

DONATIONS OF MANORS TO CHRIST CHURCH,  
CANTERBURY, AND APPROPRIATION  
OF CHURCHES.

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PREFACE.

THIS paper contains descriptions of two cartularies and nine lists or catalogues, all of which record donations of manors to Christ Church, Canterbury, and also the appropriation of churches.

Manuscripts of these two cartularies and six of the lists are preserved in the Libraries of Canterbury Cathedral, Lambeth Palace, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the British Museum. One of the cartularies and one of the six lists have been printed, but the other cartulary and the other five lists have, I believe, never been printed. The manuscripts of the other three lists or catalogues are not known today, but exist only in printed books.

The manuscripts of the five lists at Canterbury, Lambeth and Cambridge (which have never been printed) are, as I discovered in 1931 (I believe the discovery was new), almost identical in their contents.

I have noted the tentative dates attributed to the several manuscripts, and suggested the probable relationship between them. I have also collected evidence as to the Catalogue of Donations printed by Somner (and Dugdale) which has sometimes been said to have been written or compiled by Somner himself; and I have suggested reasons for thinking that the Catalogue was not Somner's work, but was written by Stephen Birchington, a monk of Christ Church, at a much earlier date.

I have in my possession photostats of the MSS. referred to of the Lambeth Cartulary and the several lists, except the Cartulary of Evidentiae of which I have only a few pages.

I have been much indebted in writing this paper to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and to its honorary Librarian, the Rev. Canon Bickersteth, D.D., and to the Librarians of the Lambeth Palace Library, the British Museum, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for allowing me to have photostats taken of MSS. in their custody. I have been also indebted to Dr. A. G. Little, D.Litt., F.B.A., Dr. M. R. James, O.M., the Provost of Eton, the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff and Dr. Irene Churchill, D.Phil., Assistant Librarian of Lambeth Library, for help kindly given me in various ways. I should add that this paper could not have been written were I not a member of the invaluable London Library.

#### PRECIS OF CONTENTS.

##### I. CARTULARIES.

1. *MS. No. 189, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.*  
This MS. contains the "Evidentiae" which is part of the Chronicle of William Thorne (who was a monk of St. Augustine's and flourished<sup>1</sup> about 1397). The Chronicle is printed in Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*, 1652, Col. 2207-2226. The MS. is of XII century date.
2. *MS. Lambeth 1212, pp. 304-339.*  
This MS. has never been printed. Its date is XII century.

##### II. LISTS OF DONATIONS IN MSS.

1. *British Museum. MS. Cotton Galba, B. iii, 2, fol. 31.*  
This was printed in Dart's *Canterbury*, 1725. The MS. is XIII century.
2. *Lambeth MS. 303. Palace Library.*  
The date of this MS. is probably XV century. It has never been printed.
3. *Canterbury MSS. 156, 157, 158. Library of the Dean and Chapter.*  
None of these have been printed.  
The date of MSS. 157 and 158 is probably XV century, and of MS. 156, XVI century.
4. *Cambridge. Corpus Christi College, MS. No. 298.*  
This has never been printed. Its date is early XVI century.

##### III. PRINTED LIST.

There is a list of donations in *Fragmenta Sprottiana* which was printed with Sprott's Chronicle by Hearne, 1719. The MS. is unknown, but its date was probably XII or XIII century, as it was evidently compiled from the Cartulary in "Evidentiae".

There are Catalogues of Donations in Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, 1640, and Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, 1655; their MSS. are lost, but they were probably written early in the XV century, being founded on Lambeth MS. 303 and Canterbury MSS. 157 and 158.

<sup>1</sup> Gross, *Sources of English History*, 2nd edition, 1915, p. 390.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CARTULARIES AND LISTS.

## I. THE CARTULARIES.

(1) "*Evidentiæ*" in the *Chronicle of William Thorne*.

The Benedictine MS. of the *Chronicle* originally at Canterbury but now at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has the title "*Chronica fratris Wilhelmi Thorne, cui subnectuntur Evidentiæ Donationum ecclesie Christi Cantuar.*"<sup>1</sup>

In Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*, where it is printed at the end of the *Chronicles* (as it is in the MS.), it is headed "*Ex MS. in Collegio C.C. Cant. Dict. Thorne.*"

The "*Evidentiæ*" contains copies of 75 charters and 6 other documents, beginning with a charter dated 616 of Eadbald, King of Kent, granting Edesham and ending with an undated one of Archbishop Anselm. All but three are in the first person in a short form, and most of them omit the attestations of witnesses and anathemas.

