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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
CONTENTS	v
PREFACE	vii
TABLE OF REFERENCES TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS	ix
TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
INTRODUCTION	
THE MANUSCRIPT	3
THE SALISBURY CHAPTER 1329-49: PERSONNEL AND METHODS OF RECRUITMENT	6
THE VICARS-CHORAL	41
THE CHORISTERS	47
THE 'COMMUNA'	49
EDITORIAL METHOD	58
HEMINGBY'S REGISTER	59
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	169
INDEX	261
LIST OF MEMBERS	281
PUBLICATIONS OF THE BRANCH	287

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HEMINGBY'S REGISTER

EDITED BY
HELENA M. CHEW

DEVIZES
1963

PREFACE

The Branch is indebted to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury for permission to reproduce the text of this register and to Dr. A. E. J. Hollaender, of the Guildhall Library, London, in whose custody the manuscript remained for many months, with the chapter's consent. It is also most particularly grateful to the Thornley Trustees and to the Governing Body of Queen Mary College in the University of London for making very valuable grants towards the costs of publication.

The editor has asked that her sincere thanks may be recorded to Dr. Kathleen Edwards, at whose suggestion the edition was undertaken, and with whom she has had many helpful discussions while the work has been in progress; to Professor F. R. H. Du Boulay, who read the second section of the introduction in draft; to Miss Joan Gibbs, who read the whole volume in proof and checked many passages in the biographies; to Miss Barbara Harvey, who read the text in proof; to Dr. N. J. Williams (the former Honorary Editor of the Branch), Mr. A. J. Collins, Dr. A. B. Emden and Mr. R. E. Latham for help rendered in various directions; and to Mrs. Martin Snape, whose patience and industry were exercised in typing the text and introduction.

R. B. PUGH

Hampstead, September 1962.

TABLE OF REFERENCES TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS

C. 47	Chancery, Miscellanea.
C.P. 40	Common Pleas, Plea Rolls.
E. 32	Exchequer, Treasury of the Receipt, Forest Proceedings.
K.B. 27	Queen's Bench, Crown Side, Coram Rege Rolls.
P.R.O. 31/9	Public Record Office, Transcripts.
S.C.1.	Special Collections, Ancient Correspondence.
S.C.8.	Special Collections, Ancient Petitions.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>C. Cl. R.</i>	<i>Calendar of Close Rolls.</i>
<i>Ceremonies</i>	<i>See Processions.</i>
<i>C. Fine R.</i>	<i>Calendar of Fine Rolls.</i>
<i>C. Inq. Misc.</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous.</i>
<i>C. Inq. P.M.</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem.</i>
Corfe	Muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, Corfe's Register, 1348-59. Second in the series of Chapter Act Books.
<i>C. P.</i>	<i>Calendar of Papal Petitions.</i>
<i>C. P. L.</i>	<i>Calendar of Papal Letters.</i>
<i>C. P. R.</i>	<i>Calendar of Patent Rolls.</i>
Deeley	Anne Deeley, 'Papal Provisions and Royal Rights of Patronage in the Early Fourteenth Century', <i>E. H. R.</i> , XLIII (1928), 497-527.
<i>de Gandavo</i>	<i>Registrum Simonis de Gandavo diocesis Sarisbiriensis</i> , ed. C. T. Flower and M. C. B. Dawes, Canterbury and York Society, 1934.
<i>D. N. B.</i>	<i>Dictionary of National Biography.</i>
<i>Droķensford</i>	} <i>Calendar of the Register of John de Droķensford</i> [i.e. Droxford], <i>Bishop of Bath and Wells</i> , ed. [Edmund] Hobhouse, Somerset Record Society, 1887. (Quotations from the printed version are in italics, from the MS in romans.)
<i>Reg. Droķensford</i>	
Edwards, 'Houses'	Kathleen Edwards, 'The Houses of Salisbury Close in the Fourteenth Century' in <i>Journal of the British Archaeological Association</i> , 3rd series, IV (1939), 55-115.
Edwards, <i>Secular Cathedrals</i>	Kathleen Edwards, <i>The English Secular Cathedrals in the Middle Ages</i> , 1949.
<i>E. H. R.</i>	<i>English Historical Review.</i>
Emden	A. B. Emden, <i>A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford</i> , 3 vols., 1957-9.
<i>Fasti</i>	W. H. [Rich] Jones, <i>Fasti Ecclesiae Sarisbiriensis</i> , 1879.
<i>Grandisson</i>	<i>Register of John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter</i> , ed. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, 3 vols., 1894-9.
Jenkins, Lichfield Cathedral	Hester T. Jenkins, 'The Chapter of Lichfield Cathedral in the Fourteenth Century', Oxford B. Litt. thesis, 1956.

- Lib. Evid. B. Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, Liber Evidenciarum 'B'.
- Lib. Evid. C. Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, Liber Evidenciarum 'C'.
- Martival* *Registrum Rogeri Martival, diocesis Sarisbiriensis, Pars Prima*, ed. Kathleen Edwards, Canterbury and York Society, 1960.
- Mollat G. Mollat, *La Collation des Bénéfices Ecclésiastiques sous les Papes d'Avignon*, 1921.
- Pantin, *Engl. Ch. Processions* W. A. Pantin, *English Church in the Fourteenth Century*, 1955. *Ceremonies and Processions of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury*, ed. C. Wordsworth, 1901.
- Prolegomena *Prolegomena ad Codicem Juris Canonici, Commentarium Lovaniense in Codicem Juris Canonici*, Vol. I, tom. 1, ed. A. Van Hove, 1945.
- Reg. Berkeley* Register of James Berkeley, Bp. of Exeter, 1326-7, printed in *Register of John de Grandisson*. See *Grandisson*.
- Reg. Burghersh* Register of Henry Burghersh, Bp. of Lincoln, 1320-40 (unprinted).
- Reg. Charlton* *Registrum Thome de Charlton, episcopi Herefordensis*, 1327-44, ed. W. W. Capes, Canterbury and York Society, 1913.
- Reg. Thome de Charlton* }
- Reg. Dalderby* Register of John Dalderby, Bp. of Lincoln, 1300-20.
- Reg. Droķensford* See *Droķensford*.
- Reg. Gravesend* *Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend, diocesis Lincolnensis*, ed. F. N. Davis and others, Canterbury and York Society, 1925.
- Reg. Greenfield* *Register of William Greenfield, lord Archbishop of York*, 1306-15 [ed. W. Brown and A. Hamilton Thompson], Surtees Society, 1931-40.
- Reg. Orleton* *Registrum Ade de Orleton, episcopi Herefordensis*, ed. A. T. Bannister, Canterbury and York Society, 1908.
- Reg. R. de Salopia* } *Register of Ralph of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells*, 1329-63, ed. T. S. Holmes, Somerset Record Society, 1896.
- Reg. Ralph de Salopia* }
- Reg. Sandale* *Registers of John de Sandale and Rigaud de Asserio*, Bishops of Winchester, 1316-23, ed. F. G. Baigent, Hampshire Record Society, 1897.
- Reg. Stapledon* Register of Walter Stapledon, Bp. of Exeter, 1308-26.
- Reg. Thome de Charlton* See *Reg. Charlton*.
- Reg. Trilleķ* *Registrum Johannis de Trilleķ, episcopi Herefordensis*, 1344-61, ed. J. H. Parry, Canterbury and York Society, 1912.
- Rot. Parl. Salisbury Chart. and Doc.* } *Rotuli Parliamentorum* (Record Commission).
- Sar. Chart. and Doc.* } *Charters and Documents illustrating the History of Salisbury*, ed. W. H. [Rich] Jones and W. D. Macray (Rolls Series), 1891.
- Rymer *Foedera, Conventiones*, etc., ed. T. Rymer (Record Commission).
- Sar. Muniments Records of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.
- Statutes* *Statutes and Customs of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Salisbury*, ed. C. Wordsworth and D. Maclean, 1915.
- Tout, *Chapters* T. F. Tout, *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England*, 6 vols., 1920-33.
- V.C.H. *Victoria History of the Counties of England*.
- W.A.M. *The Wiltshire Magazine*, published by the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

- Wilkins, *Concilia* D. Wilkins, *Concilia Magnae Britanniae*, 4 vols., 1737.
Wilkinson, *Chancery* B. Wilkinson, *The Chancery under Edward III*, 1929.
Wyville I and II Registers of Robert Wyville, Bishop of Salisbury, 1330-75
(unprinted).

In referring to the *Corpus Juris Canonici* the latest agreed system of abbreviations has been used: e.g. for Decretals of Gregory IX, lib. II. tit. i cap. iii, X 2.1.3; for Liber Sextus, VI^o; for the Clementines, Cle. or Clem.; for the Extravagantes Communes, Extra. Comm.; for the Extravagantes Johannis XXII, Extra Jo. etc. The edition consulted was Richter and Friedburg, 1881. References to the *Corpus Juris Civilis* are similarly given in the customary abbreviated form: e.g. Codex of Justinian, C. de episcopis et clericis l. nulli: Cod. 1.3.28. Digest of Justinian, ff. ne quid in loco publico l. ii. merito: D 43. 8.2.10. The edition consulted was Editio Stereotypa Sextodecima.

INTRODUCTION

THE MANUSCRIPT

The earliest chapter act book of Salisbury Cathedral consists of 74 parchment folios, of which the first 66 are slightly irregular in size, but measure on an average 31 × 23 centimetres. The last eight folios evidently formed no part of the original collection of *Acta*. They measure only 27 × 18 centimetres; the parchment is thicker, with neatly trimmed edges, and the hand in which the entries are written is distinctive. They appear, none the less, to have occupied their present position in the register from an early date. The first indication of this is the inclusion of certain of their contents in an unbound index, written on paper, and now lying loose at the end of the manuscript.¹ This was dated by Canon Christopher Wordsworth 1600-5, 'or not later than (say) 1610'. The compiler made use, for purposes of reference, of a system of pagination which runs right through the manuscript, the first folio of the last gathering being numbered f. 133 on the *recto*.² The existence in addition, however, of two medieval systems of foliation enables us to assign to a much earlier period the incorporation of the last eight folios in the register. The first series, which is entered at the top centre of each folio, runs from f. 67 to f. 74; the second, which is written in the top right-hand corner, from f. 60 (corrected from 59) to f. 66. Both continue without a break from the preceding folio. Since the hand in which they are written is not later than the fifteenth century, and may possibly be earlier, we are justified in concluding that the manuscript had assumed its present form well before the end of the Middle Ages.³ The disparity between the two series calls, nevertheless, for some explanation. Only the first corresponds exactly to the existing order of the register. The second is curiously erratic, containing numerous omissions, repetitions and corrections. Thus f. 16 of the second is equated with f. 22 of the first series. There is no number to correspond with ff 26 and 27, so that the difference between the two sets of foliation, at first seven, is increased from f. 20 onwards to eight; but, since the second series has no f. 34, the difference is thereafter reduced once more to seven, and so continues until, with the duplication of f. 62, it reverts for the last four folios

¹ The index, as Mr. A. J. Collins has pointed out, is in a hand which frequently occurs in early seventeenth-century books of memoranda, etc., among the chapter muniments, and is extremely elaborate, being arranged under no fewer than twenty different headings. An unmistakable reference to the contents of the last gathering of the book occurs on p. 3. It reads: 'Litere domini episcopi capitulo et eciam capituli episcopo de iurisdictione decanatu decanatu Sar' tandem conclusum est pro capitulo et ideo facta est commissio per capitulum Willelmo Beneger pro officialitate tempore vacan' . . . fo. 133'. Although comprehensive, however, the index is not exhaustive, as Canon Wordsworth noted when he drew attention, in a pencilled note, to the letter of Lionel, Earl of Ulster, on p. 140, which it omits.

² There is a second system of pagination, which does not go beyond p. 133 (f. 167).

³ For these particulars thanks are due to Mr. Collins.

to eight. The numbering between ff. 40 and 59 has moreover been altered. It appears originally to have run from 30 to 48, with 39 repeated; but these figures were later adjusted, by the addition of ten, so as to make them run on continuously from f. 39. The new numbers are in many cases actually superimposed upon the old.⁴ The second system of foliation thus appears as a conflation of at least two earlier systems, and while no logical principle is discernible in the original numbering, it seems clearly to antedate the present arrangement of the manuscript.

Traces exist of a still earlier system, in which each of the separate gatherings or 'quaterni' from which the register was compiled was numbered by the scribe in the top right-hand corner of the appropriate folio so as to form part of a regular sequence. There are eight of these quires; but the number of folios in the different gatherings, as we now have them, is not uniform. The first and fifth, for instance, contain nine, and the third, fourth and sixth, eleven; while the second consists of seven and the seventh and eighth each comprise four only.⁵

The present binding, which is of parchment, bears on the front cover the inscription: 'Hemingsby Registrarius 1329'. Traces of three different inscriptions are discernible on the spine. The latest, written vertically at the top in black ink, in Roman capitals, reads: 'Tomus primus Hemingesby'. The paste-down at either end covers what appear to be pages from an early printed treatise on the canon law; and three leaves of paper are inserted at back and front of the manuscript. On the second of these, in front, is a select table of contents, arranged in two columns. This, as a note in his own hand informs us, was the work of the chancellor and communar Richard Drake, and was drawn up in 1668. It helps to fix the date of the binding as early in the second half of the seventeenth century.

The original intention seems to have been to arrange the items according to subject rather than to date; but, although some attempt was made to keep separate records of admissions of canons and vicars,⁶ the initial plan was not generally adhered to, with the result that the arrangement of the contents as a whole appears somewhat haphazard.⁷ Each entry has its own contemporary marginal heading, and there are, in addition, numerous *marginalia* in many different hands and of many different periods.⁸ These latter, although for the most part of little intrinsic interest, are evidence of the frequency with which reference was made to the register years, and even centuries, after its compilation. A series of numbers, and various marks, the significance of which is, as a rule, no longer apparent, are also found. One which appears frequently is a pointing hand, sometimes reinforced by a 'nota' or 'nota bene'.⁹

⁴ e.g. 33 is altered to 43, 37 to 47, 39 to 49, 42 to 52, 43 to 53, 44 to 54.

⁵ e.g. 1st gathering f. 1, 2nd f. 10, 3rd f. 17, 4th f. 28, 5th f. 39, 6th f. 48, 7th f. 59, 8th f. 66.

⁶ See *infra*, pp. 6 and 41.

⁷ This would be more easily explicable if the original order of the folios has been altered.

⁸ Attention should be drawn to Canon Wordsworth's habit of making notes and comments, frequently in ink, upon the MSS. he was examining. Hemingby's Register contains many such.

⁹ e.g. 67, 85, 111, 122, 135, 204.

The keeping of regular chapter records at Salisbury was probably the fruit of Bishop Martival's Lincoln experience. His 1319 statutes laid down that a sworn notary¹ should be appointed for the purpose, and that a residentiary canon should be elected annually to act as 'custos munimentorum'.² These provisions were not immediately or completely effective, although notes of admissions of canons and other capitular acts for the years 1319-26 are found in Liber Evidenciarum C,³ preserved among the chapter muniments. The first entry in the act book itself is dated November 1329; but it was not until 1331 that the register began to be regularly kept. The first notice of the appointment of a chapter clerk or 'registrarius' appears in January 1333, when Thomas de Ford, rector of Maiden Newton, was retained for the express purpose of recording the chapter acts, and keeping the 'scripta', 'codices racionum' and other memoranda.⁴ He thus appears to have combined the roles assigned in the statutes to the notary and 'custos munimentorum' respectively; but there is no evidence that he possessed any qualifications for office other than that of long and faithful service to the cathedral church of Salisbury.

Ford was still functioning as 'clericus capituli' as late as October 1336,⁵ but between April 1339 and October 1340 the register was being kept by M. John of Salisbury, a residentiary canon who was also a notary public.⁶ The entries for which he was responsible are readily distinguishable by the fine, neat script, and by the consistently eccentric spelling of proper names. Not until July 1341 does John Hemingby (Hemingsby is a late corruption of his surname) make his appearance.⁷ The date and terms of his appointment are unknown, but he describes himself as 'clericus et scriba capituli', and, as a notary public,⁸ was responsible for drawing up all legal instruments, as well as for making entries in the register. His notarial mark is preserved on an original document among the chapter muniments.⁹ It is not clear how long he remained in the service of the chapter. The communar's roll for April-July 1347 shows him still in office and drawing his quarter's salary, but no entries were made in the register which bears his name after August

¹ On the office of notary see the article 'Notaire' in *Dictionnaire de Droit Canonique*.

² *Statutes*, 168-171, i.e. para. X 'De registro et aliis munimentis caucius conservandis . . .'

³ See, in particular, ff. 452v., 453, 453v., 456. The entry on f. 456, recording the admission of M. John Luttrell to the prebend of Axford on 15 Dec. 1319, gives a list of those present which includes 'R[obert] de Scherwode, notarius'. Scherwode often appears in the chapter records of the early fourteenth century. He held the rectory of Piddletrenthide. He was one of the executors of M. Thomas de Hotoft (see p. 205), who left him a number of books on canon law, and charged his house in the close with the maintenance of his obit.

⁴ 138.

⁵ 278.

⁶ John of Salisbury's official role is made clear in 279, in which he appended to the record of an agreement reached with the bishop concerning the right of the villein tenants of the chapter to pasture their sheep on the episcopal lands at Bishop's Cannings the note: 'In cuius rei testimonium predictus dominus episcopus precepit mihi Johanni Sar' canonico et notario dictam concessionem et ordinationem ad perpetuam rei memoriam registrare'.

⁷ 65.

⁸ He did not become a notary public until Aug. 1339: *C.P.L.* II, 547.

⁹ Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box M.

1348.¹ He was alive as late as May 1349,² but may already have been succeeded as chapter notary by M. John Corfe, who gave his name to the second act book, which begins in October 1348. Whether during his tenure of office there was a separate 'custos munimentorum' does not appear.

Although regular entries in Hemingby's register ceased in the summer of 1348, some casual later additions were made. Such, for instance, was the record of a presentation by M. Robert de Luffenham in March 1349 to the vicarage of his farm of Bishop's Cannings;³ and the two entries, in a hand of the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, relating to the 'feedings' which were a traditional obligation upon the dean on great festivals and important anniversaries.⁴ These latter, however, appear not in the main body of the register, but on the supplementary folios at the end.

THE SALISBURY CHAPTER 1329-49: PERSONNEL AND METHODS OF RECRUITMENT

The first section of the register, comprising folios 1 to 16, is headed 'De Admissione Canoniorum,' and is clearly inspired by the clause in Bishop Martival's statutes 'concerning the keeping of a faithful record of the acts of the chapter,' which runs: 'designatis eciam temporibus illis quibus canonici admissi fuerint et installati in futurum.'¹ It includes the admission of dignitaries as well as of canons; and presentations of bulls of provision and expectative graces, of which copies had to be deposited with the registrar, are duly noted, as well as the payment of entry fines and the provision of entry feasts. This attempt at a logical arrangement of the contents was not, however, strictly maintained. A certain amount of extraneous material found its way even into the opening section,² and occasional memoranda relating to admissions and installations are found scattered throughout the volume.³ Moreover, the entries, taken as a whole, are jejune and incomplete. In order to gain an adequate idea of the personnel of the Salisbury chapter in the second quarter of the fourteenth century, and of the methods by which it was recruited, the evidence of the act book must be supplemented from other sources—the few extant communars' rolls, Bishop Wyville's register, the papal letters and petitions, and such records of the central government as the plea rolls and the chancery rolls. These must, in turn, be studied in the context of the canons regulating papal provisions, and of the conflicting claims of Church and State in contemporary England.

¹ The latest entry is dated 19 Aug. 1348: 252.

² Corfe, f. 28.

³ 130, 131.

⁴ 313, 317.

¹ *Statutes*, 166-9. A list of admissions and installations for 1319-26 appears in Lib. Evid. C, f. 456.

² e.g. 16, 18, 27, 30.

³ e.g. 167, 180, 198, 210, 223, 242.

Properly speaking, the right to collate to the cathedral prebends and dignities (save for the dignity of dean, which was elective) belonged to the bishop, since the chapter was an outgrowth from the episcopal 'familia.' Not all the fifty-two prebends at Salisbury were, however, at his free disposal. Potterne was, by the fourteenth century, already appropriated to his own canonry; Heytesbury was annexed to the dignity of dean; Bricklesworth to that of chancellor; and Calne to the treasury. The precentorship was the only one of the four dignities to which, as yet, no prebend was permanently attached. Four other prebends escaped the bishop's control, since they belonged to the heads of religious houses. Of these, only one—the Abbot of Sherborne—was in a position to exercise the functions and enjoy the privileges of a prebendary; although his claim to residentiary status was contested by the chapter. The other three were heads of Norman abbeys—the abbot of Bec, whose prebend of Ogbourne⁴ was created between 1200 and 1208; the abbot of St. Mary Monteburgh, whose prebend of Lodres (Dorset) was established in 1213; and the abbot of St. Wandrille, for whom the church of Upavon⁵ was constituted a prebend between 1194 and 1207. They were, of necessity, exempt from the obligation to residence, but had to maintain vicars-choral and vicars in their prebendal vicarages.⁶ In the fourteenth century they do not seem as a rule to have exercised the right of presentation in person. In January 1335 Bernard Viventis, proctor and vicar-general of Cardinal Raymond, the absentee dean, presented a vicar-choral to the prebend of Upavon, 'abbas . . . notorie in partibus transmarinis existens'.⁷ Later the war with France provided the king with an opportunity to seize the temporalities of the alien abbots, and exercise himself the right to present. Thus in January 1338 he presented to the prebendal vicarage of Upavon, 'ratione temporalium . . . occasione guerre inter eum et Philippum qui se dicit regem Francie mote, in manu sua existencium, ut dixit';⁸ and in August 1353 to the prebendal vicarage of Lodres, 'ratione prioratus de Lodres in manu sua occasione guerre inter ipsum et adversarios suos Francie mote'.⁹ The prebend of Blewbury constituted another exception to the general rule. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the advowson was in lay hands; but at some time after 1229 Thomas de Sanford granted it to the Templars, and on the dissolution of the order it passed to the Hospitallers. After prolonged litigation their right to it was established, and throughout the rest of

⁴ *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 394 seq. The prior of Ogbourne was granted the custody of the priory lands in Dec. 1341 for 1,000 marks yearly: *Cal. Fine R.* 1337-47, 254; 1347-56, 144.

⁵ *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 396 seq. The priors of Upavon held a house in the close in 1289 (*Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll.*, I, 346). £40 p.a. was paid for the custody of the priory lands during the war: *Cal. Fine R.* 1337-47, 35, 245; 1347-56, 236, 326.

⁶ In 1226 the proctor of the abbot of St. Wandrille excused himself from attendance at Salisbury; and in 1228 it was expressly stated that the foreign canons of Salisbury were not summoned to the election of a new bp. (*Register of St. Osmund*, Rolls Ser., II, 61, 104).

⁷ 249.

⁸ Wyville II Institutions, f. 61.

⁹ *Ibid.*, f. 257v. But on 15 Oct. 1361 the bp. received the presentation of the abbot of St. Mary Monteburgh 'ad custodiam prioratus de Lodres': *ibid.*, f. 285.

the Middle Ages the Prior of Clerkenwell presented.¹ The only prebend of which the advowson remained in lay hands was Shipton, given to the cathedral by Arnulf the Falconer in the eleventh century. Under Edward II it came into the possession of Hugh Despenser the younger, who in January 1323 presented William Aylmer.² After the fall of the Despensers it passed to the king.³ Edward III presented candidates to the bishop in 1328,⁴ 1354⁵ and 1361,⁶ declaring 'ad quam [prebendam] vobis nominare personam ad nos, et quam quidem prebendam eadem persone ad nominacionem nostram conferre ad vos pertinet.' These special cases apart, the traditional prerogative of the bishop was being assailed, in the fourteenth century, on a broad front, from two opposing directions—from that of the pope, as a result of the development of the system of reservations and provisions, and from that of the king, as a result of the progressive elaboration of the regalian rights which he claimed to exercise during the voidance of a see.

The system of papal provisions originated as early as the twelfth century, as part of the general centralising trend which characterised the Church in the post-Hildebrandine period. It was a manifestation of the 'plenitudo potestatis,' in which papal collation to benefices was substituted for collation by local authorities. In 1265, in the famous decretal *Licet ecclesiarum*, Clement IV (1265-8) expressly declared that 'to the Roman pontiff is known to belong the complete disposal ('plenaria dispositio') of all churches, parsonages, dignities and other ecclesiastical benefices;' but he confined himself to claiming as 'an ancient custom' the right to dispose at will of benefices falling vacant by the death of their titularies at the apostolic see.⁸ Boniface VIII (1294-1303), in the constitution *Presenti*, interpreted this to include the benefices of legates and nuncios, of all clerks coming on business to the curia, and of all *curiales*, dying within a two-days' journey of the place in which the papal court was resident.⁹ Under the Avignon popes the principle 'vacancia in curia' underwent further considerable extension, as a result partly of the increasing expenses of the papal court and the Sacred College, and partly of the need to reward the services of a rapidly-growing bureaucracy. Clement V (1305-14) clarified the somewhat vague language of *Licet*

¹ Ecclesiastical arbitrators had awarded the patronage to Hugh de Sanford c.1220-8: *Chart. and Docs. of Salisbury Cathedral*, Rolls Ser., pp. 123-4; *Reg. Osmund*, I, 327-8.

² *Martival* I, 286-7; *C.P.R.* 1324-7, 102. The patronage was awarded to Sir Adam de Brimpton, c. 1220-8: *Chart. and Docs.*, 102-5.

³ *Martival* I, 364.

⁴ *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 319.

⁵ *C.P.R.* 1358-61, 31, 45; Wyville II Institutions, f. 267.

⁶ Wyville II Institutions, f. 274v.

⁷ C. R. Cheney, *From Becket to Langton*, 76 seq., and App. I. On the whole question of papal legislation regulating provisions see Mollat, chap. I, and Deeley. The latter stresses the strict legality of papal collations, although this is frequently obscured by the form of the entries in the *Calendars of Papal Letters*. As Pantin (*Engl. Ch.*, 47) writes, the system of provisions was one which could be used or abused. It was not in itself an abuse; indeed, it was capable of being employed as an instrument of reform.

⁸ VI^o 3. 4. 2.

⁹ VI^o 3. 4. 34.

ecclesiarum by declaring the reservation to apply to all patriarchal, archiepiscopal and episcopal sees, to abbaties and priories, and to all parsonages, dignities and offices, as well as to canonries and prebends, churches with and without cure, and all ecclesiastical benefices whatsoever.¹ He claimed also to collate to all benefices vacated by the death of cardinals, papal chaplains, curial officials and nuncios, and to those of bishops consecrated at the apostolic see, or vacated there by resignation, translation or exchange.² In 1316 John XXII (1316-34) declared his intention of reserving all benefices vacated as a result of the acceptance by their titularies of others, in virtue of papal provisions or expectative graces;³ and in the epoch-making constitution *Ex debito* he extended the general reservation to include all benefices, great or small, vacated by the deprivation or deposition of their titularies, the quashing of an election or the rejection of a postulation, resignation into the pope's hand, or provision or translation by him to another benefice.⁴ To these were added the benefices of abbots and bishops blessed or consecrated at the apostolic see, of cardinals, wherever they might die, and of important curial officials and others resident at the papal court who died there or elsewhere in the discharge of their duty.⁵ The constitution *Ad regimen*, promulgated in January 1335 by Benedict XII (1334-42), was little more than a synthesis of *Presenti* and *Ex debito*, but added to the existing categories of reserved benefices those of auditors of causes in the Sacred Palace, and of rectors and treasurers of the papal states.⁶ Clement VI (1342-52), despite his reputation for prodigality in the grant of provisions and expectations, maintained almost unaltered the conditions which had existed under his two predecessors. Among his few innovations were the reservation of the benefices of clerks who married or adopted a military career,⁷ and of those dying on the jubilee pilgrimage.⁸ In addition to these general reservations the popes claimed the right to present, by special reservation, to particular benefices, while the constitutions *Execrabilis* (1317)⁹ and *Dudum*,¹ which were directed against pluralities, further increased their patronage by placing at the disposal of the apostolic see the benefices resigned by offenders against the law. Since, moreover, no lapse of time availed against the pope's right to collate, a reserved benefice was regarded as legally void until it had been filled by him, however long the interval might be.²

Parallel with the increase in papal provisions there grew up the practice of exacting from beneficiaries payment of 'first-fruits', or 'annates' as they

¹ Extra. Com., 3. 2. 3.

² Mollat, 28.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Extra. Com., 1. 3. 4. See also Deeley.

⁵ Mollat, 28.

⁶ Extra. Com., 3. 2. 13.

⁷ Mollat, 32-3.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 33.

⁹ Extra. Jo. XXII, 3. 1.

¹ Mollat, 31; Wilkins, *Concilia*, III, 62-3.

² Deeley, 300.

came to be called in the later fourteenth century. These have been defined as 'a tax upon the first year's revenue of a minor benefice, reserved to the apostolic chamber, after a new collation'. The expedient did not originate with the papacy. As early as the twelfth century certain bishops and religious houses had been in the habit of making levies upon the first year's income of benefices in their gift; and, at a later date, temporal rulers, as well as prelates, obtained from the pope from time to time, on the plea of financial embarrassment, licence to exact such payments for a specified term. The practice seems to have been adopted by the papacy as it took over from the ordinary collators, in the course of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, an increasing proportion of their patronage. In 1306 Clement V reserved to himself for three years the 'annalia' of benefices falling vacant in England, Scotland and Ireland. The principle of the tax was recognised by the Council of Vienne (1311-12) and John XXII in 1316 extended its application to the whole of Latin Christendom. In 1326 he claimed the first-fruits of all benefices becoming void 'apud sedem apostolicam', thus specifically associating the exaction for the first time with the system of reservations and provisions. There was some variation of subsequent practice, but from the beginning of the pontificate of Clement VI annates were regularly exacted from all benefices 'vacancia in curia', except for those paying the 'services',³ the yield increasing as the number of benefices subject to papal provision grew with the growth of reservations. Later an attempt was even made to exact them from clerks obtaining papal confirmation in benefices obtained by other means. John XXII, in the constitution *Suscepti regiminis*,⁴ fixed the method of exaction. The amount payable was established by the assessment of the tenth, the collectors normally taking the equivalent of the assessed value, which was nominal, and leaving the surplus ('residuum') to the incumbent, although they might alternatively take the 'residuum', as representing the larger amount. Where a benefice had not been assessed for the tenth, half the estimated annual value was exacted. Provisors were required to give an undertaking to pay their annates before presenting their bulls of provision for execution. The camerl officials extracted from the registers of the papal chancery the relevant details, and despatched them to the various collectorates where the local collectors proceeded to levy the sum due, as soon as it was ascertained that the provision had taken effect. If a benefice were vacated more than once in a single year, only one levy of annates might be made, and benefices below a certain minimum annual value were exempt from payment.⁵

So much attention has been devoted by historians to the subject of papal

³ i.e. bps. and other prelates, from whom, on their appointment or confirmation, were exacted the 'servicia communia', payable to the pope and cardinals, and the 'servicia minuta', payable to their servants and officials: W. E. Lunt, *Papal Revenues in the Middle Ages*, I, 81 seq.

⁴ Extra. Jo. XXII, r. 2.

⁵ See article 'Annates' in *Dictionnaire de Droit Canonique* and *Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie ecclésiastique*; Lunt, *op. cit.* I, 93 seq.

provisions that no general discussion is called for here. It may, however, be worth while to attempt a rough estimate of the part actually played by them in determining the composition of the Salisbury chapter during the second quarter of the fourteenth century.

Taking first the four dignities, the significant fact emerges that the dignity of dean was held throughout the period by non-resident foreigners who owed their appointment to the pope. Raymond William de Fargis (Fargues), cardinal of Santa Maria Nuova, was provided in 1311—the third of a succession of absentee deans dating back to 1297. He died in October 1346, and, despite the appeal of the chapter to him in 1331 to secure the restoration to them of the right of election, he was succeeded by his brother Bertrand,⁶ who, however, survived only a few months. In February 1347 Reynold Orsini (filius Ursi) was provided. He died at Avignon in June 1374, having been made cardinal-deacon of St. Adrian in December 1350. Of the remaining dignities, the treasury was held in 1325 by Arnald de Via, cardinal-deacon of S. Eustachio, provided in 1318. He died in 1335, and thereafter the dignity remained in native hands until November 1345, when Galhard de la Motte,⁷ cardinal of S. Lucia in Silice, was provided. His claim was contested by John de Bredon, in virtue of an expectative grace, and on Bredon's death by Bartholomew de Braden, collated by the bishop. Galhard appears never actually to have gained possession of the dignity, which seems to have been in the hands of the dean from 1351 to 1357. The precentorship was held by an alien for a brief period only, when Gerard de Domar, Master-General of the Order of Preachers, and cardinal-priest of Santa Sabina, was provided in April 1343. He died in the following September. The chancellorship remained in English hands throughout, Richard de Ayremynne being succeeded in April 1340 by Elias of St. Albans. In or before May 1347 Bertrand d'Eux, in turn cardinal of S. Marco and of S. Sabina, obtained the archdeaconry of Dorset in virtue of an expectative grace, dating from May 1342.⁸ It is worth noting that, with the exception of the Italian Orsini and Bertrand d'Eux, who was from Uzés, all the above were 'men of the duchy' [of Aquitaine], and so technically subjects of the English and not of the French king. Raymond de Fargis was born in Bordeaux;⁹ Galhard de la Motte at Bourdes; Arnald de Via came from Cahors; Gerard de Domar was a Limousin. Cardinals Raymond and Galhard, in particular, were strong supporters of the English cause in France, incurring thereby the enmity of the French king.

For the rest, the number of alien provisors owing their preferment directly to the fact that they were in the service of the apostolic see was small. Itherius

⁶ *C.P.* I, 121; *C.P.L.* III, 218.

⁷ *C.P.L.* III, 198, 235.

⁸ *C.P.L.* III, 255.

⁹ *C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 174. 2 Aug. 1337. Order to restore his benefices to Raymond de Fargis, who is a native of Aquitaine and not of the power of the king of France.

de Concoreto, and, later, Raymond and Hugh Pelegrini,¹ were papal nuncios and collectors. Concoreto held in turn the prebends of Warminster and Faringdon; Raymond was provided successively to Bishopstone and Highworth, and Hugh obtained in 1351 the prebend of Netherbury *in ecclesia*. M. William de Veyraco, who secured Bere Regis and Charminster in 1345, after a prolonged struggle, was a registrar of papal letters and a papal chaplain. Again, all were 'men of the duchy'.² The Pelegrinis were a Gascon family from Cahors. They rose to importance under John XXII through the influence of Cardinal Gaucelin, and three of them—Raymond, Hugh and Elias—had close associations with England. Hugh, however, despite the fact that he had spent some time at Oxford, and had resided for fourteen years in London as papal nuncio and collector, seems to have favoured the French rather than the English cause. He withdrew finally to Cahors in 1366. Next year his English benefices were seized into the king's hand, and in 1376 the royal ratification granted him in 1357 was formally revoked. Bernard de Cucinato, Vital de Testa, William de Lardo, Ratherius de Miramonte, the Raymundi, the la Portas were all from Aquitaine. Of any of them it might have been said, as Cardinal Raymond said of his kinsman, Garcias de Galard: 'he is the king's liege man, born in his lands of Gascony . . . and has hitherto borne himself well and faithfully' towards him.³

Italians were poorly represented, as might be expected of the Francophile Avignon popes. John, son of Nicolinus de Fieschi [Flisco], cardinal of Genoa, held the rich prebend of Teinton Regis,⁴ and Manuel di Fieschi the prebend of Netheravon, until his promotion to see of Vercelli in 1342. M. Thomas de Luco, who was perhaps connected with a group of Genoese merchants with whom Edward III had dealings in 1327, obtained Netherbury *in ecclesia* in 1329-30, and settled down at Salisbury as a residentiary until his death ten years later.

