10.

770

Mortlake 20 February 1260

Letters patent granting William fitzWarin², for life, a rent of twenty librates morlaas at Sinosse, which escheated to the Lord Edward on the death of Domingus de Sigogne.
Vacated.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xc, no. 12.

771

Mortlake 20 February 1260

Certificate of letters patent granting William fitzWarin licence to lease, farm or make other arrangements at his own convenience for a period of five years in respect of the twenty librates of land.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xc, no. 12.

1. Vide supra nos. 162, 199.

2. FitzWarin became seneschal of Ulster in 1271 (Cal. Inq. Misc., 1219-1307, I, p. 136, no. 410; A. J. Otway-Ruthven, A History of Medieval Ireland (1968), p. 200).

772

Mortlake 24 February 1260

Letters close instructing Fulk de Orreby, justiciar of Chester, to send, for consideration by Edward and his council, a record of the proceedings in the assize of darrein presentment concerning the advowson of Astbury which have been pleaded before him in the county court of Chester¹

- B(1). P.R.O., Plea Roll (Palatinate of Chester) 1, m.11.
- C. B.M., Harl. Ms. 2071, f.98: transcript made by Randle Holme II in 1649, said to be from the Red Book of Saint Werburgh's, Chester.
- E. R. Stewart-Brown, Calendar of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-97, p.30.

773

London 8 March 1260

Certificate of a writ solvatis instructing Pierre Lof and Raimond de Taleyson, receivers of Bordeaux, to pay Pierre Navarre fifty one pounds,

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1. Vide infra nos.779,819. The events of this case, which seems to have been decided in the abbey's favour, are chronicled by Canon R.V.H. Burne, The Monks of Chester (1962)pp.31-3. During the justiciarship of Thomas of Eoulton (1267-Jan.1270) Roger de Venables' son, William, quitclaimed his rights in Astbury, including his claim to the advowson, his action being recorded in the Domesday Roll of Chester (J.Tait, The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of Saint Werburgh, Chester, I, p.219). When the benefice next fell vacant in 1272, the abbot presented Robert Burnell without opposition from the Venables family, though the nomination of such an important person as Burnell may, it seems have been an attempt on the abbot's part to forestall such opposition, for the dispute recurred when the living became vacant in 1298 (Burne, op.cit., p.55; E.K. McConnell, 'The Abbey of St Werburgh, Chester in the Thirteenth Century', Trans. of the Hist. Soc. of Lancs. and Cheshire, N.S. vols. XIX & XX (1914), pp.52-6).

fifteen shillings sterling for one hundred and twenty tuns and one pipe of wine taken at London for Edward's consumption¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 4.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xc, no. 11.

774

London 20 March 1260

Certificate of letters patent granting the burgesses of Cardigan licence to take murage for two years from Easter in order to enclose the town².

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

775

London 20 March 1260³

Certificate of letters patent of protection lasting for ten years for

1. Vide supra nos. 744, 763; infra no. 807.
2. Professor M. Beresford, New Towns of the Middle Ages (1967), p. 538, observes that by 1274-5 Cardigan was a town of substantial size with 128½ burgages.
3. C. Bérout loc. cit., omits to point out that the dating clause of this entry Datum ut supra does not refer to the writ he prints immediately above it (supra no. 771, dated 20 February), but to the entry, no. 774, which he does not print at all.

the abbot of La-Sauve-Majeure¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

D. . R.G., I, ii, p. xc, no. 13.

776

London 27 March 1260

Certificate of letters patent of protection lasting for three years
from Easter for the abbot of Chester².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

777

Clerkenwell 29 April 1260

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward is pledged to pay Philip, the

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1. In November 1254, the king had instructed Edward to issue letters of protection for the abbot, although there is no indication that he did so (C.P.R., 1247-58, p. 383). Nor do the present letters seem to have been effective, for, while the abbot was at Reims in April 1262, he wrote to Henry III threatening that unless Edward granted them the same protection that they had previously been accustomed to enjoy from his predecessors, it might be necessary for the monks to abandon their monastery (A.H.G., I (1859), p. 391, no. CLXXXIX).
 2. Thomas of Capenhurst, abbot 1249-65 (G. Ormerod, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester ..., 2nd ed., ed. T. Helsby (1882), I, p. 251; R.V.H. Burne, The Monks of Chester (1962), pp. 29-35).

tailor, citizen of London, a sum of one hundred pounds sterling at the coming feast of Saint John for thirty tuns of wine taken by Roger de Leybourne and John le Bretun¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

778

Clerkenwell 29 April 1260

Certificate of instructions to the justiciar of Ireland² not to allow any Scotsmen to be received in Ireland to the detriment of the king of Scotland³, and ordering him to take into custody any such troublemakers.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

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1. Alexandri pincernarii nostri has been deleted in the ms., and the names of Leybourne and le Bretun substituted.
 2. William de Dene, succeeded Longespée as justiciar on the latter's death c. March 1260 (H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p. 79). He was a former sheriff of Wexford and Cork (1241-45) and seneschal of Ossory (c. 1258-60). He fought at the battle of Callan (24 July 1261) and died of wounds shortly afterwards. (G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III (1920), pp. 139-42, 272).
 3. Alexander III, the Lord Edward's brother-in-law.

779

Clerkenwell 30 April 1260

Letters close directing Fulk de Orreby, the justiciar of Chester, to admit the objections of the abbot of Chester that he ought not to answer to his writ, and that the church at Astbury was not vacant at the time of the last assize of darrein presentment. He is instructed to remit the facts of the case to the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, if the abbot wishes to stand by his objections, before proceeding to a judgment¹.

- B(i). P.R.O., Plea Roll (Palatinate of Chester) 1,m.12.
- C. B.M., Harleian Ms. 2071, f.98: transcript made in 1649, by Randle Holme II, said to be taken from the Red Book of Saint Werburgh's, Chester.
- E. R.Stewart-Brown, Calendar of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-97, p.32.

780

Clerkenwell 8 May 1260

Certificate of letters patent instructing the seneschal of Gascony and the receivers of the exchequer at Bordeaux to pay Arnaud Oker, Arnaud Johannis

1. Vide supra nos 772 & n., 819.

and Martin Jordan the sum of fifty three pounds, thirteen shillings and fourpence outstanding of the amount paid to them for wine taken by Walter de Capeles.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.3.

781

Clerkenwell 9 May 1260

Letters patent of protection for the merchant, John le Chenaler.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.3.

782

Clerkenwell 9 May 1260

Letters patent¹ acknowledging Edward to be bound to Peter of Gisors, citizen of London², in a sum of fifty two marks sterling for thirteen tuns of wine recently received from him.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.3.

783

Clerkenwell 9 May 1260

Letters patent committing custody of the Peak and its wapentake to Ralph

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1. There is no execution clause.
 2. Peter was the brother of John of Gisors (supra nos.214,215) whom he succeeded as royal butler in 1256. He served until 1260 (G.A. Williams, Medieval London (1963), pp.69,325).

Bugg for two years at a farm of six hundred pounds sterling¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

784

Clerkenwell 9 May 1260

Letters patent granting Ralph Bugg exemption from penalties for violation of the forest laws in the forest of the Peak during the two years he is to serve as bailiff there.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

785

Clerkenwell 9 May 1260

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) addressed to the knights, free holders and others of the bailiwick of the Peak, requiring them to be intendent to Ralph Bugg as bailiff.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

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1. The fixing of the farm at the high figure of £600 for two years seems unrealistic in view of the known receipts of Gervase de Bernak (Keeper 19 November 1256-21 May 1257), and of William de Horsenden (keeper 21 May 1257-21 May 1258). Total receipts of the former are given as £176/14/0 for his five month tenure of the office, and for the latter as £316/13/0¹ for his year of office (P.R.O., Min. Accts., 1094/11, m. 17, 17 d.). The discrepancy seems to have been realised before Roger Lestrange (30 September 1271-11 November 1275) took up office, as he rendered account for 1600 marks for his four year tenure at the slightly lower rate of 400 marks per annum 'sicut continetur in litteris patentibus Regis antequam esset Rex' (P.R.O., Pipe Roll 120, m. 22).

786

Clerkenwell 9 May 1260

Letters patent proclaiming that, should the Lord Edward wish to place the pasture of Edale (Derbyshire) 'in defence'¹ during either or both of the next two years, he will see that Ralph Bugg, as bailiff of the Peak², is allowed twenty pounds for each year concerned. In the meantime the bailiff will pay the appropriate tithe to the parson of the Peak³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

787

Clerkenwell 9 May 1260

Letters patent of protection lasting for two years for the men, lands and possessions of Robert le Waleys who is in the service of the Lord Edward⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

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1. Vide supra no. 710 n..
 2. Vide supra no. 783.
 3. Gervase de Bernak as bailiff of the Peak from November 1256 to May 1257 rendered account as follows: Et Athelm' persone de Pecco pro decima herbagii in foresta de Pecco venditi xl s. per breve domini (P.R.O., Min. Accts. 1094/11, m. 17).
 4. He was apparently acting at this time as keeper of the lands of the honour of Monmouth, for he was among bailiffs of the lands of the Lord Edward summoned to render account in the quindene of the Purification 1262 (P.R.O., L.T.R. Memoranda Roll 36, m. 6 d.).

788

Clerkenwell 12 May 1260

Letters close instructing Fulk de Orreby, the justiciar of Chester, to direct the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield¹ to admit the nominee of Ralph of Mobberley to a moiety of the church of Mobberley, since it has now been shewn that he recovered his right to the advowson by a judgment of the county court of Chester held in the presence of Alan la Zuche, who was then the justiciar².

B(1). P.R.O., Plea Roll (Palatinate of Chester) 1,m.11 d..

E. R. Stewart-Brown, Calendar of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-97, p.31.

789

Mortlake 13 May 1260

Charter granting Robert Tibetot, in return for the service of a quarter of a knight's fee, thirty seven shillings and twopence worth of rent in

1. Roger Longespée, bishop, 1257-95.
2. Vide supra no.753. The justiciar sent his instructions to the bishop as ordered, but the bishop refused to comply, and was summoned to answer in the justiciar's court for his inaction. Again he refused, on the grounds that he was prevented by the papal proctor, the prior of the Augustinian house of Kirby Bellars (Leics.), and because of letters obtained at the Roman curia disinheriting Ralph of Mobberley and Peter of Ardern, the patrons of the living, which had been brought to his notice by William of Kurby, "prior of Mobberley" (R. Stewart-Brown, Calendar of County Court ... Rolls of Chester, p.31). Unfortunately the case can be followed no further, for the entry on the Plea Roll (supra) has not been fully transcribed.

- 304 -

Aston, in Grantham demesne, together with the arable, meadow, pasture and woodland there worth fifteen pounds, six shillings and twopence per annum¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Charter Roll 59, m.5: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 10 May 1263.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.147.

790

London 18 May 1260

Letters patent² appointing Philip Basset, with the assent of the king and the magnates of his and the Lord Edward's council, to keep the castle at Bristol, and the barton with its hundred for one year³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.3.

791

London 18 May 1260

Certificate of instructions to Roger de Leybourne to deliver custody of the castle at Bristol and its garrison.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.3.

1. Vide infra nos 890, 1002.

2. There is no execution clause.

3. Vide supra no. 742 & n.. The present writ contains an explicit reference to Edward's oath to uphold the provisions of Oxford.

792

London 18 May 1260

Letters patent appointing Gilbert Talebot, with the assent of the king and of the magnates of his and the Lord Edward's council, to keep the three castles of Grosmont, Skenfrith and White Castle according to the form of the oath which Edward has lately sworn¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

793

London 18 May 1260

Certificate of instructions to Roger de Clifford to deliver custody of the castles to Gilbert².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

794

London 18 May 1260

Certificate of instructions to Roger Clifford to deliver ten pounds from the issues of his bailiwick to Gilbert Talebot for keeping the castles until Michaelmas 1260.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

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1. cf. supra no. 790. The implication of this is that Talebot's appointment was neither for a specified period of time, nor yet during Edward's pleasure, but, as stipulated in the Provisions of Oxford, for one year only.
 2. Clifford was named, as bailiff of Grosmont, Skenfrith and White Castle, among the officials of Edward's administration who were summoned to render account on the morrow of St Gregory (13 March) 1262 (P.R.O., L.T.R. Memoranda Roll 36, m. 6 d.).

795

London 18 May 1260

Certificate of letters (patent) appointing John l'Estrange, junior, to keep the castle at Montgomery at a wage of one hundred and twenty marks for the current year¹. William Hukelton and Hugh de Wodenerton have been assigned by Edward's letters patent to receive the issues of the honour outside the town; Stephen, son of Baldwin, and William le Gros have been assigned to receive the issues of the borough.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.3.

796

London 18 May 1260

Certificate of instructions to Hamo l'Estrange to deliver the castle and its honour to John l'Estrange.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.3.

797

London 25 May 1260

Letters patent granting Wynemer de Gymerly the entire manor of Appleby,

1. cf. supra no.28. John remained warden until November 1261, when, at the king's nomination, as Edward was overseas, he was replaced initially by John le Bretun, then Edward's steward, who declined to serve on the pretext that he was too preoccupied elsewhere with Edward's affairs, and subsequently by Hamo l'Estrange (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.191). When early in 1265, an attempt was made to intrude John l'Estrange into the office once again, Edward's constable (?Hamo) refused to surrender custody of the castle until he had seen letters from Edward himself - then in captivity - authorizing the new appointment (C.R., 1264-68, p.41).

during the minority of the heir of John de Longvillers, in place of an earlier grant to him of the residue of twenty five marks in Robert de Stutevill's farm of it¹.

B(i). P.R.O., Patent Roll 76, m. 12: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 24 May 1261.

E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 154.

798

Clerkenwell 2 June 1260

Letters patent addressed to the justiciar of Ireland and the chamberlains of the exchequer at Dublin, instructing them to pay David filius Archis (? fitzArthur) of Carrickfergus seventy two shillings and threepence for eight and a half quarters of corn, to pay Robert of Northampton thirteen pounds, four shillings for thirty six quarters of mesline, and to pay Nicholas of Culpath eight shillings and sixpence for one quarter of corn, all received at Chester to munition Edward's castles in North Wales.

B(i). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 106, no. 654.

1. Vide infra no. 864, 1036.

799

(Clerkenwell 2 June 1260)

Writ in favour of Robert of Northampton and others¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

800

(Clerkenwell)² 11 June 1260

Certificate of letters acknowledging Edward to be bound to Reginald of Suffolk in sums of seven pounds and tenpence for wine taken by John of the Chamber, seven pounds, eighteen shillings for wine taken by the clerk, Walter of Shelfhanger, and seventeen pounds, ten shillings for wine taken by Alexander the butler.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

-
1. Only an entry in the margin has been written in the roll. A space has been left for the enrolment of a short letter of about two lines. The marginal entry suggests a letter of contents similar to the one which precedes it (no. 798).
 2. The writ has the dating clause Datum ibidem xi die Junii.

801

17 June 1260¹

Letters patent² acknowledging Edward to be bound to Bertrand de Paleis, citizen of Toulouse, a merchant of the count of Poitou³, and to Bernard de Boys and Pierre de Pusan, citizens of Toulouse, in a sum of three hundred pounds and fifty shillings sterling for one hundred and ten tuns of wine purchased from them for Edward's use by his steward, Roger de Leybourne, and his treasurer⁴, John le Bretun, at the fair at Boston⁵. They are promised payment within the quindene of Michaelmas at the Hospital at Clerkenwell, London.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xci, no. 17.

802

17 June 1260

Letters patent acknowledging that Edward has received a loan of one thousand, three hundred and nine marks, ten shillings sterling from the merchant, Richard of Bedford, which he delivered to Roger de Leybourne

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1. The following two writs have the dating clause Datum in nundinis Sancti Botulfi ...
 2. Neither of these two writs has an execution clause, probably because they appear to be ministerial instruments, issued in Edward's name by his officers in attendance at the Boston fair.
 3. Alphonse of Poitiers, Louis IX's brother.
 4. i.e. keeper of the wardrobe (vide infra nos. 839).
 5. Vide supra no. 777, infra nos. 802, 856.

and John le Bretun at the fairs at Boston. He is promised repayment at All Saints and at Easter at the Hospital at Clerkenwell, London.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xci, no. 18.

803

undated¹

Memorandum that the Lord Edward has paid Bidau de Caupenne in Gascony twenty five pounds morlaas borrowed by Stephen Longespée, twenty one pounds fourteen shillings morlaas arrears of his wages in the army in Soule², and twelve pounds, ten shillings morlaas for a horse he lost there. He has also paid Bidau de Caupenne and Guillaume-Arnaud de Podeire seventeen pounds and ninepence morlaas arrears of their wages in the army.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xcii, no. 19.

804

Watford 27 June 1260

Letters patent instructing the justiciar of Ireland, Edward's bailiffs

-
1. The enrolment of this writ follows that of the acta dated 17 June 1260.
 2. The vicomté which includes Mauléon. Vide supra no. 554; cf. supra no. 382.

and other loyal subjects there to allow the men of Newcastle Lyons to hold their manor at farm, since, at their request that they should no longer be unduly oppressed by farmers of the manor, Edward has granted that, from Michaelmas, they should themselves hold the farm in return for the customary payments¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

805

27 June 1260²

Letters patent instructing the bailiff of Guernsey³ to admit Ralph le Gros into Edward's service as chaplain of the castle on the island⁴, and to provide him with his necessities, permitting him to lodge where former chaplains, by custom, have done.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

-
1. This was merely a temporary expedient, for Walerand de Wellesley, the Irish justice, rendered account for the farm of the manor for 46 Henry III (1261-2) (35th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1903), p.43). cf. Fromund le Brun's account as farmer (36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1904), p.50). Vide infra no.1024.
 2. This writ has the dating clause Datum ut supra per dominum Edwardum ad parcam Guilemer. I have been unable to identify the place named although it is certain that, since the letter was issued on the same day as the preceding entry, it is in the vicinity of Watford. In this case, it seems likely to be an early form of Moor Park, but I have been unable to verify this.
 3. Presumably this is not Edward's bailiff of the Channel Islands, Drew de Barentin, but an under-bailiff (J.H. Le Patourel. The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands (1937) p.45).
 4. Castle Cornet.

806

Clerkenwell 3 July 1260

Letters patent notifying the seneschal of Gascony and the receivers of the exchequer at Bordeaux that Edward has received in London the ten tuns of wine promised him by Bartholomew of Oxford, balliff of Oléron, at the hands of Ralph, the balliff's sergeant.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xc, no. 14.

807

Clerkenwell 15 July 1260

Letters patent, with a clause non omittas, instructing Pierre Lof and Raimond de Taleyson, receivers of the exchequer at Bordeaux, to pay Philip, the tailor, and Reginald of Suffolk, citizens of London, one hundred and fifty six pounds, nine shillings sterling which they loaned to the Lord Edward and which he was pledged to pay at the fairs at Boston. They are authorized to borrow this sum from Raimond Macayn, constable of Bordeaux, or from others, if they are unable to meet it out of the revenue they currently hold.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

808

Clerkenwell 16 July 1260

Letters patent promising to pay Philip, the tailor, and Reginald of Suffolk the sum of one hundred and fifty six pounds, nine shillings sterling forthwith and to compensate them for any losses sustained should the receivers of Bordeaux, to whom he has sent letters patent ordering payment, be unable to deliver this sum to the messenger they have sent to Bordeaux for this purpose.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

809

London 18 July 1260

Letters patent notifying Edward's receipt by Roger de Leybourne at the fairs of Boston of a sum of two hundred and fifty pounds from Ralph Bugg¹ from the farm of the Peak².

The balliff is accordingly acquitted of this sum.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

810

London 18 July 1260

Letters patent notifying Edward's receipt of a loan of thirty six pounds

-
1. He is here called a burgess of Nottingham.
 2. Vide supra no. 783.

at the fairs at Boston from Ralph Bugg in order to pay the merchant William de Bosco, the money he owed him¹. Edward promises to repay him from the issues of the next tallage of the Peak².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

811

London 18 July 1260

Certificate of letters of obligation in favour of Ralph Bugg in which Edward undertakes to acquit him of the sum of eleven hundred marks paid to Richard of Bedford³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

812

London 18 July 1260

Certificate of instructions to Drew de Barentin, the seneschal of Gascony, to see that Amanieu Colomb, Raimond Gontein of Ia-Sauve, and Affiatus de Gondomere have twenty seven pounds, ten shillings sterling from the farm of his islands⁴ to pay for wine taken from them by the justiciar of Chester⁵.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xci, no. 15.

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1. Vide supra no. 766.
 2. Vide infra no. 821.
 3. Vide supra no. 802.
 4. Principally Oléron.
 5. cf. infra no. 827.

813

Clerkenwell 20 July 1260

Letters patent, issued as a special favour for Simon le Minur of Limerick, informing the justiciar of Ireland, at his request, that Edward has granted him a lease of the land of Cunath and two mills in the city of Limerick, and is permitting him to proffer in return as much as he wishes to give.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

814

undated¹

Certificate of instructions to John le Bretun to pay William ap Gurwaret, constable of Cardigan², one hundred marks from the money he receives at Bristol, in part payment of his fee for keeping the castle.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

-
1. The following two entries on the roll are undated, but are enrolled at this point on the manuscript.
 2. Vide infra no.817. His appointment as constable seems to have been made on an annual basis in conformity with the terms of the Provisions of Oxford. In May 1262, for instance, he undertook the custody of the castle for a period of one year only from the previous Easter (Littere Wallie, ed. J.G. Edwards (1940), p.30, no.39).

- 590 -
815

undated

Certificate of instructions to the justiciar and the treasurer of Ireland to pay William ap Gurwaret the balance of the one hundred pounds Edward had ordered Stephen Longespée to pay him when justiciar. William says that so far he has received only ten pounds of salt.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 108, no. 667¹.

816

Clerkenwell 20 July 1260

Charter granting Thomas fitzLuzian a weekly market on Wednesdays, and an annual fair lasting for three days from the eve to the morrow of the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula², at villa de molendinis in Lard³ in Ulster.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

817

London 28 July 1260

Certificate of instructions to John le Bretun to pay William ap Gurwaret

-
1. The date of this entry is given confidently here as 28 July 1260.
 2. i.e. from 31 July to 2 August inclusive.
 3. i.e. the town of the mills in the region of Larne in Ulster. The phrase appears to be an attempt to render the Gaelic baile an mhullin into Latin. The place is therefore most probably Bally Whyllyn, near Carrickfergus (E. Hogan, Onomasticon Goedelicum (n.d.), p. 76).

fifty marks in part payment of the hundred pounds above¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

818

London 28 July 1260

Certificate of instructions to Peter de Montfort to deliver to the bishop of Worcester² two hundred and fifty marks from his farm of Abergavenny in part payment of a sum of two hundred and seventy five marks sterling which Edward owes him³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

819

Westminster 28 July 1260

Letters close instructing Fulk de Orreby, the justiciar of Chester, to revoke the things done in the court of Chester concerning the advowson of Astbury in order that the abbot of Chester's rights may not be infringed, since it has transpired that, after he had received letters patent from the bishop of Lichfield indicating that the church was not vacant at the

-
1. Vide supra no.814.
 2. Walter Cantilupe, bishop of Worcester, 1236-1266.
 3. de Montfort was appointed warden of the Marches of Wales by the king at Edward's instigation in September 1257, and he was then given custody of the castles at Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.579).

time the assize of darrein presentment was taken, and before the Lord Edward's instructions in the matter were received¹, he admitted the clerk presented by Roger de Venables, in conformity with the findings of that assize².

B(ii). P.R.O., Plea Roll (Palatinate of Chester) 1,m.12.

C. B.M., Harl. Ms. 2071, f. 98 d.: transcript made in 1649 by Randle Holme II said to be from the Red Book of Saint Werburgh's, Chester.

E. R. Stewart-Brown, Calendar of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-97, p. 32.

820

undated³

Certificate of the appointment of Roger de Leybourne⁴ and Roger de Stok⁵

-
1. Vide supra no. 779.
 2. Vide supra no. 772 & n..
 3. Acta nos 820-3 are undated. They have been enrolled between writs dated 28 July and 3 August 1260.
 4. The Lord Edward's steward in England.
 5. Constable of Tickhill and bailiff of Stamford and Grantham (supra nos. 715, 726).

to assess the tallage at Stamford, Grantham, Tickhill and Paunton¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

821

undated

Certificate of the appointment of Ralph Bugg² and Nicholas de Stok
to assess the tallage in the bailiwick of the Peak³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

822

undated

Certificate of the appointment of John le Bretun⁴ to assess the tallage
at Bristol⁵.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

-
1. On 23 July the king instructed the sheriffs of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire to let Edward take tallage from the boroughs of Stamford and Grantham, and from the manors of Paunton (Lincs.) and Tickhill, if it was known that these places were of the ancient demesne of the crown and were customarily tallaged at the same time as the other royal lands (C.R., 1259-61, p.81).
 2. Bailiff of the Peak.
 3. The king despatched similar instructions concerning the Peak to the sheriff of Derbyshire on the same day (ibid.).
 4. Keeper of Edward's wardrobe.
 5. The sheriff of Gloucestershire was in receipt of similar instructions concerning Bristol (ibid.). When a tallage was taken in the town in 1269/70 the mayor, Roger Fisher paid a sum of £100 in settlement of the tax (P.R.O., Exchequer, Var. Accts., 350/6). cf. John of London's account (P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m.3).

823

undated

Certificate of the appointment of Roger de Stok¹ to assess the tallage at Totnes, Calne, Bridgewater and Whitton².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

824

London 3 August 1260

Letters patent granting Alice of Luton the lands of Byer³, Sotorbyan⁴ and Artigues⁵ in Médoc for a period of fifteen years from Michaelmas⁶.
Vacated⁷.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

-
1. In his capacity as keeper of the Cantilupe lands (supra no. 726).
 2. The king sent similar instructions to the sheriffs of Devonshire, Wiltshire, Somerset and Norfolk to allow Edward to tallage these lands (C.R., 1259-61, p. 81).
 3. Possibly By, NW of Lesparre-Médoc.
 4. I have been unable to identify this place.
 5. Artigues, c. 2 km. WSW of Pauillac.
 6. Vide supra no. 292 & C.R., 1256-59, p. 2.
 7. Vide infra no. 876.

825

London 2 August 1260

Certificate of the appointment of Pierre Ferrandi to keep the castle of Moncuq¹ in Gascony during pleasure in the manner in which it is customarily kept².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xci, no. 16.

826

undated

Certificate of instructions to Drew de Barentin, the seneschal of Gascony, to commit the custody of the castle of Moncuq and its appurtenances to Pierre Ferrandi.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xci, no. 16.

827

London 3 August 1260

Certificate of instructions to the balliff of the Channel Islands to

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1. Near Saint-Laurent-les-Vignes, c 4km. SW of Bergerac (Dordogne).
 2. Vide supra no.602.

deliver twenty seven pounds ten shillings from the farm of his bailiwick to Amanieu de Colomb and his associates, for twenty two tuns of wine taken by the justiciar of Chester to munition Edward's castles in Wales. Vacated¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

828

London 5 August 1260

Certificate of a charter granting the archbishop of Tuam² an annual fair lasting for eight days from the feast of Saint Thomas the martyr³ at his town of Tuam.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 109, no. 672.

829

undated

Writ in favour of Peter de Pene⁴.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 2.

-
1. The entire letter has been struck out with a cross. Vide supra no. 812.
 2. Tomaltach (Thomas) O Conchobhair, archbishop, 1259-79.
 3. i.e. from 29 December until 5 January.
 4. Only an entry in the margin has been entered on the roll. A space has been left for the enrolment of a letter of about four or five lines in length.

830

c. 7 August 1260

Memorandum, enrolled at the request of Amicia de le Cornere, recording that on 7 August she came into the court of the Lord Edward and recognized that she had granted the clerk, John of Kenley, by her charter the land of Clonsilla¹ in Castleknock in County Dublin, with a messuage and all its appurtenances, in return for the customary service, a rent of one penny a year, and a payment of two marks a year to the prioress of Lismullin².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.2.

831

London 8 August 1260

Letters patent instructing Drew de Barentin, the seneschal of Gascony, in the event of Edward's uncles, Guy and Geoffrey de Lusignan and William de Valence, being unable to fulfill their commission to go to Bigorre to munition the castle at Lourdes and to do certain other things which the

-
1. Lit. Clunshelagh: the settlement lies c.2½ miles WNW of Castleknock
 2. Lismullin was an Augustinian convent of nuns, c. 5 miles SE of Navan, Co. Meath - of which Amicia was the founder (c.1240) and first prioress (A. Gwynn & R.N. Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses: Ireland (1970), pp.311,322).

lord, Philip Marmiun, and Master Thomas de Pivelesden will direct them to do, to go himself to Bigorre with Philip and Thomas to perform the things they will instruct him to do.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xcii, no. 20.

832

- London 8 August 1260

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) addressed to Drew de Barentin, the seneschal of Gascony, requiring him to be intendent to Guy and Geoffrey de Lusignan and to William de Valence, or any two of them¹, in respect of anything they do concerning the munition of the castle of Lourdes and of the city and town of Tarbes, and other things as they will be directed by Edward's messengers, Philip Marmiun and Master Thomas de Pivelesden².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xcii, no. 21.

-
1. Guy de Lusignan does not appear to have participated in the commission. He is not named in the writ of assistance (no. 833), and he was not among those who negotiated a treaty between Simon de Montfort and Esquivat de Chabannais at Tarbes on 2 October 1260 (Recog. Feod., p. 152, no. 408). The reason may be that it was about this time that he started to act as Edward's lieutenant in the duchy, for he was certainly serving in this capacity in February 1261 (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 249 d.).
 2. Vide supra no. 707 & n.

- 605 -
833

London 8 August 1260

Writ of assistance addressed to the barons, knights, citizens, burgesses and other loyal subjects in Gascony instructing them to accompany and to aid Geoffrey de Lusignan, William de Valence, or either one of them, with the seneschal and the messengers Philip Marmion and Master Thomas de Pivelesden, whom Edward is sending on business to Bigorre, as they will direct them.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 1.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xcii, no. 22.

834

(London 8 August 1260)

Certificate of a similar writ addressed to the mayor and commune of Bordeaux, Bazas, Bayonne, Dax and La Réole.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 1.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xcii, no. 22.

835

undated

Certificate of a writ de intendendo addressed to the lord, Raimond-Guillaume de Caupenne, constable of the castle of Lourdes, requiring him to be intendent to the lords, Geoffrey de Lusignan and William de Valence, to the seneschal of Gascony and to Philip Marmion and Master

Thomas de Pivelesden concerning the munition and safe custody of the castle of Lourdes.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, p. xciii, no. 23.

836

Macclesfield 21 August 1260

Letters patent committing the custody of the land that belonged to O'Haugharn in County Coleraine¹ to the knight Roger des Auters until Edward's arrival in Ireland, or, until further orders, at the farm at which it is currently held².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 109, no. 677.

837

Macclesfield 21 August 1260

Letters patent committing the custody of the towns of Ardglass, Artbehel

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1. G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III (1920), p. 288, identifies this land as Agherton or Ballyagharn.
 2. In May 1260, Brian O'Neill, presumptuously styling himself Ard-ri (king of the Gael of Erin), was killed, and the Irish of Tirowen and Connaught heavily defeated at Down by local forces led by Roger des Auters and Roger le Tailleur, mayor of Downpatrick (ibid., p. 275; The Annals of Inisfallen, ed. S. MacAirt (1951), pp. 360-61). The present grants of confiscated land seem to have been intended as rewards for their success. O'Haugharn's land was later assigned to Robert de Beumes (infra no. 892).

and Ross in County Down, to Roger le Taillur, 'citizen' of Down, until Edward's arrival in Ireland, or, until further orders, at the same farm at which it is currently held.¹

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.110, no.678.

838

Darnhall 25 August 1260

Certificate of instructions to Drew de Barentin, the seneschal of Gascony, and to his clerks, the receivers 'of Gascony' to pay Guillaume de Saint-Georges and Guillaume de Ryons, burgesses of Bordeaux, thirty pounds sterling for thirteen tuns of wine taken for Edward's use at Bristol by John le Bretun.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, p.xciii, no.24.

839

Darnhall 25 August 1260

Certificate of instructions to the justiciar and the treasurer of Ireland to deliver four hundred pounds sterling to the burgesses of Bristol²

1. Vide supra no.836 n.

2. cf.supra nos.747,755,768.

at the feast of the Annunciation to repay a loan made to John le Bretun which was paid into Edward's wardrobe².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

D. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.110, no.679.

840

Darnhall 25 August 1260

Certificate of instructions to the justiciar of Chester to let the abbot and convent of Chester have seisin of the farms of Northwich and Middlewich to repay a loan of two hundred marks and the interest.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

841

Shotwick 6 September 1260

Letters patent granting the prior and monks of Birkenhead² licence to assart their wood at Colleston in the forest of Wirral.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

-
1. John le Bretun as keeper of Edward's wardrobe was among officials of his administration summoned to render account in July 1262 (P.R.O., L.T.R. Memoranda Roll 36, m.14 d.).
 2. Birkenhead was a Benedictine priory dedicated to St. James, founded as a house for 16 monks, c.1150 (G.Ormerod, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester ..., 2nd ed., ed.T. Helsby, II (1882), pp.457-60).

842

Shotwick 6 September 1260

Certificate of instructions to the justiciar and treasurer of Ireland to send five hundred crannocks of corn and sixty tuns of wine to munition Edward's castles in Wales.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.110, no.681.

843

undated

Memorandum that on 5 September 1260 the barons, knights, and many others from Cheshire appeared at Shotwick in response to the Lord Edward's summons to consult together on the state of that land. In particular the Lord Edward enquired of them how best he should cause his forests in Cheshire to be kept. They replied that it would be best if Edward appointed as keeper whomsoever he wished, but that the pleas of the forest should be heard in the county court before the justiciar alone¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1 d..

C. Bodleian Library, Oxford, Rawlinson Ms. D 352: transcript in a seventeenth century hand.

M. Sharp, 'Contributions to the History of the Earldom and County of Chester, 1237-1399' (University of Manchester, unpublished Ph.D. thesis 1926), appendix: said to be a transcript of Rawlinson Ms. D 352

1. Vide infra, no.1034 & n.. Edward clearly hoped by these means to appease local hostility to the 'uncustomary' office of escheator.

844

undated

Memorandum that on 5 September 1260 William Boydel and Hamon de Mascy were ordered to appear on the morrow in the presence of the Lord Edward to hear and answer certain complaints against them concerning certain offences and thefts. On the 6 September the barons of Cheshire returned to Shotwick to inform Hugh le Despenser, Fulk de Orreby the justiciar, Roger de Clifford, Thomas de Orreby, John le Bretun and others of the Lord Edward's household, unanimously, that they did not wish to answer there or elsewhere in respect of any complaints that had been made, except in the county court in the presence either of the justiciar or the Lord Edward. They were therefore instructed on Edward's behalf to come into his presence, which they did, leaving it before coming to an agreement with him. The justiciar therefore had to send his clerk, John of Wetenhall, after them in order to fetch them back.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 1 d..

845

Combermere 12 September 1260

Letters patent instructing the justiciar, the treasurer and the chamberlains of the exchequer at Dublin to deliver forty pounds to Richard, mayor of

Chester, and his fellow citizens, which Edward has received as a loan, and forty eight pounds, eighteen shillings and six pence for various goods taken for Edward's use by Richard de Orreby, chamberlain of Chester. Likewise they are instructed to pay Thurstan of Oxford twenty one pounds, fourteen shillings ...,¹ Thomas de Burgh twenty shillings, Thomas Pillor of Chester one hundred and ten shillings, John Selim ... sixty shillings, Laurence, the vintner, twenty one pounds, Hugh Crispe nine pounds, William Pinzun four pounds, Thomas Cosyn seventy shillings, and John William, a monk of Inch in Ulster², four pounds.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p.110, no.682.

846

Combermere 12 September 1260

Certificate of letters (patent) instructing the justiciar, the treasurer and the chamberlains of the exchequer at Dublin to pay Thomas of Lincoln six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence halfpenny for grain taken by Thomas, the clerk, of Degannwy to munition the castle at Degannwy³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

-
1. The right hand margin of the roll has perished at these points rendering the exact amount of these sums uncertain.
 2. Inch. Co. Down, was firstly a Celtic monastery, re-founded c.1180 as a Cistercian house, the daughter of Furness (A. Gwynn, & R.N. Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses: Ireland (1970), pp.37, 122, 135).
 3. The fortress of Degannwy, on the east bank of the Conway estuary, guarded the frontier with Gwynedd. It could be supplied most easily by sea, and, as such, was more accessible to Ireland than to Chester. After its surrender by the Welsh in 1241, for instance, its custody was entrusted to the justiciar of Ireland, while the justiciar of Chester was made responsible for the cantred of Tegeingl in which the castle at Dyserth was subsequently built (A.J. Roderick, 'The Four Cantreds: A Study in Administration', Bull. of the Board of Celtic Studies, X (1940), pt. III, p.247).

847

Combermere 12 September 1260

Letters patent pardoning Kenewrek Spichfat his part in the Welsh war.
Vacated¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

848

Combermere 12 September 1260

Letters patent re-iterating Edward's instruction that those responsible should compensate Constantine Viger for arranging the marriage of his granddaughter, who was at that time in his protection, without his consent, and contrary to the custom of Bordeaux. Edward repeats his orders to restore to him his goods and possessions which were afterwards seized by Arnaud Caillau, then mayor of Bordeaux², of whom Constantine Viger complains, since it has come to Edward's notice that none of his mandates in the matter has been carried out, and that the workmen whom the seneschal of Gascony put to work his vineyards have been ejected. Edward instructs that this failure should be rectified before the quindene of the coming feast of Saint John the Baptist³, and he promises to send an attorney to hear the arguments, and to do justice to both parties.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

D. R.G., I, 11, p. xciii, no. 26.

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1. The writ has been struck out by a wavy line drawn through the entire entry.
 2. Mayor of Bordeaux from December 1259 to 2 July 1260 (C. Bémont, Recoq. Feod., p. xxxvi.)
 3. The letter is not specific as to which of the feasts of St. John the Baptist is meant. If decollatio (29 August) then Edward was allowing exactly a year for his order to be carried out; if natiuitas (24 June) then his instructions were to be implemented by 8 July 1261.