There are 15 documents in "*Evidentiæ*" in a longer form than the others. These, according to B.C.S., exist also today in other cartularies at Canterbury, Lambeth, British Museum, Bodleian Library, or in the Public Record Office.

(2) *Lambeth MS.* 1212, pp. 304-339.

This section of MS. 1212 contains a cartulary headed "*Transcripta de veteri libro Cantuar. Memoranda cartarum & conciliorum Arch. et ecclesie Cant.*" The whole MS. belongs to the part of the Lambeth Library MSS. called "*Codices Manners-Suttoniana*", having been given to the Library by the Archbishop about 1800. Fol. 286-289 of the same MS. contain "*capitula memorandarum de veteri libro*

<sup>1</sup> MS. No. 189, the "*Evidentiæ*" being at fol. 195 et seq. See *Catalogue of the MSS. of Corpus Christi Coll.* by Dr. M. R. James, 1912, vol. i, pp. xxxv, lviii, 449, 451. This MS. was taken from St. Augustine's, Canterbury, by Archbishop Parker (Archbishop, 1559-1575) and given to C. C. Coll. Dr. James refers in his catalogue to "another MS." which he tells me belonged to Twysden, and passed to the Sebrights, and was sold in 1807. Dr. James says that the MS. of Thorne's *Chronicle* is "*seculo XIV Scriptus*", while the "*Evidentiæ*" which is part of it is "*seculo XII and in a Christ Church hand.*" The last charter copied in the "*Evidentiæ*" is one of Anselm who died in 1109; perhaps the MS. was written not much later.

Cant.", being the headings of the Charters in this cartulary (at pages 304-339).

This section, pp. 304-339 of MS. 1212, was written probably in the latter part of the twelfth century. The last charters copied in it relate to Thomas Becket (1161-1171). Fol. 286-289 is perhaps late thirteenth or early fourteenth century.<sup>1</sup>

The cartulary contains copies of ninety-one charters in a short form, mostly without attestations of witnesses but with anathemas, and contains also copies of three papal letters and records of nine councils.

(3) *Comparison of "Evidentiae" and Lambeth Cartularies.*

"Evidentiae" contains seventy-five charters and six other documents, while the Lambeth Cartulary contains ninety-one charters and twelve other documents. The two cartularies otherwise agree for the most part, but not in the chronological order of their contents. Also there are six charters in the Lambeth Cartulary which are later in date than in "Evidentiae".

## II. LISTS OF DONATIONS.

(1) MS. Cotton, Galba, E., iii. 2. fol. 31.<sup>2</sup>

The title of this MS. in the B.M. Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS., 1802, is :

"Catalogus benefactorum Ecclesiae Christi Cantuariensis, ab Ao. 1052 temp. scilicet Edwardi Confessoris, ad annum 1130, et quo tempore fiunt pro illis commemorationes."

The MS. is in the form of an almanack and obituary, the notes of the charters being entered under the names of the dead donors with the day and month of their deaths, but not the year.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. A. G. Little, 1931.

<sup>2</sup> The MS. is printed in Dart's *Canterbury*, 1726, App. p. xxiii, but incorrectly; he omits the third line of the MS. and several words and transcribes several names wrongly. He also omits in the title of the MS. the words "ab Ao. 1052 . . . ad annum 1130." These words are in fact incorrect, as the Catalogue begins at an earlier date and ends at a later one.

The MS. was written in the thirteenth century and probably not later than 1250.<sup>1</sup> A more exact date might be fixed by the identification of all the charters and their donors.<sup>2</sup> The latest I have so far identified is a charter of 1199 of Richard I.

This MS. is written in a beautiful hand, clear, and easy to read, though some of the names of persons and manors are mis-spelt and a few are garbled and hard to identify.

For instance, "Megeldewrthe" has been turned into "Migel de Werda", while "Silvam Catur" in the MS. seems to be derived from the "silvam quae vocatur" of the charter, the last two syllables of "vocatur" being turned into a proper name. One distortion I cannot explain, namely, "Qui dedit Cleder villam".

