

COIMISIÚN LÁMHSCRÍBHINNÍ NA hÉIREANN

CALENDAR
of
ENTRIES
in the
PAPAL REGISTERS
relating to
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

PAPAL LETTERS, Vol. XXIII, part 1
1523–1534
CLEMENT VII
LATERAN REGISTERS

EDITED FOR PUBLICATION BY
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Published titles in the Calendar of Papal Registers series

PAPAL LETTERS

CALENDARS PUBLISHED BY THE IRISH MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

- Vol. XXIII, Part 1, Clement VII (1523–1534), Lateran Registers,
edited for publication by Alan Macquarrie (2018)
- Vol. XX, Leo X (1513–1521), Lateran Registers, Part 1, edited by Anne P. Fuller (2005)
- Vol. XIX, Julius II (1503–1513), Lateran Registers, Part 2, edited by Michael J. Haren (1998)
- Vol. XVII, Part 2, Alexander VI (1492–1503), Vatican Registers (1492–1503)
with missing letters from other sources, edited by Anne P. Fuller (1998)
- Vol. XVII, Part 1, Alexander VI (1492–1503), Lateran Registers, Part 2 (1495–1503),
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- Vol. XVI, Alexander VI (1492–1503), Lateran Registers, Part 1 (1492–1498),
edited by Anne P. Fuller (1986)
- Vol. XV, Innocent VIII, Lateran Registers (1484–1492), edited by Michael J. Haren (1978)

CALENDARS PUBLISHED BY HMSO, LONDON

- Vol. XIV (1484–1492), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1960)
- Vol. XIII (1471–1484), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1955)
- Vol. XII (1458–1471), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1933)
- Vol. XI (1455–1464), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1921)
- Vol. X (1447–1455), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1915)
- Vol. IX (1431–1447), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1912)
- Vol. VIII (1427–1447), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1909)
- Vol. VII (1417–1431), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1906)
- Vol. VI (1404–1415), prepared by J. A. Twemlow (1904)
- Vol. V (1396–1404), prepared by W. H. Bliss and J. A. Twemlow (1904)
- Vol. IV (1362–1404), prepared by W. H. Bliss and J. A. Twemlow (1902)
- Vol. III (1342–1362), edited by W. H. Bliss and C. Johnson (1897)
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- Vol. I (1198–1304), edited by W. H. Bliss (1893)

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- Vol. I (1342–1414), edited by W. H. Bliss (1896)
- The sole volume of Petitions to the Pope is an essential companion
to volumes III and IV of the Papal Letters series.*

Forthcoming

- Vol. XXIII, Part 2, Clement VII (1523–1534)
- Vol. XXI, Leo X (1513–1521)
- Vol. XXII, Hadrian VI (1522–1523)

FOREWORD

The appearance of this calendar (part 1 of the *Calendar of entries in the papal registers*, vol. xxiii) of material relating to Britain and Ireland from the registers of the momentous pontificate of Pope Clement VII is an event worth celebrating. It marks a major step towards the achievement of the ultimate aim of the Calendar of Papal Registers project, which is to make available to researchers the material in the Papal registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland up to the break with Rome under Henry VIII in 1534.

On his retirement Dr Michael Haren, who edited with great distinction a number of the calendars in this series, generously made available to the project his notes and transcripts for the pontificate of Clement VII. The project was fortunate in obtaining the services as editor of Dr Alan Macquarrie, Honorary Research Fellow (History) in the University of Glasgow, who has brought Volume XXIII, part 1, to publication. It is hoped that the second volume of the Clementine registers will be completed and published in 2020.

A profound debt of gratitude is due to Dr Macquarrie for taking up so ably and expeditiously the work remaining to be done; to Monsignor Charles Burns, formerly of the Vatican Archives and now canon of St Peter's Basilica, who carries the onerous role of General Editor of the series, who recruited Dr Macquarrie, and whose infallibility in all matters of papal history may be considered second only to that of the successors of St Peter themselves: and finally to Dr James McGuire, Chairman of the Irish Manuscripts Commission (2003–17), without whose untiring commitment to the completion of the project this volume would never have appeared.