849

Combermere 13 September 1260

Letters patent, issued at the instance of Gailliard del Soler, restoring to the knight, Bertrand de Forgiis, the land which was taken into Edward's hands because Bertrand fought against the king and the lord Edward in the disturbances in Gascony. He is pardoned his part in that war.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

D. R.G., I, ii, p. xciii, no. 25.

850

Combermere 13 September 1260

Writ of allocate, in the form of letters patent, addressed to the auditors of the account of Richard de Orreby, the chamberlain of Chester¹, instructing them to allow him twelve pence a day for the time he has served Edward in that office, from 4 October 1259.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

851

Combermere 13 September 1260

Letters patent addressed to Richard de Orreby, the chamberlain of Chester,

1. After 1240, the chamberlain of Chester acted as the justiciar's deputy in financial matters, but is known to have presided at at least one of the sessions of the court of the Chester exchequer during the period of Edward's lordship (R. Stewart-Brown, 'The Exchequer of Chester', E.H.R., 57 (1942) pp. 291-295).

ordering him to surrender all the crossbows and other supplies in his custody to the justiciar or to the constable of Chester castle, when he leaves Edward's service as chamberlain¹. He is instructed to send to Degannwy and Dyserth, from the crossbows and quarrels in his keeping, whatever he is instructed to send there by Fulk de Orreby².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

852

Combermere 13 September 1260

Letters patent appointing Fulk de Orreby and John le Bretun to hold certain inquests in Cheshire concerning the failure of the bailiffs and foresters there, and into certain demands made by the men of the county which Edward will disclose to them. They are instructed to act in these matters as they think appropriate.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

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1. Richard continued in office after this audit of his account was completed. The latest reference to his acting in this capacity that I have been able to find dates from the justiciarship of William la Zuche in 1263 (J. Tait, The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of St Werburgh, Chester, II, Chetham Soc., N.S. 82 (1923), p. xxxii). William de Bricull, who served during the justiciarship of Reginald de Grey, 1270-71, is the only other chamberlain known by name during the period of Edward's lordship of Chester (ibid., I, Chetham Soc., N.S. 79 (1920), p. v; II, p. 435).
 2. Vide infra nos. 854, 855; cf. supra nos. 711, 712, infra no. 857.

853

Combermere 13 September 1260

Certificate of the appointment of Urian de Saint-Pierre¹ to keep the castle at Hawarden² for a fee of forty pounds per annum, and of the nomination of Fulk and Thomas de Orreby to extend the lands of the Lord Edward at Hawarden.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

854

Combermere 13 September 1260

Certificate of the appointment of Robert de Pulford to keep the castle at Degennyw during pleasure, for a fee of two shillings a day and robes for himself and two men-at-arms³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

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1. He was granted letters of protection for one year while in Edward's service at Hawarden on 26 October 1260 (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.98). Vide infra no.857.
 2. The castle was utterly destroyed by the Welsh in 1265, and when the site was restored to the English in 1267, it was specifically stipulated in the Treaty of Montgomery that no castle should be constructed here for at least thirty years (R.A. Brown, H.M. Colvin & A.J. Taylor, The History of the King's Works, I (1963), p.329).
 3. Pulford served as constable of Chester castle c.1263/4 (The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester, ed. J. Tait. (Chetham Soc.N.S. 79, 1920), p.v.

855

(Combermere 13 September 1260)

Certificate of instructions to Henry de la Bone to deliver the castle of Degannwy, with its garrison and victuals, to Robert de Fulford.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

856

undated

Memorandum recording that Wascelinus Brus, burgess of Ghent, has received one hundred and sixty pounds sterling from the burgesses of Chester¹ in part payment of a debt which Edward owes him for cloth delivered into his wardrobe, Edward has pledged himself to the burgesses for this amount².

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1.

857

Combermere 14 September 1260

Letters patent discharging Fulk de Orreby from any responsibility for

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1. They appear to have made the payment at Boston on 16 July.
 2. Vide supra no.737.

the custody of the castles of Degannwy, Dyserth and Hawarden, but recalling that, as justiciar, he had promised to undertake any instructions sent to him by the Lord Edward for the munition of these castles¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 1.

858

Macclesfield 25 September² 1260

Letters patent granting Thomas de Orreby an annual fee of ten pounds as keeper of the forests and escheats of Cheshire and the Peak, to be paid at two terms by the chamberlain of Chester³.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

859

Macclesfield 25 September 1260

Writ solvatis directed to the Chamberlain of Chester instructing him to pay Thomas de Orreby his annual fee of ten pounds as keeper of the forests of Cheshire and the Peak.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 3.

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1. Vide supra nos. 853, 854, 855; cf. supra nos. 711, 712.
 2. The clerk responsible for enrolling this writ has written December, but this is clearly an error for September. Edward was at Bristol in December 1259 (44 Henry III).
 3. Vide supra pp. 175-176.

860

Calstone (Wiltshire) September 1260

Letters patent of safe conduct, issued at the behest of the king¹,
for King Alexander of Scotland, the queen, his wife, Edward's sister,
and all those they bring with them to England.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 74, m. 3 d..

E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 105.

Cal. Doc. Scot., I, p. 434, no. 2208.

861

Clerkenwell 20 October 1260

Charter granting the Dominicans of Stamford in frankalmoign six acres
of land outside the walls of the town.

B(1). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m. 1.

1. Dated 17 August (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 90).

862

Paris 27 November 1260

Charter granting Roger de Leybourne¹ the manor of Elham (Kent)² in return for the service of one knight's fee.

B(ii). P.R.O.,L.T.R. Memoranda Roll 94,m.47³.

F. L.B. Larking, 'On the heart shrine in Leybourne church', Archaeologia Cantiana,V (1863) p.166.

863

Bordeaux 16 December 1260

Charter of privileges in favour of the burgesses and prud'hommes of Bourg-sur-Mer. These include an outline of the procedures to be followed in the selection of the mayor and jurats, the prescription of oaths to be

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1. For his lands see A.L.Lewis, 'Roger Leyburn and the Pacification of England, 1265-7' E.H.R.,54 (1939),pp.196-7 & F.M.Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward,II (1947),pp.435-7.
 2. Vide supra no.626. On 6 April 1262 the king wrote to the sheriff of Kent ordering him to resume Edward's grant of the manor to Leybourne on the pretext that his son had alienated it contrary to the conditions of the grant of his appanage (C.R.,1261-64,p.117). The real reason was undoubtedly connected with the quarrel which had broken out at this time between the king and the Lord Edward, and Roger, after it had been found that his account as Edward's steward was in arrears in the sum of £382/7/3½d. (P.R.O.,L.T.R.,Memoranda Roll 36,m.10; F.M.Powicke,loc.cit.). It was restored to him only after their differences had been patched up in August 1263 (Foedera,I,1,p.430), when Edward's grant was confirmed by the king (P.R.O.,L.T.R. Memoranda Roll 94, m.47). Roger's heir, William, was said to be in possession of the manor by the quo warranto commissioners in 1274 (Rot.hund.,I,p.230).
 3. The present charter and other related documents are here said to have been produced in the Exchequer in 1324 by Juliana, widow of William de Leybourne, in support of her claims to the manor.

taken by the newly elected officers of the town, the course of action to be followed against offending mayors, counterfeiters and false moneyers, the qualifications for becoming a burgess, and the services owed by the commune to the Lord Edward¹.

D. F. Lacoste, 'La commune de Bourg', Revue Catholique de Bordeaux, XII (1891), pp.518-26.

Complément de la Statistique du département de la Gironde (Bordeaux 1847), p.49².

E. F. Lacoste, loc.cit.³.

F. Recog.Feod., p.xxxviii n..

864

London 17 May 1261

Letters patent granting Wynemer de Gymerly licence to alienate from the manor of Appleby at will⁴.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 76, m.12: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 24 May 1261.

E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.154.

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1. Many of the clauses of this charter are identical in content to those of the ordinance issued for the reform of the commune of Bordeaux (infra nos.867,868). Although this charter is clearly dated 45 Henry III, it is possible, therefore, that the charter belongs to December 1261, and not to 1260. But that Edward was in France in the latter part of 1260 is not in doubt (vide supra no.862), for the chronicle which emanates from Dover priory states that he travelled from Lyon to Gascony at this time (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f.34).
 2. Reference based on F.Lacoste, loc.cit., and C. Bémont, Recog.Feod., p.xxxviii.
 3. This is a French translation of the Gascon dialect version given by Lacoste.
 4. Vide supra no.797; infra no.1036.

865

Guildford 29 May 1261

Charter of privileges for the burgesses of Macclesfield, granting that the town shall be a free borough, and shall have a guild merchant, with all the liberties pertaining to it.

- A. Municipal Archives, Macclesfield¹.
- B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 162, m.10; inspeximus and confirmation by Richard II dated Westminster 14 November 1389.
- D. J.P. Earwaker, East Cheshire, II, facing p.460 (facsimile).
G. Ormerod, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, 2nd ed., ed. T. Helsby (1852), III, p.740.
- E. Cal.Ch.R., 1341-1417, p.315.
C.S. Davies, A History of Macclesfield, p.8, and facsimile facing p.8.
I. Finney, Macklesfeld in ye Olden Time, pp.9-10².

866

Winchester 9 June 1261

Charter granting to William de Chaeny and his heirs the liberty of free

1. Dr. Davis, op.cit., p.380, notes that the charter has lost its seal, but that a "seal-shaped red-cloth bag", which had been attached to protect the seal at an undisclosed date, remains.
2. The witness list and the dating clause (the charter is said to have been issued at the Guildhall) have been transcribed inaccurately.

warren in all his demesne lands in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, in so far as those lands are not within the bounds of Edward's own warrens.

- C. P.R.O., Assize Roll 1167, m.4 d., and m. 12 d..
- F. J.H. Le Patourel, The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands, 1199-1399, p.39n.

867¹

Bordeaux 19 October 1261

Ordinance reforming the commune of Bordeaux².

- D. Archives Municipales de Bordeaux, Livre des Bouillons, pp.377-81.
Archives Municipales de Bordeaux, Livre des Coutumes, p.496, no.lxi.

868

Bordeaux 22 October 1261

Ordinance reforming the commune of Bordeaux.

- D. Recog.Feod., p.175, no.449.
M. and J. Delpit, Notice d'un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque de Wolfenbüttel intitulé 'Recognitiones Feodorum', pp.58-61.
- F. The Gascon Calendar of 1322, ed. G.P. Cuttino, Camden Soc. 3rd ser., LXX (1949), no.1600.

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1. Apart from their respective dates nos 867 and 868 are identical.
 2. Vide supra no.693; cf. infra no.1020.
 3. This version is claimed as definitive by its authors, being based on "the defective and incomplete" version in the Wolfenbüttel Ms. (Recog.Feod., ut supra) on a copy made in England by Brequigny, and on the edition found in the Livre des Bouillons.
 4. Here dated 20 October 1261.

before Mauléon 3 November 1261

Letters patent granting Auger de Mauléon, the son of Raimond-Guillaume, viconte of Soule¹, in return for the service of one knight's fee, the townships of Laharie², Saubusse³, Saas⁴, and Angoumé⁵, and any rights that Edward has, or could have, in the parishes of Lit-et-Mixe⁶, Linxe⁷, Castello Bresk⁸, Escalus⁹, Messanges¹⁰, Vielle-Saint-Girons¹¹, Léon¹², Azur¹³, Saint-Giron-du-Camp¹⁴, and in the whole of Marenzin¹⁵.

- C. Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E 355: insperimus and confirmation by letters patent by Edward as king dated Oloron in Béarn 4 July 1288.
- D. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Actes Gascon Dispersés ... 1286-1289', Bull. Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1610), Année 1962, p.105, no.45, and facsimile, p.106.

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1. In exchange Edward acquired from Auger the castle of Mauléon, the viconté of Soule and the surrender of his rights to the inheritance of his father (Recog.Feod., p.137, no.394).
 2. 8 km. WNW of Morcenx (Landes).
 3. 12 km. WSW of Dax (Landes).
 4. 8 km. WSW of Dax.
 5. 6 km. W of Dax.
 6. 19 km. S of Mimizan (Landes).
 7. 8 km. WNW of Castets (Landes).
 8. Probably Castets.
 9. 9 km. W of Castets.
 10. 20 km. WSW of Castets.
 11. 13 km. W of Castets.
 12. 12 km. W of Castets.
 13. 15 km. WSW of Castets.
 14. 14 km. WNW of Castets.
 15. The pays around Castets.

870

Dax 27 November 1261

Letters patent pardoning the mayor, jurats and prud'hommes of Dax all previous infractions perpetrated by them to the detriment of the Lord Edward.

- C. The Black Book of Dax, f.32.
- D. A.H.G., 37 (1902), pp.248-9, no.xxv¹.

871

Bordeaux 15 December 1261

Letters patent granting Amanieu d'Albret, in exchange for the castle of Melhan² and in return for the service customarily rendered for the castle, all the lands held by Gailliard Colomb of Pierre Mote at Hostens³, Landiras⁴, Langon⁵ and Rochacalhade⁶.

- C. B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.242 d.: inspeximus by Elie, warden of the Franciscans of Agen, and Bidau, warden of the Franciscans of Castel-Jaloux dated Castel-Jaloux 6 January 1261/2.

P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.233 d.: inspeximus as above.

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1. Both the Latin and a Gascon version, headed: Letre de remission deu r y Eddoart de totes transgressions aus ciutadans dAx, although it is clearly dated 46 Henry III, are printed.
 2. Vide infra nos.887,888. Letters patent in which Amanieu d'Albret surrendered the castle to the Lord Edward were issued at Bordeaux on this same day, 15 December 1261 (B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.72 d.; A.H.G., VI (1864), p.167, no.LVIII).
 3. 12 km. E of Belin (Landes).
 4. 12 km. E of Langon (Gironde).
 5. On the River Garonne, 16 km. ESE of La Réole.
 6. Roquetalliade (?), c. 6 km. SSE of Langon.
 7. Here dated 15 December 45 Henry III (1260).

872

Bordeaux 20 December 1261

Letters patent granting the citizens of Bordeaux licence to retain the houses already built against the walls of the city, and permission to construct new ones, where still reasonably possible¹. In addition Edward nominates a commission of fourteen citizens² specifically to enquire into the encroachment of houses on to the alluvial lands (vasa) and the common lands (paduentia) of the city and its suburbs³, instructing

1. cf. supra no.400.
2. They were as follows: Gailliard del Soler, Pierre Gondamer, Bernard Daillan, Arnaud-Guillaume Emeric, Guillaume-Arnaud Moneyder, Seguin Barbe, Elie Barbe, Raimond Aimeric, Guillaume Rostand, Elie Charpentier, Guillaume Artus, Raimond de Camparian, Guillaume Chiket and Rostand de Talence.
3. "Les padouens étaient des lieux vacants, considérés comme appartenant au roi qui passait pour en avoir concédé l'usage aux habitants du pays. Entraient dans cette catégorie non seulement certaines landes à usage de pâturage, mais des bois, des vignes, les rivières et les chemins, bref tous lieux de libre usage" (Y. Renouard, Bordeaux Médiéval, II (1965), p.86; C. Démont, Recog. Feod., p.336).

them to report before the next feast of All Saints¹.

D. Archives Municipales de Bordeaux, I, Livre des Bouillons, p.365, no.CXVII:cited in letters patent of the commissioners dated 29 October 1262.

Archives Municipales de Bordeaux, V, Livre des Coutumes, p.331, no.XXIV:cited as above.

873

Bordeaux 20 December 1261

Letters patent granting Guillaume de Montrevel the marriage and inheritance of the daughter of Brun Daillai.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 96, m.22: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Woodstock 6 February 1277².

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1. The commission pronounced its findings on 29 October 1262, producing a list of padouens encroached on in living memory. Amongst them were included the Port Saint-Pierre (moorings on the water-front) and the neighbouring Place Saint-Pierre, the Port and Place de l'Ombrière, the banks of the Pegue, near its confluence with the Garonne, the Place Saint-Projet, the Place Saint-André, and the greater part of the suburb of Saint-Eloi. It is clear from their list that the density of settlement in Bordeaux by the middle decades of the thirteenth century was very great. Professor Renouard, op.cit., p.88, remarked that the whole of the most recent expansion of the city on its southern side, already the centre of the economic life of Bordeaux, occurred as a result of a multitude of intrusions upon these former common lands of the citizens. In an attempt to check these infringements, the commissioners consequently recommended that certain practices, such as the throwing of bridges over public highways, the construction of houses along the river banks, the perforation of the walls and the stopping of the ditches of the castle, should be explicitly forbidden, and that certain designated houses, and specifically the house in the Place Saint-Projet where money was minted, should preserve their original uses.
 2. In confirming his earlier grant Edward specifically includes the mills of Ga and Margance (Médoc). In April 1279 Guillaume de Montrevel received a grant in fee simple of, amongst other things, the mills situated on the River Jalle (C.P.R., 1279-81, p.312).

874

Bordeaux 26 December 1261

Writ solvatis instructing Guillaume Gaugerii and Master Guillaume de Gerama, the receivers of the exchequer at Bordeaux, to pay Pierre Gaufridi, citizen of Bordeaux, forty two pounds sterling for wine purchased from him for Edward's use.

B(11). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 17, m. 10: inspeximus by Edward as king dated Bordeaux 16 May 1289, with a mandate to the constable of Bordeaux and the collectors of the customs of Bordeaux instructing payment of the amount outstanding.

D. R.G., II, 1516.

875

undated

Grant, dated on or before 15 March 1262, whereby Edward gave Jean de Grilly the lands which belonged to Pierre d'Anglade and the inheritance of Amanieu de Grayan¹, which he had earlier conferred on Master Rostand, the former archdeacon of Agen, and which his brothers, Bernard Masson and Aymer Durand inherited², but surrendered to Edward on Rostand's death

1. cf. infra nos. 876, 920, 922, 951.

2. Vide supra nos. 623, 695.

in return for an annual payment of fifteen pounds morlaas, which Edward had in the sauveté of Sainte-Marie de Monzano¹.

F. P.R.O., Charter Roll 52, m.4: confirmation by the king dated Windsor 15 March 1262, without citing the text of Edward's writ.

P.R.O., Patent Roll 206, m.12: exemplification by Edward III dated Castle Rising 20 April 1342 of a charter of Henry III dated Windsor 15 March 1262.

Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.41.

C.P.R., 1340-43, p.419.

876

London 24 March 1262

Charter granting Jean de Grilly, in return for the service of one pair of gilt spurs or their equivalent value at Easter, the lands of Byer, Setorbyan and Artiques with their appurtenances which were formerly held by Edward's nurse, Alice de Luton².

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 78, m.2: inspeximus and confirmation by letters patent of the king dated Saint-Germain-des-Près 4 October 1262.

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.733.

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1. The editors of Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.605, have identified this place as Mimizan; the editors of C.P.R., 1340-43, p.419, identify it as Morges.
 2. Vide supra nos.619n., 824.

877

Bristol 31 March 1262

Letter¹ of the Lord Edward to his father confirming his intention to be with him at Easter, and informing him that he has read the letters which the king of France has sent concerning Bergerac and Gensac, whose contents he wished to arrange to discuss when they next met². Ralph de

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1. H. Hall (ed.), A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents, Pt.I (1908), p.138, carefully distinguishes the royal writ from the royal letter. An epistolatory formula is followed in the present instance.
 2. Margaret de Turenne did liege homage and swore fealty to the Lord Edward for the castle, the towns of Bergerac and Gensac and her other possessions in Aquitaine, Quercy and Périgord in April 1259 (A.H.G., VI (1864), p.166, no.CVII). Her husband, Renaud de Pons did not, and complained to Louis IX of his treatment by Henry III and Edward. When the English king went to Paris to ratify the Treaty of Paris he was upbraided by Louis, who requested that he should see that justice was done to Renaud and Marguerite. Letters of safe conduct were therefore issued in their favour by Henry on 19 December, citing them to appear with proctors in the court of the duchy on the quindene of Easter 1260 to pursue their claim (C.P.R., 1258-66, pp.108,120). In the event, Renaud and Marguerite withdrew, claiming justice to have been denied them, and, seizing the opportunity presented by the liege homage clause of the Treaty of Paris, appealed to the king of France. Louis IX, therefore summoned Henry III as his vassal to appear before the Parlement at Martinmas (Royal Letters, II ed. W.W. Shirley, (R.S. 1866), p.158, no.DXXXIX). Henry's proctors, Simon de Vercelli and Nicholas de Saya, were subsequently accused of acting beyond their brief, while they blamed the inactivity of the Lord Edward and his seneschal in Gascony (Drew de Barentin) for the fact that the issue had been allowed to proceed so far (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.137). When the case was set down for further consideration on the octave of the Purification 1261 new proctors, William de Trubleville, Master Walter Giffard and Ralph de Donjon had been named to act severally in Paris and in the court of Gascony. For neither Henry III nor the Lord Edward gave up hope of a settlement of the issue within the duchy itself "according to the laws and customs of our court of Gascony", and, in 1262, the matter was brought before an ad hoc commission of four prominent Gascons, Raimond, Bishop of Bazas, Amanieu d'Albret, Pierre de Bordeaux and Jean de la Linde (seneschal of the Limousin, Quercy

Donjon¹ has been sent to London on Edward's business and has taken his seal with him. This letter has therefore been sealed with the seal of his knight, Warin de Bassingburn².

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence III, no. 75.

D. Foedera, I, i, p. 417.

878

London 5 May 1262

Letters patent granting William Charles³ the custody of the Lord Edward's mills at Tickhill for one year in order that he might receive thirty pounds from the issues in place of thirty librates of land⁴ which had been promised him on the occasion of his marriage with Jeanne de Vauvert, Eleanor of Castile's maid⁵.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 77, m. 11: inspeximus and confirmation by the king by letters patent dated Westminster 9 May 1262.

D. C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 212.

and Périgord) (Recog. Feod., p. 163, no. 420). At the same time further arrêts were made on the English king by the Parlement, necessitating the important task of nominating new proctors for this delicate situation (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 272). It seems clear, therefore, that the work of the commission and the appointment of proctors were the issues that Edward wished to discuss with the king at their Easter meeting (vide supra no. 144n.).

1. Thomas Rymer has transcribed Ralph's name as Ens de Doman.
2. cf. infra no. 899.
3. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp. 474-5 & n., provides biographical details of William Charles.
4. Thirty pounds seems a fair assessment of what the mills would produce in one year. Nicholas de Marnham rendered an account for £33/6/8 received from the farm of the mills at Tickhill for the year beginning 30 September 1256 (P.R.O., Min. Accts. 1094/11, m. 1 d.). William Charles was made answerable for any surplus he received.
5. In January 1264 Edward finally settled land to the value of thirty pounds on him in fulfilment of his promise (vide infra no. 894).

879

London 6 May 1262

Letters patent ordering Henry de Cusances, seneschal of Gascony, to release those citizens of Bayonne who had been imprisoned and who were prepared to swear fealty to the Lord Edward, after taking suitable sureties, and in accordance with the decision recently taken before the king and his council¹.

- D. Recog.Feod., p.212, no.483; cited by Guillaume-A. Douspins, citizen of Bayonne in a notarial instrument dated Bayonne 2 August 1262².

M. and J. Delpit, Notice d'un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque de Wolfenbüttel intitulé "Recognitiones Feodorum", p.118.

880

7 June 1262

Charter granting the manor of Treville (Herefordshire) to Robert Walerand, and in default of heirs of his own body, to his nephew Alan Plogenet, in return for the service of a quarter of a knight's fee³.

- F. P.R.O., Close Roll 109, m.13.

C.C.R., 1288-96, p.209.

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1. cf. supra no.94; and Recog.Feod., p.144, no.400.
 2. In it he undertook to abide by the oath prescribed by Edward, and named a number of surties on his behalf.
 3. The text of the charter is not cited, although its date is given, and it seems clear from the context that it was seen by the clerk who drew up the present letters close (dated 9 December 1291). In these Edward I instructs his treasurer and the barons of the Exchequer to restore the one mark per annum in excess of the stipulated service that they had taken from Alan Plogenet ever since Walerand's death in 1273.

881

Westminster 7 June 1262

Letters patent of Queen Eleanor and the Lord Edward indemnifying the Florentine merchants Spinellus Symonetti, Janucio Beamondi, Renucio Ardingi and their associates against any loss incurred because the seal of the king's chancellor, Walter de Merton¹, was not attached to the instrument in which the queen, Edward, the abbot of Pererborough², John Mansell, Philip Basset³ and Robert Walerand acknowledged themselves to be bound to these merchants in the sum of one thousand seven hundred marks sterling.

- A. B.M., Harleian Charter 43 C 42.
- D. Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals, edd. L.C. Loyd and D.M. Stenton, p.45, no.64.

882

Paris 18 August 1262

Original writ of summons for an assize of mort d'ancestor⁵ instructing the bailiff of Jersey to summon a jury of twelve men of the parish of

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1. Merton acted as keeper of the seal 1259-60, and as chancellor proper from an uncertain date in mid 1261. He became chancellor again shortly after Edward's accession in November 1272, but was removed from office when the king returned to England in 1274.
 2. John de Caux, who became treasurer in October 1260. He died in office in 1263.
 3. Basset served as Justiciar from c. June 1261 to July 1263.
 4. Professor T.F.T. Plucknett provided the editors of Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals, p.46, with an explanatory note on this document, which he calls a "very curious indemnity" since it amounts to the debtors guaranteeing their own debt.
 5. F. Pollock & F.W. Maitland, The History of English Law (2nd ed. 1952), pp.55-7.

Saint John to determine whether John Heyles, father of the plaintiff, Nicholas de Heyles, died possessed of a half acre of land in the parish, whether he died after King John's last return to England from Ireland¹, and whether Nicholas is his nearest heir.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 10.

883

Windsor 25 November 1262

Letters close (writ of inquisition) directing Richard de la Rochelle, the justiciar of Ireland, to enquire into John de Verdun's assertion that he has recently been unjustly ejected from the custody of the manor of Ardmals (Co. Meath), which had belonged to Edward's tenant-in-chief, Richard de Cruys, and which he claims to hold during the minority of the heirs². The justiciar is to determine the rights of the Lord Edward and

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1. i.e. after August 1210.
 2. The justiciar replied explaining his action as an attempt to safeguard Edward's rights in the manor. He claimed that he had ejected John after the death of Richard de Cruys, although he held Ardmals of him as lord of Meath, because Edward and his predecessors had custody of the manor and other lands in Meath, and because Richard was his tenant-in-chief (Cal. Inq. Misc., I, p. 97, no. 281).

of John de Verdun in this custody, and to enquire whether the king has ever had custody of the manor¹.

A. P.R.O., Misc. Inquisitions, File 11, no. 26.

E. Cal. Inq. Misc., I, 1219-1307, p. 97, no. 281.

Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 119, no. 740.

884

London 23 March 1263

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) addressed to the bailiffs of the Channel Islands², requiring them to be obedient to Ralph d'Aubeny³ and William de Saumareis⁴ appointed by the Lord Edward as judges in the

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1. The verdict of the inquest was that neither the king, nor the Lord Edward, had ever had custody of the lands of Walter de Lacy, except during his exile, and with the exception of the lands of Richard Gernun. King John, however, did have custody of the manor of Ardnais and other lands held by Richard de Cruys' father while Walter was in exile, between August 1210 and 1225 (ibid.; A.J. Otway-Ruthven A History of Medieval Ireland (1968), pp. 77-81, 92).
 2. Gilbert Talebot and Thomas Boulton were appointed joint wardens of the islands after Edward surrendered them to the king as part of an exchange for a grant of the Jewry of England (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 233; J.H. Le Patourel, The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands (1937), p. 123).
 3. Vide supra nos. 731, 766.
 4. William de Saumareis, who came presumably from the village of Saumarez, Guernsey, was named among the knights and jurats present at an assize held in Jersey, in March 1254, which enquired into the liberties of the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel in the islands (Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, pp. 26-8).

suit between the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel and William de Claeny, concerning the land which the latter purchased in Guernsey from Baldwin de Ver¹.

- D. Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Société Jersiaise (1924), p.205, no.137: said to have been transcribed from a manuscript in the Archives de La Manche, which is now lost.

885

Hereford 3 April 1263

Letters patent pardoning David ap Gruffydd and his followers their part in the Welsh war², promising to assist David in recovering his reasonable inheritance beyond the Conway, and granting him, in the meantime, the lands of Duffryn Clwyd and Cynmeirch³.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 79, m.9.

- E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.261: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 26 May 1263.

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1. Vide infra nos.919,957,1003,1039.
 2. The present letters patent coincide with David's second rebellion against his brother, Llewelyn (T.F.Tout, D.N.B., V, p.653). cf. J.E. Lloyd, A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest, II (3rd ed. 1939), p.731; vide infra no.891. He received further grants of land after the royalist victory at Evesham (D.N.B., loc.cit.).
 3. A commote of Powys Fadog, centred on Wrexham, in modern Denbighshire (W. Rees, An Historical Atlas of Wales (new ed. 1959), plate 28.)

886

Shrewsbury 15 April 1263

Letter of the Lord Edward to his father requesting the issue of royal letters ordering the bishop of Hereford¹, for the greater security of the Welsh March, to go to his castle at Lydbury North², and asking for further letters instructing William de Evereus to remain in his castle at Sheriff Hales³ in defence of those parts.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence III, 76.
- D. Foedera, I, 1, p. 425.
- E. J.G. Edwards, Calendar of Ancient Correspondence concerning Wales, p. 15.

887

Shrewsbury 15 April 1263

Letters patent⁴ granting Amanieu d'Albret the pays of Marenne⁵ and the

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1. Pierre d'Aigueblanche, bishop of Hereford, 1240-68.
 2. Shropshire, SE of Bishop's Castle.
 3. Lit. Le Hales (Foedera, loc.cit.), or, Leyhales (J.G. Edwards, loc.cit.). Sheriff Hales is in Shropshire, NE of Shifnal.
 4. The present writ is described in the execution clause as letters patent, but the formula of the address clause is that of the conventional charter. But there is no list of witnesses. Although technically therefore letters patent, the writ is perhaps best described by what has been called a 'substituted charter' (H.Hall, A Formula Book of English Official Historical Documents, Pt.I (1908), p.54).
 5. The pays between the River Adour and the Atlantic Ocean around Benesse-Marenne (Landes).

and the land of Clar¹ in place of the lands of Pierre Mote which were granted him in exchange for the castle of Meilhan². In addition Edward confers on him licence to construct a fortified house in Maremne.

- A. Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E,188.
- D. A. Luchaire, Notice sur les Origines de la Maison d'Albret, 977-1270, p.37 n..

888

Shrewsbury 20 April 1263

Letters patent granting Amanieu d'Albret the pays of Maremne and the land of Illats³ in exchange for the castle of Meilhan, with a licence to construct a fortified house in Maremne⁴.

- C. Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E,198: vidimus by Raimond, bishop of Bazas, dated 12 June 1263.
- D. A.H.G., 25, pp.132-3, no.xlviii.

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1. I have been unable to identify this place.
 2. Vide supra no.871.
 3. c. 6 km. S of Podensac (Gironde).
 4. In content acta nos.887 and 888 are identical, but there are substantial textual variations. The most obvious difference is in the dating clauses of the writs, though it is by no means certain that they were issued by Edward's chancery on different occasions, nor yet that the one is an inaccurately transcribed version of the other. There are many verbal variations, but another significant difference occurs in respect of the lands now conferred on Amanieu d'Albret as compensation for any loss in the present exchange. The unidentified Clar may be a clerical error of transcription, so that it is possible that the later version of the writ was intended to correct the earlier one, but this is not explicit.
 5. Pius Bonifacius Gams, Series Episcoporum Ecclesiae Catholicae (1931), p.509, dates Raimond III's tenure of the bishopric as 1230-1261. A successor, Guillaume II de Pinibus is known to have been provided to the see in 1266.

Dublin 29 April 1263

Writ of allocate, issued in Edward's name by Richard de la Rochelle, the justiciar of Ireland, instructing the treasurer and the barons of the exchequer at Dublin to allow Henry de Mandeville twenty five pounds and one hundred and sixty crannocks of oatmeal¹ per annum on his account², for guarding the castles at Drumtarssy³, Coleraine and Lochkel⁴, and the

1. Not 80 crannocks as in E. Curtis, loc.cit..
2. Henry de Mandeville's first account as warden of Tweskard in Ulster, of which a transcript is extant (Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ms. 12 D 9, f.159), has been printed in facsimile by J.T. Gilbert, Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland, II (1874), plate 73. It covers the period from All Saints 1259 to the same feast in 1261. The present account follows from the first without any break in time. In it Henry was allowed £112/10/0 as the sum due to him for keeping these castles for four and a half years from Martinmas 1258, and a further £96 in lieu of the 160 crannocks of oatmeal owing to him for each year of office (E. Curtis, loc.cit., pp.10,11). But Mandeville's conduct as warden of Tweskard, was, in December 1272, the subject of an inquest held before William fitzWarin, the steward of Ulster. The men of the region alleged a number of malpractices and extortions had been indulged in by him at this time, and they threatened rebellion should he be permitted to buy his way into office once again. Their complaints were substantiated by the enquiry, which established de Mandeville's complicity in murder, theft, intimidation and bribery (Cal.Inq.Misc., 1219-1307, I, p.136, no.410; Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.158, no.929), and they may well have been instrumental in securing his removal, in August 1272, from the custody of the issues of Ulster after the death of Walter de Burgh (36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1904), pp.32-3).
3. Now Killowen. The castle was built by John fitzGeoffrey, the justiciar, in 1248 (G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III (1920), pp.268,289).
4. Loughguile (ibid., p.289 & n.).

county of Coleraine.

- B(i). B.M., Additional Roll 26515¹: recited at the foot of the account of the warden of Tweskard in Ulster for the period 1 November 1261 to 1 November 1262.
- L. E. Curtis, 'Sheriffs' Accounts of the Honor of Dungarvan, of Tweskard in Ulster, and of County Waterford, 1261-63¹, Proc. of the Royal Irish Academy, XXXIX (1929), section C, no.1, p.11.

890

Worcester 10 May 1263

Charter granting Robert Tibetot², in return for the service of one knight's fee, the whole of the manor of Nettlestead and its appurtenances in the county of Suffolk, except the advowson of the church, free of all custom and castle-guard at Richmond³.

- B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 59, m.5: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Westminster 10 July 1270.
- E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.147.

891

Windsor 8 July 1263

Letters patent granting David ap Gruffydd, who has recently been received

1. This is a single membrane of an Irish Pipe Roll, probably for 48 Henry III.
2. cf. supra no.789.
3. Nettlestead was included in a parcel of lands of the honour of Richmond formerly held by Peter of Savoy, which were granted to the Lord Edward in June 1262 in place of the honour, castle and rape of Hastings, and the lands that had belonged to Walter de Scoteny (Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, pp.42,44; C.R., 1261-64, p.54.

into the peace of the king and the Lord Edward, the cantrefws of Duffryn Clwyd and Rhufoniog until such a time as he is able to recover his reasonable inheritance in North Wales¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 96, m.4: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Rhuddlan 10 October 1277.

E. C.P.R., 1272-81, p.231.

892

Bristol 13 July 1263

Charter granting Robert de Beaumes² and his heirs the advowson of the church of Ballinmackil Colm, in the land which formerly belonged to O'Haugharn in Ulster, which had been exempted in Edward's earlier grant of Ballinmackil to him³.

C. P.R.O., Placita Coram Rege 70, m.6 d..

P.R.O., Placita Coram Rege 71, m.18.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.451, no.1976.

1. Vide supra nos. 6 n. & 885.

2. As a member of the Lord Edward's household he was the recipient of a number of grants from the king (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.639; ibid., 1266-72, p.740; C.R., 1256-59, p.21; ibid., 1259-61, p.76; ibid., 1261-64, pp.195, 233, 321).

3. Vide supra no.836, infra no.897.

893

Lambeth 10 August 1263

Charter granting John de Warenne, earl of Surrey, in return for the services customarily performed by the previous earl, the towns of Stamford and Grantham and their appurtenances, as freely as his father held them¹.

- B(ii). P.R.O., Quo Warranto Pleas (Justices Itinerant 1), 498, m.18: cited in support of the earl of Surrey's claim to the return of writs at Stamford, when he was summoned to prove his title before the justices, John de Vaux and his associates, in 1281.
- D. Placita de Quo Warranto (Rec.Com., 1818), p.429.

894

Boulogne-sur-Mer 4 January 1264

Charter granting to William Charles, in free marriage with Johanna de Vauvert, in return for the service of one knight's fee, and in settlement of a promise to provide him with thirty librates of land on the occasion of his marriage, the Lord Edward's entire holding in Kettleburgh, Easton, Charsfield, Hacheston, Framlingham and Marlesford (Suffolk), except a messuage in Kettleburgh and the advowson of Easton, two and a half acres

1. The history of Edward's grant is traced by M.T. Clanchy, 'The Franchise of Return of Writs', T.R.H.S., 5th ser., 17 (1967), pp.70-71, and is discussed by the late Professor Helen Cam, Liberties and Communities in Medieval England (1963 re-print), p.176.

of land and its appurtenances, which belonged to Walter Alverych in Touton¹, and the homages and services owed by ten named persons² for their holdings in Heys, Parham, Glenham, Rendlesham, Wantisden and Brightwell (Suffolk)³.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 82, m. 3: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Boulogne 7 January 1264.

E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 376.

895

Gloucester 8 March 1264

Charter granting Roger de Clifford, in return for the service of one and a half knight's fees, the one hundred marcatcs of land in the honour of Monmouth, which Edward has recently had extended by Richard de Hagginstone, sheriff of Herefordshire and his clerk, Adam of Winchester⁴.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 69, m. 11 (schedule).