(2) *Lambeth MS. 303, fol. 112-119a.*

Lambeth MS. 303 is a copy of the *Actus Pontificum* of Gervase of Canterbury, written about the year 1400 by Stephen Birchington, a monk of Christ Church. It contains in fol. 112 to 119a a list of donations similar to those in Cant. MSS. C. 156, 157, 158, and C.C.C. Camb. 298. The MS. was described by Dr. James in his Catalogue of the Lambeth Library MSS. thus :

"Gervasii Cantuar. Chronicon. XV. Christ Church Cant. Chronica de archiepiscopi Stephani Byrchington Monachi ecclesie Christi Cantuar. possessiones. Belonged to Laud."

Dr. Stubbs says of it :

"In the fourteenth century Stephen Birchington copied the work of Gervase and incorporated with it additions and a continuation of his own. A MS. of Birchington is now No. 303 in the Archiepiscopal

<sup>1</sup> Dr. A. G. Little.

<sup>2</sup> Among those I have not identified are Gilebert de Einesford, Lefchild, Osbernus Bigge, Robertus de Hastinge quondam Abbas Cestrensis, Robertus fil. Richardi, Edmund de Chert, Hervaeus de monte Mauriti and Thomas de Newesole. Hervaeus de monte Mauriti may be the Harvey of Mount Morres (Ireland) mentioned as a donor of lands in Ireland to Christ Church (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Rep. V, App., p. 445A.).

Library at Lambeth but I have not thought it necessary to give a collation of that work.”<sup>1</sup>

Stephen Birchington made his profession as a monk in 1382,<sup>2</sup> and died August, 1407.<sup>3</sup>

The list of donations in MS. 303 is headed : “ Donationes et acquisitiones maneriorum cum ecclesiis totius Prioratus ecclesie Christi Cantuar. concesse & confirmate per diversos ut inferius patet.”

This is also the heading of the four lists of donations in C. 156, 157, 158 and C.C.C. Camb. 298, except that C. 157, 158, and C.C.C. Camb. 298 omit the words “ per diversos ”.

This list may have been part of the original MS. of Gervase’s work, though it is not in any known MS., or it may have been written by Birchington. Birchington, according to Dr. Stubbs in the passage quoted, copied Gervase’s Chronicle “ with additions ”; this list may have been an “ addition ”. But Gervase, who lived till about 1210, could have written the whole of the list except the last ten notes.

The list contains fifty-eight notes of charters, beginning with Ethelbert’s grant of a Palacium in 597 and ending with three charters of Prior Chillenden of 1391, 1392 and 1393.

The list contains a note *as* to Westwell which is also in C. 156, but not in the three other lists.

### (3) *Canterbury MSS. C. 156, 157, 158.*

These three parchment rolls all contain lists of donations similar in most respects to the list in Lambeth MS. 303 and C.C.C. Camb. 298.

They all have the same heading as those lists except that C. 157 and 158 omit the words “ per diversos ”.

They all contain fifty-seven notes of charters similar to those in the other lists at Lambeth and Cambridge except

<sup>1</sup> *Works of Gervase*, Rolls Series, edited by Dr. Stubbs, vol. ii, pp. xl, xli.

<sup>2</sup> *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i, p. xix.

<sup>3</sup> *Chronicle of John of Reading*, edited by Tait, 1914, p. 65, note 2.

that C. 156 has, like the Lambeth MS., an additional note of a grant of Westwell which is not in C. 157 and C. 158.

All three contain, as does the Lambeth MS., notes of the two charters as to Parva Cert and land at Canterbury, which are not in the Cambridge List.

C. 157 and 158 were written about 1400, C. 157 before C. 158, but not earlier, as they both contain a note of a grant of that year ; C. 156 was written about 1500.

(4) *MS. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, No. 298, pages 61-79.*<sup>1</sup>

This MS. belonged to Archbishop Parker (1559-1575), being given by him to the College, as was the MS. of the "Evidentiae" described ante. Dr. James calls the section to which pages 61-79 belong : "XVI cent., early, very well written in a gothic hand."

This section contains a list similar in most respects to those in Lambeth MS. 303 and Cant. C. 156, 157, 158, with the same heading, except that the words "per diversos" are omitted as they are in the Lambeth List in MS. 303.

The list contains fifty-five notes of charters as against the fifty-seven or fifty-eight notes in the other lists, but it begins and ends with the same notes as the other lists ; the two notes omitted relate to Parva Chert (15) and land in Canterbury (65).

