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HILGARDTH

CONTENTS

TEXT

- The First Recension of Robert Grosseteste's *De libero arbitrio*
Neil Lewis 1

ARTICLES

- Two *Opuscula* of Robert Grosseteste: *De vniversi complecione*
and *Exposicio canonis misse*
Joseph Goering and F. A. C. Mantello 89
- "Magnus predicator et deuotus": A Profile of the Life, Work, and
Influence of the Fifteenth-Century Oxford Preacher, John
Felton Alan J. Fletcher 125
- Three Unpublished Prayers from AM MS 655 4° XXIII
Scott J. Gwara 177
- The Influence of the *Apology of Al-Kindī* and *Contrarietas alfolica*
on Ramon Lull's Late Religious Polemics, 1305-1313
Thomas E. Burman 197
- Ecclesiastical Courts in Fifteenth-Century Florence and Fiesole
Gene A. Brucker 229
- Forest Rights and the Celebration of May: Two Documents from
the French Vexin, 1311-1318 Andrew W. Lewis 259
- Dress as Mediator between Inner and Outer Self: The Pious Matron
of the High and Later Middle Ages Dyan Elliott 279
- The Production and Preservation of Letters by Fourteenth-Century
Dominican Nuns Debra L. Stoudt 309

MEDIAEVALIA

- Naming the Theologies of the Early Twelfth Century Jean Leclercq 327
- Ramon Lull's Early Life: New Documents J. N. Hillgarth 337
- The Date of St. Mildreth's Translation from Minster-in-Thamet to
Canterbury Richard Sharpe 349

RAMON LULL'S EARLY LIFE: NEW DOCUMENTS

J. N. Hillgarth

The scarcity of documents concerning Ramon Lull (1232-1316), and particularly concerning the first half of his life, is well known. The Latin text of his *Vita coetanea*, while certainly contemporary (it was written in Paris in 1311 and apparently reproduces Lull's own memories as an old man), leaves us with many unresolved problems.¹ It hardly refers to the years before his conversion to a religious life (about 1263) and completely omits the decade from 1276 to 1287.² Lull began to write about 1271. We have some 238 surviving works by him. But it was not until 1290 that he began to indicate the date and place of their composition. His earlier writings can only be dated by internal arguments.³ This means that any new information on his life, however unimportant it may be in itself, is worth noting. This article presents three documents only discovered recently (by a scholar whose primary interest lies elsewhere) and two totally unknown until now, and tries to place them in the context of what was already known. The appendices contain two longer documents known up to now only through faulty eighteenth-century transcriptions; since they are of crucial importance for Lull's early life, they have been republished here from the originals. All but one of these documents are taken from a series of thirteenth-century volumes containing legal transactions, many of them proceedings before royal officials in Majorca.⁴ The bad material state of

¹ See Alvaro Santamaría, *Ramon Lull y la Corona de Mallorca: Sobre la estructura y elaboración de la "Vita Raimundi Lulli"* (Mallorca, 1989).

² See Anthony Bonner, *Selected Works of Ramon Lull (1232-1316)*, 2 vols. (Princeton, N. J., 1985), 1:10 n. 27 (= idem, *Obres selectes de Ramon Lull [1232-1316]*, 2 vols. [Mallorca, 1989], 1:8 n. 21).

³ The arguments presented by Bonner, *Selected Works* 1:56-57 (*Obres selectes* 1:58-59), are very convincing. The catalogue of works in *Obres selectes* 2:539-89 modifies that published in *Selected Works* and is the best available today.

⁴ Palma, Arxiu del Regne de Mallorca (ARM), Reial Patrimoni (RP), Escrivania de Cartes Reials (ECR), 341-49. These bulky volumes consist of gatherings from different periods, assembled in a random manner at a much later date; they generally contain several documents per page. I have gone carefully through these volumes except for 342, which contains no documents later than 1254 (and is therefore unlikely to have anything of interest

the volumes, the cursive hands, and difficulties over dating probably explain why these volumes have been, until recently, relatively little used. They provide, however, invaluable information for the earlier part of Lull's life and also, indirectly, help to shed light on a number of its facets, such as his pilgrimage to Compostela.⁵

