THE close of the thirteenth century thus found the currency in a very unsatisfactory condition, and, as had been the case some thirty years earlier, a vigorous effort was made to put it once more upon a sound basis. An important document preserved in the Red Book of the Exchequer (Appendix lij) informs us that on March the 29th, 1300, the king and his council gave orders for the establishment of exchanges and moneyers at various places in the provinces, but the fact that the pollards and crokards, which it had been found necessary, at Christmas, to retain in circulation as halfpennies, were wholly demonetized at Easter, proves that much must have been done before the latter date.\(^1\)

The account running from Michaelmas 1299 to Michaelmas 1300\(^2\) shows an output of 106,830 pounds Tower in London and of 22,340 pounds Tower at Canterbury—figures unparalleled since the great effort necessitated by the calling in of the long-cross coinage—and a considerable portion of this large sum was doubtless coined during the autumn and winter. The course of events is, indeed, almost exactly the same as it had been in 1279-80:—First, an outcry against the defects of the currency, then consideration of the situation by the king’s council, followed by great activity of the London mint and, in a lesser degree, of the mint of Canterbury, and the ecclesiastical mints of Durham and St. Edmonds; and lastly, when the more urgent needs had been met, organization, in the more remote districts, of mints, which, like their predecessors earlier in the reign, remained open only so long as was necessary to meet the unusual demand for coin. In one

\(^{1}\) See vol. viii, p. 145.

\(^{2}\) See vol. viii, p. 138.
important respect the parallel does not hold, for on this occasion there was no demonetization of the coin already in circulation, beyond the withdrawal of the toleration which had been unwillingly accorded to the foreign interlopers.

On reference to the key-plate in vol. vii of this Journal it will be seen that two distinct types of group IX are figured (Plate I, 28 and 29), the one fairly large and well spread, the other very small and compact. The former of these, IX< (Plate I, 27, Plate VIII, 5–9), is found only of London, Canterbury, Durham, and St. Edmunds, and must therefore have been superseded by IX<3 before the opening of the provincial royal mints in the spring of 1300. It cannot be put earlier than Michaelmas 1299, because Canterbury specimens, though scarce, are not of extreme rarity, and as has been stated already, the only bullion coined at Canterbury between Michaelmas 1293 and that date was 90 pounds in 1294 and 16 pounds in 1296. The transition from group VIII to group IX is not very sharply defined, but all the coins really belonging to IX<, with the possible exception of some Durham specimens, have a star on the king’s breast. On the earlier examples the initial cross is practically plain, but it gradually develops into a very neat little cross patée, which is retained throughout the group.

To return to the historical evidence. On the 29th day of March, in the twenty-eighth year of the king’s reign (1300), orders were given by the king and his council to open exchanges and place moneyers in certain cities and towns, to wit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Furnaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tower of London</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(as aforetime, i.e., 5 for the king and 3 for the archbishop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston-on-Hull</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle-on-Tyne</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(this mint is added in a postscriptum, and the number of furnaces is not given.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COINS OF EDWARD I. CIRC. 1294-1302.

PLATE VIII.
The mints at Bristol and Chester were under the direct control of John de Sandale, keeper of the king's exchanges, but those of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingston-on-Hull (with which was associated York), and Exeter, were worked through the Florentine merchants of the Friscobaldi Company, who had to account to the said John de Sandale.

From the accounts rendered by John de Sandale, and preserved in the Pipe Roll (the introductory clause of which is printed as Appendix liij), we obtain the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mint</th>
<th>Duration of Account</th>
<th>Amount coined (pounds Tower, omitting fractions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>May 8th, 1300—Oct. 31st, 1300 ...</td>
<td>12,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>July 12th, 1300—Nov. 16th, 1300 ...</td>
<td>1,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exeter</td>
<td>June 12th, 1300—Dec. 31st, 1300</td>
<td>3,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston-on-Hull and York</td>
<td>April 27th, 1300—Dec. 31st, 1300</td>
<td>17,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 1st, 1300—Sept. 29th, 1300 ...</td>
<td>5,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle-on-Tyne¹</td>
<td>Sept. 30th, 1300—Sept. 29th, 1301</td>
<td>11,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 30th, 1301—Sept. 29th, 1302</td>
<td>2,930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The grant of dies to the Archbishop of York is dated June the 28th, 1300 (Appendix lv). The opening of a royal mint at Kingston-on-Hull had caused the archbishop alarm lest the ancient rights of his see should be infringed, and in a most interesting letter to Thomas de Abberbury, Canon of York, dated May the 25th, 1300 (Appendix liv), he recalls that his predecessor, Archbishop William, duly received a grant of dies at the last excambium (the great recoinage of 1280), adding that he is writing to his friend, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, urging him to use his influence in defence of the privileges of the see. An important feature of this letter is the

¹ For purposes of convenience the whole of the Newcastle account is given here although, as will be shown later, it includes coins of group X.
implication that the archiepiscopal mint was not permanently open at this period, for it is evident that it had not been working since the time of Archbishop William and, as has been shown in the course of this paper, there is no trace of any coins emanating from it between 1281 and 1300. We have no evidence as to the exact date at which the royal mint at York was re-opened. It is not mentioned in the Red Book Memorandum, and had it been working when the archbishop wrote his letter, he would certainly have made reference to it. That it was reopened is proved both by the existence of coins and by the accounts of John de Sandale, in which its output is lumped with that of Kingston-on-Hull.

The coins of group IX are easily distinguishable from all others of Edward I. (except a few of the latest of group VIII) by their well-marked style, and, within the group, as has been explained above, a and b are notably differentiated by the smaller size of the latter. The provincial mints, with the exception of Newcastle-on-Tyne, were all closed by the end of the year 1300, and there can therefore be no doubt about the date of the coins struck at them. The London mint supplies no important varieties which do not occur in the provinces, and we have therefore not thought it necessary—this work being intended to be a history, not a corpus—to record all the known variations. The most conspicuous of these is the presence or absence of a star (very rarely replaced by a pellet) on the king’s breast. Varying forms of the letter N occur. Sometimes the normal Roman letter, occasionally unbarred, is found. On other specimens the N is formed of two “pothooks” and has almost the appearance of a script letter. There seems to be no co-relation between the presence of the star and the form of N, and the different varieties are probably concurrent rather than successive. Some Chester dies have the blunder GESTRIA for DESTRIC. Of the several provincial mints reopened for the purposes of this issue, one only, that of Newcastle-on-Tyne, struck coins of types later than those of group IX. The following coins of IXb are figured on Plate VIII: London, 10; Bristol, 11; Canterbury, 12; Chester, 13; Exeter, 14; Kingston-on-Hull, 15; Newcastle, 16; York (royal), 17; Durham, 18 and 19; St. Edmunds, 20; York (archiepiscopal), 21.
Fractions of the Penny.