The list also omits the note as to Westwell which is in Lambeth 303 and C. 156.

The order of the notes is a little different from that of the other lists.

#### *Lists of Churches appropriated to Christ Church.*

The five lists of donations of manors which I have described contain also lists of appropriated churches, the heading in each case being "ecclesiae appropriatae ecclesiae Christi Cantuar".

The number of churches in each list is eleven. The order in which the churches are placed in the lists varies slightly,

<sup>1</sup> *Catalogue of MSS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, by Dr. James, 1912, vol. ii, pp. 80-82 ; and see vol. i, pp. xiv, xv, xxxv (n.) as to Archbishop Parker's gift to MSS. to C.C. College.

Esshe being placed first in Lambeth 303 and C. 156, and Halstow first in the other three lists. There is no other variation in the lists except that Diepham, which comes fifth in four of the lists, in C. 156 is placed at the end.

The list of churches is printed at the end of the Catalogue of Donations in Somner and Dugdale, and in this Halstow comes first and Esshe, which is first or second in the earlier lists, is now placed sixth.

*The five lists of donations of manors in the Lambeth, Canterbury and Cambridge MSS.*

These five lists are to a large extent identical, and were probably copied from one (or perhaps two) earlier MSS. at Canterbury. The five agree in their headings (with a variation of two words), in the form of the notes of charters which they contain and their wording (with some variations), and in the order in which the notes follow one another (except in the case of the later Cambridge List which varies a little in this respect).

The lists of donations of churches which in each list follow at the end of the donations of manors relate to the same churches in similar terms and in the same order (with slight variations).

The Lambeth List and C. 156 have in their heading the words "per diversos" wanting in the other lists; they also have a note as to the manor of Westwell omitted in the other lists. The Lambeth List and C. 156 agree in the order of churches while the other three lists agree in a different order.

Possibly the Lambeth List and C. 156 had a common origin different from that of the other three lists.

### III. LISTS OR CATALOGUES IN PRINTED BOOKS.

(1) "*Fragmenta Sprottiana.*"

This is included by Thomas Hearne in his edition (1719) (pages 127-131) of the Chronicle of Thomas Sprott, a monk of St. Augustine's who flourished *circa* 1272. The original MS. of this work belonged to Sir Edward Dering of



Surrenden Dering, Kent. Hearne does not give the date of the MS., but Gross says that the Chronicle which was erroneously attributed to Sprott, was used by Thorne, but is no longer extant.

“*Fragmenta Sprottiana*” contains a list entitled “*Temporalia Archiepiscopi & Prioris Cant.*”, in which are fifty notes in a very short form of grants of manors. These are arranged in an inexact chronological order. They begin with the grant of Adesham and end with the grant in 1101 of Slindon. The order of the notes agrees with that of the cartulary in Thorne’s “*Evidentiae*” except that the latter ends with a copy of a charter of Archbishop Anselm (in a fragmentary condition). The list in “*Sprottiana*” was, it is clear, taken from “*Evidentiae*”, and not from the Registers or Rolls at Canterbury.

The list differs from the five later lists already described both in the order of the notes and their contents and wording.

(2) *Somner’s Antiquities of Canterbury*, 1640, and *Dugdale’s Monasticon*, 1655.

Both these works contain a Catalogue or List of Donations which are almost identical in form and contents.

Both lists contain 118 notes of charters as against the 55, 57, or 58 notes in the five lists already described.

The Catalogues in Somner and Dugdale begin, as do the five lists, with the grant of a Palacium, but they end with notes of two charters, undated, of Henry IV, instead of the three charters of Prior Chillenden of 1391, 1392 and 1393 which conclude the five lists.

The two Catalogues differ in two principal respects. Dugdale’s Catalogue omits the marginal notes which are given in the Catalogue of Somner, while on the other hand the Catalogue in Dugdale extends some words which are abbreviated in Somner<sup>1</sup> and also has variations in the spelling of some words.

<sup>1</sup> For instance “*scil*” is extended to “*Scilicet*”, “*Cant.*” to “*Cantuar.*” etc.; and “*aevum*” replaces “*evum*”, “*selebertes chert*”, “*selertes chert*”, “*Bruingland*”, “*Brumgland*”.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CATALOGUES OF DONATIONS IN SOMNER  
AND DUGDALE.