On the basis of calculations back from later events, it is generally agreed that Lull was born in the City of Majorca (only known as Palma from the eighteenth century onwards), in 1232-33, a few years after Majorca had been conquered from Islam by James I of Aragon.⁶ The first relatively secure date in his life is that of his marriage to Blanca, the daughter of Ferrer Picany, which was celebrated before (probably not long before) 24 September 1257. This date appears in a document in which Blanca constituted her husband "Ramon Lull, son of the late Ramon Lull" her procurator.⁷ Until recently this document, together with a few brief references in Lull's works and in the *Vita coetanea*, provided "all we know of more than one-third of Lull's long life," that is, of the thirty years that preceded his conversion of ca. 1263.⁸

A recent article by Ricard Soto i Company has helped to clarify the enigmas of the century that followed the Christian conquest of Majorca. Studying the series of volumes already alluded to that contains court records of the period, Soto cites eight documents on the Lull family and no less than thirty-two on the Picany.⁹ The first Ramon Lull, our Ramon's father, was already known from two documents of February 1242, which confirm

on Ramon Lull *junior*), and 346, which consists almost entirely of fourteenth-century documents.

⁵ Usually dated 1265; see *Vita coetanea* 1.9, ed. H. Harada in vol. 8 of *Raimundi Lulli Opera latina*, Corpus Christianorum. Continuatio mediaevalis 34 (Turnhout, 1980), 277. ARM, RP, ECR 344, fols. 48v-54r, contain five wills dated 1256, made by Majorcans (three women and two men), "proponens ire visitare limina beati Jacobi." The same volume (fol. 85v) contains a will made by "Berengaria uxor P. de Claromonte," who intended "ire apud sanctam Mariam de Salis [?]." Other wills (e.g., fol. 117r) were made by Majorcans about to set out on voyages to Alexandria or (ECR 345, fol. 27r-v, dated 1259) simply to move to Catalonia (the same intention is expressed in a will of 1268, ECR 347, fol. 176v). The fact that a will was considered necessary in these cases implies the same intention as Lull's in the *Vita* (loc. cit.), "numquam revertendi ad propria."

⁶ See my *Ramon Lull and Lullism in Fourteenth-Century France* (Oxford, 1971), 1 n. 4.

⁷ Appendix 1, below.

⁸ Bonner, *Selected Works* 1:12 (*Obres selectes* 1:10).

⁹ Ricard Soto i Company, "Alguns casos de gestió 'colonial' feudal a la Mallorca del segle XIII," *Estudi General* 5-6 (1985-86): 345-69. All the transcriptions that follow are my own. Curiously enough, Soto does not cite either of the two important documents already published by Pasqual and transcribed anew in Appendices 1 and 2.

information found in the *Llibre del Repartiment* drawn up ten years before.¹⁰ The Lull family came from Barcelona and took part in the conquest. The *Llibre* states that Ramon Lull *senior* received as a reward lands near the City of Majorca and also in Pollença.¹¹ In the decades that followed the conquest Majorca was full of slaves.¹² Soto is the first to document the fact that in 1246 a certain Vidal Picaperes sold Ramon Lull *senior* a Muslim slave, "Ali of Bugia," or Bougie—a city in north Africa (in Algeria today) with which Majorcans often traded and which Ramon Lull *junior* was to learn to know only too well in later years.¹³

In October or November 1259 Ramon Lull *junior* appears in another document discovered by Soto. Here he names procurators to "recover" a white, baptized slave, named Bernard, who had apparently run away from his house. As is normal in documents of this type, which concern slaves who had disappeared, the slave is described in great detail. We learn he was short and had two broken teeth and thick black, non-curly hair.¹⁴ In 1259 Lull had been married for at least two years. He had his own house and (like his father, who had died in or before 1257) his own slaves. The

¹⁰ The two documents, of 2 and 8 February 1242, cited by Soto, were already published by E. Aguiló, "Establecimientos hechos en 1241 [sic] por la familia Lull," *Bolletí de la Societat Arqueològica Lul·liana* 2 (1887-88): 282. They are also cited by Santamaría, *Ramon Llull y la Corona de Mallorca*, 84, 96, 105.

¹¹ Soto, "Alguns casos," 349, 351, citing his edition of the *Còdex Català del Llibre del Repartiment de Mallorca* (Barcelona, 1984), 47, 58 (= *Colección de documentos inéditos del Archivo General de la Corona de Aragón* 11 [Barcelona, 1856], 10, 17).