Halffpennies and Farthings.

On Plate VIII are figured eight halffpennies and a like number of farthings—all we have been able to gather together for groups IV—IX. The list is probably far from complete, in spite of the assistance of many of the leading collectors of the day, but most of the groups are represented. The classification of these little coins presents some difficulties, for differences of style and lettering are not always conspicuous on so small a scale, and fine specimens are rather difficult to obtain. Yet we cannot afford to neglect them, for the fractions of the penny were not issued in the same regular way as the penny itself, and, in consequence, with the help of the mint accounts, the comparative abundance or scarcity of the various types supplies valuable hints on their chronological sequence.

On reference to the table of issues published in vol. viii (p. 138), it will be seen that no small coins were struck between Michaelmas 1281 and May 1285. From the latter date onward to the close of 1301 they were coined in most years, but in the case of the halffpennies the issues were less frequent and smaller in amount than in that of the farthings.

The halffpennies and farthings cannot be sub-divided with the same precision as the pennies, but there are a few which can be placed with absolute accuracy, and all may be assigned with tolerable certainty to their proper groups. The mint accounts show that no halspence are to be looked for in group III except during the earlier part of the issue, and these were duly described and figured in vol. vii. For the same reason it is useless to search for halffpennies belonging to the earlier divisions of group IV. At this point, however, a definite landmark is to be found. The halffpenny figured as No. 25 on Plate VIII has the three pellets on the king's breast, and the pellet before LON on the reverse, which characterize the pennies of IVe. No. 24 combines the same reverse with an obverse of which a distinguishing feature is a very wide, flat S, of the thick-waisted type, and No. 23 is a pure coin, as it has this characteristic S on both sides. No. 22, with the same obverse, is a mule presenting a typical reverse of group III.
No. 26, which has a double-barred N on both sides, must be associated with group VII (rose on breast), which always displays that peculiarity, and No. 27 combines the obverse of No. 26, with a reverse of smaller and later lettering which can hardly be placed elsewhere than in group VIII. No. 28 has the reverse of No. 27 joined to an obverse in keeping with it, and is therefore a pure coin of group VIII, while it is impossible not to recognize in No. 29 the distinctive style of group IX. We thus obtain the following more or less perfect sequence of regular coins and connecting mules:

| No. 22  | III    | = | Early IV |
| No. 23  | Early IV | = | Early IV |
| No. 24  | Early IV | = | IVe |
| No. 25  | IVe    | = | IVe |
| No. 26  | VII    | = | VII |
| No. 27  | VII    | = | VIII |
| No. 28  | VIII   | = | VIII |
| No. 29  | IX     | = | IX |

It is to be noted that all these halfpennies have the same obverse legend, viz.: **EDWARDI GIONSERI**.

In the case of the farthings, detailed sub-division of the groups is even more difficult than in that of the halfpennies. The first farthing figured (Plate VIII, 30) is of group III; it has already been reproduced as Plate IV, No. 15, but is repeated here for purposes of comparison. Noteworthy features are the small, thick flan, often much too small for the die, the pronounced serifs to the initial cross, and the reading **LONDONIENSIS** on the reverse. No. 31, also on a small, thick flan, has an almost plain initial cross, and the king wears a much taller crown. The reverse reads **CIVITAS LONDON**, for the first time, and the coin is clearly attributable to group IV. This obverse is sometimes found muled with the **LONDONIENSIS** reverse. No. 32 belongs to one of the later sub-divisions of the same group. The obverse of No. 33 has the characteristic style of group VII, but the reverse may be of group VIII.
All the above farthings read on the obverse \texttt{e R TNGCI}, but in groups VIII and IX this reading gives place to \texttt{e R TNGCI DN}. The specimen of group VIII figured on the Plate, No. 34, has the blunder \texttt{TN} for \texttt{DN}. Nos. 35 and 36 are of group IX, the two specimens having been photographed because they help to complete each other. No. 37, the obverse of which is also of group IX, is an important link in the chain of evidence, for it is a mule, with a reverse of group X.

A glance at the table of issues will show that farthings of groups VIII and IX should be more abundant than those attributable to the period 1286–93, and this is borne out by our experience, for the \texttt{e R TNGCI DN} types are more easily obtainable than their predecessors. On the whole the evidence of the mint accounts, as applied to the three denominations of coins, confirms strikingly our chronological arrangement of groups IV–IX.

\textbf{After 1300.}

The pennies of the nine groups which have been described, on all of which the royal name appears in the form \texttt{EDW}, have always been correctly assigned to Edward I., but group X, of which six sub-divisions are figured on the key-plate (I, 29–34), has hitherto been attributed by most writers, with the notable exception of Burns, to Edward II. This mistaken ascription was due to the assumption, shown in the introductory chapter of this work to be a fallacy, that a change in the occupancy of the throne necessarily entailed a change in the type of the coin, and to the lack of historical data. The second of these two obstacles has now been overcome. It can be proved that the pennies reading \texttt{EDWARD R TNGCI DNS KYB} (Plate I, 29, Plate IX, 1) were issued late in the summer of 1302, and that the other varieties placed under group X, on which the king's name is abbreviated to \texttt{EDWAR} or \texttt{EDW}, are anterior to the accession of Edward II.
A peculiarity by which the coins of group X and subsequent groups are differentiated from their predecessors—a peculiarity which did not escape the keen eye of the great Scottish numismatist—is the form of the royal crown. On the groups down to IX inclusive the two outer fleurs-de-lys, although represented in profile, are so drawn that all three members of the flower are visible. Henceforward only two are shown (Figs. 1 and 2).