There is no known MS. of either of these Catalogues. Their authorship, therefore, is uncertain. It has been said sometimes that Somner himself wrote the Catalogue he prints, taking as a foundation one or other of the five lists already described, supplemented from other documents at Canterbury, or perhaps elsewhere.

It is certain that one of these lists was used in the compilation of the Catalogue which both Somner and Dugdale printed in almost identical form, but I do not believe that either Somner or Dugdale wrote the Catalogue.

It is more probable that it was written at a much earlier date, probably between 1400 and 1407, by Stephen Birchington, who was a monk of Christ Church. There is internal evidence in the Catalogue that its author was a monk, and it is likely that Birchington, who was the author of the revised edition of the *Actus Pontificum* of Gervase of Canterbury now at Lambeth (MS. 303), which contains one of the five lists, wrote the whole Catalogue as we find it today in the *Antiquities* of Somner and the *Monasticon* of Dugdale.

The Catalogue, according to my view, cannot have been written before 1400 as it contains notes of two charters of Henry IV who came to the throne in that year, nor after 1407 in which year Birchington died.

The evidence as to the authorship of the Catalogue is this :

- i. Somner's statements.
- ii. Dugdale's statements.
- iii. Battely's statements.
- iv. Dr. Stubbs' remarks on Gervase of Canterbury.
- v. Internal evidence.
- vi. Somner's "List of Churches".

(i) *Somner's Statements*.<sup>1</sup>

Somner in his preface (or "Particular") to the Catalogue says he "pitched upon" the Catalogue at Canterbury

<sup>1</sup> Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, 1640, pp. 210-223.

“ with a brief memorial of the several gifts as I find them there upon record.”

This is ambiguous and it might be said that “ pitched upon ” meant “ wrote ”. This interpretation, I think, would be straining the meaning of the words. Their more obvious meaning is that “ pitched upon the ensuing Catalogue ” meant “ found the Catalogue ” on record at Canterbury, that is among the Cathedral archives.

Somner was not a stranger who came to Canterbury in search of material for a Catalogue ; he was on the contrary a native of the city and an official of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and had devoted himself to the study of the Cathedral archives.<sup>1</sup>

This interpretation seems to be confirmed by the note which Somner adds after the Catalogue had come to an end with the list of churches appropriated to Christ Church. “ Here (he says) the Record ends much sooner I confesse than it should. . . . I hope it will not be expected that I should perfect the Catalogue.”

This seems to me to be the language of a man who is transcribing a Catalogue and not the language of a man who is compiling one from the Cathedral Rolls and Registers. He complains that the Record came to an end sooner than it should ; he cannot mean that the Cathedral Rolls and Registers came to an end in 1400, which was the date at which the Catalogue he prints does terminate, for these Rolls and Registers did and do continue to a later date.

(ii) *Statements by Dugdale as to the Catalogue.*

Dugdale has a Latin Preface to his Catalogue which relates how Christ Church, Canterbury, was founded.<sup>2</sup> Opposite to this Preface, in the margin, he has a Latin note

<sup>1</sup> *Roman Forts and Ports: Life of Somner*, 1693, pp. 2, 4, 6, 22, 61. Somner was born at Canterbury in 1606 and died in 1669. He was at first clerk to his father who was Registrary of the Court of Canterbury and later was appointed to a “ creditable office ” in the Ecclesiastical Courts of that city. In 1660 twenty years after the publication of his *Antiquities*, he was appointed Auditor of Christ Church.

<sup>2</sup> *Monasticon*, 1655, i, 19.

which translated is "From the MS. of the Chronicles of Gervase of Canterbury in the Cottonian Library" (*Ex chronicis Gervasii Durobernensis MS. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana*).

Dr. Stubbs says that this Preface is "an extract from the Prologus or preface to Gervase's 'Actus Pontificum'"; this is not exactly correct, though Dugdale's Preface embodies the gist of the "Prologus".

Dr. Stubbs does not seem to have considered that this marginal note referred to the whole Catalogue, though for other reasons he thought Gervase intended to write such a Catalogue.

Dugdale, according to Battely, was assisted by Somner in the preparation of the *Monasticon* for the press.

(iii) *Battely's Statements*. (Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, 2nd edition edited by Battely, 1703, Part III, ch. v, p. 110, with a reference by Battely to Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*.)

