

Hinc omnes presentes scriptum infra cum anno m. cc. lx. sexto m. uirgo regina filiam et Conuentum de Tichfeld p[re]sentem
 et p[re]sentem ex p[ar]te una et filiam et Conuentum de Quarr p[re]sentem ex p[ar]te altera ex duobus solis annis nomine decime de
 volendino ad ueniam q[uod] dicti monachi h[ab]ent apud Chert. et ex p[ar]te altera ex duobus solis annis nomine decime de
 p[re]sentem et Conuentum de Tichfeld nomine e[ss]e que ex p[ar]te ut asserunt p[re]sentem et ex p[ar]te decime possessionu[m] quas dicti monachi ha-
 bent apud Chert. eadem venabuntur h[ab]ere p[re]sentem et Thome p[re]sentem a d[omi]no Legato iudicis de p[re]sentem questio mota fuisse. Unde e[ss]e
 damus inueniuntur dicta questio damna[m]t[ur] conuenit in huius modum videlicet q[uod] dicti monachi bona p[re]sentem agnoscentes possessione p[re]sentem
 h[ab]ent sol p[re]sentem filii et Conuentum de Tichfeld p[re]sentem. et eis sol p[re]sentem p[re]sentem p[re]sentem soluerunt. p[re]sentem alios et sol dicti monachi
 p[re]sentem p[re]sentem. Et dicti monachi et filii et Conuentum de Tichfeld p[re]sentem duos sol p[re]sentem p[re]sentem annis annis soluent ad
 duos annos annos p[re]sentem ad p[re]sentem duos den. et ad p[re]sentem et p[re]sentem duos den. q[uod] duos den. motu[m] ibide[m] durabit et p[re]sentem
 filii et Conuentum de Tichfeld p[re]sentem monachi ex p[ar]te decime possessionu[m] q[uod] idem monachi h[ab]ent apud Chert. p[re]sentem p[re]sentem damna[m]t[ur]
 p[re]sentem ut eor[um] p[re]sentem p[re]sentem et u[er]ba. Et dicti monachi p[re]sentem e[ss]e ad d[omi]no annu[m] et p[re]sentem suis modis p[re]sentem p[re]sentem
 p[re]sentem in habundantia p[re]sentem n[on] p[re]sentem in p[re]sentem p[re]sentem et eor[um] modis p[re]sentem p[re]sentem. p[re]sentem annu[m] p[re]sentem p[re]sentem
 p[re]sentem. facimus p[re]sentem h[ab]ere p[re]sentem in manu cyrographi confecto p[re]sentem p[re]sentem sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Indenture of Agreement (Oct., 1266) between the Abbot and Convent of Tichfield (Titchfield, Hants), of the Premonstratensian Order, and the Abbot and Convent of Quarr (Isle of Wight), of the Cistercian Order. In the possession of Chas. Prideaux-Brune, Esq., of Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall. Size of the original.



SEAL OF THE CONVENT AND ABBOT OF TITCHFIELD.
 Green wax; top broken off.

Obverse.—The Virgin Mary with the Infant Saviour. Legend.—[SIGILLUM] ECCL'IE BEATE MARIE ET CONVENT' D' [TICHFELD]. Reverse.—An Abbot, staff in left hand, book in right. Legend.—[+ si] GILLUM ABBATIS DE TICHEL [ELD].

ON AN ANCIENT DEED BETWEEN
THE ABBOT OF TITCHFIELD AND
THE MONKS OF QUARR.

BY THE REV. E. S. PRIDEAUX-BRUNE, M.A.

The ancient record of which a facsimile is here given, together with three other documents relating to Quarr Abbey is in the possession of Charles Glynn Prideaux-Brune, Esq., of Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall. It is probable that they passed into the custody of the family of le Brun, or Brune, in 1277, when Edward I. granted to his chamberlain, Sir William le Brun, and Isolda, his wife, the manor of Rughenore (Rowner), together with other manors in the counties of Southampton and Dorset.

If it be asked how it has come to pass that these documents now have a resting place in far-distant Cornwall, the answer is that they found their way there towards the end of the 18th century when the Brune estates devolved on the Rev. Charles Prideaux, of Padstow, which happened in the following way. The Brunes continued seated in Hants and Dorset till the death of Charles Brune, of Plumber, in the parish of Lydlinch, Dorset, who died without issue in 1769. Nearly 500 years after the original grant to his family, he devised his estates to his nephew, Charles Morton Pleydell, on condition that he should assume the surname of Brune, in addition to that of Pleydell, with remainder to his great nephew, Charles Prideaux, eldest son of Humphrey Prideaux, of Padstow, by his second wife, Jenny Pleydell. Charles Morton Pleydell Brune died in 1785, when the aforesaid Charles Prideaux, of Padstow, succeeded to the Brune estates, and thus it was that the Brune records were removed from Plumber to Cornwall.