Alien provisors frequently enjoyed the status of 'king's clerks'.⁵ This was the case, for instance, with Itherius de Concoreto, Hugh Pelegrini, Thomas de Luco and Peter Raymundi. Moreover, the king did not hesitate, when it suited his purpose, to further the ecclesiastical careers of foreigners in England. Edward II petitioned the pope for the prebend of Yatesbury for Peter de Crodonio [Craon], his kinsman, in 1324;⁶ and in 1337 his successor

¹ See for the career of Hugh Pelegrini in England Emden, III, 1,452-3. His accounts as papal collector are preserved in the Vatican Archives (Collectoriae no. 14).

² Concoreto is described in 1337 as a native of Aquitaine, and not of the dominion of the king of France: *C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 167. 18 Aug. 1337. Order to restore the benefices of Vital de Testa and Bernard de Cucinato, who are natives of 'the duchy': *ibid.*, 174. Nov. 1338. Order to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer to supersede the demand upon Cucinato for the issues of the prebend of Stratton, since he is a native of 'the duchy', and a member of the household of the seneschal of Gascony and of his council: *ibid.*, 559.

³ *C.P.R.* 1340-3, 226. 13 June 1341.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1334-8, 323.

⁵ The term 'clericus regis' had a very wide connotation. It covered all those in the king's service, from the 'government servant' properly so-called to those whose employment was only casual or occasional.

⁶ *C.P.L.* III, 237-8. Cf. the earlier cases of the de Saluzzo brothers, James of Spain and Peter of Savoy.

granted him a protection, although he was 'by birth of the power of the king of France',⁷ and his provision had meant the extrusion of an English clerk, M. William de Salton.⁸ Edward III in 1329 presented Parvolus de Monteflorum to the prebend of Netherbury *in ecclesia*,⁹ although the grant was later revoked in favour of the incumbent, Thomas de Luco;¹ and he and Queen Philippa combined to beg an expectative grace for M. Robert de Turre de Adria in 1337.²

The number of foreigners provided during the twenty years covered by Hemingby's register was small. Four prebends were obtained by direct provision, and four in virtue of expectative graces; while three successful provisions were made to dignities, and the archdeaconry of Dorset went to an expectant, making a total of twelve. The number of clerks of English birth who obtained benefices by provision was at least twice as large. Exact figures are difficult to arrive at, since so many of the grants made were ineffective; but a dozen or more Englishmen were successful in obtaining prebends or dignities at Salisbury by direct provision between 1329 and 1349, and a similar number owed their preferment to expectative graces.³ They included men with very varied backgrounds—royal councillors like John Piers,⁴ who became prebendary of Chardstock in 1336; protégés of great magnate families, like John de Gynewell,⁵ who laid the foundations of his career as a clerk in the household of Henry of Lancaster, obtained the prebend of Bedwyn, and was provided to the see of Lincoln in 1347; scions of knightly houses like John de Rivers, who obtained the prebend of Netherbury *in terra* in 1338;⁶ and eminent 'civil servants' like Robert de Askeby,⁷ who obtained Fordington with Writlington on the death of Richard de Chaddesley. There were also capable men of affairs like John de Vienne (*alias* Bateman),⁸ who had been chaplain to Cardinal Raymond, proctor to Queen Isabel and a clerk of the household of Maud of Lancaster, Countess of Ulster, and who became in 1343 prebendary of Axford, and later proctor and vicar-general in England of the new dean, Reynold Orsini; 'jurisperiti' like Richard de Thormenton,⁹ who held Horton from 1343-7, or John de Whitchurch,¹ who became archdeacon of Wiltshire in 1333; and—though rarely at this date—theologians like Roger de Kington,² who succeeded Robert de

⁷ *C.P.R.* 1334-8, 534.

⁸ Collated by the bp. 28 July 1322: *Martival* I, 268.

⁹ *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 420.

¹ *Ibid.* 1330-4, 98.

² *C.P.L.* II, 540. In 1329 Queens Isabel and Philippa joined Philip of France in petitioning that Tido de Varesio might enjoy the fruits of his benefices in Salisbury, Beauvais and Lichfield for three years while in their service: *C.P.L.* II, 297.

³ There were, in addition, at least a dozen 'provisiones inutiles'.

⁴ *C.P.L.* II, 534.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 398.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 343.

⁷ *C.P.L.* III, 205.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 128, 203.

⁹ *C.P.L.* II, 339; III, 77, 79, 183.

¹ *C.P.L.* II, 371, 523.

² *C.P.* I, 60, 139, 194; *C.P.L.* III, 127, 356.

Luffenham as archdeacon of Salisbury in 1348. Of these, a surprisingly large proportion became residentiaries,³ as also did a number of less distinguished men, who owed their prebends to papal graces, although they were in the service of the bishop.⁴ As Mr. Pantin writes, this large majority of English over alien provisors, and the extent to which natives used the system, seem very important facts which are little realised in the popular estimate of provisions.⁵

So keen was the competition for prebends that, as is clear from the *Calendar of Papal Petitions*, bulls of provision and expectative graces were rarely to be had unless the petitioner were himself a person of some consequence, or could command powerful support. Thus, contrary to the commonly accepted opinion, provisions represent less the personal influence of the pope upon the composition of the chapter than that of the sponsors whose candidates he provided. Foremost among these were the king,⁶ the two queens, Isabel⁷ and Philippa⁸—both zealous in furthering the interests of their servants and dependants,—various 'ministers of state',⁹ and the great magnates, lay and ecclesiastical. The part played by the house of Lancaster¹ in promoting petitions for Salisbury prebends is particularly striking, and among ecclesiastical patrons, bishop Edington of Winchester is conspicuous.² Sometimes several persons combined to plead the cause of a particular individual. Thus, in June 1351, the Queen and the Earls of Lancaster and Salisbury associated themselves with the bishop of Exeter in supplicating for an expectative grace for his nephew.³ It was advisable, in addition, for an impetrant to assure himself of support for his petition in the curia itself, and the interest of the cardinals was accordingly eagerly canvassed by seekers after preferment.⁴ If successful,

³ e.g. John de Vienne, Richard de Thornerston, John de Whitchurch, Roger de Kington, Robert de Askeby.

⁴ e.g. Richard de Hale(s), William de Salton, John of Salisbury, John de Langebergh.

⁵ Pantin, *Engl. Ch.*, 62-3.

⁶ Pantin estimates the total number of benefices for which the king petitioned between 1342 and 1366 at 69 (*Engl. Ch.*, 49). For requests made by him for Salisbury prebends 1329-50 see *C.P.L.* II, 330-1, 333, 346, 351, 358, 371, 373, 375, 383, 397-9, 407 *bis*, 540; *C.P.* I, 183.

⁷ e.g. *C.P.L.* II, 292, 386, 395, 540; *C.P.* I, 18, 26, 70, 98. Examples could be multiplied.

⁸ e.g. *C.P.L.* II, 323, 388, 540; III, 133, 200 *et passim*; *C.P.* I, 74, 156, 258, etc.

⁹ e.g. John, bp. of Worcester, the chancellor: *C.P.* I, 180, 191.

¹ According to Pantin's estimate, Henry of Lancaster asked for 98 benefices in all between 1342 and 1366, thus outdoing both the king and the Black Prince. Eighty were for his own clerks (*Engl. Ch.*, 49). For Salisbury see *C.P.* I, 7, 78, 215. John de Bredon, Henry atte Dale, John de Gynewell, John de Wilburn and John de Vienne were all in the service of the house of Lancaster.

² e.g. *C.P.* I, 58, 165, 193. For Edington's career see Emden, I, 629-30. He was a notorious nepotist, who spared no effort to advance the cause of his relatives, especially his nephews John and Thomas. John appears in the returns of pluralists in Canterbury province in 1366 as holding benefices to the annual value of £220 11s. 2d. (C. J. Godfrey, 'Pluralists in the Province of Canterbury in 1366', *Jnl. of Eccles. Hist.*, Apr. 1960, 28).

³ *C.P.* I, 211. The practice of the universities as 'collective patrons' in sending periodically to the curia rolls of graduates and scholars seeking benefices should also be noted. (E. F. Jacob, 'Petitions for benefices from English Universities during the Great Schism', *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.*, Fourth Ser., XXVII, 41 seq.).

⁴ Mollat, 91. The class of Ancient Petitions at the Public Record Office furnishes many examples of requests to the king to write on behalf of impetrants to the pope and cardinals:

provisors normally took the precaution of obtaining from the king a 'ratification of their estate' in the benefices which they had obtained.⁵

It is clear, therefore, that despite the opposition to provisions so vociferously expressed in contemporary parliaments, the average English clerk had no scruples about accepting benefices at the hands of the pope; while the king and magnates, for their part, found it a convenient means of supplementing their private patronage, and rewarding services at a minimum of expense to themselves.⁶ At the same time it must be remembered that the net of papal reservations was by now so widely spread that provisions offered in many cases the surest, or even the only, way to preferment. That the system entailed serious disadvantages is, however, indisputable. So great was the pressure upon the papal chancery that confusion was inevitable. Often several different provisions were made to the same prebend;⁷ or vacancies were assumed where none existed,⁸ while expectative graces were so lavishly granted that, in Sir Maurice Powicke's phrase, 'queues of expectants' formed up at all the greater churches. As an unavoidable sequel there was incessant litigation between rival provisors and expectants;⁹ while clerks who, on obtaining a prebend, overlooked a reservation, general or special, were liable to find their title impugned, even after years of peaceful possession.¹ M. Mollat has described the deceptions practised by impetrants anxious to conceal the true value of the benefices for which they were petitioning, or the fact that they held in plurality; and the confusion created by the errors in transcription of which

e.g. petition of Robert de Wodehous to Edward II to write in his interest to the pope, and the cardinals of SS. Adriano and Albano, 'come il eit une besoigne pendant avant nostre seint pierre lappostoille qele ne poet estre graunte sauns sa priere', and to Cardinal Gaucelin Jehan (of SS. Marcellino and Pietro) 'qil me veille purchacier la grace qil me promist devaunt le roy a Nottingham, quant il luy lessay par commandement le roy ma bone eglise de Hakney' (S.C. 8/245/12240; on the grant of the church of Hackney see Deeley, 512). Compare the petition of John de Melebourne to Edward III (c. 1331), and of the chapter to the pope and Cardinal Annihale de Ceccano on behalf of John of Salisbury in 1333. Sometimes a cardinal might take the initiative, as when Cardinal Raymond, the dean, wrote to the chapter on behalf of John de Abingdon (Sar. Muniments, Box labelled 'Dean'); or Napoleon Orsini, cardinal of S. Adriano, on behalf of Nicholas Braunche (Hist. MSS. Comm., *Var. Coll.* I, 351).

⁵ *C.P.R.*, *passim*.

⁶ See, on this apparent inconsistency, Pantin, *Engl. Ch.*, chap. V.

⁷ e.g. Stratton was provided in Aug. 1347 to Bertrand de Budocio (*C.P.L.* III, 256), and in Sept. to John Thursteyn (*ibid.* 241); Grantham Borealis was provided in July 1347 to Mathew de Brislee (*C.P.* I, 129-30, 166; *C.P.L.* III, 256) and in Aug. to Robert de Canley (*C.P.* I, 127, 129). Three separate provisions were made to Faringdon.

⁸ e.g. Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 70d: 'Item de prebenda . . . de qua per obitum Johannnis de Whitcherche fuit provisum Ricardo de Thoresby . . . non habuit effectum quia tempore dicte provisionis dictus Johannes vivebat'. *Ibid.* f. 71: 'Item de cancellaria et prebenda de quibus per obitum Elie de Sancto Albano acceptacio facta per Thomam Trillik, fuit eidem confirmata; . . . non hahuit effectum quia tempore dicte provisionis dictus Elias vivebat'.

⁹ See on this point G. Mollat, 'Les graces expectatives du XII^e au XIV^e siècle': *Revue d'histoire Ecclésiastique*, XLI, 81 seq. Cf. his article on 'Expectatives' in *Dict. de Droit Canonique*.

¹ Deeley, 502. Cf. the petition of Robert de Askeby in 1346 for Fordington with Writlington, on the death of Peter Galationi, papal chaplain, although 'wrongfully detained' by Richard de Chaddesley (*C.P.* I, 88; *C.P.L.* III, 205, 282, 305); and the cases of Matthew de Brislee (*C.P.* I, 127, 129; *C.P.L.* III, 256); and Thomas de Tughall (*C.P.* I, 132). Confirmation in a benefice was frequently sought from the pope, 'a doubt having arisen whether it was reserved'.

the scribes of the papal chancery were not infrequently guilty.² All such irregularities, whether due to fraud or to accident, were seized upon with alacrity by the eager crowd of benefice-seekers, as providing an opportunity to challenge the validity of the provision. The number of provisions and expectations in any case greatly exceeded the number of benefices actually available, so that many were of necessity without effect. Bishops were required to make returns to the local collectors responsible for the exaction of first-fruits of all such 'provisiones inutiles'. The earliest list of these which survives is that drawn up for the pontificates of Clement VI (1342-52) and Innocent VI (1352-62) by Hugh Pelegrini when he was collector;³ but the Camera was reluctant to abandon any of its claims, and ineffectual attempts were still being made during the collectorship of Arnald Garnerii (1372-7) to collect arrears. In 1377 Garnerii reported that a total of 288 provisions and 723 expectative graces, in the country as a whole, had not yet taken effect.⁴ He presented to the chamber a list of 'excusaciones parvitatis recepte', and suggested that the bad debts should be written off;⁵ but his plea was received with scant sympathy by the cameral officials, who retorted that 'quantumcumque sint inutilia de presenti, in futurum utilia possint evenire.'⁶

The situation was immensely complicated as a result of the development, *pari passu* with the growth of papal provisions, of the royal prerogative concerning ecclesiastical patronage. At the very time when he was soliciting favours from the pope for his servants and dependants the king was advancing claims which were fundamentally incompatible with those of the apostolic see. He asserted his right not only to the temporal *regalia*, involving the administration of the temporalities during an episcopal vacancy, but also to the spiritual *regalia*, which included the right to present to all benefices becoming void while the temporalities were in hand. In the course of the thirteenth century the papacy had succeeded in limiting considerably the duration of episcopal vacancies, thus severely curtailing the opportunities they had afforded the crown to exploit the material resources of the bishopric, and to exercise episcopal patronage in its own interest. Various measures were adopted to offset this loss. Thus, the king claimed to exercise the right of patronage not only during a voidance, but whenever the temporalities came into his hands, for political or punitive reasons, during the bishop's lifetime. He also asserted his right to present to any benefice of which the presentee had been unable to obtain possession at the time of the vacancy, and which could thus be considered 'de facto' void, as well as to any which

² Mollat, 70-2. In June 1344 John of Salisbury was rehabilitated upon his admission that the value of his prebend of Stratford had been wrongly given as 5 marks instead of £5. This he declared to be the fault of the papal scribes; but 5 marks appears in the copy of the petition entered in the act book (78): *C.P.* I, 20; *C.P.L.* III, 112, 174. Cf. the cases of Robert de Luffenham (Wyville I, ff. 101v, 102v), and John de Vienne (*C.P.* I, 103-4; *C.P.L.* III, 203-4).

³ Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, ff. 66 seq.

⁴ *Ibid.*, no. 13, f. 132.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ff. 126, 183.

⁶ *Ibid.*, f. 190.

was vacant 'de jure' because of some defect in the occupant's title; and he frequently granted away the benefices of a newly-appointed bishop without—as the canons required—awaiting his consecration.⁷ He even claimed, in imitation of the pope, to appoint to elective offices such as that of dean, if they fell vacant during the voidance of the see.⁸ These claims the royal lawyers justified by an ingenious theory according to which all patronage, even when exercised by ecclesiastics, was regarded as in origin lay, deriving from the endowment of the church by the king and secular magnates. The 'spiritual regalia' claimed by the king 'sede vacante' could thus be regarded as resulting directly from his control of the temporalities of the see, and so be exercised as often and as long as the temporalities were in his hand. Further, as 'avowee paramount', he was the patron of bishoprics and the natural defender of the ultimate controlling rights of the laity over all patronage, whether granted to ecclesiastics or not.⁹

That opposition to the extension of papal claims played its part in the formation of the royal policy is clear from the striking parallelism between them, but a further incentive, as in the case of the papacy itself, was supplied by the need to reward the services of a growing body of officials, who were still, for the most part, clerks. As has been well said, it was the king's view that the church should bear the greater part of the burden of financing the 'civil service'. A manifesto of 1279 declared: 'The court of the kingdom of England has always been governed principally and for the greater part by clerks, spaciouly endowed with ecclesiastical benefices and honours;'¹ and a household ordinance of the same year strictly forbade those of the king's servants who had received benefices from him to continue to draw wages.² It was, indeed, a common practice, when retaining a clerk in the king's service, to assign to him an annual emolument which he was to enjoy only until he had obtained the equivalent value in benefices.³ As sinecures, cathedral prebends were in great demand for the remuneration of 'govern-

⁷ On 15 Feb. 1289 Edward I ordered the keeper of the bishopric of Salisbury to admit Peter of Savoy, his kinsman, to the prebend of Highworth, held by the bp.-elect, William de la Cornere, who was not consecrated until 8 May; but in the following year he offered his apologies to the bp., and the dean and chapter, promising that in future 'non vendicabit collationem prebendarum non vacancium, sede vacante vel non vacante, de jure non vacancium': Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box C2.

⁸ Deeley, 525; *Year Book 5 Edw.* II (Selden Soc., LXIII), p. xlvii.

⁹ See on the subject of the Crown's claims Deeley, 479 seq.; J. R. L. Highfield, 'Relations between the Church and the English Crown . . . 1349-78' (Oxford D. Phil. thesis 1951); Margaret E. Howell, 'The King's Government and Episcopal Vacancies in England from the Eleventh to the Fourteenth Century' (London Ph. D. thesis now published as *Regalian Right in Medieval England* (1962)). For parallel developments in France see Jean Gaudemet, *La Collation par le Roi de France des bénéfices vacants en régle, des origines à la fin du XIV^e siècle* (*Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Etudes*, LI). Cf. the letter of Edward III to the curial officials in 1343 setting forth his claims: quoted by Pantin, *Engl. Ch.*, 66-7.

¹ Quoted by Pantin, *Engl. Ch.*, 45.

² Tout, *Charters*, II, 163; quoted by G. P. Cuttino, 'King's Clerks and the Community of the Realm', *Speculum*, XXIX, 409.

³ e.g. M. John Piers in June 1333 was allotted £50 a year as a member of the king's council, until he had been provided with one or two benefices yielding an equivalent revenue (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 437). M. John de Leach was granted in July 1343 an annuity of £20 until he had obtained benefices of equal value (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 375).

ment servants', who were, by definition, absentees and pluralists;⁴ but they have also been called the 'staple commodity' of papal provisions, so that it was in the chapters that the claims of king and pope came most often and most sharply into conflict. In such clashes the crown enjoyed an initial advantage, for, by English custom, as defined in the first clause of the Constitutions of Clarendon, all suits concerning presentations and advowsons were terminable in the king's court⁵—this notwithstanding the declaration of Alexander III in the decretal *Quanto te* that, since cases relating to patronage were so closely involved with spiritual causes, they ought to be heard only by ecclesiastical judges.⁶

The evolution under Henry II of the writ of prohibition provided the king with a powerful weapon for use in the enforcement of his claims, and could be effectively employed to stop proceedings against a royal presentee in the local ecclesiastical courts.⁷ In the earlier fourteenth century steps were taken in addition to prevent recourse to Rome in cases involving questions of patronage. Between 1320 and 1340 the first stage in such proceedings was the issue of a writ of *venire facias* to the bishop in whose diocese the offending clerk was beneficed. Sequestration and attachment followed, and finally exigency and outlawry. After 1340 the writ of arrest became part of the normal procedure, and, if it could not be executed, exigency and outlawry followed forthwith. In 1343, 1344, 1347 and 1351 the commons petitioned for a further tightening of the procedure against those who 'sue in the court of Rome to defeat the execution of judgements rendered in the king's courts'; and the sequel was seen in the statutes of Provisors (1351) and Praemunire (1353). By the latter, a writ of warning—'praemunire facias'—was substituted for the writ of arrest, with the penalty of forfeiture for all who neglected it.⁸

While every effort was thus being made to prevent the reference of questions of patronage to the Roman Curia, the scope of the activity of the secular courts in such cases was steadily widening. By a writ of *quare impedit* or *quare non admisit* a bishop who failed to admit a royal presentee could be made to answer for his failure in the king's court; and, once there, might find himself obliged to accept the verdict of a jury on the purely 'spiritual' issue of voidance or plenarty.⁹ Archbishop Boniface had laid down, in the

⁴ Pantin (*Engl. Ch.*, 55 n. 1) suggests, as a further motive for the 'loading' of 'government servants' with prebends, the desire of the king to secure the representation of his interests in the chapter, so that he might get his way in the choice of a bp. For pluralism among royal clerks beneficed at Salisbury in the later fourteenth century see C. J. Godfrey, 'Pluralists in the Province of Canterbury in 1366', *Jnl. Eccles. Hist.*, XI (1960), 26-7.

⁵ W. Stubbs, *Select Charters* (9th ed.), 164.

⁶ X 2. 1. 3; Cheney, *From Becket to Langton*, 109 and n. 2.

⁷ On the writ of prohibition see Cheney, *op. cit.*, 110 seq.; and G. B. Flahiff in *Medieval Studies* (Toronto) III, 101-16, VI, 261 seq., VII, 229 seq.

⁸ E. B. Graves, 'The Legal Significance of the Statute of Praemunire of 1353', in *Haskins Anniversary Essays*, 57 seq.

⁹ On the writ *quare impedit* see Britton, ed. F. M. Nicholas, pp. 202 seq.; and for developments in the thirteenth century J. W. Gray 'The *Jus Presentandi* in England from the Constitutions of Clarendon to Bracton' in *E.H.R.* LXVII, 481 seq.

provincial statutes of 1261, that if a benefice to which presentation had been made was not canonically void, the bishop must excuse himself to the king or his justices for his inability to obey the royal command;¹ but under Edward I an ordinary so acting risked a charge of contempt, involving the seizure of his temporalities into the king's hand for an indefinite period. Such was the fate of Archbishop Thomas Corbridge, who, in 1300 collated, by papal authority, to the chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels at York, and to the prebend of Stillingfleet, vacated on his consecration at Rome. The collation, though strictly canonical, was challenged by the king, who, in virtue of his regalian right, granted the benefices, in April 1300, to his clerk, John Busshe.² The archbishop, summoned to answer to a writ of *quare non admisit*, pleaded that he had neither the power nor the authority to oust the pope's provisor; to which Justice Brabazon replied sardonically: 'That which you allege to be want of power, we hold to be want of will.' Corbridge was found guilty of contempt, and his temporalities were seized into the king's hand.³

This case, although certainly not the first occasion on which the claims of king and pope had come into collision, marks a turning-point in their relations. The secular lawyers found in it support for the contention that ordinaries must obey the royal commands even if contrary to the law of the church;⁴ while the king was emboldened to press his claims with increasing vigour and determination. It was not long before they secured 'de facto' if not 'de jure' recognition from the church. As early as 1307 we find the commissaries of the bishop of Lincoln deferring to a custom, said to be 'known to and tolerated by the apostolic see', whereby the king claimed the right to collate to all prebends in secular cathedrals falling vacant during the voidance of a see;⁵ and in 1328 Bishop Grandisson of Exeter wrote in the same sense to Gerard de Pistoia. Gerard claimed, in virtue of an apostolic grace, the prebend vacated by M. James de Berkeley on his consecration as bishop of Exeter; but the king, meanwhile, had granted it to M. Thomas de Astley. The bishop urged Pistoia not to press his claim, since the king had exercised a right enjoyed by his ancestors 'from time immemorial', and his presentee could secure the imprisonment of the executor and proctor of his rival should they attempt anything to the prejudice of the royal prerogative. If this advice was not wholly disinterested, the embarrassment felt by the bishop in offering it is evident from the *cri de coeur* with which his letter ends: 'In maxima enim perplexitate positi sumus quid in hac parte facere debeamus.'⁶

¹ Wilkins, *Concilia*, II, 749.

² C.P.R. 1292-1301, 512; 1301-7, 227.

³ *The Chronicle of Walter of Guisborough*, previously edited as the chronicle of Walter de Hemingburgh, R. Hist. Soc., Camden Third Ser., LXXXIX, 358-9; *Year Book*, 19 *Edw.* III. Rolls Ser., nos. 18, 43.

⁴ *Year Book*, 19 *Edw.* III, Rolls Ser., 168-9. 'Levesque duist faire ceo qen ly est, et mettre le presente le roi en possession, et apres le debat serreit entre les clerks qi deux avoit dreit'.

⁵ Reg. Dalderby (Lincoln), f. 17, ex inf. Mr. H. P. King. Cf. the reference by John XXII in 1319 to the royal right 'quo confert vacancia beneficia ecclesiarum cathedralium vacancium', quoted by Deeley, 509.

⁶ *Grandisson* I, 175-6, no. 37.

A further important extension of the king's claims was effected with the application to his regalian rights of the principle—parallel to that asserted by the papacy in the case of provisions—that 'no time runs against the king'.⁷ This was made a pretext for presenting to benefices years after the voidance on which the claim to present was based, thereby confronting the bishops with a new dilemma. In April 1307 Edward I notified Bishop Dalderby that he had granted his clerk, M. John de Cadamo, the Lincoln prebend of Leighton Manor, alleged to have been vacant during the voidance of the see following the death of Bishop Oliver Sutton (1299), although it was occupied by M. Philip de Barton, who had obtained it after Dalderby's appointment. The bishop, while declaring that 'eo non vocato legitime et amoto, alium in eandem prebendam superinduci facere non possumus juxta canonicas sanciones,' avoided personal responsibility for a decision on Barton's claims by appointing commissaries to judge the case. They not only recognised the king's right to present during vacancies, but in effect admitted that no time could run against it, although they safeguarded themselves by the proviso that, should the king's collation be at any future time invalidated, his mandate to the bishop should be held 'totaliter pro infecto'.⁸ When in 1309 Edward II granted to his clerk, M. Thomas de Logore, the Salisbury prebend of Wilsford and Woodford—alleged to be void by the death of M. Matthew de Karolis de Neapolis—on the pretext of a voidance of the see in his father's reign, Bishop Simon of Ghent took a stronger line. Summoned before the king's bench to answer for his failure to admit the king's presentee, he did not advert to the question of the voidance or plenarty of the prebend, but roundly declared that the king could have no record of any vacancies other than those which had occurred in his own reign. His plea was accepted by the court, and he was adjudged 'sine die'.⁹ That the decision of the justices was not in accordance with the king's own views is, however, evident from the fact that the grant to de Logore was not revoked until some months later, and then on the testimony of the king of France that de Karolis was still living.¹ Edward had no intention of submitting to any curtailment of his claims, and under him and his successor grants of benefices alleged to be in the king's gift by reason of a voidance in a previous reign rapidly multiplied, any attempt at episcopal resistance being effectively countered by an action by writ of *quare impedit* for 'the recovery of the king's right to present', involving for the bishop at best amercement and at worst seizure of his temporalities.²

⁷ Deceley, 512 seq. As the statute (14 Edw. III Stat. IV. c. 2) of 1340 put it, 'excepcion de plenartie ne ne tient pas lieu devers nous ne devers aucun de noz auncestres'.

⁸ Reg. Dalderby, *loc. cit.*

⁹ K.B. 27/198 m. 53. 'Videtur curie quod . . . secundum legem et consuetudinem regni hucusque in regno usitatas, dominus rex recordum habere non potest de aliquibus vacacionibus nisi de hiis que tempore suo acciderunt, etc.'

¹ C.P.R. 1307-13, 223.

² Cf. the petition of the bps. in the parliament of 1351, that in future a mere judgment for contempt should not be considered sufficient ground for the seizure of the temporalities of a prelate into the king's hand, 'sanz nulle deliberacion prise ovesque le grant conseil le roi ou des pieres de la terre'. The answer was: 'la ley ne se poet chaunger'; but the justices were

During the period covered by Hemingby's register the king made upwards of twenty-five grants of Salisbury prebends and offices, on the pretext either of the voidance of the see following the death of bishop Martival or of vacancies which had occurred in the time of his father or grandfather.³ These grants fall into two main categories—those which were made in view of an actual vacancy, and those which involved the extrusion of an existing occupant. In neither case was the claim of the king's presentee likely to go unchallenged. The number of royal grants which were ineffective⁴ suggests that some presentees withdrew their candidature at an early stage. Occasionally rival claimants reached an agreement which enabled the unsuccessful party to retire without loss of face or serious pecuniary sacrifice. Thus in May 1344⁵ M. Walter de Burley, provided by the pope in September 1343 to Netheravon,⁶ went through the form of exchanging the prebend for the chapel of Imber, with William de Edington, presented by the king on 25 July.⁷ In January 1355⁸ Gervase de Wilford, presented to Axford by the king in February 1350,⁹ recognized the claim of his rival, Roger de Shipbroke, provided in October 1349,¹ despite the fact that meanwhile the king had recovered against the bishop his right to present,² and Wilford had obtained from the pope confirmation of his acceptance of the prebend, on condition that it was not specially reserved.³ Such settlements were, however, unusual. In general, recipients of the king's bounty maintained their claim with determined in future to accept a fine proportionate to the offence (*Rot. Parl.* II, 245a, no. 66). The petition was probably inspired by the recent experience of the bps. of Exeter and Norwich, who had both lost their temporalities during proceedings in the king's court. (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 440, 559; 1350-4, 190; *Reg. Grandisson* I, 307, nos. 266-7; *C.Cl.R.* 1346-9, 338-40. Cf. *Ibid.* 1343-6, 118.)

³ Twenty-three grants were made of Salisbury prebends, and three of archdeaconries, while the king twice presented to the sub-deanery. Of these grants eight were ineffective, five were expressly revoked, and five were the subject of actions of recovery. In every case the beneficiary is described as 'clericus regis'. Alternative pretexts which were occasionally employed were: the seizure of the temporalities into the king's hand (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 181); and the alienation without licence by the bp. of the advowson. (*Ibid.*, 1338-43, 417; 1343-5, 111, 126, 238.)

⁴ As was the case with papal provisions, royal grants were not infrequently duplicated. Thus, for instance, Durnford was granted in Nov. 1329 to William de Herlaston, and in Feb. of the next year to Thomas de Garton (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 46, 503); and Torleton to John de Brian (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 111), on 25 July 1343 and to John de Makelesfeld on 21 Aug. (*ibid.*, 120, 238; 43). On 2 Feb. 1334 the king ratified the estate of M. William de Hale(s) in the prebend of Bedminster and Redclyffe (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 513), but on 2 Mar. revoked the ratification because he had already ratified the estate of Robert de Baldock in it (*ibid.*, 527). In c. 1332 he petitioned the pope on behalf of Robert de Ailleston for the prebend of Bere and Charminster (P.R.O. 31/9/172, ff. 26, 26v), which he had granted in 1330 to Robert de Stratford (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 28).

⁵ Wyville II Institutions, f. 138v. Burley made a further exchange on 19 June 1344 (*ibid.*). For his career see Emden I, 312-4.

⁶ *C.P.L.* III, 129.

⁷ *C.P.R.* 1343-5, 111.

⁸ *Ibid.* 1354-8, 167. Cf. Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 71: 'Item de prebenda de Haxeforde . . . de qua per obitum Johannis de Vyenne, acceptacio facta per Gervasium de Welleforde fuit sibi confirmata ij kal. Augusti pontificatus Clementis anno x. non habuit effectum quia quidem Rogerus de Shiresbroke [*sic*] qui prius ipsam acceptaverat obtinuit dictam prebendam'.

⁹ *C.P.R.* 1348-50, 478.

¹ *C.P.L.* III, 318.

² *C.P.* 40/362 m. 24.

³ *C.P.* I, 218; *C.P.L.* III, 460. The prebend had in fact been reserved in the lifetime of John de Vienne, the previous incumbent: *C.P.L.* III, 318. The case is more fully dealt with on p. 247.

mination and tenacity, secure in the royal favour. When, for instance, Ramsbury became void on the consecration of Simon de Montacute as bishop of Worcester (May 1334), the king, on the pretext of a vacancy of the see of Salisbury in his father's time, granted the prebend to one of his wardrobe clerks, Edmund de la Beche (6 March 1335),⁴ in spite of the fact that on 3 January John de Kirkby, acting as the commissary of Bishop Wyville, had collated Thomas de Shrovesbury,⁵ and that on 2 August 1334 the pope had provided M. William de Lardo, a clerk in the household of the lord of Labourd in Guienne.⁶ Beche was able, with the king's backing, to enforce his claim at the expense of both these rivals; and he retained the prebend until 1358 despite the fact that in 1341 de Lardo petitioned the king and council for redress.⁷ In 1337 the rich and coveted prebend of Bere Regis and Charminster fell vacant on the promotion of Robert de Stratford to the see of Chichester. Bishop Wyville made haste to collate to it his brother Walter (1 January 1338);⁸ but his claim was contested by M. Robert de Turre de Adria, who had been granted an expectation at the request of the king and queen in November 1337.⁹ Litigation ensued, and while the suit between M. Robert and Wyville was pending in the Roman curia, the king granted Charminster to Thomas de Hatfield, receiver of the chamber, who broke the sequestration ordered by the papal court and took forcible possession of the prebend.¹ In Easter term 1340 the king recovered his right to present against the bishop, alleging that the prebend had been void when Bishop Nicholas Longespee died in 1297, and that the right of presentation which Edward I had then neglected to exercise had descended to him.² In 1342, M. Robert de Turre de Adria having meanwhile died, William de Veyraco, a papal chaplain and registrar, secured confirmation of a provision to Charminster which he claimed had been made to him by Benedict XII.³ Hatfield, however, disregarding a citation to Avignon,⁴ successfully held this new rival at bay by means of writs of prohibition and arrest and threats of disseisin, until the prebend was—ironically enough—vacated on his own provision to the see of Durham in 1345.⁵

When presentation was made to a prebend which was already occupied, the canons required that the presentee should withdraw as soon as plenary was

⁴ *C.P.R.* 1334-8, 87.

⁵ Wyville II Institutions, f. 34v.

⁶ *C.P.L.* II, 402.

⁷ *C.Cl.R.* 1341-3, 246; *S.C.* 8/261/13042. For further details see pp. 177-8.

⁸ Wyville II Institutions, f. 56.

⁹ *C.P.L.* II, 540.

¹ *C.P.R.* 1338-40, 509; *C.P.L.* II, 88.

² *C.P.* 40/322 m. 121d. Edward made four presentations to Salisbury prebends on the pretext of the voidance between 21 May and 30 June 1297, but Charminster was not among them: *C.P.R.* 1292-1301, 249, 253, 254, 257.

³ *C.P.L.* III, 79, 149, 540.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 88.

⁵ *C.P.R.* 1338-40, 509: 13 May 1340, writ of prohibition. *Ibid.* 1340-3, 107, 210, 308, 539: 18 Jan., 23 Apr., 16 June 1341, 25 May 1342, writs of arrest. *C.Cl.R.* 1343-6, 118: 10 May 1343, threat of seizure of the temporalities of Richard, bp. of Durham, should he attempt to execute any bulls or commissions from the curia.

established. While the king did not admit that he was limited in the exercise of his regalian rights by the canon law, he was prepared to make occasional exceptions in the case of favoured individuals. Thus, in 1331, he revoked his grant of Netherbury *in ecclesia* to Parvolus de Monteflorum when the prebend was found to be in the possession of Thomas de Luco;⁶ and, similarly, when Vital de Testa was proved in 1344 to hold Torleton by 'just and sufficient title', the king withdrew his collation of the prebend to John de Makelesfeld,⁷ although without prejudice to his right to present. Such concessions were, however, little to the taste of the benefice-hunters, as a result of whose importunity the plea of plenarty was increasingly disregarded or over-ruled. In 1323 the combined influence of the king, the queen and the archbishop of Canterbury was brought to bear to compel John de Wynchelse, prebendary of Barton (Wells) by papal provision, to execute a formal deed of resignation in favour of the chancellor, Robert de Baldock, the elder, and to indemnify the bishop by providing him with 'consimilem resignacionem vel competencioem'.⁸ M. Robert de Stratford, impatient to obtain possession of Charminster, to which he had twice been presented, but which was held by the long-lived George de Saluzzo, eventually secured his extrusion in 1330, 'non jure sed injuria, et magis per potenciam quam per justiciam', as it was afterwards declared, on the ground that the late archbishop of York had deprived him of all his English benefices on account of 'a defect in his person'.⁹ Normally, however, recourse was had in such cases to the writ of

⁶ *C.P.R.* 1330-4, 98.