It has been suggested that the MSS. C. 156, 157, 158 were the three rolls Battely says he saw at Canterbury in 1703. If so, Battely was inaccurate.<sup>1</sup> The three Canterbury MSS. are with slight differences copies of the same document and are less than half the length of the Catalogues in Somner and Dugdale. They contain short notes of charters, while "Evidentiae" contains copies of charters. Of the three rolls which Battely saw, one of these rolls was (he says) "made publick by Mr. Somner and is to be seen in his Appendix", a second was the Catalogue in *Monasticon*, and a third the Evidence of the Church of Canterbury in Thorne's *Chronicle*. Either what Battely saw were not MSS. C. 156, 157, and 158, or he looked at these MSS. hurriedly and described what he saw inaccurately, for this description does not apply to these three MSS.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sheppard in his reference to these three MSS. makes similar mistakes, saying that one of the three, C. 156, contained full notes from which the other MSS. were condensed, the fact being that the three MSS. are almost identical (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Rep. V, App., p. 448).

(iv) *Dr. Stubbs and Gervase of Canterbury.*<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Stubbs in 1880 concluded from certain passages in the Chronicle of Gervase, especially from the preface—"prologus" to the "Actus Pontificum" and the life of Archbishop Wulfred therein, that Gervase intended to write a Catalogue of Donations such as is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. This seems indeed to have been the intention of Gervase. Dr. Stubbs, however, decided in the end that if Gervase did write such a Catalogue it does not exist today or is lost among the Canterbury Cartularies. In fact, I believe that the MS. of such a Catalogue is not known today at Canterbury.

What Dr. Stubbs says with reference to the Catalogue in Dugdale applies equally to the Catalogue in Somner which is almost a copy of it.

It seems that Dr. Stubbs did not think that Dugdale himself was the author of the Catalogue. This again applies to Somner, though Dr. Stubbs does not mention him in this connection.

(v) *Internal Evidence.*

The Catalogue in Somner contains the following three notes of charters :

Carta regis Hen. 2 di. de via circa murum Cemeterii nostri. (106.)

Carta ejusdem de terra nostra super montes de Hollingborne. (107.)

Carta ejusdem de libertatibus nostris libere tenendis. (108.)

(The numbers signify the place these notes occupy in the Catalogue.)

<sup>1</sup> Gervase's works, edited Stubbs, Rolls Series, ii, 325

"Mei namque laboris intentio talis est, ut expressis regum Angliæ et pontificum Cantuarensis ecclesie nominibus, beneficia quoque quæ præfatae Cantuarensi ecclesie, vel quo titulo contulerunt, sicut in ipsorum sæpius legi munimentis, exponam." (p. 325.) (From the Prologus to the *Actus Pontificum*.)

"De quibus plenius dicetur cum ad dona regum et pontificum fuerit preventum." (p. 348.) (From the Life of Archbishop Wulfred in the *Actus Pontificum*.)

See further *ibid.* ii, xlii, xliii, 35.

These three references to "our cemetery", "our land", and "our liberties" could only have been written by someone who, like Stephen Birchington, was a monk and member of the Familia of Christ Church. This is conclusive evidence that Somner could not have written these notes and was not the author of the Catalogue he printed.

(vi) *List of Churches.*

This list ends the Catalogue in Somner. It is a copy of the list in one of the five lists. It cannot be the original work of Somner. But Somner in the note which follows immediately after this list refers to it in the words "there the Record ends." This, again, appears to me to support what I have already said adverse to Somner's authorship of the Catalogue.

CONCLUSION.

Whatever ambiguity there may be in Somner's own statements, it seems to me that the evidence I have quoted is fatal to the suggestion that Somner was the author of the Catalogue of Donations which he (and Dugdale) printed.

WHO WAS THE COMPILER ?

It is certain that the compiler of the Catalogue made use of one of the five lists, probably C. 157 or 158 together with the Lambeth List in MS. 303. A comparison of these lists with the Catalogue shows that many of the notes of charters in the lists are repeated with little variation in the Catalogue. The compiler seems to have pulled the lists or one of them to pieces and rearranged the notes in a different order, altering some, adding to some, curtailing others, and sandwiching between them other notes taken from other sources, either from the other Rolls and Registers at Christ Church, or from the cartulary of "Evidentiae" or the original cartulary which is now Lambeth MS. 1212, pp. 304-339.

Some of the notes of charters in the Catalogue agree verbatim with some in the five lists, others differ considerably, and are shorter, or longer, or put in a different form, or in different words.