Having thus accounted for its present custody, we may turn to the document itself which has been thought worthy of record in this publication, not only as an interesting specimen of penmanship of the thirteenth century, but also as relating to two monastic houses, which though not of the first rank among the Abbeys in England, were of considerable repute in Hampshire¹

The Deed is an indented agreement between two religious houses, whereby the White Monks of Quarr agree to pay to the White Canons of Titchfield, two shillings annually in the name of tithe, arising out of a windmill which the Monks of Quarr had at Cherc (Chark). Thus a dispute which had lasted for three years was amicably settled through the intervention of common friends, *communibus amicis intervenientibus*.

The mention of the windmill at Chark, the tithes on which were in arrears, may remind us how valuable such a possession was, and how the obligation to grind all their corn at the Abbey Mill was a grievous burden to the Abbey tenants, and one against which they continually chafed, for they could often get their corn more cheaply ground at some other neighbouring mill, in fact this obligation often meant an additional rent, and the *multura*, or toll paid by vassals for grinding at the Lord's Mill was a continual vexation. Sir Walter Scott brings this out in the "Monastery,"² where there is an amusing account of the Abbey Miller, paying visits to the tenants in the halidom after harvest, in order that he might take mental notes of the condition of the barnyards, and afterwards might be able to guess pretty shrewdly whether all the grist came to the Mill. Gilbert White in his "Selborne" tells us³ "a corn-mill was also esteemed a

¹ With regard to this document Mr. A. W. Kirkaldy of Oxford, a skilled palæographer, says—"The writing strikes me as being somewhat special. The divided tops to the long letters is of course common at that period, but these are more than usually pronounced as are also the thick and thin strokes. The album of the Palæographical Society only gives one specimen at all approaching this (cf. Latin II., 12 to., 16 cents. Plate 219, a charter of Henry iii. (1270). Add. charters Brit. Mus. (9828), but it is not nearly such a clear good hand."

² Chapter xiii.

³ (Antiquities of Selborne, letter xxv.).

necessary appendage of every Manor, and therefore was to be expected of course at the Priory of Selborne. The prior had *secta molendini*, or *ad molendinum*, the power of compelling his vassals to bring their corn to be ground at his mill according to old custom."

In further illustration of this we might refer to the grant of *Gilebertus le Bret de Cherc* (one of the aforesaid documents relating to Quarr Abbey, preserved at Prideaux Place) concerning this very wind-mill at Chark, mention of which is made in the Hampshire Field Club Papers, Vol. II., p. 342.¹

There are several deeds relating to Quarr Abbey printed in the appendix of Worsley's "Isle of Wight," and in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum* but, as far as the writer knows, the present document has never been put on record before, and is here reproduced by permission of the present owners. In its extended form it reads as follows:—

Noverint universi presens scriptum visuri quod cum anno Domini M^{CC}CLX sexto inter viros religiosos Abbatem et Conventum de Tichefeud² Premonstratensis ordinis Actores ex parte una et Abbatem et Conventum de Quarraria Cisterciensis ordinis reos ex altera super duobus solidis annuis nomine decime de Molendino ad ventum quod dicti Monachi habent apud Cherc et super arriragiis dictorum duorum solidorum per triennium proximo elapsum in quorum possessione ipsi Abbas et Conventus de Tichefeud nomine ecclesie sue exstiterant ut asserebant ipsi, et super minutis decimis possessionum quas dicti Monachi habent apud Cherc coram venerabilibus viris Decano et Thesaurario Sarum a domino Legato iudicibus delegatis questio mota fuisset, tandem communibus amicis intervenientibus dicta questio amicabiliter conquievit in hunc modum, videlicet quod dicti

¹ Our present document is there referred to and the writer would take this opportunity of requesting members to correct an error, by deleting the word *terminum*, p. 343, line 8, and substituting *triennium*.

² The spelling *Tichfeud* is peculiar (comp. Vaudois, Waldenses). In two lists of various monastic houses which supplied wool to the Flemish and Italian markets the former about 1280, the latter dated 1315, the place is called Tychfeld and Ticcifeltro. Cunningham's *Growth of English Industries*, Vol. I., 548, 552. Some mistakes in the document, may be attributed to the fault of the scribe.