EAMON DUFFY

Chairman of the CPR Editorial Board

Magdalene College, Cambridge, Feast of St Aelred of Riveaulx 2017

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Annates Ulster</i>	<i>De Annatis Hiberniae</i> , ed. M. A. Costello, i (Dublin, 1909)
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BDec	Bachelor of Canon Law
Black, <i>Surnames</i>	G. F. Black, <i>The surnames of Scotland</i> (New York, 1946)
BMed	Bachelor of Medicine
BTheol	Bachelor of Theology
Cocquelines, <i>Bullarium Romanum</i>	C. Cocquelines, <i>Bullarium Privilegiorum ac Diplomatum Romanorum Pontificum Amplissima Collectio</i> (6 vols, Rome, 1739–62)
corr.	corrected
Cowan, <i>Parishes</i>	I. B. Cowan, <i>The parishes of medieval Scotland</i> (Scottish Record Society, 1967)
CPL	<i>Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters</i> , eds W. H. Bliss, C. Johnson, J. A. Twemlow, M. J. Haren and A. P. Fuller (20 vols, London and Dublin, 1893–2005)
d.	in or of the diocese of
ds	in or of the dioceses of
HBC	<i>Handbook of British chronology</i> , eds E. B. Fryde, D. E. Greenway, S. Porter and I. Roy (3rd edn, London, 1986)
LicA	Licentiate in Arts
LicTheol	Licentiate in Theology
LLB	Bachelor of Laws
LLD	Doctor of Laws
LL Lic	Licentiate in Laws
MA	Master of Arts
MMed	Master of Medicine
MRHEW	D. Knowles and R. N. Hadcock, <i>Medieval religious houses, England and Wales</i> (London, 1971)
MRHI	A. Gwynn and R. N. Hadcock, <i>Medieval religious houses, Ireland</i> (London, 1970)

<i>MRHS</i>	I. B. Cowan and D. E. Easson, <i>Medieval religious houses, Scotland</i> (2nd edn, London, 1976)
ms.	manuscript
MTheol	Master of Theology
Obs.	Observantine
OCarm	Carmelite Order
OCart	Carthusian Order
OCist	Cistercian Order
OClun	Cluniac Order
OESA	Augustinian Order (Friars Hermits)
OFCr	<i>Ordo Fratrum Cruciferorum</i>
OFM	Franciscan Order
OGrand	Order of Grandmont
OHosp	Order of Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem
OHum	<i>Ordo Humiliatorum</i>
om.	omits / omitted
OP	Dominican Order
OPrem	Premonstratensian Order
OSA	Augustinian Order (canons regular)
OSB	Benedictine Order
OSV	Order of St Victor
<i>Reg. Lat.</i>	<i>Registra Lateranensia</i> , Archivio Segreto Vaticano
UIB	Bachelor of both Laws
UID	Doctor of both Laws
Watt, <i>Fasti</i>	D. E. R. Watt and A. L. Murray, <i>Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ Medii Aevi</i> (Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh, 2003)

GENERAL EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

Giulio de' Medici (1478–1534) was elected to the papacy on 19 November 1523, aged 45, taking the name Clement VII. When he died on 25 September 1534, he had reigned for ten years, ten months and seven days. Born out of wedlock on 26 May 1478 in Florence and posthumously to Giuliano de' Medici, by his mistress Fioretta, he was a nephew to the Grand Duke Lorenzo *il Magnifico* and a cousin to his son, only two years his senior, the future Pope Leo X. He was educated at his uncle's princely court.

In the first promotion of his pontificate his cousin Leo X (Giovanni di Lorenzo de' Medici) created Giulio cardinal deacon of *S. Maria in Domnica* on 23 September 1513. Giulio accumulated numerous lucrative benefices, including briefly for one year (1521–2), apostolic administrator of Worcester *in commendam*. In 1513 he was appointed archbishop of Florence, having been duly dispensed from his defect of illegitimacy. He also held the prestigious office of vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman Church from 1517. Intelligent, talented, and endowed with many aristocratic qualities, he was elected as a successor to Adrian VI after a conclave lasting one month and nineteen days.

In accordance with tradition, Giulio assumed another name on election as pope. Choosing Clement, he hesitated momentarily over the correct ordinal number. In deference to the antipope Clement VII of Avignon (1378–94), a matrix was prepared for the lead *bolle* with the legend CLEMENS PP. VIII. A recent predecessor, Alexander VI, had respected the memory of the antipope Alexander V of Pisa (1409–10). It must, however, have been decided not long after to ignore the Avignonesse Obedience, so he is listed in papal succession as the sole legitimate Clement VII.

The new sovereign pontiff of the Papal States had to establish immediately diplomatic relations with some formidable, highly experienced competitors in the European political arena, each an absolute monarch within his own realm, and all avid for aggrandizement. The pope had no choice in this matter. The Emperor Charles V (d. 1558) had assumed the imperial title in 1519, when he was already king of Spain, king of the Netherlands and king of the Two Sicilies; Henry VIII (d. 1547) had ascended the English throne in 1509; François I (d. 1547), was king of France since 1515; after the tragic death of his father at the hands of the English at the battle of Flodden in 1513, the then infant James V (d. 1542) succeeded as king of Scots and so was still in his minority at the beginning of Clement's pontificate.