The Catalogue contains 118 notes, the five lists fifty-five to fifty-eight. Fifty-two notes of the five lists are in some form in the Catalogue<sup>1</sup>; the remaining sixty-six notes were therefore taken from other sources. Of these sixty-six, about forty are notes of charters copies of which are in the cartularies of "Evidentiae" and Lambeth 1212. These forty notes may have been taken from these cartularies or direct from the Registers and Rolls at Canterbury. I cannot decide which. The cartularies in question were themselves taken from these Registers and Rolls, and in the instances I have tested, often reproduce verbatim the words of the Registers and Rolls, while the notes of these charters in the Catalogue in many cases also reproduce in a shorter form the same words and phrases.

At the time when in my opinion the Catalogue was written, that is 1400 *circa*, the Cambridge MS. of "Evidentiae" was at Canterbury, and also the Cartulary in Lambeth MS. 1212, pp. 304-339 or the original Canterbury MS. from which it is known to have been copied.

Some of the notes in the Catalogue are shorter than the corresponding note of the same charter in the five lists, and on the other hand some are longer and contain details of manors wanting in these lists. This shows that the compiler of the Catalogue used the lists as a foundation only. He shortened some and added to others.

#### REFERENCES IN THE CATALOGUE TO OTHER MSS.

In the case of six notes in the Catalogue there are in the margin references to another MS. as follows :

- (a) No. 1. *Palatium*. " *In quo fundata est ecclesia Cantuarien. & in nomine sancti salvatoris dedicata.*  
As in another MS. of the Church."

These words are in the five lists, and also in Lambeth Cartulary, MS. 1212, but not in the cartulary of "Evidentiae".

<sup>1</sup> More than half the notes in the earlier lists are copied verbatim or nearly so in Somner, while about twenty out of fifty-two have been more or less altered, chiefly by the omission of paragraphs.

- (b) *No. 44. Heth.* "Another *MS.* calls it *Ethereds hith.*"

The note as to "Heth" is not in the five lists, but "Evidentiae" has a copy of the charter with "Ethereds hythe", and the Lambeth Cartulary has "Atheredysythe".

- (c) *No. 48. Terra a meridie Doroberniae.* "*Jugera* as in another *MS.*"

This refers to the word "agros" in the Catalogue. This note is not in the five lists. Both cartularies above named have "agros". A Canterbury Register may have "jugera".

- (d) *No. 62. Holingburne.* "MXV. as in another *MS.*"

This refers to the date of the charter of Athelstan which in the Catalogue is A.D. 980; and so also in the two cartularies named. But in the five lists the note as to Holingburne is of a grant by Athelstan in A.D. 904 and a later confirmation by him. This confirmation is dated A.D. 925 in C. 158 and the Lambeth List, but is dated A.D. 1015 in C. 156, 157 and C.C.C. Camb.

The marginal reference in the Catalogue to a *MS.* with the date 1015 must be to one of these three *MSS.* and as two of them, namely C. 156 and C.C.C. Camb., were written about 1500 and C. 157 about 1400 which is the date also in my opinion of the Catalogue, the reference must be to that *MS.*

This is also evidence that the Catalogue was compiled in part from C. 158 and also from C. 157.

- (e) *No. 72. Apuldre.* "*Episcopum S. Martini quae ecclesia sita est extra civitatem Doroberniae in oriente* as another *MS.* hath it."

The five lists which contain the note as to Apuldre do not have the above passage, but it is with a variation in Reg. C. Cant. (*Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. 3, App., p. 328*), and in the two cartularies named except that Reg. C. has not "in oriente" but "in orientati parte ejusdem civitatis" and "Evidentiae" omits the words "in oriente".



(f) *No. 86. Haltone. "Ita MS."*

This refers to the word "martilagio" in the note in the Catalogue.

This word is in the five lists; in C. 157 and 158 it is spelt "martilagio" but in the Lambeth List and in C. 156 and in C.C.C. Camb. it is spelt "martilogio". From this it is clear that the compiler of the Catalogue was using C. 157 or 158 but had the other MSS. before him or one of them.

It may be worth noticing that in the case of "Haltone", the Catalogue in Somner has "de Haltone de comitatu Bock", while C. 157 and 158 have "in com' Bok'", and the list in Lambeth MS. 303 has "I comit' Buckyngm", but C. 156 has "in comitatu Buckingham".