

**REGISTRUM SACRUM ANGLICANUM:
AN ATTEMPT TO EXHIBIT THE COURSE
OF EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION IN
ENGLAND; FROM THE RECORDS AND
CHRONICLES OF THE CHURCH**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649111893

Registrum sacrum Anglicanum: an attempt to exhibit the course of episcopal succession in England; from the records and chronicles of the church by William Stubbs

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

WILLIAM STUBBS

**REGISTRUM SACRUM ANGLICANUM:
AN ATTEMPT TO EXHIBIT THE COURSE
OF EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION IN
ENGLAND; FROM THE RECORDS AND
CHRONICLES OF THE CHURCH**

283.09

St 93

Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum

AN ATTEMPT TO EXHIBIT THE
COURSE OF EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION
IN ENGLAND
FROM THE
RECORDS AND CHRONICLES OF THE CHURCH

BY
WILLIAM STUBBS
BISHOP OF OXFORD

SECOND EDITION

*WITH AN APPENDIX OF INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND MISSIONARY CONSECRATIONS
COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY E. E. HOLMES
HONORARY CANON OF CHRIST CHURCH*

112260

Oxford
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
M DCCC XCVII

LIBRARY ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

Oxford

PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

BY HORACE HART, M.A.

PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

49-34803

Gift Br. J. Dorne

PREFACE

THIS Book is offered as a contribution to Ecclesiastical History in the departments of Biography and exact Chronology. Its position in relation to the first of these, though humble, is sufficiently obvious: in regard to the latter it seems to require some apology. This must be found in the fact that it occupies and confines itself to a distinct ground not solely or exclusively appropriated by any similar work, and so is not intended to supersede the labour or to disparage the arrangement of any former collectors. A short notice of the sources of the information contained in it will suffice.

And, first, with regard to the Saxon period. This portion of the Record has been constructed from a comparison of the Ancient Lists of Bishops with the scanty memoranda of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Simeon of Durham, Florence of Worcester, and the Annotators. The results of this comparison have been carefully tested by the signatures of the Charters printed in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, and additional light has been thrown on them by the Profession Rolls at Canterbury: these valuable evidences, which are available up to the end of the fourteenth century, are the written declarations of obedience to the Metropolitan Church which were made by each Bishop at his consecration.

The later portion of the Record, from the consecration of Parker downwards, is an abstract of the records of the provinces of Canter-

bury and York, which are lodged at Lambeth, the Vicar-General's office in Doctors' Commons, and at York.

The second or mediaeval portion is a careful compilation, now for the first time attempted, from all the accessible sources. Of these sources a list will be given. A few general remarks on them may not be out of place or useless to students of the same subjects.

And first, as most accessible, stand the Collections towards English Church History, in which class the *Antiquitates* of Parker and Josselin, Godwin *De Praesulibus*, Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, and Le Neve's *Fasti*, are text-books.

Next, and indispensably necessary to one who would refer to original records, are the unrivalled Manuscript Collections of Henry Wharton at Lambeth. This wonderful man died in 1695, at the age of thirty, having done for the elucidation of English Church History (itself but one of the branches of study in which he was the most eminent scholar of his time) more than any one before or since. Contemporary and apparently in frequent communication with him was Matthew Hutton of Aynho (he died in 1711), whose valuable Collections are in the Harleian Library. They contain, among other transcripts, copies of several volumes of Wharton's MSS.

Bishop Kennett seems to have transcribed and digested the Collections of both these on ecclesiastical subjects, with additions from his own reading. These are in the Lansdowne Collection.

It was at first attempted to construct a Chronological Table from the above authorities, in conjunction with the printed Chronicles. But the many discrepancies of the latter, and the imperfect notes of the Collectors, who not collecting for this branch of the subject in particular, seldom exhausted their authorities or quoted them exactly, determined the editor to have recourse to original documentary evidence, and nowhere, if pos-

sible, to commit himself to a statement on second-hand testimony. With this view he has consulted a large number of the Registers and Records of various sees, and as many of the Chronicles preserved in MS. in our National and Academic libraries, as seemed likely to afford any information. With respect to the Chronicles, a list of those from which information was actually gained will be enough. Of the Episcopal Registers to be found in the several Cathedrals, which are of course less accessible, the chief features are these :