The close connection between groups IX and X is sufficiently attested by the frequency of mules between the former, and the earlier varieties of the latter; also by the occasional, though certainly rare, use, in group X, of the punch of the old trifoliate crown of group IX (Plate IX, 17). Well-executed contemporary forgeries of group X, certainly of continental origin and usually having the trifoliate crown, have been found in considerable numbers in the Montrave and other hoards. On some of these spurious pieces the king’s name is reduced to edw, although their style is clearly later than that of any genuine pennies on which it is so abbreviated.

The following table shows the amounts coined at London and Canterbury from Michaelmas 1301 to Michaelmas 1307. This period covers the issue of Group X, but the fiscal year 1301–2 must include some coins of Group IX:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of close of account</th>
<th>London.</th>
<th>Canterbury.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>denarii</td>
<td>oboli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelmas 1302 ...</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1303 ...</td>
<td>4,520</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1304 ...</td>
<td>15,540</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1305 ...</td>
<td>69,001</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1306 ...</td>
<td>62,071</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 1307 ...</td>
<td>88,862</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Evidence of the Durham Mint.

English numismatists were rightly inspired when they sought the key to the problem of the Edwards in the coins issued by the authority of the Bishops of Durham. Failure to reach a correct solution of the puzzle has been due to (1) imperfect classification of the various issues; (2) the overlapping of the episcopate of Antony Bek into the reign of Edward II.; (3) misunderstanding of the significance of those Durham pennies which lack the personal mark of a particular prelate. Such pennies have usually been assigned to a hypothetical royal mint, working concurrently with that of the Bishop, a mint whereof there is not a shred of evidence at any period, and the existence of which would have been a gross violation of the rights and privileges of the successors of St. Cuthbert. It has been pointed out, in a previous instalment of this paper, that no special mark is to be found on the coins issued by Bishop Robert de Insula. They were sufficiently identified by the fact that they emanated from the mint of Durham, and a parallel is found at St. Edmunds, where the Abbot never thought it necessary to use a personal mark of any kind. Bishop Bek introduced the cross moline (or recerclée), which formed the principal charge in his own arms, an innovation wholly in keeping with his ambitious and self-assertive character, and, once he had set the example, it was followed by his successors. Now, in groups IX and X we are confronted with pennies, undoubtedly struck during Antony Bek’s tenure of the see, on which the cross moline does not appear, and these pennies, duly arranged in their proper order, give the clue to the dates of the various issues.

It is almost superfluous to remind numismatists, who are necessarily students of history, that, although a bishop’s tenure of the spiritualities was wholly independent of the crown, he held his temporalities from the king, into whose hand they reverted during a vacancy of the see. Moreover, a strong monarch could and sometimes did confiscate the temporalities of a contumacious bishop by way of punishment. During a vacancy, or such a seizure, the revenues of the see were administered by a receiver appointed by the king, and this
receiver, so far as secular matters were concerned, exercised all the powers and enjoyed all the privileges properly appertaining to the bishop. Among those privileges, in the case of the See of Durham, was the right to have three dies for the striking of pennies.

Although the profits arising from the coinage during the sequestration would go eventually to the king, the mint worked by the king’s receiver was not a royal mint, such as those which existed in provincial towns, or that which existed concurrently with the archbishop’s in the city of York, but was the mint of the See of Durham, temporarily in the king’s hand.

In order to establish this proposition it is necessary to anticipate a little and go forward to the tenth year of Edward II. Richard de Kellawe, Bishop of Durham, died on October the 10th, 1316, and four days later John de Sapy was appointed by the king to be receiver of the temporalities of the see during the vacancy (Appendix lvj). On November the 2nd John de Sapy was replaced in this office by Robert de Sapy (Appendix lvij), and on January the 9th next ensuing the following important entry is found in the Close Rolls:

“Order to John de Cokermuth, Keeper of the King’s Exchange in London, that when he has received the old dies from Robert de Sapy, the King’s receiver at Durham, or his attorney, he shall deliver new dies to the aforesaid Robert, or his attorney, as has been the custom in times past. And in this let him nowise fail” (Appendix lviiij).

Whether this was the first grant of dies made during the vacancy of the see, or whether Robert de Sapy was merely renewing dies previously supplied to himself, or to his predecessor John, is immaterial. The essential point is that, when the temporalities of this see were in the king’s hand, the mint of the see was worked by the king’s receiver, for the king’s benefit, and that dies were supplied to such receiver in exactly the same way as they were to the bishops, that is to say, on the surrender of those no longer fit for use. On May 4th, 1317,
Robert de Sapy was ordered to hand over the temporalities to the new Bishop, Ludovick de Beaumont (Appendix lx), who himself shortly afterwards received a grant of dies in the usual form (Appendix lxij). The penny attributable to Robert de Sapy will be described in its proper place under the reign of Edward II. It has a plain initial cross and bears no personal or special mark on either side.

Proof that the mint was actually worked between the episcopates of Antony Bek and Richard de Kellawe is furnished by the receiver's accounts. He debits himself with profits and enters, among his expenses, the cost of sending dies to London to be "amended" and of their return (Appendix lix).

The fact that we have been unable to trace other grants of dies to kings' receivers is of no significance, as the existing records are very imperfect, and comparatively few writs granting dies to bishops, or providing for renewals, have been preserved. To quote a notable instance, the original grant to Bishop Antony Bek is not forthcoming. At St. Edmunds, where we know that the Abbot was allowed only one die at a time, the number of dies used, as proved by the coins, greatly exceeds that of the extant records of grants or renewals. It may, therefore, be taken as demonstrated that—

When the temporalities of the See of Durham were in the king's hand, the mint of the see was worked by the king's receiver.

Coins issued by a king's receiver bear no personal or special mark, but are distinguished only by the name of the mint from those of other royal or ecclesiastical mints.

Let us apply these principles to the elucidation of the chronology of groups IX and X. It is unnecessary to discuss in detail the quarrels between Bishop Antony Bek and his sovereign, but contemporary documents record the following relevant facts:—

Seizure by the king of the temporalities of the See of Durham on July the 1st, 1302 (Appendix lxij).