⁷ *Ibid.* 1343-5, 268; *C.P.* 40/337 m. 39rd., /338 m. 258. In 1330 a royal grant of Horton to Peter de Berkeley was revoked, because the prebend was held by Gilbert de Middleton. *Infra* p. 29.

⁸ Droksensford, f. 193: 'Et memorandum quod directe fuerunt domino litere supplicatorie ex parte regis Anglie, regine et archiepiscopi Cantuariensis pro dicto negocio que penes dictum dominum remanserunt'. Cf. the procedure by which, in 1325, Baldock acquired Yatton: *ibid.* f. 230v. That opportunities existed for 'under the counter' transactions is clear from the case of Robert de Kildesby, brother of Edward III's secretary, whose presentation (6 Apr. 1342) to a York prebend (*C.P.R.* 1340-3, 395) had been revoked (8, 10 Apr.) in favour of Parvolus de Monteflorum (*ibid.* 410). Subsequently Robert 'craftily procured, without the king's knowledge, letters patent of later date of the collation of the prebend to him'. The fraud was discovered, and on 13 May Edward issued letters signifying 'to all persons that he will not permit him to enjoy the prebend so obtained. . . but wills that he be wholly removed from it': *C.P.R.* 1340-3, 428.

⁹ *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 28, 63; 1330-4, 36. The reference is presumably to an incident in 1312, as a result of which Abp. Greenfield excommunicated de Saluzzo, and deprived him of his church of Womersley. In Apr. 1313 he wrote to the bp. of Salisbury requesting him to enforce the sentence of deprivation in respect of the benefices held by de Saluzzo in that diocese: *Reg. Greenfield* II (Surtrees Soc., CXLIX (1934), pp. xxviii-xxx); *de Gandavo* I, 447-50. No action, however, appears to have been taken. In 1322 Edward II recovered his right to present in favour of John de Stratford, to whom he had granted the prebend in June, but the grant was revoked when it was found that de Saluzzo was still alive, and in Oct. Edward promised him that he should hold all his English benefices for life 'without any molestation by reason of any right the king may have therein': *C.P.R.* 1321-4, 179, 203, 214; *Martival* I, 261-4. Charminster was nevertheless granted by Edward III to Robert de Stratford in Mar. 1327, although the grant was revoked a few weeks later: *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 28, 63. In Dec. 1330 it was renewed, the king claiming that the right to present still belonged to him in virtue of the recovery of 1322, since John de Stratford had been promoted to the see of Winchester before obtaining possession: *C.P.R.* 1330-4, 23, 26. It was when this claim proved ineffective that recourse was had to the abortive sentence passed by Greenfield seventeen years earlier. The extant records make no mention of 'a defect in his person'.

quare impedit, which, while lending to the proceedings a semblance of legality, was in fact employed as a device for creating vacancies where none existed. On 7 March 1343, for instance, the king, on the pretext of the late voidance of the see, granted to his secretary, Thomas de Brembre, the prebend of Stratton,¹ which had been provided in December 1318 to M. Bernard de Cucinato, who was admitted in the following year.² In November 1343 a suit was brought in the common bench against the bishop and M. Bernard for the recovery of the king's right to present, on the ground that the prebend had been vacant from the time of Bishop Simon of Ghent, until the voidance of the see by the death of Bishop Martival; and in spite of the denials of the defence and the patent falsity of the allegation, a jury found for the king.³ In the spring of 1344 proceedings by writ of *quare non admisit* were instituted against the bishop for failure to admit Brembre in pursuance of the judgement of the court, which awarded the king the right, in the mean time, to present a vicar-choral.⁴ On 12 June the harassed bishop appointed commissaries 'ad inquirendum super vacacione dicte prebende', and in the sequel Brembre was admitted after swearing to indemnify Wyville and resign the prebend should anyone with a better title appear in person to claim it.⁵ On these conditions he was installed on 20 June.⁶ It was probably, however, a continuing sense of insecurity that led him, in April 1347, to exchange Stratton with James Beaufort for a portion of tithe in the parish of Wighton, re-exchanging in the following September.⁷ Meanwhile on 24 September John Thursteyn, a clerk of the bishop of Ely, had obtained a provision 'on the death of Cucinato', and the struggle for possession of the prebend was renewed.⁸ Thursteyn seems to have approached Brembre with a view to the exchange of Stratton for prebends of Chichester and Abergwili; but no action resulted and in July 1354 Brembre was admitted and installed in person at Salisbury,⁹ and remained in possession until his death in 1361.

If the alien absentee was the natural prey of the benefice-hunter, the native-born provisor was not immune from his attentions. When, in June 1346, the king granted Horton to William de Farleigh, one of the clerks of his wardrobe, on the pretext of a voidance of the see under Edward I,¹ M. Richard de Thormerton, a distinguished ecclesiastical lawyer who had acted as the king's proctor and special envoy at the curia, and was a clerk of the royal household, had already been in possession of the prebend for three years and more.

¹ C.P.R. 1343-5, 12.

² C.P.L. II, 194. He was admitted and installed in Aug. 1319: Lib. Evid. C, f. 456.

³ C. 47/56/1/4 and /6.

⁴ C.P. 40/337 m. 391; C.P. 40/338 m. 370v; C.P.R. 1343-5, 153.

⁵ Wyville II Institutions, f. 140.

⁶ 46.

⁷ Wyville II Institutions, ff. 163v., 181v; 57, 61, 62. An exemplification of the proceedings in the common bench in 1343 was sent into the chancery in Jan. 1348: C.47/56/1/6.

⁸ C.P.L. III, 241; C.P. I, 127. For the career of Thursteyn see Emden III, 1,873. Writs of arrest were issued on Brembre's behalf in Mar. and May 1348: C.P.R. 1348-50, 75, 153.

⁹ Corfe, f. 109. See also p. 185.

¹ C.P.R. 1345-8, 127.

Originally collated by the bishop in 1342, he had succeeded to a complex legal situation, which was clarified in successive papal letters in 1343 and 1344.² Meanwhile, in 1343, he had secured admission as a canon and prebendary;³ and on 27 August, 1345, he became a residentiary.⁴ Farleigh, nevertheless, continued to press his claim. At the beginning of 1347 an action of *quare impedit* was brought against the bishop, the case for the crown being that Horton had become vacant by the resignation of one Ponce de Varesio, collated by bishop Simon of Ghent, and so remained at Simon's death in 1315. The bishop denied this allegation, declaring that during this, the only vacancy of the see which had occurred in Edward II's reign, Horton had been held by Gilbert de Middleton, whose estate had been ratified by the king, and who had held the prebend until his death, when Edward III had granted it to Peter de Berkeley on the pretext of the very vacancy, in virtue of which he now claimed to present Farleigh. An exemplification of the king's writ, dated 1 January 1331, ordering the admission and installation of Berkeley, together with the relevant entries in the episcopal registers of Salisbury and Worcester, was produced in court. In reply the crown adverted to an earlier writ of 31 May 1330, which had ordered Berkeley's admission but had been revoked before he obtained possession, and denied that he had been admitted subsequently, in pursuance of the mandate produced by the defence. The point at issue was referred to a jury, which found—as usual—for the king.⁵ The true facts of the case appear to have been as follows. Ponce de Varesio had been granted an expectation at Salisbury in July 1305,⁶ and had claimed Horton, but M. Richard de Abingdon was collated to it by the bishop on 9 October.⁷ Litigation ensued in the Roman curia, but, while the suit was pending, Ponce obtained the prebend of Grantham Australis.⁸ He died in or before 1311, and Abingdon remained in the possession of Horton. Thus, if Horton was not vacant in 1315, Middleton was not, as alleged by the defence, in possession at that date. He obtained it in 1322, after Abingdon's death, by exchange with John de Fonteneye for Netheravon.⁹ Finally, as we have seen, the grant to Farleigh was made in the first place on the pretext of a

² *C.P.* I, 4, 16-17; *C.P.L.* II, 339, 552, III, 77, 79, 183; Wyville II Institutions, f. 103.

³ 180.

⁴ 223.

⁵ *C.* 47/84/1/25. Small wonder that the pope condemned as a 'corruption' to which clerks should not be exposed 'the custom by which laymen have to abide by the decision of twelve witnesses', 'eciam si de credulitate deponant': *C.P.L.* II, 434.

⁶ *C.P.L.* II, 2.

⁷ *de Gandavo* II, 661.

⁸ *Ibid.*, I, 360. Later, when the chancellorship fell vacant in 1309, Ponce put in a claim to it, in opposition to M. William de Bosco, collated by the bp., but he died in the course of the ensuing litigation. In Sept. 1311 his kinsman, Tido, obtained the surrogation to the dignity to which Ponce had claimed provision, but he did not get possession: *ibid.* 358-64; *C.P.L.* II, 92.

⁹ *Martival* I, 253. On 18 Apr. 1322, on the death of Abingdon, the prebend was collated to Middleton, who accepted on condition that 'auctoritate sedis apostolice [non] debeatur alio cuiuscumque de jure'. On 16 May he renounced all right to it, as a preliminary to effecting the exchange with Fonteneye (*ibid.*, 249 seq.), who was presumably the provisor. His name does not appear in *C.P.L.* The lack of precise and accurate information on the part of the bp. no less than of the crown is difficult to explain in view of the accessibility of the episcopal registers and other records bearing upon institutions to benefices.

voidance of the see in Edward I's reign and not in Edward II's. The action, however, served its purpose by securing the extrusion of Thormerton.¹

Lest it should be thought that royal grants and recoveries formed part of a concerted plan to oust provisors, whether aliens or native-born, reference must now be made to the case of Thomas de Staunton. A king's clerk, he was presented by Edward II in 1318 to the prebend of Grimston and Yetminster, on the pretext of a voidance of the see in the previous reign, although it was in fact occupied by Gabriel de Camilla, chaplain of Cardinal Fieschi, against whom the king recovered his right to present by an action in the king's bench.² Camilla died early in 1319, and the cardinal granted the prebend, on the pope's authority, to his nephew Innocent; but when he requested the king to allow him to take possession, Edward replied that it had already been given to one of his clerks, who could not be removed without prejudice to his own right and that of the church of Salisbury.³ Later, however, Staunton was involved in the fall of the Despensers, and his political career appears to have ended. In November 1333 Edward III granted Grimston and Yetminster to his chaplain, John de Wodeford, on the pretext of the late voidance of the see,⁴ and proceedings were instituted against the bishop for the recovery of his right to present. In March 1334 the locum tenens and chapter wrote to Bishop Wyville drawing his attention to the suit that was pending, and urging him to take prompt action for his own honour and that of the church of Salisbury, and for the sake of the incumbent, threatened with extrusion.⁵ At the same time they issued letters-testimonial on Staunton's behalf, certifying that he had held the prebend continuously for many years in the time of the late bishop, and during the vacancy and since.⁶ Their efforts proved, however, completely unavailing. It was alleged on the king's behalf that, after Camilla's death, the prebend had remained void until the death of Martival; and, although the true facts of the case were set forth in detail by the bishop's attorney, a jury summoned before Thomas Bacon and Thomas West, justices of assize, at Cranborne, at the quindene of Michaelmas 1334, gave a verdict for the Crown.⁷

The impression left by a detailed study of appointments to Salisbury prebends in the second quarter of the fourteenth century is thus less of a conflict of powers and principles than of a scramble for preferment, in which the rival claims of pope and king were made to subserve the interests of the individual competitors. It is clear that, throughout the period, royal presentations and recoveries were increasing, and that, as a consequence, the grip of the king upon the Church was steadily tightening, but it is equally evident that Edward followed no consistent or clear-cut policy of hostility to

¹ See further on p. 236.

² Rymer II (i), 401; *C.P.R.* 1317-20, 377.

³ Rymer II (i), 439.

⁴ *C.P.R.* 1330-4, 480; *C.Cl.R.* 1333-7, 119

⁵ 148.

⁶ 149.

⁷ K.B. 27/296, Rex. m.7.

papal provisions. As Mr. Highfield writes, in his study of the relations between Church and Crown from 1349-78,⁸ though the king heard the propositions of his lawyers concerning his position as 'avowee paramount', he never at this time seriously challenged in his own mind the papal right to 'plenaria dispositio'. How far the presentations to benefices made on the pretext of the regalia were due to his personal initiative and how far to that of the beneficiaries cannot easily be determined;⁹ but it is significant that by far the greater number of the recipients were royal clerks—often distinguished 'curiales'—who were particularly well placed to secure such favours, and to obtain advance information about actual or hypothetical vacancies. Professor Cuttino would have us see in the 'clerici regis' the true framers of policy, and he stigmatizes them as 'spiritual descendants of the Anonymous of York', propagandists for the royal prerogative, and fomenters of the xenophobia which was so characteristic of fourteenth-century Englishmen;¹ but no more than the king can they be regarded as consistent in their opposition to the papal claim to collate. Since they were dependent for remuneration mainly upon ecclesiastical benefices, and, moreover, set a high value on their services to the crown, they could not afford to allow their attitude to preferment to be determined by purely theoretical considerations. True, a royal grant had the advantage of saving the recipient the delays and heavy expenditure commonly involved in securing a provision, exempting him from payment of first fruits, and giving him good assurance of the support of the crown should his title be challenged; but, as an alternative, a papal grace was by no means to be despised, and in practice most royal clerks sought benefices from pope and king indifferently.² Nor can the rising flood of 'recoveries', although it is evidence of the growing rivalry between crown and curia in the cathedral chapters, be accepted as proof of an organised anti-papal campaign. Provisors, and more especially aliens, were admittedly the most frequent, if only because the easiest, victims of such proceedings; but the effect of an action of recovery was not automatic, and, as we have seen, it could, and sometimes did, result in the recognition by the king of the title of the provisor whose extrusion it had been intended to secure. As for the average presentee, he was certainly no respecter of persons. His primary concern was the implementation not of a policy but of his personal claim to a particular prebend; and it mattered little to him whether the rival he was seeking to oust was an alien or a denizen, a provisor or appointed, like himself, by the king.³

⁸ *Supra*, p. 17, n. 9.

⁹ Stratford's Constitutions of 1342 and the Ordinance of the Clergy both unhesitatingly assign the initiative to the beneficiaries: *infra*, p. 32, nn. 8, 2.

¹ *Speculum*, XXIX, 404. Pantin (*Engl. Ch.* 45-6) takes a more favourable view. The 'Anonymous of York' is now more usually associated with Rouen.

² See, for instance, the careers of Thomas de Astley and Thomas de Brembre. Robert de Chikewell and Richard de Thormerton, on the other hand, appear to have obtained preferment entirely from ecclesiastical sources.

³ *Supra*, pp. 23-26.

It remains to consider the question of the validity of the claims to present which were advanced by or on behalf of the crown. While it would be rash to generalise too freely until the subject has been more thoroughly explored, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion, from the evidence already available, that the pretexts were in many, if not in most cases, fictitious—a matter of form only. This is strongly suggested not only by the pleading in cases of recovery, of which examples have been given above, but by the facility with which royal presentations could be procured by clerks anxious to fortify a title obtained by other means, or substituted for grants from other sources, which had proved ineffective. Thus, Edward III's collation to Robert de Ailleston in October 1331 of the archdeaconry of Berkshire, in virtue of an alleged coincidence of its voidance with a seizure of the bishopric into the king's hand in the previous reign,⁴ was clearly no more than a device for substituting the royal authority for that of the bishop, who had collated Ailleston in the previous August;⁵ while the presentation to Netherbury *in ecclesia* of Andrew de Offord in March 1345,⁶ on the pretext of a voidance of the see under Edward II, simply replaced an ineffective provision, which had been cancelled at Offord's request in 1343.⁷ As for the royal grants which were freely substituted in 1350 and 1351 for papal graces, it would be straining credulity to accept them as normal and legitimate exercises of the king's regalian rights.⁸ An analysis of the presentations made between 1329 and 1349 by Edward III to Salisbury prebends on the pretext of the voidance of the see following the death of Bishop Martival on 14 March 1330, corroborates this view. On 7 October Bishop Wyville made a return to Itherius de Concoreto, the papal nuncio and collector, of benefices vacated between 31 August 1329 and the same date in the following year⁹—a period inclusive of the voidance—which ended with his consecration on 15 Jul^y; and on 6 December 1331 a further return, for the purpose of exacting first-fruits, was made on similar lines.¹ The lists include six prebends, together with the archdeaconry of Salisbury, and give the names of the incumbents, of whom four certainly, and one doubtfully, owed their appointment to papal provision.² To the remaining two prebends the king presented, although in

⁴ *C.P.R.* 1330-4, 181.

⁵ 4.

⁶ *C.P.R.* 1343-5, 451.

⁷ *C.P.* 1, 20.

⁸ See, for example, the cases of John de Edington, Peter de Wotton and John de Wolvelev: *infra*, p. 37, n. 7. In the case of Edington and Wotton the pretext alleged was 'the late voidance of the see'.

⁹ Wyville I, f. 7.

¹ *Ibid.*, ff. 7v., 8.

² The prebends were Netherbury *in ecclesia*, obtained by Thomas de Luco; Beaminster Prima, by Robert de Luffenham, who also obtained the archdeaconry of Salisbury; Coombe and Harnham by Peter de Vernon. Beaminster Secunda was apparently obtained by William Raymundi de Banqueto after the king had recovered against him the prebend of Durnford (Apr. 1330): Wyville II Institutions, f. 3. It is not clear by what title he held it, and on 23 Sept. he exchanged it for a prebend of Crediton with Richard de Bury: *ibid.*, ff. 2v., 8.

only one case was the grant made after Martival's death.³ Two other royal collations, not included in Wyville's list, were made while the temporalities were in hand. In March 1330 the king granted Minor Pars Altaris to Wyville,⁴ who was not provided to Salisbury until April; and in May Horton to Peter de Berkeley.⁵ The former prebend was obtained by Richard de Hale(s) in virtue of a papal reservation, after Wyville's promotion;⁶ and the grant to Berkeley was revoked because Horton was found to be in the possession of Gilbert de Middleton.⁷ During the period covered by Hemingby's register, the king seems to have attempted to assert a retrospective right to present in the case of only one of the prebends in Wyville's list which had been filled by papal provision. This was Netherbury *in ecclesia*, which had been obtained by Thomas de Luco in 1329, before the voidance, but was claimed against him, in virtue of a royal grant, first by Parvolus de Monteflorum (1329),⁸ and later by Andrew de Offord (1345).⁹ Both grants were revoked by the king in the possessor's favour.¹ Between 1330 and 1349, however, 'the late voidance' was alleged as the pretext for royal presentations on seven separate occasions, although in no single instance had the prebend in question been vacant while the bishopric was in hand.² Of the grants so made, two failed,³ and two were enforced by actions of recovery.⁴ In the remaining three cases the prebend appears to have been void when presentation was made, with the result that it passed without challenge.⁵ The same pretext was also twice

³ He collated Durnford to Thomas de Garton in Feb. 1330, and Ramsbury to Simon de Montacute on 8 June, 'by reason of the vacancy' (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 469, 530)

⁴ *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 498.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 527.

⁶ *C.P.L.* II, 319.

⁷ *C.P.R.* 1330-4, 19.

⁸ *Ibid.* 1327-30, 420.

⁹ *Ibid.* 1343-5, 451

¹ *Ibid.* 1330-4, 98; 1345-8, 17.

² Faringdon, collated to William de Excestre in Apr. 1335 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 90), was held in 1330 by Itherius de Concoreto, provided Sept. 1328 and confirmed by the crown July 1330 (*C.P.L.* II, 282; *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 542). Grimston and Yetminster, collated in Nov. 1333 to John de Wodeford (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 480; *C.Cl.R.* 1333-7, 110), was held by Thomas de Staunton, presented by the king in May 1318 (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 146). Horton, collated for the second time to Peter de Berkeley in Jan. 1331 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 51), was held by Gilbert de Middleton, who obtained it by exchange in 1322 (*Martival* I, 252-3). Hurstbourne and Burbage, collated to John de Eccleshale in Dec. 1337 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 561), was held by John de Abingdon (expectative grace, Apr. 1335, *C.P.R.* II, 517). Stratton, collated to Thomas Brembre in Mar. 1343 (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 12), was held by Bernard de Cucinato, provided Dec. 1318 (*C.P.L.* II, 194). Warminster, collated to Baldwin de Mohun in July 1348 (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 111), was held by Thomas de Bokton, collated by the bp. in Apr. 1327 (*Martival* I, 372). Bedwyn, collated to Robert de Bentworth in July 1337 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 469), was disputed in 1330 between Nicholas de Tyngewick, collated by Simon of Ghent in 1312 (*de Gandavo* II, 792) with royal ratification (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 47), and Bertrand de Asserio, presented by the king in 1319 (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 406) and provided in 1321 (*C.P.L.* II, 215). Asserio's estate was finally ratified in 1335 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 178). This dispute could presumably have afforded a technical justification for the king's claim (*infra* p. 33, n. 9), although Tyngewick was actually in possession at the time.

³ That to Excestre because Itherius de Concoreto was still in possession; and that to Eccleshale because the prebend was held by John de Abingdon.

⁴ Those to Brembre (*supra* n. 2; *C.P.* 40/338 m. 370v.; *C.* 47/56/1); and Wodeford (*supra* n. 2; *K.B.* 27/296, East., Rex. m. 7, Dorset).

⁵ In the case of Bedwyn Asserio was dead by 1337, and Tyngewick had returned to his former prebend of Major Pars Altaris, so that the prebend was void; Horton had been vacated by the death of Gilbert de Middleton; and Warminster by that of Thomas de Bokton.

alleged—although only once successfully—to justify collation by the king to the office of sub-dean,⁶ which Ralph de Querendon had obtained by exchange with William de Lubbenham a month before Martival's death.⁷ It would seem, therefore, that in writing of the royal claim to present as 'not always sound',⁸ Miss Deeley was if anything guilty of an under-statement!

The most convincing testimony to the arbitrary use made by the crown of its regalian rights is, however, afforded by the repeated protests which they evoked, and the successive attempts which were made to impose statutory limits upon their exercise. Attention has, in the past, been concentrated so exclusively upon papal provisions that, in spite of Miss Deeley's article published more than thirty years ago, abuses of the royal prerogative have passed almost unnoticed. Yet they were castigated by the pope, who found his bulls of provision flouted, his ministers threatened with arrest and imprisonment, his first-fruits withheld, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction set at nought; and legislated against by the bishops,⁹ whose powers of collation, already severely restricted as a result of papal reservations and provisions, were still further curtailed by the action of the crown, and who found themselves constrained by the decisions of secular courts and the threat of temporal penalties to countenance uncanonical appointments. Above all they were bitterly resented by the victims, ousted from their benefices without due canonical process, often after years of peaceful possession. Even lay patrons, with whose rights the popes seldom interfered, could not evade the incidence of the *regalia*.¹ It is a fact which seems to have escaped general attention that the agitation against papal provisions, which was so constant a feature of parliamentary activity in the earlier fourteenth century, had its counterpart in repeated protests against abuses of the spiritual *regalia*. Thus in the first parliament of Edward III's reign, the Commons, after petitioning that 'solempnes messages' be sent to the pope, urging the restoration of canonical election, and respect for the rights of ordinary patrons,² proceeded to draw attention to the practice of the late king in presenting to vacant churches and prebends while the temporalities of a benefice were in hand, and to the use of the writ *quare impedit* to constrain bishops to admit royal presentees, when they could not do so 'without offence to God, and the disinheritance of the

⁶ To John de Wotton, June 1335 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 117); and to Nicholas de Wyke, Aug. 1337 (*ibid.*, 490). The former grant failed.

⁷ *Martival* I, 407 seq.

⁸ Deeley, 524: Hester Jenkins ('Lichfield Cathedral') comments on the fact that the actions of *quare impedit* which she traced to the plea rolls resulted almost invariably in a judgment for the plaintiff, and that the allegations made on behalf of the crown normally bear no relation to the facts recorded in the bishop's register or other ecclesiastical sources.

⁹ See, for example, the legislation of the provincial councils held by Abp. Boniface in 1257, 1258, 1261: Wilkins, *Concilia* I, 724-6, 736-7, 746 seq.

¹ Robert de Baldock obtained a ratification of his estate in Bradford church 'notwithstanding any right of the king by reason of the lands of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, having been in the king's hand' (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 436); and in 1364 Edward III presented to Barton church, when Edmund de la Beche's lands were in his hand after the latter's death (*C.P.R.* 1361-4, 468). On the subject of the papacy and lay patrons see Deeley, 503-4.

² *Roi. Parl.* II, 7b.

Church', and they somewhat naively petitioned that the judgments pronounced in such cases might be annulled.³ In 1337 Benedict XII addressed a long letter to his nuncios in England—accompanied by a more discreetly worded missive directed to the king in person—detailing the offences against the Church of which Edward and his ministers had been guilty. Prominent among them he placed abuses of the *regalia*, and, notably, grants of prebends and benefices on the pretext of past episcopal voidances, made by the king 'asserens prescripcionem sibi non occurrere', and without reference to the appropriate ecclesiastical authorities.⁴ In 1340 Edward's dire financial straits enabled the clergy to make their protests heard, and, in return for a subsidy, a statute was passed granting redress of their grievances. It provided, among other things, that no collation or presentation should in future be made on the pretext of the voidance of a see which had occurred in the time of the king's progenitors, or more than three years after the benefice to which presentation was to be made had fallen vacant; and that no one should be obliged to answer to a writ of *quare impedit* where this limit of time had not been observed.⁵ The prospects of holding the king to such a bargain were, however, remote, and in 1342 Archbishop Stratford attacked the problem from another angle. The council which met at St. Paul's on 10 October in that year under his presidency concerned itself first of all with the increase in the number of provisions which had followed the accession of Clement VI;⁶ but then proceeded to promulgate a long series of constitutions, the twelfth of which was concerned with 'those who procure themselves to be intruded into ecclesiastical benefices from which the possessors have not been canonically removed'. After opening with a bitter tirade against clerks who, moved by cupidity, obtained from the king the grant of benefices to which he claimed to present by reason of the past or present voidance of a see, and who, regardless of the rights of the incumbent, brought pressure to bear upon the bishop by writ of *quare impedit* or *quare non admisit* to admit and institute them 'in locum viventis possessoris per sentenciam ecclesiasticam non amoti', and to induct them 'in beneficium revera non vacans', it decreed that in future any persons suing out such writs should, unless an enquiry had previously been held by the ordinary into the alleged vacancy, be 'ipso facto' excommunicate, and so incapacitated from accepting the benefice in question. Any bishop who admitted a presentee without the required ecclesiastical sentence was to be suspended for three months, and those of inferior rank until the ejected clerk had been indemnified, while the intruder was to suffer the penalty prescribed in the Constitutions of Ottobon.⁷ These measures, it was

³ *Ibid.* II, 8a.

⁴ Vatican Registers, vol. 123, ff. 6d. seq. The entry in *C.P.L.* II, 538, gives a quite inadequate rendering of this section of the letter.

⁵ 14 Edw. III Stat. IV. c. 2. The point won by Simon of Ghent in 1309 (*supra* p. 20) was thus given statutory force.

⁶ See the letter of Bp. Grandisson to the Pope in Nov. 1342: *Grandisson* I, 111, quoted by Pantin, *Engl. Ch.*, 70.

⁷ Wilkins, *Concilia*, II, 6-7, i.e. Constitutions of Ottobon c. x. 'De intrusis'.

declared, were in no way directed against the king or his royal dignity, or against the rights of ordinaries or of patrons in general, but solely against 'ambicionem insatiabilem clericorum.'⁸ That no substantial improvement resulted is however clear from the fact that four years later the Commons are found petitioning that the Statute of 1340 might be observed in all particulars, and especially that no clerk who had held a benefice for three full years should be ousted by a royal presentee; but the reply given was: 'Quant a cest point soit le Roi ent avisez,' with the vague promise that he would seek the advice of his council as to what should be done.⁹ In 1351, in the very parliament which passed the first Statute of Provisors, the clergy once more presented the king with a list of *gravamina*, among which retrospective presentations figured conspicuously.¹ The sequel was the promulgation of the 'Ordinance for the Clergy',² the terms of which make interesting reading if compared with those of the famous statute to which it formed the counterpart. In it the king renewed the pledge given ten years earlier, and, 'for the safeguarding of the rights of patrons and possessors', conceded the essential point in the programme of the reformers, by undertaking that in future no presentation should be made at the suggestion of any clerk, without a full investigation of the title upon which his claim was based ('qe le title sur qel il se fonda soit bien examine qil soit verce'). The three-year limit imposed by the statute of 1340 was, however, now formally revoked as prejudicial to the king's interest, thus neutralising in large measure the concessions granted.

It is not clear whether Bishop Wyville was personally present at the provincial council in 1342,³ but both the statute of 1340 and the ordinance of 1351 were entered in his register.⁴ His career, however, like that of many of his episcopal colleagues, owed too much to royal patronage to make him a whole-hearted supporter of Stratford's drastic plan of reform. If the action taken in 1343 in the case of Thomas de Brembre, and in 1347 in that of Richard de Thormenton⁵, suggests a certain respect for the letter, if not for the spirit, of the Constitutions of 1342, it also shows a determination not to prejudice in any way his relations with the crown. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the chances of success in a suit in which the king was

⁸ Wilkins, *Concilia*, II, 701.

⁹ *Rot. Parl.* II, 163a, no. 32. T. F. T. Plucknett, *Statutes and their Interpretation in the Fourteenth Century*, 42, shows that it was at once decided by the king's justices that the effect of the statute was not retrospective. It could not be held to apply to presentations or writs of *quare impedit* sued out before it was passed.

¹ *Rot. Parl.* II, 244 seq.

² 25 Edw. III Stat. VI. In the same parliament the bps. petitioned against the use of disseisin as a punishment for contempt—a weapon which had been employed against them with great effect: *supra* p. 20, n. 2.

³ He was present at the Council held at London on 27 Nov. 1342: Wilkins, *Concilia*, II, 702.

⁴ Wyville I, ff. 55, 183 seq.

⁵ *Supra* pp. 24-26. In 1352, in the case for recovery of the king's right to present to Netheravon, it was found that William de Melbourne was 'incumbens in predicta [prebenda]', and he was accordingly cited to appear to show cause why the king should not have execution of the judgment which he had obtained by default of the bp.: C. 47/84/2/43. This suggests the influence of the Ordinance of 1351.

plaintiff were so slender that the lack of enthusiasm shown by the bishops in defending actions of recovery is hardly surprising. In making collations they sought shelter behind such formulae as 'prout et quatenus collacio ejusdem prebende ad nos pertinet et absque cujuscumque censure penalis superioris nostri incurso, ac cujuscumque juris alieni prejudicio';⁶ and, if litigation none the less resulted, their chief concern would seem to have been to evade responsibility. From the evidence of the plea rolls it appears that Wyville seldom attempted a defence unless stimulated to activity by the incumbent whose possession was endangered.⁷ Otherwise the case would be allowed to go by default,⁸ or the bishop would declare himself 'unable to deny' the allegations made on the crown's behalf—a formula which appears to imply acquiescence in rather than concurrence with the arguments advanced—and protest that he had done nothing to prevent the royal presentation from taking effect.⁹ How little an aggrieved party could count on the support of his diocesan is shown by the complaint of Philip Daventre, who in 1319 represented to the king in council that when an action of *quare impedit* was brought against the bishop of Lincoln in respect of the church of Wold Newton, to which he had been provided, the bishop's attorney refused to defend the case, declaring, although the benefice had not in fact been vacant during the voidance of the see, that the king had the right of presentation.¹

The parliamentary and conciliar legislation of the decade 1340-51 seems none the less to have encouraged some individual victims of the king's abusive exercise of his prerogative to seek redress by direct action. Thus William de Lardo's appeal to the king and council in 1341 may well have been inspired by the statute of the previous year;² while the petition of John Helewell in the parliament of 1347, for the ratification of his estate in the church of 'Roule', expressly declared that the king had recovered his presentation against the patron, Thomas Wake of Lidell, 'contrary to the statute of his fourteenth year'.³ In the same parliament, Richard de Wotton, a former controller of the exchequer, who described himself as old, feeble and blind, petitioned for

⁶ e.g. Wyville II Institutions, ff. 53, 56v., 134, 239v. Cf. *Martival* I 33 and *passim*. The chapter took similar steps to safeguard itself, where papal provisions were in question, e.g. 36, 44, 50.

⁷ The following cases, in which the jury invariably found for the crown, were defended: Grimston and Yetminster, 1335 (K.B. 27/296 m. 7 Rex); Stratton, 1344 (C. 47/56/14); Horton, 1347 (C. 47/84/1/25); Grantham Borealis, 1350 (C.P. 40/363 m. 107); Bishopstone, 1352 (C.P. 40/368 m. 1).

⁸ The following cases went by default: Axford, 1350 (C.P. 40/362 m. 24, C. 47/84/1/28); Chardstock, 1351 (C. 47/56/1/9); Netheravon, 1352 (C. 47/84/2/43).

⁹ In the following cases the bp. said he 'could not deny' the crown's allegations: Bere and Charminster, 1341 (C.P. 40/322 m. 121d.); Chardstock, 1351 (C. 47/56/1/9); Netheravon, 1351 (C. 47/84/1/29). The king seems, on his own premises, to have had a case over Netheravon. *Martival* held it in 1298-1315, and resigned it on being made bp. The king did not present, but Gilbert de Middleton was collated in Sept. 1315: *Martival* I, 4. For the difficulties of ecclesiastical patrons in opposing the king's claims to present see Deeley, 324-5.

¹ *Cal. of Chancery Warrants* 1244-1326, 498. Quoted by Deeley, 523 n. 2.

² *Supra* p. 22.

³ *Rot. Parl.* II, 177b.; S.C. 8/599; C.P.R. 1345-8, 380. 'Roule' is Rowley St. Peter, Yorks.

confirmation in the prebend of Tamworth, which he had held for twenty-three years and more by grant of Baldwin de Freville, until the king collated it to one John de Tamworth; 'par qel collation il lui poursuit par toutes les voies qil poet de lui ouster de sa dite prebende'.⁴ These last two cases serve, incidentally, as a salutary reminder that the effects of the spiritual *regalia* were not felt only in the cathedral chapters, and to underline the argument that its enforcement bore no necessary relation to the campaign against papal provisions. More effective than any plea 'ad misericordiam', however, was the device adopted by certain knowledgeable and influential royal clerks, who, too worldly-wise to put their trust in statutes, safeguarded themselves by obtaining special ratifications 'notwithstanding any right of the king or his progenitors accruing or at any time to accrue' by reason of the voidance of the see in which their benefices were situated.⁵

Much detailed research remains to be done before any firm conclusion can be reached concerning the incidence of the spiritual *regalia* in the later fourteenth century; but it is significant that in the parliament of 1389 the Commons returned to the attack. They complained that, in defiance of the ordinance of 1351, royal presentees were still frequently admitted, 'by favour of the ordinaries', to benefices which were already occupied, 'sanz due proces, les parties nemye garniz ne appelez'; and that incumbents thus extruded had no legal remedy, since they could not sue out a writ of *scire facias* without the special licence or commandment of the king, 'en grant offense de Dieu, et encontre reson et ley, pur ce qe tiel fait ne poet mye estre prerogative a nostre seignur le roi qest derogatif a lexecucion de droit et justice'. They therefore asked that in future the chancellor should be empowered to issue writs of *scire facias* as of course, to any subject of the king ousted from a benefice 'par lavant dit tittle du roy'. To this it was replied that the king desired the existing law to be strictly enforced; and, as a sequel, a new statute was enacted. This provided that henceforward no royal presentee should be admitted to a benefice which was already occupied until the king had recovered his presentation by due process of law. Any incumbent ousted without such process was to be entitled to begin a suit within a year of the induction of the intruder.⁶ An article laid before the convocation of Canterbury in 1399 prescribed the conditions to be observed in the appointment of commissions of enquiry where the king presented to benefices already 'full of an incumbent'.⁷ In the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to estimate the effectiveness of these new measures, but there are grounds for

⁴ *Rot. Parl.* II, 181b.