E. Cal. Ch. R., 1257-1300, p. 246.

896

Lewes 12 May 1264

Letter of Richard, king of the Romans, the Lord Edward and the other barons loyal to the king, replying to letters of Simon de Montfort,

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1. I have been unable to identify Touton and Heys, but they appear to be in the vicinity of Framlingham (East Suffolk).
 2. These include the prioress of Campsey, a house of Augustinian nuns.
 3. Vide supra no. 878.
 4. Vide infra no. 970.

Gilbert de Clare and the other perfidious barons¹, rebutting their allegations of false counsel, and dismissing the baronial party as public enemies, whose persons and property they have sworn to destroy. They offer a guarantee of safe conduct to de Montfort and de Clare if they are willing to submit their complaints to the judgment of the courts.

C. Mss. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, K.2.

D. Flores Historiarum, II, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), p. 493.

E. H.M.C., 5th Report, Appendix, p. 455.

The Flowers of History ... collected by Matthew of Westminster, II, ed. C. D. Yonge, p. 415.

897

Lewes 16 May 1264

Letters patent confirming the charter by which Robert de Beaumes enfeoffed his brother, Hugh, with all his lands, tenements, fisheries and other

1. Their letter was written from Fletching (Sussex) on 11 May (Flores Historiarum, II, p. 492). In his reply, dated 12 May, the king rejected the barons' protestations of fealty on the grounds that they had caused the war, and their assurances of his personal safety on the grounds that attacks of the kind the barons had made on the possessions of his loyal subjects could be construed as attacks upon himself. The battle of Lewes was fought on 14 May 1264.

possessions held of the Lord Edward in Ireland¹.

C. P.R.O., Placita Coram Rege 70, m.6 d..

P.R.O., Placita Coram Rege 71, m.18.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.451, no.1976.

898

London 10 March 1265

Letters patent addressed to the people of the county of Middlesex², proclaiming that Edward has sworn an oath to uphold the terms of the ordinance, made in London in June 1264 with the universal assent of the king, the prelates, the earls, the barons and the whole community of England, providing for the pacification of the realm³; that he has

1. Vide supra no.892.

2. The present writ was presumably among those instruments read to the company assembled in Westminster Hall on 11 March 1265. They signify Edward's acceptance of the harsh terms imposed on him as a condition of his release from close captivity. These included not only a demand for his personal loyalty to the decisions of the magnates, under threat of disinheritance, but also the purging of his household and administration of unacceptable elements (e.g. C.R., 1264-68, p.107), and the surrender of his lordships of Chester, the honour of the Peak, and the castle and town of Newcastle-under-Lyme (Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.54; C.P.R., 1258-66, p.416; Foedera, I, i, p.453). Baronial nominees were installed as wardens of Edward's castles at Carmarthen, Cardigan, Cll-gerran and Montgomery (infra no.899, et seq.; C.P.R., 1258-66, p.417; Foedera, I, i, p.454). Bristol was already in de Montfort's custody (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.395). The arrangements for Edward's release are discussed by F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947) pp.487-90.

3. i.e. in the Parliament held at London after 22 June 1264 (Foedera, I, i, p.443; W. Stubbs, Select Charters (9th ed. 1913), pp.400-403).

sworn similarly to observe all the conditions proposed for his release from captivity, and for that of his cousin, Henry of Almain¹; and, that he has sworn also to uphold the ancient charters of common liberties², the forest charters and all the articles ordained by the king with the assent of the magnates at Worcester³. He enjoins them to observe inviolable all these things, and desires that they heed all the other ordinances and articles of the king and his council⁴.

C. B.M., Cotton Ms., Claudius D 2, f.128.

D. Foedera, I, i, p.452.

899

London 15 March 1265

Writ under the king's small seal⁵ ordering Richard de Tunderly⁶ to deliver

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1. Henry de Montfort was absolved from responsibility for the custody of Edward and Henry of Almain by royal letters patent issued on 10 March (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.412).
 2. i.e. Magna Carta and its re-issues.
 3. Vide Foedera I, i, p.45; W. Stubbs, op.cit., pp.403-4.
 4. cf. the king's letters patent addressed to the people of the county of York, issued at Westminster on 14 March (ibid., pp.404-6).
 5. Et quia sigillum nostrum ad manum non habuimus sigillum parvum patris nostri Henrici Regis Anglie illustris presentibus apponi procuravimus: the irregularity of this procedure is to be explained by Edward's captivity, but it contrasts, nevertheless, with that followed in the issue of Edward's letters patent of 10 March (no.898), which are said to be sigillo domini Regis patris nostri et nostro sigillata (Foedera, I, i, p.452).
 6. Richard served as Edward's constable at Builth during 1256/7, before becoming warden of Carmarthen (P.R.O., Min.Accts., 1094/11, m.4, 5).

custody of the castle of Carmarthen to Guy de Brien¹, whom Edward has appointed warden during pleasure.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 83, m.20.

E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.414.

(London 15 March 1265)

Certificate of instructions to Roger Mortimer to deliver custody of the castle at Cardigan to Guy de Brien.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 83, m.20.

E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.414.

1. Guy de Brien, lord of Laugharne (J.E. Lloyd, A History of Carmarthenshire I (1935), p.194), was first appointed warden by the Lord Edward 'by the counsel of the king and the magnates of the council' at a date prior to 22 October 1258 (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.654). He was re-appointed by the king 'with the counsel of the barons', to keep both the castles at Cardigan and Carmarthen in September 1264, and Tunderly and Mortimer were ordered to deliver custody (ibid., 1258-66, p.348). The prevailing political situation made for delay in the implementation of this instruction, Tunderly and Mortimer apparently refusing to admit Guy without Edward's personal authority to do so. As a result they were summoned to be before the king and Edward in January 1265, and were provided with letters of safe conduct, lasting until three weeks after the Purification, for this purpose (ibid., p.401). It is not certain that they obeyed, but, in the meantime, Edward came to terms with the barons, and accepted the nomination of their partisans to certain of his castles (supra no.898).

901

(London 15 March 1265)

Certificate of instructions to Nicholas fitzMartin¹ to deliver custody of the castle at Cilgerran² to Guy de Brien.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 83, m.20.

E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.414.

902

(London 15 March 1265)

Certificate of instructions to Guy de Brien to go to Cardigan, Carmarthen and Cilgerran to receive custody of the castles.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 83, m.20.

E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p.414.

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1. Nicholas fitzMartin was in Edward's service in south Wales almost continuously from 1256. In 1257 he was among the English taken prisoner after their defeat at Coed-Llathen in the Towy valley (J.E.Lloyd, op.cit., p.189), but in the following October he was named as warden of Cardigan and Cilgerran in Edward's name (C.R., 1256-59, p.330). In May 1262 he was given the custody of the castle and town of Carmarthen for Edward (J.G. Edwards, Littere Wallie (1960), p.31, no.42).
 2. Cilgerran was in Edward's custody by reason of the wardship of George Cantilupe.

903

Chester 24 August 1265

Letter of the Lord Edward to Roger de Leybourne¹ and Nicholas de Lewknor² informing them that he considers it expedient that John de Warenne, earl of Surrey, should be given power by the king to bring the men of the Cinque Ports to terms, and that it is also desirable that letters should be sent, in the king's name, to the defenders of the castle at Kenilworth, telling them that if they do not wish to be considered the king's enemies, to be disinherited and to lose their lives, they should surrender the castle without further delay. A list of the names of those to whom this is to be written is given³. Earl Warenne is to be instructed not to let any of them leave the realm without licence. A postscript directs them to seize the treasure found in Dover castle⁴.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 12.

D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II (R.S. 1866), p. 289, no. DCCXXVIII.

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1. Leybourne was re-installed after the Battle of Evesham as steward of the king's household, and himself succeeded the earl of Surrey, at a date shortly after his success in subduing the rebels of the Weald during November 1265, in command of the pacification of the Cinque Ports (A. Lewis, 'Roger Leyburn and the Pacification of England, 1265-7', E.H.R., LIV (1939), pp. 195, 198).
 2. Lewknor was keeper of the king's wardrobe from 7 August 1265 until his death in March 1268.
 3. 25 names are listed, including John de Muscegros (vide infra no. 910), and Richard de Havering (vide infra no. 905).
 4. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), p. 504, writes of this letter: "This is Edward's first recorded act of state, done by him as a responsible adviser of the crown ... It deserves a place of its own in our history". Edward's postscript he considers to be evidence of the haste with which it was composed.

Chester 27 August 1265

Charter confirming to the barons, knights, free tenants and the whole community of Cheshire the liberties and customs conferred on them by Earl Ranulph III of Chester¹. Edward grants, in addition, that the fees of landholders in the county convicted of felonies shall, after a year and a day, be surrendered to the lord of the fee, and that the services formerly owing to the earls of Chester outside the county shall not in future be customary.

- B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 193, m. 3; inspeximus and confirmation by Edward IV dated Westminster 3 July 1463.
- C. B.M., Additional Ms. 11336, f. 76 d.; transcript by Randle Holme II²
- D. Sir P. Leycester, Historical Antiquities in Two Books The First Treating in General of Great-Brettain and Ireland The Second containing particular Remarks concerning Cheshire (1672), p. 165.³
- G. Ormerod, The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, 2nd ed. T. Helsby, I (1882), p. 55.
- E. Cal.Ch.R., 1427-1516, p. 202.

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1. cf. infra no. 912. Ranulph III's charter in favour of the community of Cheshire is printed by Sir P. Leycester, op.cit., pp. 163-4, and G. Ormerod, op.cit., pp. 53-5. It is undated, but, from internal evidence, can be ascribed to the period 1207-18.
 2. I am grateful to Dr. D.M. Palliser for this reference.
 3. The work was printed by Daniel King. As a footnote to the charter Leycester adds the following, which I have been unable to verify: '... which afterwards he confirmed also when he (Edward) was King Dated 20 March 28 Edward I as appears by the exemplifications of all these charters in Rotulo Recognitionum 3 Ed. 4'.

905

Winchester 13 September 1265

Letter of the Lord Edward addressed to Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells¹, asking him to provide assurances for his promise to Semannus de Stoke, Richard and John de Havering, and William de Turevil that they shall in no way be penalized, if, in accepting Edward's word, they surrender the castles of Wallingford and Berkhamsted to him².

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no. 19.
- D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II (R.S. 1866), p. 291, no. DXXCL.

906

Winchester 19 September 1265

Inspeximus and confirmation of a charter of King Henry III, dated Westminster 18 October 1257³, by which he received Mareddud ap

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1. Walter Giffard, the king's chancellor, from August 1265 until his elevation to the archbishopric of York in 1266.
 2. Vide F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), p. 505. After the surrender of the castles the king ratified Edward's promise as requested (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 528, dated 7 January 1266).
 3. Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p. 475.

Rhys¹ into his peace, and granted him the two commotes of Mabeuoniaun and Wennonith in the land of Cardigan².

- C. P.R.O., Exchequer -T.R., Books 274 (Liber A), f.365: inspeximus and confirmation by the Lord Edmund dated Warwick 18 May 1266³.
P.R.O., Exchequer -T.R., Books 274 (Liber A), f.367 d..
- D. J.G. Edwards, Littere Wallie, p.100, no.195: inspeximus ut supra.
J.G. Edwards, Littere Wallie, p.107, no.201.

907

undated⁴

Inspeximus and confirmation of a charter of King Henry III, dated Westminster 18 October 1257⁵, by which the king granted Mareddud ap Rhys all the lands

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1. Mareddud ap Rhys was lord of Ystrad Tywi, with castles at Dinefwr and Y Castell Newydd. He defected from the Welsh and joined the English early in 1258 (J.E.Lloyd, A History of Carmarthenshire, I (1935), p.191; A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest, II (3rd ed. 1939), p.724). In September 1258 he joined in an attack on the Welsh confederacy, near Cilgerran, and was taken prisoner. Convicted of treason by an assembly of Welsh chieftains in May 1259, he was imprisoned at Criccieth. He was released at the end of the war in return for the surrender of his two castles (ibid., pp.724-6; A History of Carmarthenshire, I, pp.191-2).
 2. i.e. the two commotes of Mabwynion and Gwynionydd, in the cantred of Is Aeron (W. Rees, An Historical Atlas of Wales (1954), plate 28).
 3. Edmund's confirmation of Edward's inspeximus of their father's grant was required as a consequence of his endowment with an appanage, consisting, in part, of the lands formerly assigned to his brother in Cardigan and Carmarthen (P.R.O., Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters 96; J.G. Edwards, 'The Early History of the Counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan', E.H.R., XXXI (1916), p.92).
 4. J.G. Edwards, loc.cit., argues that this inspeximus was probably issued on 19 September 1265, since it is likely that Mareddud ap Rhys would have sought confirmation of the king's charters in his favour - all dated 18 October 1257 - at the same time.
 5. Cal.Ch.R., 1226-57, p.475.

he then held in Hyrbyin¹ and Mathayn² and the castle of Lanendeyri³, the commotes of Perueth⁴ and Hyskernen⁵ and the castle of Drosloyn⁶, the cantred of Emelyn⁷, the commote of Ostrelof⁸ and Newcastle⁹, the territories of Maynaur Lansawyl¹⁰, Maynaur inter Turch et Kothy¹¹, and the whole commote of Kayo¹², the lands of Rhys Fychan¹³ in the commotes of Mabudenth¹⁴ and Mabelueu¹⁵ and in the territory of Maynaur fillorum Seysild¹⁶, and the castles at Dinvor¹⁷ and Kanz Kennen¹⁸.

C. P.R.O., Exchequer -T.R. Books 274 (Liber A), f.411.

D. J.G. Edwards, Littere Wallie, p.163, no.287.

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1. Hirfyn, a commote of Cantref Bychan (W. Rees, An Historical Atlas of Wales (1954), plate 26).
 2. Mallean, a commote of Cantref Mawr.
 3. Llandoverly.
 4. Perfedd, a commote of Cantref Bychan.
 5. Is Cennen, a commote of Cantref Bychan.
 6. Dryslwyn.
 7. Emlyn, now forming part of north-western Cardiganshire.
 8. Ystlwf, a commote of Gwarthaf.
 9. Newcastle Emlyn.
 10. Maenor Llansawel.
 11. Maenor between the rivers Twrch and Chothi, now in Carmarthenshire.
 12. Caio, a commote of Cantref Mawr.
 13. Rhys was the nephew of Mareddud ap Rhys, and was loyal to the cause of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), p.627).
 14. Mabudrud, a commote of Cantref Mawr.
 15. Mabelfyw, a commote of Cantref Mawr.
 16. Maenor Meibion Seisyllt.
 17. Dinefwr.
 18. Carreg Cennen.

undated¹

Inspeximus and confirmation of letters patent of King Henry III, dated Westminster 18 October 1257, by which he pardoned Mareddud ap Rhys his lapse of fealty and the damage caused to the Lord Edward and himself; granted that should the men of the bailiwick of Carmarthen offend in future they would be treated better than they were by Nicholas de Meulles²; agreed not to come to terms with Llewelyn until Rhys ap Mareddud³ had been surrendered; undertook not to make peace with Mareddud ap Owain⁴ or Rhys, junior⁵, without first seeking his advice; granted him licence to re-build the bridge at Newcastle (Emlyn)⁶; and conferred on him licence to take ransoms from his prisoners.

- C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R. Books 274 (Liber A), f.411 d..
- D. J.G. Edwards, Littere Wallie, p.165, no.289.

1. Vide supra no.907 n.4.
2. Meulles was appointed warden of the castles of Cardigan and Carmarthen in August 1245 (C.P.R., 1232-47, p.459; J.E. Lloyd, A History of Wales ... II (3rd ed. 1939), p.707 & n.). In August 1257 he was assigned to further the Lord Edward's affairs in West Wales and was given power to receive certain Welshmen into the king's peace (C.P.R., 1247-58, p.573).
3. i.e. Mareddud ap Rhys' son (J.E. Lloyd, op.cit., p.768).
4. Mareddud ab Owain was lord of the cantred of Uwch Aeron. In 1256 he was given lands around Llanbadarn and the cantred of Buellt for his assistance to Llewelyn, and he was one of the commanders of the Welsh host which inflicted a severe defeat on the English in the Towy valley in June 1257 (ibid., pp.700, 718).
5. Rhys Fychan (vide supra no.907, no.13).
6. In February 1265 the king had instructed the bailiff of Carmarthen to prevent Mareddud ap Rhys building a bridge over the Telfi, on the grounds that he intended erecting it where there had never been one, to the detriment of the bishop of Saint David's (C.R., 1264-68, p.95).

909

Winchester 22 September 1265

Petition addressed to Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, requesting the issue of royal letters in favour of Lucy de Grey to enable her to recover seisin of the manors of Tunworth and Upton Grey (Hampshire), from which she has been disseised by Robert de Saint John¹.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence, VIII, no. 18.

910

Winchester 23 September 1265

Letter of the Lord Edward addressed to Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, asking him, as the king's chancellor, to provide assurances for the promise

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1. Lucy de Grey was the wife of John de Grey. Her lands, at Tunworth, in Basingstoke hundred, said to have been worth 12 marks per annum, were seized in the rush, which accompanied the royalist victory, to acquire the lands of former supporters of the baronial cause. (E.F. Jacob, Studies in the Period of Baronial Reform and Rebellion, 1258-67 (1925), pt. 2, pp. 150-160, 241-248). Commissioners were sent out at the end of 1265 to enquire into the dispossession of loyalists (ibid., p. 155 et seq.). The letters which resulted from Edward's petition appear to have been produced before those sent to Hampshire for this purpose, since they were informed that Edward had ordered the restoration of her lands to Lucy de Grey when he was at Winchester in 1265 (Cal. Inq. Misc., I, 1219-1307, p. 211, no. 688).

that he has made to John de Muscegros¹ that he will be immune from all penalties for his former opposition².

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no. 20.

911

Winchester 23 September 1265

Letters patent pardoning the abbot and convent of Waverley (Surrey) their part in the present disturbances in the realm.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 87, m. 13: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Winchester 9 June 1269.

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 347.

912

Winchester 25 September 1265

Confirmation of gifts, dignities, liberties and possessions conferred in his charters by Earl Ranulph III de Blundeville upon the church of

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1. Although John de Muscegros was listed among Edward's opponents in the garrison at Kenilworth on 24 August (supra no. 903), the king demonstrated his willingness to forget his opposition in issuing letters promising him immunity from retribution (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 488). The speed with which he recovered royal favour is indicated by his subsequent career in Ireland, where he became sheriff of Co. Limerick (25th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1903), pp. 40, 41, 47; 36th Report (1904), p. 25), and as Edward's bailiff of Bristol from July 1270 until November 1272 (P.R.O., Pipe Roll 125, m. 3).
 2. cf. supra no. 905.

Saint Werburgh, Chester¹.

- C. Saint George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, XI.E.5; inspeximus by Guncelin de Badlesmere, the justiciar of Chester, dated 25 July 1280².
- D. J. Tait, The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of Saint Werburgh, Chester, Pt.1, Chetham Soc., N.S. vol.79, p.82.

913

Guildford 7 October 1265

Petition addressed to Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells requesting the issue of royal letters requiring the sheriff of Oxfordshire³ to see that justice is done upon Edward's prisoner, William Foliot, and his sureties in respect of a fine for the redemption of his lands, which Edward granted to Fulk de Rycote⁴, who took him prisoner, which he has not yet finished paying.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no.21.

914

Clerkenwell 14 October 1265

Petition addressed to Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, requesting the

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- 1. cf. supra no.904.
 - 2. I was not permitted access to this document. It is listed in J.N. Dalton, The Manuscripts of St. George's Chapel, Windsor (1957) p.40.
 - 3. Nicholas de Cliffre waste.
 - 4. Rycote had served as sheriff in Oxfordshire after Michaelmas 1262.

issue of royal letters in favour of Ralph Basset of Sapcote, Edward's prisoner¹, who has produced sureties for his ransom, to enable him to recover his lands.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no. 22.

915

Dover 26 October 1265

Petition addressed to Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, the king's chancellor, requesting the issue of royal letters requiring various sheriffs to restore their lands to certain named members of the household of the countess of Leicester, at whose instance Edward has received them into his favour².

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no. 23.

D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II (R.S. 1866), p. 294, no. DCXLIV.

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1. Ralph Basset of Sapcote was appointed warden of Northampton castle by counsel of the barons in July 1263, the office he retained after the battle of Lewes (C.P.R., 1258-66, pp. 271, 334). In January 1266 he was granted letters of protection for two years by the king, on condition that he should stand trial should proceedings be taken against him for his part in the war (ibid., p. 534). These were followed by letters of safe conduct for him to attend court (ibid., p. 559), and a pardon was eventually granted to him in July 1266 (ibid., p. 670).
 2. 13 sheriffs and 23 members of Eleanor de Montfort's household, which she had established at Dover after the battle of Evesham, are named in this connection.

916

Dover 3 November 1265

Letters patent, issued at the request of Edward's uncle, William de Valence, instructing the constable of the castle at Bordeaux to let Amaud de Gystede travel free of customs and tolls in transporting one hundred and eighty tuns of wine.

B(ii). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 8, m.4: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Westminster 13 May 1277.

D. R.G., II, 111.

917

Horton¹ 5 November 1265

Petition addressed to Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, requesting him to see that John de la Hare has seisin of his lands, as agreed between the Lord Edward and the countess of Leicester.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no.24.

D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II (R.S.1866), p.296, no.DCXLV.

918

Battle Abbey 8 November 1265

Letters patent granting Simon de Crek, whom Edward has appointed warden

1. It is not clear which 'Horton' this is. There are three villages of this name in Kent, one near Canterbury, and two, Monks Horton and Kirby Horton, of which this must be one, which lie between Dover and Battle.

of the Cinque Ports, during pleasure¹, a fee of ten shillings a day for the wages of himself, his knights and other soldiers he has with him, from the issues of his bailiwick, or, if these are insufficient, from the wardrobe.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 16.

919

Clerkenwell 23 November 1265

Letters close² appointing Ralph d'Aubeny and William de Saumareis to sit with the bailiff of the Channel Islands to determine the suit between the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel and William de Chaeny according to the laws and customs of the islands³. If necessary they are to ask advice of the bishop of Coutances⁴.

D. Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Société Jersiaise (1924), p. 206, no. 133 said to have been transcribed from a manuscript in the Archives de la Manche, which is now lost.

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1. The king delayed the issue of writs de intendendo in his favour until 3 April and 5 May 1266 (C.P.R., 1258-66, pp. 578, 664).
 2. As they are printed these letters have the formula of letters close. But the contents of the writ would lead one to expect its issue of letters patent. If that is the case then it should be noted that the address clause is particular, and that there is no execution clause.
 3. Vide supra no. 884; infra nos. 957, 1003.
 4. Jean d'Essey, bishop of Coutances 1251-1274. The Channel Islands were in the diocese of Coutances (J.H. Le Patourel, The Administration of the Channel Islands, 1199-1399 (1937), pp. 32-34.

920

Nottingham 2 January 1266

Letters patent granting Jean de Grilly¹ for life, and in return for the service of one knight's fee, the entire land held by the former viconte of Castillon, with the péage (pedagium) of Pierrefitte, and whatsoever Edward holds at Langon, with the toll there which formerly belonged to Bernard de Beauville.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 85, m.24: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Cambridge 24 February 1267.

P.R.O., Patent Roll 206, m.12: exemplification by Edward III dated Castle Rising 20 April 1342.

E. C.P.R., 1268-72, p.40.

C.P.R., 1340-43, p.419.

921

Nottingham 2 January 1266

Letters patent granting Jean de Grilly, in fee simple, and in return for the service of one knight's fee, Benauges and its appurtenances², the town

1. Grilly was the recipient of several other grants from the Lord Edward (supra no.876; infra nos.921,951) and from the king (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.211; ibid., 1266-72, p.734). Before the end of 1266 he had become Edward's seneschal of Gascony (ibid., 1258-66, p.679; Recog.Feod, p.213, no.484).

2. Vide infra nos.922,951.

of Illats¹ and its appurtenances and the small custom taken on salt at Bordeaux².

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 96, m.4: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Rhuddlan 1 October 1277.

E. C.P.R., 1272-81, p.230.

922

Northampton 10 January 1266

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) addressed to the knights and other men of Benauges and Illats and their appurtenances, requiring them to be intendent to Jean de Grilly and his heirs, or their assigns, in respect of Edward's grant to him of Benauges, Illats and the small custom on salt taken at Bordeaux³.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 85, m.24: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Cambridge 24 February 1267

P.R.O., Patent Roll 206, m.12: exemplification by Edward III dated Castle Rising 20 April 1342.

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.41.

C.P.R., 1340-43, p.419.

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1. Vide supra nos.887,888.
 2. Vide supra no.134. Grilly does not appear to have had the small custom on salt for long (infra no.953).
 3. Vide supra no.921; infra no.951.

923

Northampton 21 January 1266

Letters patent acknowledging Edward to be bound to the prior of Ogbourne¹ in a sum of nine pounds, eleven shillings and three pence sterling for forty quarters of corn and forty seven quarters of oats, which were purchased from him by Robert Piscario and the clerk, William of Doyer. Edward promises payment at Easter.

A. B.M. Harleian Charter 43.C.49²

924

London 9 February 1266

Ordinance promulgated in the presence of the queen, the Lord Edward, Roger Mortimer, Thomas de Clare, Jean de Grilly, Robert Kilwardby, prior provincial of the Dominican order³ and W. de Ozarto, archdeacon of Bath concerning the dowry of Constance of Béarn in connection with her proposed marriage to Henry of Almain⁴. Amongst other things, it is

1. Ogbourne Saint George (Wiltshire) was an alien priory of Benedictine monks dependent on the abbey of Bec-Hellouin (D. Knowles and R.N. Hadcock Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales (1953), p.87).
2. There survives a fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in white wax attached to the tongue of the manuscript. The letter is endorsed Acquitantia Prioris de Okebir⁴.
3. Kilwardby was prior provincial in England from 1261 to 1272, when he became archbishop of Canterbury (W.A. Hinnebusch, The Early English Friars Preachers (1951), p.497).
4. Negotiations were put in hand in 1265 for a marriage between Constance and Henri, brother of Thibaut III of Navarre, but they fell through when the present discussions began (Archives des Basses Pyrénées, série E, 369; A. Luchaire, Notice sur les Origines de la Maison d'Albret, 977-1270 (1873), p.38). It was not until 6 March 1269 that Henry III notified Gaston de Béarn of his ratification of the terms of the marriage settlement between Constance and his nephew, and so allowed the marriage to proceed (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.323). The wedding eventually took place at Windsor on 19 May 1269 (Annales Monastici, II ed. H.R. Luard (R.S.1865), p.107; IV (R.S.1869), p.223). Vide infra no.982.

agreed that Gaston, vicomte of Béarn, shall give Henry the vicontés of Gabardan¹ and Brulhois² on the occasion of his marriage to Constance, and shall provide them with a further one thousand pounds tournois in rents, in lieu of the viconté of Marsan³, if he has a male heir by his wife, Mathe.

B(1). Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées⁴, série E 290, m.2:vidimus by Compainhys, bishop of Oloron⁵ dated Sauveterre 16 July 1267.

925

Canterbury 19 February 1266

Letters patent ratifying the sale by Guillaume de Provence to the clerk, Raimond de Taleyson⁶, of a house in Bordeaux near the Ombrière⁷.

B(ii). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 8, m.3: confirmation and renewal by letters patent of Edward as king dated Westminster 3 May 1277.

D. R.G., II, 124.

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1. Gabardan was a viconté of western Armagnac centred on Gabarret (Landes).
 2. Brulhois was a viconté of the Agenais, west of Agen, now represented in the place-name Ste-Colombe-en-Brulhois.
 3. Marsan was a viconté of Landes, centred on Mont-de-Marsan. It had come to Gaston de Béarn as his wife's dowry (F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, I (1947), p.222).
 4. Compainhus, bishop of Oloron, 1260-88 (P.B. Gams, Series Episcoporum Catholicae (1931), p.591).
 5. This document is a roll of fourteen letters and other instruments relating to the marriage of Constance of Béarn and Henry of Almain. It includes three writs in the name of Gaston de Béarn, and one in the name of his wife, two issued by Edward and Queen Eleanor (infra nos.982,1040), one in the name of Thomas de Ippegrave as seneschal of Gascony, one in the name of Henry and Constance, and several issued by local Gascon dignitaries.
 6. Vide supra no.744 & n.
 7. i.e. the castle of the Ombrière, at Bordeaux.

926

Canterbury 21 February 1266

Letters patent ratifying the sale by Jean de Grilly to the squire, Gaillard de la Lande, of lands and tenements at Artras and Cassac¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 16, m. 17 inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Senlis 21 July 1289.

D. R.G., II, 1184.

927

Canterbury 24 February 1266

Letters patent instructing Jean de Grilly², or the person making payments on Edward's behalf at Paris³, to pay Aimeric Bechet the two hundred and eighty pounds tournois owed him for arrears of his wages and for the loss of horses in Edward's service, without delay.

C. P.R.O., Exchequer -T.R.-Books 274 (Liber A), f.225.

928

Canterbury 25 February 1266

Letters patent promising to indemnify Stephen Blaklok, a citizen of

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1. I have been unable to locate these places.
 2. Although Jean de Grilly is not styled seneschal of Gascony until 3 October 1266 (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.679), the terms of the present writ may indicate that he held the office several months before that time.
 3. cf. infra nos. 1027, 1030, 1031.

Canterbury, in respect of a sum of eight pounds sterling, received by the Lord Edward, which Stephen owed to James Pauly of Winchelsea.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 87, m.23: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Westminster 4 February 1269.

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.316.

929

Kennington 5 April 1266

Charter granting the abbot and convent of Tintern in frankalmoin whatever the Lord Edward holds, or ought to hold, in the vill of Hewelsfield (Gloucestershire)¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 93, m.11: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated 20 March 1307.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1300-1326, p.89.

1. See M.L. Bazeley, 'The Forest of Dean in its relations with the Crown during the 12th and 13th centuries', Trans. Bristol and Gloucs. Archaeological Soc., XXXIII (1910), pp.155,273. Hewelsfield lies in the forest a short distance upstream of the abbey. It was held by the Lord Edward by reason of the escheat of the lands of John of Monmouth to the crown (Rot.Hund., I, p.176). The reeve, John le Tyeler accounted to the bailiff of Monmouth for profits of 45 shillings and 3½d. from Edward's holding there for the period 3 July 1257 to 25 March 1258 (P.R.O., Min.Accts., 1094/11).

930

undated¹

Letter of the Lord Edward to Margaret, countess of Flanders, requesting that she pays Roger de Moretayne one thousand, seven hundred and sixty six shillings and eight pence parisis from the goods and chattels of the citizens of London, and other of his enemies, which have been arrested in Flanders. In return Edward promises to view with favour the business of her men in the demesne of the king of England.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 6.

D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II, p. 305, no. DCLIII.

P. Chaplais, Diplomatic Documents, I, 1101-1272, p. 276, no. 405.

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1. Although they are undated, it is clear that the following two letters were issued shortly before 12 May 1266. On that day Henry III wrote to the countess of Flanders informing her that he had pardoned the citizens and merchants of London, whose merchandise had been arrested in the county, and asked her to release it forthwith, directing her 'on account of the diversity of the mandates from us and our eldest son' not to allow Roger de Moretayne the sum of money that Edward had asked her to pay him (Foedera, I, i, p. 468). P. Chaplais, op.cit., dates the letter to October 1265, when the king wrote to the countess asking her to levy the amount from the goods of the citizens of London and the merchants of the Cinque Ports at Bruges, (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 472) to May 1266.

931

undated

Certificate of a similar request addressed to the king of France.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 6.
- D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II, p. 306, no. DCLIII.
- P. Chaplais, Diplomatic Documents, I, 1101-1272, p. 276, no. 405.

932

London 5 June 1266

Letters patent instructing the justiciar and the treasurer of Ireland to pay Hugh de Crek forty pounds of silver annually, which Edward has granted him at two terms, Michaelmas and Easter, in the exchequer at Dublin.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 8.
- E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 128, no. 797.

933

Kenilworth 27 June 1266

Letters patent addressed to the archbishops, bishops, ordinaries and judges delegate in Ireland, prohibiting pleas against the citizens of Dublin (other than those arising from testamentary or matrimonial causes)

concerning chattels and debts, being heard in the ecclesiastical courts, since, in England, it has been established that judgment of all such suits pertains to the king, and Edward, by the same token, ought to enjoy similar rights in Ireland¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland, Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.244.
Dublin City Library, Gilbert Ms.71,f.171: said to be transcribed from a manuscript among the muniments of Dublin Corporation².
- D. J.T. Gilbert, Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland,1172-1320, p.179.
- E. H.J. Lawlor, 'Calendar of the Liber Niger and Liber Albus of Christ Church, Dublin',Proc. of the Royal Irish Academy,XXVII (1908),section C,no.1,p.65

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1. This refers back to the king's mandate of 1233, by which, on the principle that the same law ought to apply to the Irish as to the English church, Henry forbade pleas, other than those concerned with matrimonial and testamentary matters, to be held in the ecclesiastical courts (G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans,III (1920),p.308; G.J. Hand, English Law in Ireland, 1290-1314 (1967),pp.174-5;J.A. Watt, 'English Law and the Irish church: the reign of Edward I', Studies presented to Aubrey Gwynn, S.J. (1961),pp.134,153 at seq.). The Irish church strongly resisted the encroachment on its liberties by the secular authorities in the 13th century. The archbishop of Tuam and five of his suffragans, for instance, procured papal letters in 1255, restraining the justiciar and his officials from proceeding against clerics in the archdiocese (Cal.Doc.Ire.,1252-84,p.77,no.475). A number of bishops, particularly Nicholas Mac Maol Iosa, archbishop of Armagh (1272-1303), engaged in protracted disputes with the crown on such issues. Another of these was Fulk de Sanford, archbishop of Dublin (1257-72), who, while in Rome in 1260, complained to the pope of the insufferable infringement of the liberties of the church in Ireland by the justiciar and his officers, and especially in the city and diocese of Dublin. The pope, Alexander IV, instructed the abbot of

Tintern (Co. Wexford), the prior of Athassel and the archdeacon of Ferns to remonstrate with the justiciar (J.T. Gilbert, Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, pp.170-2). Not surprisingly, this course of action seems to have been ineffective, and Alexander's successor, Urban IV, was forced to adopt stronger measures. In the first place, he renewed Alexander's instructions, writing to the bishop of Dromore and the prior of the Dominicans of Drogheda in a similar vein (ibid., pp.175-8). Then he wrote to Henry III, threatening ecclesiastical censure, and complaining, amongst other things that the secular authorities in the province of Dublin were preventing pecuniary cases affecting the archbishopric from coming before its courts, and were resisting the implementation of the penalties they imposed (ibid., pp.172-5). The issue is lost sight of until 1264, when an inquest into alleged infringements of the pleas of the crown and its liberties by the archbishop and his officers was held at Castledermot, before Richard de la Rochelle (the justiciar), Hugh, bishop of Meath (the treasurer), Fromund le Brun (the chancellor), Geoffrey de Geneville, William de Bacquepuis (the escheator) and Thomas de Ipegrave (ibid., pp.141 et seq.; Cal. of Archbishop ALEN's Register, ed. C. McNeill (1950), p.114). Other inquests followed at St. Sepulchre (Dublin), Shankhill, Castlekevin, Ballymore, Clondalkin, Rathcoole and Swords. The verdict of them all was in favour of the archbishop, finding that he had exercised only those liberties enjoyed by his predecessor, archbishop Luke. The present letters patent were Edward's delayed reply to these findings, and had the effect of renewing the dispute (vide infra nos.934,1006).

2. Gilbert notes here that '... the original on a very small piece of parchment much decayed is among the Corporation muniments'.
3. These registers of Christ Church, Dublin were destroyed in the fire at the Public Record Office, Dublin, in 1922.

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934

Kenilworth Castle 29 June 1266

Writ addressed to the mayor and bailiffs of the city of Dublin, granting them authority to suppress the execution of sentences 'hateful to the Lord' of public whipping through the streets of the city, which are imposed by the ecclesiastical courts¹.

- A. Archives of the Municipal Corporation of Dublin.
- D. J.T. Gilbert, Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, 1172-1320 p.179.

935

Kenilworth 3 August 1266

Confirmation by inspeximus of a charter of John de Verdun granting Maurice fitzGerald and Agens de Valence, his wife, in free marriage of Agnes, all the lands and tenements he holds of the gift of Maurice fitzGerald in Minster at Croom, Adare, Castle Robert, Athlacca, Green and Uregare².

- B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 119, m.5: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Langley 1 November 1299
- E. C.P.R., 1292-1301, p.450.
Cal.Doc.Ire., 1293-1301, p.320, no.672.

1. Vide supra no.933; infra no.1006, and G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III (1920), p.309 et seq.
2. These are all places in Co. Limerick.

936

Kenilworth 21 August 1266

Writ of inquisition directing David de Barry, the justiciar of Ireland, to go in person to Dungarvan, in the company of several members of the Lord Edward's council in Ireland, to enquire into the right claimed by Robert, the son of William de Carreu, in the lands and possessions that formerly belonged to Owayn and Robert Brun¹ in the town of Lascolkenery and in the demesne of a moiety of the town of Rathmullan².

C. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 5.

P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XVIII, no. 150.

937

Bristol 11 September 1266

Charter granting Roger de Cantok, burgess of Bristol³, in return for a payment of one penny at Michaelmas, twenty marks per annum from the fine

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1. Robert Brun was jointly warden of the works of the Lord Edward at Dungarvan castle in 1262/3 (E. Curtis, 'Sheriffs' accounts of the Honour of Dungarvan, of Tweskard in Ulster, and of County Waterford, 1261-63' Proc. of the Royal Irish Academy, XXXIX (1929), section C, no. 1, p. 4).
 2. Vide infra no. 952.
 3. Roger de Cantok was one of the reeves of Bristol, 1256-7 and again 1266-7 (J. Latimer, 'The Maire of Bristowe Is Kalendar...', Trans. of Bristol and Glous. Archaeological Society, XXVI (1903), p. 117).

paid by the merchants in woad staying at Bristol longer than forty days¹ forth shillings annual rent, which John le Warre used to receive from the house where Roger de Berkham lived in Small Street, and a garden, which lately belonged to Thomas le Warre at La Rydelond.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 56, m.12: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Kenilworth 22 November 1266.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.62.