Restoration of the temporalities to the bishop on July the 8th, 1303 (Appendix lxiii).
Warning to the bishop that unless he has given way on certain points before the morrow of All Souls (November the 3rd), 1303, the king will take strong measures (Appendix lxiii).

Commission, dated March the 26th, 1305, to the King's Justices, to hold Assizes at Durham to hear and determine the charges brought by the Prior of Durham against Bishop Bek. As the temporalities of the See were in the king's hand at the time of the death of Edward I. (vide infra) the judgment of the court must have resulted in a second seizure of the temporalities, probably within a few months of the issue of the Commission (Appendix lxv).

Full restoration to Bishop Bek, by Edward II., shortly after his accession, of the temporalities of the See, "which were seized by a decision of the court of the Lord Edward, formerly King of England, our father, and so remained in his hand until, by his death, they passed into our hand." September the 4th, 1307 (Appendix lxv).

The alternation of the cross moline and the plain cross on the coins of Durham is thus explained. Pennies of group IXb are found both with the cross moline of Bishop Bek and with the plain cross of the king's receiver. Those bearing the latter must have been struck after July the 1st, 1302. Of Durham pennies of Xa (EDWARD) only specimens with the plain cross are known (Plate IX, 1). Pennies of Xa were issued by the Newcastle mint (Plate IX, 11), which has been shown (p. 183) to have closed at Michaelmas 1302. Type Xa must therefore have been introduced a few weeks after July the 1st, 1302, but, since Newcastle also struck Xb (Plate IX, 12), some little time before Michaelmas of the same year. Naturally, changes of type do not always synchronize with changes in the relations between the king and the Bishop of Durham, and certain types therefore furnish both bishop's coins and king's receiver's coins. The following table gives the Durham coins of groups IX and X figured on Plates VIII and IX.
The figures in parentheses following the group number refer to the key-plate (Plate I) in vol. vii:

| IXa (27) | Bishop | 1299–1300 | Plate VIII, 5 and 8. |
| IXb (28) | Receiver | before July the 1st, 1302 | VIII, 18. |
| IXb (28) | Receiver | July the 1st, 1302, to circa Sept., 1302 | VIII, 19. |
| Xa (29) | | circa Sept., 1302 | IX, 1. |
| Xb (30) | | circa October, 1302, to July the 4th, 1303 | IX, 2. |
| Xb (30) | Bishop | | IX, 3. |
| Xb (30) | | | IX, 4. |
| Xb (30) | | | IX, 5. |
| Xb (30) | | | IX, 6. |
| Xe (33) | Receiver | from the summer of 1305 to shortly after the accession of Edward II. | IX, 7, 8. |
| Xf (34) | | | IX, 9. |

The type which follows Xf once more displays the cross moline; it must, therefore, have been initiated after the restoration of the temporalities to Bishop Bek by Edward II., and must be the first type engraved in the reign of that sovereign.

**Subdivisions of Group X.**

Some attempt must be made to describe the various sub-divisions of Group X, but this is a matter of extreme difficulty, as the variations are comparatively slight and often almost defy definition. The output of coin between 1302 and 1307 was enormous, hence irons and dies must have been turned out in vast numbers and constantly renewed. At St. Edmunds, where the amount of bullion available must have been small compared with that converted into money at the great royal mints, and where we know that only one obverse die was supplied at a time, we have noted the use of no fewer than thirty dies during the period under consideration, and this number could doubtless greatly be increased by a careful scrutiny of additional specimens from this mint.

1 N.B.—Nos. 4 and 5, though correctly numbered, have been accidentally placed in reversed order on the plate.
We can, therefore, do little more than base our remarks upon the Durham coins figured on Plate IX, leaving it clearly to be understood that there exist sub-varieties at the other three mints then in active operation, London, Canterbury, and St. Edmunds, which do not correspond exactly in every detail with the Durham coins reproduced.

Except for the spelling of the king’s name, Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are practically identical. The lettering found on them differs greatly from that of IXb, the most conspicuous variation being in the form of the upright used in making the letters I, D, N, R, etc. This is now engraved with concave sides (Fig. 4) in place of the almost straight formation, or the “pothook” (Fig. 3), which distinguish the coins of 1300. The letter N, when formed of this new upright, has a curiously narrow and contracted appearance, which is most characteristic, and differentiates the coins of about 1302–4 from both their predecessors and their successors. The letter R also, in this period, has a well-marked character of its own (Fig. 11), but is more easily drawn than described. It is very conspicuous upon the halfpennies figured on Plate IX. The usual form of A is that shown in Fig. 9. Another very important feature of these early post-1300 coins is the form of the initial cross, which differs entirely from the neat small cross patée found on the issues of 1300, being larger and more widely spread (Fig. 7). So valuable an indication is the shape of the cross that the task of classification has been rendered much more difficult by its absence from the coins struck by Bishop Bek.
Changes of Lettering.

Before passing on to No. 5 reference must be made to the curious penny figured on Plate IX, No. 2. This coin, although bearing a strong general resemblance to 1, 3, and 4, has on the obverse the open form of the letter e, a most unusual occurrence at this period. On style, however, there seems little doubt that it must be the last variety issued by the king's receiver previous to Bishop Bek's recovery of the temporalities in 1303. Upon all the four coins just described is found a very similar bust, with a narrow face and long, pointed chin.

No. 5 presents a very different appearance. The face has an expression quite different from that of the others, and the lettering is much more ornate, especially in the case of T (Fig. 10) and R (Fig. 12). In this respect it more resembles the obverse of No. 16 which, having the early initial cross and being muled with a 1300 reverse, confirms the deduction that No. 5 is an early coin of this series. No. 18

[Figs. 9 and 10.]

Figs. 9 and 10.  
FORMS OF THE LETTERS A AND R ON LATE COINS OF EDWARD I.

is a London coin with somewhat similar but even more exaggerated lettering of the same class, the N on the obverse (Fig. 5) having very pronounced serifs, a peculiarity we have not noted upon any but London coins of this period. The letters c and g usually have a sharp back but they also occur with a rounded form, and there does not appear to be any very definite rule with regard to these letters (Figs. 13–16).