⁵ e.g. Thomas de Astley obtained four such ratifications between Jan. 1346 and Feb. 1348 (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 28, 29, 343; 1348-50, 3); John de Offord obtained similar letters in June 1346 (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 129); and John de Wilburn in Nov. 1347 (*ibid.*, 435). Cf. the letters obtained by Gilbert de Middleton in Dec. 1321 (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 43) and by Manuel di Fieschi in Apr. 1342 (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 43; 1340-3, 417).

⁶ *Rot. Parl.* III, 273; 13 Ric. II Stat. I. c. 1.

⁷ Wilkins, *Concilia*, III, 242, no. 30.

thinking that by the end of the century the problem had lost some at least of its former urgency.⁸

Since titles were not always easy to establish by legal and peaceful means, it is scarcely to be wondered at that some of the more reckless spirits should have resorted to self-help, seizing by force the benefice to which they laid claim, or carrying off the produce and revenues. While due allowance must be made for hyperbole in the descriptions of such incidents which occur in official records, they were certainly not without some foundation in fact. Thus in 1333 William de Hale(s), who had been provided to Bedminster and Redclyffe in the previous year,⁹ challenged the claim of Robert de Baldock, the possessor, and with the help of his kinsman, Richard, and 'gatherings of armed men', caused such a serious disturbance on the prebend that the king was obliged to order the sheriff of Somerset to go in person to restore order.¹⁰ In 1348, John de Langebergh, whom Matthew de Brislee was seeking to oust from Grantham Borealis, which he had held for upwards of eighteen years, complained that evil-doers had collected and carried off by force of arms his tithes and fruits, and violently ejected him from his prebend; and the sheriff of Lincoln was commissioned with two others to hold an enquiry into the allegation.¹ More dramatic, as well as more sustained, was the struggle of John de Bredon, claiming, in virtue of a papal grace obtained in October 1344, to uphold his right to the treasurership against Cardinal Galhard de la Motte, provided in November 1345. Abetted by a group of Salisbury townsmen, Bredon assaulted the Cardinal's sub-executor and proctor when they came to demand his installation, and having, as they alleged, been prevented from killing them only by the timely intervention of a canon and a vicar-choral, afterwards had them arrested and imprisoned. In spite of successive excommunications and citations to Avignon, he persisted obstinately in his claim, breaking the sequestration ordered by the curia; and although he never secured recognition as treasurer, he was successful in preventing his rival from obtaining possession of the dignity.² The later cases of Nicholas de Hethe, provided to Faringdon in 1349,³ William de Mulbourne, provided to Netheravon in 1350,⁴ and David Calverley, provided to Blewbury in 1376,⁵ clearly show that the 'anti-papal' legislation of 1351-3

⁸ Those familiar with conditions at the close of the Middle Ages declare that they do not meet with the kind of abuse against which the legislation of the fourteenth century was directed; but until further research has been carried out this cannot be regarded as conclusive.

⁹ *C.P.L.* II, 361.

¹⁰ *C.Cl.R.* 1333-7, 119.

¹ *C.P.R.* 1348-50, 175.

² See pp. 133-4.

³ The epic career of litigation of Nicholas de Hethe, provided to Faringdon on the death of Henry de la Dale, and ousted by the king's presentee, John de Edington, has been described by E. B. Graves in his article on the Statute of Praemunire (*supra* p. 18, n. 8), and by Hester Jenkins in 'Lichfield Cathedral', but neither appreciates the real reason for his 'recalcitrance' and 'litigiousness'. It is interesting that in 1357 he recovered most of the benefices from which he had been extruded, although Faringdon was not among them, and that in May 1358 he was licensed to sue within or without the realm against those who had despoiled him.

⁴ See p. 252.

⁵ See p. 241.

did not deter provisors of courage and determination from prosecuting their claim by any means that came to hand, and, incidentally, attest the truth of the old adage that fact is often stranger than fiction.

Such prebends as escaped the grasp alike of papal provisors and royal presentees remained at the disposal of the bishop. Wyville, who has suffered by comparison with his two distinguished predecessors, has often been blamed for the deterioration in the intellectual quality of the members of the Salisbury chapter which becomes evident in the course of the fourteenth century, and, in particular, for the decline in the number of theologians collated to Salisbury prebends; but although admittedly he had himself no pretensions to scholarship, and showed no predilection for men of learning, he cannot fairly be blamed for a change which was largely due to the increasingly important part played by royal grants and papal provisions in determining the composition of the chapter. Setting aside his brother Walter, whose career he sedulously fostered, the men to whom Wyville gave prebends in the first twenty years of his episcopate were, almost without exception, clerks of his own household.⁶ Distinguished more for their practical qualities than for their intellectual attainments, they formed the core of the residentiary chapter.⁷ He contrived also to collate men of his own choice in 1340 to the archdeaconry of Dorset,⁸ the treasurer'ship⁹ and the chancellorship,¹ and in 1341 to the precentorship.² The last appointment was a particularly happy one, for, although Thomas de Welewyke has left few traces in the cathedral records, he carried through an important revision of the ordinal during his brief tenure of the dignity. None the less, the bishop clearly felt his opportunities for rewarding service to be inadequate, for in 1342 he obtained from the pope faculties to give a canonry apiece, with reservation of a prebend, to six of his unbeneficed clerks, and to reserve for them two dignities;³ and next year the licence was extended to include clerks already possessed of two or more benefices.⁴ The continuing limitations upon his freedom of action are, however, well illustrated by the career of Bartholomew de Bradden. Collated in 1344 to Axford, Bradden was obliged, in spite of the bishop's intervention on his behalf, to give place to John de Vienne, a papal provisor and chaplain of the dean, and he had to wait another five years before obtaining a prebend. In 1351, on the death of John de Bredon, Wyville tried to

⁶ They included John de Kirkby (Preston, July 1334); Elias of St. Albans (Durnford, Oct. 1334); John de la Chaumbre (Minor Pars Altaris, May 1340); James de Havant (Beamminster Secunda, June 1340); Peter de Inkepenne (Bishopstone, Jan. 1341, transferred to Wilsford and Woodford, Sept.); Bartholomew de Bradden (Axford, Feb. 1344, Warminster, 1349).

⁷ Of the clerks collated to prebends and dignities by Wyville, his brother Walter, John de la Chaumbre, Bartholomew de Bradden and Thomas de Welewyke appear to have had no academic qualifications.

⁸ John de Kirkby.

⁹ Walter de Wyville.

¹ Elias of St. Albans.

² Thomas de Welewyke.

³ *C.P.L.* III, 57.

⁴ *C.P.* I, 23. Cf. Grandisson's lament, in his letter to the king in 1349, concerning the difficulty he found in providing for his clerks: *Grandisson* I, 307, no. 267; *infra*, p. 40.

secure the treasurership for Bradden, but was again unsuccessful. Of the unique opportunity for procuring the advancement of his own candidates, which was created by the heavy mortality in the Salisbury chapter resulting from the Black Death,⁵ he seems to have taken little advantage. Six of the vacant prebends were filled by royal presentees,⁶ or by expectants who later secured the substitution of royal grants for their papal graces,⁷ and there were eight successful provisions.⁸ Only three episcopal collations are recorded, two of which were confirmed by the pope, while a third was replaced by a royal grant.⁹

In conclusion a word must be said concerning 'permutations', although this is another subject on which further research is needed. The exchange of benefices was forbidden by the ancient discipline of the Church, which saw in it a kind of simoniacal pact. Only bishops had the right to transfer a clerk from one benefice to another—and that in case of genuine necessity. By the fourteenth century, however, exchanges had become customary, and Clement V, at the Council of Vienne, in effect regularised the practice by decreeing its validity only as between clerks who had resigned their benefices for the express purpose of exchanging them reciprocally.¹ Some of the transactions described as exchanges were none the less rather in the nature of translations, as when a transfer was obtained from one prebend or dignity to another, vacated by the death, resignation or promotion of the incumbent. A case in point is the transfer in 1331 of Robert de Ailleston from the archdeaconry of Wiltshire to that of Berkshire, void by the death of Tido de Varesio.² In

⁵ The following deaths are recorded in 1348-9: Thomas de Astley (Ratfyn); Richard de Chaddesley (Fordington with Writlington); William de Crawthorne (Slape); Henry atte Dale (Faringdon); James de Havant (Beaminster Secunda); Peter de Inkepenne (Wilsford and Woodford); John de Langebergh (Grantham Borealis); Thomas de Luco (Netherbury *in ecclesia*); Robert de Luffenham (Beaminster Prima, archdeaconry of Salisbury); Baldwin de Mohun (Warminster); Stephen la Porta (Netheravon); Peter Raymundi (Bishopstone); John of Salisbury (Stratford); John de Vienne *alias* Bateman (Axford); Robert de Worth (Chisenbury and Chute).

⁶ William de Retford, Grantham Borealis: recovery (C.P. 40/363 m. 107); papal confirmation, Nov. 1359 (C.P. I, 313). William de Okebourne, Bishopstone: recovery (C.P. 40/368 m. 1); papal confirmation, May 1363 (*ibid.*, 421); John Gogh, Chardstock: recovery (C. 47/56/1/9); transferred next year to Preston: (C.P.L. III, 415).

⁷ John de Edington, Faringdon, June 1349 (C.P. I, 165; C.P.L. III, 319); Jan. 1350, royal grant (C.P.R. 1348-50, 446); Dec. 1351, royal ratification (*ibid.* 1350-4, 193). Peter de Wotton, Beaminster Prima, Aug. 1343 (C.P. I, 56; C.P.L. III, 131); July 1350, royal ratification (C.P.R. 1348-50, 544); July 1351, royal grant (*ibid.* 1350-4, 22). John Wolvey, Netheravon, June 1343 (C.P.L. III, 100); May 1351, royal ratification (C.P.R. 1350-4, 101); Dec. 1351, royal grant (*ibid.*, 188); recovery (C. 47/84/1/29, 2/43).

⁸ Robert de Askeby, Fordington with Writlington (C.P. I, 88; C.P.L. III, 205); Bertrand d'Eux, Wilsford and Woodford (expectative grace: C.P.L. III, 74); Roger de Kington, Beaminster Prima and archdeaconry of Salisbury (expectative grace: C.P. I, 60; C.P.L. III, 127); Martin Moulyshe, Chardstock, on Gogh's transfer to Preston (C.P. I, 224; C.P.L. III, 421); Elias and Hugh Pelegrini, Netherbury *in ecclesia* (C.P.L. III, 318, 415); Roger de Shipbroke, Axford (provided but not established until 1355: *supra* p. 21); John de Wilton, Stratford (expectative grace, provided Dec. 1349: C.P. I, 205; C.P.L. III, 361).

⁹ John Oliver, Ratfyn, royal grant, June 1350 (C.P.R. 1348-50, 537). Richard de Netheravon, Slape, papal confirmation, Sept. 1350 (C.P. I, 205; C.P.L. III, 381). Bartholomew de Bradden, Warminster, papal confirmation, Sept. 1350 (C.P. I, 153; C.P.L. III, 393).

¹ Clem. 3. 5. 1.

² 4.

1338 the bishop collated his brother Walter to Bere Regis and Charminster, void by the consecration of Robert de Stratford as bishop of Chichester, transferring John de Kirkby to Walter's former prebend of Minor Pars Altaris, and collating Nicholas Branche to Kirkby's prebend of Preston;³ but the proposed changes were not effected because Walter de Wyville's claim to Charminster was successfully challenged by M. Robert de Turre de Adria.⁴ Provision was made for such contingencies by the declaration of the parties that, should the projected 'permutacio' fail, they desired to return to their former benefices,⁵ as they were entitled to do under the constitution *Si beneficia* of Boniface VIII.⁶

Of exchanges proper some eighteen are recorded at Salisbury between 1329 and 1349. These might take place within the chapter, as when John de Whitchurch exchanged Axford for Hurstbourne and Burbage with John de Abingdon in 1338.⁷ Usually, however, they were executed between members of the Salisbury chapter and outsiders. Sometimes both benefices involved in the transaction were cathedral prebends, as, for example, when John de Leach, in 1346, exchanged a prebend of Chichester with Vital de Testa for Torleton,⁸ or Michael de Northburgh in 1339 exchanged Lyme with Robert de Chickwell for a prebend of Hereford, with the chapel of St. Clement in Pontefract castle as a make-weight.⁹ In other cases the *quid pro quo* offered might be a prebendal portion in a collegiate church or a religious house. Thus, in 1330, William Raymundi de Banqueto exchanged Beaminster *in ecclesia* with Richard de Bury for a prebend of Crediton;¹ John de Melbourne in 1336 accepted a prebend of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, from Michael de Northburgh, in exchange for Lyme;² and Richard de Chaddesley, in 1334, secured Fordington with Writlington from Peter Galateoni in return for a prebendal portion in the nunnery of Romsey.³ From time to time a prebend might be exchanged for a rectory, as happened, for instance, in 1343 when John de Rivers resigned Netherbury *in terra* in favour of Robert de Barton, in exchange for the church of 'Rippel' in Ely diocese;⁴ or when, in 1347, Walter Waleys obtained Bitton from John de Wynkeleye in exchange for Shalfleet rectory in the Isle of Wight.⁵ Even dignities and offices could be the subject of exchanges. In 1347 John de la Chaumbre obtained the precentorship by exchange with Thomas de Staunton for the rectory of Tydd

³ Wyville II Institutions, ff. 56, 56v.

⁴ C.P.L. II, 540, 555; III, 79, 86, 88, 149.

⁵ Thus, in 1331, Ailleston petitioned 'quod si dictus archidiaconatus, quod absit, evinceretur ab eo, possit ad archidiaconatum Wiltes' quem prius habuit redire secundum illam decretam "si beneficia"': 4. Cf. Wyville II Institutions, f. 56v.

⁶ VI^o 3. 4. 20.

⁷ Wyville II Institutions, f. 56.

⁸ *Ibid.*, f. 154.

⁹ *Ibid.*, f. 64.

¹ *Ibid.*, ff. 2v., 8.

² *Ibid.*, f. 44v.

³ *Ibid.*, f. 26v.

⁴ *Ibid.*, f. 127.

⁵ *Ibid.*, f. 162.

St. Giles;⁶ Ralph de Querendon, in 1330, exchanged the rectory of Norton-juxta-Twycross (Leics.) with William de Lubbenham for the sub-deanery and the prebend of Major Pars Altaris;⁷ and John de Whitchurch, in 1343, resigned the archdeaconry of Wiltshire in favour of John Barne, in return for the rectory of Sedgefield in Durham diocese.⁸ Sometimes the king might be indirectly involved, as when, after the exchange with Walter Waleys, he presented John de Wynkeleye to Shalfleet, which was in his gift 'by reason of his custody of the lands and heir of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury' (3 July, 1347).⁹

In theory exchanges were subject to rigorous supervision and control. The parties were required to present themselves before the bishop and state their reasons for wishing to exchange, and, after obtaining his approval, to execute formal acts of resignation before receiving their new collations.¹ Where one of the benefices involved was outside the jurisdiction of the bishop to whom application had been made, he might commission the other ordinary concerned to carry through the business, and certify him of its due execution,² at the same time seeking reassurance from him as to the suitability of his candidate. Thus, in 1343, the bishop of Worcester charged Wyville, upon his conscience, to enquire whether John de Rivers was 'ydoneus ad curam et regimen . . . parochialis ecclesie' before authorising his exchange with Barton.³ In general, however, the arrangement of an exchange appears at this date to have been a pure formality. The reasons given by the parties are seldom recorded, and, when they have survived, carry little conviction.⁴ No doubt the considerations which were usually uppermost were convenience, pecuniary advantage,⁵ and professional advancement; but in view of the pressure exerted upon the fourteenth-century chapters by king and pope, an exchange might offer the only opportunity of obtaining a prebend in a given cathedral. Thus, John de Leach had an expectation for Salisbury as early as 1333,⁶ and was admitted as a canon in December of the next year;⁷ but it was only as a result of an exchange that he eventually obtained Torleton twelve

⁶ *Ibid.*, f. 159.

⁷ *Martival* I, 408.

⁸ Wyville II Institutions, f. 121. For M. John Barne see Emden I, 111.

⁹ *C.P.R.* 1345-8, 348.

¹ Wyville II Institutions, f. 56. Details of the procedure in the exchange between John de Whitchurch and John de Abingdon.

² *Ibid.*, f. 44v: details of the procedure in the exchange between William de Melbourne and Michael de Northburgh.

³ *Ibid.*, f. 127.

⁴ See the reasons given for the exchange between John Leach and Vital de Testa: *ibid.*, f. 154. Cf. the reasons given by Ralph de Querendon in 1317 when he exchanged the rectory of Witham for Sulhampstead Abbots (*Martival* I, 109 seq.); and by Robert de Ailleston on his exchange of Minor Pars Altaris (*ibid.*, 170).

⁵ It has been suggested, though without supporting evidence, that where there was a disparity in the value of the benefices exchanged, the difference might be made good by a money payment, and that this provided an inducement to clerks in need of capital to 'trade' their benefices. Cf. K. B. Macfarlane, *John Wycliffe and the Beginnings of English Nonconformity*, 29.

⁶ 8.

⁷ *Ibid.*

years later.⁸ In a letter to Edward III in 1349 Bishop Grandisson of Exeter, excusing himself to the king for refusing his request for a prebend for his physician M. Geoffrey Fromond, referred to the difficulty he had experienced in making provision for his clerks, 'sil ne feust par permutacions ou autres chemyns, ove grande anguice de cuer'⁹—a comment which suggests that bishops had come to regard the exchange of benefices in much the same way as the later medieval popes regarded episcopal translations.

A motive for exchange which has not so far received the attention it deserves was a defective or contested title. Some such consideration probably explains such otherwise mysterious manoeuvres as Michael de Northburgh's resignation of his prebend of Lyme into the bishop's hand on 25 June 1338, and its regrant to him next day;¹ but he evidently still felt his tenure to be insecure, for next year he exchanged with Robert de Chickwell.² The exchange and re-exchange of Stratton by Thomas de Brembre with James de Beaufort in 1347 almost certainly had a similar explanation,³ as had Alan de Conyngshurgh's exchange of his disputed Ripon prebend with William de Ferriby for Ruscombe in 1339.⁴ Vital de Testa's exchange of Torleton with John de Leach followed significantly upon the proceedings for recovery brought against him by the king on behalf of John de Makelesfeld in 1344,⁵ although the action had not been pressed to a conclusion. Particularly revealing, however, is the case of the Dublin prebend of Swords, to which Archbishop Alexander, who was at the time excommunicate, collated Walter de Islip. Later, 'pretending remorse', he took it back, and gave it instead to M. Nicholas de Lodelawe, canon of Stratford, who, 'knowing that as the archbishop was excommunicate, he had no right in it', exchanged it with M. Richard de Clara, rector of Dunmow, for a York prebend. The matter having been brought to the notice of the pope, orders were issued in May 1331 that Richard, or any other detainer of the Dublin prebend, was to be removed.⁶ Here clearly was a practice fraught with dangerous possibilities. Those who participated in exchanges no doubt normally acted in good faith, but there was undoubtedly a growing tendency to regard them as a form of speculation, and to treat the benefices involved as counters to be used in an elaborate game of chance. Moreover, the practice was so widespread by the middle of the fourteenth century as to presuppose the existence of middlemen or brokers through whose agency exchanges could be arranged. True, direct evidence is lacking at this date, but it seems safe to assume that the kind of abuse which was castigated by Archbishop Courtenay in 1392 in his letter

⁸ Wyville II Institutions, f. 154.

⁹ *Grandisson*, I, no. 267.

¹ Wyville II Institutions, f. 61v.

² *Ibid.*, f. 64.

³ Wyville II Institutions, ff. 163v., 181v.; *supra*, p. 24.

⁴ Wyville II Institutions, f. 66v. See Emden, I, 476-7, and Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral'.

⁵ C.P. 40/337 m. 391d.; /338 m. 258.

⁶ C.P.L. II, 326.

to his suffragans on the subject of 'choppe-churches',⁷ and legislated against by Archbishop Arundel in the Canterbury convocation of 1399,⁸ already existed. The only recorded instance at Salisbury at this time of a patently fraudulent transaction, however, occurred in 1362, when Richard de Thorne proposed to exchange his Chichester prebend with Saladin de Fallet', prebendary of Hurstbourne and Burbage, who was an alien absentee. In January 1362 Richard's proctor produced evidence before the bishop that Saladin had been seen alive and transacting business in the church of the Friars Preachers at Avignon as recently as the previous October, but Wyville, 'fearing fraud and collusion', compelled Thorne to swear that, if it was found that Saladin was already dead when the exchange was first proposed, he would abandon all claim to the prebend. Afterwards it transpired that all the documents produced had been false, and that Saladin had never consented to, or even known of, the suggested transaction; and the bishop accordingly 'dictam permutacionem et omnia que in ea parte facta erant penitus revocavit'.⁹ If such cases were fortunately rare, it is clear that, in Professor Hamilton Thompson's words, many clerks were already—thanks to the system of exchanges—'stepping into' Salisbury 'benefices through the back door'.¹⁰

THE VICARS-CHORAL

Bishop Martival's statutes had laid down that a record should be kept of all presentations and admissions of vicars-choral;¹ and the entries headed 'De Admissione Vicariorum' on fos. 28-33 of Hemingby's register show that a serious if sporadic attempt was made to implement the ordinance. The vicars formed a body fifty-two strong. Each prebendary, whether resident or not, was entitled, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to present his own candidate for examination and admission by the dean or the president of the chapter; unless he were absent overseas or failed to make a presentation within three months, in which case the dean collated on his own authority.² While Cardinal Raymond held the dignity, the right of collation was exercised—not without challenge—by his proctor and vicar-general in England;³ but it was claimed by the chapter when the deanery was vacant.⁴

¹ Wilkins, *Concilia*, III, 215-7. For the 'choppe-churches' see A. Hamilton Thompson, *The English Clergy*, 107-8; *Visitations in the Diocese of Lincoln* (Lincoln Rec. Soc.) I, 81, 192, 200.

² Wilkins, *Concilia*, III, 240, no. 14.

³ Wyville II Institutions, f. 300. Richard de Thorne is called by the king in July 1354, 'nostre cher clerc'. Tout, *Chapters*, V, 175, n. 4; cf. *C.P.R.* 1358-61 (16, 389, etc.) where he is described as prebendary of Beverley and avener of the household.

⁴ Hamilton Thompson, *Engl. Clergy*, 108.

¹ *Statutes*, 222-3.

² *Ibid.*, 57, 74-5.

³ 82, 89, 117, 123, 249. See also 264 '... in collacione vel presentacione cujuscumque vicarii . . . per canonicum vel procuratorem decani'.

⁴ 127, 129.

During his first year the newly-appointed vicar was expected to learn by heart the psalter and antiphoner, thereafter presenting himself for a second examination, upon the result of which depended the confirmation of his status as 'vicarius perpetuus'.⁵ If successful, he swore canonical obedience to the dean and fidelity to the church of Salisbury, and undertook to represent his 'dominus' at the day and night offices, and to be faithful to him in all things.⁶ He was then formally installed by the dean or his locum tenens, or by one of the senior vicars specially commissioned to act on behalf of the chapter.⁷ Once admitted to a stall, he could not be removed except for a 'reasonable and necessary cause' proved in chapter;⁸ but—although 'translations' and exchanges could be effected with the consent of the canons concerned⁹—neither could he lightly repudiate the solemn obligations entered into at the time of his admission. When, in 1347, Lionel of Clarence 'borrowed' Richard de Downton, vicar of the prebend of Lyme and Halstock, for service in the royal chapel, the chapter wrote to the king protesting that neither they nor the bishop had power to release him from his oath;¹ and in the same year John de Trowe, on exchanging stalls with Adam Gore, had to obtain from his master, John of Salisbury, prebendary of Stratford, a written pardon for the injury done him by the termination of the engagement entered into with him, and from the president of the chapter absolution from the sentence of excommunication thereby incurred.² In practice, however, a vicar's attachment was to a particular prebend rather than to a particular individual. The fact that vicarages were 'perpetual' meant that canons normally took over the 'sitting' vicar with the prebend to which they were collated; while, since prebends tended to change hands more frequently than vicarages, a long-lived vicar might serve not one, but a succession of masters.

A vicar's remuneration consisted in part of daily distributions from the common fund, and in part of a stipend, proportioned to his orders and to the

⁵ *Statutes*, 74-7, 212-5, 220-3. The hymnary, as well as the psalter and antiphoner, is mentioned in 86. Cf. *Ceremonies*, 115. On 11 Nov. 1336 the chapter ruled that all the canons in residence should be summoned to chapter when a vicar was presented, so that they might attend if they so desired (264). The vicars also seem to have asserted a claim to be present. In 1337 Richard de Dernelford and William de Portesmuthe are described as 'per vicarios ejusdem ecclesie ad hoc specialiter vocatos legitime reperti' at their second examination (107-8). The succentor and three vicars are noted as present in Sept. 1345 at the second examination of John Kirchil (118). Cf. 126. Vicars are also recorded as present on occasion at first admissions. Cf. 120, 127.

⁶ *Statutes*, 76-7, 214-5. The statutes define the circumstances in which a vicar might be excused attendance at the canonical hours or granted leave of absence (pp. 216-25). For vicars excused because of infirmity see 205, 217, 248. Martival laid down that there must always be at least thirteen vicars present on either side of the choir (i.e. half the total number) at Mass and at each of the day hours (*ibid.*, 220-1).

⁷ 122, 129.

⁸ *Statutes*, 48-9. But after the Great Pestilence cases occur of vicars-choral resigning in order to accept presentation to prebendal vicarages. (Corfe, ff. 29, 89.)

⁹ For a 'translation' see 119; for an exchange 129.

¹ 312.

² 129.

income of the prebend, payable by his lord.³ He enjoyed, in addition, certain privileges. The vicars participated in the bishop's 'potus caritatis' on Maundy Thursday, being served with ale, bread and wine in the Chapter House, during the reading of the Gospel which followed the *Mandatum*;⁴ and when an abbot was blessed it was customary for him to give 40s. to the vicars, in addition to the five marks, or a cope of equivalent value, which was claimed by the chapter.⁵ Further, vicars whose masters were absent were from time to time invited at Matins to dine on the following day with one or other of the resident canons,⁶ a traditional courtesy which, as bishop Martival's statutes show, lent itself to abuse.⁷ If a canon were a residentiary, his vicar would as a rule live with him in his canonical house;⁸ if he were non-resident, his vicar would enjoy a much greater degree of independence, in all probability himself occupying a house in the close, built and let on the same conditions as were laid down for the houses of canons.⁹ Vicars wore a distinctive choir-dress consisting of a black choir-cope reaching to the ground, with a hood and a waist-length almuce of black cloth lined with lamb or goat skin.¹

The vicars were a heterogeneous as well as a numerous body. There were three grades of prebends—priests', deacons' and subdeacons'—and their vicars were supposed to be in corresponding orders.² Frequently boys who had served as choristers were appointed 'altarists' when their voices broke,³ and promoted to vicarages as soon as they were old enough to be ordained subdeacons, on the understanding that they would continue to attend the chancellor's grammar school.⁴ The act book records the admission in 1334 of two such youths—the one in acolyte's orders, and the other 'in ordine prime tonsure constitutus'.⁵ This immature and frequently turbulent element was, however, counterbalanced by the priest-vicars, many of whom had grown grey in the service of the cathedral. Most of the presentations recorded in Hemingby's register were of men already in priest's orders, sometimes even when the prebend concerned was not of sacerdotal status.⁶ It was from

³ *Statutes*, 48-51, 214-6. The canons' oath included a pledge to pay their vicars' stipend within a month of the term's end: *Ceremonies*, 111-2. It seems, normally, to have amounted to about 10 marks a year in the case of priest-vicars. (C. J. Godfrey, 'Pluralists in the Province of Canterbury in 1366', *Jnl. of Eccles. Hist.*, Apr. 1960, p. 37.)

⁴ *Ceremonies*, 79-81.

⁵ 168; Corfe, f. 118.

⁶ *Statutes*, 236-7.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 242-3.

⁸ Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 276. That such proximity was not necessarily conducive to amicable relations is proved by the charge of assault brought in 1345 by Thomas de Luco against his vicar, Robert Medford (206).

⁹ Edwards, 'Houses', 81-8; *Secular Cathedrals*, 284.

¹ *Statutes*, 228-9, i.e. 'De habitu vicariorum'; *Processions*, 109, n. 1.

² *Statutes*, 214-5, i.e. 'Quod quilibet canonicus habeat vicarium in ordine quem prebende ipsius cura requiret'; Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 258.

³ *Ibid.*, 309 seq.; *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 175..

⁴ Edwards, *op. cit.*, 279.

⁵ 91-3.

⁶ 84, 123.

their ranks that such responsible offices as that of succentor, sub-communar, sub-treasurer, and clerk of the fabric were filled, and to them that much capitular business was entrusted. Thus, in 1343, Ralph de Coleshulle was sent to London on business connected with the New Forest tithes. He had the misfortune to 'fall among thieves' on his journey, and was awarded 21s. 10d. personal damages, and 13s. 4d. for his horse, 'wounded and mutilated'.⁷ In the summer of 1347 William Bannebury was sent to obtain royal letters exonerating the canons from the duty of contributing to the defence of the coasts;⁸ and in February of that same year William de Farendon acted as proctor of the chapter in a tuitorial appeal against the bishop, concerning the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during the vacancy created by the death of Cardinal Raymond.⁹

The importance of the role they filled in the life of the cathedral made the vicars increasingly impatient of control by a group of residentiary canons whom they outnumbered in the proportion of four or five to one; and the situation was complicated by the continuing absenteeism of the dean. There is ample evidence that conditions in the early fourteenth century were far from satisfactory. The recruitment of men with good voices and skill in the chant was vitally important, but it is clear from Bishop Martival's statutes¹ and from the letter addressed by the chapter to Cardinal Raymond in 1331,² that this essential requirement was not being adequately met. The statutes reveal also the existence of a number of disciplinary problems—the neglect by vicars of their primary obligation to attendance, in place of their masters, at Divine Office, and especially at Matins; their frequent involvement in secular business, inside and outside the close, and their unauthorised acceptance of benefices burdened with spiritual responsibilities incompatible with their duties in the cathedral.³ More disquieting was the appearance among them of a spirit of emulation and defiance—'Canonicis non tantum se pares sed majores pretendunt', as the statutes of 1319 complain—expressing itself not merely in abuse of the canons, and contempt of the statutes and of the ordinances of the chapter, but in the formation of secret confederacies, and even in the threatening of legal proceedings against their masters.⁴ The

⁷ Sar. Muniments, Communar's Roll, July-Oct. • 1343.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Apr.-July 1347.

⁹ Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box M. William had been in disgrace in 1339 for going off without permission to Southampton, bearing arms forbidden to the clergy and wearing striped garments unsuitable to his clerical status (277).

¹ *Statutes*, 210-3. The bp. complained that appointment to the stalls of dead vicars—and sometimes even to those of the living—was too often procured through favouritism, or as a reward for services rendered or anticipated, or through the influence of secular persons 'that show malice the moment a deaf ear is turned to them', so that unfit men were presented.

² 70: 'Vicarie . . . ad vestram colacionem . . . spectantes personis multociens inydoneis conferuntur, dum multi eorum . . . instrumentum modulandi vel cantus non habentes periciam, non cantant sed ululant'.

³ In the returns of pluralists in the province of Canterbury made in 1366, in pursuance of Urban V's constitution, 'Consueta', 13 priest-vicars of Salisbury occur. They mostly held, beside their stipend, a small rectory worth 3-15 marks, or perhaps a chantry and a portion of tithes. (Godfrey, *loc. cit.*, 37.)

⁴ *Statutes*, 216-29.

charge of insubordination is echoed in general terms in the letter of 1331 to the dean,⁵ and finds striking confirmation in Hemingby's register. It is clear that in 1334-5 there was serious tension between the chapter and the vicars, led by some half-dozen malcontents,⁶ perhaps with the connivance of certain of the canons. Evidence is lacking to establish definitively a connexion between Nicholas Lambert and the delinquents, but it is significant that, when he submitted to the chapter on 2 January 1335, he had to forswear all future association with the enemies of the church of Salisbury, 'ad faciendum confederaciones seu conventicula que possint statutis et consuetudinibus . . . in aliquo derogare'.⁷

The subject of controversy would seem to have been the conditions of admission to vicarages, and more especially the year of probation during which the presentee had no security of tenure. Bishop Martival had found it necessary to insist that, if a vicar was found unfit at his second examination, neither the fact of his presentation, nor the period of probation for which he had served could avail to give him any right whatsoever in the vicarage to which he had been conditionally admitted.⁸ It was on this ground that the chapter took its stand in 1335. On 8 February letters patent were issued recapitulating the relevant sections of the statutes of 1222 and 1319,⁹ and on 14 February they received episcopal confirmation.¹ This uncompromising attitude produced the desired result. In the course of the next few months the ringleaders made submission, one by one.² They were required to swear an oath to observe the statutes as far as they concerned their status as vicars, and to refrain in future from open or secret rebellion, and from hostile acts of any kind against the chapter or any member thereof.³ After the return of the precentor, Nicholas de la Wyle, who seems to have been absent during the height of the crisis, they were assigned a penance, which required them to appear in choir on three successive Sundays, bare-headed and wearing a surplice without the almuce, and to receive on bended knee from each of the canons present three 'ictus absolutorios', before proceeding to the High Altar, there to offer a candle of a pound weight, and recite the *Miserere* and three *Pater Nosters*.⁴ These measures seem to have been effective in prevent-

⁵ 70: 'Inferiores et ministri . . . contra suos superiores insurgunt multipliciter et rebellant'.

⁶ Those specifically named are Nicholas de Menestede (97); Philip Nugges (98); Edmund de Winchcombe (99); Robert de Olney (100); Henry Sprot (101); Ralph de Coleshulle (103).

⁷ 112. The fact that the entry occurs among those relating to the vicars-choral suggests a connexion between them.

⁸ *Statutes*, 218-23. The bp. declared that 'quosdam de modernis . . . asserere audivimus et tenere quod non primo anno in probacione . . . existere debent, sed quod primo die quo recipiuntur effecti perpetui . . . debent in dicta ecclesia suo perpetuo remanere'.

⁹ 260.

¹ Wyville I, f. 25.

² Menestede on 16 Mar. (97); Nugges on 19 Mar. (98); Winchcombe on 5 Apr. (99); Olney on 20 Apr. (100); Sprot on 2 July (101); Coleshulle on 2 Oct. (103). Nicholas de Durnford, vicar of the precentor, took the oath on 2 July (102), but no mention is made in his case of a penance.

³ See for the form of the oath 97, 293. It appears to have been exacted henceforward from all vicars at their second examination and admission (85-8). Cf. *Ceremonies*, 115.

⁴ 293.

ing any further concerted acts of rebellion, although the register provides occasional evidence of individual acts of insubordination, and even of violence.⁵ Such cases were, however, rare at this period. Very different is the impression created by the entries in Corfe's register, after the Great Pestilence had taken toll of the 'ministri inferiores' of the cathedral no less than of the canons, and had resulted in a general breakdown of discipline.