¹² In 1266, for instance, Ramon de Vallegarna (or Vallegarnera) owned almost fifty slaves, the majority Muslims but some baptized, who worked his lands (Arxiu Vinagrella [Llubí, Majorca], perg. 960). Ramon was not a noble.

¹³ ARM, RP, ECR 343, fol. 118r, cited by Soto, "Alguns casos," 361: "Vitalis Picaperes vendo vobis R. Lul quendam sarracenum meum laurum, nomine Ali de Bugia, qui non est ablatus [has not been brought in from somewhere else] . . . nec de pace et treuga domini regis . . . precio CXVII sol." The date falls between the 13 November 1246 ("idus novembris") of fol. 117r and 20 November ("XII kal. decembris") of fol. 118v. For Majorcan trade with Bougie, see Charles-Emmanuel Dufourcq, *L'Espagne catalane et le Maghrib aux XIII^e et XIV^e siècles* (Paris, 1966), 601-4 (and passim). For Lull there (in 1306-7), see *Vita* 9.35-10.40, pp. 297-300.

¹⁴ ARM, RP, ECR 343, fol. 82r, cited by Soto, "Alguns casos," 361: "R. Lul, filius R. Lul, facio vos F. de Granata et . . . P[etrum] procuratores meos ad servum recuperandum unum baptizatum meum album, nomine Bernardum, et habet duos dentes fractos . . . et habet capillos negros et plans et enim [?] spissos, et [est] de statura parva." (The dots indicate words I cannot read.) The nearest date (fol. 81v), in the same hand as our document, is 25 October ("VIII kal. novembris"); on fol. 83r another gathering begins. The series of documents that precedes ours is dated 1259; therefore our document belongs to this year and not to 1256 (as Soto). I read "servum," not "secundum," as Soto, which does not seem to me to mean anything. I am also sure that "F. de Granata" is the name of the first procurator; he appears again in ECR 343, fol. 420r, and in ECR 349, fol. 202r.

Vita coetanea states that around 1265 Lull bought a slave from whom he could learn Arabic, and this was clearly not the first slave he owned.¹⁵

Although these documents do not tell us a great deal about Ramon Lull's life before his conversion, they confirm his assured social rank and economic situation. This would have been assisted by his marriage alliance with the Picany family, who seem not only to have owned more land than the Lulls but to have been prosperous merchants and slave-owners.¹⁶ When the *Vita* says that, after his conversion, Lull "soon sold his possessions," it adds "he reserved a small portion for the support of his wife and children."¹⁷ He continued to live with his "family," that is, not only with his wife and children but also with his slaves, and he was able to buy the Moorish slave already alluded to.¹⁸ In September 1264, according to a previously unknown document, Lull appeared as witnessing a document in which Jaume Picany acknowledged a debt. Jaume (probably Lull's brother-in-law) was the leading member of the family and the only Picany to attain the rank of knight (in 1257).¹⁹ In 1271 Lull and his wife Blanca Picany were still jointly engaged in business. On 10 November of this year they rented out a farm they held from the bishop of Majorca to Guillem de Sant Joan.²⁰

The legal situation changed on 13 March 1276 when Blanca Picany appeared before the royal bailiff to ask that he name a guardian for her goods and those of her children. While such a request was not unusual, the reason given was probably unique, because "Ramon Lull, her husband, had become so contemplative that he did not intend to concern himself with the administration of his temporal possessions." The bailiff agreed to the request. He stated that an enquiry into Lull's life revealed that he had indeed accepted "the contemplative life." The named guardian, P. Gaucerandi,

¹⁵ *Vita* 2.11, p. 278: "Emptoque sibi ibidem [in the City of Majorca] quodam Sarraceno, linguam arabicam didicit ab eodem." See Bonner, *Selected Works* 1:18. The document in Appendix I shows that Ramon Lull senior had died by the time it was drawn up.

¹⁶ See Soto, "Alguns casos," 354-56, 364-66.

¹⁷ *Vita* 1.9, p. 277: "venditis mox possessionibus suis, reservatis tamen inde paucis ad sustentationem suae coniugis ac liberorum suorum." See Bonner, *Selected Works* 1:16.

¹⁸ The "familia" appears in *Vita* 2.12, p. 279. Bonner, *Selected Works* 1:21 n. 82, considers that by this time (ca. 1274) Lull was "living apart from his [immediate] family"; the documents cited here suggest this was not the case.