938

Kenilworth 21 October 1266

Charter granting Richard de Fromton, as a reward for his loyal service, and in return for a payment of twenty five pence per annum, all the land and its appurtenances at La Wodehuse, in Ellesmere Hundred², which were forfeited by Robert fits John.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 210, m.15: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward III dated Westminster 20 November 1343.

E. C.P.R., 1343-45, p.141.

1. The woad-merchants in 13th century England came almost exclusively from Amiens, Corbie and Nesle in Picardy (E.M. Carus-Wilson, 'La guède française en Angleterre: un grand commerce du moyen age', Revue du Nord 35 (1953) p.93 et seq.). They succeeded in extending their trading privileges in a variety of places during the first half of the century, and in the late 1230's first challenged in the courts the forty days' restriction on their activities at Bristol (ibid., p.94, citing P.R.O., Curia Regis Roll 116 B, m.4 d.). They were unsuccessful but undeterred, and eventually, in 1281, came to an agreement with the municipal authorities for the regulation of their trade and the alleviation of such impediments to their freedom of action (ibid., pp.95-6; C.C.R., 1279-88, p.221).

2. Woodhouse, near Rednal, Shropshire.

Kenilworth Castle between 28 October and 9 November 1266¹

Writ of inquisition directing the justiciar of Ireland to go in person to Waterford, or to send a deputy with precise instructions in his place, to enquire into the grievances of the citizens of Waterford, who have complained to the Lord Edward that the men of (New) Ross have been seizing their goods and preventing ships wishing to berth at their port from doing so by sailing them forcibly to their town². He is to rectify such wrongs

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1. This writ is dated merely by the regnal year, 51 Henry III. It therefore belongs to the period between the beginning of the king's regnal year on 28 October, and 9 November, when it is known that Edward had returned from Kenilworth to Westminster (C.R.1264-68, p.217).
 2. New Ross and Waterford were respectively the first and second ports of the Irish wool trade in the 13th century, ahead of Cork, Youghal, Dublin and Drogheda. Their close geographical proximity, and the near equality of their trading advantages, encouraged a fierce rivalry. Both were situated in favourable positions for trading with England, Wales and Gascony, and they both had safe deep water anchorages, Waterford on the Suir estuary, and New Ross at the confluence of the Barrow and Nore rivers - rivers which, between them, drained the greater part of Munster and Leinster, where the greatest quantities of Irish wool were produced (G.H. Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, IV (1920), pp.276-8). Trading privileges were therefore jealously guarded, and infringements were dealt with severely. The account for Co. Waterford on the Irish Pipe Roll for the year beginning Michaelmas 1260, for instance, records a payment of 6 marks as a fine by Richard de Scumbis quod duxit navem suam cum vinis apud Ros sine licencia (Royal Irish Academy, Ms.12 D 9, f.139).

as come to light, to arrest any of the burgesses of Ross who have acted in this manner, and to detain them in custody until he receives further orders¹.

D. Chartae, Privilegia et Immunitates (Irish Rec.Com.,1829-30),p.31².

940

Colchester 15 January 1267

Writ of inquisition directing the treasurer of Ireland to enquire why the Liberty of Meath³ was taken into the king's hands, with a clause ad quod damnum instructing him to determine what loss would ensue should Edward assign it to John de Verdun in a manner as freely as that part of

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1. Vide infra nos.958,965. The inquest was held at Waterford on 4 December 1266, but it is not clear whether the justiciar presided in person (Chartae, Privilegia et Immunitates,p.31).
 2. The writ has been transcribed from a Memoranda Roll of the Irish Exchequer, which is now lost.
 3. The theory of liberty jurisdiction is discussed by H.M. Cam, Liberties and Communities in Medieval England (1963, re-print),pp.183-4, and, in its Irish context by A.J. Otway-Ruthven, A History of Medieval Ireland (1968),pp.181-7.

the liberty held by Geoffrey de Geneville¹.

C. P.R.O., Misc. Inquisitions, File 14, no. 17².

E. Cal. Inq. Misc., I, 1219-1307, p. 115, no. 339.

Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 130.

941

21 January 1267

Certificate of letters patent admitting John de Bathonia and his men to the king's peace.

F. C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 248: ratification by King Henry III dated 20 July 1268 without citing the text of Edward's writ.

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1. Vide supra no. 66. The inquest, held before the treasurer, Hugh Taghmon, bishop of Meath, and others de consilio dicti domini E, found that the liberty had been taken into the king's hands about 45 years previously during the justiciarship of Henry of London, archbishop of Dublin. The reason for this action was concerned with a writ issued by Walter de Lacy in favour of Robert Molrony, which was contrary to justice, and which had the effect of adjourning a combat between Robert as defendant to a charge of murder and Richard Randolf, the appellant. To the second question the verdict of the inquest was that a loss of 400 or 500 marks would be sustained by making such a grant as Edward proposed, assuming, however, that the devastation suffered by the land in question could be rectified (Cal. Inq. Misc. ut. sup.).
 2. Transcriptum brevis domini originale est in inquisitione tradita nuntiis domini Johannis de Verdun.

942

Bury St Edmunds 21 February 1267

Letters patent granting Edmund, his brother, that should he marry with Edward's consent and die before his wife, then he will assign to her in dower whatever he has in the three dioceses of Périgueux, Limoges and Cahors¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 85, m.25.

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.39.

943

Barnard Castle 13 April 1267

Letters patent informing the justiciar, the bailiffs and others loyal to the Lord Edward in Ireland, as well as the mayors, reeves and burgesses of Dublin and Drogheda, of the grant, made at the instance of John de Balliol, of letters of protection for the abbot, monks and lay brothers of the abbey of Dundrennan in Galloway, enabling them to travel

1. Edmund married Aveline de Fortibus, daughter and heiress of William, earl of Aumale, in April 1270. She pre-deceased him in November 1273 (D.N.B., XI, 'Lancaster, Edmund, 1st Earl of').
Vide infra nos. 973, 974.

to Ireland, to stay there and to return to their abbey¹. In addition he informs them of the grant of a licence to the monks to buy and to transport from Ireland up to one hundred and twenty crannocks per annum of wheat and oats, or flour, wine and other victuals to stock their abbey.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 99, m.24: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Newcastle-upon-Tyne 16 September 1280.

E. C.P.R., 1272-81, p.397.

944

Stratford 21 May 1267

Letters of presentation² addressed to the archbishop of York requesting him to admit Master Walter de Lynoys, chamberlain of the bishop of Ostia and Veletri, to the church of Brompton³, vacant on the death of Master Ruffinus, archdeacon of Cleveland⁴, which is said to be Edward's advowson by reason of his custody of the lands of John de Vescy.

C. Borthwick Institute, York, Register of Archbishop Giffard f.58 d..

E. The Register of Walter Giffard, 1266-72, Surtees Soc., vol.CIX (1904), p.154.

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1. Dundrennan was a Cistercian house in Kirkcudbright. The abbot and monks were granted letters of protection by the king in 1266, again at the instance of John de Balliol of Barnard Castle, whose wife's foundation of Sweetheart Abbey in his memory was colonized by them. These enabled them to travel into England to trade their wool, and to purchase corn and other supplies for their abbey (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.8).
 2. The letters are couched in more familiar terms than the usual letters patent of presentation.
 3. There are several Bromptons in Yorkshire. This seems most likely to be Brompton near Eberston, or Brompton near Northallerton, both in the North Riding.
 4. Ruffinus de Tonens (J.Le Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae (1854), p.145).

945

Stamford 3 June 1267

Letters patent granting Bernard Mayconis, citizen of Bordeaux, in reward for his loyal service to the Lord Edward, Bernard Benedict, the Jew of Lesparre¹.

D. Recoq.Feod., p.185, no.459.

M. and J. Delpit, Notice d'un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque de Wolfenbüttel intitulé 'Recognitiones Feodorum ...', p.130^c.

946

London 26 June 1267

Charter of liberties and customs in favour of the inhabitants of La Linde³.

A. Archives municipales de La Linde, série AA 1⁴.

C. Archives municipales de La Linde, série AA 1: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Agen 27 November 1286.

D. Abbé Goustat, La Linde et les Libertés communales à La Linde (1884), pp.39-52.

Abbé Goustat, La Linde et les Libertés communales à La Linde (1884), pp.53-4: inspeximus ut supra.

E. Abbé Goustat, La Linde et les Libertés communales à La Linde (1884), pp.39-52⁵.

J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Actes Gascons Dispersés ...', Bull. Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1610), Année 1962, p.74, no.12.

1. Vide infra no.984.

2. Here dated inaccurately 3 June 1265.

3. See M. Beresford, New Towns of the Middle Ages (1967), pp.30,200,582, where, following Goustat, he ascribes the foundation charter to Henry III rather than to the Lord Edward.

4. A small fragment of the Lord Edward's seal survives (Goustat, op.cit., p.38 & facsimile facing p.38).

5. A French translation of the charter is given by Goustat.

947

London 26 June 1267

Charter of privileges in favour of the inhabitants of the bastide of Montségur¹.

- C. Archives municipales de Montségur, série AA 1, f.13 d.: a fifteenth century transcript of an inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Bordeaux 22 January 1287.
- D. A.H.G., V (1863), p.8, no.II.
- E. J.-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Actes Gascons Dispersés ...', Bull. Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1610), Année 1962, p.83, no.20.
- F. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.81: confirmation by the king dated 30 June 1267 without citing the text of Edward's charter.

948

London 30 June 1267

Letters patent notifying Edward's restoration to the king and quitclaim of the three castles of Grosmont, Skenfrith and White Castle, which King Henry afterwards, and in his presence², granted to his brother Edmund³.

- A. P.R.O., Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters 109⁴.

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1. The foundation charter of the bastide was granted by the queen, Eleanor of Provence, when acting on the Lord Edward's behalf in the duchy, on 26 July 1265 (A.H.G., V (1863) p.3, no.I). See also, C. Higoumet, 'Bastides et Frontières', Le Moyen Age, 54 (1948), p.119; M. Beresford, New Towns of the Middle Ages (1967), pp.143, 144 (plan), 597.
 2. The king's grant to Edmund was made on the same day, but is dated at St Paul's (P.R.O., Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters 110; C.P.R., 1266-72, p.78).
 3. On this same day Mommouth (infra no.949), and the honour, county and castle of Lancaster were granted to the Lord Edmund (Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.78; R. Somerville, History of the Duchy of Lancaster, I (1953), pp.2-11). His appanage already consisted of the lands held by Edward in Cardigan and Carmarthen, which he had been given in December 1265 (P.R.O., Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters 96).
 4. There is extant a fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in green wax, appended on silk cords. The writ is endorsed Tria castra perdominm Edwardum.

949

London 30 June 1267

Letters patent notifying Edward's restoration to the king and quitclaim of the honour, castle and manor of Monmouth, which King Henry afterwards, and in his presence, granted to his brother, Edmund¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Close Roll 97, m.4 d..

P.R.O., Patent Roll 100, m.16: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Westminster 3 June 1281.

E. C.C.R., 1279-88, p.59.

C.P.R., 1272-81, p.441.

950

London 2 July 1267

Letters close requesting the king's justices of the Jews not to withdraw from the archae any of the chirographs made between Gamaliel of Oxford²

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1. As with the king's grant of the Three Castles, his gift to Edmund of Monmouth was made on the same day, but is dated at St Paul's (P.R.O., Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters 111; Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.78).
 2. Biographical details of Gamaliel are given by C. Roth, The Jews of Medieval Oxford (1951), pp.63-4.

and Stephen of Edworth¹ without the express authority of the Lord Edward².

B(ii). P.R.O., Plea Roll of the Exchequer of the Jews 7,m.2.

E. Cal. of the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews I,p.148.

951

London 3 July 1267

Letters patent promising to provide Jean de Grilly with equal compensation in the form of houses and rents in Gascony for his expenses in constructing the castle at Benauges and in improving its appurtenances, in the event of the Lord Edward, or his heirs, wishing to resume his earlier grant of the castle and any other of his lands there³.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 96,m.4 (schedule): inspeximus by Edward as King dated Rhuddlan 1 October 1277, sealed at Dover 28 January 1278.

E. C.P.R., 1272-81, p.230

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1. Stephen of Edworth became steward of Henry III's household, c.March 1271 - August 1272 (F.M. Powicke & E.B. Fryde, Handbook of British Chronology (1961), p.74).
 2. This writ was produced before the justices of the Jews by Gamaliel of Oxford on 4 July 1267, and a memorandum to this effect was entered on the Plea Roll (loc.cit.). But, at about this time, Henry III wrote to the justices instructing them to withdraw certain charters relating to Stephen of Edworth's debts to Jews, as a result of which Edward brought the matter before the court of the Exchequer of Jews, claiming that, by an agreement with Gamaliel of Oxford, who had transferred the debt to him, he was owed a moiety of an annual rent of £10. Stephen countered by saying that his composition with the Jew in question, Elias son of Master Moses, and the king's writ, rendered the debt void. Judgment was given in his favour, and the chirographs accordingly handed over to him. Gamaliel of Oxford subsequently assigned the Lord Edward a rent of £10 per annum elsewhere to compensate him for his loss (Cal. of the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews, I, p.152). Vide infra no.976.
 3. Vide supra no.921.

952

Windsor 24 July 1267

Letters close reiterating Edward's earlier orders to David de Barry, the justiciar of Ireland, to hold an enquiry into the right claimed by Robert, son of William de Carreu, in the lands and tenements which formerly belonged to Owayn and Robert Brun in the town of Laskolkenery and a moiety of the town of Rathmullan¹.

C. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no.5.

P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XVIII, no.150.

953

Windsor 28 July 1267

Letters patent granting the archbishop of Bordeaux², in exchange for the castle and castellanry of Cultur, and the land of Latraunge in the diocese of Bazas³, the small customs on salt taken at Bordeaux⁴.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 56, m.3: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Oxford 6 August 1267.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.79.

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1. Vide supra no.936.
 2. Pierre de Roncevault, archbishop of Bordeaux, March 1262 - January 1270 (P.B. Gams, Series Episcoporum Ecclesiae Catholicae (1931), p.520).
 3. I have been unable to identify these places.
 4. The customs were said to be worth £125 p.a. (supra no.134). Vide supra nos.921, 922.

954

Chester 11 October 1267

Charter granting Richard de la Rochelle the liberty of hunting freely all wild and woodland beasts in his lands of Connaught.

- A. National Library of Ireland, Ormond Deed, D.205¹.
- E. E. Curtis, Calendar of Ormond Deeds, 1172-1350, p.64, no.143.

955

Chester 15 October 1267

Letters patent of presentation addressed to the archbishop of York, requesting him to admit Thomas fitzSimon to a moiety of the church of Saint Michael, West Retford², vacant on the death of the rector, Robert de Rugechance, which is said to be Edward's advowson by reason of his custody of the heir of Hugh de Hersy³.

- C. Borthwick Institute, York, Register of Archbishop Giffard, f.35.
- E. The Register of Walter Giffard, 1266-79, Surtees Soc., vol CIX (1904), p.76.

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1. There is extant a fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in green wax, appended on red and white (?yellow) silk laces.
 2. Nottinghamshire. Vide infra nos.961,964.
 3. He is called Henry de Hersy in the Surtees Soc. volume.

956

Monmouth 23 October 1267

Letters patent pardoning the men of Hereford their part in the disturbances in the realm from their outset until the feast of All Saints next¹.

- A. Corporation of the City of Hereford.
- E. R. Johnson, The Ancient Customs of the City of Hereford, with translations of the earlier city charters and grants; also some account of the traders of the city, and other information relative to its early history (1882), p.52.

957

Marlborough 22 November 1267²

Letters close directing W(illiam) de Barntin, bailiff of the Channel Islands, to hear the arguments, and, in the presence of the parties, to determine according to the laws and customs of the islands, the case between the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel and William de Chaeny, concerning the land that had belonged to Baldwin de Ver in Guernsey. Edward's earlier instructions have not been carried out because Ralph d'Aubeny, one of those deputed to hear the suit, declined to take cognizance of it³.

- D. Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Soci t  Jersiaise (1924), p.166, no.98: said to have been transcribed from a manuscript in the Archives de la Manche, which is now lost.

1. i.e. until 1 November 1267.
2. The editors of the Cartulaire have dated this writ to 1268, but the dating clause of the writ as printed is 22 November, 52 Henry III, i.e. November 1267. Edward was at Marlborough at this time attending a parliament, which on 18 November saw the promulgation of the Statute of Marlborough.
3. Vide supra nos.884,919;infra nos.1033,1039.

958

Bristol 4 December 1267

Letters patent addressed to all merchants and ships' captains trading to Ireland, except those coming from the lands in Leinster of the late William the Marshall, earl of Pembroke¹, informing them that Edward has had it proclaimed throughout Leinster that he has forbidden all ships, other than those from the Leinster lands of the earl of Pembroke, to berth or to trade their wine and other merchandise at Ross and Hervey's Island². He instructs them, on pain of distraint of their goods and ships, to dock henceforth only at Waterford³.

D. Chartae, Privilegia et Immunitates (Irish Rec.Com., 1829-30), p.32⁴.

959

Bristol 10 December 1267

Letters patent, addressed to the Lord Edward's constables, bailiffs and other officers, but especially to his bailiffs of Bristol, his friends and loyal subjects, informing them that, at the instance of

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1. In 1189 William, the Marshall I married Isabel de Clare, heiress to Strongbow's lordship of Leinster. After his death in 1219, each of his sons succeeded in turn, but the last, Anselm, died without issue in 1245. The inheritance was therefore divided between the Marshall's five granddaughters and their representatives (A.J. Otway-Ruthven, A History of Medieval Ireland, pp.77,91,100-1). The earl of Pembroke is here called Walter the Marshall.
 2. Lit. Insula. Hervey's Island is now Great Island, but is no longer insulated. It lies on the eastern shore of Waterford Harbour, at the confluence of the rivers Barrow and Suir.
 3. Vide supra no.939; infra no.965.
 4. Vide supra no.939 n.

the bishop of Bath and Wells¹, the abbot of Glastonbury² and the dean of Wells³, he has granted the bishop, the abbot and monks of Glastonbury and the dean and chapter of Wells exemption from payment of the new aid⁴, and that he has exempted from payment of the aid those coming by sea to their lands with merchandise to trade. He therefore instructs them not to contravene this grant, or in any way allow it to be contravened.

- C. Manuscripts of the dean and chapter of Wells, R.III (Liber Albus II), f.14 d..
- E. H.M.C., Calendar of the manuscripts of the dean and chapter of Wells, (1907), p.390.
- F. H.M.C., 12, Report on the manuscripts of Wells Cathedral (1885), p.154.

960

Longford, near Salisbury 8 January 1268

Letters close instructing David de Barry, the justiciar of Ireland, to restore seisin of the land called Steyn to the mayor and citizens of Dublin, whom he ejected after holding an enquiry into its rightful possession, giving it to Theobald Butler, contrary to Edward's intention

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- 1. William of Bitton II, bishop of Bath and Wells, February 1267 - December 1274.
 - 2. Abbot Roger.
 - 3. Edward de la Cnoll, dean of Wells, 1256-84 (J. Le Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae (1854) p.150).
 - 4. Vide infra no.990 n..

and justice¹.

- C. P.R.O., Ancient Petition 2182: cited in a petition of the mayor and citizens of Dublin to Edward I, dated c.1282.
- D. H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Irish Parliament in the Middle Ages (1952), p.298.

961

Longford 13 January 1268

Letters close requesting Walter, archbishop of York, to admit the presentee of Henry of Almain to the living of (West) Retford, to whom it has been shewn the patronage belongs, instead of the nominee of a certain lady, at whose instance, and on whose behalf Edward had first written to the archbishop².

- C. Borthwick Institute, York, Register of Archbishop Giffard, f.36 d..
- D. The Register of Walter Giffard, 1266-79, Surtees Soc., vol.CIX (1904) p.79.

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1. The citizens' petition to the Lord Edward to issue this writ arose from their ejection from the land in question as a result of the inquest, which Theobald Butler persuaded the justiciar to hold, and to which they were not summoned. They recovered possession at this time and seem to have remained undisturbed until 1261. During a session of the Irish Parliament held at Dublin in that year they were again dispossessed by Theobald. A petition to the parliament failed, and they were urged to seek redress 'according to the law of the land'. Doubting the impartiality of the law in proceeding against so influential a person as Theobald Butler, they chose instead to petition the king (Richardson & Sayles, op.cit., pp.298-300).
 2. Vide supra no.955. Henry of Almain had at that time presented John Bercestr', but an assize of darrein presentment concerning the moiety found in favour of the Lord Edward on the grounds that he had exercised a similar right to a moiety of the church of Grove, which was of the same fee (The Register of Walter Giffard, 1266-79, pp.77,78).

London 10 March 1268

Letters patent of presentation, addressed to the archbishop of York, requesting him to admit Edward's clerk, Laurence de Lovershall¹ to the vacant living of Badsworth (Yorkshire)².

- C. Borthwick Institute, York, Register of Archbishop Giffard, f.36 d..³
- E. The Register of Walter Giffard, 1266-79, Surtees Soc., vol. CIX (1904), p.80.

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1. Laurence de Lovershall was currently keeper of the wardrobe of the Lord Edward. He became constable of Bordeaux c.1270.
 2. The living of Badsworth, said to be worth 16 marks per annum, fell vacant on the death of Master Hugh de l'Isle (4 March 1268). There followed a protracted dispute to the rights of presentation. Three candidates for the living were named immediately, John de Neville by Geoffrey de Neville (7 March), Laurence de Lovershall by the Lord Edward, and John de Sancta Maria, her chaplain and almoner, by the queen (24 March). The queen's claim, in right of her wardship of Henry de Lacy's heir, was dismissed by the assize, which found, firstly, that the king had twice previously presented to the living by reason of his wardship of the daughter and heiress of John de Longvillers, secondly, that the Lord Edward had presented Master Hugh de L'Isle (cf. supra no.714), after the lordship had been transferred to him, and, thirdly, that the heiress had now married Geoffrey de Neville. But, it was unable to discover whether or not she was now of age, or whether the Lord Edward had reserved the rights of presentation. A further assize, which resulted, found in favour of Geoffrey de Neville, in right of his wife, and its verdict was confirmed by another inquest (11 April 1268), which dismissed the Lord Edward's claim, unless he had specifically reserved the right of presentation. But, at this stage, the issue was further complicated by claims to the advowson advanced by William de Montgomery, who had married John de Longvillers' widow, who maintained that the living constituted a part of his wife's dowry. His candidate was Robert Burnel. Lastly, in May 1268, the king himself intervened claiming the advowson in right of his wardship of the heir of Roger de Coyners, and presented Laurence de Lovershall as his candidate also (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.226). The evidence therefore suggests a degree of collusion between the Lord Edward and his father. But it is quite clear that they were stoutly resisted, for the matter was not resolved until November 1272, when following a further inquest, John de Neville was finally inducted into the living, though only on a temporary basis (The Register of Walter Giffard, 1266-79, pp.24-6, 37, 78, 80).
 3. There follows a writ of inquisition from the archbishop directed to the archdeacon of Nottingham, dated Drax 24 March 1268.

963

Westminster 11 March 1268

Letters patent addressed to the sheriff and the bailiffs of Limerick, instructing them to permit Master Thomas, treasurer of Limerick, to build houses and to construct courtyards next to the sea, in the manner of Thomas Crop and Walter Brun.

D. J. MacCaffrey, The Black Book of Limerick (1907), p.58, no.1xxdi.

964

Kennington 1 May 1268

Letters patent granting Walter de Ludham and Simon de Hedon custody of the lands and heir of Hugh de Hersy, who recently died on Edward's service in Wales, with the proviso that, from the first issues they receive from these lands, they shall provide for a chaplain to celebrate perpetual masses for the soul of the deceased¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 94, m.4: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Westminster 12 November 1275 of an inspeximus of this writ by his attorneys dated 16 October 1272.

E. C.P.R., 1272-81, p.110.

965

Dublin 5 May 1268

Letters close, issued in Edward's name by David de Barry, the justiciar

1. Vide supra no.955.

of Ireland, instructing the mayor and bailiffs of the city of Dublin to have it proclaimed throughout the city that, henceforth, except for those coming from the lands of the heirs of William, the Marshall, earl of Pembroke, no ships shall go to (New) Ross or to Hervey's Island¹ with wines and other merchandise on pain of distraint of their goods².

D. Chartae Privilegia et Immunitates (Irish Rec.Com.1829-30), p.32³.

966

Woodstock 14 July 1268

Charter granting to Edward's clerk, Itier Bochard of Angoulême⁴, in reward for his loyal service, and in return for a relief of one pair of white gloves at each change of lord, the house and its appurtenances in the parish of Saint Mary, Aldermanbury, which belonged to Thomas fitzThomas, the former mayor of London⁵.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 61, m.7 inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 1 November 1271.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.177.

1. Lit. Insula Hervici (vide supra no.958 n.2).

2. Vide supra nos.929,958.

3. Vide supra no.939n.

4. Itier Bochard served Edward in a variety of capacities before his accession, and is known to have travelled to the Roman curia on his behalf (P.R.O., Exchequer, Various Accounts, 350/5, m.1,5,6). From 1289 to 1293 he acted as constable of Bordeaux.

5. Vide infra no.972. FitzThomas was a draper "well endowed with city property", who served as mayor from 1261. In 1263 he was one of the leaders of the anti-royalist revolt in the city, so that, after the battle of Evesham, his possessions were confiscated, and, together with those of Master Thomas de Puleston and the alderman, Michael Tovy, were granted to the Lord Edward (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.462, dated 6 October 1265; G.A. Williams, Medieval London (1963), pp.216, 221-5, 236).

967

Woodstock 14 July 1268

Letters patent proclaiming that, in return for liege homage and a recognition of one sore fish-hawk¹ paid to the constable of Bordeaux at each change of lord, Gombaud de Tiran has received back his allodial land at Tiran, in the parishes of Saint-Médard-en-Jalles, Saint-Martin-d'Eysines, Saint-Hilaire-de-Taillan, Saint-Vincent-de-Lacanau, Moulis, Cussac and Sainte-Gemme, the tithe of Ballac and the township of Mauralet in the parish of Saint-Laurent de Médoc².

- D. Recoq.Feod., p.24, no.35: cited at Bordeaux on 4 September 1275 before Jean de Labère, the constable of Bordeaux, as evidence of the homage and services owed by Gombaud de Tiran.

968

York 18 September 1268

Charter granting John de Ardem, in return for the service of one knight's fee, the townlands of Uinsionagh, Tisara, Dundermot and Toburailgile on the east of the River Suck, and three townlands adjacent to the western

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1. O.E.D., "sore: ... applied to a hawk of the first year that has not moulted and still has its red plumage ...".
 2. These are all places in Médoc.

3.

bank of the Suck, near the land held by Richard de la Rochelle in
Clanodath¹.

A. National Library of Ireland, Ormond Deed, D. 209²

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 59, m. 3: inspeximus and confirmation by the king
dated 2 August 1270.

E. E. Curtis, Calendar of Ormond Deeds, 1172-1350, p. 64, no. 147.

Cal. Ch. R., 1257-1300, p. 149.

969

Westminster 25 October 1268

Charter granting in frankalmoin to the church of Saint Mark of Bilswick,
Bristol, and to the master and brethren there,³ the manor of Winterbourne
Gunner (Wiltshire) and its appurtenances⁴ for the support of the poor
and the salvation of the soul of the Lord Edward.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 76, m. 18: inspeximus and confirmation by
Edward as king dated Westminster 30 May 1290.

E. Cal. Ch. R., 1257-1300, p. 348.

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1. I have followed E. Curtis, op. cit., pp. 64, 102, in the identification of the places named in this charter. Uinsionagh (Vuchene extra Ethesan) is said to be represented now by the townlands of Funchinagh in the parish of Tisara. Dundermot lies c. ½ m. SE of Ballymoe. The River Suck forms the boundary for much of its length of the modern counties of Roscommon and Galway, so that the places named to the east of the river are all in Co. Roscommon; those to the west are in Co. Galway.
 2. A fragment of the Lord Edward's seal appended on red and green silk cords survives.
 3. The hospital of St Mark Bonhommes was founded before 1229 for a master and three chaplains. Food for one hundred poor persons per day was provided, and twelve poor scholars maintained. The complement of clerks was doubled, and lay brothers were introduced in 1259 (D. Knowles & R. N. Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales (1953), p. 258).
 4. The manor of Winterbourne Gunner was first leased to the Lord Edward for twenty years by Henry de la Mare (C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 615; P.R.O., L.T.R. Memoranda Roll 40, m. 8). On his death in 1267 it escheated to the crown, and was then granted to the Lord Edward by the king (C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 81).

970

London 3 November 1268

Letters patent granting Edward's clerk, Adam de Winchester, exemption from the exactions of Edward's marshals in respect of his houses already standing, or shortly to be built, in Short Street in the city of Winchester, where by custom the earls of Chester used to lodge¹.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 99, m.24: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Winchester 7 January 1280.

E. C.P.R., 1272-81, p.360.

971

(? Winchester, on or about 23 November 1268)²

Letters patent surrendering into the king's hands and quitclaiming the rape and honour of Hastings³, with its appurtenances, knights' fees and castle-guard, excepting only the castle and town of Hastings and the advowson of the church and its prebends⁴.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 87, m.28 d..

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.375.

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1. The principal duty of the marshals of the household was to find quarters for the Lord Edward and his familia (cf. Fleta, II, edd. H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles (Selden Soc., 1955), pp.114-115).
 2. There are only four items enrolled on the dorse of m.28 of Patent Roll 87. The first two are dated 23 November, the last 20 November. Edward's quitclaim, which is undated, was certainly made before 25 November, when the king referred to it in granting the honour and rape to John of Brittany (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.304).
 3. Vide supra no.732 n.. The honour, castle and rape of Hastings were first surrendered into the king's hands in June 1262. Henry subsequently granted them to Peter of Savoy, upon whose death they were restored to the Lord Edward (C.R., 1261-64, p.54; C.P.R., 1266-72, p.733; Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, pp.42-5).
 4. Vide supra no.714.

972

London 9 March 1269

Letters patent proclaiming that as Edward has received a ransom from Thomas fitzThomas of London, he has released him from captivity¹, and has granted that he shall not have to answer in respect of any injuries inflicted by him during the disturbances in the realm, since the Lord Edward, by the king's gift, has seisin of all his goods². Edward expresses the wish that Thomas fitzThomas should become his man and grants him all his movable chattels hitherto in his possession.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 87, m.20: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Westminster 4 April 1269.

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.328.

973

London 6 April 1269

Letters patent in the name of the Lord Edward, William de Valence, Philip Basset, Alan la Zuche, Robert Aquillon, Matthew de Columbers, John de Courtenai and Ralph de Gorges, noting, firstly, that Queen

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1. For this FitzThomas paid the Lord Edward £500, and named 28 sureties guaranteeing the sum, in February 1269 (C.R., 1268-72, pp.103-4; G.A. Williams, Medieval London (1963), p.241) cf. the payments Edward received for granting their freedom to other prominent Londoners, e.g. Stephen Bukerel, John le Chapeler, Michael Tovy (ibid., pp.237-8).
 2. Vide supra no.966 & n..

Eleanor has bought from Isabella de Forz, countess of Aumale¹, a moiety of the marriage of her daughter, Avelina, heiress to the late count of Aumale², in order that the Lord Edmund, might wed her between Easter and Pentecots 1269, and, secondly, pledging themselves as sureties that he will duly do so³. Further, they note that the Lord Edmund has agreed to pay the countess four thousand pounds sterling within the year, should he desert his wife and take another during her lifetime, and they therefore pledge themselves on security of their possessions and on pain of excommunication, in default, that they will pay this sum in the following proportions: two thousand marks by the Lord Edward; one thousand marks by William de Valence; one thousand marks by Philip Basset; five hundred marks by Alan la Zuche; five hundred marks by Robert Agillon;

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1. After receiving livery of her brother, Baldwin de Redver's land in August 1263, Isabella customarily styled herself countess of Aumale and Devon and Lady of the Isle. She was born in 1237, the elder daughter of Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon, and married William de Forz, count of Aumale and lord of Holderness in 1248. She died on 10 November 1293 (Complete Peerage, I (1910), p.355).
 2. William de Forz, died at Amiens on 23 May 1260, leaving five children, John, the heir, who died before 11 August 1260; Thomas, born in 1253 who died aged 15 before 6 April 1269; William, who pre-deceased Thomas; Avise, who had also died before April 1269; and Avelina (ibid., pp.355-6). The wardship of the count's lands and heirs was granted to the Lord Edward on 18 October 1260 (C.P.R., 1258-66, p.97), but he sold his rights in the lordship of Holderness to Isabella and her mother, Amicia de Redvers, countess of Devon, for 3000 marks in 1261 (ibid., p.161).
 3. The marriage took place in Westminster abbey on 7, 8 or 9 April. Avelina, who was born at Burstwick (Yorks.) on 20 January 1258/9 was only ten years of age. Edmund was 24, and it is clear that the marriage was intended primarily to augment the extent of his appanage by the addition of the lordships of Aumale and Devon, to which Avelina was the sole heir (Complete Peerage, I, loc.cit.; F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp.707-9; R. Somerville, History of the Duchy of Lancaster, I (1953), p.12; K.B. McFarlane, 'Had Edward I a "policy" towards the earls?' History, L (1965), p.151).

five hundred marks by John de Coutenai; three hundred marks by Matthew de Columbers; and two hundred marks by Ralph de Gorges¹.

B(11). P.R.O., Charter Roll 58, m.10: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Windsor 7 May 1269²

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.122.

974

undated³

Letters patent in the name of Lord Edward, William de Valence, Philip Basset, Alan la Zuche, Robert Agullon, Matthew de Columbers, John de Carterai and Ralph de Gorges, pledging themselves as sureties for the payment by the queen of a sum of one thousand pounds to Isabella de Forz, countess of Aumale, for a moiety of the marriage of her daughter, Avelina, heiress to the late count of Aumale. The terms and conditions of the payment are stipulated and provision is made for the re-marriage of Avelina in the event of Edmund's dying or deserting her before she is of age. In default of these agreements the sureties, on security of their possessions, and on pain of excommunication, agree to be bound as principal debtors to the countess for the repayment of the sums due to her.

B(11). P.R.O., Charter Roll 58, m.10: inspeximus and confirmation by the king date Windsor 7 May 1269²

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.121.

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1. These elaborate arrangements proved unnecessary as Avelina died on 10 November 1274 without heirs of her own body.
 2. The writ is in French.
 3. This writ was issued between 6 April and 7 May 1269.
 4. The letters are in French.

975

Rabo¹ 7 April 1269

Writ of praecipe quod reddat², issued in Edward's name by the justiciar of Ireland, Robert de Ufford, instructing the sheriff of Louth to order John de Verdun to restore to Matilda de Lacy the two and a half carucates of land in Stachmanasran, which he seized from her mother, Lechelina, or, to summon him to appear before Edward's justices at Dublin to answer why he has not done so.

- C. National Library of Ireland, Ms.1646 (Gormanston Register), f.190³
E. J. Mills & M.J. McEnery, Calendar of the Gormanston Register, p.144.

976

Tower of London 9 April 1269

Letters patent granting the abbot and convent of Meaux an annual rent of ten pounds from the fee which Edward has of the gift of the London Jew, Gamaliel of Oxford⁴.

- B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 87, m.19: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Westminster 12 April 1269.
E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.330.

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1. ? Reban, Co. Kildare.
 2. F. Pollock & F.W. Maitland, The History of English Law, 2nd ed., II (1952), pp.63-66.
 3. In the register the writ is headed breve.
 4. Vide supra no.950 n..

977

Tower of London 15 April 1269

Letters patent confirming the customs enjoyed by Archambaud and his predecessors, the counts of Périgord.

- C. Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées, serie E 612: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Condat 8 June 1289.
- D. J.-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Actes Gascons dispersés ...', Bull. Philologique et Historique (Jusqu'à 1610), Année 1962, p.136, no.68.

978

Tower of London 15 April 1269

Confirmation of the grant by William de Northye to the abbot and convent of the Cistercian order at Robertsbridge (Sussex) of the land of Methersham (Sussex)¹, and of the ratification of that grant by Robert de Crenquer.

- A. B.M.Egerton Charter 255²
B.M., Egerton Charter 2125³.

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1. Methersham lies in Beckley parish, Goldspur Hundred, in the far east of the county, close to the boundary with Kent (A. Mawer and F.M. Stenton, The Place Names of Sussex, Pt.II (1930), p.528).
 2. There survives a small fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in green wax.
 3. An almost perfect edition of the Lord Edward's seal in green wax, appended on red and green silk laces is extant. The legend on the obverse reads: .DW.RDUS PRIMOGENITUS REGIS ANGLIE. The reverse has: + SIGILLUM EDWARDI FILI. ...RICI ILLUSTRIS REGIS ANG... . Although, in content, these writs are identical, there are a number of verbal differences.

979

Cippenham 29 April 1269

Letters close informing the constable of Bordeaux that, in addition to an annual fee of one hundred and fifty pounds bordelais which he receives in the castle of Bordeaux, Edward has granted Archambaud, count of Périgord, a further one hundred and fifty pounds bordelais for life, which he is to pay him in two instalments per annum¹.

B(11). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 17, m. 1: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated c. 7 June 1289.

D. R.G., II, 1753.

980

Cippenham 3 May 1269

Letters patent promising to indemnify the sureties² found by Robert de Ferrers as guarantors of his payment of a fine of fifty thousand pounds sterling for the redemption of his estates³, which he has undertaken to pay to the Lord Edmund within the quindene of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist next⁴.