With regards to the components of the national hierarchies during Clement's

pontificate: Cardinal Thomas Wolsey (d. 1530), archbishop of York and lord chancellor of England, was more a statesman than a churchman, acting as plenipotentiary in English ecclesiastical affairs and exercising his extensive legatine powers to their full. After the cardinal's death, the pope provided Archbishop Edward Lee (d. 1544) to the see. It was Clement VII who promoted Thomas Cramner in 1532 to the archbishopric of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Archbishop William Warham (d. 1532). The bishop of Rochester was that saintly prelate John Fisher (d. 1535). In Ireland the primatial see of Armagh was held by Archbishop George Cromer (d. 1543), later suspended from office by Pope Paul III. In 1528 Clement VII promoted John Allen (d. 1534) to the see of Dublin. Earlier, in 1524, he had provided Edmund Butler (d. 1551) to the archdiocese of Cashel and Tomás Ó Maolalaidh (d. 1536) as archbishop of Tuam. In Scotland the prestigious see of Saint Andrews was held by Archbishop James Beaton (d. 1539), uncle of his successor, the more famous Cardinal David Beaton. The archbishop of Glasgow was the troublesome Gavin Dunbar (d. 1547), promoted to that see in the first year of Clement's pontificate, and not to be confused with his uncle, the bishop of Aberdeen, of the same name and greater fame.

Clement VII was himself a classic case of *capax imperii, nisi imperasset*. Consequently, historians dismiss his pontificate as disappointingly mediocre, even verging on disastrous. Not only did it lack lustre, above all it lacked direction. His was no sure hand at the tiller of the barque of Peter for such tumultuous times. As pope he vacillated, resorting to intrigue while he played one political exponent against another. Not surprisingly we learn that he was the patron of Nicolò Machiavelli. In the end he did not succeed. The calamitous sack of Rome by imperial mercenaries in 1527 was a *respote* to his failed diplomacy and overt duplicity. He shunned deeper involvement in the spiritual reforms already at work within western Christendom, resisting all calls to convoke a general council. This crass negligence allowed the protestant revolt to tighten its hold on the countries of northern Europe.

Meanwhile England was on the brink of schism and the pontiff's procrastination and final refusal to pronounce a decree of nullity to the king's marriage with Catherine of Aragon was what eventually tipped the scale.

*Un papato composto di rispetti
Di considerazioni e di discorsi
Di piu, di poi, di ma, di si, di forsi,
Di pur, di assai parole senza effetti.*

Yet it must be said in his favour that 'his personal conduct was remarkable for the blameless rectitude and moderation of its tenor' (Leopold Ranke, *The history of the popes: their church and state in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries* (Philadelphia, 1844), 44).

The pontificate generated a colossal archival patrimony distributed over several *fondi*, among which the Lateran Registers of Pope Clement VII occupy a prominent place

TABLE 1

Concordance of the pre-Napoleonic numbering¹ of the Registers of Clement VII with the modern numbers in the *Registra Lateranensia*, and numbers in the present Calendar. Where there is no material relating to Britain or Ireland in the registers this is indicated by 'No British or Irish material'. Where the material will be calendared in part 2 of this volume, this is indicated by 'CPR vol. 23, pt 2'.

No.	Designation in <i>Schedario Garampi</i>	<i>Reg. Lat.</i>	Calendar entries
1.	Annus I, 1	1424	1–6
2.	Annus I, 2	<i>Lost</i>	
3.	Annus I, 3	1426	8–19
4.	Annus I, 4	1446	97–99
5.	Annus I, 5	<i>Lost</i>	
6.	Annus I, 6	<i>Lost</i>	
7.	Annus I, 7	<i>Lost</i> (TCD, MS 1223.7)	
8.	Annus I, 8	1447 B	107–112
9.	Annus I, 9	1427	20–28
10.	Annus I, 10	1428	29–34
11.	Annus I, 11	1437	67–72
12.	Annus I, 12	<i>Lost</i>	
13.	Annus I, 13	1436	No British or Irish material
14.	Annus I, 14	1435	65–66
15.	Annus I, 15	<i>Lost</i>	
16.	Annus I, 16	1429	35–48
17.	Annus I, 17	1434	56–64
18.	Annus I, 18	1438	73–78
19.	Annus I, 19	1439	79–82
20.	Annus I, 20	1440	83–89
21.	Annus I, 21	<i>Lost</i>	
22.	Annus I, 22	1441	90–91
23.	Annus I, 23	1442	92–93
24.	Annus I, 24	1430	49
25.	Annus I, 25	1443	94
26.	Annus I, 26	1425	7
27.	Annus I, 27	1444	95–96
28.	Annus I, 28	1447A	100–106
29.	Annus I, 29	1431	50–51
30.	Annus I, 30	1432	52–53
31.	Annus I, 31	1433	54–55
32.	Annus I, 32	1457	146–148

1. Taken from *Schedario Garampi* as found in *Sussidi per la Consultazione dell'Archivio Vaticano a cura della Direzione e degli Archivisti*, i (Rome, 1926), 172–4.