The humiliation suffered by the vicars in 1335 seems to have entailed a temporary set-back to the movement for closer organisation and a greater degree of independence which had been in progress among them since the beginning of the thirteenth century. In this development economic factors had played a significant part. The inadequacy of the vicars' stipends, especially in an age when the value of money was declining, provided an incentive to the accumulation of collectively-owned property from which their individual incomes could be augmented. As early as 1214 the chapter had acknowledged their right to accept legacies left them in common.⁶ Bishop Richard Poore gave property to them to maintain the daily Mass of Our Lady which he instituted in 1225,⁷ and Richard Carville, the treasurer of the cathedral who died in 1267, left £100 for the augmentation of their commons by a penny a day, in the hope of encouraging more regular attendance at the canonical hours.⁸ Before the end of the thirteenth century several other sources of income had been acquired; and it appears that the vicars were in possession of a common seal and were responsible for administering their own property.⁹ In 1317 they took the initiative in obtaining a licence in mortmain to acquire lands to the annual value of £40,¹ in order to ensure to each a further halfpenny a day; but no immediate action was taken, and their objective was not finally attained until 1352, when, in pursuance of a bequest by Bishop Martival, the dean and chapter bought the patronage of the church of West Hanney in Berkshire and secured its appropriation to the maintenance of the vicars.² On 30 May in that year the executors of M. Robert de Worth paid over to their use for this purpose—forty-six of them being personally present—200 marks in return for their acceptance of the conditions laid down in his will for the foundation of a chantry and obit in the cathedral.³ That they already owned property in the close is, however, clear from deeds exhibited in chapter in July 1344 by Thomas de Brackele and Thomas de Grauntcourt, quitclaiming to the 'communitas vicariorum'⁴ of the church of Salisbury the house there formerly belonging to John de Cantelou, and

⁵ e.g. 113, 206, 247, 277, 298.

⁶ *Statutes*, 50-1.

⁷ *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 168.

⁸ *Salisbury Chart. and Docs.*, 345.

⁹ *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, *loc. cit.*

¹ *C.P.R.* 1313-17, 654.

² *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 174; *Statutes*, 321 and n.

³ Corfe, f. 84.

⁴ This expression was already current in the thirteenth century, and was employed by Carville in his will.

lately occupied by the said Thomas de Grauntcourt, 'of which [house] the said community have for a long time had peaceful and legitimate possession.'⁵

Salisbury was slow to follow the example set by other secular cathedrals in providing colleges or halls of residence for their vicars-choral. Not until 1409, when Salisbury canons received a charter of incorporation from Henry IV, does any reference occur to the existence of a common hall. This is probably explained by the fact that when the new cathedral was built in the early thirteenth century, the close was planned on so lavish a scale that there was ample accommodation for the vicars as well as for the dwindling body of residentiary canons.

THE CHORISTERS

By the end of the first quarter of the fourteenth century, permanent provision had been made for the choristers. In 1314 bishop Simon of Ghent gave rents in Salisbury for the support of fourteen boys, with a master to teach them grammar;¹ and in 1322 bishop Martival gave Preshute church for their maintenance.² Later, when West Hanney church was appropriated to the vicars-choral, a pension of 100*s.* from it was allotted to the choristers.³ The statutes of 1319 provided that they should live in a house in the close, under the supervision of a warden or master appointed by the chapter from among the canons actually resident, who was to render account for his wardenship annually at Michaelmas.⁴ It was he who appointed the sub-master who might be a vicar-choral or a chantry-chaplain. Hemingby's register records the 'election' in September 1341 of M. Thomas de Bokton as master of the choristers.⁵ In January 1345 one Thomas Syward acknowledged in chapter that the rent he owed to the 'custos choristarum' was in arrears to the tune of 32*s.* He undertook to pay off the debt by instalments within two years.⁶ Bokton's term of office seems to have ended in Oct. 1344, when he rendered account before his fellow-canons.⁷ The appointment of his successor is not recorded, but during the next two years incidents occurred which suggest that the boys were inadequately supervised. Early in 1345 Robert de Olney,⁸ vicar-choral of Ramsbury, appeared in chapter to answer a charge of ill-treating Peter and William Fyfyd, two of the choristers. He

⁵ 188, 189.

¹ *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 176; *Statutes*, 126.

² *Ibid.*

³ *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 176; *Statutes*, 321.

⁴ *Statutes*, 262-5. See also D. H. Robertson, 'Notes on some buildings in the city and close of Salisbury connected with the education and maintenance of the Cathedral choristers': *W.A.M.* XLVIII, 1-30.

⁵ 165.

⁶ 286.

⁷ 243.

⁸ Olney had been one of the ringleaders in the controversy between the vicars and the chapter in 1335: 100. He was dead by 4 Mar. 1345: 117.

swore on the word of a priest that what he had done was not done out of malice; but he was warned that if, in future, he struck or otherwise molested the boys, he would have to pay a fine of 40*d.* to the fabric fund.⁹ In October of the following year the choristers complained to the chapter of the quality of the food and drink with which they were supplied; and on this occasion, it is pleasant to record, the vicars championed their cause, three of them acting as spokesmen on their behalf. The canons, however, having sampled the bread provided, pronounced it 'satis bene'; adding 'et de aliis tunc non conquerebatur'.¹ In November 1348, M. James de Havant, who was then master of the choristers, represented to the chapter that the rents and other revenues assigned for their maintenance had seriously diminished 'propter instantem mortalitatem gencium', and secured from them a pledge that he and his executors should be indemnified for any expenses he might incur in consequence.² By the beginning of 1349 Havant was himself dead, and, on 24 April, as a temporary measure, the keys of the choristers' money were entrusted to the precentor, John of Salisbury, who agreed to accept them *qua* 'canonicus simplex' but not *qua* dignitary.³

The boys, who were to be chosen by preference from the diocese of Salisbury, were admitted by the precentor, or in his absence by the succentor, in chapter, in the presence of the dean or his locum tenens, and the canons summoned to attend.⁴

The great day of the year for the choristers was the feast of the Holy Innocents (28 December), when one of their number functioned as the boy-bishop. This often afforded a pretext for rough horse-play and generally unruly behaviour, and bishop Martival attempted to reassert its primarily religious character, and to confine the celebrations to the appropriate services in church;⁵ but it seems unlikely that his efforts were attended with much success. There were certain other occasions in the liturgical year on which the boys were entitled to special perquisites. On Maundy Thursday, for instance, they received a pottle of wine and another of ale at the bishop's 'potus caritatis';⁶ and they participated in the 'feedings' provided by the dean for the ministers and officers of the church on the major feasts and important anniversaries on which he was supposed to celebrate in person. The number taking part in the service on these occasions seems to have varied between eight and four, according to the rank of the feast or obit.⁷ It was customary for canons, at their personal admission and installation, to hand over to the choristers their commons for the day.⁸

⁹ 247.

¹ 261.

² Corfe, f. 8.

³ *Ibid.*, f. 25.

⁴ *Statutes*, 266-7.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 264-7; *Ceremonies*, 52 seq. For the boy-bishop at Salisbury see D. H. Robertson, *Sarum Close*, 79-84.

⁶ *Ceremonies*, 81.

⁷ 313, 316.

⁸ 5, 60.

THE 'COMMUNA'

In one of the 'responiones' to the 'detecta' presented to the canons at the visitation of the chapter by bishop Richard Beauchamp in 1475, there occurs the following definition of the 'communa': 'Quantum ad bona communia, pro majori parte consistunt in beneficiis appropriatis ecclesie pro sustentacione ministrancium in eadem, vel in pensionibus assignatis pro indempnitate ecclesiarum in diocesi Sar' appropriatarum, vel in assignacione et sustentacione obituum, per eorum fundatores perpetuis temporibus observandorum.'¹ Of the sources of revenue here mentioned by far the most important was that deriving from the churches appropriated to the chapter, which were leased or 'farmed' to the dignitaries and residentiaries for a fixed annual rent or 'pension'. The three surviving communs' rolls for 1343-7 list sixteen of these 'firme':—St. Martin's in Salisbury itself, Bishop's Cannings, Britford, Homington, Idmiston, Melksham, Sutton Benger and Warminster in Wiltshire; Alton Pancras, Hilton, Powerstock, Stourpaine and Whitchurch in Dorset; Winkfield in Berkshire; Bramshaw in Hampshire; and Kenton and Alvington in Devon. The 'pensions', which were payable in four yearly instalments on 1 October, 1 January, 1 April, and 1 July, varied in amount from 10 marks in the case of Bramshaw and Stourpaine to 120, 130 and 140 marks respectively in the case of Melksham, Bishop's Cannings, and Kenton and Alvington.² Sutton Benger was in a special category, since here the vicar was himself the 'farmer', paying an annual pension of £20 under an agreement reached with the chapter in July 1342.³

The farms were granted for periods of five years, the leases being renewable at the chapter's pleasure;⁴ and bishop Martival laid down in 1319 that they should never be given to laymen as long as canons—even though non-resident—could be found to accept them.⁵ A few original indentures of lease, contemporary with Hemingby's register, still survive among the chapter muniments.⁶ A farmer enjoyed security of tenure for the term of his lease, unless he defaulted in payment of his 'pension', in which case he was liable to lose his farm.⁷ No one might hand over his farm to another without the

¹ *Ceremonies*, 152.

² Sar. Muniments, Press II. The list of farms, with the quarterly payments due from each, and the name of the farmer, is entered at the top of the left-hand column of the roll. For the process whereby the property of the chapter was acquired see *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 'The Cathedral of Salisbury'. In a forthcoming book on the Salisbury chapter Miss Kathleen Edwards proposes to treat the *communa* fully.

³ 169, 175.

⁴ Lib. Evid. C, f. 509; 227. Cf. 201.

⁵ *Statutes*, 188-9.

⁶ Sar. Muniments, Press I, Box M-R, Powerstock, Grants to M. John of Salisbury (7 Oct. 1337), to M. Richard de Chaddeleye (12 Jan. 1339), to M. Elias of St. Albans (no date). Press III, Box labelled Uffcombe and Warminster, Grant of Warminster to M. Robert de Luffenham (30 Dec. 1334). Press IV, Box E3, Grant to M. Thomas de Luco (7 Aug. 1348).

⁷ *Statutes*, 190-1; Lib. Evid. C, f. 509.

knowledge and consent of the chapter;⁸ which in November 1346 decreed that in future no canon should be assigned a farm unless he were 'actually resident', and personally present in chapter to petition for and accept it when it fell vacant.⁹ When a voidance occurred through death or resignation the vacant farm was first offered to the canon who had made the longest residence, and his acceptance gave the signal for the general exchange of farms among the canons present.¹ 'Major residencia' was defined in the statutes of 1319 as depending not upon the date at which a canon entered upon residence, but upon the length of time for which he had actually resided when the vacancy occurred, 'residenciam quandocumque inceptam'.² The calculation of 'majoritas residencie' not infrequently led to controversy. Thus in February 1340 the chapter was obliged to intervene to decide between the rival claims to the farm of Warminster of M. John of Salisbury and John de Langebergh.³ On 3 April they pronounced in favour of the former, and caused their decision to be entered in the register, 'ne imposterum inter predictos Johannem de Langebergh et Johannem de Sar' fiat altercacio super majoritate eorum residencie'.⁴ Their mediation was not always effective, however. In an earlier dispute between John of Salisbury and Ralph de Querendon over the farm of Bramshaw, the latter persisted in carrying the case to Rome, in spite of the strongly-worded remonstrance of the chapter.⁵

The rule concerning length of residence was not invariably enforced. The senior residentiary might decline the proffered farm;⁶ or he might find his claim set aside in favour of some influential canon to whose help the chapter was indebted, or whose good graces it was anxious to cultivate. In January 1335, for instance, M. Richard de Chaddesley, D.C.L., who had obtained the prebend of Fordington with Writlington by exchange in the previous year,⁷ was granted free choice of a farm 'propter obsequia et beneficia capitulo et ecclesie per ipsum prius gratanter impensa', the chapter undertaking to obtain the consent of the canons who were absent when the concession was made.⁸ He seems to have obtained Bramshaw in the first instance, but by 1339 he was farmer of Powerstock, which he held until his death in 1348.⁹ On 2 August 1340 M. Thomas de Astley, prebendary of Ratfyn, a king's clerk and a distinguished ecclesiastical lawyer, was promised, in consideration of

⁸ Lib. Evid. C, f. 509.

⁹ 232. This ordinance was modified in Sept. 1349 in favour of residentiaries unable to be present in chapter because of illness; Corfe, f. 37.

¹ See e.g. the 'general post' which followed the death of M. John de Kirkby, farmer of Whitchurch, in 1346 (234), and of Walter de Wyville, farmer of Homington, in 1345 (199).

² Statutes, 188-9.

³ 150.

⁴ 255.

⁵ 212, 213, 259.

⁶ Corfe, f. 25. Mm. John of Salisbury and Elias of St. Albans decline the farm of Kenton and Alvington, void by M. Thomas de Astley's death, 4 May 1349. Cf. f. 73 when no senior residentiary would accept St. Martin's, void by John of Salisbury's death, Sept. 1351.

⁷ 9.

⁸ 296.

⁹ Sar. Muniments, Press I, Box M-R, *supra* p. 49, n. 6; Press IV, Box labelled 'Literae'; 237; Corfe, f. 49.

the 'magna et ardua negocia' undertaken by him on behalf of the chapter, the first vacant farm to which he or his proctor should lay claim within ten days of the notification to them of the voidance.¹ Next year he obtained the richest farm of all, Kenton and Alvington, void by the death of M. Nicholas de la Wyle, the precentor²—an acquisition which was, however, to prove in the long run a liability rather than an asset.

Farms were granted on condition that they should be surrendered in 'as good condition or better' than when received.³ The statutes of 1319 laid down that they should all be inspected at three-yearly intervals.⁴ It is unlikely that this regulation was enforced to the letter, but entries in the act book show that commissaries were from time to time appointed to hold 'inquisitions', with the help of juries of the local 'homagers', and to report on the 'defects' found in the various buildings, assess the cost of repairs, and allot responsibility for them.⁵ Inquisitions might also be taken at the request of the outgoing or incoming farmer, when a farm changed hands for any reason; and in December 1335 the chapter decreed that in such cases expenses should be shared between the old farmer and the new.⁶ Any ruinous buildings which were considered indispensable were rebuilt at the common expense;⁷ but if they were adjudged superfluous they might be demolished at the chapter's discretion.⁸ Ordinary repairs to existing buildings were the responsibility of the farmers, upon whom, to judge by the evidence of the surviving returns to inquisitions, it did not weigh too heavily. Most of them probably had little direct contact with their farms, which were regarded primarily as a source of revenue, and were left to the management of bailiffs and other 'ministri'. They might be let to sub-farmers;⁹ and Melksham seems actually to have been in lay hands between 1341 and 1344,¹ although John de Rivers, prebendary of Netherbury, is named as the farmer in the communar's rolls for 1343. In these circumstances it is not surprising that buildings fell into disrepair, timber was felled at haphazard,² and even cultivation of the all-important

¹ 157.

² 162-4. M. Richard de Thormenton, who in Aug. 1345 presented three petitions to the chapter, one of which was for the free choice of a farm, had his petition rejected: 198, 223.

³ Lib. Evid. C, f. 509. See also the terms of the indentures of lease: *supra* p. 49, n. 6.

⁴ *Statutes*, 190-1.

⁵ e.g. 155, 178, 257, 268, 282, 295. Sar. Muniments, Communar's roll July-Oct. 1343: 'In expensis M. J. de Sar' et J. de Camera usque Bremsbleshaw pro inquisitione capienda 8s. 4d.'

⁶ 263; *Statutes*, 276-7.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 190-1. A special case was that of M. John de Kirkby, who, on becoming farmer of Stourpaine in 1339, himself undertook to rebuild the chancel of the church and repair the buildings of the *mansum*, his expenses being deducted from the sum he owed the chapter for the books and other possessions of M. Nicholas de Ludlow, which he had bought from them: 166, 268.

⁸ *Statutes*, *loc. cit.*: 181, 261; Corfe, f. 64.

⁹ M. William de Crouthorn was sub-farmer of Stourpaine in June 1336 (257).

¹ 160, 192. Richard de Deyer may have been sub-farmer of Melksham. Rivers does not appear to have been present at chapter after Oct. 1340, and he resigned his prebend in Oct. 1343. In 1357 the farm was said to be in the hands of a layman, William called 'le bailiff', 'contrary to custom': Corfe, f. 127.

² 155, 257. See also the letter of Richard de Chaddesley, in which he apologises to the chapter for timber and 'grossos arbores' felled by his men at Bramshaw: Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box labelled 'Literae'.

arable was from time to time neglected.³ On only two occasions do we hear of canons commended for their good husbandry when their lease ended. On 2 September 1334 M. Thomas de Bokton was exonerated from all liability in respect of the farm of Stourpaine, which was said to have been 'per ipsum emeliorata in multis'.⁴ An inquisition held on the same farm two years later referred to the repairs which he had carried out in the grange, adding 'quod dictus Thomas multa bona fecit ibidem'.⁵ In June 1338 it is recorded of M. John of Salisbury that he had maintained the farm of Idmiston 'in domibus, clausuris, portis et in omnibus aliis dictam firmam concernentibus . . . in adeo bono statu vel meliori quo ipsam . . . recepit'.⁶ Very different was the case of Nicholas Lambert, who, assessed in 1332 for defects in his farm of Whitchurch amounting to some £16, died without making any attempt to meet his obligations. In July 1340 his executor was ordered to pay within thirty days the sum due on pain of the major excommunication.⁷

The returns make it possible to form some idea of the complex of buildings comprising the average *mansum* or parsonage. At Stourpaine, for instance, in 1336, we read of the *curia*, surrounded by a wall, with a gate, and of poplars growing in the close, of a hall with a porch and an adjoining chamber with a 'garderopa', another chamber with a 'garderopa' near the kitchen; a long building containing the kitchen, bakery and dairy, and another containing the granary, stable and byre.⁸ At Whitchurch in 1332 there are mentioned a grange, a hall with a louver, two cellars, a kitchen, furnace and bakehouse, and a 'cloaca'.⁹ Britford in 1351 could boast a grange, surrounded by a wall, a dove-cote, stable, byre, granary and cart-shed, and, under a single roof, the hall, pantry, buttery and solar, all enclosed by a fence with a gate, and another gate leading to the river. The church evidently directly adjoined the *mansum*, for we read of repairs needed to the wall of the churchyard and the steps belonging to it.¹ Only casual references occur to the agriculture practised. Ploughing and sowing of the arable evidently constituted a heavy item of expenditure. When Walter de Wyville found that his newly-acquired farm of Bramshaw was 'litigiosa', because of the suit between Ralph de Querendon and John of Salisbury which was pending in the Roman *curia*, he extracted from the chapter a promise that, in the event of M. Ralph's winning his case, he should be indemnified for the expense incurred 'colendo et seminando terras dicte firme'. The promise was duly fulfilled in the following October.² In 1350 M. John de Chaddesley, executor of M. Richard,

³ 257. In 1336 the jurors at Stourpaine returned that 'terra personatus in istis duobus annis preteritis deterioratur de una marca propter defectum arure, composture et faldure'. This was while a sub-farmer was in charge: *supra* p. 51, n. 9.

⁴ 295.

⁵ 257.

⁶ 282.

⁷ 155-6.

⁸ 257.

⁹ 155.

¹ Corfe, f. 69.

² 212-3.

demanded reimbursement of the sums expended on ploughing and sowing at Powerstock, which had been assigned to Elias of Saint Albans immediately after Richard's death.³ There is evidence that sheep-rearing was important on certain of the farms. At Bishop's Cannings, for instance, each of the half-virgaters holding of the chapter was allowed to pasture thirteen sheep, free of charge, upon the bishop's land, the rest 'running in the folds belonging to the said tenants.'⁴ Bramshaw apparently had pasture sufficient to support twelve 'grossa pecora', as well as valuable meadow and woodland.⁵ At Britford, where the live-stock included a pair of nesting swans, Elias of Saint Albans caused damage by allowing animals to graze in the meadows and trample down the growing grass, and had to be restrained from 'carrying off, selling or otherwise alienating' the dung in the *mansum*.⁶

A valued prerogative was the right to nominate to the chapter a candidate for presentation to the vicarage of a farm, when a vacancy occurred, but this right appears to have been in dispute between the chapter and the farmers during the period covered by Hemingby's register. In February 1334 the locum tenens and chapter, by authority of the dean, 'in remotis agens', collated to the vicarage of Alton Pancras, without reference to the farmer, M. William de Salton, who was simply ordered to induct their presentee.⁷ Next year, however, when the vicarage of Melksham fell vacant, the farmer, M. Robert de Worth, requested the chapter to admit his nominee, 'prout aliis confratribus suis ejusdem ecclesie firmariis ab antiquo fieri consuevit; protestando publice quod pretextu presentacionis dicti capituli de suo nominato facte, sibi imposterum nullum jus singulariter vendicabit, set si de gracia sit de gracia, si de consuetudine sit de consuetudine, si de jure sit de jure'.⁸ Whether he gained his point does not appear; but when in May 1346 M. Thomas de Astley nominated Thomas de Cannynge to the vicarage of Alvington,⁹ no objection was raised by the chapter, which presented him forthwith to the bishop of Exeter, in whose diocese the farm was situated.¹ It was from this quarter that opposition unexpectedly came. The bishop declined to collate on the ground that he was the executor of two clerks who had expectation of benefices in the gift of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. In the course of the ensuing negotiations Astley wrote to the chapter requesting them to issue letters patent defining, in the sense he desired, the custom of the cathedral church of Salisbury with regard to nominations and presentations to the vicarages of farms.² A few days later the letters were duly issued; but it is

³ Corfe, f. 49.

⁴ 279.

⁵ Corfe, f. 63.

⁶ *Ibid.*, f. 68.

⁷ 145-6. A marginal note in a later hand runs: 'Nota hic quod capitulum contulit, et nulla fit mencio de nominacione facta per firmarium'.

⁸ 265. Marginal note: 'Vide superius in casu consimili'.

⁹ 221.

¹ 222.

² 224. 12 Sept. 1346.

significant that their application was limited to Astley's own farm of Kenton and Alvington.³ When, in March 1349, M. Ralph de Querendon nominated to the vicarage of his farm of Bishop's Cannings his nominee was accepted by the chapter, and commissaries were appointed to induct him; but the face-saving clause was added: '*ad quem ista vice nominacio pertinet*'.⁴

Three lesser farms which were also leased to members of the chapter were the mill at Bedwyn (Wilts.), Hurst (Berks.), and Winterbourne Stoke (Wilts.). They appear in the communars' rolls of 1343, 1347 and 1350 under the heading of general receipts, but by 1370 had been transferred to the list of 'firme'. The mill, for which in 1343 M. Thomas de Luco answered, was taken over in August 1345 from John de la Chaumbre by M. James de Havant.⁵ In October of that year a sub-lease was granted to Richard Herblot, Margaret his wife, and Richard his second son, in survivorship, for an annual rent of 10 marks payable to the chapter at Easter and Michaelmas '*per manus firmarii ejusdem molendini*'.⁶ In April 1349 Richard 'Carpenter' persuaded the chapter to reduce his rent by one silver mark for ten years, because, owing to the pestilence, his tenants had died and the people of the neighbourhood no longer brought their corn to the mill to be ground.⁷ Robert de Baldock answered for Hurst in 1343 and 1347, paying an annual pension of 10 marks. In May 1346 one Thomas de Caddele, who may have been the sub-farmer or the bailiff, was condemned by the chapter to pay 100s. for waste and damage caused by him in the woods there.⁸ Winterbourne was held by John de la Chaumbre in 1343 at a rent of £8, but in August 1345 M. Peter de Inkepenne took it over from James de Havant.⁹ In addition to these three farms there were meadows adjoining the chancellor's house in the close, a lease of which was obtained by Elias of Saint Albans in 1341,¹ and another at Fisherton, which was allotted in that same year to the use of the fabric of the cathedral.² The chapter drew rents also from houses and shops in Salisbury,³ leased to various craftsmen, from houses in the close, and from its tenants at Durrington, Uffcot, Pitton, Farley, Wilton, East Dean and elsewhere.⁴

Besides the pensions from appropriated churches and the rents assigned for

³ 226. A marginal note in a later hand runs: '*Nota quod nominacio vicariorum fieri debet per firmarios jure proprio et non jure seu nomine capituli*'.

⁴ 130.

⁵ 199.

⁶ 207.

⁷ Corfe, f. 25.

⁸ 220.

⁹ 199.

¹ 30. Elias resigned the farm in Oct. 1348: Corfe, f. 4.

² 161.

³ 285: Dec. 1339. Confirmation of the tenure by Thomas le Scherere and Edith his wife of a shop in Salisbury, provided they pay the rent regularly and maintain the buildings in good order (173: May 1342). Lease to John de Leycestre, cobbler, and Ellen his wife of a tenement in Mynsterstret outside the N. gate (174: June 1342). Similar lease to Thomas de Luda, cordwainer, and Agnes his wife of a shop outside the N. gate of the close.

⁴ See the surviving communars' rolls, under general receipts. The reeve of East Dean on one occasion appears in the act book, when he was condemned to pay to the communar 48s. in two instalments: 300.

the maintenance of obits mentioned in the 'responsio' of 1475 as forming part of the 'bona communia' and included among the receipts in the communar's accounts,⁵ a further subsidiary source of income was provided by tithes, despite the fact that they gave rise to much litigation. The chapter had been granted by Henry II the tithes of the New Forest, of Panchet wood in Clarendon Forest, of Buckholt, Andover and Hurstbourne, and of all the royal forests in Wiltshire, Dorset and Berkshire.⁶ Difficulties arose, however, after the New Forest had been assigned to Queen Isabel, who granted it away to various persons, so that, as the canons complained, they were 'desturbes de la dite disme ne mye sanz peril de alme, en desheritison de la dite eglise'. They petitioned the king to guarantee regular payment of the tithes in future, as well as settlement of the arrears, appealing to the evidence of their charters, of the records of the exchequer, and of the last eyre of the forest, at which their charters were allowed.⁷ The petition is undated, but may perhaps have some connexion with the visit, in the summer of 1343, of Ralph de Coleshulle to London on business connected with the forest tithes.⁸ It seems to have produced no immediate result, for in July 1344 the chapter appointed Andrew Cantryngton their proctor, at an annual 'pension' of 20s., to collect the tithes of the New Forest, 'quatuor libris et tribus solidis per dominum Regem Anglie pro decimis foreste prefatis decano et capitulo debitis dumtaxat exceptis'.⁹ An action had in the meantime been brought in the court of Canterbury against the executors of Sir Thomas West, who for thirteen years had been Queen Philippa's farmer in the New Forest; and against whom the chapter claimed arrears of the tithes due to them.¹ The 1347 communar's roll contains a note of the sums paid to M. William de Salton and the archdeacon of Huntingdon, retained by the chapter as their advocates 'in arcubus', and to their proctor there, as well as to M. Stephen de Avebury, travelling to London on business connected with the case. The roll for July-October 1350 records the payment of 6s. 8d., 'ex consuetudine', to the master in the court of arches 'pro sententia lata contra executores testamenti domini Thome West'. The case of the rector of Wootton Fitzpaine was more easily settled. On 30 May 1345 he expressly acknowledged that the right to the tithes about which there had been a suit between him and the chapter in the Salisbury consistory belonged to the canons, who in return undertook to remit to him the expenses of the action.² The communar's roll for January-April

⁵ Among the churches mentioned are Sherston Magna, King's Somborne, Chitterne St. Mary, Bray and Littleton Drew; and the obits named include those of Nicholas de St. Quentin, Nicholas the sub-dean, bp. Simon (of Ghent), bp. Nicholas de Longespee, and Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

⁶ 270.

⁷ 271. According to an endorsement on the original charter, this was in 1330-1.

⁸ Communar's Roll, Apr.-July 1343.

⁹ 241. A payment by Cantryngton of 16s. 4d. for the tithes of the New Forest appears in the Apr.-July account for 1343, and 20s. in the 1350 roll.

¹ 315. Articles proposed by William de Fovente, proctor of the chapter, in the suit against West's executors. Cf. the citation of Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, on 17 Apr. 1344 for default in the above case: Wyville I, f. 102v.

² 196.

1343 notes the payment of 6s. 8d. for copies of the attestations and proceedings in the case. The chapter gave careful attention to all matters relating to tithes. In July 1344, for instance, when the tithes of felled timber and of the assarts of the forest were under consideration, it was decided to defer the discussion until the arrival of 'aliorum magnorum de capitulo nunc absentium'.³ In May 1345, on learning of the building of a new mill by a citizen of Salisbury in St. Martin's parish, they sent for the provost of St. Edmund's College,⁴ who, in the following June, in the presence of the locum tenens sitting 'pro tribunali', agreed to accept their ruling on the allotment of the tithes due therefrom.⁵ A month later, in solemn session, they made known to him their decision. They declared that the tithes due from the mill itself belonged 'by common law'⁶ to the church of St. Martin, and the farmer thereof for the time being. The tithes of the fishing in the 'magnis et antiquis gurgitibus' in the river they allotted to the provost, but those of the fishing in the new channels and streams serving the mill they assigned to the farmer of St. Martin's.⁷ In March 1347 the chapter leased to John de Wynchecomb, rector of Wootton Rivers, for three years, at an annual rent of 20s., the tithes of corn, wool and lambs on the manor of Bewley in Savernake forest. He was to minister to the parishioners there, receiving from them *vice* the chapter oblations and personal tithes.⁸

Other subsidiary sources of income were the perquisites of the various courts, with casual profits from heriots and other manorial dues, the proceeds of the Whitsun fair, and the offerings at the high altar and the altar of the relics. The surviving evidence is, however, too scanty and scattered to make possible a complete analysis of the composition and administration of the *communa* at this period. The information yielded by the extant communars' rolls concerns only the summer and autumn terms. The relevant section of the roll for January-April 1343 is so badly rubbed as to be virtually illegible; and while the second roll for that year covers the months April to July, those for 1347 and 1350 both relate to the period July to October. The chapter muniments nevertheless include a considerable, though still unsorted, collection of later communars' accounts, which would undoubtedly repay detailed investigation.

The communar, whose office was one of great responsibility, was appointed by the chapter, and was required by the statutes of 1319 to retire immediately after rendering his account at the beginning of October, although he was eligible for reappointment.⁹ Such evidence as is available for the second quarter of the fourteenth century suggests that he was always a canon, and

³ 190.

⁴ 195.

⁵ 202.

⁶ i.e. the 'common law' of the Church.

⁷ 203.

⁸ 236.

⁹ *Statutes*, 192-3.

that it was usual for the same man to serve for several years. Thus, John of Salisbury was the accountant in the roll for January-April 1343, and was still in office at the beginning of October 1347. He is mentioned several times as communar in the act book in 1345.¹ In April 1342 Elias of Saint Albans is named as communar;² and in 1350 Bartholomew de Bradden held the office.³ There was a sub-communar,⁴ and a special communar for the vicars-choral, payment of whose stipends is noted in the accounts. A regular allowance was also made for the provender of the communar's palfrey, and for the supply of parchment to him. Of the subsidiary accounts from which the quarterly rolls must have been compiled no trace survives, but one of the duties of Thomas Ford, appointed clerk of the chapter in 1333, was to keep the 'codices rationum'.⁵ Mentions of the accounts rendered by the master of the choristers,⁶ the clerk of the works,⁷ and the 'custodes' of the work of the wall⁸ also occur in the act book.

Hemingby's register and the rolls for 1343 and 1347 show the system of farms and the general organisation of the *communa* operating under normal conditions; but the disintegrating effects of the Black Death of 1348-9 are clearly apparent in the communar's account for 1350 and in Corfe's register. The heavy mortality among the canons threw into confusion the traditional system of allotting farms, and led to many disputes and irregularities, while the ravages of the plague among the tenantry paralysed agriculture in many instances and necessitated adjustments of the pensions due from the farmers, often over a period of from three to five years.⁹ It was this state of affairs that led to the intervention of the bishop, who, in April 1355, at a general chapter, promulgated a 'declaracio' of the statutes of bishop Roger Martival 'de firmis ad comunam spectantibus, et solucionibus faciendis pro eisdem', with additions 'ad certitudinem presencium et memoriam futurorum pro litibus evitandis paceque conservanda'. Farmers who failed to pay their 'pensio' within eight days of the term's end were to be automatically deprived of their farms, the fruits and revenues being sequestrated to meet the debt. If these did not suffice, the chapter was empowered to take legal action against the defaulter, who was denied the right to appeal.¹⁰

¹ 193, 200, 204.

² 168.

³ See the communar's roll for that year.

⁴ The sub-communar was appointed from among the vicars-choral. In Aug. 1347 the office was held by Nicholas de Wynton' who paid 10d. commons to Sir Walter Waleys at his installation as prebendary of Bitton: 60.

⁵ 138.

⁶ 243.

⁷ 262.

⁸ 246.

⁹ See e.g. Corfe, ff. 58, 59, 62, 85. o8

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, f. 112.

EDITORIAL METHOD

The text below consists partly of complete transcripts and partly of abstracts. All letters have been transcribed in full, as have any other entries of which either the form or the content appears to be of special interest. The contents of the register are extremely varied, and there is remarkably little in the way of 'common form'. The names of the canons and others present at chapter meetings have in all cases been recorded, and biographical sketches of all the prebendaries mentioned, and of any 'ministri' of the cathedral whose careers are sufficiently well documented, have been attempted. Their names are indicated in the index by an asterisk (*).

Years of grace have not been expressed in words, but in Arabic numerals preceded by the letters 'A.D.'; days of the month expressed in the text according to the Roman calendar have been abbreviated according to the customary classical convention, except that the figures are in lower case (e.g. 'iii Id. Mar.'). In the dates inserted at the head of entries the year has been reckoned to begin on 1 January and not 25 March.

Where a Roman ordinal numeral terminating in a superior letter occurs in the text, the superior letter has normally been omitted, e.g. 'vii^o' appears as 'vii'. Attention has not been drawn to contemporary insertions above the line, which appear to be simply the result of careless copying. The abbreviation 'Sar' for Salisbury has been retained except where it is further extended in the MS. The word 'magister' has been represented by a capital 'M'.

Personal and place-names have in all cases been spelt in the text as they appear in the MS., identification being left to the index. The spelling of place-names and the assignment of non-parochial places to parishes follows, in the case of Wiltshire, *The Place-Names of Wiltshire* (E.P.N.S., 1939), except where that volume is known to err, in the case of Dorset, A. Fägersten, *Place-Names of Dorset* (Upsala, 1933), and, in the case of Berkshire, the *Victoria History* of that county. The index is limited to names occurring in the text. The references are to the number of the entry and not to the page.

HEMINGBY'S REGISTER

1 [fo.1]¹ 20 Nov. 1329. *Admission of M. Thomas de Luco to the prebend of Bemynstre in Ecclesia.* xij Kal. Dec. A.D. 1329 magister Thomas de Luco, clericus, existens in capitulo Sar', exhibuit quandam gratiam sibi factam per sedem apostolicam de canonicatu et prebenda de Bemenystre in ecclesia, cujus copia remanet penes registrarium. Et lecta tunc ibidem dicta gracia, statim postea fuit idem magister Thomas per quemdam rectorem tunc presentem, executorem suum in hac parte, auctoritate apostolica installatus. Et post altam missam illius diei fuit idem magister Thomas per concanonicos suos in capitulo congregatos in canonicum admissus et in fratrem, per pacis osculum et oraciones consuetas ut est moris.² Et fecerunt tunc capitulum magistri Nicholaus de la Wyle, presidens capitulo, Ricardus de Ayremynne, cancellarius, Robertus de Ailleston', archidiaconus Wyltes', Willelmus Braibrok', Alexander de Hemynghby, Thomas de Stauntone et Robertus de Wynchecombe, canonici dicte ecclesie Sar'.

2 26 July 1331. *Grant by the king to Sir Peter de Berkeley of the prebend of Horton.* vij Kal. Aug. A.D. 1331 dominus Petrus de Berkeleye, cui dominus noster rex Anglie prebendam de Horton racione episcopatus Sar' vacantis et in manu sua existentis donavit, fuit per magistrum Radulfum de Querendon', tunc locum decani tenentem, ad mandatum venerabilis patris domini Ade, dei gracia Wygornensis episcopi, cui reverendus pater dominus Robertus dei gracia Sar' episcopus commisit vices suas in hac parte, in personam magistri Johannis de Colneham procuratoris sui installatus et locus in capitulo assignatus. Et juramentum coram locum tenente predicto in capitulo prestitit domini sui nomine consuetum.³

3 16 Aug. 1331. Admission in person, as canon and prebendary, of Sir Richard de Hales to the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris.⁴

4 21 Aug. 1331. *Collation by the bp. to M. Robert de Ailleston' of the archdeaconry of Berks'hire.*⁵ xij Kal. Sept. A.D. proximo prescripto, magister

¹ In the top r.-hand corner of the folio appears the note: 'quaternus primus'. In the top l.-hand corner is the note in Richard Drake's hand: 'Hemingsby's Register 1329'.