C. P.R.O., Duchy of Lancaster Miscellanea, 10/2: transcript in a fourteenth or fifteenth century hand.

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1. Vide supra nos. 239, 977.
 2. They are named as Henry of Almain, William de Valence, John de Warenne, William de Beauchamp, Roger de Somery, Thomas de Clare, Robert Walerand, Roger de Clifford, Hamon l'Estrange, Batholomew de Suthley and Robert de Brywes.
 3. R. Somerville, History of the Duchy of Lancaster, I (1953), pp. 3-5, chronicles the steps by which Edmund acquired possession of the earl of Derby's lands. K.B. McFarlane advances his opinion of the circumstances in an article entitled 'Had Edward I a "policy" towards the earls?' History, L (1965), pp. 149-151.
 4. i.e. before 9 July 1269.

981

Clippenham 4 May 1269

Letters of protection¹, addressed to the seneschals of the Limousin, Périgord and Quercy², instructing them to defend the men, possessions and proctors of Bernard de Burdell, until such a time as he appears to answer before the Lord Edward or his court.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 13.

D. Foedera, I, i, p. 478.

982

Windsor 26 May 1269³

Letters patent of Queen Eleanor and her son, the Lord Edward, making an award in their arbitration of certain disputed conditions of the terms of the dower of Constance, daughter of Gaston de Béarn. They stipulate that Henry of Almain and Constance of Béarn shall promise faithfully to observe all the conditions of the articles of dower. If they contravene them in any way, the men of Béarn and Marsan shall be quit of their oaths of fealty and allegiance to them and shall transfer their loyalty to the nearest heir of the lady Constance according to the law and custom of Gascony. Henry and Constance, having heard the terms of the award, have sworn an oath in the presence of the queen and Edward faithfully to abide by it⁴.

B(i). Archives Départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E, 290, m. 3.

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1. There is no execution clause that would indicate that this writ was issued as letters patent, which, from its contents, one would expect.
 2. Copies of the instrument were presumably sent to both the English and French seneschals of the Three Dioceses, Edward's rights in the dioceses were so fragmented that the French continued to maintain an administrative there even after they had been ceded in 1266.
 3. Dated in quindena Pent'. Whit Sunday 1269 fell on 12 May.
 4. Vide supra no. 924; infra no. 1040. The marriage of Henry and Constance took place at Windsor on 19 May 1269.

983

Wallingford 27 May 1269

Letters patent appointing Gaston de Béarn as arbiter of Edward's dispute with Pierre de Dax, vicomte of Tartas.

D. Recog. Feod., p.161, no.417¹: cited in a notarial instrument dated 30 October 1269, in which the vicomte of Béarn announces his verdict².

Recog. Feod., p.206, no.477: cited ut supra.

984

Montgomery 7 June 1269

Letters close instructing the seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bordeaux³ to let Bernard Mayconis, citizen of Bordeaux, enjoy the profits of Benedict, the Jew of Lesparre, by extracting neither customs, tallage nor other dues from him⁴.

D. Recog. Feod., p.186, no.460.

985

London 5 August 1269

Concord made in the presence of the Lord Edward between the knight, Jean

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1. Here incorrectly dated 27 May 1263.
 2. Gaston de Béarn's decision was in Edward's favour. The vicomte of Tartas was instructed to pay him 6000 shillings morlaas as compensation for the trespasses complained of.
 3. Here called castellanus.
 4. Vide supra no.945.

de l'Isle, and the brothers, Eudes and Géraud de Rota, concerning the sums of money they owe Jean in respect of the will of his wife, Agnes, lady of Virelade¹. By this agreement Eudes promises on behalf of himself and his brother, to pay Jean fifty marks of silver in the castle at Bordeaux at the Purification, one hundred pounds sterling at All Saints following, fifty marks at the feast of the Purification following that, and fifty marks at each Purification until the debt is fully paid. The seneschal of Gascony and the constable of Bordeaux are empowered to distrain their goods in order to see that the agreement is fulfilled.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 95, m. 9: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Bristol 22 September 1276.

E. C.P.R., 1272-81, p. 162.

986

Paris 27 August 1269

Letters patent exempting the squire, Guillaume de Munrevel² from the jurisdiction of the mayor and jurats of Bordeaux, although he is to enjoy

1. Vide supra no. 516.

2. Guillaume de Munrevel was in Edward's service in the retinue of Queen Eleanor during the former's period of captivity (1264-5) for, in February 1266, he was in receipt of a writ of liberate granting him 200 marks for his expenses incurred at that time (Cal. Lib. R., 1260-67, p. 198).

the liberties possessed by the citizens of Bordeaux. He is to be answerable only to the Lord Edward or to the seneschal of Gascony.

B(ii). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 14, m. 2: inspeximus by Edward as king dated Clarendon 23 August 1285.

D. R.G., II, 945.

987

Paris 28 August 1269¹

Letters patent notifying the agreement between the Lord Edward and Louis, king of France, in connection with the former's proposed crusade. Louis IX agrees to lend Edward seventy thousand pounds tournois for his expenses in purchasing horses and victuals, and in providing Gaston, vicomte of Béarn, with a sum of twenty five thousand pounds tournois to finance his part in the expedition. Repayment of the loan is to begin in March 1273 at the rate of ten thousand pounds per annum, the constable of Bordeaux meeting these instalments from the issues of the customs of Bordeaux by making two annual payments, one in March and the other at the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist², at the Temple in Paris. Henry

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1. The versions of the writ given in Liber B and printed in Foedera are dated Tuesday after the feast of Saint Bartholomew, i.e. 27 August 1270. Chaplais, following Diplomatic Documents 1539, dates it Wednesday after the same feast, i.e. 28 August.
 2. 24 June.

of Almain, Gaston de Béarn, Thomas de Clare, Roger de Leybourne and Robert Walerand have sworn an oath to see that Edward fulfils his obligations¹.

- C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Diplomatic Documents 1539².
P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.64.
- D. Foedera, I, i, p.481.
P. Chaplais, Diplomatic Documents, I, 1101-1272, p.293, no.419.
- E. J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Le financement de la Croisade Anglaise de 1270', Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, CXIX (1965), p.123.

988

Paris 2 September 1269

Contrabreve instructing the constable of Bordeaux to pay Jean, son of Nicolas, whom Edward has granted the office of janitor of the castle at Bordeaux on the death of his father, the same wages as his father received in the office, and to allow him the same sum annually for robes that his father had during his lifetime.

- B(ii). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 17, m.16: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Condom 16 April 1289.
- D. R.G., II, 1356.

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1. The preparations for Edward's crusade are discussed by R. Röhricht, 'Etude sur les derniers temps du royaume de Jerusalem: A: La croisade du Prince Edouard d'Angleterre (1270-74)', Archives de L'Orient Latin I (1881), p.617 et seq. The repayment of this loan is dealt with by J-P.Trabut-Cussac, loc.cit.
 2. Both this version, and the other extant edition in Liber B, are in French.

989

Winchester 24 September 1269

Letters patent of King Henry III and the Lord Edward, issued at the request of Louis IX, king of France, extending the truce concluded by them with the king of Navarre for a further five years from Easter next¹.

D. E. Berger, Layettes du Trésor des Chartes, IV (1902), p.383, no.5579.

990

Reading 26 October 1269

Letters patent, issued at the instance of Robert d'Aubeny, ordering the collectors of the New Aid² to exact nothing from the burgesses of Corby (Northamptonshire)³, as Edward has exempted them from payment from Easter 1270.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no.4.

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1. The dispute between the Lord Edward and Thibaud III, king of Navarre, seems to have arisen, at least in part, from the opportunity which the latter took to indulge in intrigue in Gascony after Edward had granted him letters of safe conduct, permitting him to pass through the duchy (supra nos.189,448,487). A truce to last for three years from Easter 1267 was first proclaimed between the parties, at the instigation of the French king, in August 1266 (P. Chaplais, Diplomatic Documents, I, 1101-1272, p.277, no.407). The present letter, which contains a specific reference to the grant of safe conducts for the king of Navarre through the lands of the Lord Edward, renewed the truce until Easter 1275.
 2. A twentieth in aid of Edward's projected crusade (F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp.565-9). cf. supra no.959.
 3. Vide infra no.1005. Corby and its hundred were seized in Edward's name after the battle of Evesham, although Robert Pecche, who was found by the commissioners in Northamptonshire to have held the land previously, was not opposed to the king during the civil war (Cal.Inq.Misc., I, 1219-1307, p.253, no.835; Bodleian Library, Oxford, Dodsworth ms.40, f.211).

991

Harrow¹ 22 November 1269

Letters patent, addressed to the justiciar, the bailiffs and Edward's other loyal subjects in Ireland, pardoning Henry Bernard the death of Henry Choyne.

B(11). P.R.O., Patent Roll 88, m.25: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Marlborough 4 December 1269.

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.397.

992

Harrow 23 November 1269

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) to the seneschal, the baillis and Edward's loyal subjects in Gascony, requiring them to be intendent to Roger de Leybourne, whom Edward is sending to the duchy² as his ordinator, reformatore et factor solempnis, with full powers to act on his behalf³.

D. P.D. du Buisson, Historiae Monasterii S. Severi in Vasconia Libri X, I (1876), p.246: cited in letters patent of Roger de Leybourne, vicegerens of the Lord Edward in Gascony, dated Lormont 29 July 1270, which is in turn cited in a notarial instrument, dated 31 July 1270, concerning the rights of justice in the town of Saint-Sever.

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1. Lit. Herwes: cf. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.605.
 2. The king was clearly conversant with Edward's intention to send Leybourne to Gascony, for on 25 November, he granted a licence for either Edward or Roger to let the customs of Bordeaux at farm (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.396). On 30 November he issued letters of protection in his favour in going to Gascony in Edward's service (ibid., p.397).
 3. It is clear from this that Leybourne's duties were wider than those enjoined upon any other of Edward's representatives in Aquitaine before 1289. His position was similar to that of Edward's lieutenants in the duchy - Guy de Lusignan (1260) and Thomas de Clare (1272) - and to that of his lieutenant in Ireland - John de Muscegros (1272). The precision with which his authority is delimited indicates that he was appointed ad hoc rather than permitted to exercise the indefinite powers of Edward I's lieutenants. He ceased to act in the duchy sometime after 19 October 1270 (Recoq. Feod., 70).

993

Chester 5 January 1270

Charter confirming to the abbot and monks of the abbey of Dieulacres (Staffordshire) all the lands, possessions, rents, liberties and just customs they were given by Ranulph, earl of Chester, or acquired, or will in future acquire by other means, as is more fully set out in their charters¹. Confirmation specifically of a grant made in a charter by Earl Ranulph that the manor of Leek, in which the abbey is situated, shall remain free and quit, so that no neighbouring sheriff or bailiff may enter the manor other than was customary in the time of the earl, by force or by subterfuge, on pain of a fine of twenty pounds. The justiciar of Chester, the sheriff of Staffordshire and Edward's other bailiffs have been ordered to expel anyone entering their lands to the detriment of their persons or goods.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 78, m. 8: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward as king dated Westminster 6 February 1292.

P.R.O., Charter Roll 117, m. 42: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward III dated Eltham 30 January 1330.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p. 418.

Cal.Ch.R., 1327-41, p. 155.

1. Vide infra no. 996.

Chester 6 January 1270

Letters patent instructing the justiciar of Chester to provide compensation for the abbot and convent of Chester, for the houses taken by William Ia Zuche, as justiciar, to fortify the town¹.

C. P.R.O., Misc. Inquisitions, File 16, no. 12.

E. Cal. Inq. Misc., I, 1219-1307, p. 127, no. 379.

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1. On 24 March 1264, William Ia Zuche is said to have ordered the destruction of houses belonging to the abbey in Bog (Bagge) Lane, at the instigation of Robert Mercer, who was then sheriff of the city (R.H. Morris, Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns (1894), pp. 257, 570). An attack by the baronial forces or by the Welsh was considered imminent, for having pulled down the houses in Bog Lane, the justiciar and sheriff ordered the excavation of a deep ditch on the site for the defence of the city. At the same time, they promised to compensate the monks for their loss, although the inquest ad quod damnum to determine its extent was not held until June 1271 (Annales Cestrienses, ed. R.C. Christie (1887), pp. 86-9; Cal. Inq. Misc., I, 1219-1307, p. 127, no. 379). It is clear, however, that they were then compensated, at least in part, for Reginald de Grey's account as justiciar, for the period July 1270 to October 1274, has the following entry: Et monialibus Cestr' pro facturis quas sustinuerunt tempore insultus in castro predicto lxiij lib. xj sol. iiii den. per idem breve (P.R.O., Pipe Roll 120, m. 22; R. Stewart-Brown, Chester in the Pipe Rolls, 1158-1301 Recd. Soc. of Lancs. and Cheshire, 92 (1938), p. 110 et seq.). In addition in September 1275, Edward conferred on the abbey a moiety of a house lying between its graveyard and Northgate Street, as had been suggested by the inquest of 1271, as compensation for the properties taken by the justiciar in 1264 (J. Tait, The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of St Werburgh, I (1920), p. 213). There can be no doubt of the efficacy of the new defences, for they are known to have withstood a ten-week siege from Trinity Sunday to 13 August 1265. It is ironic, however, that it was neither the baronial army nor the Welsh that they succeeded in keeping out of the city, but the royalists under James of Audley and Urian de Saint-Pierre (Annales Cestrienses, pp. 94-5). cf. infra no. 1000.

995

Dublin 24 January 1270

Letters patent, issued in Edward's name by the justiciar of Ireland, informing the bailiffs and others of his fealty in Ireland that, in return for a fine of five hundred pounds made with the justiciar at Athassel on 18 December 1269, Edward has agreed to pardon Theobald Walter, butler of Ireland, and his men in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, their various transgressions of his peace.

- A. National Library of Ireland, Ms. D.238.
- D. E. Curtis, Calendar of Ormond Deeds, 1172-1350, p.74, no.175.

996

Westminster 15 February 1270

Letters patent¹ granting the abbot and convent of Dieulacres licence to improve the waste of Rudheath within their manor of Byley (Cheshire), so long as they establish no right of way there, other than has been customary between the time of Earl Ranulph² and the present day³.

- B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 117, m.43: inspeximus and confirmation by Edward III dated Eltham 30 January 1330.
- E. Cal.Ch.R., 1327-41, p.155.

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1. There is no execution clause.
 2. Ranulph III 'de Blundeville', earl of Chester, c.January 1188 - October 1232.
 3. cf. supra no.993.

997

Ware 31 March 1270

Letters patent granting Henry of Almain, or the clerk, Master John Clarell, acting in his name, full powers for six years to pledge a sum of two thousand pounds bordelais, which Henry has been assigned annually in the great custom of Bordeaux by Gaston, vicomte of Béarn¹, and a sum of one thousand pounds tournois, which Henry has annually in the same custom of Edward's gift.

C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 275 (Liber B), f.269: cited in letters patent of Master John Clarell pledging the money to Elie le Charpentier, the money-changer of Bordeaux, dated 28 January 1271².

B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f.41: cited ut supra.

998

Kennington 20 May 1270

Charter³ quitclaiming the Lord Edward's rights of patronage and the advowsons of the churches of the Virgin Mary at Nard⁴ and Kilmahanok⁵, and of the chapel of Saint Peter at Cork, and granting them to Reginald,

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1. Presumably in connection with his marriage to Gaston's daughter, Constance: cf. supra no. 924.
 2. John Clarell also recites the text of letters patent of Henry of Almain naming him his proctor for this purpose, which were issued at Ware on 1 April 1270.
 3. There is no witness list.
 4. I have been unable to identify this place.
 5. ? Kilnamanagh (A. Gwynn & R.N. Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses: Ireland (1970), p. 394).

bishop of Cork and his successors in frankalmoign, unconditionally and in perpetuity.

- C. National Library of Ireland Ms.1 (Harris Ms.1),f.254¹.
- D. Chartae Privilegia et Immunitates (Irish Rec. Com.,1829-30),p.33.

999

London 24 May 1270

Letters patent of non-prejudice in favour of the abbot of Mont-Saint-Michel, who, at Edward's request, has farmed his fisheries in the Channel Islands to the merchant, Amatus de Contino , so that, at the termination of the lease the abbey shall again be able freely to farm them to whomever it wishes.

- D. Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Société Jersiaise (1924),p.190, no.121: said to have been transcribed from a manuscript in the Archives de la Manche, which is now lost.

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- 1. Both Harris and the Record commissioners claim to have transcribed this charter from the Irish Plea Roll for 25 Edward I,m.35.

1000

London 10 July 1270

Charter granting Agnes of Newcastle, in return for a payment of twelve pence at the exchequer at Chester at Christmas, two houses¹ in the Butter Shops² at Chester as compensation for a house and land near the Eastgate taken for improvements to the city walls of Chester³.

- A. Record Office, Liverpool, (Moore Mss.) 920 Moo 993⁴.
- E. J. Brownbill. A Calendar ... of deeds and papers of the Moore family, Recd. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, 67, p. 146.

1001

Westminster 11 July 1270

Letters patent of inspeximus⁵ confirming various charters and letters patent concerning the manor of Ballymadun (Co. Dublin), as follows:

- (1) a charter of John, count of Mortain, granting the manor to Robert Ruffus.
- (2) a charter of Robert Ruffus granting a moiety of the manor to Roger, the cordwainer.

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1. The houses were on the east side of Northgate Street, opposite Saint Peter's Eastgate.
 2. 'The Butter Shops in the Tudor reigns were at the corner of Northgate Street, putting into Eastgate Street, and close to the Milk stoups' (R.H. Morris, Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns (1894), p. 295). The present charter antedates the earliest reference that Morris was able to find to the Butter Shops by 145 years.
 3. cf. supra no. 994.
 4. Endorsed Carta Johannis Carbonel. Edward's seal is missing.
 5. The writ is in the conventional form of letters patent, except that it also has a short list of five witnesses.
 6. The inspected writs, are all undated, although ordered chronologically. The first dates from the period between John's grant of Ireland in 1177 and his accession to the throne in 1199.

- (3) a charter of Robert Ruffus granting a further moiety of the manor to William, the cordwainer.
- (4) letters patent of William, the cordwainer, surrendering and quit-claiming his right in a moiety of the manor to John, the cordwainer.
- C. National Library of Ireland, Ms.1646 (Gormanston Register),f.166 d..
- E. J. Mills and M.J. McEnery, Calendar of the Gormanston Register (1916),p.129.

1002

Westminster 12 July 1270

Letters patent granting Robert Tibetot, who is about to set out on crusade with the Lord Edward¹, that, if he should die before his return, his executors or other nominees shall have power to make dispositions freely for the custody and marriage of his heirs, and for his lands and other holdings.

- B(ii). P.R.O.,Patent Roll 88,m.10:inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Westminster 12 July 1270.
- E. C.P.R.,1266-72,p.441.

1003

Westminster 16 July 1270

Letters close directing the bailiff of the Channel Islands, or his deputy,

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- 1. Tibetot received letters of protection as a crusader lasting for four years c.24 June 1270 (C.P.R.,1247-58,p.440). Vide supra nos. 789,890).

to restore seisin of certain lands and possessions in the island of Guernsey which had belonged to Baldwin de Ver, to Felicia, wife of the late William de Chaeny¹. The bailiff is instructed carefully to ensure that she retains possession of these lands, for which she had received letters of protection, but which Edward subsequently granted in their entirety to Robert de Meletes, that she recovers all the alienations made in the interim, and that she is permitted to enjoy all the liberties her predecessors had in holding these lands.

- A. Warwick Castle, Mss. of the Earls of Warwick 1133 B.
- E. Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Société Jersiaise, p.440,no.343.

1004

Westminster 16 July 1270

Letters patent ordering the justiciar of Chester to take nothing from the citizens of Chester but the due prises for a period of five years.

- A. Chester Corporation Archives, Charter IIB.
- D. R.H. Morris, Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns (1885) p.500.
- E. M.J. Groombridge, Guide to the Charters, Plate and Insignia of the City of Chester (1950),p.16.

1. Vide supra nos.884,919,957; infra no.1039.

1005

Westminster 20 July 1270

Writ of perdonavimus addressed to Hugo del Pape and his fellow collectors of the New Aid¹, instructing them to pay the issues of the tax taken from the men of Corby to Robert d'Aubeny, to whom he has assigned them, and at whose instance he has pardoned the men of Corby their contribution².

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 11.

1006

Westminster 25 July 1270

Writ of assistance in the form of letters close directing the justiciar and bailiffs of Ireland, to assist the archbishop of Dublin in the exercise of his office against those persons Edward has heard have

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1. In the king's confirmation of Edward's grant to them of the collection of the aid they are named as Deutatus Gwillelmi, Hegelini de Palesho, Gerardo Pape, Jacobo Demaci and Bencivenna Jacobi, citizens and merchants of Florence (C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 442).
 2. Vide supra no. 990.

rebelled against his authority, if called upon to do so¹.

- C. National Library of Ireland, Msl (Harris Ms. 1), f.255 d².
- D. Chartae, Privilegia et Immunitates (Irish Rec.Com.1829-30), p.33.
J.T. Gilbert, Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, 1172-1320, p.183.
- E. C. McNeill, Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register, p.138.

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1. Vide supra nos.933,934. In their attack on the archiepiscopal liberties the citizens of Dublin took advantage of the situation created by Edward's acta of 1266, in spite of being placed under interdict by Fulk de Sanford, the archbishop. They insisted on the suppression of public punishments ordered by the ecclesiastical courts, and on the strict limitation of the kind of cases which could be brought before them. Further, they attempted to circumscribe the sources of revenue open to the church by limiting the number of occasions on which offerings could be made, by restricting the numbers who could attend weddings and christenings, and by curbing the scope for offerings at funerals. Early in 1268, their actions led to the intervention of the legate, Ottobuono, who instructed the bishops of Lismore and Waterford to re-inforce the archiepiscopal interdict by solemnly excommunicating the offending citizens (J.T. Gilbert, op.cit., pp.180-2). In the following November, however (the date advanced by Orpen, Ireland under the Normans, III, p.311, and by Richardson & Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377, p.80, rather than the alternatives offered by the Irish Record Commissioners, McNeill and Gilbert, loc.cit.), the parties met in the presence of Robert de Ufford, the justiciar, and effected a compromise largely favourable to the citizens, which included the stipulation that public whipping was to be permitted only as a last resort (Chartae, Privilegia et Immunitates, p.32; McNeill, op.cit., p.130; Gilbert, op.cit., pp.182-3). Edward's present letter was designed to strengthen that agreement and to forestall a recurrence of disorder in the city (Orpen, op.cit., pp.311-12).
 2. Here said to be transcribed from the Black Book of the archbishops of Dublin, rather than Archbishop Alen's register, which is the source of the other versions.

1007

Winchester 2 August 1270

Charter of foundation of the Cistercian abbey of Darnhall in Cheshire¹.
Edward endows it with the manors of Darnhall and Over (Cheshire), the hay
of Langwith (Yorkshire)², and the advowsons of the churches of Ashbourne
and the castle of the Peak (Derbyshire) and of Frodsham and Weaverham³
(Cheshire) and their chapels⁴.

B(11). P.R.O., Charter Roll 59, m.2: inspeximus and confirmation by the
king dated Winchester 9 August 1270.

D. W. Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, V, p.709.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.151: inspeximus ut supra.

W. Smith and W. Webb (published by Daniel King), The Vale Royall
of England or the County Palatine of Chester illustrated (1656),
p.108.

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1. The abbey, in Delamere forest, was founded in fulfilment of a vow made by the Lord Edward after a perilous sea-crossing in 1263/4 (J. Brownbill, The Ledger Book of Vale Royal Abbey, Lancs. and Cheshire Record Soc., (1914), pp.vii-viii; R.A. Brown, H.M. Colvin & A.J. Taylor, The History of the King's Works, I (1963), p.248). It was colonized by monks from Abbey Dore, and moved to a new site at Vale Royal in 1281.
 2. An inquest ad quod damnum, held at Langwith in February 1270, to determine whether it would be to the detriment of the king or the forest of Galtres should Henry grant the hay of Langwith to the Lord Edward, concluded that as long as restrictions were imposed on Edward's powers of alienation then no harm would be done. But the king eventually made his grant, in May 1270, without imposing any conditions (W. Brown, Yorkshire Inquisitions of the Reigns of Henry III and Edward I, Yorkshire Archaeolog. and Topographical Assoc. Record Series, XII (1891), p.111; Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.143).
 3. Vide supra no.752.
 4. Edward's foundation of Darnhall had Henry III's active support, for the king wrote to all the religious communities of the realm in January 1271 urging them to donate theological books to the abbey (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.505).
 5. This is an English redaction of the charter.

1008

Winchester 2 August 1270

Letters patent, in the form of a chirograph¹, setting out the Lord Edward's arrangements for the administration of his interests during his absence in the Holy Land. The dispositions made include the nomination of Richard, king of the Romans, as guardian of his children, and the appointment of Richard of Cornwall, Walter Giffard, archbishop of York, Philip Basset, Roger Mortimer and Robert Walerand as custodians of his lands².

- A. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Diplomatic Documents 11.
P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Diplomatic Documents 1664³.
- C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 274 (Liber A), f.214.
- D. Foedera, I, i, p.484⁴.
P. Chaplais, Diplomatic Documents, I, 1101-1272, p.296, no.423⁵.
- E. B.M., Cotton Ms., Nero B IX, f.29.

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1. Edward himself retained one part of the chirograph, gave the second to his uncle, Richard of Cornwall, and the third to the other four attorneys.
 2. Robert Burnel replaced Walerand as a member of the commission almost at once. Walerand appears to have been busy on the king's business at this time while Robert Burnel decided to remain in England to prosecute his claims to the vacant see of Canterbury. He is first found acting with the other attorneys on 7 August (P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accts. 547/25). Philip Basset died on 29 October 1271 and Richard of Cornwall on 2 April 1272. Despite provisions which Edward made on this occasion for the replacement of his attorneys in such an eventuality, no attempt appears to have been made to restore the commission to its full complement of five members. After Richard's death the archbishop emerges as the principal attorney for it was he who received the royal seal on the day after Henry III's death, and it was he who issued the proclamation of a general peace in Edward's name at the same time (Foedera, I, i, p.497; Historical Papers and Letters from Northern Registers, ed. J. Raine (R.S. 1873), pp.39, 40; F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947) p.589 n.).
 3. There survives a fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in white wax.
 4. This is said to be a transcription the version in Liber A.
 5. This is said to be a transcription of P.R.O., Diplomatic Documents 11.

1009

Winchester 2 August 1270

Original writ of summons for an assize of novel disseisin¹ instructing the bailiff of the Channel Islands to empanel a jury of twelve men of the parishes of Saint-Saviour and Saint-Peter-in-the-Wood to determine whether Guillaume Cauqueterre, Nicholas Cauqueterre, Simon called May, Richard Peysant, Guillaume Sarre, Thomas Falle, Robert Sarre and other tenants of the fees of La Chapelle and Appemare in these parishes ought to do suit at the mills held by Felicia de Chaeny².

- A. Warwick Castle, Mss. of the Earls of Warwick 1133 C.
- E. Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Société Jersiaise, pp.440-1.

1010

Winchester 4 August 1270

Letters patent of inspeximus confirming letters patent of the king, dated Winchester 1 August 1270, by which he granted to his son the Lord Edmund,

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1. F. Pollock & F.W. Maitland, The History of English Law, II (2nd ed. 1952), p.48; cf. C.T. Flower, Introduction to the Curia Regis Rolls, 1199-1230, (Selden Soc. 1944), pp.324-7.
 2. Felicia de Chaeny brought three actions in the king's court in Guernsey in connection with this matter, the first against the tenants of a fief at La Chapelle (St.Saviour), a second against the tenants of 30 acres of land at Appemare (St.-Peter-in-the-Wood), and the third against Thomas de Vic and his wife, and Drouet de Saint-Martin and his wife, who were, it seems, compelling the tenants concerned to grind their corn at their mills, while mills were, in fact, a seignorial monopoly in the islands, Felicia having leased hers from the Lord Edward (Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, pp.440-1; J.H. Le Patourel, The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands, 1199-1399 (1937), pp.78-9).

at the instance of the Lord Edward, the Jew, Aaron son of Vyves¹.

B(11). P.R.O., Close Roll 100, m.1 d.².

E. C.C.R., 1279-88, p.245.

1011

Portsmouth 6 August 1270

Letters patent appointing the justiciar of Ireland³, the master of the Templars in Ireland, the prior of the Hospitallers in Ireland⁴, the chancellor⁵ and John of Kenley⁶ to audit the account of Hugh, bishop of Meath, as treasurer of Ireland, and instructing them to continue to do

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1. C. Roth, A History of the Jews in England (3rd edn. 1964), p.97.
 2. A postscript to the inspeximus is as follows: Cancellarius precipit irrotulari.
 3. Vide infra no.1015.
 4. i.e. the prior of Kilmainham, the principal house of the Hospitallers in Ireland (A. Gwynn & R.N. Hadcock, Medieval Religious Houses: Ireland (1970), pp.332,334).
 5. Fromund le Brun.
 6. John of Kenley served as chancellor of the exchequer from 1270 to 1289 and as a chamberlain of the exchequer (H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p.115).

so each year that Hugh remains in this office¹.

B(11). P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accounts (Irish Exchequer Accounts) 230/2, m.3.

E. Cal.Doc.Ire., 1252-84, p.143, no.881.

1012

Portsmouth 7 August 1270

Letters patent of protection for Stephen Fulburn², of the order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem in England, who is about to set out with the Lord Edward for the Holy Land, and who has been assigned to undertake certain business on Edward's behalf in the company of Robert

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1. Hugh de Taghmon acted as treasurer, in succession to Hugh de Mappilton, bishop of Ossory, from 1260 to the summer of 1274 (ibid., p.98). The present letters patent precede a statement of his account headed as follows: Comptus H Mydensi Episcopi et Domini Edwardi in Hybernia thesaurarii de thesauro ipsius domini E de omnibus receptis et misis factis ad scaccarium Dublini a termino Sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Henrici Liii usque ad eundem terminum anno regni regis eiusdem Lvi. The earlier account which Edward arranged to be audited (above) is no longer extant, and this later account, whilst indicating that the earlier audit took place, shews that his instructions for an annual audit were not carried out. The second account is endorsed as being audited by Geoffrey de Geneville, the justiciar (1273-76), Richard of Northampton, dean of Ferns and attorney of the chancellor, Fromund le Brun, William de Castre and Henry of Stratton, who were justices itinerant, and John of Kenley (P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accounts 230/2, m.3).
 2. Fulburn was elected bishop of Waterford in June 1274, and was translated thence to the archbishopric of Tuam in July 1286. He succeeded Hugh Taghmon as treasurer of Ireland from 1274 to 1285. In 1280 he served as deputy justiciar, and although he retained office as treasurer, he was named as justiciar in November 1281, and continued to act in this capacity until his death in 1288 (H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, op.cit., pp.81, 99).

Burnell¹.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 15.
- D. J. Delaville le Roulx, Cartulaire Général de l'Ordre des Hospitaliers de St-Jean de Jérusalem, IV, p. 293, no. 3400 bis.

1013

Portsmouth 7 August 1270

Letters patent ordering the archbishop of York, Philip Basset, Roger Mortimer and Robert Burnel to pay Philip le Tailor² twenty eight marks which Edward owes him for four tuns of wine, which were given to Robert Tibetot of Edward's gift, by view of Hugh fitzOtto³.

- A. P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accounts (Wardrobe and Household) 547/25⁴

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1. It is not clear what this business was, unless it was connected with Burnell's candidature for the vacant archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.
 2. G.A. Williams, Medieval London (1963), pp. 332-3.
 3. Although the documentary evidence is scarce fitzOtto appears to have acted as the steward of Edward's lands in England during the greater part of the period between the royalist victory in 1265 and Edward's accession (Liber de Antiquis Legibus, ed. T. Stapleton (Camden Soc., 1846), p. 79).
 4. The writ is endorsed: De isto debito satisfieri est dicto Philippo de centum solidis de vicesima sua super ipsum assessa in turri London' per visum Willelmi de Middleton prout continetur in litteris dicti Philippi patentibus quas tradidit super hoc eidem Willelmo.

1014

Portsmouth 8 August 1270

Letters close instructing the treasurer and chamberlains of the exchequer at Dublin to provide the justiciar, James of Audley, with the moneys necessary, as often as he leads an army against the rebellious Irish¹.

B(1). P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accounts (Irish Exchequer Accounts) 230/2, m.7.

1015

Portsmouth 8 August 1270

Letters patent (writ de intendendo) addressed to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and Edward's other loyal subjects in Ireland, requiring them to be intendent to James of Audley as justiciar².

B(1). P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accounts (Irish Exchequer Accounts) 230/2, m.7.

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1. Hugh de Tighmon's extant account as treasurer of Ireland contains the following entry: Et MML lib. xlii sol. ii den. ob. eidem Jacobo Justiciario Hibernie per diversas particulas ad terram Hibernie pacificanda a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni regis predicti 54 usque ad diem dominicam proxima post festum Sancti Barnabe apostoli anno regni regis eiusdem 56 sicut continetur in rotulo liberationum predicti scaccarii (P.R.O., Exchequer K.R., Various Accounts: Irish Exchequer Accounts 230/2, m.3).
 2. In listing the 'Chief Governors' of Ireland H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p.80, merely note that Audley was 'in office at Michaelmas 1270'. It is clear from acta nos. 1014 and 1015, however, that he was appointed c. 8 August 1270. Letters of protection were issued on his behalf on 23 May 1271 as 'going to Ireland on Edward's service' (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.537). He died in office after breaking his neck in a fall from his horse c. 11 June 1272 (J.T. Gilbert, Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, II (R.S., 1884), p.317).

1016

Portsmouth 8 August 1270

Letters close instructing Edward's lieutenants in England to see that Adam of Saint Albans has his share of the sixty nine marks taken at Saint Albans by Edward's clerk, Antony Bek¹, if by inquest, it can be shown that he did not oppose Edward during the disturbances in the realm.

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 14.

1017

Portsmouth 8 August 1270

Letters patent leasing, for four thousand marks, to Pierre Beraud and his brother, Guillaume, citizens and merchants of Cahors, the right to collect the money coming from the New Aid throughout the kingdom, for the period from 22 May to the quindene of the Assumption². For, although Edward had in the first place assigned the lease to Deutatus Gwillelmi and Hugo del Pape for a year, and had then extended it for the duration of the above period, he has subsequently revoked this³, because he has been cheated of

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1. Bek is said to have become keeper of the Lord Edward's wardrobe at about this time (C.M. Fraser, A History of Antony Bek (1957), p. 11). He became bishop of Durham in 1283.
 2. i.e. from 22 May until 30 August 1270.
 3. The king, however, confirmed a grant made by the Lord Edward to these Florentine merchants, giving them the right to collect the issues of the aid for a year from 22 May 1270, and for three weeks after that (C.P.R., 1266-72, p. 442).

more than half the just price¹. Pierre and Guillaume are to name associates, merchants and collectors to assist them as they think fit, and on rendering account are to assign the residue of the lease to those named by the Lord Edward to receive it.

B(ii). P.R.O., Patent Roll 88, m.3: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated Windsor 28 September 1270.

E. C.P.R., 1266-72, p.463.

1018

Canterbury between 8 and 20 August 1270²

Letters patent³ granting Guillaume-Arnaud de Cadillac, at the instance of the king, and in return for the customary annual service, the land which belonged to Pierre de Ryvers of Fronsac, which is currently in the hands of the Lord Edward.

B(ii). P.R.O., Charter Roll 59, m.2: inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 25 August 1270.

E. Cal.Ch.R., 1257-1300, p.151.

1. Edward seems to have fared little better at the hands of the Cahorsins, for, in November 1270, Richard de Clifford and William of Windsor were ordered to enquire into the behaviour of the collectors in the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex (ibid., p.585). The right of collection was thus again granted to Deutatus-Guillelmi and the Florentines, for the period 4 December 1271 to Christmas 1272, and once again there seems to have been difficulties in getting them to pay the amounts due to Edward and his attorneys in full (ibid., pp.617, 717). Robert Burnell's account seems to confirm this impression. An entry reads as follows: Et de DCCCLxxxviii li. j marc. receptis de colectoribus Novi auxilii tam de tempore Patri Beraud quam de tempore Deutati Guillelmi, Hugonis del Pape et sociorum suorum mercatorum preter summam de eodem inferius contentam ... Et de DCCli li. de colectoribus novi auxilii per duas vices.

2. F.M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), pp.585-6.

3. There is a short list of six witnesses.

1019

Aigues Mortes 28 September 1270

Letters patent instructing the archbishop of York, Roger Mortimer, Philip Basset and Robert Burnell to let the prior and convent of La Réole have nine hundred marks sterling as soon as possible for the construction of the monastery there, as Edward has previously promised them that sum from the Great Custom of Bordeaux¹.

C. B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E 1, f. 35².

1020

Subnudrium³ 29 September 1270

Letters patent granting the mayor, jurats and citizens of Bordeaux that they shall not be disseised of their goods and possessions without due cause.

D. Archives Municipales de Bordeaux, I, Livre des Bouillons (1867), p. 136, no. xxxii.

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1. Vide supra nos. 65, 549 & n..
 2. The clerk responsible has made an error in transcribing the dating clause of this writ. He has dated it Aigues Mortes 28 September 50 Henry III (1266), instead of 54 Henry III.
 3. I have been unable to identify this place.

1021

Vauvert 29 September 1270

Letters patent establishing a commune at Libourne, with the appropriate liberties and customs¹.

- D. Archives Municipales de Bordeaux, V, Livre des Coutumes (1890), p.542, no.lxxiv.
- E. C. Bémont, 'La mairie et la jurade dans les villes de la Gascogne anglaise', Revue Historique de Bordeaux et du Département de la Gironde, X (1917), pp.247-9.

1022

Aigues Mortes 1 October 1270

Letters close directing the seneschal of Gascony to let Bertrand de Podensac² construct a fortified house in the more suitable of the two places, Apenes and Ase...dne³, in which he has requested permission to build, so long as he is able to ascertain that there will be no damage or danger to the interests of the Lord Edward and his heirs.

- A. Archives départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E, 200.