No.	Designation in <i>Schedario Garampi</i>	<i>Reg. Lat.</i>	Calendar entries
33.	Annus I, 33	<i>Lost</i>	
34.	Annus I, 34	1445	see note 1 in entry no. 97
35.	Annus II, 1	1462	152–157
36.	Annus II, 2	<i>Lost</i>	
37.	Annus II, 3	1478	246–257
38.	Annus II, 4	1463	158–170
39.	Annus II, 5	1453	No British or Irish material
40.	Annus II, 6	<i>Lost</i>	
41.	Annus II, 7	1464	171–192
42.	Annus II, 8	1465	193–195
43.	Annus II, 9	<i>Lost</i>	
44.	Annus II, 10	1466	196–197
45.	Annus II, 11	1448	No British or Irish material
46.	Annus II, 12	1449	107–112
47.	Annus II, 13	1467, 1471	198, 205–210
48.	Annus II, 14	1450	113–116
49.	Annus II, 15	1469	199
50.	Annus II, 16	1474	216–226
51.	Annus II, 17	1452	No British or Irish material
52.	Annus II, 18	1479	258–267
53.	Annus II, 19	1456	No British or Irish material
54.	Annus II, 20	1470	200–204
55.	Annus II, 21	1481	271–280
56.	Annus II, 22	1471	205–210
57.	Annus II, 23	1472	211–214
58.	Annus II, 24	1475	No British or Irish material
59.	Annus II, 25	1468	No British or Irish material
60.	Annus II, 26	1473	215
61.	Annus III, 1	1487	362–369
62.	Annus III, 2	1489	375–377
63.	Annus III, 3	<i>Lost</i>	
64.	Annus III, 4	1455	139–145
65.	Annus III, 5	1483	352–355
66.	Annus III, 6	1485	356–359
67.	Annus III, 7	1486	360–361
68.	Annus III, 8	<i>Lost</i>	
69.	Annus III, 9	1488	370–374
70.	Annus III, 10	1491	387–391
71.	Annus III, 11	<i>Lost</i>	
72.	Annus III, 12	1480	268–270
73.	Annus III, 13	1490	378–386
74.	Annus III, 14	1492	392–407
75.	Annus III, 15	1493	No British or Irish material

No.	Designation in <i>Schedario Garampii</i>	<i>Reg. Lat.</i>	Calendar entries
76.	Annus III, 16	1482	281–351
77.	Annus III, 17	1451	No British or Irish material
78.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 1	<i>Lost</i>	
79.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 2	<i>Lost</i>	
80.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 3	1504	471–479
81.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 4	1513	520–536
82.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 5	1497	428
83.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 6	1459	No British or Irish material
84.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 7	1507	No British or Irish material
85.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 8	1496	418–427
86.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 9	<i>Lost</i>	
87.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 10	1508	486–490
88.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 11	<i>Lost</i>	
89.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 12	1499	431–439
90.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 13	1476	227–233
91.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 14	<i>Lost</i>	
92.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 15	1509	491–494
93.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 16	1510	495–499
94.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 17	1500	440–448
95.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 18	1501	449–454
96.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 19	1533	703–704
97.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 20	<i>Lost</i>	
98.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 21	1460	150
99.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 22	1505	480–485
100.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 23	1495	416–417
101.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 24	1461	151
102.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 25	1503	463–470
103.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 26	1502	455–462
104.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 27	1531	684–687
105.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 28	1517	No British or Irish material
106.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 29	<i>Lost</i>	
107.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 30	1520	553
108.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 31	1518	544–552
109.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 32	1532	688–702
110.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 33	1511	500–514
111.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 34	1519	No British or Irish material
112.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 35	1514	No British or Irish material
113.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 36	1521	No British or Irish material
114.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 37	<i>Lost</i>	
115.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 38	1527B	627–642
116.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 39	1522	554–555
117.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 40	1523	556–571
118.	<i>Ab Urbe eversa</i> , 41	1524	572–579

CALENDAR TEXT

Irish Manuscripts Commission

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1 15 March 1524*Reg. Lat.* 1424, fos 157^r–160^r