[Figs. 13 and 14.]

Figs. 13 and 14.  
FORMS OF THE LETTERS E AND G ON LATE COINS OF EDWARD I.

No. 6 bears so close a resemblance to No. 7 that it seems impossible to dissociate them, and as the former has the bishop's cross, and the latter the plain cross, No. 7 may reasonably be placed
as the first variety issued by the king's receiver during his second tenure of the temporalities.

No. 8 is a coin of no very marked features, but if only on account of the form of the letter R (Fig. 12) it can hardly find a place among the first set of the king's receiver's coins. It cannot, on the other hand, be placed later than No. 9, so that its actual position in the series seems fairly certain.

No. 9 is of altogether different character and appearance. The bust is smaller and more suggestive of those on later coins, but the most important change is to be found in the initial cross, which is now a nearly square form of cross patee (Fig. 8), entirely different from that upon any of the Edward coins we have yet described, and more resembling the cross found on those of Bishop de Kellawe in the reign of Edward II. We therefore have no hesitation in placing this coin as about the latest variety issued by the king's receiver previously to the final restitution of the temporalities to Bishop Bek by Edward II. In support of the attribution of this variety to so late a date we have noted mules from London and St. Edmundsbury, which have on the reverse the typical straight lettering and wide-open N (Fig. 6), characteristic of the early coins of Edward II. Several dies having this form of letter exhibit also Bishop Bek's cross moline, and are represented by coins issued by him between 1307 and his death in 1310. These will be dealt with in a subsequent portion of this paper.

Meanwhile, so far as can at present be determined, IX, 9, is the variety of the penny which was being struck at the time of the death of Edward I., and may be taken as the last of his reign.

We have described these coins as definitely as may be useful for practical purposes. Readers who take the trouble to examine large numbers of coins of this period will inevitably be confronted, from time to time, with specimens which they have some difficulty in placing, but we have thought it best to keep our descriptions on these definite, if somewhat restricted lines, rather than confuse the issue by an elaborate account of minute variations which could at best be of little real service.

The existence of Newcastle coins of Group X is, apart from the
Durham evidence, sufficient proof of the fallacy of the old theory that all pennies of Edward I. read *DWRI*, etc., and the intimate connection between Groups IX and X is demonstrated by numerous mules, of which the following have been selected for illustration:—IXb=Xa, Newcastle (IX, 10), Canterbury (IX, 13); Xa=IXb, London (IX, 14); Xb=IXb, London (IX, 15 and 17); Xd=IXb, London (IX, 16). It should be noted that IX, 17, has the trifoliate crown of Group IX. The mule Xd=IXb is very scarce.

With regard to the halfpennies figured on Plate IX, Fig. 19 cannot be separated from the penny Xa (Plate IX, Fig. 1), which it resembles most closely in style and lettering. It is the last halfpenny upon which the title *Dominus Hiberniae* appears. Nos. 20–23, which differ but little from it in style, read *DWTRDVS REX *—*TN—TNUG* or *TNUG*, and it is more than probable that a variety reading *TNNG* may be found. These halfpennies cannot well be separated from Group X, but some of them probably belong to Edward II. The issue of halfpennies from 1302 to the end of that sovereign's reign was very small, and dies must have remained in working order for a long period. The farthings (IX, 24–7) which read *DWTRDVS REX * or *TNNG*, are even more difficult to subdivide, but some of them certainly belong to Edward II. The amount of bullion coined into farthings between 1302 to 1307 was very considerable, and these little coins are quite common, though not easy to obtain in fine condition.

The remaining coins on Plate IX are supplementary illustrations of previous chapters, and the three pennies will be found referred to as under: No. 28, vol. vii, p. 108; No. 29, vol. vii, p. 115; No. 30, vol. vii, p. 118.

The farthing No. 31 is a mule between groups II and III, with the obverse of Plate II, Fig. 20, and the reverse of Plate III, Fig. 21.
Fait a remembrier que le xxix jour de Martz lan du regne le Roi Edward xxviiij fui ordine a Westmostier par le Roi et son conseil de mettre chaunge et overours de monie en les lieus par mi le Reaume Dengleterre desuz nomez, cest a savoir; a la Tour de Loundres xxx fornaises; a Caunterbury viij fornaises, sicome avaunt ces hours unt este; a Kyngestone seur Hulle, iiiij fornaises; a Neuechastel seur Tyne, ij fornaises; a Bristuyt, iiij fornaises: a Eccestre, ij fornaises. Et fait assavoir que Johan Porcher, Mestre de la Monoye Dengleterre, il meisme demoraunt a Loundres pur la monie faire, dēt mettre en chescun des autres lieus avaun nomez un homme en son lieu pur faire la monyey, et dēt trover totes choses qui apent a Maistre, pur les queux il meismes vorra respoundre par autiel foer come il meismes prent pur la livre a Loundres. Et Roger de Frowyke, Chaunggeour, demoraunt a Loundres, dēt trover un Chaungur a Caunterbury et un autre a Bristuyt, pur les queux il voudra respoundre, et il dēt prendre pur lui meismes et un clerk, del houre que les Pollardes et les autres mauveses moniees contrefaites serront abatues, taunt que la greignure presse serra passe, xl marcs par an. E pur le Chaungur de Caunterbury, del houre qil le mist, chescun an xx/. E pur le Chaungur de Bristuyt, del houre qil le mettra, chescun an xx/, tant come il demurront es lieus avaunditz. E Talde Janian et Coppe Cottenne et lour compagnons, marchauntz de la compagnie de Friscobald de Florence, averont les chaunges de Kyngestone seur Hulle, Neuchastel seur Tyne et Excestre, avantnomez, et troveront Chaungeurs, e deniers en les chaunges pur eaux sustenir, et totes autres choses qe as Chaunggeours apertenent; issint qil des issues des Chaunges avaunditz reddent acounte a Johan de Sandale gardeyn des chaunges le Roi; le quiel Johan dēt mettre Clerks pur lui es ditz lieus pur contrerouller e charger les avaunditz marchauntz, e respoundrount a dit Johan des issues, et le dit Johan en respoigne outre au Roi. E Lapyn Roger, assaiour, demoraunt a Loundres pur faire les assays de les countreboistes et totes autres assays qe apertenent au Chaunge, dēt prendre par an, del houre qe la mauvoise monie soit abatue, tant que la greignure presse soit passee, xl marcs. E si par aventure le dit Lapyn soevoie hors de Loundres aillours qe a Caunterbury pur faire assays, il en doit avoir ses resnables despenses du Roi. E Johan de Sandale gardeyn des chaunges le Roi avaunditz dēt prendre pur lui et pur son clerk, demoraunt a Loundres, autaunt de fee come les autres, qe unt este avaunt lui en cel office, unt pris, et
outre ceo, x marcs par an pur un autre clerk qui li covendra tenir au chaunçe de Loundres tant come la presse durra. E pur les clerks qu’il trovera a Caunterbury, Kyngestone seur Hulle, Neuchastel seur Tyne, Bristuyt, et Excestre, les queux serront aussiïn gardeyns des Coygns en meimes les lieus, pour chescun de eaux xx marcs par an. E le gardeyn des Coygns a Loundres deit avoir auxçi come autres gardeyns devaunt lui unt eu. E Usshiers des eus a Loundre et a Caunterbury deivent prendre chescun de eaux, iiijd. le jour. E quel hour que le dit Johan de Sandale aille hors de Loundres en les bosoignes le Roi, pur visiter les autres lieus, il deit prendre chescun jour pur ses despenses, iiij souz.