¹⁹ ARM, RP, ECR 344, fol. 32v (not cited by Soto). Although the document, like those cited in nn. 13 and 14 above, is undated, on fol. 30v we have "III nonis septembris" (3 September) 1264, on fol. 31r "II nonis" (4 September), and on fol. 33v "nonis septembris" (5 September). For Jaume Picany, see Soto, "Alguns casos," 355.

²⁰ Alvaro Santamaría, *Ramon Lull y la Corona de Mallorca*, 105, describes this transaction. The document (from the Arxiu de la Catedral de Mallorca) was published by Gabriel Llabrés, "Documento inédito de Ramón Lull," *Bolletí de la Societat Arqueològica Lul·liana* 21 (1926-27): 354-55.

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avec la
familia

1271

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a citizen of Majorca, was a relation of Blanca's. No doubt he had already agreed to take on the duty formally imposed on him by the court.²¹ The possessions referred to in the document were evidently still considerable. It was probably after 1276 that a marriage was arranged between the noble Pere de Sentmenat and Magdalena, the daughter of Ramon and Blanca. Such an alliance would not have been possible unless the bride had possessed a notable dowry.²²

Another document discovered by Soto shows us that despite Lull's "contemplative" state, he remained in touch with his wife's relations. By May 1278 Jaume Picany was dead. His mother, Guillema, as guardian for her grandson, another Jaume, auctioned off a vineyard in the neighbourhood of the City of Majorca. One of the witnesses was Ramon Lull.²³ This document is of special interest because it attests Lull's presence in Majorca during a period in which, up to now, we have had to depend on conjecture as to his whereabouts.

1278 a
Mallorca

The last document to be cited here has not previously been published. It also helps to shed further light on the obscure decade in Lull's life from 1276 to 1287. Unlike the documents discussed so far it does not come from the Arxiu del Regne de Mallorca in Palma but from the Arxiu de la Corona d'Aragó in Barcelona. This archive possesses two small volumes with accounts of the Royal Patrimony (Real Patrimoni) of Majorca, kept by "Arnau Burgues" (or "Burges"), royal bailiff of the island, and datable to 1284 and 1285.²⁴ The second of these volumes contains a reference to the oath that the inhabitants of Majorca were obliged to take to Alfonso III of Aragon when he took forcible possession of the island in November

²¹ See Appendix 2 below.

²² For Magdalena's husband, see my *Ramon Lull* (cited above, n. 6), 142-43. We now have a good text of Lull's will, where he is cited; see *Diplomatari del monestir de Santa Maria de La Real de Mallorca*, ed. Pau Mora and Lorenzo Andrial (Palma de Mallorca, 1982), 1:441-42.

²³ ARM, RP, ECR 349, fol. 4v. For a summary of this document see Soto, "Alguns casos," 366 (it is document no. XXX of the Picany series, not XIX, as is stated on p. 361). Apart from "R. Lul" and "P. Spanyol" (cited by Soto), Berenguer Cuch, P. Sa Coma, and Berenguer Draperii also appear as witnesses. Cuch had already appeared as "fideiussor" in the document of 13 March 1276 (Appendix 2). The document is undated but on fol. 4r we have "III nonis madii" (5 May) 1278, and the document following ours is dated "III idus madii" (13 May).

²⁴ ACA, Cancillería, Varia 241 ("Comte d'En A. Burgues"), undated but certainly of 1285, and Varia 242, which is entitled (fol. 2r): "Anno Domini M^o CC^o octuagesimo quarto. Aquest es lo Comde que N'Arnau Burges, batle de Maylorch[a], rebe dels rentes de la Ila de Maiorcha e de Manorcha." Burgues often appears in contemporary Majorcan documents, for instance in ARM, RP, ECR 349, fol. 122: "Burgesus baiulus Maioricarum." I owe my knowledge of the volumes in Barcelona to my friend En Jaume Riera i Sans, of the Arxiu de la Corona d'Aragó.

1285.²⁵ One can infer that the two volumes were taken to Barcelona by Alfonso after his conquest of the Balearics.