Every Bishop kept (and still keeps) a register of all his official acts. The first page generally contains the account of his consecration or appointment ; then follow the Bulls and other privileges which he received from the Popes. The bulk of each volume is occupied with the records of institutions to benefices, acts of consistory courts, and lists of persons ordained ; to which in many instances important wills are annexed. This may be considered as an adequate description of the general run of registers. There are however frequent exceptions. Those of Canterbury and York contain proceedings with the Suffragans, records of Convocations and Councils, and a vast number of letters on public business. The Register of William of Wykeham is the model of the record of a statesman Bishop, and a most valuable storehouse of notices of public interest, summonses to Parliament, and miscellaneous official and personal acts. Others contain copies of more ancient documents, which were perishing when transcribed, and are now lost. Nor are the materials only worthy of remark ; the arrangement also is various : some are patterns of neatness, especially the early ones of York, and those of Winchester generally ; others are confused and scanty, the Canterbury ones being by no means the best, which is very unfortunate, considering their importance. Several are lost, among them the larger portion of Cardinal Beaufort's, which seems to have come after his death into

the King's hands and may possibly be found some day. It must have contained very much of historical importance at a period not much illustrated by historians, and especially on the subject before us. The condition however of the existing ones is very good, and altogether they form a curious and by no means exhausted mine of information to a careful inquirer.

From these and similar sources the following tables are framed: in most cases the evidence they afford is direct and particular, in some few the date and circumstances have to be derived from indirect indications. These (which are in the text printed in *Italics*) will be found chiefly during the troubled times of Richard II, when, notwithstanding the statute of Provisors, each appointment of a Bishop received its confirmation at Rome, where most, if not all, of the unrecorded consecrations probably took place: others during the wars of the Roses, and up to the close of the fifteenth century. For the latter period the dates have been fixed with reference (1) to the time at which the licences for consecration were issued by the Convent of Canterbury, which in most cases was during the week preceding the appointed Sunday; (2) to such scattered notices of the filling up of preferments vacated by consecration as could be found in various Registers; and (3) to the computation of the pontifical years of the several Bishops as given in existing Instruments. It is hoped that in all these cases the dates given will be found correct when examined by the light of further evidence. Similar historical and chronological tests have been applied to every date in this portion of the Record, and if the results in some instances are different from those given by older authorities, no particular has been set down without careful calculation and consideration.

The thanks of the Editor are offered to all who have kindly procured him access to Records, especially to Felix Knyvett, Esq., of Lambeth, the Rev. A. P. Stanley and the Hon. D. Finch of

Canterbury, the authorities at the Vicar-General's office and S. Paul's, Mr. Wooldridge of Winchester, Chancellors Harrington of Exeter and Melvill of S. David's, Egerton V. Harcourt, Esq., and the Rev. W. V. Harcourt of York, the Rev. J. Raine, junior, of Durham, the Rev. Geo. Gilbert of Grantham, the Bishop of Carlisle, W. T. Alchin, Esq., and the Deputy Registrars of Worcester, Hereford, Lichfield, Chichester, Rochester, Norwich, Wells, and Salisbury.

It is perhaps necessary to add, that throughout the work the beginning of the year is placed on the first of January.

NAVESTOCK, *January 25, 1858.*

POSTSCRIPT

THIS book, like all other books, has much greater interest for its author than for any one else. That the interest in this case may be disproportionately great, is a matter that concerns my own personal equation, and the special relation of the book to the course of my literary work. I have, I believe, naturally that strong instinct for the investigation of continuities and coincidences which leads men to the study of chronology and genealogy for the pleasure of exercise, an instinct that was favoured by the circumstances of early home education and local association; my first attempts in the direction of research were the collection and arrangement of dates and dynasties. This book is an illustration of the passion and something more. It was published nearly forty years ago, but the collection of the materials had begun at least as early as 1848; it was founded on the examination of the Records of the Church preserved in the Episcopal Registers of the several Dioceses, in the Collections formed by Henry Wharton and Dr. Ducarel at Lambeth, in the manuscript Chronicles in the Bodleian, the British Museum, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and