E estre ceo fu ordene meismes le jour que Alisaundre Norman de Luyke deit estre mestre de la moneye le Roi a Dyvelyn en Irlaunde, et deit mener ove lui, as custage le Roi iiijd furnaises, et deit prendre de chescun livre de moneie qil fria, vjd. pur tutz custages; issint qil deit trover le gravour des coigns a ses custages, et totes autres choses qil apertenent a Maistre, auxçi avaut come Johan Porcher faist en Engleterre. E deit faire moneie dautieus poys et dautiel alay come homme ad fait avaut ces houres. E a bien et loiaument responde au Roi des totes choses qe lui serront baillée en garde et a overer. Lavantdit Alisaundre ad trove la maynprise qe senswytt al avautdit Talde et ses compagnons qe deivent responde de tut, cest asavoir.

E Talde Janian e Coppe Cottenne et leur compagnons avautditz deivent aver la chaunçe illoeques, e troveront chaunçeour et deniers et autres choses qe apertenent au chaunçe a Dyvelyn, e deivent rendre acounte al Escheqer de Dyvelyn des issues dut dit Chaunçe, et responde au Roi des issues; issint qe le Tresorer del Escheqer de Dyvelyn lur assignera un clerk pur countrerouller a eaux et eaux charger des issues avaut dites. E pur ceo qe le veiage entre Engleterre et Irlaunde est perilous et la boiste deit estre porte en Engleterre pur assaier; si est ordene qil facent ij boistes, issint qe si lune feust perdue, qe homme peusse aver recoverer en lautre. En droit des gages, mises et despenses des avautditz marchauntz serront taxez par lavisement le Tresorer et les Barouns del Escheqer Dengleterre. E estre ceo est ordene qe meismes ces marchauntz de Friscobald peussent chaunçer et achater argent, pollardz, crokadz et tutes manières dautres blaunches moneies countrefaites pur esterlings par le Reaume Dengleterre, issint qe cel argent et les plates issauntes de celel moneies countrefaites portout as chaunçes le Roi pur chaungier.

The following is added in a contemporary hand:—

Compotum Johannis de Sandale clerici Custodis Cambiorum Regis Anglie a xv die Octobris anno xxvj finiente Incipiente xxvij per breue Regis patens et per formam et ordinacionem per Regem et consilium Regis inde factas sicut continetur in memorandis anni xxvij usque xxix diem Septembris videlicet die sancti Michaelis anno xxxj finiente scilicet de exitibus cambiorum Cantuarie Londinie Bristolie et Cestrie per ipsum Iohannem et de exitibus cambiorum Regis de novo Castro super Tynam Kingestona super Hirtlam et Eboraco et Exonia per manus Mercatorum de societate Friscobaldorum de Florenicia quorum quidem cambiorum custodiam Rex xiiij die Marci anno xxvij misit Taldo Ianiani et Coppe Cotenne et sociis suis Mercatoribus de predicta societate Friscobaldorum de Florenicia per breue Regis patens habendam quamdiu Regi placuerit. Ita quod idem Mercatores de denariis suis Cambia illa sustentent et compotum de exitibus Cambiorum eorundem coram dicto Iohanne reddant per visum et testimonium clericí quem idem Iohannes contrarotulatorem in dictis locis contra dictos Mercatores ad hoc duxerit assignandum et ita quod idem Iohannes de exitibus Cambiorum illorum simul cum aliis exitibus aliorum Cambiorum nostrorum Anglie predictorum respondeat ad scaccarium Regis sicut continetur in dicto breui.—(Pipe Roll, xxxij Edw. I. mem. 44.)


1 October 15th, 1298.
2 September 29th, 1302.
3 March 14th, 1300.
promptitudine favoris soliti vos reddentes. Nec obstat aut debet movere si
dicatur quod nunc in civitate Ebor. non est escambium, ut solebat; quia ubilibet
per Eboracensem dioecesin idem ius habet et habere debet Ebor. ecclesia quod
in civitate praedicta, alioquin suo iure frauderetur, quod absit. Cuius, si placet,
periculo vestra cautius obviet discretio circumspecta. Velle vestrum super his
et omnibus aliis quae vobis in votis fuerint, una cum grato responsorio domini,
obnis fiducialiter quaesumus rescribatis. Valete. Apud Lanum viij Kal. Iunii,
pontificatus nostri anno primo.—(Lanchem, May 25, 1300.—Historical papers and
letters from the Northern registers. Archbishop Corbridge to Thos.de Abberbury,
Canon of York. Edition 1873, f. 142.)

lv.