Monachi bonam fidem agnoscentes possessionem predictorum duorum solidorum predictis Abbati et Conventui de Tichefeud recognoverunt et tres solidos ratione arragiorum predictorum eisdem solverunt ipsis alios tres solidos dictis Monachis benigne remittentibus, Et dicti Monachi dictis Abbati et Conventui de Tichefeud predictos duos solidos pro dicto Molendino singulis annis solvent ad duos anni terminos scilicet ad Pascham duodecim denarios, et ad festum sancti Michaelis duodecim denarios quamdiu dictum molendinum ibidem durabit, Et predicti Abbas et Conventus de Tichefeud predictos Monachos super minutis decimis possessionum quas iidem Monachi habent apud Cherc inperpetuum quietos clamaverunt ut eorum privilegia salva maneant et illesa. Et dicti Monachi promiserunt eisdem quod Domino annuente et laboribus suis mediantibus processu temporis in habundantia fructuum majorum decimarum in recompensationem ipsis et eorum indemnitati sufficienter prospicietur. Actum Anno prescripto Mense Octobris. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto in modum cyrographi confectó Partes alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt.

TRANSLATION.

Know all men who shall see this present document, that, whereas in the year of our Lord 1266, between the religious men the Abbot and Convent of Titchfield of the Premonstratensian order the plaintiffs of the one part, and the Abbot and Convent of Quarr of the Cistercian order defendants of the other part, concerning two shillings paid annually as tithe for the windmill which the said monks hold at Chark, and concerning the arrears of the said two shillings for the last three years, in the ownership of which the said Abbot and Convent of Titchfield still remain in right of their church, as they themselves declared; and concerning the small tithes of properties which the said Monks hold at Chark; a suit has been commenced before the Reverends the Dean and Treasurer of Sarum, appointed Judges by his Lordship the Legate.

At last, through the intervention of common friends, the said suit amicably ended as follows, namely—that the said Monks, acknowledging the rightful ownership of the afore-

said two shillings, guaranteed them to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of Titchfield, and paid them three shillings in settlement of the aforesaid arrears; the said Monks themselves foregoing the other three shillings.

And the said Monks will pay to the said Abbot and Convent at Titchfield the aforesaid two shillings for the said mill each year at the two terms of the year namely, at Easter twelve pence and at Michaelmas twelve pence, so long as the said mill shall remain there.

And the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of Titchfield declared the aforesaid Monks quit for ever concerning the small tithes of the properties which the said Monks hold at Chark, so that their privileges may remain whole and unimpaired.¹

And the said Monks promised them that, with the favour of the Lord, and by means of their own labours, in times of plenty care should for the future be taken by themselves for the payment of the greater tithes and to sufficiently secure them against loss,

Done in the beforementioned year in the month of October.

In witness whereof the several parties have affixed their seals to this document which is drawn up in the form of an indenture.



The accompanying beautiful Collotype done at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, is an exact *facsimile*, the size of the original parchment with the seal attached, on which the Rev. G. W. Minns has communicated the following note:—

The word *Cyrographum* at the head of the deed is indented as usual, and that this was the counterpart belonging to the Monks of Quarr is shown by the endorsement. *Composicio inter nos et Abbatem de Tichfeud*, also as being sealed with the

¹ It is not easy to give a good translation of this clause but the meaning is clear and from the words *ut eorum privilegia salva maneat et illesa* the Convent of Titchfield retained its privileges and jurisdictional rights of *multura* or whatever they might be.

seals of the last named Abbey. The other indented portion sealed with the seal of Quarr would be held by the brethren of Titchfield. The seal is mutilated and the devices and legend are obscure.

SEAL OF TITCHFIELD ABBEY.



A. Seal of the Convent.



B. Seal of the Abbot.

It is of green wax, the top broken off, and bears

A Obverse. The Blessed Virgin Mary sitting on a throne holding on her left knee the Infant Saviour, her right hand elevated towards the face of the child. Across the seal at the back of the throne enclosed with lines, is inscribed. [B'M] ARIA.

Legend.

[SIGILLVM] ECCL'IE: BEATE-MARIE ET CONVEN' D' [TICHEFEUD].

B Reverse. An Abbot habited in chasuble and alb with *Baculus* or pastoral staff in left hand, holding a book to his breast with the right hand. the orphrey of the alb may be seen at his feet.

Legend. [+ s] GILLVM: ABBATIS DE TICHEF [EUD].

Great interest attaches to these seals for while there are various examples of the seal of Quarr Abbey¹ we have searched in vain for seals of Titchfield, and none have yet been found in the Record office or at the British Museum.

¹Vide Mr. Percy Stone's *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*. Vol. I., p. 42.