² For the procedure followed at the personal admission and installation of a canon see *Statutes*, 140 seq.; and for the form of the oath and the prayers used see *Processions*, 111-2. An earlier and slightly different version is given in *Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 490. The canonical habit consisted of a surplice, an ankle-length black choir-cope, an almuce of grey fur lined with miniver, and a black cap. (*Statutes*, 146-149, 228-9). The communars' rolls record the payment of 6*d.* at each installation as commons (Sar. Muniments, Communars' Rolls, Jan.-Apr. 1343 (M. John 'Pierce' and the abbot of Sherborne), July-Oct. 1343 (M. R. de Thormerton)).

³ In the l.-hand margin: 'Dominus rex Henricus [sic] prebendam de Horton dat racione sedis vacacionis'. The hand seems to be the same as that of the index at the end of the register, i.e. early 17th century.

⁴ Illegible note in l.-hand margin.

⁵ In the l.-hand margin, in the same hand: 'Radulfus de Querendon ad mandatum episcopi in archidiaconatu Berks'.

Radulfus de Querendon', tunc tenens locum decani Sar', ad mandatum domini Roberti episcopi Sar', auctoritate dicti decani, magistrum Robertum de Ailleston', cui dominus episcopus predictus archidiaconatum Berkes' contulerat, vacantem per mortem domini Tidonis de Varesio, in stalli dicto archidiaconatui pertinente pacifice installavit et stallum hujusmodi assignavit. Quod stallum admisit sub protestacione tali, quod si dictus archidiaconatus, quod absit, evinceretur ab eo, possit ad archidiaconatum Wiltes' quem prius habuit redire secundum illam decretam 'si beneficia'.⁶

5 [fo. iv] 20 Feb. 1334. Admission in person as canon and prebendary of Slepe of M. William de Crouthorne, in virtue of an apostolic grace. 'Et recepit idem magister Willelmus tunc in capitulo personaliter constitutus sex denarios nomine commune illius diei quos statim choristis liberavit.'⁷

6 24 Ap. 1334. Admission as canon, in the person of his proctor, M. Richard de Netheravon, of Sir William de Colby, in virtue of an apostolic grace. 'Et super hoc scripsit capitulo dominus R. episcopus specialiter, qui eundem admisit sub condicionibus consuētis; set dictus procurator copiam dicte gracie penes capitulum non dimisit.'⁸

7 3 Dec. 1334. M. William de Huntyndon⁹ exhibited in chapter an expectative grace, and deposited a copy with the rector of St. Thomas's.¹

8 19 Dec. 1334. M. John de Lecche exhibited in chapter an expectative grace, dated Avignon 9 March 17 John XXII (1333),² and deposited a copy with the registrar.

9 14 Feb. 1334. M. Richard de Chaddesleigh obtains by exchange the prebend of Fordynton and Writlington. xvj Kal. Mar. anno predicto magister Ricardus de Chadeslegh admissus fuit [ex causa permutacionis]³ ad prebendam de Fordynton et Writlington per Thomam de Sutton, procuratorem suum legitime constitutum, stallum⁴ in choro et loco in capitulo sibi assignatis, ut est moris [de mandato domini episcopi].⁵ Et mandatum est vicario de Fordinton' ad inducendum eum in corporalem possessionem dicte prebende⁶ juxta consuetudinem dicte ecclesie hactenus approbate.⁷

10 18 Feb. 1334. Admission of Casseletus de Tybertis by the president of

⁶ See p. 38, n. 6.

⁷ At the top of the folio in a later hand: 'Statuta observanda'. 'de Slepe' underlined in text.

⁸ In the l.-hand margin: 'Per sedem apostolicam'.

⁹ M. William de Huntyndon's expectative grace, obtained on 27 Oct. 1332 (C.P.L. II, 373) was ineffective.

¹ In the l.-hand margin: 'Per eandem'.

² John XXII, elected 7 Aug. 1316; crowned 5 Sept. 1316; died 4 Dec. 1334.

³ Inserted above the line, in a different hand.

⁴ *Rectius* 'Stallo'. This entry, written in a very crude hand, contains many corrections and additions.

⁵ Inserted above the line, in a different hand.

⁶ 'Ecclesie' struck through.

⁷ *Rectius* 'approbatam'. There follows a conch-like mark and the word 'Sar'.

the chapter as canon and prebendary of Blebury⁸ in the person of his proctor, M. Frederic Odilie, with instructions to the official of the dean or the perpetual vicar of Blewbury to induct him, 'salvo jure cujuslibet'.

11 8 June 1334. John Gynewell, represented by his proctor, John de Brudon, exhibited in chapter an expectative grace dated 7 Feb. 1334 (*C.P.L.* II, 398), and deposited a copy with the registrar.

12 [fo. 2] 18 Oct. 1334, *Feast of St. Luke*. Admission in person, by mandate of the bp., of M. John de Kyrgeby, as canon and prebendary of Preston.

13 22 Oct. 1334, *Saturday after St. Luke*. Admission of M. Elias de Sancto Albano as canon and prebendary of Derneford.⁹

14 25 Oct. 1334. *M. Elias de Sancto Albano fines for entry and undertakes to provide an entry feast*. Die Lune xxv mensis Octobris anno predicto magister Elias predictus fecit finem cum capitulo pro xl solidis pro ingressu; ita tamen quod in quindena ante festum sancti Michaelis proximo venturum post datam presencium, vel infra quindenam ejusdem festi sancti Michaelis faciet sollempne convivium¹ canonicis, vicariis et aliis ministris ecclesie, prout decet talem dominum, sub pena xl librarum.² Et hoc promisit in capitulo personaliter constitutus, et [a d]³ per capitulum unanimiter ordinatum.

15 *Same date*. *M. John de Kyrgeby does the like*. Eodem die Lune magister Johannes de Kyrkeby prebendarius de Preston' fecit finem consimiliter pro xl solidis, ita quod cum habuerit pacificam possessionem prebende sue faciet festum et convivium conveniens prebende sue etc., cum comode hoc facere poterit.

16 19 Nov. 1334. *Grant to the same M. John of the farm of Helton*. xiiij Kal. Dec. anno predicto firma ecclesie de Helton' concessa fuit magistro Johanni de Kyrkeby in capitulo Sar', condicionibus quibus prius concessa fuit magistro Johanni de Sar'; ita videlicet quod arbitrio capituli domus . . . [dirute]⁴ rectorie dicti loci per Johannem de Helton' reficiantur, prout per capitulum ordinatur, de quinque marcis solvendis per annum pro dicta firma ultra consuetam pensionem per eundem Johannem de Helton.'

17 18 Nov. 1334. Installation in person of Sir John de Oxendon' (formerly admitted as canon by proxy), as prebendary of Husseburne and Burbach', by M. Adam, provost of St. Edmund's, executor of his expectative grace, 'salvo

⁸ The words 'prebendam de Blebury' in the text are underlined.

⁹ In the l.-hand margin: 'Per sedem apostolicam'. The words are underlined in the text. Above the entry an 'H' with 2 cross-bars.

¹ The words 'faciet sollempne convivium' are underlined.

² On the subject of entry-feasts see Edwards, *Secular Chapters*, 61-7.

³ [?] ad diem.

⁴ The word or words before 'dirute' are illegible.

semper jure cujuscumque.' He takes the customary oath and receives from the communar his commons for the day.

18 7 Sept. 1334. Assignment to M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, for a reasonable rent to be fixed by the chapter, of the house⁵ in the close devised by Sir Alexander de Hemyngby to the dean and chapter.

19 6 May 1335. Admission of Sir Edmund de la Beche, in the person of his proctor, Richard de Harewell, appointed by letters under the seal of the bp., as canon and prebendary of Remmesbur' 'salvo jure cujuscumque'. Present: the archdeacons of Salisbury and Dorset, and Mm. Thomas de Bocton and John de Sar', canons.

20 27 July 1335, *Feast of the Seven Sleepers*. Payment by Mm. John de Kyrkeby and Thomas de Boctone of the 40s. entry fine due from M. Walter, the bp.'s brother. They undertake that he shall provide an entry feast within the year following the feast of All Saints (1 Nov. 1335) next coming.⁶

21 *Same date*. At the request of M. John de Kyrkebi, the chapter agree to forgo the feast due to be provided by M. Elias de Sancto Albano, on condition of the payment of 20 marks to the fabric of the cathedral.

22 [fo. 2v] 3 July 1338. *Admission of M. Michael de Northburgh to the prebend of Lym*. Memorandum quod tercio die mensis Julii a.d. 1338, indiccione sexta, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini domini Benedicti divina providencia pape xij⁷ anno tercio, in domo capitulari Sar' coram venerabilibus viris magistris Roberto de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar' et locum domini decani tenente, Thoma Hotot, archidiacono Dorset', Johanne de Langebergh', Thoma de Bocton', Johanne de Kyrkeby, Johanne de Abyndon', et Johanne Sar', canonicis dicte ecclesie Sar', fuit per dictum locum tenentem et capitulum magister Michael de Northbourgh' admisus in personam magistri Willelmi Beneger procuratoris sui in canonicum et in fratrem, et stallum conveniens prebende de Lym predicto procuratori assignatum, et dictus procurator fuerat in personam domini sui et dominus suus in personam ipsius procuratoris corporaliter installatus per eundem locum tenentem. Presentibus: Willelmo de Cherdestok' et Johanne le Porter. Et statim idem presidens predictum procuratorem duxit in capitulum, et presentibus omnibus et singulis predictis canonicis, dicto procuratori in personam domini sui et domino suo in personam ipsius procuratoris locum convenientem prebende de Lym assignavit, juramento consueto per predictum procuratorem prestito.

23 13 Dec. 1339. Admission by M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of

⁵ On the subject of the canonical houses see Edwards, 'Houses', and C. R. Everett, 'Notes on the decanal and other mansions in the Close of Sarum', *W.A.M.*, L, 425-55. On the history of individual houses see C. Wordsworth, 'Elias de Derham's Leadenhall in Salisbury Close, 1226-1915', *ibid.* XXXIX, 433-4; Everett, 'Aula le Stage', *ibid.* XLIX, 283-312; D. H. Robertson, 'A History of no. 11 the Close, Salisbury', *ibid.* LII, 307-17.

⁶ Written above the entry: 'Anno domini MCCCXXXV'.

⁷ Benedict XII, elected 30 Dec. 1334; crowned 8 Jan. 1335; died 25 Apr. 1342.

Salisbury and locum tenens of the dean, 'in remotis agens,' of Sir John Giffard, in the person of his proctor Robert Southwyk, to the prebend of Yatminstre Nutherbury, vacant by the resignation of William Nadal, in virtue of an episcopal collation. 'Qua visa et lecta et aliquali deliberacione per dictos canonicos in capitulo habita, dictus presidens unanimi consensu predictum Robertum procuratorem in personam domini sui, et dominum suum in personam ipsius admisit etc.' Present: Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, Richard de Hermynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, John de Langeborgh, T. de Luco and Elias de Sancto Albano, canons; T. de Ford, priest, and William Bevayr, porter, 'una cum aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis et rogatis.'⁸

24 8 May 1340.⁹ Admission of Sir John de la Chambre, by M. Robert de Loffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, locum tenens of the dean, and the chapter, to the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris. Present: R. bp. of Salisbury, N. de la Wyle, precentor, M. John de Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langeborgh, W. de Salton, Elias de Sancto Albano, J. de Ripariis, T. de Bocton, J. de Sar, canons, with others summoned as witnesses.

25 9 May 1340. Admission of M. Elias de Sancto Albano to the dignity of chancellor.¹ Composition of the chapter as above, **24**.

26 [fo. 3]² 18 May 1340. Admission of Sir John de la Chambre, canon of Salisbury, 'in plenum canonicum et residenciarium.' Present: N. de la Wyle, precentor, John de Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langeborgh, W. de Salton, Elias de Sancto Albano, J. de [Ripari]is,³ T. de Bocton and John de Sar, canons, with others summoned as witnesses.

27 30 June 1340. Notification by the chapter that Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, as the most important personage present, has acted as locum tenens of the dean on various occasions.⁴ Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticiam pervenerit hec scriptura, capitulum ecclesie cathedralis Sar' . . .⁵ salutem in auctore salutis. Universitati vestre innotescimus per

⁸ The concluding phrase is added in a different ink. In the l.-hand margin: 'per dominum episcopum'. The same words are underlined in the text.

⁹ Between this and the preceding entry is a mark somewhat like a small 'g' followed by 3 vertical bars.

¹ At the foot of the folio: 'De dignitate cancellarie'.

² Illegible note at top of folio.

³ MS. torn.

⁴ It seems that the office of locum tenens of the dean, or president of the chapter, was properly exercised only in virtue of a commission from the dean, which might be addressed to any resident canon (cf. **194**); but it was frequently claimed by the senior dignitary in residence. This was normally the precentor; but between 1341 and 1347 he was unable to act, since Thomas de Welewyke had no prebend and Domar and Staunton were absentees. Throughout that time, save for eleven months during which John de Kirkby acted 'ex commissione' (**194**) (**209**), the office was filled by Elias of St. Albans, the chancellor, who claimed to act 'tam de consuetudine quam ex commissione'. He yielded place to John de la Chaumbre, who obtained the precentorship in 1347, but was superseded for a few months in 1348 by John de Vienne, the dean's proctor and vicar-general.

⁵ MS. torn.

presentes quod decimo septimo, decimo octavo, decimo [nono],⁶ vicesimo, [et]⁷ vicesimo primo [diebus]⁸ mensis Junii et per omnes dies eosdem, A.D. 1340, [prova . . .]⁹ magister Nicholaus de la Wyle, precentor et canonicus ejusdem ecclesie, ac prebendarius prebende de Wodeford¹ in eadem, tamquam major persona tunc presens in ipsa ecclesia fuit venerabilis viri domini decani ipsius ecclesie cathedralis Saresburien', ipso decano et ipsius quocumque commissario seu locum tenente in hac parte speciali ab ecclesia et clauso ejusdem ecclesie cathedralis absente, secundum consuetudinem ejusdem ecclesie locum tenens. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune¹ fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' in domo nostra capitulari Sar' ultimo die mensis Junii A.D. 1340.²

28 *Same date. Notification by the acting locum tenens and chapter of the admission of M. James de Havont to the prebend of Beminstre Secunda.* Universis pateat per presentes quod nos Nicholaus de la Wyle, precentor ac canonicus ecclesie cathedralis [Sar'] ac prebendarius prebende de Wodeford in eadem, locum tenens domini decani, et capitulum ejusdem ecclesie decima die mensis Junii circa horam terciam ejusdem diei, A.D. 1340, dilectum nobis in Christo magistrum Jacobum de Havont', presbiterum, cui venerabilis in Christo pater dominus Robertus dei gracia Sar' episcopus canonicatum dicte ecclesie et prebendam de Beminstre Secunda in eadem vacantem contulerat, ad mandatum ejusdem venerabilis patris, secundum eiam consuetudinem laudabilem ejusdem ecclesie, in canonicum atque fratrem ipsius ecclesie admisisse seu recepimus, ut est moris. Nosque locum tenens predictus deinde incontinens [*sic*] eidem magistro Jacobo, racione premissa, stallum in choro et locum in capitulo dicte ecclesie prefate prebende pertinencia ab antiquo realiter et actualiter assignavimus, ac alterius fecimus in hac parte que ad nos locum tenentem et capitulum supradictum de jure, statuto seu consuetudine ejusdem ecclesie cathedralis [?] pertinere] quemlibet dinoscuntur. In quorum testimonium sigillum nostrum commune fecerimus hiis apponi. Dat' in domo nostra capitulari ecclesie supradicte ultimo die mensis Junii A.D. 1340.³

29 *14 Ap. 1341.* Admission in person as canon and prebendary of Farendon' of M. Henry atte Dale, by M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens of the dean, in the presence of Robert, bp. of Salisbury, M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Sir Walter de Weyville, treasurer, M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, John de Wich',⁴ archdeacon of Wiltshire, Thomas de Bokton, Peter de Inkepen, James de Havont', canons; George de Upton', notary public, 'et aliis in multitudine copiosa'.

30 [fo. 3v] *8 Sept. 1341. Lease of the meadow adjoining his house to*

⁶ MS. torn.

⁷ MS. torn.

⁸ Written over an erasure.

⁹ MS. torn.

¹ On the chapter seals see Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 210 seq.

² In the r.-hand margin: 'Nota. Locum tenens'. The words 'tamquam major persona tunc presens' and 'commissario seu locum tenente in hac parte speciali' underlined.

³ The note 'ad mandatum episcopi' is appended.

⁴ Whitcherche

M. Elias the chancellor. In nomine [domini nostri Jesu]⁵ Christi amen. Anno ab incarnatione ejusdem secundum computacionem ecclesie Anglicane 134[1],⁶ vi Id. Sept., in domo capitulari Sar', venerabilibus viris magistris R. de Luffenham tunc domini decani Sar' locum tenente, E. de Sancto Alban[o cancellario],⁷ W. de Wyville, thesaurario, J. de Kyrkeby, archidiacono Dorset', J. de Langebergh, R. de Querendon, T. de B[okton, T.] de Astleye, T. de Luco, J. de Sar', canonicis; ibidem presentibus et capitulum facientibus, dictus tenens [locum domini de]cani Sar',⁸ de consensu canonicorum predictorum, ad petitionem dicti magistri Elye, cancellarii, pratum quod tenuit ma[gister Nicholau]s⁹ de la Wyle, dum vixit, quod quidem pratum jacet juxta hospicium quod tunc inhabitavit dictus cancellarius infra cla[usum . . .]¹ concessit et assignavit eidem magistro Elye, cancellario, ad tenendum de dicto capitulo sicut alie firme ecclesie tene[n]tur, p]ensione² consueta reddenda terminis consuetis.³

31 9 Sept. 1341. Admission in person of Sir Thomas de Welewyk to the dignity of precentor, 'in mei notarii et testium subscriptorum presencia', viz. M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, W. de Wyville, treasurer, J. de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Baldok, J. de Langebergh, R. de Querendon, T. de Luco, T. de Bokton, T. de Asteleye, J. de Sar', canons; and of J. de Wotton, rector of Semele in the diocese of Salisbury, George de Upton', Robert Savage, 'et aliis in multitudine copiosa', present at the installation. The new precentor takes the prescribed oath, after hearing read the statutes relating to the dignity,⁴ and is installed in choir by M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens of the dean.

32 Same date. Installation of M. Peter de Inkepen in the person of his proctor, Robert Savage, as canon and prebendary of Wevelesford and Wodeford, by M. R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens. Present: Sir Thomas de Welewyk, precentor, M. Ives de Marchia and George de Upton, notaries public. Afterwards, in the presence of the chancellor, the treasurer, Mm. J. de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Thomas de Astleye and other canons, the locum tenens assigned to Robert Savage, in the name of his master, a place in the chapter.

33 [fo. 4] 15 Jan. 1342. Installation in person as canon and prebendary of Bedewynd of John de Kynewelle, by M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens of the dean.⁵ 'Juravit obedienciam domino decano Sar', et alia in tali actu de consuetudine vel statuto requisita fecit'. Present:

⁵ MS. torn.

⁶ MS. torn.

⁷ MS. torn.

⁸ MS. torn.

⁹ MS. torn.

¹ MS. torn.

² MS. torn.

³ The entry is headed: 'Pratum contiguum clauso Sar' dimissum ad firmam magistro Elye cancellario'.

⁴ *Processions*, 110; *Statutes*, 28, 30, 58.

⁵ These words are underlined in the text.

Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, J. de Langebergh, R. de Querendon, T. de Bokton, James de Haffont, J. de Sar', canons; Sir Walter de Bokeland, vicar-choral, M. Richard de Selby, William Beneger, William de Tyndalsyde, Thomas Beek, beadle, William Bever, porter, and others.

34 28 Aug. 1342. Installation as canon and prebendary of Lym of M. Robert Chykewell, 'prestito primitus juramento corporali . . . quod erit obediens decano Sar' et suis successoribus . . . secundum modum dicte ecclesie antiquitus usitatum', by M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, 'et domini decani Sar' in remotis agentis tam de consuetudine quam ex commissione locum tenentem'.⁶ Present: J. de Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, J. de Langebergh, T. de Bokton, W. de Salton, J. de Sar'.

35 8 Jan. 1343. Admission in person, as canon, of M. Robert de Thresk, 'cum ista adjeccione, salvis in omnibus juribus statutis et consuetudinibus ecclesie cathedralis Sar'.' Present: M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens of the dean, W. de Wyville, treasurer, J. de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, R. de Querendon, J. de Langebergh, T. de Bokton', T. de Luco, J. de Sar', J. de Camera, canons; W. de Barton, R. Baker de Chulmeleg', notary public, and others.⁷

36 6 Jan. 1343. *Mandate of the bp. to the chapter to admit and instal the said M. Robert.* Robertus permissione divina Sar' episcopus dilectis locum tenenti decani et capitulo ecclesie nostre Sar' salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Dilectum in Christo magistrum Robertum de Thresk, clericum, cui dominus noster papa de canonicatu et prebenda in ecclesia nostra Sar' vacantibus vel vacaturis ut apparuit providit, si et quatenus ad hoc tenebamur virtute gracie supradicte, et prout in hac parte ad nos pertinet, ac cum protestacionibus et produccionibus hujusmodi, videlicet quod jura, statuta et consuetudines dicte ecclesie nostre Sar' hec excepciones et defensionis quecumque ejusdem ecclesie nostre et vestre competentes et competiture, vobis et eidem ecclesie vestre undique et inposterum salve, admisimus in canonicum dicte ecclesie atque fratrem. Quod vobis innotescimus ut ulterius facietis prout juris et moris fuerit quod ad vos pertinet in hac parte. Dat' apud parcum nostrum Remmesbur' vj die mensis Januarii A.D. 1342 et consecracionis nostre terciodecimo.

37 [fo. 4v] 9 Feb. 1343. Admission of br. John de Heenton, abbot-elect of Schirburn', to the prebend of that name. '. . . in domo capitulari Sar' personaliter constitutus, corporale prestitit juramentum quale prestant canonici Sar' in eorum prima admissione, et postea installatus fuit per magistrum Eliam de Sancto Albano cancellarium et domini decani Sar' locum

⁶ The words 'M. Eliam de Sancto Albano cancellarium' and 'de consuetudine' are underlined. In the l.-hand margin is the note, in a [?] 17th century hand: 'Cancellarius locum tenens tam de consuetudine quam ex commissione'.

⁷ 'Elya de Sancto Albano cancellario et locumtenente' underlined.

tenentem . . . juxta formam mandati venerabilis patris domini Roberti dei gracia Sar' episcopi cujus tenor talis est:—

38 *Same date. Mandate of the bp. to the chapter to admit br. John de Heenton, as above.* Robertus etc. . . . dilectis filiis locum tenenti decani et capitulo ecclesie nostre cathedralis Sar' salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Cum abbates monasterii de Schirbourn' nostre diocesis pro tempore existentes fuerunt ab antiquo ecclesie nostre supradicte de prebenda de Schirbourn' canonici prebendati, nosque electionem factam de fratre Johanne de Henton in abbatem dicti monasterii electo canonice confirmari, ac curam et administrationem tam spiritualium quam temporalium quatenus in nobis est sibi fecimus, exigente justitia, committi, vobis mandamus quatinus ipsum in canonicum et in fratrem admittentes, stallum in choro et locum in capitulo ad prebendam hujusmodi pertinencia ab antiquo assignetis eidem, [ceteraque facientes que vestro incumbent officio],⁸ certificantes nos, expedito negotio, quid feceritis in premissis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus huius apponi. Dat' Sar' ix die mensis Februarii A.D. 1342 et consecracionis nostre tercio decimo.

39 *20 March 1343.* Installation as canon and prebendary of Cherdestok' by M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens of the dean, 'tam de consuetudine quam ex commissione',⁹ of M. John called Petri, who 'in domo capitulari Sar' personaliter constitutus, de observando statuta et consuetudines ecclesie Sar' juxta formam in consuetudinario dicte ecclesie scriptam et coram eo tunc lectam, corporale prestitit juramentum'. Present: Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, R. de Querendon, sub-dean, J. de Langebergh,¹ R. de Baldok', W. de Salton', T. de Bokton', T. de Luco, J. de Sar', canons; R. de Hestreburi, John Saustone, vicars-choral, T. Beek, beadle, John de Bramton, porter, 'et aliis in multitudine copiosa'.

40 *11 Ap. 1343.* Admission and installation as canon and prebendary of Bisschopeston', by M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens of the dean, 'tam de consuetudine quam ex commissione',² of Sir Peter Raymundy de Rapystagno, in the person of Raymund Myr, his proctor, 'salvo jure cujuscumque'. Present: Sir Walter Weyville, treasurer, M. John de Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Mm. William de Salton', Thomas de Bocton, Ralph de Querendone, John de Sar', John de Langebergh, John de Camera, canons, and others.

41 *27 Ap. 1343.* Admission to the dignity of precentor of the lord Gerald, cardinal of Santa Sabina. In nomine domini nostri Jhesu Christi, amen. Anno ab incarnatione ejusdem secundum computationem ecclesie Anglicane 1343, indicione undecima, pontificatus domini Clementis divina providencia pape

⁸ Inserted in l.-hand margin, beside a cross.

⁹ This phrase is underlined. In the l.-hand margin 2 inverted 'Fs.'

¹ MS. 'Langebergh.'

² Phrase underlined.

vj,³ anno primo, die vicesima septima mensis Aprilis, in domo capitulari Sar', discretus vir dominus Johannes de Forgis, rector ecclesie de Sancto Ceserto, Thol'⁴ diocesis, asserens se procurator domini Geraldii tituli Sancte Sabine, presbyteri cardinalis, in mei notarii et testium infrascriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus, petiit dictum dominum cardinalem et se nomine ejusdem cardinalis admitti ad precentoriam ecclesie cathedralis Sar',⁵ per mortem domini Thome de Welewyk', ultimi precentoris ejusdem, vacantem et ad dictum dominum cardinalem debitam virtute cujusdam gracie apostolice eidem domino cardinali facte. Et tactis sanctis ewangeliiis idem dominus Johannes de Forgis juravit se fore verus procurator domini cardinalis, et se exhibiturus dominis canonicis infra octo dies immediate sequentes procuratorium suum originale. Et postea prefatus dominus Johannes de Forgis, nomine dicti domini cardinalis et in animam ejusdem, juravit obedienciam decano ecclesie cathedralis Sar', et observare statuta et consuetudines dicte ecclesie Sar', et consequenter idem dominus de Forgis per quemdam dominum Johannem Thowe, rectorem ecclesie de Hynedon, installatus fuit nomine dicti domini cardinalis in stallo chori dicte ecclesie Sar' ab antiquo dicte precentorie conveniente. Presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris magistris Elya de Sancto Albano, cancellario et domini decani Sar' locum tenente, Roberto de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar', Radulfo de Querendon, Johanne de Langebergh, Thoma de Bokton' et Johanne de Sar', canonicis; Roberto de Olney, vicario de Sar', Willelmo de Barton et Willelmo de Hamme, Thoma Beek, bedello, et aliis.

42 [fo. 5] 3 June 1343. *Admission 'sub expectacione' of James de Creyk.*⁶ Tercio die Junii A.D. 1343, indiccione undecima, pontificatus domini Clementis pape vj anno primo, in domo capitulari Sar' magister Adam de Stratton' exhibuit litteras apostolicas cum quodam instrumento publico sive processu, ut prima facie apparuit de eisdem litteris, nomine Jacoby de Creyk, qui admissus fuit sub expectacione prebende in ecclesia Saresbir', salvis statutis, juribus et consuetudinibus dicte ecclesie Sar'. Presentibus magistris E. de Sancto Albano, R. de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar', J. de Langeb', R. de Baldok, T. de Bokton, T. de Luco, J. de Sar' et J. de Camera, canonicis.

43 26 Sept. 1343. *Presentation to the chapter of royal letters patent notifying them of the grant to Sir John de Makelesfeld of the prebend of Torleton.* Memorandum quod vj Kal. Oct. A.D. 1343, indiccione xij, pontificatus domini Clementis pape sexti anno predicto, in domo capitulari Sar' exhibita et porrecta fuit quedam litera patens et aperta[?] tunc domini regis Anglie, cum sigillo magno pendentem in alba cera, per dominum Johannem de Makelesfeld, dominis presidenti et capitulo Sar'. Presentibus magistris Elya de Sancto Albano, cancellario Sar', dicto [capitulo] tunc presidente, Johanne de Kirkeby, archidiacono Dorset', Roberto de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar',

³ Clement VI, elected 7 May 1342; crowned 19 May 1342; died 6 Dec. 1352.

⁴ [?] Toulon.

⁵ Against the words 'nomine ejusdem cardinalis admitti ad precentoriam' is a cross, and the note 'Precentoria per cardinalem'. Beneath is a pointing hand. There is a cross against Welewyk's name.

⁶ Above, in a later hand, is the note: 'Admissio sub gracia expectacionis'.

Radulfo de Querendon, subdecano, Johanne de Langebergh, Thoma de Bokton, Johanne de Sar' et Johanne de Camera, canonicis Sar' tunc ibidem more solito capitulum celebrantibus, et domino Thoma de Foord, rectore ecclesie de Maydeneuton', Sar' diocesis.⁷

The tenor of the letters follows, under the date 24 Aug. 1343.⁸

44 31 Jan. 1344. *Notification by Sir Hugh de Neuton of an expectative grace.* Ultimo die Januarii A.D. 1343, indicione xij, pontificatus domini Clementis pape vj anno secundo, in domo capitulari Sar', discretus vir dominus Ricardus [Ayno]⁹ rector ecclesie de Ayno, Lyncolniensis diocesis, procurator venerabilis viri domini Hugonis de Neuton, rectoris ecclesie de Sadyngton, literatorie sub sigillo officialis curie Cantuariensis constitutus, venerabilibus et discretis viris locum tenenti decani Sar' et canonicis infra-scriptis, nomine et pro parte dicti domini Hugonis, gratiam ejusdem ad prebendam et canonicatum in ecclesia cathedrale Sar' notificavit. Prefati vero domini canonici responderunt se velle obedire mandato apostolico si et quatenus tenentur de jure, salvis juribus, consuetudinibus et statutis ejusdem ecclesie Sar', et salva materia dicendi contra personam dicti domini Hugonis, et gratiam et processum ipsius¹ in eventum si eisdem canonicis Sar' videbitur expedire. Presentibus magistris et dominis Elya de Sancto Albano, cancellario Sar' et domini decani Sar' locum tenente, Waltero de Wyville, thesaurario Sar', Johanne de Kirkeby, archidiacono Dorset', Roberto de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar', fratre Johanne, abbate de Schirborne, Radulfo de Querendon, Johanne de Langebergh, Thoma de Bokton', Thoma de Luco, Jacobo de Havonte, Johanne de Sar', Johanne de Camera, canonicis dicte ecclesie Sar' capitulum ibidem more solito celebrantibus.

15 24 Mar. 1344. *Installation of Bartholomew de Bradden as canon and rebandary of Axeford.* Memorandum quod ix Kal. Apr. A.D. 1343 finiente, de mandato venerabilis patris domini Roberti dei gracia Sar' episcopi, per magistrum Elyam de Sancto Albano cancellarium, domini decani Sar' tunc locum tenentem, dominus Bartholomeus de Bradden fuit installatus in stallo conveniente prebende de Axeford', et eidem locus in capitulo assignatus. Proximo vero die sequente idem dominus Bartholomeus, in habitu canonicali constitutus, videlicet capa nigra, amysta et superpellicio, canonico convenientibus, in domo capitulari Sar' personaliter existens, corporale prestitit sacramentum de servandis statutis et consuetudinibus ecclesie Sar' approbate, et quod foret bediens decano dicte ecclesie Sar' subsequentibus aliis in tali admissione canonice requisitis. Presentibus magistro Ricardo de Nederavene, dominis Roberto de Hestebury, Johanne de Bulstede, vicariis dicte ecclesie Sar', magistro Willelmo de Weston', Thoma de Beek, bedello, Johanne de Bramton, janitore clausi, et aliis. Item, vicesimo quinto die mensis Marcii anno domini supradicto, predictus dominus Bartholomeus, antequam fuit

⁷ In the l.-hand margin is the note, under a cross: 'per regem racione alienacionis facte per Robertum episcopum Sar'.'

⁸ C.P.R. 1343-5, 120, 238.

⁹ Word struck through.

¹ Blank in MS. over an erasure.

installatus vel locus sibi ut premittitur assignatus, promisit salvare capitulum indemnum si alius jus haberet pinguius quam ipse in prebenda de Axeford antedicta.

46 20 June 1344. Installation as canon and prebendary of Stratton of Sir Thomas de Brembre, in the person of John Turbervyle, his proctor, by mandate of M. John de Stretle, doctor of laws, commissary of the bp.²

47 [fo. 5v] 8 Nov. 1344. *Presentation by M. Thomas de Staunton of his bulls of provision to the dignity of precentor.* Memorandum quod mensis Novembris die octava, A.D. 1344, indictione xij, pontificatus domini Clementis divina providencia pape vj anno tercio, coram reverendis et discretis viris tenente locum domini decani dicte ecclesie cathedralis Sar' et ejusdem loci capitulo, discretus vir magister Thomas de Staunton', precentor dicte ecclesie Sar', in domo capitulari ejusdem ecclesie personaliter constitutus, duas literas apostolicas dicti domini Clementis pape, unam videlicet cum filis sericis et alteram cum cordula canapi more Romane curie ut prima facie apparuit bullatas, ibidem tunc exhibuit ac ipsis locum tenenti et capitulo predictis notificavit; quarum literarum apostolicarum, videlicet illa in filis sericis, lecta fuit de verbo ad verbum, ac postea concessum fuit et preceptum quod fieret collatio de quadam copia ibidem tunc exhibita per partem dicti magistri Thome, cum literis apostolicis antedictis. Presentibus magistris Elya de Sancto Albano, cancellario, tunc dicti domini decani locum tenente, Johanne de Kirkeby, archidiacono Dorset', Radulfo de Querendon, subdecano, Johanne de Langebergh, Thoma de Bokton', Ricardo de Chaddesleye, Jacobo de Havonte, et Johanne de Camera, dicte ecclesie canonicis.³

48 27 Aug. 1345. Notification to the chapter of the grant to John de Bredon of an expectative grace. Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, president of the chapter, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, John de Langeb', Richard de Chaddesley, John de Whytch', T. de Bokton, William de Salton, James de Havont, John de Sar' and John de Camera.

49 *Same date.* Notification to the chapter of the provision to M. William de Veyraco of the prebend of Beer and Chermynstre, and of the grant to M. Hugh de Veyraco of a canonry with expectation of a prebend, or of a dignity, parsonage or office in the church of Salisbury. Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and president of the chapter, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, John de Langebergh, John de Whytcherche, John de Sar', James de Havont, William de Salton and John de Camera.⁴

50 20 Feb. 1346. Notification to the locum tenens and chapter of the grant to M. John de Wolveleye of an expectative grace dated at Avignon xij Kal.

² Beneath is the note: 'per mandatum episcopi'.

³ In the l.-hand margin: 'per sedem apostolicam'.

⁴ In this entry 'Sar'' is extended 'Saresb''.

Jul. [19 June 1343, *C.P.L.* III, 100]. 'Et habita modica deliberacione, prefatus locum tenens respondebat per hunc modum: 'Nos volumus parere mandatis apostolicis quatenus de jure tenemur seu de consuetudine.'⁵ Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens of the dean, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Chaddesleye, Robert de Worth, William de Salton', James de Havonte and John de Sar', canons; Mm. William de Saxby, Henry de Lutegareshale, Roger Bryan, notaries public, William Beneger, 'et aliis in magna multitudine.'

