

to hold the elections of the bishops and abbots of the German realm in thy presence without simony or show of violence. . . . Moreover the one elected may receive the regalia from thee through the sceptre, subject to no exactions, and he shall perform his lawful duties to thee for them."¹ That is to say, that the clergy were to be canonically elected in the presence of the king, and were to receive from him investiture with their lands and civil duties by the symbol of the sceptre.

Thus the long struggle was at length brought to an end, and it is difficult to say which side really won the victory.

¹ Robinson, "Readings in European History," p. 292.