1284
3 II Mall.
Donation
30 lures

In the volume dated 1284, among the "Dades que a fetas N'Arnau Burges batle" (the "Payments made by Arnau Burges, bailiff"),²⁶ there appears a gift to Ramon Lull from James II of Majorca which consisted of the substantial sum of thirty pounds. This amount surpassed the seventeen pounds, ten solidi given by James to two Franciscan friars at the same time.²⁷ It can be compared to the thirty-six pounds, ten solidi Lull was to receive in 1305 from the nephew of the king of Majorca, James II of Aragon. This later grant was intended as an annual pension, but with the condition that Lull should reside in James II of Aragon's territories.²⁸ In 1284 James II of Majorca did not attach this condition to his gift. Burgues's accounts note that a certain Bernat Garau was to receive the thirty pounds for Lull. This seems to indicate that at this time Lull was outside Majorca. But the interesting point is that the *Vita's* insistence on James II's support for his subject—and perhaps former servant—is now corroborated from an independent source.²⁹ The *Vita* states that Lull was summoned to Montpellier by James (about 1275).³⁰ We know from a papal bull of 1276 confirming the foundation that James, who had just become king of Majorca after his father's death, founded a Franciscan house at Miramar on the north

²⁵ ACA, Cancillería, Varia 241, fol. 25v: "Item, dona a.N Sala per I libre que feu fer a escriure aquels que juren feltat al senyor rey—I s. IIII d." After Alfonso II of Catalonia (III of Aragon) took possession of the City of Majorca on 19 November 1285, the City and the towns of the island appointed syndics to do homage to him. See A. Campaner, *Cronicon Majoricense* (Palma, 1881), 21-24. There is a direct reference to the king in Varia 242, fol. 80r (after the accounts): "El senyor rey Alfonso devia tornar del blat quel tenia en rebuda que presta als promens CCCC lbrs., menys VI diners."

²⁶ Varia 242, fol. 55r.

²⁷ Varia 242, fol. 76r, among the "dades" made after the feast of St. Michael (29 September), "en l'any M.CC.LXXXIII," "Item, dona a frare Johan Raolf e a frare Martí de la Orde dels Freres Manors per manament del senyor rey—XVII lb. X s.," and (fol. 77r), "Item, dona a.N R. Lul per manament del senyor rey que rabe En Bernat Garau per el—XXX lb."

²⁸ See my *Ramon Lull* (cited above, n. 6), 65. The document in question—in Antoni Rubió y Lluch, *Documents per l'història de la cultura catalana mig-eva*, 2 vols. (Barcelona, 1908-21), 1:39—grants Lull "duos solidos barchinonenses . . . diebus singulis toto tempore vite vestre quibus fueritis in partibus dominacionis nostre." When Lull was actually present in "curia nostra" he would receive 4 s. a day. As Lull never spent, so far as we know, a whole year in the Crown of Aragon, it does not seem that he could ever have received 36 pounds a year as a result of this grant.

²⁹ The *Vita* 1.2, p. 272, begins by styling Lull "senescallus mensae regis Maioricarum." Although the office of seneschal is not documented in Majorca, given the autobiographical basis of the account it seems safe to deduce the existence of some dependent relationship between Prince James (not king until 1276, but heir to Majorca since 1256) and Lull during the secular period of Lull's life.

³⁰ *Vita* 3.16-17, pp. 281-82.

coast of the island. Both the *Vita* and a number of Lull's works state that this house was founded at Lull's request and was intended to train missionaries to Islam; the second point, but not the first, is specified in the papal document that confirms the foundation.³¹ Burgues's accounts do not refer to Miramar; no doubt it was considered to be adequately endowed. It is not clear whether or not the two Franciscans who appear in the accounts belonged to Miramar.³² In any case, James's gift of 1284 constitutes the first documentary proof to become available of the protection he had apparently extended to Lull over a period of years. One of the effects of the war between France and Aragon that broke out in 1285 was James's loss of the island to his cousins of Aragon; it was only in 1298 and because of papal intervention that he was eventually able to recover it. Lull's writings indicate his sympathy for James.³³ During the period of Aragonese rule over Majorca Lull appears only to have returned to the island in 1294 for one very brief visit.³⁴

³¹ See Sebastián Garcías Palou, *El Miramar de Ramon Lull* (Palma de Mallorca, 1977), esp. 45, 319-20.

³² They might have belonged to the much more important convent in the City of Majorca. Alfonso III and his successor James II of Aragon continued to protect Miramar (Garcías Palou, *Miramar*, 322-26, but note that the two first documents issued by Alfonso should be dated 1286, not 1285, and the dates of the other documents should also be corrected to correspond to our present era).