1023

Aigues Mortes 1 October 1270

Letters patent instructing the seneschal of Gascony to allow the knight,

1. cf. supra nos. 863, 867, 873.

2. Vide supra nos. 78, 96, 98, 329, 487, 563.

3. ~~I have been unable to identify these places,~~ while a hole in the manuscript renders the latter incompletely legible.

Aycardus Aldonii, to build a fortified house, providing that he finds on inspection of the place that it will not be to the detriment of the Lord Edward.

B(11). P.R.O., Gascon Roll 19, m. 7: confirmation by Edward as king dated Norham 24 May 1291.

D. R.G., III, 1888.

1024

Dublin 22 October 1270

Letters close, issued in Edward's name by Richard of Exeter¹ ordering the treasurer and barons of the Irish exchequer to acquit Fromund le Brun, the chancellor of Ireland, of the sum of thirty three pounds, six shillings and ninepence per annum in his farm of the manor of Newcastle Lyons from 8 September 1268², because, although Edward granted him the manor for a period of ten years from Michaelmas 1264, he afterwards conferred an annual rent

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1. Richard of Exeter acted as deputy justiciar from March 1270 until November 1276 (H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), p.80).
 2. Vide supra no.804 & n.. When Fromund le Brun rendered account, 1280/1, he was allowed £233/7/3 for the seven years 56 Henry III to 5 Edward I in respect of the assignment of this rent to the bishop of Killaloe (36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records ... in Ireland (1904), p.50).

of this amount on the bishop of Killaloe in exchange for the manor of Roscrea¹.

- C. B.M., Additional Ms.4790, f.195: transcript in an eighteenth century hand, said to be taken from the Irish Pipe Roll, 54 Henry III².
- D. H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Irish Parliament in the Middle Ages (1952), p.289.

1025

Acre 14 October 1271

Letters patent instructing Reginald de Grey, to pay the attorney of Urian de Saint-Pierre bearing these letters twenty marks on behalf of Richard de la Rochelle³, from whom the Lord Edward has purchased a horse.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no.7.

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1. Edward's grant to the bishop was intended as compensation for ecclesiastical land taken to construct the castle at Roscrea following the rising of Murchertach Finn O'Brien in 1213. It was made in conformity with the findings of an inquest held in 1245 to determine the extent of the bishop's loss (Richardson & Sayles, The Irish Parliament, pp.287-9).
 2. B.M., Add.Ms.4790 contains a series of transcripts of documents of Irish interest, and is entitled Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis.
 3. Richard de la Rochelle accompanied the Lord Edward on crusade. On 18 July 1270 the king accepted his nomination of William de la Rochelle and John de Eston as his attorneys for four years (C.P.R., 1266-72, p.443). Nothing is said of the rôle of Urian de Saint-Pierre in this connection.

1026

Acre 6 April 1272

Letters patent ordering Walter, archbishop of York, Philip Basset, Roger Mortimer and Robert Burnell to send three thousand marks to Acre, which Edward is pledged to pay the master and convent of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem there within the month of October, and to see that two thousand marks are paid to them at Paris at the same time, since Edward has borrowed the sum of five thousand marks from various creditors and merchants on security of the Hospitallers of Acre, because his own resources do not suffice for his needs, and he fears lest his reputation and credit may suffer.

- A. B.M., Harleian Charter 43.C.48¹.
- D. J. Delaville le Roulx, Cartulaire Général de l'ordre des Hospitaliers de St-Jean de Jérusalem (1100-1310), III, p.266, no.3445.
- E. R. Röhricht, Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani, 1097-1292, II (1893), p.93.

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- 1. There survives a fragment of the Lord Edward's seal in white wax attached to the tongue of the manuscript.

1027

Acre 25 May 1272

Letters close instructing Walter, archbishop of York, Philip Basset, Roger Mortimer and Robert Burnell, or those appointed to pay Edward's debts in Paris, to pay Guillaume and Raimond Polere, Robert de Monteny and Pierre de Dommes, merchants of Narbonne, one thousand, nine hundred and sixty seven pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence tournois¹ after payment of the two thousand marks about which Edward sent them directions².

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no. 28³.
- D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II (R.S. 1886), p. 347, no. DCLXXXV.

1028

Acre 18 June 1272

Testament of the Lord Edward, naming John of Brittany, William de Valence, Roger de Clifford, Payn de Chaworth, Robert Tibetot, Otto de Grandison, Robert Burnell and Antony Bek as executors. The executors are given full powers to administer Edward's lands in England, Ireland, Gascony and

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- 1. This sum was also borrowed on security of the Master (Hugh Revel) and convent of the Hospitallers at Acre, and on condition that if the merchants returned to Acre without payment Edward would pay them three and a half bezants of Saracen gold for each pound unpaid.
 - 2. Vide supra no. 1026.
 - 3. The writ has been cancelled, which almost certainly indicates that the sum was paid.

elsewhere during the minority of his children¹. Dispositions are made for the custody of the issues of his lands during the minority of his children, and for the succession to the throne in the event of Henry III's dying before they have come of age. Other arrangements concern the rendering of accounts by Edward's bailiffs, and the dower of Eleanor of Castile².

- C. P.R.O., Exchequer T.R. Books 274 (Liber A), f.312³.
- D. Foedera, I, 1, p.495.

1029

Acre 10 July 1272

Letters patent⁴ instructing Walter, archbishop of York, Roger Mortimer and Robert Burnell to pay without delay, at the given places and times, the sums of money which Edward owes to various creditors, for which the masters and convents of the Hospitallers and Templars in Acre have become

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1. An attempt had been made on Edward's life on the previous day (Annales Monastici, IV ed. H.R. Luard (R.S. 1869), p.250; Chronicle of Bury St. Edmunds, 1212-1301, ed. A. Gransden (1964), p.53.
 2. Witnesses of the will sealing with the Lord Edward were John, bishop of (?) Sidon, Hugh Revel, master of the Hospitallers of Acre and Thomas Berard, master of the Temple at Acre.
 3. The will is in French.
 4. The writ has the formula of letters close but was clearly sent patent.

sureties on his behalf¹, and concerning which Robert de Ufford², whom Edward is sending to them, will more fully explain, since Edward wishes to preserve both his honour and creditworthiness unsullied, and to prevent grave injury to his sureties.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no. 28 A³.
- D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II (R.S. 1886), p. 349, no. DCLXXXVI.

1030

Acre 12 July 1272

Letters patent ordering those appointed to make payments on Edward's behalf overseas, at Paris and elsewhere, not to delay in paying Tommaso Grosso and Reginaldo Pisano, and their fellow merchants of Pisa, the one thousand, nine hundred and forty three pounds, eleven shillings and sixpence tournois, which Edward borrowed at Acre on security of the master and

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1. cf. supra no. 1026; infra no. 1030.
 2. A postscript to the writ records the fact that Robert de Ufford brought these letters into England on the Saturday after the feast of St. Nicholas 1 Edward I (10 December 1272). Ufford had acted as Edward's justiciar in Ireland until August 1270, when he had accompanied him on crusade, and it seems clear that he had already been a member of Edward's household for about eight years by this time (supra nos. 975, 1015; H.G. Richardson & G.O. Sayles, The Administration of Ireland, 1172-1377 (1963), pp. 80-1). He returned to Ireland as justiciar after Edward's accession, remaining in office from Michaelmas 1276 until 1280 (ibid., p. 81).
 3. A small fragment of the Lord Edward's seal is extant.

convent of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem there¹. He has pledged himself to see that the loan is repaid at Paris during the fairs of Lagny², next January, and has accepted conditions whereby, should the merchants return to Acre unpaid, his sureties will have to pay three and a half bezants for each pound outstanding.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 2.
D. W.W. Shirley, Royal Letters, II (R.S. 1886), p. 350, no. DCLXXXVII.

1031

Acre 9 September 1272

Letters patent ordering those appointed to make payments on Edward's behalf overseas to pay the Venetian, Philip Guisi one thousand, five hundred and twenty six pounds, five shillings tournois, which Edward borrowed in emergency at Acre, and which he is pledged to repay at Paris during the coming fairs at Lagny.

- A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no. 3³.

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1. cf. supra no. 1027.
 2. Lagny was one of the four fair towns of Champagne. Its fair lasted from 1 January until the Monday before Mid-Lent (4th Sunday in Lent).
 3. The manuscript is now badly stained and crumpled. It bears several depression marks and has two small holes in it.

UNDATED ACTA

1032¹

Charter granting Thomas Mainwaring view of frankpledge, wreck of the sea, free warron and other franchises in the manor of Waubroun or Waverbrown².

- C. Mss. of Sir Philip Tatton Mainwaring, of Peover Hall, Cheshire: inspeximus by Edward of Woodstock, dated Bladon 41 Edward III (1367/8), of a charter of inspeximus of his father King Edward III³.
- E. H.M.C., 10th Report, Appendix IV: The Mss. of the Earl of Westmoreland, Captain Stewart, Lord Stafford, Lord Manchester and oth r , p.201.

1033⁴

Writ of precipe quod reddat⁵ instructing the sheriff of Waterford to

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1. The charter is said to be dated 40 Henry III, i.e. between 28 October 1255 and 27 October 1256 (H.M.C., loc.cit.).
 2. I have been unable to identify this place with certainty from this reference. It is probably Wervin (Cheshire).
 3. I have been unable to discover the present whereabouts of this charter, H.M.C., 25th Report (1963-67), indicates that the John Rylands Library, Manchester, is now custodian of the Mainwaring mss., but the Librarian informs me that this is not among those they hold. Neither the Secretary of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, nor the Cheshire County Archivist, has been able to supply any further information.
 4. The writ was issued after Alan la Zuche had gone to Ireland as justiciar, c.24 June 1256 (Annales Cestrienses, ed. R.C. Christie, Lancs. and Cheshire Record Soc., XIV (1887), p.70), but before 27 January 1257, when it was recited in royal letters close (ut supra).
 5. cf. supra no.975.

order Thomas, bishop of Lismore¹, to restore to Walter, bishop of Waterford², the manors of Ardmore, Kilmolash, Mothel and Kilmeadan, with their appurtenances³, which were seized by Griffin, formerly bishop of Lismore⁴, from Robert, the former bishop of Waterford⁵, and have been unjustly detained by the bishops of Lismore ever since (or to summon him to appear before

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1. Thomas, bishop of Lismore, July 1253-c. July 1270.
 2. It is possible that the clerk responsible for enrolling this writ has made a mistake, for there is no other reference to a bishop of Waterford of this name. William, prior of Saint John's, bishop of Waterford, c. April 1255 - c. June 1274, appears to be meant (F.M. Powicke & E.B. Fryde, Handbook of British Chronology (2nd ed. 1961), p.334 & n.).
 3. These are all manors in County Waterford. Ardmore, Kilmolash and Mothel were enclaves of the diocese of Waterford within the diocese of Lismore.
 4. Griffin, Christopher, bishop of Lismore, November 1223-August 1246.
 5. Robert, bishop of Waterford, June 1210 - c. April 1223. As the terms of office of the two bishops does not coincide, it appears that Edward's Irish administration ^{was} misinformed. The deprived bishop of Waterford seems likely, in this case, to have been William Wace, April 1223-April 1225.

Edward's justices to answer why he has not done so)¹.

- C. P.R.O., Close Roll 72, m. 11 d.: cited in letters close of King Henry III to the treasurer and barons of the Irish exchequer, Alan la Zuche, the justiciar, and to Walerand de Wellesley and his fellow justices-itinerant, dated Windsor 27 January 1257².
- D. C.R., 1256-59, p. 120.
R. Cox, Hibernia Anglicana; or the History of Ireland from the Conquest thereof by the English, to this present time, Part 1 (1689), p. 67.
- E. Cal. Doc. Ire., 1252-84, p. 87, no. 529.

1034³

Writ of intence requiring the barons, knights and other freemen of

1. The writ has been transcribed incompletely, omitting this customary instruction to summon in default, the attestation and the dating clause. The writ was issued in Edward's name by the justiciar of Ireland, as stated in the king's letters close.
2. The king's writ to the treasurer and barons of the Irish exchequer, and a second letter to Alan la Zuche, the justiciar, and Walerand de Wellesley, raised objections to the issue of this writ on Edward's behalf by the Irish administration. He wrote that he was amazed to learn that the addressess should permit such a writ to emanate from Edward's chancery, since it was contrary to custom and the form of writs in use, specifically contravening the rule that writs of entry should not lie against third persons, that actions for the recovery of seisin belong only to those having right in the land in question, and, that those succeeding to such land by hereditary right, or in right of their church cannot be deemed intruders (cf. F. Pollock & F.W. Maitland, The History of English Law, (2nd ed. 1952), II, pp. 62-6). The king consequently ordered the execution of this writ should be superseded, and that it should be revoked without delay.
3. No text of the letter is known to survive, but it is referred to as being read at the session of the county court of Chester which sat on 18 November 1259, and it can presumably be dated to shortly before that event.

Cheshire to be intendent to Thomas de Orreby as escheator of the forests of Cheshire¹.

F. R. Stewart-Brown, Cal. of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-97, Chetham Soc., N.S. 84 (1925), p.2 no.5.

1035²

Letters close, incompletely transcribed³, addressed to Fulk de Orreby, the justiciar of Chester. Edward has learned that Ralph of Mobberley has recovered the patronage of a moiety of the parish church at Mobberley, and that he has presented Laurence of Chester to the living. The bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, however, has declined to admit him because of an objection by the prior of Kirby, the papal judge delegate, and because of papal letters, obtained by deception at the Roman curia, disinheriting the true patrons, Ralph and Peter of Ardern, which William of Kirby, a canon of Kenilworth, who was styling himself prior of Mobberley, malevolently shewed to him. The justiciar then, at Edward's express command, instructed

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1. Thomas de Orreby was only the second holder of this office, which had been created, with the appointment of Fulk de Orreby, in 1249. The scale of local resistance to the office, which was regarded as uncustomary, is indicated by the hostile reply of the men of the county to the present writ. They asserted, unanimously, that they ought not to be answerable, in respect of matters concerning the forests, to anyone other than the justiciar himself. This was a reply they were to repeat to Edward in 1260 (supra no.843), although his steps to mollify their opposition by summoning them to advise him on the administration of the forests, seem, in part, to have been successful. They accepted Edward's right to appoint an escheator, and the office remained thereafter a feature of the administration of the county (vide supra nos.7,878,859; P.R.O., Pipe Roll 120,m.22 (Adam de Cl^ewynd); R. Stewart-Brown, op.cit., p.xxii).
 2. The writ was issued after 12 May 1260 (supra no.788), but before 23 August 1261, when Fulk de Orreby died in Office (Annales Cestrienses, ed. R.C. Christie, Lancs. and Cheshire Record Soc.,XIV (1887),pp.78-9).
 3. A space for a further four or five lines of text has been left before

the bishop that no impediment ...¹.

- B. P.R.O., Plea Roll (Palatinate of Chester) 1, m. 11 d..
- E. R. Stewart-Brown, Calendar of County Court, City Court and Eyre Rolls of Chester, 1259-97. Chetham Soc., N.S. 84 (1925), p. 31.

1036²

Fragment of letters patent notifying a grant to Wynemer de Gymery.

- B. P.R.O., Patent Roll 76, m. 12; inspeximus and confirmation by the king dated 24 May 1261.
- E. C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 154⁴.

1037⁵

Letters of protection, addressed to the justiciar of Chester, in favour of the monks of Saint Werburgh's Abbey, Chester, in respect of their

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1. Vide supra nos. 753, 788.
 2. The writ is enrolled as the third of three inspected and confirmed by Henry III on 24 May 1261. Each contains a grant by the Lord Edward to the knight, Wynemer de Gymery. The first two are dated 25 May 1260 (supra no. 797), and 17 May 1261 (supra no. 864). It therefore seems, in view of the date of the inspeximus by the king, most likely that the present letter was issued during the period 17-24 May 1261.
 3. Only the address clause and the first part of the notification clause have been enrolled. A space has been left at the foot of the membrane, where this entry occurs, which suggests that the completed writ would have consisted in a further five or six lines of text.
 4. The writ is here stated to be a grant of the marriage of a daughter and heir of John de Longvillers.
 5. It is impossible to be precise in dating this letter to any specific year in the period 1254-72, but it would seem most likely to belong to a date after 1264, and, most probably, to William la Zuche's term as justiciar, when the walls of the city were strengthened in the face of threats from the Welsh and the baronial forces in the civil war (cf. supra no. 994).

garden and curtilage outside the walls of the city¹.

E. B.M., Harleian Ms. 1965.

J. Tait, The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of Saint Werburgh, Chester, I, Chetham Soc., N.S., 79 (1920), p.212, no.316.

1038²

Letters of the Lord Edward addressed to the justiciar of Ireland ordering him to assign justices as necessary to hear, at Drogheda or in other places convenient to the primate, the complaints lodged by the archbishop of Armagh³ in connection with his dispute with the archbishops of Dublin and Cashel⁴.

C. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence XII, no.9⁵.

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1. The abbey was separated from its gardens, the Caleyards, by the walls of the city, and it appears that the monks had constantly complained of their inability to supervise them. Eventually, in 1273/4, Edward I granted them access by way of a postern (R.H.Morris, Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns (1894), pp.241-2).
 2. The dating clause of the letter reads Datum ut supra. It appears to date from the 1250's, and most probably from the period 1266-68.
 3. Mael Padraig O Sgannail, archbishop of Armagh 1261-1270.
 4. Although the archbishopric of Tuam became subject to the primacy of Armagh by a papal ruling of 1255, the thirteenth century archbishops of Dublin and Cashel allied themselves against the archbishops of Armagh on this issue. Complaints were lodged against the pretensions of Armagh in 1244 resulting in the appointment of a papal commission. As a consequence of this, Dublin and Cashel seem to have achieved a measure of freedom from primatial visitation by the archbishop of Armagh and to have persisted in their resistance. Denied the right to carry his primatial cross in the archdiocese of Dublin, the archbishop of Armagh refused to enter it, so creating difficulties for the English administration which occasionally required his presence at Dublin. The difficulty was circumvented by the nomination of proxies to act on the archbishop's behalf and accounts for the special arrangements being made here (J.A. Watt, The Church and the Two Nations in Medieval Ireland (1970), pp.112-115).
 5. This is a contemporary copy, which seems, from the dating clause, to have been made from a roll which is now lost.

1039¹

Letters close instructing William de Barentin, bailiff of the Channel Islands, to maintain Felicia de Chaeny in the peaceful possession of all her lands in the islands, permitting her to have seisin of the lands which Baldwin de Ver once held in Guernsey, as it has been shewn on inspection of his charters in the courts of both the king and the Lord Edward that she and her husband, William, were jointly enfeoffed by him².

- A. Warwick Castle, Mss. of the Earls of Warwick 1130.
- E. Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, Société Jersiaise, p.440, no.342.

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1. William de Barentin is known for certain to have been bailiff of the islands only in November 1267, and to have been succeeded in the office by William de Trubleville by 1269 (supra no.957; Cartulaire des Iles Normandes, pp.166,440; J.H. Le Patourel, The Administration of the Channel Islands, 1199-1399, p.123). William de Chaeny, however appears to have been living in November 1267 (supra no.957). It can therefore be inferred that he died shortly after this, and that the present letter dates from the latter part of 1267 (after 22 November), or, most probably from some time in 1268.
 2. Vide supra nos.919,957,1003.

1040¹

Letters patent of Queen Eleanor and her son, the Lord Edward, detailing the award made as a result of their arbitration of certain disputed conditions of the terms of the dower of Constance, daughter of Gaston de Béarn. Amongst other things, the issue of alienations from the lands conferred on Henry of Almain in the agreement is settled and the matter of a possible war of inheritance to Béarn occurring on Gaston's death, contrary to the terms of the articles of dower, is considered. Gaston de Béarn has sworn an oath, in the presence of King Henry III, to uphold the terms of the award and is required to procure similar oaths from the counts of Foix and Armagnac and from the barons, vassals and knights of Béarn and Marsan.

B(1). Archives Départementales des Basses Pyrénées, série E, 290,m.2.

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1. The award has the dating clause Datum etc.. It was presumably issued at Windsor on or about 26 May 1269. Vide supra nos.924,982.

1041

1272¹

Letters patent (?) ordering the archbishop of York, Roger Mortimer and Robert Burnell, or those appointed to make payments on the Lord Edward's behalf, to settle a debt of (?) seven thousand marks...².

A. P.R.O., Ancient Correspondence VIII, no. 29.

1042

Licence for the monks of St Werburgh's Abbey, Chester, to fortify the manor of Saughton⁴.

E. B.M. Harleian Ms. 1965.

J. Tait, The Chartulary or Register of the Abbey of Saint Werburgh, Chester, I, Chetham Soc., N.S., 79(1920), p. 230, no. 345.

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1. Philip Basset is not named among the attorneys to whom this letter is addressed. He had died c. 29 October 1271, although the news clearly had not reached the Lord Edward by 25 May 1272, when he was named, with the other three, in instructions Edward despatched for the payment of debts to certain merchants of Narbonne (supra no. 1027). By 10 July, the news of Basset's death had reached Acre, for he was not addressed in letters Edward issued on that day (supra no. 1029). The present writ can therefore be assumed to date from after 25 May 1272, and, in the likelihood that it was issued before Edward left the Holy Land, to before the end of September.
 2. The entire right hand of the letter has been lost. What remains is now badly stained and faded.
 3. 1254-72. Canon Bume believes that the licence was granted before the outbreak of the civil war during the abbacy of Thomas of Capenhurst (The Monks of Chester (1962), p. 30).
 4. Saughton lies c. 3 miles SE of the city of Chester.

Appendix I

Specimen Texts

The following acta have been chosen as a fairly representative cross-section of the transactions of the Lord Edward in the period 1254-1272. With the exception of no.14, none has been published. The division into categories of writs follows, as far as is applicable, Hubert Hall's classified table of diplomatic instruments, Studies in English Official Historical Documents (1908), appendix I, pp.327-338. Figures in brackets refer to the numbers allocated to the acts in the catalogue.

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1. Printed editions of the following forms of letters patent not included here can be found as indicated in the catalogue: confirmation of a private donation (201,463); inspeximus (70,177,704); acquittance (404); non-prejudice (108,115,999); safe conduct (200, 269,402); gaol release (879); credentials (57,228).

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A. Charters

1. General form: grant in perpetuity (862)

27 November 1260

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro domino Rogero de Leyburn', pro homagio et servicio suo, totum manerium nostrum de Elham in comitatu Kanc' absque ullo retenemento, salva tantummodo nobis et heredibus nostris advocacione ecclesie de Elham; habendum et tenendum prefato Rogero et heredibus ac assignatis suis de nobis et heredibus nostris predictum manerium cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in boscis, planis, pasturis, warennis, feris et mercatis, et omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad idem manerium pertinentibus libere, quiete, hereditarie et integre imperpetuum; salva nobis et heredibus nostris advocacione ecclesie predictae; faciendo inde idem Rogerus et heredes sui ac assignati sui nobis et heredibus nostris servicium feodi unius militis pro omni consuetudine, tallagio, auxilio, exactione, secta curie, demanda et servicio seculari. Nos autem et heredes nostri prefato Rogero et heredibus ac assignatis suis predictum manerium de Elham cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis excepta advocacione predicta contra omnes gentes per predictum servicium warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ut

hec nostra donatio, concessio et presentis carte nostre confirmatio
rata et firma premaneant imperpetuum huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposimus.
Hiis testibus, venerabili patre A Wynton' episcopo, dominis Guidone de
Lezingn', Galfrido de Lezign', Willelmo de Valenc', avunculis nostris;
Erardo de Valery, Philippo Marmion, Johanne de Vaug, Johanne Britand',
Willelmo le Latimer, Hamone Extraneo, Thoma de Ipegrave, et aliis.
Datum per manum nostram apud Paris' xxvi] die Novembris anno regni
domini Regis patris nostri xlv^{to}.

2. General form: grant to a corporate institution (708)

8 August 1259

Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris
Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus salutem in domino. Sciatis
nos intuitu dei dedisse, concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse
dilectis nobis in Christo Priori et canonicis Sancti Michaelis de Chyrebury
quatuor messuagia cum pertinentiis prope prioratum de Chyrebury, illa,
scilicet, que iacent inter terram Hugonis de Wodeverton' et terram Walteri
filii Cecil' et extendunt se iuxta Masebrok versus gardinum nostrum ex
una parte, sicut mete docent, et, ex alia parte, ad viam que est ante portam
prioratus de Chirebury, que ducit iuxta cimiterium usque ad villam de
Chyrebury; habenda et tenenda predicta quatuor messuagia cum omnibus
suis pertinentiis dictis priori et canonicis et eorum successoribus de

nobis et heredibus vel assignatis nostris imperpetuum, pacifice et integre, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro omni servicio seculari, exactione et demanda. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod prefati prior et canonici et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant et teneant predicta quatuor messuagia cum omnibus suis pertinentiis de nobis et heredibus vel assignatis nostris pacifice et integre in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ut predictum est. Hiis testibus: Dominis Petro de Sabaud', Hugone le Bigod tunc Justiciario Anglie, Philippo Basset, Johanne Maunsel Thesaurario Ebor', Roberto Walerand', Henrico de Bathon', Willelmo de Wylton', Rogero de Leyburn', Galfrido de Langel' et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Windes' octavo die Augusti anno regni domini Regis patris nostri Quadragesimo tertio.

3. Special form: grant of a market and fair (816)

20 July 1260

Pro Thoma filio Lucian'

Edwardus archiepiscopus et cetera, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse dilecto et fideli nostro Thome filio Luciani quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum apud villam de molendinis in Lard' in comitatu Ulton' in Hibernia singulis septimanis per diem mercurii. Et quod similiter habeant ibidem unam feriam singulis annis per tres dies duraturam videlicet, in vigilia, in die et in crastino Sancti Petri ad

Vinculam; nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumes et cetera, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad predictum mercatum et feriam pertinentibus. Nisi et cetera, ut predictum est. Testibus: Dominis J de Burg'; Hugone le Despenser; Willelmo le Blund; Willelmo de Wiltor; Rogero de Leyburn'; Gilberto Talebot; Rogero de Clifford; Rogero de Altar', et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Clerkenewell' xx die Julii.

4. Special form: grant of warren (954)

11 October 1267

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris ac omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilecto et fideli nostro Ricardo de Rupella hanc libertatem videlicet, quod ipse et heredes sui habeant imperpetuum liberam chaceam in omnibus terris suis in Connacia de omnimodis feris et bestiis silvestribus. Ita quod nullus intret dictas terras ad fugandum vel aliquid capiendum in eis sine licencia et voluntate ipsius Ricardi et heredum suorum sub forisfactura nostra decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod ipse Ricardus et heredes sui habeant imperpetuum liberam chaceam in omnibus terris suis in Connacia de omnimodis feris et

bestiis silvestribus. Ita quod nullus intret dictas terras ad fugandum vel aliquid capiendum in eis sine licencia et voluntate ipsius Ricardi et heredum suorum sub forisfactura nostra decem librarum, sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus: Dominis Thoma de Clare; Rogero de Mortuo Mari; Johanne de Muscegros; Rogero de Clifford; Hamone Extraneo; Rogero et Roberto fratribus eius; Petro de Novo Castro, et aliis. Datum apud Cestriam undecimo die Octobris anno regni domini Regis patris nostri quinquagesimo primo.

5. Special form: grant of compensation (1000)

10 July 1270

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Noveritis quod nos dei et pietatis intuitu dedimus et concessimus Agnet' de Novo Castello in recompensationem domus et placee quas habebat iuxta portam orientalem Cestr', que ab eadem capte fuerunt pro melioratione murorum et civitatis Cestr', duas domos in loco vulgariter appellato le Bot'soppes de Cestr' propinquiores vie que ducit inter ecclesiam beati Petri et domos predictas; habendas et tenendas eidem Agnet' et heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, in feodo et hereditate inperpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris duodecim denarios ad scaccarium nostrum Cestr' in die Natalis domini. Hiis testibus, Dominis Henrico de Alemann', Rogero de Clifford', Roberto

Tybetot, Willelmo de Leyburn^o, Uriano de Sancto Petro, Willelmo filio Warin^o et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud London^o decimo die Julii anno regni domini Regis patris nostri L^o quarto.

6. Special form; composite charter (700)

3 August 1258

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilecto et fideli nostro Ricardo de la Rokele, pro homagio et servicio suo et pro trescentis marcis, quas nobis dedit premanibus, totum cantredum de Omany in Connact in Hybernia cum omnibus pertinentiis, exceptis viginti libratis terre cum pertinentiis quas dictus Ricardus habet de dono domini Regis patris nostri, et viginti libratis terre cum pertinentiis quas etiam habet de dono domini Johannis filii Galfridi in eodem cantredo, et exceptis viginti libratis terre cum pertinentiis quas Jordanus de Excestr^o habet de dono ipsius domini Regis patris nostri in eodem cantredo; habendum et tenendum eidem Ricardo et heredibus suis, vel assignatis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, libere et quiete, bene et in pace cum omnibus villatis, dominicis, redditibus, serviciis librorum hominum et villenagiorum in boscis et planis, parcis

et mariscis, pascuis et pasturis, aquis et piscariis, stagnis et molendinis, et cum advocacionibus ecclesiarum et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad predictum cantredum pertinentibus sine ullo retinemento; reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum Dublin ipse Ricardus et heredes sui, vel assignati, pro qualibet villata terre cum pertinentiis quam habet de dono nostro in cantredo predicto centum solidos ad duos terminos, scilicet, medietatem ad Pascham et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis; et faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris servicium feodi unius militis pro omni servicio, consuetudine et demanda. Concessimus etiam eidem Ricardo quod ipse et heredes sui vel sui assignati imperpetuum teneant dictum cantredum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quiete de omnibus placitis et querelis vicecomitum et omnium ballivorum et ministrorum nostrorum, et quod habeant in cantredo illo returnum brevium nostrorum et placitum vetiti namii et omnia placita quod ad vicecomitatum pertinent. Et quod ipse et heredes sui, vel sui assignati, respondeant per manum ballivorum suorum ad scaccarium nostrum predictum de redditu predicto, videlicet, de centum solidis pro qualibet villata quam habet de dono et concessione nostra in dicto cantredo, et de omnibus debitis et aliis ipsum cantredum contingentibus; ita quod nullus vicecomes aut ballivus vel minister noster predictum cantredum ingrediatur ad aliquas summonitiones vel athachiamta aut alia facienda, nec in aliquo se intromittat de hiis

que ad idem cantredum pertinent, nisi per defectum ipsius Ricardi,
vel heredum suorum, vel assignorum, vel ballivorum suorum; salvis nobis
et heredibus nostris placitis brevium que coram Justiciariis nostris
placitari debent et consueverunt, et de omnibus placitis corone nostre.
Concessimus etiam eidem Ricardo quod ipse et heredes sui, vel sui assignati,
ad conservationem et utilitatem terrarum suarum firmare possint castra in
predicto cantredo, et levare mercata et ferias et warennas in locis quibus
sibi viderint expedire sine occasione et impedimento nostri et heredum
nostrorum, et quod ea habeant et teneant imperpetuum cum omnibus liber-
tatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi mercata ferias et
warennas pertinentibus nisi mercata illa et ferie ille sint ad nocumentum
vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter
precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predictus Ricardus et
heredes sui vel sui assignati imperpetuum habeant et teneant de nobis
et heredibus nostris predictum cantredum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et
omnibus libertatibus predictis per predictum servicium sicut predictum
est. His testibus: Dominis Symone de Montefort', comite Leycestr;
Rogerio le Bygod, comite Northfolch; Petro de Sabaudia; Petro de
Montefort'; Stephano Lungespee; Johanne de Grey; Johanne Mansell,
thesaurario Ebor; Roberto Walerand; Henrico de Wengham, decano Sancti
Martini London; Willelmo de Chaeny; Johanne Burdet, et aliis. Datum apud
Suwerk tertia die Augusti anno regni domini Regis patris nostri quadragesimo
secundo.

B. Charters of confirmation

7. Confirmation by inspeximus (694)

19 April 1258

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus salutem in domino. Inspeximus cartam quam Matillis de Luvetot quondam uxor Gerardi de Furnival fecit Willelmo de Furnival filio suo in hac verba: Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matillis de Luvetot quondam uxor Gerardi de Furnival dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo de Furnival filio meo totum manerium de Wyrkeshopⁱ cum omnibus pertinentiis sine aliquo retinemento; tendendum et habendum sibi et heredibus suis, vel assignatis de capitalibus dominis feodi, libere, quiete, pacifice, imperpetuum; faciendo inde servicium eisdem ad dictum manerium pertinens. Et ego dicta Matillis et heredes mei predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis et eorum heredibus predictum manerium cum omnibus pertinentiis contra omnes homines imperpetuum warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus. Hiis testibus: Rogero, abbate de Bello Capite; Waltero, priore de Wyrkeshopⁱ; Ada de Novo Mercato; Galfrido de Nevillⁱ; Nicholao de Deivillⁱ; Simone de Hedonⁱ; Thoma de Wolmerintonⁱ; Nicholao de Merdishallⁱ; Hugon de Dispensa; Waltero de Gaytefordⁱ; Johanne de Dispensa; Thoma de Barneby, clerico, et aliis. Nos autem predictam donationem concessionem et carte predicte confirmationem ratas habentes et gratas ipsas pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta predicte Matillis

quam dictus Willelmus inde habet rationabiliter testatur. In cuius rei testimonium huic carte nostre sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Hiis testibus: Venerabili patre A Winton', clerico; dominis Willelmo de Valenc'; Galfrido de Lezign', avunculis nostris; Johanne filio Galfridi; Willelmo de Wilton'; Petro de Monteforti; Ebulone de Montibus; Galfrido de Langel'; Willelmo de Craeny; Johanne Burdet; Guidone la Zusch', et aliis. Datum apud Cuninton' iuxta Westmon' xix die Aprilis anno regni domini Regis patris nostri quadragesimo secundo.

8. Confirmation of a private donation (978)¹

15 April 1269

Universis tenorem presentium auditoris Eduuardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus, salutem. In communem vestrorum notitiam volumus devenire quod cum dilecti nobis Abbas et conventus de Ponte Roberti, Cisterciensis ordinis, terram de Maderesham ex dono et concessione domini Willelmi de Northye fuerint assecuti ac confirmationem domini Roberti de Crenker de quo prefatus Willelmus eandem terram de Maderesham tenuit et optinuerit de dono et concessione supradictis, nos antedictas donationem et concessionem et confirmationem in hac parte factas ratas habentes et firmas, prout in cartis dictorum Willelmi et Roberti exinde confectis plenius continetur,

1. Transcribed from B.M., Egerton Charter 255.

ipsas predictis religiosis et eorum successoribus in monasterio Pontis Roberti domino perpetuo servituris pro nobis nostris heredibus et assignatis dei intuitu confirmavimus. Testibus: Dominis Thoma de Clar', Johanne de Mucegros, Ottone de Grauntun, Hugone filio Ottonis, Stephano de Pencestr', Rogero de Romines, Roberto Burnel, archidiacono Ebôr', Radulpho de Freningeham, et aliis. Datum apud Turrim London' quintodecimo die Aprilis anno regni domini Regis patris nostri quinquagesimo tertio.

C. Letters patent

9. General form (697)

23 June 1258

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Noveritis nos dedisse, vendidisse et hoc scripto nostro concessisse dilecto et fideli nostro Stephano Lungespee custodiam terre et heredum quondam Walteri filii Roberti, quam habuimus de collatione domini Regis patris nostri, pro tribus milibus marcarum, unde de duobus milibus marcarum satisfactum est nobis, sicut sub sigillo eiusdem Stephani in gardarba nostra plenius irrotulatur; habendam et tenendam dicto domino Stephano et heredibus, vel assignatis suis, predictam custodiam cum omnibus pertinenciis et escaetis, tam de dotibus cum acciderint, quam de advocacionibus ecclesiarum, que ad

dictam terram pertinent, cum vacaverint, integre sine ullo retenemento ad opus nostrum usque ad legitimam etatem dictorum heredum ipsius Walteri. Concessimus etiam eidem Stephano et heredibus, vel assignatis suis, maritagium dictorum heredum; ita tamen quod non disparagentur et quicquid nobis occasione ipsius custodie accidisse potuisset si eam in manu nostra usque ad legitimam etatem dictorum heredum retinuisset^{us}. In cuius rei testimonium eidem Stephano fecimus patentes. Datum apud Beckel' xxij die Junii anno regni domini Regis patris nostri xliij.

10. General form (786)

9 May 1260

Edwardus omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod si contigerit nos pasturam de Eydal' per instantes duos annos vel unum eorum velle ponere in defenso allocari faciemus dilecto nobis Radulpho Bugg', cui per eundem terminum balliva, de Peck tradidimus ad firmam, viginti librarum pro quolibet ipsorum annuorum quo fuerit in defenso, ut ei de tanto satisficiemus, ac ipse solvet inde decimam debitam persone de Peck. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras eidem fieri fecimus patentes. Datum ut supra.

- 11 -

11. General form: particular address (766)

9 February 1260

Pro W de Bosco

Edwardus et cetera, dilecto servienti suo Rogero de Stok, ballivo suo de Stanford^o, seu cuicumque alii ballivo suo ibidem salutem. Sciatis quod tenemur dilecto mercatori nostro Willelmo de Bosco in quindecim libris quatuor solidis et octo denariis sterlingorum pro pannis emptis ad opus nostrum per manum Radulphi de Dungun custodis garderobe nostre; et in quadraginta et tribus libris quas per preceptum nostrum liberavit domino Radulpho de Albiniaco computandis in arreragiis feodi sui; et in viginti marcis quas per preceptum nostrum liberavit domino Warino de Bassingeburn^o computandis similiter in feodo suo; solvendis medietatem totius pecunie predictae ad instantes nundinas Stanford et alteram medietatem ad nundinas Sancti Botulphi proximo sequentes. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Willelmo vel atornato suo has literas vobis deferenti habere faciatis totam pecuniam predictam ad terminos predictos. Et cum primam solutionem ei inde feceritis literas suas patentes testimoniales ab eodem inde recipiatis, et cum ultimam solutionem feceritis eidem tunc presentes penes vos retineatis in testimonium totius pecunie predictae solutionis. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum apud London^o ix die Februarii anno Regni domini Regis patris nostri XL quarto.