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Quia per vos
prefate Thesaurarie et per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Iohannem de Langtona
Cancellarium nostrum testificatum est coram nobis quod per consilium nostrum
apud Eboracum in termino sancte Trinitatis proximo preterito consensum fuit
et concordatum quod venerabilis pater Thomas Eborancensis Archiepiscopus
Anglie primas possessionem duorum Cuneorum cum pertinentibus ad cambiendum
in Civitate predicta habeat codem modo quo predecessores sui Archiepiscopi
Eboracenses ex concessione nostra illos hactenus haberunt salua actione et
iure nostro et alterius cum inde loqui voluerimus Vobis mandamus quod predicto
Archiepiscopo possessionem dictorum duorum cuneorum cum pertinentibus ad
cambiendum in Civitate predicta sine dilacione habere faciatis in forma predicta.
Prouiso tamen quod sacramenta recipiantur a ministris eorundem Cuneorum
secundum quod in aliis cambiis fieri consueuit. Teste Regis apud Karliolum
xxvij die Iunii.—(Rot. Claus. xxvij Edw. I. mem. 5.)

lvj.

Rex omnibus balliuis et fidelibus suis tam infra libertates quam extra ad
quos presentes etc salutem. Cum nuper assignauerimus dilectos et fideles
nostros Iohannem de Bures Simonem de Drybi et Willelum de Hoo ad
seisiendum in manu nostra temporalia episcopatus Dunelmie vacantis per
mortem bone memorie R[icardi de Kellawe] nuper episcopi eiusdem loci et in
manu nostra existentis et ad ea custodienda quousque alius inde duxerimus
ordinanda. Ita quod de exitibus inde prouenientibus nobis responderent ad
scaccarium nostrum ac predictus Iohannes ad premissa facienda vacare non
possit loco eiusdem Ioannis assignauerimus dilectum et fidelem nostrum
Iohannem de Sapy de premissa una cum predictis Simone et Willelmo facienda
in forma predicta. Et ideo vos mandamus quod eidem Ioanni de Sapy
loco predicti Ioannis de Bures intendatis. In cuius etc. Teste Regis apud
Benyngburgh xiiiij die Octobris.—(Rot. Fin. Edw. II. mem. 12.)
lviij.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod commissimus dilecto et fidei nostro Roberto de Sapy escetori nostro citra Trentum custodiæ omnium terrarum et tenencium que sunt de Episcopatu Dunolmie vacante et in manu nostra existente tam inter aquas de Tyne et Tese quam in comitatibus Eboraci et Northumbrie habenda cum omnibus ad custodiæ illum spectantibus quamdiu nos placuerit. Ita quod de exitibus inde prouenientibus nobis respondat ad Scaccarium nostrum exceptis castro et honore de Norham in dicto comitatu Northumbrie et manerio de Houeden in dicto comitatibus Eboraci. In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Neuburgh secundo die Novembris.—(Rot. Pat. p. r. 10 Edw. II. mem. 10.)

lviij.

Mandatum est Iohanni de Cokermuth custodi cambii Regis Londonie quod receptis a Roberto de Sapy receptore Regis Dunolmie vel eius attornato veteribus ferreis cunei Dunelmie eidem Roberto vel attornato suo predicto nouos ferreos pro cuneo predicto liberet sicut hactenus fieri consueuit. Et hoc nullatenus omittat. Teste Rege apud Clipston’ ix die Ianuarii.—(Rot. Claus. 10 Edw. II. mem. 13.)

lix.

Compotus Roberti de Bartone receptoris exituum episcopatus Dunelmic . . . eisdem exitibus a tercio die Marcii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi anno quarto quo die Antonius de Bek’ nuper Episcopus eiusdem loci obiit.

Recepta de exitibus episcopatus Dunolmie vacantis. . . Et de xij li xs. de exitibus cambii Dunolmie per idem tempus.

Expensa . . . Et in expensis unius euntis Londoniam pro iiijor ferris cuneorum ibidem emendis et querendis cum expensis suis redeundo. xiijs. iiijd. —(Reg. Pal. Dun. IV. pp 89 et sqq.)

lx.

Rex dilecto et fidei suo Roberto de Sapy custodi terrarum et tenencium episcopatus Dunolmie vacantis et in manu nostra existentis tam inter aquas de Tyne et These quam in comitatibus Northumbrie et Eboraci exceptis castro et honore de Norham in dicto comitatibus Northumbrie et manerio de Houeden’ in dicto comitatibus Eboraci salutem. Cum dominus J[ohannes] summus Pontifex dilectum clericum et consanguineum nostrum magistrum Lodowicum de Bello Monte thesaurarium ecclesie beate Marie Sarum in episcopum Dunelmie prefecerit et pastorem sicut per litteras bullatas ipsius summi Pontificis nobis inde
directas plenius nobis constat. Nos prefessionem illam acceptantes cepimus fidelitatem ipsius prefecti et temporalia episcopatus predicti restituimus eidem. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem prefecto temporalia episcopatus predicti in custodia vestra existencia liberetis in forma predicta. Teste Rege apud Wyndesoram iiiijto die Maii.—(Rot. Pat. p. 2. 10 Edw. II. mem. 16.)

lix.


lxij.