³³ See *Blanquerna* 4.92, ed. S. Galmés, *Els Nostres Clàssics*, 4 vols. (Barcelona, 1935-54), 2:234. Anthony Bonner, "La data de *Blaquerna*," *Estudios Lulianos* 26 (1986): 143-47, while arguing convincingly in favour of the traditional date of 1283, admits the possibility of later additions such as this passage, which speaks of a king (virtually certainly James II of Majorca) "disinherited for no fault [he] had committed."

³⁴ See my *Ramon Lull*, 145 n. 37.

APPENDIX I

Ramon Lull is constituted his wife's procurator.

This document and that contained in Appendix 2 were first published by the Majorcan Cistercian Antoni Ramon Pasqual in 1778. As a note in the register containing the second document indicates, they had been copied by or for him as early as 1745, and it was no doubt only the difficulty in finding a publisher that delayed their appearance in print. Pasqual (1708-91) had been trained in Germany under the Austrian Lullist Ivo Salzinger (d. 1728), the editor of the great Mainz edition of Lull's works. In 1731 Pasqual entered the abbey of La Real in Majorca; he became its abbot in 1756. For many years he taught Lullian philosophy in the University of Majorca. His two volumes published in defense of Lull in 1749-50, in response to the attacks of Benito Jerónimo Feijóo, made him well known. His major work, *Vindiciae lullianae*, was written, however, as a reply to Pope Benedict XIV's censure of the cult of Lull. The most enduring part of this work, the first volume, contains a biography of Lull which, in many ways remained, well into the twentieth century, the basis of later scholarship. See Elies Rogent and Estanislau Duràn, *Bibliografia de les impressions lul·lianes*, *Estudis de Bibliografia lul·liana* 2 (Barcelona, 1927), nos. 344, 350, 388; Tomás and Joaquín Carreras y Artau, *Historia de la filosofía española: Filosofía cristiana de los siglos XIII al XV*, 2 vols. (Madrid, 1939-43), 2:364-68, 371-76. While the main differences between Pasqual's transcription of these documents and my own are duly noted, it should be remembered that the script is an exceedingly abbreviated cursive. I am much indebted to Professor Giulio Silano for his assistance, especially with the legal formulae of Appendix I. My thanks are also due to the Arxiu del Regne de Mallorca and its director, Sr. Antoni Mut, for permitting the documents to be photographed and published.

24 September 1257.

Blanca, filia quondam F. Picani et uxor R. Lul,^a filii quondam R. Lul, per me et meos facio R. Lul, maritum meum absentem tanquam presentem, procuratorem meum ut in rem suam propriam ad vendendum, inpignorandum et alienandum^b omnes possessiones quas ipse dictus R. Lul habet

^a Picanii . . . Lull (*sic passim*) Pasqual (= P)
delevit

^b omnia bona scripsit MS et postea

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in a medieval script, possibly Catalan or Spanish, with some large initials and decorative elements.]

in civitate Barchinone et in suis terminis et in Cattalonia et que pertinent et pertinere debeant aliqua ratione,^c dando sibi in supradictis omnem locum^d meum, iura, vices, actiones et petitiones^e tam reales quam etiam personales, ita quod possit predictus R. predictas possessiones vendere, inpignorare et alienare cuicumque voluerit et quamcumque venditionem inde fecerit^f promitto habere ratam^g etc. et quod possit de evictione emptori sive emptoribus omnia bona nostra obligare.

Et quicquid super predictis per predictum R. Lul factum fuerit ratum et firmum habere et non contravenire et iuro et renuncio omni auxilio et beneficio senatus consulti velleyani et iuri ypoteche etc.

Testes: G. de Fonte, R. de Cudenis, et G. de Monteruffo.

ARM, RP, ECR 344, fol. 233v (plate 1).

A. R. Pasqual, *Vindiciae lullianae*, 4 vols. (Avignon, 1778), 1:22, citing "Archivium cartarum regiarum." At the top of the page we have "VIII kal. octobris." Gerónimo Rosselló, *Obras rimadas de Ramon Lull* (Palma, 1859), 33 n. 1, reproduces this document and that in Appendix 2, the first with considerable gaps. Rosselló appears to be the only scholar since Pasqual to look at them for himself. E. A. Peers, *Ramon Lull: A Biography* (London, 1929), 15-16 n. 6, cites the first document from Pasqual; on p. 131 n. 1, he copies Pasqual's text of the second. E.-W. Platzeck, *Das Leben des seligen Raimund Lull* (Düsseldorf, 1964), 67, 73, reproduces both documents from Pasqual, dating them 1256 and 1275. 1275 also appears in Armand Llinarès, *Raymond Lulle: Philosophie de l'action* (Grenoble, 1963), 86.