12. General form: letters patent conjointly of the Lord Edward and others, in French (973)

6 April 1269

A tuz ceus ke cest escrit verrunt ou oirunt Edward fiuz eïne au noble Rei Dangletere, Willealme de Valence, Phelipe Basset, Alein la Susche, Roberd Aguilon, Maheu de Colum(bers)¹, Johan de Curtenay e Rauf de Gorges saluz. Sachez ke nostre dame Alianore Reine Dangletere eit achate de dame Isabele de Forz cuntasse Daubemarl' le meite del mariage Aveline sa fille li (heir)¹ Willeame de Forz iadis cunte Daubemarl' al eus mon sire Emon son fiuz issi ke il la prenga a femme e espose entre la Paske e la Pentecuste lan del Incarnation nostre seinur mil e deus (cenz)¹ seisante novisme, nus meinprenons pur meimes colui nostre Emon ke il lavant dit Aveline esposera e iceles esposailles bien et leaument fra et parfurnira selonc les estatuz de saint Egl(ise)¹. Estre ce nus avons meinpris pur le devant dit sire Emon ke si il aveneit, ke deu defende, ke son curage changast ke apres les esposailles vivante lavant dite Aveline la gerpesist e p(rist)¹ femme ke bien e leaument paera a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez quatremille livres desterlings au novel Temple de Londres de denz lan ke il la avera gerpie en la manere a.....¹. Et si issi aveine ke il ne le face nus volons e grantons e

1. The right hand margin of the roll has perished and is illegible at these points. The words in brackets are supplied to fit the sense of the passages concerned or by reference to the following instrument.

sumes tenuz pur nus et pur nos heirs chescun de nus severaument selonc nos portions de souz escrites a paer a la avant (dite)¹ cuntasse ou a ses assignez les avant dit quatre mille livres de denz les trois meis prochains sivanz apres lan avant dit bien e leaument e sanz nul de lai au novel Temple de Londres¹ chescun de nus se fet principal dettur de sa portion, ce est a savoir, nus, Edward avant dit deus mile mars; nus, Willeama de Valence de mil mars; nus, Phelipe Basset de mil mars; nus, Al(ein)¹ la Susche de cinc cent mars; nus, Robers Aquilon de cinc cent mars; nus, Johan de Curtena de cinc cent mars; nus, Maheu de Columbers de treis cent mars; et nus, Rauf de Gorges de deus cent (mars)¹. E a ce obligeons nus e tuz nos biens mubles e non mubles, teres, rentes e possessions ou ke il soient trovez a distreindre e detenir par les viscuntes nostre seinur le Rei e par les baillifs lavant dite cuntasse si la ke ceste dette alavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez plenerement seit rendue e pae et les coventes avant dit parfurniz. E a ce obligeons nus e tuz nos biens mubles e non mubles, teres, rentes e possessions ou ke il soient trovez a destreindre e detenir par les viscuntes nostre seinur le Rei e par les baillifs lavant dite cuntasse si la ke ceste dette a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez plenerement seit rendu e pae e les covenances avant dit parfurniz². E si il aveine

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1. The right hand margin of the roll has perished and is illegible at these points. The words in brackets are supplied to fit the sense of the passages concerned or by reference to the following instrument.
 2. The chancery clerk responsible for enrolling this letter has copied this sentence twice.

ke la devant dit cuntasse ou ses assignez mettent couz ou mises par
defaute de ses covenanz ne mie tenuz nus volons e grantons estre tenuz
a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez ses couz e mises acquiter les
queus ele ou les seens purrunt renablement mustrer kil avont mis par acheson
de ses covenanz et¹ a paer ausi bien cum la principale dette mem.
E chescun de nus se oblige severaument acquiter les couz e les mises ke
el en avera set pur la defaute de la pae de sa portion par la distre(sse)¹
avant dite. E pur greinur seurte fere a les covenanz avant ditz tenir e
parfumir avons mis oblige nus e nos heirs e nos executurs a la destresse
de saint Eglise, co est a savoir de (Arceveskes et Eves)kes¹ en ki
jurisdictions nus serrons ou queus autres juges kil plerra a lavant dite
cuntasse ou a ses assignez issi ke il nus mettent hors de la commune de
la saint Eglise e nus esc(umengent)¹. E si avons renoncie kant a ceste
chose pur nos e pur nos eirs e pur nos execitturs tutes manerss de
exceptions defens e apeus e la reale prohibition e tute manere de
privilege (de la)¹ curt la Postoile e tuz plez e tuz purchaz ausi bien
de Crestiene curt cum de la laie curt purchasez ou a purchaser ke a nus
ou a nul de nus puent eider e valer a lavant dite (cum)tasse¹ ou a ses
assignez grever ou nuire ou mau fere. E en temonage de verite a icest
escriit avons nus mis nos seaus. Done a londres le sisme jur Davril lan
del Incarnation (nostre)¹ seinur mil e deus senz seisante e novime.

1. The right hand margin of the roll has perished and is illegible at these points. The words in brackets are supplied to fit the sense of the passages concerned or by reference to the following instrument.

- 701 -

13. General form: letters patent conjointly of the Lord Edward and others, in French (974)

undated, c. April/May 1269

A tuz ceus ke cest escrit verrunt ou errunt edward fiuz eine au noble Rei Dangletere, Willeame de Valenc^l, Philippe Basset, Al(ein) la Zusche, Rober^d Aguilon, Maheu de Columbers, Johan de Curtenay e Rauf de Gorges saluz. Sachez ke nus avons meinpris pur ma dame Alianore Reine Dangletere) ke leaument paera a dame Isabele de Forz et cuntasse Daubemarle ou a ses assignez mil livres desterlings pur le les ke ele fist alavant dite Reine de la mette de mariage Aveline sa fille heir Willeame de Forz iadis Cunte Daubemarle la quele mette ele achata de nus Edward fiuz le Rei avant dit a deus termes soz escriz: co est a savoir a un meis de Paskes lan da Incarnation nostre seinur mil deus cenx seisante e novime au novel Temple de londres, cint cent livres e len demein de la Tuz Seinz prochien sivant en meime le lu cint cent livres. Estre co nus avons meinpris pur la vante dite nostre dame la Reine ke si il avena, ke deu defende, ke mon sire Emon son fiuz murge avant co ke lavant dit Aveline seit de age a terre tenir ke meimes cole aveline deit estre marie par les amis mon sire Emon e par le consoile la sentement de lavant dit cuntasse de Aubemarle e de ses amis. E si issi aveneit ke nostre dame la Reine la fait autrement marier nus volons e grantons pur nus e pur nos heirs estre tenuz a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez

en mil livres desterlings. E de co ke le mariage est vendu plus haut de deus mille livres lavant dite nostre dame la Reine la terte partie de la moite del surplusage de cole vente paera a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez de denz lan ke cole vente serra fete. Dautrepart si sire Emon lessast lavant dite Aveline en aucun tens apres ke il la eit esposse lavant dite Aveline seit mariee en la furme de suz escrit e ne mie autrement. Et si il aveine ke les avant dit mil livres ke ma dame la Reine deit paer a lavant dite ou a ses assignez ne seint paez e renduz as termes avant ditz bien e leument ou si nostre dame la Reine en tut ou en partie de les covenances avant dites defaile, nus voluns e grantons e sumes tenuz pur nus e pur nos heirs chesam de nus severaument pur tute lavant deite vient paer estre principaus detturs e paurs a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez de denz les treis meis prochains sivanz a pres les termes avant diz bien e leument sanz nul delai au novel Temple de Lundres. E a co fere obliguns nus e tuz nos biens mubles et non mubles terres rentes e possessions ou ke il soient trovez a destreindre e detenir par les viscuntez nostre seinur le Rei e par les bailifs lavant dite cuntasse a la ke ceste deite a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez plenerement seit rendu e pae e les covenances avant diz parfurniz. E si il aveine ke lavant dite cuntasse ou ses assignez mettent couz ou mises par la defaute de ses covenances ne mie tenuz, nus voluns et grantons pur nos heirs estre tenuz a rendre e lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez

ses couz e ses mises les queus ele e les seens purrunt renablement mustrer ke il averunt mis par enchesun de cest covenant enfreint a paer ausi bien cum la principale deite meme. E ches(cun)¹ de nus principalement se oblige pur letut par la destresse avant dite a paer en meme le lu. E bien list a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez a recovrer e demander vers le quel de nus ke lui plerra tutes les (covenances)¹ avant dites enfreintes sanz cuntredit de nus ou de nos heirs. E pur greinur seurte fere a les covenances avant dites leaument tenir e parfurnir avoms nus oblige nus et nos heirs e nos executurs a la destrese di ...¹ seint Eglise, co est a savoir de Arceveskes e Eveskes en ki jurisdiction nus serrons ou queus autres Juges ke il plerra a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez issi ke il nus mettent hois de la commune de Seint Eglise e nus escumengent de jur en jur si en tut ou en partie de coventes avant dites defailons si la ke a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez de tutes les choses avant dites plenerement elons lur assez. E si avons renoncie kant a cestre chose pur nus e pur nos heirs e pur nos executurs tutes maneres de exceptions defens a apeus e la reale prhibition e tute manere de privilege de la curt (la Posto)ile¹ a tuz plez e tuz purchaz ausi bien de Crestiene curt cum la laie curt purchasez ou a purchacer ke a nus ou a nul de nus puent eider e valer ou a lavant dite cuntasse ou a ses assignez grever (nuire)¹ mal fere. E en temoinage de verite a icest escrit avons nus mis nos seaus.

1. The right hand margin of the roll is illegible at these points. The words in brackets are supplied by reference to the text of the preceding instrument.

14. Special form: enfeoffment (887)

15 April 1263

Edouardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus et Prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ac omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Amanevo de Lebretto totam terram nostram de Maresna cum exercitibus cavalcatis et justiciis et aliis pertinentiis suis; habendam et tenendam eidem Amanevo et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in escambium et recompensationem castri de Milhan cum omnibus pertinentiis que idem Amanevus pro se et heredibus suis nobis et heredibus nostris penitus ac perpetuo dimisit et quitavit et pro quibus prius commiseramus et concesseramus eidem omnes possessiones et tenementa que fuerint Petri Mota, que habuimus de Gaillardo Columbo, qui ea tenuit quondam nomine pingnoris, et etiam terram de Clar, quam ei concesseramus ad meliorationem dicti escambii. Quas possessiones et tenementa, que fuerunt dicti Petri et terram de Clar, idem dictus Amanevus nobis remisit et quitavit; faciendo pro dicta terra de Maresna nobis et heredibus nostri ipse Amanevus et heredes sui jura et deveria que pro dicto castro de Milhano cum pertinentiis ipse et progenitores sui nobis et progenitoribus nostris facere debuerent et consueverunt. Concedimus etiam eidem Amanevo quod in dicta terra de Maresna construere possit aliquam domum fortem ubi

securius moretur. Volumus etiam et concedimus quod milites de Milhano qui feoda tenent de predicto Ama^{re}vo extra honorem et castellaniam castrum predicti eidem et heredibus suis de dictis feodis servitia faciant debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum apud Salopen xv die Aprilis anno regni domini patris nostri quadragesimo septimo.

15. Special form: enfeoffment (757)

27 January 1260

Pro Galfrido (sic) le Fener'

Universis Christi fidelibus et cetera, Edwardus et cetera. Sciatis nos dedisse (et) concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Rogero de Landrid' Gregorium le Fener de Bynelham, nativum nostrum, cum omnibus catallis suis et tota sequela sua; ita, scilicet, quod idem Gregorius cum tota sequela sua quietus sit et absolutus de nobis et heredibus nostris ab omnimoda servitute imperpetuum. Et ut de cetero ratione servitutis aut natiuitatis nichil in eodem Gregorio aut ipsius sequela clamare possimus. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera. Datum apud Crauhurst per manum nostram xxvij die Januarii anno regni domini regis patris nostri xliij.

16. Special form: lease (23)

26 May 1254

Pro Petro de Sabaud'

Edwardus omnibus et cetera, salutem. Noveritis nos tradidisse dilecto avunculo nostro domino Petro de Sabaud' manerium nostrum de Burgese cum Rapo de Hasting' cum omnibus pertinenciis ad firmam annuam quamdiu nobis placuerit pro ^{XX}iii] libris sterlingorum nobis annuatim solvendis ad scaccarium nostrum Bristol' ad duos terminos anni, videlicet, medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis et medietatem ad Pascham; salvis nobis wardis, releviis, maritagis, escaetis, advocacionibus ecclesiarum et prebendarum que in manu nostra retinimus. In cuius et cetera. Datum apud Forcestr' xxvj die Maii.

17. Special form: grant of pension (736)

26 November 1259

Pro Henrico de Bathon'

Edwardus et cetera, omnibus salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et concessisse dilecto et fideli nostro domino Henrico de Bathon' xx libras annui feodi percipiendas de Garderoba nostra singulis annis ad duos terminos, scilicet x libras ad Pascham et x libras ad festum Sancti Michaelis ad se sustentandum in servicio nostro, quousque eidem in equivalenti vel uberius providerimus in warda vel escaeta, maritagis seu aliunde. In cuius et cetera. Datum apud Bermundes' xxvj die Novembris.

18. Special form: quitclaim (948)

30 June 1267

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos in presencia supradicti domini Regis patris nostri constituti reddidimus in manus suas et quietum-clamavimus de nobis et heredibus nostris ad opus Edmundi fratris nostri karissimi castra nostra de Grosemund Skenefrith et Blaunc Chastel cum pertinenciis que prefatus pater noster nobis prius dederat et que idem pater noster in presencia nostra dedit et concessit prefato Edmundo, habenda et tenenda sibi et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum. De quibus eiam homagium prefati fratris nostri cepimus de licencia et precepto patris nostri predicti, volentes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod prefatus Edmundus et heredes sui predicti habeant et teneant predicta castra cum omnibus pertinenciis suis terris, tenementis, feodis militum, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, libertatibus et omnibus aliis ad predicta castra pertinencibus sicut ea omnia melius et liberius tenuimus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Data London' tricesimo die Junii anno regni predicti domini Regis patris nostri quinquagesimo primo.

19. Special form: quitclaim (271)

undated, c.23 November 1268

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Edwardus
illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus) ^{Salutem} in domino. Noveritis nos reddidisse
in manus domini nostri Regis predicti et imperpetuum quietum clamasse
eidem Rapum et honorem de Hasting' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis,
feodis militum et wardis castri sine aliquo retinemento; salvis tamen
nobis et heredibus nostris castro et villa de Hasting' et advocacionibus
ecclesie de Hasting' et prebendis pertinentiis ad eandem. In cuius.

20. Special form: appointment (11)

24 May 1254

Pro Galfrido de Langel'

Edwardus omnibus et cetera. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum et fidelem
nostrum G de Langel' suppreum senescallum nostrum omnium terrarum
nostrarum Angl' et Wall' quamdiu nobis placuerit; exceptis comitatu
Cestr' et tota terra nostra Wall', qui sunt in custodia dilecti et
fidelis nostri Alani la Zuch'. Et volumus et concedimus pro nobis et
heredibus nostris quod quicquid idem G ordinaverit (et) providerit de terris,
forestis, boscis, vastis, moris et omnibus aliis ad predictas terras
pertinentibus ratum sit et firmum. In cuius et cetera. Datum apud Wynt'
xxiiij die Maii.

21. Special form: appointment (739)

c.26 November 1259

Edwardus et cetera, domino Henrico de Burn' et cetera. Sciatis quod constituimus vos ad recipiendum comptum Johannis de la Rode de tempore quo fuit ballivus noster terrarum que fuerunt Walteri de Scoteny de exitibus terrarum earundem. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod comptum illum audiatis et totaliter claudatis. Ratum enim habemus quicquid feceritis in hac parte et eidem Johanni mandavimus quod coram vobis de compto illo respondeat. In cuius et cetera. Datum et cetera.

22. Special form: grant of wages (14)

24 May 1254

Edwardus omnibus et cetera, salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus dilecto et fideli nostro G de Langel' ^{xxx} iij libras sterlingorum singulis annis percipiendas ad scaccarium nostrum Bristol' scilicet, medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis et aliam medietatem ad Pascham ad se sustentandum in servicio nostro quamdiu fuerit in eodem servicio. In cuius, et cetera. Datum ut supra.

23. Special form: writ de intendendo (1)

10 May 1254

Pro Gilberto Talebot

Edwardus primogenitus filius et heres domini Henrici Regis Anglie illustris dilectis et fidelibus suis probis hominibus de Grosmund' de Albo Castro et eorundem honorum militibus, salutem. Cum dominus noster Rex nobis contulerit Grosmund' et Album Castrum cum honoribus et pertinenciis suis, quorum curam dilecto et fideli nostro Gilberto Talebot latori presentium quamdiu nobis placuerit commisimus, vobis mandamus quatinus eidem de cetero sitis intendentes et respondentes tanquam ballivo nostro in omnibus. In cuius et cetera. Datum apud Mortelak x die Maii anno regni Regis patris nostri xxxviii.

24. Special form: surrender of custody (2)

10 May 1254

Edwardus Waleranno le Tyes, salutem. Cum dominus noster Rex nobis contulerit Grosmund' et Album Castrum cum honoribus et pertinenciis suis vobis mandamus quod ipsa castra cum honore et pertinentiis liberetis dilecto et fideli nostro G Talebot latori presentium, cui curam predictorum castrorum quamdiu nobis placuerit commisimus. In cuius et cetera. Datum ut supra.

25. Special form: letters of obligation (10)

13 May 1254

Edwardus omnibus et cetera, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos teneri executoribus comitis de Ferrar' in Lx et xij libris xij solidis et iij denariis pro bobus ad opus nostrum ab eisdem emptis, solvendis eisdem apud Westm' ad festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis patris nostri xxxix. In cuius et cetera. Datum ut supra.

26. Special form: letters of obligation (52)

4 September 1254

Littere obligatorie de denariis mutandis

Edwardus omnibus et cetera. Sciatis nos teneri dilecto avunculo nostro Ricardo comiti Cornub' in quatuor millibus marcarum quas dilecti et fideles nostri Henricus de Mara et Galfridus de Langel', senescallus noster, nuper ab ipso comite ad opus nostrum mutuo receperunt; quos quidem denarios eidem comiti, secundum quod disposuerit, fideliter sumus soluturi de exitibus terrarum nostrarum Anglie et Wallie per manum predicti Galfridi, senescalli nostri, ad certos terminos quos idem comes de sua voluntate statuerit. In cuius rei et cetera. Datum apud Burdeg' iij die Septembris.

27. Special form: letters of protection (787)

9 May 1260

Edwardus omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod suscepimus in protectionem et specialem defensionem nostram homines, terras, res, redditus et omnes possessiones dilecti et fidelis nostri domini Roberti le Waleys qui nobiscum et in servicio nostro est. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eundem Robertum et homines, terras, res, redditus ac omnes possessiones eiusdem manuteneatis, protegatis et defendatis; non inferentes eis aut inferri permittentes dampnum maleficiam vel gravamen. Et si quid eis forisfactum fuerit, id eis sine dilacione faciatis emendari. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras eidem fieri fecimus patentes duraturas per duos annos sequentes. Datum apud Clerkenewell' ix die Maii anno regni domini regis patris nostri xliiii^{to}.

28. Special form: pardon (911)

23 September 1265

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus omnibus amicis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem et amorem. Sciatis quod pardonavimus et remisimus omnem iram et rancorem et indignationem quam habuimus erga Abbatem et conventum de Waverle pro transgressionibus nobis factis per eosdem in presenti regni turbatione. Et ideo vobis

mandamus rogantes quatinus eisdem hominibus terris rebus redditibus
seu possessionibus eorum universis non inferratis nec inferri permittatis
dampnum iniuriam molestiam aut gravamen. Et si quid eis forisfactum
fuerit id eis quantum in vobis est sine dilatione faciatis emendari.
In cuius rei testimonium presentes litteras fieri fecimus patentes.
Datum Wynton' xdiij die Septembris anno regni domini Regis patris
nostri XL nono.

29. Special form: exemption from payment of an aid (959)

10 December 1267

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus constabulariis, ballivis,
ministris et precipue ballivis suis Bristoll', ac omnibus amicis et fidelibus
suis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod, ad
instanciam venerabilis patris W dei gratia Bathon' et Wellen' Episcopi,
R Abbatis Glaston' et decani Well', concessimus pro nobis et heredibus
nostris quod predicti Episcopus, Abbas et monachi Glaston', decanus et
capitulum Wellen' et eorum successores ac homines eorundem de terris
et feodis suis de cetero per totum regnum Anglie a prestatione novi
auxilii, nobis ex voluntate domini nostri Regis provisi et concessi,
sint immunes et quieti inperpetuum. Concessimus etiam eidem Episcopo
Abbati et monachis Glaston', decano et capitulo Wellen' et eorum
successoribus quod applicantes per mare in terris et feodis suis cum

rebus et mercandis suis tam ipsi quam sibi vendentes et ementes ab eisdem quieti sint a predicta novi auxilii prestatione. Et quod ratione dicti novi auxilii liberum ingressum et egressum eorundem non inpediemus. Et ideo vobis mandamus firmiter iniungentes quatinus hanc nostram concessionem acceptantes in nullo infringatis vel infringi permittatis, sed ipsos quietos libere ac licite cum ipsorum mercandis et rebus aliis quo voluerunt sine impedimento transire permittatis. In cuius rei testimonium presentes litteras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum Bristoll' x^o die decembris anno regni domini Regis patris nostri liij^o.

30. Special form: exemption from being put on assize (749)

26 December 1259

Pro Davido Wydie

Edwardus et cetera, omnibus et cetera. Sciatis quod ad instanciam dilecti nobis in Christo Fratris Hugonis, custodis fratrum minorum Bristoll', concessimus Davido Wydie in Hybernia quod toto tempore vite sue habeat hanc libertatem, videlicet, quod non ponatur in assisis juratis vel aliquibus recognitionibus. In cuius rei et cetera. Datum apud Bristoll' xxvj die Decembris anno regni domini regis patris nostri xliij.

31. Special form: licence to remain on the Lord Edward's demesne (767)

17 February 1260

Pro canonicis Chirebur'

Edwardus et cetera, omnibus et cetera. Sciatis quod quantum in nobis est concessimus dilectis nobis in Christo priori et canonicis de Chirebur', quorum paupertati et iacturis compatimur vehementer, quod quamdiu nobis placuerit perhendinent et morentur apud manerium suum suum (sic) de Sned in dominio nostro de Mongomeri, ut interim locum suum et ecclesiam de Chireburi reedificent et preparent. Et prohibemus ne quis eis molestiam inferrat aut gravamen. In cuius (rei)¹ testimonium has literas nostras eisdem fieri fecimus patentes, pro voluntate nostra duraturas. Datum apud london' xvij die Februarii anno regno patris nostri xliij^{to}.

32. Special form: licence to assart (841)

6 September 1260

Pro Priore de Birkhened'

Edwardus et cetera, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, forestariis, ac omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus dilectis nobis in Christo Priori et monachis de Birkhened' quod licite et sine impedimenta seu calumpnia ballivorum seu forestariorum nostrorum possint assartare grancliam suam que vocatur Colleston subtus villam de Chaghton', que est infra metas foreste nostre

1. This word is omitted in the ms..

de Wyrhal', et quod eandem granciam assartatam excolant. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod prefati prior et monachi dictam granciam suam sine impedimento vel calumpnia aliquorum assartent, et quod ipsi et successores sui ipsam sic teneant assartatam et excolent imperpetuum ac ipsum habeant quietam de vasto. In cuius et cetera. Datum apud Schotwyk vj die Septembris.

33. Special form: 'letters of presentation (51)

2 September 1254

Litere de Presentatione

Edwardus venerabili in Christo patri H(enrico) Dei Gratia Lincolniensi episcopo salutem. Cum ecclesiam de Bingham', que ratione custodie terre et heredis Willelmi de Fer', quondam Comitum Derb', ad nostram spectat donationem, per mortem Gwidonis de Fussilion' vacaverit, dilectum clericum nostrum Poncium de Salvitate vobis ad eandem presentamus paternitatem vestram attente rogantes quantinus eundem Poncium ad dictam ecclesiam dei intuitu admittatis et ipso in eodem personam instituatis. In cuius rei testimonium et cetera. Datum apud Burdeg' secundo die Septembris.

34. Special form: letters of presentation (962)

10 March 1268

Presentatio ad ecclesiam de Badesworde

Venerabili in Christo patri Domino W(altero) Dei gratia Eboracensi Archiepiscopo et cetera, Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus salutem. Ad ecclesiam de Badesworde vacantem et ad nostram donationem spectantem dilectum clericum nostrum Laurencium de Luversal' vobis presentamus, paternitatem vestram rogantes quatinus ipsum ad eandem ecclesiam caritatis intuitu favorabiliter admittatis et rectorem in eandem instituatis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum London' x die Martii anno regni Regis patris nostri L secundo.

D. Letters close

35. General form: injunctive (703)

18 July 1259

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus dilecto et fideli suo Justiciario suo Cestr'sir' salutem. Mandamus vobis quod auditis favorabiliter querimonias quas R de Orrebi et R de Lantoniam proposituris sunt coram vobis super quibusdam transgressionibus in balliva vestra illatis plenam et celerem iusticiam faciatis eisdem inde exhiberi secundum leges et consuetudines Cestr'sir'; ita quod clamium.

inde non audiamus per defectum gratie restituentes eos dampna sua, si quid passi sunt, si ea videritis iuste sibi forent restituenda.

Datum apud Fulham xviiij (die) Julii anno regni patris nostri xliij.

36. General form: injunctive (1022)

1 October 1270

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus senescallo suo Vasconie salutem. Cum karissimus noster Bertrandus de Podensac nobis supplicaverit quod eundem domum fortem facere in loco vocato Ase....dne vel in loco appellato Apenes in potestate sua ex gratia permittamus, nos volentes eidem gratiam facere specialiter vobis mandamus quatinus in altero locorum predictorum ubicumque magis voluerit si sine dampno et periculo nostro vel successorum ad presens vel in posterum dictum domum fortem sine impedimento aliquo fieri permittatis. Datum apud Portum Aquarum Mortuarum prima die Octobris anno regni domini Regis patris nostri liiiij.

37. General form: injunctive (950)

2 July 1267

Edwardus et cetera justiciariis domini Regis ad custodiendum Judeorum assignatis, salutem. Quia Gamal' de Oxon', Iudeus, nobis dedit quedam debita inter Stephanum de Eddewurth' et ipsum per cyrographu^m factum, vos rogamus quatinus omnia cyrographa in archis cyrographorum existentia

inter ipsos confecta a predictis archis absque speciali mandato nostro nullatenus extraheri permittatis, sed ea ad opus nostrum secundum consuetudinem Iudeorum custodiri faciatis. Datum London' ij die Julii anno regni nostri L^{mo} primo.

38. General form: conditional (1016)

27. 8 August 1270

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus tenentibus locum suum in Anglia vel eorum tenentibus, salutem. Mandamus vobis quatinus si per inquisitionem vobis constare poterit quod Adam de Sancto Albano regni turbatione durante nobis non opposuerit suas partes sexaginta et nonem marcas eidem faciatis libere et liberari quamprimum ad id optulerit se facultas pro pecunia ab eo capta apud Sanctum Albanum per dilectum et fidelem clericum nostrum dominum Antonium Bec et ipsius precepto. Nollemus autem quod ipsa pecunia predicta defraudaretur nisi sua merita hoc exigant et requirant. Datum apud Portemuth' viii die augusti anno regni domini regis patris nostri Liiij^o.

39. Special form: writ of allocate (759)

2 February 1260

Pro preposito de Crauhurst'

Edwardus et cetera, auditoribus compoti Willelmi prepositi de Crauhurst et cetera. Allocate eidem preposito in proximo compoto suo viginti et ix quarteria et sex busellos avene que de exitibus grangie nostre de Craweh' liberavit Willelmo clerico nostro marscale ad expensas equorum nostrorum cum ultimo perendinavimus ibidem videlicet in crastino Conversionis Sancti Pauli. Allocate etiam eidem xi et duas gallinaceas quas liberavit Ade de Vall' clerico coquine nostre provenientes de redditibus manerii nostri eiusdem. Datum apud Otteford' ij die Februarii anno regni domini Regis patris nostri xliiij.

40. Special form: writ of allocate (762)

6 February 1260

Edwardus et cetera, Auditoribus compoti nostri prepositi de Crawherst et cetera. Allocate eidem preposito in proximo compoto suo quatuor marcas quas per preceptum nostrum solvit pro uno palefrido quem emimus ad opus nostrum de exitibus manerii nostri de Crawherst. Allocate etiam eidem preposito centum solidos in proximo compoto suo quos per preceptum nostrum fecit habere dilecto militi nostro Warino de Bassingeb' de exitibus manerii nostri eiusdem ad emendum quendam runcinum ad opus eiusdem Warini.

Datum apud Bermundes' vj die Februarii anno regni domini Regis patris nostri xliii^{to}.

41. Special form: writ solvatis (859)

25 September 1260

Pro eodem¹

Edwardus et cetera camerario suo Cestr' qui pro tempore fuerit salutem. Quum concessimus dilecto et fideli nostro domino Thome de Orreby, custodi forestarum nostrarum Cest'sir' et de Peck, decem libras annui feodi percipiendas per manum vestram ad duos terminos equaliter, scilicet, ad festum (Sancti) Michaelis et ad Pascham ad se sustentandum in eodem servicio nostro, vobis mandamus quod eidem Thome solvatis feodum illud ad terminos predictos et vobis in compoto vestro allocetur. Datum apud Maclisf' xxy die Septembris anno predicto.

42. Special form: writ of allocate issued in Edward's name by the justiciar of Ireland (889)

29 April 1263

Edwardus et cetera Thesaurario et Baronibus scaccarii sui Dublin' salutem. Cum per cartam nostram commiserimus Henrico de Maundevill' servienti

1. i.e. Pro Domino Thoma de Orreby

nostro pro laudabili servicio suo castrum de Drumtarsi et Culrath',
Lochkel cum comitatu de Culrath custodiendum quamdiu vixerit, et
bene et fideliter erga nos et nostros se habuerit, ita quod de exitibus
et perquisitis eorundem responderet per annum ad scaccarium nostrum
Dublin', et allocentur ei singulis annis in predictis exitibus xxv
libras et octies viginti cranocos farine avene pro custodia predicta
quamdiu custodiam illam habuit, vobis mandamus quod secundum tenorem
carte predictae predictas viginti et quinque libras et octies
viginti cranocos farine avene eidem Henrico in predictis exitibus
allocari, et sic fieri et irrotulari faciatis. Teste R de Rupell'
justiciario nostro Hybn' apud Dublin' xdx die Aprilis anno regni
domini Henrici patris nostri xlvij.

E. Judicial Writs

43. Special form: writ of inquisition (940).

15 January 1267

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus thesaurario suo Hybernie
salutem. Mandamus vobis quod per rotulos et legales homines iuratos
inquiratis diligenter qua occasione libertas de Mid' in manum domini
Regis capiebatur et quantum nobis decesseret si libertatem eandem
dilecto nostro domino Johanni de Verdun concederemus possidendam adeo
libere sicut dominus G de Genvill' libertatem partem suam contingentem.

possidet et tenet in terra sua Mid', et quod per inquisitionem inveneritis nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis iuratorum per quos inquisitio facta fuerit aperte et distincte transmittatis sine dilacione et hoc breve. Datum apud Colcestr' xv die Januarii anno regni domini regis patris nostri L^o primo.

44. Special form: original writ of summons for an assize (1009)

2 August 1270

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus ballivo suo insularum vel eius locum tenenti salutem. Si Felicia, que fuit uxor Willelmi de Chaeny fecerit te securum de clamore suo prosequendo, tunc summe per bonos summonitores xii liberos et legales homines, tam milites quam vavassores, de visneto parochiarum Sancti Salvatoris et Sancti Petri de Bosco in insula de Guemerr' quod sint coram te ad primam curiam ad quam ballivia tua ibi, parati sacro recognoscere si Willelmus Cauquetera, Nicholaus Cauquetera, Symon dictus May, Richardus Peysant, Willelmus Sarre, Thomas Fale, Robertus Sarre et alii parcionarii de feodis Capelle et Appemare in predictis parochiis Sancti Petri et Sancti Salvatoris facere debeant et antecessores eius facere consueverunt sectam ad molendina dicte Felicie, que vocantur molendina comitis, et ea ad que ad predicta molendina pertinent. Et summe per bonos summonitores predictum Willelmum, Nicholaum, Symonem, Richardum, Willelmum, Robertum et Thomam ad tunc sint

ibi audituri illam recognitionem. Et habeas ibi nomina sua et hoc breve.
Teste me ipso apud Wynton' ii die Augusti anno regni domini Regis patris
nostri Liiij^{to}.

45. Special form: writ of precipe quod reddat issued in Edward's name
by the justiciar of Ireland (975)

7 April 1269

Breve

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus vicecomiti Loueth salutem.
Precipe Johannes de Verdon quod iuste et sine dilacione reddat Matildi
filie Hugonis de Lascy duas carucatas terre et dimidiam cum pertinenciis
in Stachmanasran in quas idem Johannes non habet ingressum pro (sic)
Rosiam vel N de Verdon, cui Nicholai de Verdon illas dimisit, qui inde
iniuste et sine iudicio deseisivit Lechelinam de Lassy, matrem predictae
Matildis, cui heres ipsa est, post ultimum redditum domini J. Regis,
Domini nostri Hibernie, in Anglia, dicit; et nisi fecerit et predictam
Matildem fecerit te securum clamore suo prosequendo tunc summo per
bonos summonitores predictum Johannem quod sit coram iusticiariis nostris
apud Dublin' in octabis Sancti Michaelis concensus quare non fecerit;
et habere ac summonitores et hoc breve. Teste R de Ufford iusticiario
nostro hibernie apud Rabo vij die Aprilis anno regni domini regis patris
nostri L^o tertio.

F. Letters

46. Letter to the treasurer and the barons of the king's exchequer (696)

8 May 1258

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus dilectis amicis suis domino Philippo Luvel thesaurario et baronibus predicti domini Regis de scaccario salutem et amorem. Quam tenemur dilecto militi nostro Roberto de Tibentot in quamdam summam pecunie super quam ei non valemus ad presens satisfacere, vestram rogamus amicitiam quatinus ipsas decem libras que per summonitionem scaccarii ab eodem exigantur in comitatu Linc' p^ontis si placet in respectum usque ad instans festum Sancti Michaelis. Et hoc vicecomiti Linc' mandetis ita quod vobis pro eo teneamur ad certos terminos. Valet. Datum apud..sta' viij die Maii anno regni domini regis patris nostri XLij^o.

47. Petition to the chancellor (910)

23 September 1265

Venerabili patri domino Waltero Dei gratia Bathoniensi et Wellensi Episcopo Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus salutem et amorem sincerum. Dilectus et fidelis noster dominus Johannes de Mucegros quamquam nobis aliquando resistebat se nostris beneplacitis firmiter coaptavit. Et eidem promitti fecimus quod ipsum in personam et bonis suis indemnem debuimus per omnia preservare. Quapropter vos rogamus quatinus ad observationem

promissionis nostre eidem per cancellarium domini Regis patris nostri
faciatis de securitate qualibet provideri. Valeta. Datum Winton'
xxiiij^o die Septembris anno regni domini Regis patris nostri xlix^o.

G. Miscellaneous writs

48. Writ under the king's small seal (899)

15 March 1265

Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie primogenitus Ricardo de Tunderl'
constabulario castri sui de Kermerdin salutem. Sciatis quod
commisimus dilecto et fideli nostro Guidoni de Briene castrum nostrum
de Kermerdin cum pertinen^{ciis} custodiend^{um} quamdiu nobis placuerit.
Ita quod de exitibus inde provenientius nobis respondeat ad mandatum
nostrum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod castrum illud cum pertinenciis
eidem Guidoni liberetis custodiendum sicut predictum est. Et quia
sigillum nostrum ad manum non habuimus sigillum parvum patris nostri
Henrici Regis Anglie illustris presentibus apponi procuravimus.
Datum London' xv die Martii anno regni prefati Regis patris nostri
xlix^o.

Appendix II

An Itinerary of the Lord Edward, 1254-1272

Gough's itinerary of King Edward I, published in 1900¹, began with his accession to the throne in November 1272. The present itinerary, which ends where Gough began, is intended to present a table of the Lord Edward's movements, in so far as they are known, prior to the death of Henry III. The principal evidence of Edward's movements during these years is the dating clauses of his acta, and in what follows the numbers given as references relate to the numbers allocated in the catalogue. The chronicles, which are a second source of information, occasionally present a conflicting chronology, but I have chosen to indicate this, where a number of possibilities seem plausible. The list does not include occasions on which Edward seems likely to have been present, for example, at the session of parliament which met in London on 2 April 1258, but for which no direct evidence of his attendance is known to survive.

20 April 1254	Windsor	<u>Cal.Inq.Misc.</u> , I, p.66, no.198.
10 May	Mortlake	1-7
13 May	Windsor	8-10
24 May	Winchester	11-22
26 May	Porchester	23-24

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1. H. Gough, Itinerary of King Edward I throughout his reign, A.D. 1272-1307 exhibiting his movements from time to time, so far as they are recorded, 2 vols. (1900), which is supplemented and amended for the years 1286-1289 by J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Itinéraire d'Edouard Ier en France, 1286-1289', Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, XXV (1952), pp.160-203.