To Thateus Ocuran and Donald Omaclras, canons of the church of Leighlin, and the official of Ferns, mandate. The pope has learned that the rectories of the parish churches of Senoybkym, of Rosicaraym, and of St Mary, Ynescorthy, ds Ferns and Leighlin respectively, are vacant *certo modo* and have been vacant for so long that by the Lateran statutes their collation has lawfully devolved on the apostolic see, although Oddo Bardan, who claims to be a priest, has detained them for a certain time, without title or support of law in respect of it, as he still does. At the recent petition of Robert Yfferayn, cleric, d. Ferns, who alleges that he was dispensed some time ago, by apostolic authority, on account of his illegitimacy as the son of a cleric and an unmarried woman, to be promoted to all, including sacred and priest's orders and to hold a benefice, even if it should have cure of souls, and that on the strength of this dispensation he has been duly given clerical tonsure, that the said rectories be erected, etc., for his life as a simple prebend of the church of Ferns, their combined annual value being not in excess of ten marks sterling, the pope hereby orders the above three, or two or one of them, to summon the bishop and chapter of Ferns — in respect of the erection — and others concerned, and, if they find the said rectories to be indeed vacant¹ to erect them, etc., as a simple prebend of the church of Ferns for as long as Robert shall hold it and to collate and assign the said prebend — vacant as being newly erected — to him, together with a canonry of the church of Ferns, inducting him, etc., and causing him to be received as a canon, etc., having removed Oddo² and any other unlawful detainer. Notwithstanding Boniface VIII's restrictions on judicial procedure nor the two days' restriction of the general council, but with the proviso that not more than three days' journey shall be occasioned by authority of the present. With the usual pastoral proviso. The pope's will is that on Robert's death or cession, etc., of the prebend, the erection, etc., shall be extinguished and the rectories shall revert to their original condition *eo ipso*.

Apostolice sedis circumspecta benignitas ad ea libenter intendit ...

Phi. Ag[n]ellis / Ja[cobus] B[ernardinu]s: xx: undecimo Kl' Aprilis anno primo de Ferariis.

1. *Habentes pro expressis* clause B (ii) (cf. *CPL*, xv, lxxxii) is included in respect of them.
2. There is diplomatic provision for the possibility that Oddo is of noble status.

2 24 February 1524*Reg. Lat.* 1424, fos 160^v–163^v

To the Archbishop of Tuam, and Carbricus Omeram and Malachy Omany, canons of the church of Tuam. The pope has learned that the priory of the monastery, which is governed by a prior, of St. Peter the Apostle *de Innocentia* beside Athluain Nasynna, OSB, which is used to be assigned in title of perpetual ecclesiastical benefice by the bishop of Elphin for the time being, and the *semiquarta feudalis ecclesiastica* of Kyllethain, d. Elphin, are vacant *certo modo* and, in the case of the priory, has been for so long that by the Lateran statutes its collation has lawfully devolved on the apostolic see, although John Ocellaygh *alias* Ocarneayn, who claims to be a cleric, has detained the said priory,

without title or support of law in respect of it, for a certain time, as he still does. The recent petition of Cornelius Ocellaygh, cleric of the said diocese, was for the erection, etc., of the said *semiquarta feudalis* as a simple prebend of the church of Elphin for his lifetime by consent of George, present bishop of Elphin, and for the union thereto of the said priory, stating the fruits, etc., of the *semiquarta* do not exceed one mark sterling and of the priory sixty marks sterling. At his supplication the pope hereby orders the above three, or two or one of them, to summon John, the bishop and chapter of Elphin, as regards the erection, and others concerned, to erect, etc., the *semiquarta feudalis* as a simple prebend of the church of Elphin, by consent of the bishop and without prejudice to anyone, and to unite, etc., the priory, which is conventual, thereto, howsoever they be vacant¹ and in the event of such erection, etc., and union, etc., to collate and assign the prebend, thus vacant as newly erected, with a canonry of the church of Elphin, to the said Cornelius, inducting him, etc., and causing him to be received as a canon, etc., having removed John² and any other unlawful detainers. Notwithstanding Boniface VIII's restrictions on judicial procedure nor the two days' restriction of the general council, but with the proviso that not more than three days' journey shall be occasioned by authority of the present. With the proviso that the priory shall not be defrauded of its due obsequies by reason of the union and that the cure of souls, if it inheres,³ shall not be neglected. The pope's will is that on Cornelius' death or cession, etc., of the canonry and prebend, the erection, etc., and union, etc., shall be *eo ipso* respectively extinguished and dissolved.

Apostolice sedis circumspccta benignitas ...

Ja [cobus] B[ernardinu]: xx undecimo KP Aprilis anno primo de Ferariis

1. *Habentes pro expressis* clause B (iii) (*CPL*, xv, lxxxii) is included.
2. There is diplomatic provision for the possibility that the detainer is of noble status.
3. This is an unusual qualification in view of the notice that the priory is conventual. There is no similar reference to the *semiquarta feudalis*.