^c et que . . . ratione] qui procurator vel procuratores debeant aliis tradere P ^d sibi . . . omnem] scilicet in predictis nomen P ^e petitiones] persecutorias P ^f quamcumque . . . fecerit] quod et que venditiones inde faciendas P ^g ratum P

APPENDIX 2

Lull's wife asks for a guardian
to be appointed for her goods and those of her children.

13 March 1276.

Certum est et manifestum quod Blanca, uxor R. Lulli, venit ante presentiam nostri, P. de Calidis, baiuli etc., asserens et denunciens eidem baiulo quod R. Lulli, eius maritus, est in tantum factus contemplativus quod circa aministrationem bonorum suorum temporalium non intendit et sic eius bona pereunt et etiam devastantur,^a quare suplicando petiit a nobis, cum sui^b intersit, pro se et filiis suis et dicti R. Lulli communibus, quatenus daremus curatorem bonis dicti R. Lulli qui ipsa^c bona regat,^d gubernet, tueatur et defendat et salva faciat, unde nos P. de Calidis, audita suplicatione predicta,^e facta diligenti inquisitione super vita et moribus dicti R. Lulli, cum nobis constet ipsum R. Lulli^f elegisse in tantum vitam contemplativam quod quasi circa aministracionem bonorum suorum non intendat, habita super hoc deliberacione, cum videamus P. Gaucerandi,^g civem Maioricarum, cognatum dicte Blanque,^h qui dictam curam gratis se obtulit recepturum, esse utilem in curatorem et aministratorem dictorum bonorum, damus et assignamus ipsum P. in curatorem et aminstratoremⁱ bonorum omnium mobilium et immobilium dicti R. Lulli, dando eidem P. liberam et generalem potestatem regendi, gubernandi, petendi et defendendi dicta bona in curia et extra, in iudicio et extra ipsum,^j utilia agendo^k et inutilia evitando seu pretermittendo, ad salvamentum ipsorum bonorum. Ego igitur^l Petrus Gaucerandi,^m recipiens dictam curam a vobis, P. de Calidis, de dictis bonis, promito ipsa bona pro posse meo regere, gubernare et defendere et inde obligo etc. et iuro et dono fideiussorem Berengarium Cuc, qui obligavit etc.

Testes: Bernardus Rossilion[is], Berengarius de Castilione, et Michael Rotlan.

^a et sic . . . devastantur om. P ^b sua P ^c ipsius scripsit MS et postea delevit
^d ragat MS ^e audita habita deliberacione et consilio proborum hominum et sapientum
scrips. MS sed postea delevit, substituendo "facta . . . deliberacione" ^f cum . . . Lulli
om. P ^g Gauserandi P ^h cognatum dicte Blanque add. MS lin. superiore
ⁱ dictorum . . . aministratorem om. P (ipsum P add. MS lin. sup.) ^j in curia . . . ipsum
add. MS lin. sup. ^k utilia agendo om. P ^l igitur] predictus P ^m Guaserandi P

ARM, RP, ECR 348, fol. 280v (plate 2).

Pasqual, *Vindiciae lullianae* 1:114 n. 1. Two lines further up the page (above two other short entries) we have "III idus marcii" (13 March [1276]). In the margin, in a later hand, there is a note: "A. [?] c. in sig^o 4, Die 2^a martii 1745" (presumably a reference to the time when Pasqual had this document copied). The omission of some key phrases from the copy was probably the reason why Antoni Rubió y Lluch, when he republished Pasqual's text in 1908, remarked it was "tal vegada inexactament copiat" (*Documents per l'història de la cultura catalana mig-eval* 1:4 n. 1); he hoped that Mateu Obrador would publish a correct text. Rosselló (see the note following Appendix 1) included the first phrase omitted by Pasqual and correctly read "Gaucerandi" but omitted other parts of the document. For some reason Peers considered that "Galcerán" was "in holy orders" (*Ramon Lull: A Biography*, 131); it is clear that he was a lay "citizen of Majorca."

Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.