51 [fo. 6] 19 Feb. 1346. *Mandate of the bp. to the chapter to admit M. John de Lecche to the prebend of Torleton, obtained by exchange.* Robertus permissione divina etc. . . . dilectis filiis locum tenenti decani et capitulo. . . . Quia canonicatum ecclesie nostre cathedralis Sar' et prebendam de Torleton in eadem, quos dominus Vitalis de Testa obtinuit, ad nostrum collacionem spectantes⁶ per resignacionem dicti domini Vitalis ex causa permutacionis de eisdem cum canonicatu ecclesie Cicestrensis et prebenda de Huva Ecclesia in eadem, quos magister Johannes de Lecche obtinuit legitime faciende vacantes, eidem magistro Johanni, presbytero, in persona procuratoris sui in ea parte legitime ex causa et per modum permutacionis hujusmodi facte legitime coram nobis canonicis contulimus, cum plenitudine juris canonici, suisque juribus et pertinenciis univrsis; vobis mandamus quatenus eundem magistrum Johannem vel procuratorem suum pro eo, racione premissa admittatis et recipiatis inibi in canonicum atque fratrem, ceteraque omnia et singula que de jure, statuto seu consuetudine fuerint quatenus ad vos pertinet exequamini in hac parte, certificantes nos oportunis loco et tempore cum tenore presencium quid feceritis et factum fuerit in premissis. Valete. Dat' apud Cherdestoke xj Kal. Mar. A.D. 1345, et consecracionis nostre sexto decimo.⁷

52 22 Feb. 1346. Installation of M. John de Lecche, in the person of M. Peter de Wymborne, provost of St. Edmund's, his proctor, as prebendary of Torleton, in pursuance of the above.⁸ Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens of the dean, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Chaddesleye, Richard de Thurmerton', William de Salton', Peter Inkepenne, James de Havonte, and John de Sar', canons; Sir William Leyre, vicar choral, Roger Bryan, notary public, William Hamme, Thomas Beek, beadle of the close, John de Bramton, porter, and others.

53 22 May 1346. Admission and installation as prebendary of Netheraven, of M. Stephen la Porta, in the person of John de Alvinthon', his proctor, by M. Richard de Thurmerton, locum tenens of the dean. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury,

⁵ The words 'mandatis apostolicis . . . consuetudine' are underlined. In the margin is a pointing hand.

⁶ The words 'ad nostram collacionem spectantes' are underlined.

⁷ Above the entry in a large, late hand: 'Torleton'.

⁸ The words: 'Ad mandatum venerabilis patris domini Roberti dei gracia episcopi Sar'' in the text are underlined.

Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worthe, James de Havonte, and John de Sar', canons; Stephen de Avebury, 'utriusque juris peritus,' Durandus Tarrada, Sir Robert de Hestrebury and many others.⁹

54 [fo. 6v] 21 Mar. 1347. Presentation in chapter by M. Bernard Viventis, canon of St. Emilion in the diocese of Bordeaux, and William Falconis, clerk of the diocese of Agen,¹ of letters under the hand of Francis de Franchavilla, clerk of the diocese of Toulon² and notary public, appointing them proctors of the lord Bertrand de Farges; together with the bulls providing the said Bertrand to the deanery of Salisbury, 'more Romane curie ut tunc apparuit bullatas, unam videlicet grossam cum filis de serico et aliam cum filo canapi, ac processus inde secutus.' Chapter constituted as in **55**.

55 *Same date. Installation of the lord Bertrand de Farges in the deanery of Salisbury.* Memorandum quod A.D. 1346, indiccione quintadecima, pontificatus domini Clementis divina providencia pape vj anno quinto, die vicesimo prima mensis Marcii, in domo capitulari ecclesie Sar', coram reverendis et discretis viris magistris Elya de Sancto Albano, cancellario, capitulo ipsius ecclesie Sar' presidente, Roberto de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar', domino Johanne de Langebergh, magistris Ricardo de Chaddesleye, Roberto de Worthe, Willelmo de Saltone, Jacobo de Havonte, et Johanne de Sar', canonicis ipsius ecclesie Sar' ibidem tunc congregatis et capitulum facientibus, discretus vir magister Bernardus Viventis, canonicus ecclesie Sancti Emilianii, Burdigalensis diocesis, procurator reverendi viri domini Bertrandi de Farges, cui de canonicatu et prebenda ac decanatu ecclesie Sar' dominus papa Clemens predictus gratiam fecit specialem, personaliter constitutus, quasdam literas apostolicas³ dictam gratiam continentes, ac processus inde secutus, necnon quoddam procuratorium in forma publici instrumenti redactum, ipsis presidenti et capitulo presentavit, intimavit et notificavit, ac ipsos presidentem et capitulum instanter rogavit et requisivit quod prefatum dominum Bertrandum, dominum suum, et ipsum ipsius domini Bertrandi nomine admitterent, juxta formam literarum apostolicarum et processus earundem ipsis capitulo ut idem procurator tunc asseruit demand'. Qui quidem presidentens, habita modica deliberacione, sic respondit: 'Volumus obedire mandatis apostolicis prout tenemur, et ideo dominum tuum in persona tua et te in persona domini tui in quantum ad nos pertinet, admittimus in decanum⁴ et canonicum ecclesie Sar', salvo jure cujuslibet.' Postea quidem Arnaldus de la Maynad, canonicus de Wyngham, Cantuariensis diocesis, dicte gracie sub-executor in dicto processu deputatus, accessit ad chorum dicte ecclesie Sar' et ibidem stallos prefate dignitati decanali, ac prebende eidem decanatu annexe in ipso choro ab antiquo convenientes, prefato magistro Bernardo procuratori nomine dicti domini Bertrandi assignavit, et ipsum procuratorem

⁹ 'Sar' is here extended to 'Sarisburyen'.

¹ Agenensis.

² Tolonensis.

³ The words 'quasdam literas apostolicas' are underlined.

⁴ 'Admittimus in decanum' underlined.

in ipsis stallis sedere fecit. Postea idem subexecutor accessit ad domum capitularem predictam et ibidem locum in capitulo prefato magistro Bernardo nomine dicti domini sui et pro eo assignavit, et ipsum sedere fecit in eodem. Postea idem magister Bernardus procurator juravit ad sancta dei evangelia in animam domini sui predicti fidelitatem ecclesie Sar' predicte, et quod antiquas consuetudines et approbatas ipsius ecclesie Sar' debet observare, et ad earundem defensionem opem et operam [prestare]⁵ diligentem impendere, et secreta capituli quamdiu sunt secreta celare. Postmodum prefatus procurator copiam literarum apostolicarum ac omnium et singulorum instrumentorum predictorum prefatis presidenti et capitulo ad ipsorum petitionem liberavit et dimisit.

56 14 June 1347. Admission of Reynold Orsini [de filio Ursi] in the person of Byndus Nerii of Florence, his proctor, to the dignity of dean⁶ and the prebend annexed thereto, 'si et quatenus hujusmodi admissio ad dictum capitulum dinoscitur pertinere. Juravitque tunc ibidem prefatus Byndus procurator, in animam dicti domini sui, ad sancta dei evangelia per ipsum corporaliter tacta et inspecta, fidelitatem ecclesie Sar', et quod idem dominus suus antiquas consuetudines et approbatas ipsius ecclesie Sar' observabit, et ad earum observacionem opem et operam diligentem impendet, et secreta capituli quamdiu fuerint secreta celabit, et quod in eadem ecclesia Saresbirien' idem dominus suus assiduam residenciam faciet.⁷ Postmodum prefatus dominus cancellarius asseruit se habuisse et custodivisse per totum tempus vacationis decanatus predicti sigillum jurisdictionis decanalis, nomine capituli predicti, ad quod et ad quos quidem capitulum predictum sigillum et omnis et omnimoda jurisdiccio decanalis durante hujusmodi vacacione dinoscitur pertinere: ⁸ idemque sigillum prefatus dominus cancellarius de expresso consensu ipsius capituli et ipsum capitulum per dictum dominum cancellarium prefato Byndo procuratori tradiderunt et liberarunt; quod quidem sigillum idem Byndus procurator ab ipsis capitulo, ut premittitur, accepit et secum portavit.' Present: the aforesaid M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Baldok, Richard de Thormerton, Robert de Worthe, William Crouthorn, Peter de Inkepenne, Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte and John de Sar', canons; Sir Robert de Hestebury, vicar-choral, M. Henry de Lutegarshale, Kentegern de Selom, notary public, Thomas Beek, beadle, John de Bramdon, porter of the close, and others.⁹

57 [fo. 7] 14 Ap. 1347. Admission and installation of Sir James de Beauford, in the person of his proctor, Thomas Beauford, as prebendary of Stratton, obtained by exchange with Sir Thomas de Brembre, for a portion

⁵ Word deleted.

⁶ Marginal note, in a [?] 17th-century hand, beside a bracket: 'Decanus per literas apostolicas'.

⁷ 'Assiduam residenciam faciet' underlined.

⁸ 'Nominem capituli . . . ad quod . . . omnimoda jurisdiccio decanalis durante hujusmodi vacacione dinoscitur pertinere' underlined.

⁹ In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota quod jurisdiccio decanalis decanatu vacante pertinet ad capitulum'. 'Nota de assidua residencia'. 'De sigillo communi'.

of tithes called 'Botehaut' in the parish of Wyghton in the diocese of Norwich. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Robert de Worthe, William de Salton', Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte and John de Sar', canons; and at the installation, Sir Robert de Hestebury, William Leyre, John Kyrchil, M. Philip de Leye, called of London, notary public, Thomas Beek, beadle, and others. A copy of the episcopal mandate to admit and instal, dated as above, at Ramsbury, is appended.

58 *17 May 1347.* Admission of Sir John de la Chaumbre [de Camera], by mandate of the bp.,¹ to the dignity of precentor. M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, 'habita prius diligenti deliberacione, ipsum dominum Johannem de Camera juxta formam mandati dicti venerabilis patris, et juxta consuetudines antiquas et approbatas, ad precentoriam dicte ecclesie Sar' admisit, salva potestate recipiendi juramentum dicti domini Johannis de residendo ibidem assidue cum hoc fieri [de]² debere de consuetudine vel statuto ipsius ecclesie Sar' poterit apparere. . . . Insuper idem dominus Johannes de Camera promisit se juraturus si ex aliquo statuto seu consuetudine ipsum quovismodo ad hoc teneri poterit apparere.' Present: Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Richard de Chaddesleye, Richard de Thormerton, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worthe, Thomas de Bokton', Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte and John de Sar', canons; M. Stephen de Avebury, John de Cosham, William de Milleborne, notaries public, Thomas Beek, beadle, John de Bramton, porter of the close, and others.³

59 [fo. 7v] *4 Aug. 1347.*⁴ Admission and installation of Sir Walter Walays, in the person of M. William de Hamme, his proctor, as prebendary of Button, obtained by exchange with John de Wynkeleye for the church of Shaldeflete in the Isle of Wight. Present: Sir John de Camera, precentor, who admitted him, Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worthe, Robert Baldok, Thomas de Bokton', William de Crouthorn', James de Havonte and John de Sar'. A copy of the episcopal mandate to admit and instal, dated 2 Aug. at Sonnyng, is appended.

60 *10 Aug. 1347.* Admission of the above-named Walter in person. 'Vestitus fuit habitu canonicali et admissus . . . et . . . installatus cum ea solempnitate qua decet prout moris est in tali personali installatione . . . recepitque decem denarios pro communa sua illius diei ex tradicionem domini Nicholai de Wynton', tunc subcommunarii, quos quidem decem denarios prefatus Walterus Walays tradidit et liberavit cuidam choruste ad usum choristarum

¹ The words 'mandatum . . . episcopi' in the text are underlined.

² Deleted.

³ 'Dignitas precentorie' in large crude letters at the foot of the folio.

⁴ An illegible note against this entry.

prout moris est. Postea, cum prefatis dominis canonicis, idem dominus Walterus sedebat in capitulo tractando de negociis capitularibus.' Present: Sir John de Camera, precentor, Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worthe, Robert de Baldock, Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton, Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte, canons.

61 [fo. 8] *21 Sept. 1347.* Mandate of the bp. to admit and instal Sir Thomas Brembre as prebendary of Stratton, obtained by exchange with Sir James Beauford for a portion of tithe called 'Bothaut' in the parish of Wyghton in the diocese of Norwich.⁵

62 *Same date.* Admission and installation of the above-named Thomas, 'circa horam vesperarum,' in the person of his proctor, Richard Coppe, acting in pursuance of a notarial instrument drawn up by Philip Leye, of London, clerk of the diocese of Winchester, notary public.⁶ Present: Sir John de Camera, precentor and president of the chapter, Mm. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worthe, James de Havont and John de Sar', canons; Mm. William Hamme, William Beneger, Sir Robert de Hesteburi, John Kirchil, John de Bramton, porter of the close, and others.⁷

[fos. 8v, 9, 9v are blank]

63 [fo. 10]⁸ *24 Aug. 1334.* Mandate of the bp. to the chapter to admit and instal his brother, Sir Walter Wyville, as prebendary of Minor Pars Altaris. Robertus, permissione divina Sar' episcopus, dilecto filio locum tenenti decani ecclesie nostre cathedralis Sar', salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Quia prebendam minoris seu secunde partis altaris in dicta nostra Sar' ecclesia vacantem et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spectantem⁹ dilecto nobis in Christo domino Waltero Wyville, rectori ecclesie de Kyngesclere, Wyntoniensis diocesis, presbytero, cum plenitudine juris canonici, suisque juribus et pertinenciis universis contulimus, intuitu caritatis, vobis committimus et mandamus quatinus dictum dominum Walterum vel ipsius procuratorem pro eo in corporalem possessionem dicte prebende cum dictis suis juribus et pertinenciis universis per vos vel alium inducatis, stallum in choro et locum in capitulo ad prebendam hujusmodi pertinentes assignando eidem ac cetera omnia et singula facienda et exequenda que de jure, statuto vel consuetudine fuerint in hac parte. Valete. Dat' apud manerium nostrum de Cherdestoke ix Kal. Sept. A.D. 1334, et consecracionis nostre anno quinto.

⁵ Note at the top of folio: 'Mandatum episcopi ex causa permutacionis legitime faciend' . . .'

⁶ Leye was made a notary public in May 1344 (*C.P.L.* III, 177).

⁷ Above the entry: 'Admissio super eodem'.

⁸ 'Quaternus secundus' in the top r.-hand corner.

⁹ 'Ad nostram . . . spectantem' underlined.

Ista litera precedens non fuit execucioni demandata quia contra consuetudines ecclesie est concepta.¹

[fos. 10V, 11, 11V, 12, 12V, 13 are blank]

64 [fo. 13v] 30 June 1341. *Mandate of the bp. to the chapter to admit and instal M. Ralph de Querendon as subdean.* Robertus [etc.] . . . dilecto filio decano ecclesie nostre cathedralis Sar' vel ejus locum tenenti, salutem, graciam et benedictionem. Quia dilecto filio magistro Radulpho de Querendon, presbitero, ac ecclesie nostre Sar' predicto canonico, subdecanatum ejusdem ecclesie nostre cathedralis vacantem et ad nostram collacionem spectantem cum suis juribus oneribus et pertinenciis universis, ac cum oneribus residendi in ecclesia nostra predicta, prout ejusdem quatuor persone in eadem residere tenentur, nostreque penitenciarie curam in ipsa personaliter exercendi, ad que quidem onera subportanda ipsum prout dicte ecclesie edita in hac parte statuta requirunt artari volumus juramento, contulimus intuitu caritatis; vobis mandamus quatinus sibi vel suo procuratori stallum in choro dicte nostre ecclesie prefato subdecanatui ab antiquo convenientem assignantes, ipsum vel suum procuratorem in corporalem possessionem dicti subdecanatus cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis inducatis, recipientes ab eodem juramentum de predictis subportandis oneribus prout statuta exigunt supradicta, et ulterius exequentes quod ad vos pertinet in premissis, certificantes nos certitudinaliter et expresse quid feceritis, et dictus subdecanus fecerit in premissis per literas vestras patentes harum seriem continentes. Valete. Dat' Sar' ultimo die mensis Junii A.D. 1341 et consecracionis nostre anno undecimo.²

65 1 July 1341. Action by the locum tenens and chapter in pursuance of the above. 'Ego J. de Hemyngby notarius et scriba capituli Sar' legi quoddam statutum intitulatum³ "de residencia subdecani Sar'," quod statutum incipit: "Ceterum quia in institucionibus bone memorie Osmundi dicte ecclesie fundatoris minime continetur quod subdecanus etc." et sic finit: "Pro viribus observabit quatenus subdecanatum noscuntur concernere memoratum."⁴ Quo lecto, magister Radulfus de Querendon antedictus in loco quo supra personaliter existens, admissus fuit ad subdecanatum ecclesie Sar' predictae et juravit in forma statuti supradicti, prepositis sanctis evangeliis et manu dextra ad pectus applicata. Present in chapter: Mm. R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens of the dean, E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor, W. de Wyville, treasurer, T. de Bokton, W. de Selton, John de Longb',⁵ John de Sar'. Present at the installation: Mm. W. de Selton, T. de

¹ Beneath is written the note: 'Decano et capitulo: et mandare debet locum tenenti quod installet etc. et debet tolli verbum committimus.' The last five words are added in a different hand. In the r.-hand margin, in a later hand, and crossed through, is the note: 'Scilicet quoniam est in decano seu ejus locum tenenti et capitulo directa.' There follows a conch-like mark and the word 'Sar'.

² The entry is headed: 'Mandatum episcopi Sar' de recipiendo subdecanatum Sar'.' The words 'ad nostram . . . spectantem' are underlined.

³ A word is struck through here.

⁴ *Statutes*, 162-4, i.c. para. VII 'De residencia subdecani et succentoris.'

⁵ Langebergh.

Bokton, J. de Sar', canons; W. de Barton, Ives de Marchia, Sir J. Lange, vicar-choral, W. Beauver, porter of the close, and many others.

[fos. 14, 14v, 15, 15v, 16, 16v, 17,⁶ 17v, 18, 18v are blank.]

66 [fo. 19] *18 Sept. 1333. Summons to a General Chapter.* In nomine domini, Amen. Presidente Ricardo cancellario. Convocacio generalis.⁷ Tenens locum decani et capitulum Sar', ipso decano in remotis agente, dilecto confratri nostro et concanonico magistro Roberto de Stratford, salutem et fraternam in domino caritatem. Carissime, quociens communis necessitatis sarcina multos ut universos contingit, tociens illi quos res tangit, juris equitate dictante, ad id quod agitur sunt vocandi, nec tedere debet aliquo modo sic vocatos cum urgens et repente occurrens necessitas vocantes ad hoc compellit. Nuper occurrentibus subito ecclesie Sar' matri nostre et nobis oppressionibus gravibus inter tunc presentes et capitulum facientes tractatum super eisdem habuimus diligentem, et demum rimatis omnibus sensuimus tam ardua et inaudita ac matri nostre predictae et nobis prejudicialia, communi consensu et assensu confratrum fore necessario pertractanda, et artante fidelitatis iuramento eidem ecclesie per nos prestito, decrevimus omnes et singulos concanonicos nostros infra regnum Anglie degentes peremptorie fore citandos quod tercio die juridico post festum sancti Andree proximo futurum [3 Dec. 1333] in capitulo Saresbirien' hora capitulari sufficienter compareant, super premissis omnibus et aliis statum, honorem et commodum prefate ecclesie Sar' tangentibus inibi exponendis, tractaturi, consilium, auxilium et assensum effectualiter impensuri, ceteraque omnia et singula que requirentur cum continuacione et prorogacione dierum tunc immediate sequencium facturi et per omnia impleturi. Ad que omnia et singula facienda quatinus vos contingunt ad dictos diem, locum et horam tenore presencium peremptorie vos citamus. Et rescribatis nobis ad diem et locum predictos, cum harum tenore, quid in hiis duxeritis faciendum. Dat' in capitulo Sar' xviiij die Septembris.⁸ Et prout tunc omnes degentes infra regnum fuerunt citati sub eadem data.

67 *3 Dec. 1333. Meeting of the General Chapter.* Die Veneris proximo post festum sancti Andree [30 Nov.], videlicet iij die juridico post dictum festum, comparuerunt in capitulo Sar' personaliter magistri et domini R. cancellarius, T. Hoitoft, R. de Querindon, Dorset' et Wiltes' archidiaconi. J. abbas Schirburn', R. de Blountesdon, T. de Bokton, R. de Wynch',⁹ W. de Salton', R. Baldok, W. de Crouthorn'. Et per procuratores sexdecim, et

⁶ 'Quaternus tercius' has been written in the top r.-hand corner.

⁷ These words appear in large lettering, as a heading. The reason for the summoning of this general chapter is nowhere explicitly stated, but it is clearly connected with a group of letters sent on the same day to the pope (72), the dean (73) and treasurer (74), and four Salisbury canons resident at the curia (75), and with the departure of the precentor and the archdeacon of Salisbury to lay the grievances of the canons before the pope in person. It is possible that among the 'oppressions' complained of was the attempt of William de Ayston to intrude himself into the sub-deanery, since proctors to represent the chapter in a judicial appeal to the curia were appointed on 19 Sept. (132).

⁸ In the l.-hand margin: 'Acta anno domini millesimo CCCXXXIII'. In a different hand: 'Litera ad convocandum canonicos'.

⁹ Wynchcombe.

remanent procuratoria penes registrarium. Et octo canonici citati et preconizati nullo modo comparuerunt. Et propositis certis articulis ipso die super quibus tractabatur, continuatus fuit idem dies Veneris usque in diem Sabbati sequentem [4 Dec.]. Quo die Sabbati comparuerunt dicti domini et magistri qui prius, ac recitatis articulis premissis et aliis negociis statum ecclesie convenientibus, habitisque tractatu et deliberacione ut decuit super illis, fuit concordi consensu comparencium condictum, conventum et consensum, ac etiam ordinatum quod dies iste prorogetur usque proximum diem juridicum post Dominicam qua cantatur 'misericordias domini' proximo venturam [2nd Sunday after Easter, 10 Ap. 1334] et faciend' etc., et quod ad diem illum citentur nunc citati non comparentes, set contumaces reputati, pena reservata, etc. Quo die adveniendi, videlicet xj mensis Aprilis A.D. 1334, presentibus in capitulo R. cancellario, Thoma, archidiacono Dorset', R. de Blountesdon', Thoma de Bokton, R. de Wynch', R. de Baldok, Thoma de Staunton, fuit dies prorogatus usque ad diem proximum juridicum post festum translacionis sancti Thome martiris proximo futurum [8 July 1334] ad tractandum plenius super negociis ecclesiam et capitulum tangentibus etc.¹

68 Rough note at the foot of the page that the vicar of the church of Stures is to be cited before the chapter to show cause why he should not be constrained to maintain the chantry in the chapel of Aysse in the parish of Stures, and to celebrate there each week, on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

69 [fo. 19v] 28 Aug. 1335.² Summons to a General Chapter, in a form similar to **66**, addressed to M. Robert de Worth', prebendary of Chesynghur', for the morrow of All Souls next coming [3 Nov. 1335]. 'Si autem, quod absit, canonicè fueritis impediti quominus personaliter adesse poteritis, literas vestras patentes nobis super hoc dirigatis vices vestras, si placet, alicui de nostris confratribus committentes, et rescribentes quid in hac parte duxeritis faciendum, alioquin nos dictis die et loco ad tractandum de premissis vestra non expectata presencia procedemus.'³

[fos. 20v and 21 are blank]

70 [fo. 21v] 2 Dec. 1331. *Letter from the chapter to the dean, pointing out the ill effects of his non-residence and proposing certain remedial measures.*⁴ Venerabili in Christo patri et domino reverendo, domino Reymundo dei gracia sacrosancte Romane ecclesie diacono cardinali et decano ecclesie cathedralis Sar' devoti sui capitulum ecclesie Sar' predicte obedienciam, reverenciam et honorem debitas tanto patri. Pater reverende, dum pregrandis vestre paterne bonitatis affluenciam et discrecionis immensitatem diligenter attendimus ac personam vestram reverendam nobilitate generis

¹ Below, in large letters: 'Convocacio generalis', with a pointing hand, and the word 'supra'.

² This chapter seems never to have met. Wyville, who had returned to England in Jan. 1335, after an absence of more than 18 months, complained that he had not been consulted, and that the summons had been addressed to him not *qua* bishop, but simply *qua* prebendary of Poterne. (Wyville I f. 6; cf. **291**.)

³ At the top of the folio, in a different hand: 'Pro convocacione'.

⁴ In the l.-hand margin appears the note: 'Examinatur'.

adornatam sublimis providencie maturitate fecundam et multis virtutum gloriosis titulis insignitam conspicimus, ecclesie cathedralis Sar', cujus nobilius membrum estis, defectus et indigencias confidenter exponimus, et tanto fiducialius aperimus quod eorum reformatio ad vos principaliter noscitur pertinere. In ipsa siquidem ecclesia cathedrali ex antiqua ejusdem patrum et presulum ordinatione pervida⁵ morum⁶ utencium approbata, quatuor debent esse persone in dignitatibus constitute, literarum sciencia, et morum honestate preclare; decanus, videlicet, precentor, cancellarius et thesaurarius, que ad hoc jurate residere tenentur assidue in eadem, quarum providencia et circumspencionis industria interius prospere regi solet, ipsarumque et aliorum ejusdem ecclesie canonicorum presencia inter alias ecclesias Anglicanas multipliciter adornari, et in suis juribus viriliter defensari; set jam, prothdolor, pie pater, duabus de personis predictis, precentore, videlicet, et cancellario, ac paucis ad modum canonicis in ea residentibus reliquis, tam persone quam canonici pigniores⁷ in ea redditus optinentes se absentant omnino, et eciam a suis prebendis, in tantum quod non est qui in dicta ecclesia vel absencium beneficiis hospitalitatem solitam teneat, vel elemosinas consuetas erogat parvulis vel adultis; set fructus percipientes uberes, non supportant onera que incumbunt. Cultus eciam divinus minuitur in absencium beneficiis et presertim in ecclesia cathedrali predicta, in qua in omnibus festis dupplicibus et aliis de consuetudine supradicta, ob dei et ipsius honorem ecclesie, officium divinum celebrari consueverat per decanum, jam propter ejus absenciam per vicarium simplicem celebratur, in maximum scandalum sicuti subinfertur. Jura eciam et libertates ecclesie indefensa pereunt, et edificia in eis sumptuose constructa corruunt hiis diebus, unde de ea juxta planctum propheticum dici potest: 'Non est qui consoletur eam ex omnibus caris ejus';⁸ quarum pre-textu indignacione concepta pusilli et magni qui eandem ecclesiam et suas libertates multis solebant prosequi favoribus et honoribus, nunc a devocione recedentes ejusdem ipsam deserunt et contempnunt, adeo quod de ea flebiliter dici potest: 'Omnes amici ejus spreverunt eam et facti sunt ei, prothdolor, non amici,'⁹ et dudum habita celebris jam facta est omni populo in derisum. Inferiores et ministri ejusdem ecclesie, dum sicut ad vos pertinet manus non sentiunt correctrices, venacionibus publicis ac aliis insolenciis illicitis, spreto dei servicio, [?] dedecorose contra suos superiores insurgunt multipliciter et rebellant, quibus amplio¹rem¹ tribuit insolescendi et delinquendi materiam impunitas delictorum; beneficia eciam decanatus predicti exteris et talibus arrendantur, qui temporalibus inhiantes comodis lucrum solum sitiunt, set que sunt Jhesu Christi non sapiunt, nec ecclesie considerant onera vel honorem. Loci siquidem diocesanus hiis mederi nequaquam permittitur, dum ex parte vestra provocacionibus aliquociens interpositis eidem objectur quod solum ad vos hoc pertinet, non ad eum. Attornati vestri expiravit potestas, limitato sibi tempore jam effluxo, et vestra, pater, auctoritas exteris et non ipsius ecclesie canonicis committitur, quibus capitulum non licet com-

⁵ [?] *Rectius* 'provida'.

⁶ [?] *Rectius* 'more'. Cf. 71 line 11.

⁷ *Rectius* 'pinguiores'.

⁸ *Lamentations* I. 2. Matins of Holy Thursday. First nocturn.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹ MS. 'amphio¹rem'.

municare secreta. Immo, nullis quod sciamus esse sufficienter commissa vel procuratoribus vestris sufficiens datur potestas in multis punctis que vos probabiliter latere poterant, quia in facto consistunt in quibus de more fori mandatum exigitur speciale, cujus pretextu eidem ecclesie injuriantes vel vobis nequimus legitime convenire, nosve ab aliis conveniri, et sic justitia deperit multociens utriusque pro salubri eciam statu ecclesie statuenda statuere non possimus auctoritate deficiente predicta. Vicarie eciam in ecclesia supradicta ad vestram colacionem jure precipue devoluto spectantes personis multociens inydoneis conferuntur, dum multi eorum contra consuetudinem ecclesie et statuta, instrumentum modulandi vel cantus non habentes pericium, non cantant set ululant [fo. 22] in omnium stuporem audiencium et horrorem, ecclesieque dedecus nimis notum. Plura eciam in dies ex hiis diversa prodeunt incommoda et varia pericula que ad presens de facili non poterunt enarrari, et prodire timentur majora nisi vestre circumspeccionis providencia celeriter occurratur eisdem. Attendentes igitur quod premissorum reformacio principaliter, ut premisimus, ad vos spectat, de quibus vos tene mini coram suramo judice in districto ipsius examine reddere racionem, vestre dominacionis excellencie devotissime supplicamus quatinus intime consideracionis oculis intuentes premissa, et debite ponderantes, dignemini vestre provide circumspeccionis patrocinio celeriter et efficaciter hiis mederi, ut predicta ecclesia cathedralis suo nunc orbata lumine vestro mediante presidio, splendorem possit resumere pristine claritatis. Speramus quidem firmiter et hoc quesimus fieri, pater pie, quod intuitu Jhesu Christi et gloriosissime virginis matris sue, ecclesie predictae patrone, et anime vestre salute, ad instar bone memorie domini reverendi avunculi vestri, dudum Eboracensis et Lyncolniensis ecclesiarum decani defuncti, ipsius vestri decanatus Sar' liberam eleccionem nobis post vestrum obitum—cujus vita[m] in prosperis conservet altissimus!—a sanctissimo patre nostro procurare velitis, et interim beneficia decanatus vestri predicti et omnes ejus proventus nobis, si libeat, arrendare pro precio quod ab aliis recipitis pro eisdem, et vobis securitatem quam volueritis congruam faciemus, multo exteris meliorem quorum non interest sicut nostra. Commissionis eciam vestre literas aliquibus de gremio residentibus canonicis quibus capituli liceat communicare secreta, et eciam potestatis procuratorum vestrorum quo ad decanatus vestrum predictum sub formis quas attento more² . . . sufficere reputamus, et vestre dominacioni reverende destinamus, nobis per latorem presencium mittere dignemini sigillatas, et eciam potestatem attornati vestri ex causa predicta si placeat innovatam, ut deinceps sufficienter auctoritate vestra suffulti in utroque foro pro dicte ecclesie juribus et libertatibus conservandis conveniri et convenire legitime valeamus, necnon statuere et exequi prout ad animarum salutem et dicte ecclesie utilitatem expedire videbitur et honorem. Et teste, patre,³ altissimo, ad illum finem dumtaxat et pro nullo temporali comodo petimus, et vobis exponimus supradicta, sicut discretus vir dominus Ricardus de Hales, noster confrater et concanonicus, harum lator, multis virtutum titulis insignitus, vestre dominacioni propter hoc a nobis specialiter destinatus, novit, cum placuerit intimare plenius oraculo vive vocis, quem si placet ad

² A blank follows in MS.

³ *Rectius* 'pater'.

audicionis gratiam admittere dignemini, et in premissis sibi fidem adhibere credulam, sicut nobis, et vestre voluntatis beneplacita super hiis rescribere per eundem, in quibus et aliis vobis gratis affectibus offerimus nos paratos. Ad ecclesie sue regimen immunimen vitam vestram diu conservet incolumen qui vos columpnam solidam erigere voluit in eadem. Dat' in capitulo Sar secundo die Decembris A.D. 1331.⁴

71 *Same date. Letter of the chapter to the treasurer, pointing out the ill effects of his non-residence and proposing certain remedial measures.*⁵ Venerabili in Christo patri et domino reverendo, domino Arnaldo dei gracia tituli sancti Eustachii sacrosancte Romane ecclesie presbitero cardinali, et thesaurario ecclesie cathedralis Sar', devoti sui capitulum ecclesie Sar' predictae omnimodam reverenciam et honorem debitas tanto patri. Pater reverende, cum mater ecclesia filiorum indigens auxilio dirigit ad eos proprie devocionis intuitum, nimirum precipua jocunditate letatur dum illos precellentis potencie magnitudine preditos esse conspiciens et humilitatis devote gracia fecundatos ab eis exaltacionis incrementa suscipit, eorumque munita [fo. 22v]⁶ presidiis se juvari sentit in prosperis et protegi in adversis; sane, pater, in Sar' ecclesia matre nostra, de venerabilium ejusdem presulum ordinatione primaria⁷ more utencium approbata, persone quatuor esse debent in dignitatibus constitute, literarum sciencia et morum honestate preclare: decanus, videlicet, precentor, cancellarius et thesaurarius, inter quas nobile membrum estis, quibus quidem dignitatibus et personis, ex regum et nobilium largicione habundanter dotatis,⁸ singula singulis corespondent onera in ipsa ecclesia satis nota, ipsisque prout tenebantur in ea residentibus inter Anglicanas coruscavit ecclesias personarum hujusmodi et canonicorum tunc residencium presencia decorata, et in suis viriliter defensata juribus in conspectu omnium extitit graciosa. Set nunc, prothdolor, luget ipsa mesta Sar' ecclesia, mater nostra, dum filiorum absentia sua claritas obumbratur, et amaris fletibus qui in circuitu habitant consternantur, dum sibi due, videlicet decanus et thesaurarius, potenciores subtrahuntur columpne, et paucis ad modum canonicis, qui incumbentibus oneribus omnino sunt impars, residentibus in eadem, ceteri canonici prebendas quas acceptare duxerant pinguiores habentes ab ea et suis prebendis se absentant relinquitur desolata, hospitalitas vero solita non servatur, edificia corruunt que magnificencia construxerat decessorum, consuete elemosine non errogantur parvulis vel adultis, jura et libertates ecclesie et prebendarum ejusdem pereunt indefensa, adeo quod de ea juxta planctum propheticum flebiliter dici potest: 'Non est qui consoletur eam ex omnibus caris ejus,'⁹ set in derisum est habita que prius ab omnibus celebris habebatur. Unum, eciam, pater, quod summe periculosum videtur tacere nequivimus, sanctorum quidem reliquie sanctissime que continentur

⁴ In the l.-hand margin are the notes: 'Littera directa domino decano pro decanatu'; 'littera directa decano pro rehabenda eleccione post ipsius decessum, ac pro commissione facienda alicui de capitulo'.

⁵ The note 'examinatur' appears in the l.-hand margin.

⁶ At the top of the folio: 'Littera directa thesaurario'.

⁷ 'De venerabilium . . . primaria' underlined.

⁸ 'Ex regum . . . dotatis' underlined.