3 20 March 1524

Reg. Lat. 1424, fos 164^r–167^r

To the treasurer of the church of Waterford. The Pope has learned that the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Clornell (also spelt *Clomell*), d. Lismore, which is of lay patronage, is vacant in that Peter Wauchup, [cleric] of the said diocese, peacefully possessing the said vicarage for a year and more, as having been collated to him canonically, while it was vacant *certo modo*, failed, in the absence of lawful impediment and without his having obtained dispensation in this respect, to have himself promoted to the priesthood, and has been vacant for so long that its collation, by the Lateran statutes, has devolved on the apostolic see. The said Peter's recent petition stated that he detained the said vicarage for a certain time after its said voidance without having acquired any new title thereto and still detains it, *de facto* taking its fruits, though not beyond three marks sterling, and thereby contracting disability. His petition further stated that the rectory of the said church is perpetually united to the vicarage. At his supplication that the said vicarage — of which, with the annexed rectory, the annual value does not exceed

eight marks sterling — be erected, etc., for his life as a simple prebend of the church of Lismore, the pope, rehabilitating Peter, hereby orders the above treasurer to summon the bishop and chapter of Lismore and others concerned, to make the erection, etc., and, in that event, to collate and assign the prebend, thus vacant as newly erected, together with a canonry of the church of Lismore, to Peter, inducting him, etc., and causing him to be received as a canon, etc., having removed any unlawful detainer. The pope's will is that on Peter's death or cession, etc., of the canonry and prebend such erection, etc., shall be extinguished and that the vicarage shall thereby revert to its original condition.¹ His will is further that before the above mandatary shall at all proceed to execution of the present, Peter shall wholly resign the vicarage into his hands.

Apostolice sedis circumspccta benignitas ...

Ja[cobus] B[ernardinu]s: xx: undecimo Kl' Aprilis anno primo [22 March 1524] de Ferariis

1. There is no stipulation in respect of the vicarage's *cura animarum*.

4 18 March 1524

Reg. Lat. 1424, fos 170^v–172^v

Union, etc., At the recent petition of John Stokysley, MA, MTheol, canon of the church of the monastery of nuns of Holycross, Wherwell, OSB, d. Winchester, the pope hereby unites, etc., the parish churches of St Mary the Virgin, Brighscon, on the Isle of Wight (*in insula Vecta*) and of St John the Evangelist, Slymbrige, and of St Mary the Virgin, Henley on Thames (*super Tamesuy*), (to which last church, which is of clerical¹ patronage, the said John has been presented, while it was vacant *certo modo*, to the local ordinary, within due time, by its true patron, being in peaceful possession or what amounted to it of the right of presentation, the union, etc., to be effective if he be instituted as rector accordingly), ds Winchester, Worcester and Lincoln, to the canonry and the prebend of Wherwell of the said monastic church in which there are several secular clerics known to hold canonries and prebends, which John holds, as he holds, by apostolic dispensation, the said parish churches of Brighscon and of St John the Evangelist (i.e., Slymbrige). The said John alleges that the fruits, etc., of the said churches of Brighscon, of St John the Evangelist and of Henley on Thames do not exceed twenty pounds, twenty pounds and thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence sterling, respectively. The effect of the union, etc., shall be that John may on his own authority, in person or by deputy, freely continue or take anew corporal possession of the said churches of Brighscon and of St John the Evangelist and take corporal possession of that of Henley on Thames, and of their rights and pertinences, retain them for as long as he shall hold the canonry and prebend and convert their fruits, etc., to his own uses and to those of the canonry and prebend and of the parish churches themselves, without licence of the local ordinary or of anyone else. With the usual pastoral proviso. The pope's will is that on John's death or cession, etc., of the canonry and prebend, the said union, etc., shall be dissolved and the parish churches shall thereby revert to their original condition.

Ad futuram rei memoriam. Romanum decet pontificem votis illis gratum prestare assensum

per que personarum ecclesiasticarum quarumlibet, presertim, litterarum scientia preditarum, commoditatibus valeat salubriter provideri

P. Lambertus / Hie. / Hie. xxxv. Torrella

1. *de iure patronatus clericorum* (fo 171^v): ‘*clericorum*’ is a marginal substitution for ‘*laycorum*’ cancelled. The correction and substitution are authenticated by the initial *Hie* and the marginal note *Cassatum et correctum de mandato r[everendissimi] P[atris] D[omini] Regentis. Torella.*

5 14 December 1523

Reg. Lat. 1424, fos 222^v–223^v

To George Hennoghe, archdeacon of Oxford in the church of Lincoln, indult for life, at his supplication, to visit by deputy the churches, monasteries and other ecclesiastical places within the limits of the above archdeaconry, which, as he alleges, he holds, and their personnel, as pertaining to his visitation, as often as the time for visitation shall recur, even two, three or more on the same day, and to receive in ready money the procurations due. With the diplomatic stipulation that no one shall by this indult be required to pay a procuration beyond his means.