lxiiij.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem. Sciatis quod cum regalem libertatem Episcopatus Dunelmensis quibusdam de causis, per considerationem Curiae nostræ coram nobis in parliamento nostro apud Westmonasterium in octabis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno regni nostri tricesimo, in manum nostram capi fecimus et seisiri, et certos custodem, justiciarios, cancellarium et alios ministros ad dictam libertatem deputaverimus, nostro nomine, custodiendam, et ad facienda ea quæ ad dictam custodiam pertinebant, ac ad justitiam tenendam et faciendam omnibus et singulis de eadem libertate conqueri volentibus, tam de venerabili patre Antonio ejusdem loci Episcopo et ministris suis ejusdem libertatis qui eis in justitia ex[h]ibenda, ut dicebant, modis variis defuerunt, quam de alis qubuscunque, ac dicti custos, justitiarii et cancellarius et alii ministri nostri prædici, præmissa nostro nomine excercuerunt jam est diu dicta libertate per dictam considerationem
in nostris manibus existente; per quod plures querelæ, inter prædictum episcopum et ministros suos ex parte una, et homines de communitate ejusdem libertatis ex altera motæ, per communem assensum eorumdem Episcopi et ministerorum ac conquerentium prædictorum coram nobis et consilio nostro apud Dunelmum a die Paschæ in tres septimanaes, anno regni nostri tricesimo primo, sub certa forma fuerunt pacificæe, finaliter et sedatae; ac etiam quædam alia modo debito postea inter partes predictas amicabiliter sunt correctæ; prout inter easdem partes extitit concordatum; sicut per directos et fideles nostros Willelrum de Bereford et Rogerum de Hegham, Willelrum de Ormesby et Henricum de Gildford, per nos ad prædictas correctiones supervidendas assignatos, nobis testificatum existit. Ita quod omnes dictæ querelæ bona modo jam terminatae sunt et finitæ; exceptis aliquibus ex ipsis quas coram nobis in proximo parliamento nostro poni fecimus et adjornarni. Nos ob devotionem quam erga beatum Cuthbertum, gloriosum Christi confessorem, ecclesiae Dunelmensis patronum, et affectionem quam erga praefatum Episcopum gratiam in hac parte facere specialem, præfatis Sanctoro et Episcopo prædictam reddidimus libertatem habendam et tenendam et utendam eum episcopum et successoribus suis adeo integre et libere sicut idem Episcopus et prædecessores sui Episcopi ejusdem loci eam rationabiliter habuerunt, tenerunt et ea usi fuerunt, ante captionem ejusdem libertatis in manum nostram. Ita, videlicet, quod salva sint nobis et hereditibus nostris regia dignitas nostra, iuria, et res quae ad nos et coronam nostram pertinent ibidem; et quod omnia concordata et pacificata inter dictum Episcopum et homines dictæ communitatis coram nobis et consilio nostro, ac reformationes et correctiones per communem assensum eorumdem factæ, dum prædicta libertatis extitit in manu nostra, imperpetuum teneantur et firmiter observantur. Et si quis forsan contravenerit in aliquo præmissorum, quod nos et heredes nostri ad id manum apponamus, quotiens nobis et ipsis hereditibus nostris fore videbitur faciendum. In cujus rei, etc. T[este] R[egi] apud villam Sancti Johannis de Perthe, viij die Julii, anno, etc., tricesimo primo.—(Red Book of the Exchequer, Rolls Edition, p. 1027.)

lxv.

Dominus Rex mandauit iusticiariis suis litteras patentes in hæc verba. Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie dilectis, fidelibus suis Willelmo de Bereford' et Rogero de Hegham salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper tempore quo libertatem episcopatus Dunelmie (que prœs ex certis causis capta fuit in manum nostram) restituimus venerabili patri Antonio episcopo loci illius et domino eiusdem libertatis iniunxerimus eodem Episcopo quod Ricardo Priori Dunelmie ceterisque hominibus de libertate prædicta super veteribus querelis suis quod nobis ante capcionem libertatis prædicte in manum nostram facte fuerunt ac eam quæ infra eandem libertatem sic in manu nostra existentem emerserunt et iusticiariis nostris tunc ibidem existentibus facte et porrecte fuerunt et per ipsos iusticiarios nostros determinate fieri faceret secundum legem et consilium precium illarum debitum et festinum iusticie complementum ne in euis defectum manum nostram ad hoc nos apponere oporteret: ac iam coram nobis et nostro consilio sit compertum quod idem Episcopus prefato Priori et querelantibus in iusticia super premissis defuit exhibenda propter quod nos qui eisdem Priori et hominibus sicut ceteris de regno nostro sumus in exhibicione iusticie debitores volentes eis in hac parte celerem iusticiam exhiberi assignauimus vos iusticiarios nostras ad omnes querelas prædictas audiendas et terminandas et ad assisas tempore quo dicta libertas fuit in manu nostra arrainiatus cæpiendas et plenam celerem iusticiam inde faciendam.

Et ideo vos mandamus quod usque Dunelmiam personaliter accedatis. Ita quod sitis ibidem in crastino Clausi Pasche proximo futuro, et prædictas querelas audiatis et terminatis et prædictas assisas capiatis in forma prædicta Facturi inde quod all iusticiam pertinet. Saluis nobis amerciamentis et aliis ad nos inde spectantibus. Mandauimus enim vicecomiti nostro comitatus Norhumbrie quod vobis sit intendens et respondens in omnibus que dictum negotium tangunt et que vos ei ex parte nostra in premissis precipietis. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipsò apud Westmonasterium xxvj die Marcii anno regni nostri tricesimo tercio. Pretextu cuius prefati Iusticiarii domini Regis processerunt ad premissa explenda et perficienda secundum tenorem mandati suprædicti prout patet in subsequentibus, etc.—(Rot. Pat. p. 1. xxxij. Edw. I. mem. 2.)
lxvj.

Rex omnibus, etc. Sciatis quod cum libertas ecclesie Dunelmensis nuper quibusdam de causis per consideracionem curie celebris memorie domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie patris nostri in manum eiusdem patris nostri capta fuisset et sic in manu sua extitisset quousque per mortem eiusdem ad manum nostram deuenit et ea occasione adhuc in manu nostra existet nos licet libertatem illam racione consideracionis predicte toto tempore venerabilis patris A[ntonii] Patriarche Ierosolimitani et episcopi loci predicti in manu nostra retinere possemus de gracia nostra tamen speciali ad honorem Dei et sancti Cuthberti glorisi confessoris necnon et ob affectionem speciale quam erga prefatum episcopum diu est habuimus et habemus reddidimus eidem episcopo predictam libertatem habendam sibi et successoribus suis episcopis Dunelmensibus et ecclesie sue Dunelmensi imperpertuum adeo integre sicut idem episcopus dictam libertatem habuit ante captionem supradictam saluis nobis et heredibus nostris regali dignitate et potestate nostra et saluo in omnibus iure coronae nostre. In cuius etc. Teste Rege apud Karliolum quarto die Septembris.—(Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. II. part I, mem. 21.)

Errata.

Vol. vi, page 212, line 19, and vol. vii, page 136, lines 11 and 18, for “Thesaurio” read “Thesaurario.”