27 May 1254	Forchester	25-30
28 May	Forchester	31
29 May	Forchester	33
4 June	Bordeaux	<u>Flores Historiarum, II.</u> ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890),p.398
11 June	Meilhan-sur- Garonne	34-35
12 June	Bordeaux	<u>Chron.Maj.,V</u> ,ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1880), p.447; <u>Chronica Johannis de Oxendes</u> ed.H.Ellis (R.S.1859),p.198
5 July	encamped before Bergerac	36
10 July	encamped before Bergerac	37
20 July	Saint-Macaire	38
23 July	Saint-Macaire	39-40
4 August	Gironde	41-42
12 August	Bordeaux	J-P.Trabut-Cussac, <u>'Lettres Patentes'</u> , p.604,no.41.
13 August	Bordeaux	43
16 August	Bordeaux	44
17 August	Bordeaux	45
27 August	Bordeaux	46-49
1 September	Bordeaux	50

2 September 1254	Bordeaux	51
4 September	Bordeaux	52-54
5 September	Bordeaux	55
9 September	Bordeaux	56
10 September	Bordeaux	57
12 September	Bordeaux	58-64
15 September	Bordeaux	65
18 September	Bordeaux	66
19 September	Bordeaux	69
25 September	Bordeaux	70-71
28 September	Bordeaux	72-73
29 September	Belin	74
4 October	Bayonne	75-77
9 October	Bayonne	78
13 October	Bayonne	<u>The Chronicle of Bury St. Edmunds, 1212-1301, ed. A.Gransden (1964), p.19</u>
18 October	Burgos	J-P.Trabut-Cussac, 'Lettres Patentes', p.611, no.3
November	Burgos	<u>R.G., I, 11, 4341; Foedera, I, 1, p.310 Flores Historiarum, II, ed. H.R.Luard (R.S.1890), p.399</u>
11 November	Vitoria	79-80
21 November	Bayonne	81-89
22 November	Bayonne	90-93
26 November	Dax	95-97

27 November 1254	Dax	98
30 November	Saint-Sever	99
1 December	Saint-Sever	100-101
3 December	Saint-Sever	102-104
8 December	Bazas	105
10 December	Bazas	106-108
14 December	Bordeaux	109
15 December	Bordeaux	110
17 December	Bordeaux	111
18 December	Bordeaux	112-113
21 December	Bordeaux	114
22 December	Bordeaux	115-116
23 December	Bordeaux	117-118
26 December	Bordeaux	119-121
28 December	Bordeaux	122
2 January 1255	Lormont	123-128
4 January	Bordeaux	129-134
6 January	Bordeaux	135-136
7 January	Bordeaux	137-138
8 January	Bordeaux	139
14 January	Genac	140
16 January	Bergerac	141-148

17 January 1255	Gensac	149
18 January	Gensac	150-151
23 January	La Réole	152-153
25 January	La Réole	154-156
27 January	Saint-Macaire	157
28 January	Saint-Macaire	158
29 January	Saint-Macaire	159-160
30 January	Labouheyre	161
31 January	Saint-Macaire	162
1 February	Saint-Macaire	163-164
2 February	Saint-Macaire	165
4 February	Saint-Macaire	166
6 February	Bazas	167-168
10 February	Bazas	169-172
12 February	Bazas	173-175
13 February	Bazas	176
16 February	Saint-Macaire	177
18 February	Saint-Macaire	178
20 February	Saint-Macaire	180
22 February	Saint-Macaire	181
28 February	Bordeaux	182-185
1 March	(Bordeaux	186-189
	(
	(Bourg-sur-Mer	190-193

5 March 1255	Saint-Emilion	195
7 March	Saint-Emilion	196
8 March	Saint-Emilion	197
9 March	La-Sauve- Majeure	<u>R.G.</u> , I, ii, 4382
12 March	La-Sauve- Majeure	200-202
16 March	Saint-Macaire	203-204
17 March	Saint-Macaire	205-206
20 March	Saint-Macaire	207-208
22 March	Saint-Macaire	209-213
23 March	(Saint-Macaire	214-215
	(
	(La-Sauve-Maj- eure	216
27 March	Saint-Emilion	217
29 March	Saint-Emilion	218-220
30 March	(Saint-Emilion	221-225
	(
	(Castillon-sur Dordogne	226
1 April	Castillon-sur Dordogne	227
2 April	Bergerac	228-233
4 April	Bergerac	234-238
5 April	Bergerac	239-241

9 April 1255	Saint-Macaire	242
10 April	Saint-Macaire	243-245
12 April	Saint-Macaire	246-248
16 April	Saint-Macaire	249-252
17 April	Saint-Macaire	253-254
18 April	Saint-Macaire	255-259
19 April	Saint-Macaire	260
20 April	Saint-Macaire	261-264
21 April	La Réole	265-266
22 April	La Réole	267-273, 285
23 April	La Réole	286
24 April	La Réole	287
26 April	La Réole	288
28 April	Bazas	289-290, 292
3 May	Saint-Sever	293-295
5 May	Dax	296-297
6 May	Dax	300, 309
8 May	Belin	310
10 May	Bordeaux	311
11 May	Bordeaux	312-313
12 May	Bordeaux	314
17 May	Bergerac	31J-320

19 May 1255	Bergerac	321-322
20 May	Bergerac	323
21 May	Saint-Emilion	325-328
22 May	Saint-Emilion	329-338
24 May	Saint-Emilion	339-340
27 May	Saint-Emilion	341-342
28 May	Saint-Emilion	343-344
1 June	Bordeaux	345-350
7 June	Bazas	351
8 June	Bazas	352
9 June	Bazas	353
10 June	Bazas	354-356
20 June	Bordeaux	357
21 June	Bordeaux	358-359
23 June	Bordeaux	360-361
30 June	La Réole	362-363
5 July	La Réole	365-366
6 July	La Réole	367-368
7 July	Bordeaux	369-370
10 July	Bordeaux	371-372
11 July	Bordeaux	373
12 July	Bordeaux	374

13 July 1255	(Bordeaux ((La-Sauve Majeure	375 376-377
14 July	La-Sauve Majeure	378-379
18 July	Bergerac	380
20 July	Saint-Emilion	381-382
21 July	Saint-Emilion	383
23 July	Bourg-sur-Mer	384
25 July	Bordeaux	385
27 July	Bordeaux	386-387
28 July	Bordeaux	388-389
29 July	Bordeaux	391-393
30 July	Bordeaux	394-396
3 August	Saint-Macaire	398
10 August	Lormont	399
12 August	Saint-Macaire	400
14 August	Lormont	401
18 August	Lormont	402-405
20 August	Lormont	406-408
21 August	Lormont	409-410
22 August	Lormont	P.R.O.Gascon Roll 2,m.5;3,m.1; <u>R.G.,I,11,4535</u>
23 August	Lormont	411

25 August 1255	Bordeaux	412-414
26 August	Saint-Macaire	415
3 September	Saint-Macaire	416
6 September	La-Sauve Majeure	417
8 September	Saint-Emilion	418-420
9 September	Saint-Emilion	421-422
10 September	Saint-Emilion	423-426
13 September	Saint-Emilion	427-428
14 September	Saint-Emilion	429
18 September	Saint-Emilion	430
19 September	Saint-Macaire	431
20 September	La Réole	432-433
22 September	Saint-Macaire	434
27 September	Bordeaux	435
28 September	Bordeaux	436-438
30 September	Bordeaux	439-441
2 October	Bordeaux	442
4 October	Bordeaux	445-446
5 October	Bordeaux	448-454
6 October	Lormont	455-458
7 October	Lormont	459-466

8 October 1255	Bordeaux	480-483
9 October	Bordeaux	C.Bémont, 'Lettres Closes', p.121,no.92.
10 October	Bordeaux	484-485, 488
11 October	Bordeaux	490-493
12 October	Bordeaux	494-497
13 October	Bordeaux	498-499, 501
14 October	Bordeaux	506, 547
16 October	La Réole	507
17 October	La Réole	508-512
20 October	Bordeaux	516, 518
21 October	Bordeaux	519, 523-531
22 October	(Bordeaux ((La Réole	537-541 542
23 October	Bordeaux	543-551, 553-555, 557-561, 564-566
24 October	La-Sauve- Majeure	567
25 October	(La Sauve- (Majeure (Saint-Emilion	568-570 571, 573, 577-581
26 October	Guitres	590-600, 608-610
27 October	Baigne	615-617
November	Paris	<u>R.G.,I,ii,4623</u>
18 November	Dover	<u>Annales Cestrienses</u> , ed. R.C.Christie (1387),pp.70-71

29 November	London	<u>Chron.Maj.</u> ,V,ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1880), p.527; <u>Liber de Antiquis Legibus</u> (Camden Soc.1846),p.23 <u>Chronicles, Edward I and Edward II,I</u> ,ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1882), p.48.
1256		
c. 4 June (Pentecost)	Blyth	<u>Chron.Maj.</u> ,V,ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1880),p.557
c. 11 June (Trinity)	Edward sets out for Scotland	<u>Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, I</u> p.401,no.2054.
2 July	Whithorn	619
17 July	Chester	<u>Annales Cestrienses</u> , ed.R.C.Christie (1887),pp.72-73
July	Edward goes to Wales	<u>ibid.</u>
	Wallingford	<u>Chron.Maj.</u> ,V,ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1800). p.593
3 August	Chester	<u>Annales Cestrienses</u> , ed. R.C.Christie (1887),pp.72-73
August	Edward goes to Darnhall	<u>ibid.</u>
9 September	Lambeth	P.R.O.,Exchequer T.R.Books 275 (Liber B), f.222d.-223.;B.M.,Cotton Ms.,Julius E 1,f.77d..
14 September	Westminster	<u>C.P.R.1247-58</u> ,p.500
6 November	Windsor	620
4 February 1257	Westminster	621
24 March	Southwark	622
28 May	Lambeth	623

15 June	London	624
6 July	Gloucester	625
18 July	Bladon	626
5 August	Chester	<u>Annales Cestrienses</u> , ed.R.C.Christie (1887), pp.74-75
8 August	Chester	<u>C.P.R.,1247-58</u> ,p.600
19 August	Edward leaves Chester and leads an army into Wales	<u>Annales Cestrienses</u> , ed.R.C.Christie (1887), pp.74-75
26 August	Degannwy	<u>C.R.,1256-59</u> ,pp.90-91
30 August	Degannwy	665
2 September	Degannwy	<u>C.P.R.,1247-58</u> ,p.577
3 September	Degannwy	<u>C.R.,1256-59</u> ,pp.90-91
c. 8 September	Edward and the king leave Chester separately	<u>Annales Cestrienses</u> , ed.R.C.Christie (1887),pp.74-5
15 November	Monmouth	676
25 December	Westminster	<u>C.R.1256-59</u> ,pp.287-289
28 December	(Lambeth (Westminster	677 <u>Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office,</u> II,p.161,no.A3169
30 December	Westminster	P.R.O.,Charter Roll 48,m.5
8 February 1258	Westminster	686

10 March 1258	Lambeth	687
8 April	London	<u>C.P.R., 1247-58</u> , p.626
17 April	Merton	693
18 April	Westminster	<u>C.R., 1256-59</u> , p.211
19 April	Kennington	694
27 April	Westminster	<u>C.P.R., 1247-58</u> , p.625
2 May	Westminster	W. Stubbs, <u>Select Charters</u> (9th ed.1913) pp.371-372; <u>C.P.R., 1247-58</u> , p.626
7 May	Westminster	695
8 May	Westminster	696
12 May	Oxford	<u>C.P.R., 1247-58</u> , p.626
11-c.22 June	Oxford	T.F. Tout, <u>The Political History of England 1216-1377</u> (1905), pp.99-103; R.F. Treharne, <u>The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263</u> (1932), pp.72-77
23 June	Beckley (Oxfordshire)	697
c.2-11 July	Winchester	<u>Annales Monastici</u> , II, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1865), p.97
12 July	Winchester	698-699
23 July	Winchester	<u>Annales Monastici</u> , I, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1864), p.165
3 August	Southwark	700
29 September	Salisbury	<u>Annales Monastici</u> , I, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1864), p.166
4 November	Southwark	701
28 December	Southwark	702

14 March 1259	London	<u>E.F. Jacob, Studies in the Period of Baronial Reform and Rebellion, 1258-1267 (1925), p.84</u>
March/April	Edward goes to France	<u>B.M.Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f.33d.; Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1880), p.210</u>
18 July	Fulham	703
23 July	Westminster	705
25 July	Westminster	706
8 August	Windsor	708
21 August	Warwick	709
13 October	Westminster	<u>Annales Monastici, I, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1864), p.471</u>
26 October	Bermondsey	710
1 November	Bermondsey	711-712
2 November	Bermondsey	713
3 November	Bermondsey	714
4 November	Bermondsey	715
5 November	Bermondsey	716-718
6 November	Bermondsey	719-720
7 November	Bermondsey	722, 724-725
8 November	Bermondsey	726
12 November	Wye (Kent)	727-728

13 November	Wye (Kent)	729-734
19 November	Wye (Kent)	735
26 November	Bermondsey	736-737
27 November	Isleworth	741
7 December	Bristol	742, 744-746
9 December	Bristol	747
26 December	Bristol	748-750
27 December	Bristol	751-753
28 December	Bristol	754-756
1260		
25 January	Bineham	P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4
26 January	Crowhurst	<u>ibid.</u>
27 January	Crowhurst	757
28 January	Crowhurst	P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.4.
29 January	Winchelsea	758
2 February	Otford	759-761
6 February	Bermondsey	762-764
9 February	London	765-766
17 February	London	767
18 February	London	768
20 February	(London ((Mortlake	769 770-771

24 February 1260	Mortlake	772
8 March	London	773
20 March	London	774-775
27 March	London	776
23 April	London	<u>Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 210, F. M. Powicke, King Henry III and The Lord Edward, II (1947), p. 414</u>
29 April	Clerkenwell	777-778
30 April	Clerkenwell	779
8 May	Clerkenwell	780
9 May	Clerkenwell	781-787
12 May	Clerkenwell	788
13 May	Mortlake	789
18 May	London	790-796
25 May	London	797
2 June	Clerkenwell	798
11 June	Clerkenwell	800
27 June	(Watford (<u>parca Guilemer</u>	804 805
3 July	Clerkenwell	806
15 July	Clerkenwell	807
16 July	Clerkenwell	808
18 July	London	809-812

20 July	Clerkenwell	813, 816
28 July	(Westminster (London	819 817-818
3 August	London	824-825, 827
5 August	London	828
8 August	London	831-833
21 August	Macclesfield	836-837
25 August	Darnhall	838-840
5 September	Shotwick	P.R.O., Gascon Roll 4, m.1d..
6 September	Shotwick	841-842
12 September	Combermere	845-848
13 September	Combermere	849-854
14 September	Combermere	857
25 September	Macclesfield	858-859
September	Calstone (Wiltshire)	860
30 September	Windsor	<u>C.P.R., 1258-66, p.95.</u>
13 October	Westminster	<u>ibid, p.106; H.C.Maxwell-Lyte, Historical notes on the use of the Great Seal of England (1926), p.181</u>
18 October	Westminster	<u>C.P.R., 1258-66., p.97; C.R.1259-61, p.130</u>
20 October	Clerkenwell	861

November 1260	Edward goes to France	B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 34; <u>Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 211; Flores Historiarum, II, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), 456</u>
27 November	Paris	862
November/December	Lyon	B.M. Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 34; <u>Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 211</u>
November/December	Edward goes to Gascony	B.M. Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 34
16 December	Bordeaux	863
1261		
January/February	Edward returns to France from Gascony to take part in tournaments	B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 34; <u>Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 211</u>
c. 8/9 May	Lambeth	B.M. Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 34-34d.; <u>Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 212</u>
17 May	London	864
29 May	Guildford	865
9 June	Winchester	866
3 September	Edward has already set out for France, for he is described as being "abroad" in royal letters patent appointing Thomas de Orreby justiciar of Chester	<u>C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 174</u>
19 October	Bordeaux	867

22 October 1261	Bordeaux	868
29 October	Edward and Gaston de Béarn leave Bordeaux for Mauléon	<u>Royal Letters, II</u> , ed. W. W. Shirley (R.S. 1866), p. 163
3 November	before Mauléon	869
27 November	Dax	870
11 December	Bordeaux	<u>Foedera, I, i</u> , p. 412
15 December	Bordeaux	871
16 December	Bordeaux	B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius E I, f. 23d.
20 December	Bordeaux	872-873
26 December	Bordeaux	874
1262		
3 February	Paris	<u>Foedera, I</u> (2nd ed. 1727), p. 741
22 February	Dover (arrives from France)	B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 35; <u>Gervase of Canterbury, II</u> , ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 213
15 March	Windsor	875
24 March	London	876
31 March	Bristol	877
9 April (Easter)	Westminster	<u>Foedera, I, i</u> , .417
5 May	London	878
6 May	London	879

- 23 August 1262 Edward remains C.R.,1261-64,pp.132-4
in France
- 20 November Gervase of Gervase of Canterbury,II,ed.W.Stubbs,
Canterbury's (R.S.1880),p.215
continuator
says that
Edward crossed
to France on the
feast of St
Edmund
- 25 November Windsor 883
- 1263
- 18 January Edward remains C.P.R.,1258-66,p.240
overseas
- 2 February The Burton Annales Monastici,I,ed.H.R.Luard
Annalist states (R.S.1864),p.499
that Edward
returns from
France at the
Feast of the
Purification
- 24 February Dover Gervase of Canterbury,II,ed.W.Stubbs
(arrives from (R.S.1880),p.219
France)
- 23 March London 884
- 1 April (Easter) Hereford C.R.1271 54.,p.219
- 3 April Hereford 885
- 15 April Shrewsbury 886-887
- 20 April Shrewsbury 888
- April Chester C.1.of Ancient Correspondence
concerning Wales, ed. J.G. Edwards
(1935),p.19

April/May 1263	Edward campaigns in Wales until Pentecost (20 May)	B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 37d.; <u>Annales Monastici</u> , IV, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1869), p. 133; <u>Gervase of Canterbury</u> , II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 220; <u>Flores Historiarum</u> , II, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), p. 478
26 May	Clerkenwell	<u>Annales Monastici</u> , III, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1866), p. 222
11 June	Sheppey	B.M. Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 38d.; <u>Gervase of Canterbury</u> , II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 222
15 June	Dover	<u>ibid.</u> ; C.P.R. 1258-66, p. 265
24 June	Tower of London	<u>Liber de Antiquis Legibus</u> (Camden Soc., 1846), p. 54
26 June	New Temple, London	B.M. Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f. 38d.; <u>Gervase of Canterbury</u> , II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 222 (The Dunstable annalist dates the incident to 29 June).
8 July	Windsor	891
July	Edward goes to Bristol	<u>Flores Historiarum</u> , II, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), p. 482. (Edward is said to have been at Bristol on 1 August but this seems to be an error, <u>ibid.</u> , p. 483)
13 July	Bristol	892
20 July	Windsor	R. F. Trehame, <u>The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263</u> (1932), p. 310; <u>Chronicles, Edward I and Edward II</u> , I, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1882), p. 59 (without date)
24 July	Fulham	<u>ibid.</u> , p. 311
1 August	Windsor	<u>Flores Historiarum</u> , II, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), p. 483

10 August 1263	Lambeth	893
18 August	L mbeth	<u>Foedera, I, i, p.430; L.B.Larking, 'On the heart-shrine in Leybourne Church', Archaeologia Cantiana, V (1863), p.175</u>
8 September	London	<u>l res Historiarum, II, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890), p.484</u>
9 September	St.Paul's, London	<u>Annales Monastici, III, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1866), p.224</u>
10 September	St. Paul's,) London)	<u>ibid. IV, ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1869), pp.135-136</u>
11 September	St. Paul's,) London)	
12 September	Windsor	<u>ibid., III, ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1866), p.225; B.M.Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f.40</u>
23 September	Dover	<u>ibid., f.29 d..</u>
September	Boulogne	<u>ibid.; Gervase of C nterbury, II, ed.W.Stubbs(R.S.1880), p.225</u>
8 October	Dover	<u>B.M.Cotton Ms., Julius D V, f.40; Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1880), p.225n..</u>
16 October	Windsor	<u>R.F.Trehome, The Baronial Plan of Reform, 1258-1263 (1932), p.322</u>
24 October	Cranford	<u>L.B.Larking, 'On the heart-s rine in Leybourne Church', Archaeologia Cantiana, V(1863), p.176 P.R.O., Exchequer T.R., Books 274 (Liber A), f.233 d.</u>
3 December	Dover	<u>Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1880), p.229; Chronica Rogeri de Houedene, II, ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1869), p.229</u>

c. 4 December 1263	Wissant	<u>Annales Monastici, III</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1866),p.227
5 December	Canterbury	<u>C.P.R.,1258-66</u> ,p.300
16 December	Windsor	<u>Foedera I,1</u> ,p.450
24 December	Edward and the king cross from Dover to France	<u>Gervase of Canterbury, II</u> , ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1880),p.252. (The king was abroad from c.23 December until after 10 February 1264, <u>C.P.R.,1258-66</u> ,pp.305-306)
1264		
2 January	Amiens	<u>Gervase of Canterbury, II</u> , ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1880),p.232
4 January	Boulogne-sur-Mer	894
J January	Edward returns to England apparently before the award of the Mise of Amiens (23 January)	<u>The Chronicle of Bury St. Edmunds</u> , ed.A.Gransden (1964),p.28
February	Radnor, Hay-on-wye Huntington, Brecon) <u>Flores Historiarum, II</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890),p.486; <u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani, II</u> , ed.H.T.Riley(R.S.1865),p.13
5 March	Gloucester	<u>Annales Monastici, III</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1866),p.228, <u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani, II</u> , ed.H.T.Riley(R.S.1865), p.13; F.M.Powicke, <u>King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II</u> (1907),p.459

- 8 March 1264 Gloucester 895
- March Oxford Annales Monastici, III, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1866), p. 228; Chronica Monasterii S. Albani ed. H. T. Riley (R.S. 1865), p. 20; Flores Historiarum, II ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), p. 487
- 28 March Oxford C.P.R., 1258-66, p. 309
- 3 April Henry III and Edward leave Oxford Annales Monastici, III, ed. H. R. Luard (1866), p. 229; Chronica Monasterii S. Albani, ed. H. T. Riley (R.S. 1865), p. 21. F. M. Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II (1947), p. 459
- 4 April Northampton Annales Monastici, III, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1866), p. 229
- 5 April Northampton Chronica Monasterii S. Albani, II, ed. H. T. Riley (R.S. 1865), p. 21; The Chronicle of Bury St. Edmunds, ed. A. Gransden (1964), p. 28; Annales Cestrienses, ed. R. C. Christie (1887), pp. 88-89
- 6 April Northampton Chronica Monasterii S. Albani, II, ed. H. T. Riley (R.S. 1865), p. 21
- April Edward ravages the lands of the earls of Leicester and Derby in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire, takes the castle at Tutbury and devastates the wapentake of Wirksworth
- 1 May Tonbridge Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1880), p. 236

May 1264	Winchelsea	<u>ibid.</u>
12 May	Lewes	896; <u>Gervase of Canterbury, II</u> , ed. W. Stubbs (R.S.1880), p.236
14 May	Lewes (battle)	<u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani, II</u> , ed. H.T. Riley (R.S.1865), pp.26-28; <u>Flores Historiarum, III</u> ed. H.R. Luard (R.S.1890), pp.259-261
16 May	Lewes	897
May	Dover	<u>Flores Historiarum II</u> , ed. H.R. Luard (R.S.1890), p.498
May	Wallingford	<u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani, II</u> , ed. H.T. Riley (R.S.1865), p.29; <u>Chronicles, Edward I and Edward II, I</u> , ed. W. Stubbs (R.S.1882), p.64; <u>Flores Historiarum, II</u> , ed. H.R. Luard (R.S.1890), pp.502-503
before	Edward is moved from Wallingford to Kenilworth	<u>C.R.1261-64</u> , p.396
30 July		
12 August	Canterbury	<u>F.M.Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II</u> (1947), p. 78
August/September	Dover	<u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani, II</u> , ed. H.T. Riley (R.S.1865), p.30
November/December	Kenilworth	<u>F.M.Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward, II</u> (1947), p.486
14 December	Kenilworth	<u>C.P.R., 1258-66</u> , p.394
1265		
10 March	London	898

11 March 1265	Westminster	<u>Foedera I,i,pp.451-452; Chronicles, Edward I and Edward II,I,ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1882),p.66</u>
15 March	London	899
17 March	Odiham	<u>H.T.Turner, Manners and Household Expenses of England in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Centuries (Roxburghe Club, 1841),p.13</u>
20 April	Northampton	<u>F.M.Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward,II (1947),p.496</u>
c. 25 April	Edward and the king are taken by de Montfort to the welsh March	<u>Annales Monastici,II,ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1865),p.361</u>
3 May	Gloucester	<u>C.R.,1264-68,p.52</u>
6 May	Gloucester	<u>C.P.R.,1258-66,p.422; Cal.Doc.Ire,1252-84 p.124</u>
May	Hereford	<u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani,II, ed.H.T.Riley (R.S.1865),p.30</u>
28 May	Edward escapes from captivity	<u>Foedera,I,i,p.456;C.R.,1264-68,p.124; Chronica Monasterii S.Albani,II, ed.H.T.Riley(R.S.1865)p.33; Flores Historiarum,III,ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1890), pp.1-2</u>
30 May	Wigmore	<u>ibid.,p.2; Chronica Monasterii S.Albani, II,ed.H.T.Riley(R.S.1865),p.34; Flores Historiarum,III,ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1890) p.264</u>
June	Ludlow	<u>Annales Monastici,IV,ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869),p.164; Flores Historiarum, III,ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1890),pp.2, 264</u>

June 1265	Bridgnorth	<u>ibid.</u> , p.2
June	Worcester	<u>ibid.</u> ; <u>Annales Monastici</u> , IV, ed.H.R. Luard(R.S.1869), p.165
June	Gloucester	<u>ibid.</u> , p.166; <u>Flores Historiarum</u> , III, ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1890), pp.2, 264
30 June	Gloucester	<u>ibid.</u>
1 August	Edward leaves Worcester for Kenilworth	<u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani</u> , II, ed.H.T.Riley(R.S.1865), p.34; <u>Flores Historiarum</u> III, ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1890), pp.4, 265
2 August	Edward returns to Worcester	<u>ibid.</u> ; <u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani</u> , II, ed.H.T.Riley(R.S.1865), p.35
3 August	Worcester)) Cleeve Prior)	<u>ibid.</u> <u>ibid.</u>
4 August	Evesham (battle)	<u>ibid.</u> , pp.35-37; <u>Flores Historiarum</u> , III, ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1890), pp.4-6
13 August	Beeston	<u>Annales Cestrienses</u> , ed.R.C.Christie, (1887), pp.94-95
14 August	Beeston	<u>ibid.</u> , pp.96-97
24 August	Chester	903
27 August	Chester	904
8 September	Winchester	<u>Chronica Monasterii S.Albani</u> , II, ed.H.T.Riley(R.S.1865), pp.37-38; <u>The Chronicle of Bury St.Edmunds</u> , ed.A.Gransden (1964), p.31
13 September	Winchester	905

19 September 1265	Winchester	906
22 September	Winchester	909
23 September	Winchester	910-911
25 September	Winchester	912
7 October	Guildford	913
14 October	Clerkenwell	914
26 October	Dover	915
3 November	Dover	916
5 November	Horton	917
8 November	Battle Abbey	918
23 November	Clerkenwell	919
6 December	Westminster	P.R.O.Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charter 96
26/27 December	Bickerditch	A.Lewis, 'Roger Leyburn and the pacification of England, 1265-7, <u>E.H.R.</u> , LIV(1939), p.200; <u>Annales Monastici</u> , IV, ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1869), p.181, dates the surrender of the Axholme rebels as 27 December
December	Northampton	<u>ibid.</u> , p.182
1266		
2 January	Nottingham	920-921
10 January	Nottingham	922
21 January	Northampton	923
9 February	London	924

19 February 1266	Canterbury	925
21 February	Canterbury	926
24 February	Canterbury	927
25 February	Canterbury	928
	Dover	<u>Flores Historiarum, III</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890), p.8
7 March	Winchelsea	<u>Annales Monastici, II</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1865), p.369
23 March)	Winchelsea	A.Lewis, 'Roger Leyburn and the
)		pacification of England, 1265-7',
)		E.H.R., LIV(1939), p.201; F.M.Powicke,
)		<u>King Henry III and the Lord Edward,</u>
24 March)		II (1947), p.521
5 April	Kennington	929
c. 27 April	Edward goes to Lincolnshire	<u>Annales Monastici, II</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1865), p.370
c. 6/7 May	(Chilton ((Kimble	<u>ibid.</u> , III, ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1866), p.241
c. 8 May	Alton Wood	<u>ibid.</u> ; IV, ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1869), p.189; <u>Flores Historiarum, III</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890), p.10
May	Windsor	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), p.189
5 June	London	932
24 June	Kenilworth	<u>Annales Monastici, III</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1866), p.242

25 June 1266	Warwick	<u>ibid.</u> , IV, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1869), p. 190
27 June	Kenilworth	933
29 June	Kenilworth	934
3 August	Kenilworth	935
21 August	Kenilworth	936
31 August	Kenilworth	<u>C.P.R.</u> , 1258-66, p. 672
11 September	Bristol	937
14 September	Tower of London	<u>Chronicles, Edward I and Edward II</u> , I, ed. W. Stubbs (R.S. 1882), pp. 74-75
21 October	Kenilworth	938
between 28 October and 9 November	Kenilworth	939
9 November	Westminster	<u>C.R.</u> 1264-68, pp. 217-218
December	Alnwick	<u>Annales Monastici</u> , IV, ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1869), p. 197
December	Haddington	<u>Chronicon de Lanercost, 1201-1346</u> , ed. J. Stevenson (Bannatyne Club, 1839) p. 81
16 December	Warwick	<u>P.R.O.</u> , Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charter 107
1267		
15 January	Colchester	940
21 February	Bury St. Edmunds	942

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1. The Dictum of Kenilworth was proclaimed on 31 October 1266, but there is no certain evidence of Edward's presence at Kenilworth on that occasion (Statutes of the Realm, I, Rec. Com., 1810), p. 7).
 2. It is not clear whether Edward passed through Warwick on his journey to Scotland or on his return.

21 March 1267	Pontefract	<u>Rotuli Selecti</u> , ed.J.Hunter (<u>Rec.Com.</u> ,1834),p.231
13 April	Barnard Castle	943
19 April	York	<u>Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland,I</u> ,p.481,no.2429
20 May	Stratford	944
3 June	Stamford	945
18 June	London	<u>Chronicles, Edward I and Edward II,</u> I,ed.W.Stubbs(R.S.1882),p.78
26 June	London	946-747
30 June	London	948-949
2 July	London	950
3 July	London	951
11 July	Ely	<u>The Chronicle of Bury St.Edmunds,</u> ed.A.Gransden(1964),p.39
13 July	Ely	A.Lewis,'Roger Leyburn and the pacification of England,1265-7', <u>E.H.R.</u> ,LIV(1939),p.208
24 July	Windsor	952
28 July	Windsor	953
14 August	Winchester	<u>Annales Monastici,II</u> ,ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1865),p.105
August	Isle of Wight	<u>ibid.</u>
11 October	Chester	954
15 October	Chester	955

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23 October 1267	Monmouth	956
18 November	Marlborough	<u>Statutes of the Realm, I(1810), p.19</u>
22 November	Marlborough	957
4 December	Bristol	958
10 December	Bristol	959
1268		
8 January	Longford near Salisbury	960
13 January	Longford	961
23 February	London	B.M.Cotton Ms., Julius E I, f.47
10 March	London	962
11 March	Westminster	963
14 April	Dover	<u>Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1880), p.248</u>
c. 15 April	London	<u>The Chronicle of Bury St.Edmunds, ed.A.Gransden(1964), p.39</u>
1 May	Kennington	964
24 June	Northampton	<u>Annales Monastici, IV, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), pp.216-217</u>
14 July	Woodstock	966-967
	Scotland	<u>Flores Historiarum II, ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890), p.15</u>
8 September	York	<u>Chronicles, Stephen, Henry II and Richard I, II, ed.R.Howlett(R.S.1885), p.554</u>

18 September 1268	York	968
	Cambridge	<u>Flores Historiarum, II</u> , ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1890), p. 15
25 October	Westminster	969
3 November	London	970
14 November	Winchester	<u>Annales Monastici, II</u> , ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1865), p. 107
c. 23 November	Winchester	971
1269		
13 January	Westminster	<u>Red Book of the Exchequer, III</u> , ed. H. Hall (R.S. 1897), p. 978
9 March	London	972
6 April	London	973
7 April	London	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed. H. R. Luard (R.S. 1869), p. 221
9 April	Tower of London	976
11 April	Westminster	<u>C.R. 1268-72</u> , p. 115
15 April	Tower of London	977-978
19 April	London	B.M., Cotton Ms., Julius EI, f. 71
22 April	Windsor	P.R.O. Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charter 122
26 April	Cippenham	<u>Liber de Antiquis Legibus</u> (Camden Soc. 1846), p. 110
29 April	Cippenham	979

3 May 1269	Cippenham	980
4 May	Cippenham	981
20 May	Edward is sent to the Welsh Marches	<u>C.P.R., 1266-72, p.342</u>
26 May	Windsor	982
27 May	Wallingford	983
7 June	Montgomery	984
5 August	London	985
6 August	Edward leaves London, sails to Gravesend	<u>Liber de Antiquis Legibus (Camden Soc., 1846), p.110</u>
c. 8 August	Edward takes up quarters at Northfleet, and then sails to Dover	<u>ibid.</u>
12/13 August	Edward sails for France from Dover	<u>ibid., (13 August); Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed.W.Stubbs(R.S.1880), p.249(12 August)</u>
28 August	Paris	987
2 September	Paris	988
7 September	Dover	<u>Gervase of Canterbury, II, ed.W. Stubbs(R.S.1880), p.249; Liber de Antiquis Legibus(Camden Soc.1846), p.111(dated 8 September)</u>
8 September	London	<u>R.Rohricht;... 'La Croisade du Prince Edward d'Angleterre' Archives de L' Orient Latin, I(1881), p.618</u>
24 September	Winchester	989

13 October 1269	Westminster	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), p.226; <u>F.M.Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward II(1947)</u> p.575
26 October	Reading	990
22 November	Harrow	991
23 November	Harrow	992
c. 7 December	Windsor	<u>C.R.,1268-72</u> , p.164
5 January	Chester	993
6 January	Chester	994
11 February	? Westminster	<u>Red Book of the Exchequer, III</u> , ed.H.Hall(R.S.1897), p.843
15 February	Westminster	996
31 March	Ware	997
April	Cambridge	<u>Cal.Ch.R.,1257-1300</u> , p.415
23 April	London	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), p.232
c. 27 April	London	<u>ibid., II</u> , ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1865), p.108
4 May	Westminster	<u>C.R.1268-72</u> , p.264
20 May	Kennington	998
24 May	London	999
27 May	Westminster	<u>The Register of Walter Giffard Lord Archbishop of York, 1266-1279</u> (Surtees Soc.CIX,1904), p.237
17 June	Reading	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), p.233

after 1 July 1270	Reigate	<u>Flores Historiarum, III</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890), p.18
6 July	Westminster	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), p.233
10 July	London	1000
11 July	Westminster	1001
12 July	Westminster	1002
16 July	Westminster	1003-1004
20 July	Westminster	1005
25 July	Westminster	1006
2 August	Winchester	1007-1009
4 August	Winchester	1010
5 August	Winchester	<u>Annales Monastici, II</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1865), p.109
6 August	Portsmouth	1011
7 August	Portsmouth	1012-1013
8 August	Portsmouth	1014-1017
c. 9 August	Canterbury	<u>Gervase of Canterbury, II</u> , ed.W.Stubbs (R.S.1880), p.252(dated 9 September)
between 9 and 20 August	Canterbury	1018
20 August	Dover	<u>Annales Monastici, II</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1865), p.109
c. 24 August	Edward crosses to France	<u>Chronicles, Edward I and Edward II</u> , ed. W.Stubbs(R.S.1882), p.81
28 September	Aigues Mortes	1019

29 September 1270	Aigues Mortes	R.Röhrich, 'La Croisade du Prince Edward d'Angleterre', <u>Archives de L' Orient Latin, I(1881)</u> , p.620
	<u>Subnudrium</u>	1020
	Vauvert	1021
1 October	Aigues Mortes	1022-1023
4 October	Edward sails from Aigues Mortes	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), p.238; <u>Liber de Antiquis Legibus</u> (Camden Soc.1846), p.126
	Sardinia	<u>Flores Historiarum, III</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890), p.20
9-10 November	Edward arrives at Tunis	<u>Liber de Antiquis Legibus</u> (Camden Soc.1846), p.126
	Tripoli	<u>Flores Historiarum III</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1890), p.20
22 November	Trapani	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), p.239; <u>Flores Historiarum, II</u> , ed.H.R.Luard(R.S.1890), p.20; R. Röhrich, 'La Croisade du Prince Edward d'Angleterre' <u>Archives de L' Orient Latin I(1881)</u> , p.620
1271		
April	Cyprus	<u>Annales Monastici, IV</u> , ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869), pp.244-5
9 May	Acre	William of Tyre, <u>Eracles, Recueil des Historiens des Croisades: Historians occidentaux, I</u> , p.460
12 July	Lydda	<u>ibid.</u> , p.461
14 October	Acre	1025

23 November 1271	Qaqun	<u>William of Tyre, Eracles, Recueil des Historiens des Croisades:Historiens Occidentaux,I,p.461</u>
1272		
6 April	Acre	1026
21/22 April	Caesarea	<u>William of Tyre, Eracles, Recueil des Historiens des Croisades:Historiens Occidentaux,I,p.462</u>
10 May	Acre	
25 May	Acre	1027
17 June	Acre	<u>Annales Monastici,IV,ed.H.R.Luard (R.S.1869),p.250;The Chronicle of Bury St.Edmunds, ed.A.Gransden (1964),p.53</u>
18 June	Acre	1028
10 July	Acre	1029
12 July	Acre	1030
9 September	Acre	1031
4 November	Trapani	P.R.O.,Exchequer K.R.,Various Accounts 350/8;Exchequer L.T.R.,Chancellor's Roll 70m.3