With concurrent executory mandate to John Tayler, canon of the church of Wells, and the officials of Wells and Worcester.

Meruit tue devotionis sinceritas ...

The concurrent mandate begins: *Hodie dilecto filio...*

P. Lambertus, Jo Danielo / Hie. / Hie. xxx: x. Torrella

6 22 February 1524

Reg. Lat. 1424, fos 343^v–344^v

To Alan Clyff *alias* Newporte, monk of the monastery of St. Milburga the Virgin, Wenlok, Oclun, d. Hereford. Dispensation to him, who, as he alleges, is expressly professed of the said order — at his supplication — to receive and retain any benefice, with or without cure, usually held by secular clerics, even if a parish church or its perpetual vicarage, or a chantry, free chapel, hospital or annual service, such as is usually assigned to secular clerics in title of perpetual ecclesiastical benefice, even if it should be of lay patronage and whatsoever its annual value, if he obtains it otherwise canonically, to resign it, simply or for exchange, as often as he pleases, and in its place receive and retain, as above, another, similar or dissimilar, secular benefice. With indult that he may by licence of his superior wear the monastic habit under the decent gown of a secular priest, being of suitable colour, without scruple of conscience or incurring ecclesiastical censure, and that he shall not be compelled by anyone to wear it otherwise against his will.

Religionis zelus, vite ac morum honestas ...

P. Lambertus / Ja[cobus] B[ernardinu]s / Ja[cobus] B[ernardinu]s. L. de Ferariis

7 **28 June 1524***Reg. Lat.* 1425, fos 190^v–191^v

To Thomas Bedyll, canon of Lincoln. His recent petition stated that whereas Pope Julius II had by his letter dispensed him to the effect that by reason of the parish church of Offord Cluny, which he then held, d. Lincoln, and of any other ecclesiastical benefices with cure or, by statute, custom, privileges, or foundation, or otherwise, requiring sacred, including priest's orders, as held by him for the time being, he should not, for up to two years, calculated from the end of the year allowed by law, be bound to be promoted to any of the aforesaid orders, and Pope Leo X had, by his letters in form of brief, extended and prorogued the said dispensation and two-year period, first for one, then for a second and, successively perhaps, for two further periods of two years, calculated respectively from the end of each two-year period, Pope Adrian VI, by his letter in form of brief, extended and prorogued the last two year period as previously prorogued for another period of two years, calculated from the end of the same, as is said to be more fully contained in the several letters aforesaid, and whereas the end of the two-year period as prorogued by Adrian VI looms and he, who is secretary to the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and who, having resigned the afore-mentioned parish church, holds *inter alia* the parish church of Bokking, d. London, being within the immediate jurisdiction of the church of Canterbury, has, for various reasons, no expectation of being conveniently able to be promoted to the said orders within the two-year period as last prorogued, the pope — at his supplication — hereby extends and prorogues the two-year period as prorogued by Adrian, for a period of seven years calculated from the end of the same to the effect that within that period he shall not be bound, by reason of the said church of Bokking or of any other ecclesiastical benefices for the time being held by him, with cure or by statute, custom, foundation or otherwise requiring sacred including priest's orders, to be promoted to any of the sacred orders, even subdiaconate, nor can he be so compelled by anyone against his will. With the usual pastoral proviso.

Vite ac morum honestas ...
P. Lambertus / M / M xx de Campania

8 **10 March 1524***Reg. Lat.* 1426, fos 26^r–28^r

Union, etc. At the recent petition of Thomas Payn, MA, rector of the parish church of Sts Peter and Paul the Apostles, Kvolle, d. Salisbury, the pope hereby unites, etc., the parish churches of Estwrotham and of Kingsland, which latter is of the patronage of the queen of England for the time being and in respect of which Thomas was presented, while it was vacant *certo modo*, within due time to the local ordinary, by Catherine, queen of England, its patron, being in peaceful possession, or what amounted to it, of the right of presentation, the union, etc., to be effective if he be instituted accordingly as rector thereof, ds Norwich and Hereford, to the said church of Sts Peter and Paul, and the said church of Estwrotham which Thomas holds by apostolic dispensation. Thomas alleges he is chaplain of the said queen. He also alleges that the fruits, etc., of the said churches

of Estwrotham and Kyngysland do not exceed eight and twenty-two pounds respectively. The effect of the union, etc., shall be that Thomas may, on his own authority, in person or by deputy, continue or take anew corporal possession of the said church of Estwrotham and take corporal possession of that of Kyngysland (upon his institution thereto), and of their rights and pertinences, retain them for as long as he shall hold the church of Sts Peter and Paul, and convert their fruits, etc., to his own uses and to those of the united churches, without licence of the local diocesan or of anyone else. With the usual proviso that the united churches shall not on that account be deprived of their due obsequies and that the cure of souls therein shall not be neglected. The pope's will is that on Thomas' death or cession of the church of Sts Peter and Paul the said union, etc., shall be dissolved and the united churches shall thereby revert to their original condition.

Ad futuram rei memoriam. Romanum decet pontificem ...
P. Lambertus | Hie. | Hie. xxxv. Torrella

9 26 November 1523

Reg. Lat. 1426, fos 31^v–33^v

To John Stokysley, MTheol, rector of the parish church of St John the Evangelist, Slimbrige¹, d. Worcester. He had previously been dispensed (by Pope Leo X) first to receive and retain together for life two² and subsequently three benefices with cure or otherwise incompatible, even if they should be dignities, parsonages, administrations or offices in cathedral, including metropolitan, or collegiate churches and even if the dignities in question should be major after the pontifical in cathedrals, including metropolitan, churches, or principal in collegiate churches, or if the benefices in question should be chantries, free chapels, hospitals or annual services such as are used to be assigned to secular clerics in title of perpetual benefices, or if two of them should be parish churches or their perpetual vicarages, in any combination, even if the dignities, etc., should be elective and should have cure of souls, if otherwise canonically collated to him, and to resign them, at once or successively simply or for exchange and in their place receive and retain together for life up to three other similar or dissimilar incompatible benefices, provided that of the three not more than two should be parish churches or their perpetual vicarages. Pope Leo X had dispensed him on 10 June, ninth year [1521] to receive and retain for life together with the said church of St John the Evangelist and with two others, or with any three other incompatible benefices for which he was already dispensed, any fourth benefice with cure or otherwise incompatible, even if a parish church or its perpetual vicarage, or a chantry, free chapel, hospital or annual service, such as is usually assigned to secular clerics in title of perpetual benefice, or if a dignity, parsonage, administration or office in a cathedral, including metropolitan, or collegiate church, even if the dignity, etc., should be major after the pontifical in a cathedral, including a metropolitan, church or principal in a collegiate church, even if elective and having cure of souls, if he obtained the same otherwise canonically, to resign it, simply or for exchange, as often as he should please, and in its place receive another, similar or dissimilar, fourth benefice with cure or otherwise incompatible and retain it for life together with the others, provided that

among the four at the lapse of three years no more than two shall be parish churches or their perpetual vicarages. With the usual pastoral proviso. Whereas Pope Leo died before his letters accordingly were confected, the pope hereby decrees that the present shall be everywhere proof of the effect.

Rationi congruit et cetera.

P. Lambertus / Hie. / Hie. Lxxxx. Torrella

1. The text looks like *Glimbrige*, but the capital *G* is shaped not unlike the capital *S* in *Salutem* in the next line. It is Slimbridge (Gloucs).
2. Cf. *CPL*, xx, no. 511.

10 13 March 1523

Reg. Lat. 1426, fos 33^v–35^r

Union, etc. At the recent petition of John Elion, *alias* Baker, UIB, rector of the parish church of Weleford, d. Salisbury, the pope hereby unites, etc., the parish church of Myldenhele, of the said diocese, which John holds by apostolic dispensation together with the said church of Weleford and of which the annual value does not exceed eighteen pounds sterling, to the said church of Weleford for as long as he shall hold the latter, to the effect that John may, on his own authority, in person or by deputy, freely continue or take anew corporal possession of the church of Myldenhele and of its rights and pertinences, retain it for as long as he shall hold the church of Weleford and convert its fruits, etc., to his own uses and those of the united churches, without licence of the local diocesan or of anyone else. With the usual pastoral proviso. The pope's will is that on John's death or cession, etc., of the church of Weleford, the said union, etc., shall be dissolved and the church of Myldenhele shall revert to its original condition *eo ipso*.

Ad futuram rei memoriam. Romanum decet pontificem ...

P. Lambertus / Hie. / Hie. xxv. Torrella

11 13 March 1523

Reg. Lat. 1426, fos 35^r–36^v

Union, etc. At the recent petition of John Togode, BA, rector of the parish church of All Saints, Norton,¹ d. Bath and Wells, the pope hereby unites, etc., the parish church of Bromptonreffe, of the said diocese, which John holds by apostolic dispensation together with the said church of Norton, and of which the annual value does not exceed ten pounds sterling, to the church of Norton for as long as John shall hold the latter, to the effect that he may, on his own authority, in person or by deputy freely continue or take anew corporal possession of the church of Bromptonreffe and of its rights and pertinences, retain it for as long as he shall hold the church of Norton and convert its fruits, etc., to his own uses and to those of the united churches without licence of the local diocesan or of anyone else. With the usual pastoral proviso. The pope's will is that