⁹ See p. 81, n. 8.

in ea, vestimenta nobilia, vasa aurea et argentea, variaque ornamenta dicte ecclesie preciosa in thesauraria ejusdem, licet inter alia vestre custodie vestroque periculo ex ordinacione committantur, predicti vestri tamen ministri pro quibus secundum consuetudines et statuta predicta respondere tenemini adeo sunt remissi,¹ et circa custodiam hujusmodi negligentes quod ipsa ecclesia dampna plura sentiit incuria eorundem, et cum a nobis de negligencia arguuntur, asserunt manifeste se nolle pro custodia seu dampno, si, quod absit, accidat, obligari, vel eciam respondere. Campana eciam in dicte ecclesie campanili artificialiter multum suspensa, magni ponderis et precii ac inter alias dulcissima, cujus sicut et aliarum in ea suspensarum sustentacio ad vos spectat, vestrorum culpa ministrorum in terram adeo corruit, [ita] quod omnino inutilis redditur ad pulsandum, cujus reparacio erit sine dubio plurimum sumptuosa; majora eciam pro hujusmodi defectu custodie dampna et pericula verisimiliter formidantur ventura, nisi celerius et caucius occurratur eisdem. Beneficia eciam thesaurarie vestre predictae exteris et talibus arrendantur, qui temporalibus inhiantes comodis lucrum solum sitiunt, set que sunt Jhesu Christi non sapiunt, nec ecclesie considerant onera vel honorem. Attendentes igitur quod premissorum reformacio quatenus ad thesaurariam attinet principaliter vos concernunt, pro quibus tenemini in die iudicii reddere rationem, vestre paternitati humiliter supplicamus, quatenus ad premissa paterne consideracionis accionem extendentes vestra dignetur magnificentia in eis presertim quatenus dignitatem vestram contingunt, intuitu Jhesu Christi et gloriose virginis matris sue, ecclesie predictae patrone, de celeri et oportuno remedio providere. Expedire siquidem credimus, et si placet hoc fieri petimus, pater pie, quod beneficia thesaurarie vestre predictae nobis si libeat arendare velitis pro precio quod ab aliis recipitis pro eisdem et vobis securitatem quam decreveritis congruam faciemus multo exteris meliorem cum nostra intersit multo amplius quam illorum. Novit ille, pater, qui nichil ignorat quod pro nullo temporali comodo petimus seu vobis exponimus suprascripta, set ut jura et libertates ecclesie et dignitatis vestre predictae liberius et facilius illibata sicut appetimus dei et vestro presidio, nostroque ministerio valeant conservari, sicut discretus vir dominus Ricardus de Hales, noster frater et concanonicus, harum lator, ad vestram venerabilem presenciam propter hoc specialiter destinatus, vobis novit cum placuerit vive vocis oraculo plenius intimare, quem si placet velitis ad exaudicionis gratiam favorabiliter admittere, ac celeriter et feliciter expedire, nobisque vestra rescribere beneplacita per eundem, quibus in hiis et aliis parebimus reverenter. Ad ecclesie sue regimen et munimen vitam vestram diu conservet incolumen qui vos columpnam solidam erigere voluit in eadem. Dat' in capitulo Sar' secundo die Decembris A.D. 1331.²

72 [fo. 23] 18 Sept. 1333. *Letter of the locum tenens of the dean and the chapter to the pope, beseeching the redress of certain grievances.*³ Sanctissimo in Christo patri et domino suo precipuo, domino J., divina provi-

¹ Illegible marginal note.

² In the l.-hand margin, at the head of the entry: 'Litera directa domino thesaurario pro thesauraria'. In the r.-hand margin: 'Pro thesauraria Sar'.

³ The folio is headed, in large contemporary lettering: 'Romana curia'.

dencia sacrosancte Romane et universalis ecclesie summo pontifici, ancille sue Saresbirien' ecclesie servi [sui oratores locum tenens et capitulum],⁴ cum subjectiva humiliacione devota pedum oscula beatorum. Pater sanctissime, tenet filialis devocio quod vestre sanctitatis bonitas circumspccta oppressis domesticis ne dum miserando compati, set eis favente justicia de remedio affectat providere. Hinc est, pater piissime, quod pro diversis gravaminibus que ecclesie predicte Sar' ac nobis capitulo, creaturis vestris, deo famulantibus in eadem, absque culpa nostra inferuntur, sub spe ultimi refugii, dilectos confratres nostros magistros Nicholaum de la Wyle, precentorem, et Robertum de Luffenham archidiaconum Sar' in eadem ecclesia, ad vestre sanctitatis presenciam mittimus, ea qua possumus humilitate beatitudinis vestre misericordiam implorantes, ut eos ad exaudicionis gratiam admittere, eisque credere, ac filiam sponse vestre sic languentem et nos in exponendis recommendatos habere dignetur vestra clemencia sacrosancta, quam ad regimen universalis ecclesie in prosperis ad augmentum cultus fidei cristiane, et ad reduccionem errancium ad viam veritatis diu conservet [quem peperit]⁵ partus virginalis. Dat' in capitulo Sar' xvij die Septembris A.D. 1333.

73 *Same date. Letter of the locum tenens and chapter to the dean, asking his support in the above appeal.* Decano cardinali sui devoti tenens locum suum et capitulum Sar', cum humili recommendacione obedienciam, reverenciam et honorem debitas tanto patri. Pater reverende, dum paternitatis vestre affluenciam et discrecionis immensitatem diligenter attendimus tanto ea que ecclesiam predictam Sar' et nos vestros concernunt, vestre paternitati fiducialius intimamus, quo in agendis vestro mediante presidio speramus confoveri. Hinc est, pater pie, dolet ecclesia mater nostra et nos, diversis concussi terroribus, ad sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam pro tuicione jurium et libertatum ejusdem, artante juramento, tanquam ad refugium speciale effugere coartamur, et dilectos confratres nostros quos supra illuc ad presenciam vestram pro eodem destinamus, ea reverencia qua possumus obedienter supplicantes, ut ipsos ad exaudacionis gratiam admittere et eis credere, ac pro statu ejusdem ecclesie sic oppresse consilium et auxilium apponere dignetur vestra bonitas, ut mater se filio gaudeat relevari, nosque tanti patris et domini nostri clemenciam et bonitatem queamus realiter experiri. In prosperitate votiva cum augmento honoris diu valeat dominus noster carus. Dat' ut supra.

74 *Same date.* The like to the treasurer.

75 [fo. 23v] *Same date. The locum tenens and chapter to M. John Loterel, asking his assistance in the above business.* Eximie discrecionis viro confratri et amico confidenti, magistro Johanni Loterel canonico Sar', tenens locum decani et capitulum Sar', fraternam dileccionem cum salute. Carissime, accedunt ad curiam Romanam dilecti confratres nostri qui supra, pro quibusdam oppressionibus ecclesie predicte et nobis illatis, vobis si placet seriusus exponendis. Placeat igitur amicie vestre in exponendis eis credere et

⁴ Inserted above the line in a different hand and ink.

⁵ Inserted in r.-hand margin.

assistere, ac pro statu ecclesie et defensione jurium ejusdem, ad que astringimur vinculo sacramenti apponere consilium et auxilium effective, ut mater gratum filium se sentiat aluisse. Diu in domino valeat carus vester. Dat' in capitulo Sar' xvij die Septembris.

Eadem forma magistro Nicholao de Ludelowe; item magistro Ratherio de Miromonte; item domino Manuelli de Flisco. Et sunt omnes duplicate, excepta papali, sub eadem data, nomine domini precentoris tantum, quia precessit.

76 8 Oct. 1333 [?]. *The locum tenens and chapter to the pope on behalf of the bishop.* Sanctissimo in Christo patri et domino suo reverentissimo domino J. divina providencia sacrosancte Romane et universalis ecclesie summo pontifici, sui devotissimi servuli et servitores humillimi tenens locum domini decani ecclesie vestre cathedralis Sar', et ejusdem ecclesie capitulum, cum omni reverencia et obediencia subjectiva devota pedum oscula beatorum. Pater sanctissime, culminis apostolici clemencia, que multos prosequitur habundancia pietatis, tunc sue liberalitatis benevolencia graciose supplicantibus prebere consuevit auditum et favorem impertiri benivolum, cum pro statu ecclesie et ecclesiarum prelatis animarumque salute, quicquam petitur ab eadem. Cum itaque, pater reverentissime, venerabilis pater noster dominus Robertus de Wyvile, episcopus Sar', creatura vestra, pretextu quarundam causarum sibi motarum in curia vestre sanctitatis, quarum decisio ab eadem paternitate vestra dependet, ut dicitur, impetitus, hiis que pontificali cure conveniunt quieto animo nequiverit intendere ut deceret eundem patrem nostrum, pro quo nos vestri servuli alias vestre beatitudini scripsimus; iterato juxta nostre parvitatibus modulum ad pedes sanctitatis vestre provoluti humiliter commendamus, devotissime supplicantes ut eundem patrem nostrum in premissis dignetur cum favore et gracia expedire vestra sanctitas sacrosancta, quam ad regimen ecclesie universalis vobis commisse diu conservet ad exaltacionem fidei cristiane quem peperit uteris virginalis. Dat' in capitulo Sar' viij die Octobris.

77 1333 [?]. *Letter of the bp. of Winchester⁶ to the pope on behalf of the chapter.* Sanctissime pater, quoniam illis consuevit vestra sanctitas affectu paternali justis providere remediis, quibus per injustas et varias oppressiones gravia dampna et intollerabilia sunt illata, concurrunt enim vestri devoti filii decanus et capitulum Sar' ad vestram sanctam sedem apostolicam quasi matrem, ut ejus uberibus nutriantur, auctoritate defendantur, et a suis oppressionibus releventur, cum non debeat nec posset mater oblivisse filios in agendis. Habent siquidem dicti vestri devoti filii ex quibusdam oppressionibus eisdem illatis vestre sanctitati quedam exponere pro juribus et libertatibus eorundem pro quibus vestre paternitatis clemencie suos dirigunt nuncios speciales, per quos mens et affectus supplicantium et rei petite prosecucio favorabilis vestre beatitudini specialius exprimentur. Inde est quod vestram

⁶ This letter, from its position and contents, seems clearly to belong to the foregoing series. John Stratford held the see of Winchester until his translation to Canterbury on 3 Nov. He was succeeded by Adam Orleton, translated from Worcester on 1 Dec. The intervention of the bp. of Winchester is no doubt explained by Wyville's absence overseas.

sanctitatem quatenus audeo, supplico humiliter et devote quatinus vestre beatitudinis oculos ad honorem dei et dicte ecclesie Sar' et oppressorum relevamen, et me vestre creature supplicantis preces misericorditer dirigentes ipsorum negocia habere dignetur vestra sanctitas commendata, quam ad universalis ecclesie dei sancte regimen conservet altissimus per tempora prospera et longeva. Script' etc.

78 [fo. 24] 21 Nov. 1333]. *The chapter to the pope for the rector of St. Thomas's, John of Salisbury.* Domino pape, pater sanctissime, considerata fructuosa obsequia que dilectus noster magister Johannes Sar', ecclesie matri Sar' filie sponse vestre, crescens in etate cumulavit in virtute et continuat augendo in presenti nos excitant et inducunt ipsius promocionem et honorem pro nostro modulo affectare. Hinc est, pater pie, dolentes audivimus quod quondam confrater noster magister Nicholaus de Lodolowe, nuper canonicus ecclesie Sar' et prebendarius prebende de Stratforde in eadem, taxate ad quinque marcas sterlingorum, mortis subiit examen, ipsum Johannem, virum providum et discretum, literatum, morigeratum et honestum, sanctitatis vestre clemencie cum omni humilitate, ut audemus, optantes commendari, beatitudinis vestre pedibus provoluti, cum subjeccione humillima imploramus ut petitionem ipsius Johannis, presentibus inclusam, pro prebenda predicta ad expeditionis gratiam admittere, et nos vestros servulos tanti summi patris oneratione non presumptuosa set affectiva quodammodo excusatos habere dignetur vestra celsitudo sacrosancta, quam ad regimen ecclesie universalis vobis commisse ad incrementum et exaltacionem fidei cristiane et infidelium conversionem diu dirigat in prosperis partus virginalis. Dat' in capitulo Sar' xxj die Novembris.

79 *Same date. The chapter to Annibale de Ceccano, cardinal bishop of Tusculum, on behalf of the same John.* Venerabili in Christo patri et domino suo, reverentissimo domino A. dei gracia episcopo Tusculano, sacrosancte Romane ecclesie cardinali, sui devoti capitulum ecclesie Sar' cum humillima obediencia ad tanti patris beneplacita pro viribus se paratos. Pater et domine reverende, considerata etc. ut supra usque 'affectare'. Hinc est, pater reverende, dolentes audivimus etc. ut supra usque 'commendari' paternitati vestre cum omni obediencia qua audemus, ipsum Johannem creaturam et capellanum vestrum commendantes, intime rogamus quatenus negocia ipsius juxta petitionem presentibus inclusam, habere commendata, et pro felici expeditione eorundem erga dominum nostrum summum pontificem, cui sub spe benignitatis tanti patris nos parvi supplicamus caritatis et nostri intuitu effective instare dignetur vestra paternitas nobis cara, quam ad honorem et regimen ecclesie universalis diu conservet in prosperis qui vos columpnam nobilem erexit in eadem. Dat' ut supra.

[fo. 24v is blank]

80 [fo. 25] 23 June 1336. The king to Bartholomew de Insula, John de Stures and Thomas de Coudray. Order to relax the demand upon the bishop, dean and chapter of Salisbury to furnish men-at-arms for the defence of the

coasts; since it is not the king's intention that religious or other ecclesiastical persons should be constrained to do so by reason of their temporalities.⁷

81 *27 Ap. 1341.* Memorandum that on this day there was exhibited in chapter, in the presence of the bp., Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Thormerton, Robert de Worthe, Peter de Inkepenne, James de Havonte, Thomas de Luco and John de Sar', a bull authorising the appropriation to the prioress and convent of Ambresbury of the church of Esgarston. After discussion, it was decided to postpone any action until 4 May next following, M. Richard de Thormerton acting for the bp. should he be unable to attend. On the appointed day, however, the bp. was present, together with the above-named canons, and Sir Edmund de la Beche, archdeacon of Berkshire; and the appropriation was agreed to, subject to the payment to the bp. of an annual pension of 6s. 8d. 'pro interesse suo,' of 2s. to the chapter, and of 2s. to the archdeacon of Berkshire. Stephen de Avebury, proctor of the prioress and convent, assented.

[fos. 25v, 26, 26v, 27, 27v are blank]

[fo. 28]⁸ DE ADMISSIONE VICARIORUM.⁹ DE ANNO 1331.

82 *26 Aug. 1331.* M. Bernard Viventis, proctor of M. Bernard de Cucinato, prebendary of Stratton, and of the dean, presented to M. Ralph de Querendon, 'tunc commissario existenti,' Sir John de Lange, priest, as his vicar-choral, John Wytfort having died. 'Examinatus de cantu, fuit admissus, et juravit de diligencia apponenda circa servicium suum prout moris est.'

83 *5 Sept. 1331.* The locum tenens and chapter presented to the bp. Sir William de Heywode, priest, for institution as perpetual vicar of Cetre Beate Marie, the vicarage being vacant and in their gift.

84 *28 Sept. 1331.* M. Thomas de Bokton, prebendary of Wermenystre, personally presented to M. Ralph de Querendon, locum tenens, Sir John Blaunkmoustier, priest, as his vicar-choral. 'Qui ad dictam vicariam fuit tunc ibidem admissus secundum formam statuti Rogeri Martivall' episcopi Sar'.¹

85 *6 Mar. 1335.* John de Daventre, vicar-choral of the prebend of Teynton', appeared before M. Robert de Luffenham, locum tenens, for his second examination, and was found proficient. 'Juravit, tactis sanctis ewangeliis, obedienciam decano et locum decani tenenti, et quod statuta

⁷ It has proved impossible to trace this entry in the *Calendars* of Chancery Rolls.

⁸ 'Quaternus quartus' in the top r.-hand corner.

⁹ In large contemporary lettering.

¹ *Statutes*, 210 seq., i.e. para XXVIII 'De presentacionibus ad vicarias in ecclesia Sar' cum vacaverint faciendis'.

antiqua et nova statuta domini Rogeri de Martivall' approbata, quatinus quo ad statum vicarie sue eum concernunt, observabit, et quod non insurget contra capitulum seu canonicos aut singulares personas ejusdem; et quod fideliter et plene acquietabit dominum suum in horis diurnis et nocturnis, nec insurgentibus vel procurantibus contra ecclesiam et capitulum Sar' auxilium, consilium vel favorem dabit, sub pena amissionis vicarie sue vel cujuscumque alterius beneficii vel officii habiti vel habendi in ecclesia predicta.²

86 *Same date.* Second examination of John de Sauxton, vicar-choral. He was admitted by M. Robert de Luffenham, locum tenens, and swore the same oath as Daventre, 'excepto quod majorem diligenciam apponet ab hac die in antea ad dicendum³ psalterium, antiphonarium et ymnarium, quia in ipsa secunda examinacione minus ydoneus repertus fuerat.'

87 *Same date.* Second examination and admission of John de Marnull', vicar-choral. He swore the oath as above, 'nec plus nec minus continens verborum.'

88 *7 Oct. 1336.* Second examination and admission of Sir William de Leyre, priest-vicar. Present: the precentor, the chancellor, and others, with M. Robert de Luffenham, locum tenens. He is sworn, as above.

89 [fo. 28v] *23 Ap. 1333.* Admission of Nicholas de Daneford, on the collation of M. Bernard Viventis, as vicar of the prebend of Torleton, on the resignation of William de Edmundeschep.

90 *15 Mar.⁴ 1333[?].* Admission of John de Marnhull as vicar-choral, on the presentation of M. William de Salton', prebendary of Coumbe and Harnham. 'Et juratus est in capitulo juxta formam statutorum ecclesie quod infra annum etc.'

91 *15 Dec. 1333.* John de Ablynton and Thomas de Brackeleye, vicars-choral, were sent, after examination, to seek ordination to the titles of their vicarages. They were ordained, 'ut dixerunt,' by the bp. of Winchester,⁵ John as subdeacon, and Thomas as acolyte.

92 *Same date.* Letters dimissory of the chapter, addressed to Robert, bp. of Salisbury, 'in remotis agenti,' or any other catholic bp., requesting the ordination of John de Ablynton, acolyte, as subdeacon, and of Thomas de Brackeleye, 'in ordine prime tonsure constitutus,' as acolyte.

93 *8 Mar. 1334.* The above-named John and Thomas obtained further letters dimissory 'ad proximiores ordines in gradibus suis.'⁶

² In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota' and a pointing hand.

³ *Rectius:* 'Discendum'.

⁴ The dating here creates a difficulty, since it runs 'Idus Marcii anno predicto'.

⁵ Adam Orleton, translated from Worcester on 1 Dec. See above, p. 86, n. 6.

This entry is written in, in a different ink.

94 4 Feb. 1334. Sir Walter de Halerton, chaplain, was admitted as vicar-choral, on the presentation of M. Nicholas de Tyngewyke, prebendary of Bedewynde.⁷

95 16 Nov. 1335. Sir Robert de Mucheldevere, vicar-choral of Chcrmenestre and Bemenstre, presented himself before M. Nicholas de la Wyle, president, and other canons, for his second examination, 'in fine anni, ut juramento fuerat astrictus.'

96 Note to the effect that Thomas de Brakkele and John de Sauston, 'vicariorum gercntes habitum,' have not been sworn.⁸

97 [fo. 29] 16 Mar. 1335. *Form of the oath exacted from delinquent vicars-choral.*⁹ Sexto decimo die mensis Marcii, A.D. 1334, pontificatus domini Benedicti divina providencia pape xij, anno primo, constitutus personaliter in domo capitulari Sar', coram venerabilibus et discretis viris magistro R. de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar' et locum domini decani tenente, magistris R. de Ayremynne, cancellario Sar', T. Hotot, archidiacono Dorsct', R. de Chaddesleigh, N. Lambard, et Johanne Sar', canonicis ecclesie cathedralis Sar', Nicholaus de Menestede, vicarius ejusdem ecclesie, juravit ad sancta dei ewangelia infrascripta inviolabiliter sub penis inibi contentis, juxta suum posse observare. Tenor cujus juramenti sequitur in hec verba: 'Ego Nicholaus de Menestede, vicarius Sar', juro ad hec sancta dei ewangelia per me inspecta et tacta, quod antiqua statuta approbata, et statuta domini Rogeri de Mortivall', nuper episcopi Sar', quatenus me et statum meum concernunt, observabo, et quod non insurgam clam vel palam per me vel alium contra capitulum Sar', vel canonicos aut singulares personas ejusdem, nec malum vel dampnum alicui ipsorum procurabo, nec hiis insurgentibus seu procurantibus auxilium dabo consilium vel favorem, sub pena amissionis vicarie mee, et cujuscumque alterius beneficii vel officii habiti vel habendi in ecclesia predicta; que etiam omnia et singula actualiter sponte nunc juro.' Penitencia dicti Nicholai usque ad eventum precentoris reservata: [submittendo se pro commisso ordinationi et voluntati dicti capituli, salvo statu suo in dicta vicaria].¹

98 19 Mar. 1335. Philip Nugges, vicar-choral, swore in the above form, in the presence of Mm. R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, R. de Chaddeslegh', N. Lambard and John Sar', 'in domo thesaurarie ejusdem ecclesie.' 'Penitencia per capitulum ordinanda . . . usque ad eventum precentoris prorogata est.' 'Submittendo se [pro commisso] ordinationi et voluntati dicti capituli, salvo statu suo in dicta vicaria.'²

99 5 Ap. 1335. Edmund de Wynchecombe took a similar oath in the

⁷ In L-hand margin the imperfectly legible note: '[?] Admissio . . .'

⁸ Added at the foot of the folio.

⁹ 'Juramentum vicariorum delinquentium, N. de Menestede', written above in a different hand.

¹ Added in a different ink.

² Added in a different ink.

presence of Mm. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, J. de Kyrkeby, R. de Chaddele, J. Sar'. Penance reserved, as above.

100 [fo. 29v] 20 *Ap.* 1335. Robert de Olneye swore as above, in the presence of Mm. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, Richard de Ayremynne, chancellor, Thomas Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, Richard de Chaddeslegh and John Sar'. 'Penitencia dicti Roberti pro nonnullis debitis suis et excessibus usque ad eventum domini precentoris reservata.'

101 2 *July* 1335. Henry Sprot took the oath 'in domo thesaurarie,' in the presence of Mm. Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, R. Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, T. Bocton, N. Lambard and J. Sar', canons, and M. John de Wotton and Robert de Heyterbury, vicar-choral, 'submittendo se pro commissio' etc. as above.³

102 *Same date*. Nicholas de Durneford, vicar of the precentor, took the oath in the presence of the canons above-named, and other witnesses, 'visis sacrosanctis et manus tenens ad pectus.'

103 2 *Oct.* 1335. Ralph de Colleshulle swore the oath 'in domo thesaurarie,' in the presence of Thomas de Astele, notary public, John de Wotton and others. Penance reserved, as above.

104 8 *Jan.* 1336. Nicholas Croke was admitted by M. N. de la Wyle, precentor and locum tenens, as vicar-choral of the prebend of Button, and was sworn according to custom.

105 10 *Feb.* 1338. Letter of Michael de Northburgh, prebendary of Lyme, to the locum tenens and chapter, presenting Richard de Dounton, clerk, as his vicar-choral,⁴

106 [fo. 30] 22 *Feb.* 1336. Second examination and admission of William de Thornhulle, in the presence of Mm. Richard de Ayremynne, chancellor, Thomas Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset and John de Sar'. He is sworn 'eodem modo et eadem forma qua predicti juraverunt.'

107 7 *Feb.* 1337. Second examination and admission of Richard de Derneford, subdeacon, in the presence of Mm. N. de la Wyle, precentor and president, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, J. de Langebergh, R. de Chaddeslegh', W. de Selton', J. de Kyrkeby and J. Sar', canons: 'et per vicarios ejusdem ecclesie ad hoc specialiter vocatos legitime repertus.'

108 5 *July* 1337. Second examination and admission of William de Portes-

³ In the margin two marks like small deltas, one above the other.

⁴ Illegible note in l.-hand margin.

muthe, chaplain, in the presence of Mm. N. de la Wile, precentor and president, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, R. Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, J. de Langeb', R. de Chadd', T. Bocton and J. Sar': 'et per vicarios ejusdem ecclesie ad hoc specialiter vocatos legitime repertus.'

109 8 Feb. 1339. Richard de Dounton, examined in the presence of R. Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, N. de da Wyle, precentor, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langebergh, T. Bokton and John Sar', is found proficient, and sworn in the same form as Nicholas de Munstede.

110 1 July 1339. Second admission of Sir John de Bulstede. Present: R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, N. de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Ayrmyne, chancellor, T. de Howtot, archdeacon of Dorset, T. de Bokton, and other canons.

111 17 Dec. 1339. Sir William de Bannebury was admitted, approved and sworn as perpetual vicar of the church of Salisbury in the presence of Mm. R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, N. de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Hermynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, John Langeborgh, Elias de Sancto Albano, T. de Bokton, T. de Luco, and John de Kyrkeby, assembled in chapter.⁵

112 [fo. 30v] 2 Jan. 1335. *Submission of Nicholas Lambard to the chapter.* In dei nomine, Amen. Cum ego Nicholaus Lamberd, canonicus Sar', propter quasdam censuras per quemdam Willelmum de Codeford, pretendentem se commissarium curie Cantuariensis, auctoritate dicte curie, de facto non tamen de jure, videlicet suspencionem in capitulum, interdictum in ecclesiam et sentenciam excommunicacionis in sertas singulares partes fulminatas, me tam ab ecclesia quam a choro ejusdem ecclesie per septemdecem menses et amplius absentassem, quadam consiencia ductus, licet fuissem sepius monitus et citatus ut mihi imponitur, ac super eo quod adstissem adversantibus dicte ecclesie ut asseritur, consilio, favore et opere, quod non fateor super premissis, submitto me ordinacioni, arbitrio, laudo, voluntati et gracie dicti capituli, et juro ad hec sancta dei ewangelia per me tacta et inspecta quod ab hac secunda die mensis Januarii, A.D. 1334, in antea ero protector et defensor in omnibus necessitatibus et utilitatibus dicte ecclesie Sar', consuetudines ejusdem ecclesie conservando, et ordinacionem, arbitrium, laudum et voluntatem dicti capituli de me facta seu facienda juxta posse meum inviolabiliter observabo; nec ero in consilio vel facto scienter cum aliquo adversante seu adversantibus dicte ecclesie ad faciendum confederaciones seu conventicula que possent statutis et consuetudinibus dicte ecclesie in aliquo derogare, set dictis adversantibus resistam sicut deus me adjuvet et hec sancta dei ewangelia.⁶ Prefatus magister Nicholaus Lambard juravit ad sancta dei ewangelia corporaliter tacta et

⁵ A pointing hand in the l.-hand margin.

⁶ The whole of this entry is vacated.

inspecta, predicta omnia et singula tenere et observare juxta posse suum in capitulo Sar', secunda die Januarii, A.D. 1334, indiccione tercia. Presentibus: magistro Johanne de Wotton et Thoma de Ford.

113 17 May 1336. *A vicar-choral is penanced for singing the invitatory at matins, on a double feast, in ordinary choir-dress.* Henry Sprot, summoned before Mm. N. de la Wyle, precentor and president of the chapter, T. Hothot, archdeacon of Dorset, W. Crawthorn, T. de Bocton, J. de Kyrkebi, Walter Wyvyle and J. Sar', 'ad acta capitularia exercenda specialiter vocatis,' 'fatebatur et expresse res recognovit in iudicio, quod ipse contra consuetudines ecclesie et statuta fecit, eo quod ipse in quadam nocte, hora matutinali, cujusdam dupplici festi,⁷ invitatorium in nigra capa sua, sociis suis secum astantibus cercicis capis indutis, cantavit scienter et voluntarie, consuetudines et statuta dicte ecclesie offendendo; propter quod dictus dominus Henricus ordinacioni et voluntati dicti capituli se submitit. Et statim fuit sibi injunctum per decretum per predictos presidentem et capitulum Sar', in virtute sacramenti per eundem Henricum Sprot' in⁸ dicta domo capitulari ad sacrosancta dei evangelia alias prestiti, et sub pena admissionis⁹ vicarie sue in dicta ecclesia necnon et cujuscumque alterius beneficii et officii optenti seu optinendi, ne imposterum talia seu aliqua alia consuetudines seu statuta dicte ecclesie Sar' impugnantia attemptaret quovismodo. Penitencia pro commissio capitulo reservata. Presentibus: Thoma Forde, rectore ecclesie de Maydenenyweton, et Johanne de Hornyngham, janitore, testibus etc.'

114 15 Dec. 1340. Second examination and admission of John Tusmere, vicar-choral.¹

115 [fo. 31] 31 Jan. 1342. Admission of Sir Nicholas le Boor, chaplain, as vicar-choral, on the presentation of Sir Walter de London', prebendary of Heygheworthe, 'et juratus secundum formam cujusdam statuti tunc lecti per dominum precentorem', in the presence of Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Thomas de Welewyke, precentor, John de Langebergh, Ralph Querendon, John Sar', canons; Nicholas de Menestede, vicar-choral, and others.

116 12 Jan. 1342. Letter of Sir Walter de London to the dean, or his locum tenens, and the chapter of Salisbury, presenting the said Nicholas 'ad vicariam prebende mee predicte in ecclesia Sar' vacantem, et ad meam presentationem spectantem'.

117 4 Mar. 1345. Admission of Sir Robert Charyngchow, priest, of the diocese of Salisbury, on the presentation of M. Bernard Viventis, proctor of the dean, as vicar-choral of Rammesbur', on the death of Sir Robert de

⁷ The words 'scienter et voluntarie', which follow, are deleted.

⁸ 'Eadem' struck through.

⁹ *Rectius* 'amissionis'.

¹ The entry, written in very faint ink, is largely illegible.

Olneye. He is admitted and sworn by M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, in the presence of Mm. Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton', James de Havont', John de Sar' and John de Camera.

118 [fo. 31v] 21 Sept. 1345.² Second examination and admission of John Kirchil by M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, in the presence of Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, John de Langebergh, Richard de Chaddesley, Thomas de Bokton, James de Havonte and John de Sar', who gave their unanimous consent. Also present were Sir Edmund Bramton, succentor, Nicholas Medested, Robert Medeford and John Tusemere.

119 8 Nov. 1345. Translation of Sir John Sauston 'ad presentacionem Radulfi de Querendon,³ dicte ecclesie canonici et prebendarii prebende Majoris Partis Altaris in eadem . . . de vicaria concernente prebendam de Cherdestok' ad vicariam dicte prebende Majoris Partis Altaris'. Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon aforesaid, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worth', and James de Havont.

120 12 Nov. 1345. First admission of Sir Thomas de Farnham, priest, of the diocese of Norwich, in the presence of Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Chaddesley and James de Havont', canons; and of Sir Nicholas de Wynton', William de Bannebury and other vicars-choral—'juxta formam statuti bone memorie domini R., quondam Sar' episcopi, quod loquitur de prima admissione vicariorum, admissus et juratus'.

121 20 Dec. 1345. First admission of Sir John atte Wode, priest, on the presentation of Sir Edmund atte Beche, prebendary of Rammesbur'. Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Queryndon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Robert de Worth', James de Havonte and John de Sar'. Sworn as above.

122 [fo. 32] 26 May 1346. *The chapter challenges the right of the dean's proctor to present a vicar in place of the presentee of John de Bredon, rejected claimant to the treasurership and the prebend of Calne.*⁴ In the presence of Mm. Richard de Thurmerton, locum tenens, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte and John de Sar', 'dominus Johannes Westhale de Bekles, presbyter, Norwycensis diocesis, in mei notarii publici et testium presencia subscriptorum personaliter constitutus, exhibuit quoddam instrumentum publicum, manu Johannis Marlesford, clerici, Exoniensis diocesis,

² A series of scrawls, in a large crude hand, in the l.-hand margin of this folio.

³ 'Querendon' underlined.

⁴ In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota bene' and a pointing hand, with a grotesque face looking left.

apostolica auctoritate notarii publici, ut tunc dicebatur, scriptum et consignatum; ex quo instrumento apparuit dominum Symonem atte Walle de Dounton, presbiterum, Saresb' diocesis, omni juri, liti et accioni sibi competentibus seu competituris ad vicariam de Calne in ecclesia Saresbirien', virtute cujusdam presentacionis eidem Symoni atte Walle facte per Johannem de Bredon', pretendentem se, ut dicitur, canonicus dicte ecclesie Sar' ac prebendarius prebende de Calne in eadem, in manibus discreti viri magistri Bernardi Viventis, domini Raymundi cardinalis, decani dicte ecclesie Sar', procuratoris et vicarii in Anglia, ut dicitur, generalis, renunciasset et resignasse, prout ex dicto instrumento plenius poterit apparere. Postea, idem dominus Johannes Westhale juravit ad sancta dei evangelia per ipsum corporaliter visa et inspecta, quod instrumentum de quo supra fit mencio fuit et est verum instrumentum illius cujus pretenditur esse instrumentum, et quod resignacio in dicto instrumento specificata veraciter et fideliter fuit facta, prout in dicto instrumento continetur. Postmodum idem dominus Johannes Westhale iterato incontinenti juravit ad sancta dei⁵ evangelia ut prius quod locum tenens domini decani qui pro tempore fuerit et capitulum Sar', eo quod alias fuit eis inhibitum per curiam Cantuariensem, occasione cujusdam presentacionis dicti domini Johannis de Bredon' ad vicariam antedictam, quod sive ad instanciam partis sive ex officio judicis, sue admissionis occasione ad eandem vicariam de Calne, contra prefatum locum tenentem domini decani et capitulum procedi contingat, ipsos servabit et salvabit indemnos, usque ad summam centum solidorum. Postea prefatus dominus Johannes Westhale omni juri et accioni sibi competentibus vel competituris ad dictam vicariam de Calne, occasione cujusdam admissionis et unius installacionis sibi facte ad mandatum predicti magistri Bernardi Viventis certis personis directum, que quidem admissio et installacio fuit contra statuta et consuetudines ecclesie Sar' predictae, ut dicti canonici tunc ibidem asserebant, palam et expresse renunciavit, et quo ad offensam ratione statutorum et consuetudinum, ut premittitur, non observatorum, se submitit gracie et ordinacioni capituli . . . Et subsequenter incontinenti ibidem, prefatus locum tenens, de unanimi consensu canonicorum predictorum, prefatum dominum Johannem Westhale de Bekles admisit ad vicariam de Calne predictam; qui fecit et prestitit obedienciam domino decani etc. juxta formam statuti bone memorie domini Rogeri, quondam episcopi Sar' editi, de prima admissione vicariorum dicte ecclesie Sar'. Et demum dominus locum tenens domini decani predictus accessit ad chorum ejusdem ecclesie Sar' et ipsum dominum Johannem de Westhale in quodam stallo in gradu superiori dicti chori ex parte boriali installavit, et mihi notario injunxit super omnibus premissis conficere publicum instrumentum. Acta ut supra. Presentibus ut supra.

123 23 May 1346. Letter of Bernard Viventis, canon of St. Emilion, proctor and vicar-general in England of the lord Raymond, cardinal of Santa Maria Nuova, and dean of Salisbury, to John Westhale of Bekles, chaplain, of the diocesc of Norwich, informing him that, by the authority of the said dean, he has conferred upon him the vicarage of the prebend of Calne, vacant

⁵ ' Dei ' repeated.

and in the dean's gift, 'thesaurario dicte ecclesie absente extra regnum et ultra marinis partibus agente.'⁶

124 [fo. 32v] 1 July 1346. First admission as vicar-choral of Sir Henry de Echelhamton, priest, on the presentation of M. William de Crouthorne, prebendary of Slape, Sir John de Kemeseye, the former vicar, having died. Present: Mm. Richard de Thurmerston, locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, and the above-named M. William.

125 29 June 1346. Letter of William de Crouwethorne, announcing to the lord Raymond, cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, and dean of Salisbury, or his locum tenens, his presentation of Henry de Echelhamton, priest, as his vicar-choral.

126 —⁷ 1346. Second examination and admission of Sir John atte Wode, priest, as vicar-choral of the prebend of Remmesburi. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president of the chapter, William de Salton, James de Havonte, canons, Sir Robert de Hestredbury and Sir William de Farendon, vicars-choral, Mm. Ralph de Iwerne and William Bener, clerks.

127 10 Mar. 1347. *The locum tenens and chapter appoint a vicar-choral during the vacancy of the deanery.* '. . . vacante decanatu dicte ecclesie Sar', ut tunc dicebatur, prefati presidens et capitulum vicariam prebende de Cherdestok', per mortem domini Thome de Farnham in dicta ecclesia Sar' vacantem, cuidam Ade Gore, clerico, contulerunt, intuitu caritatis, si et quatenus ad eos hujusmodi collacio pertinuit, salvo jure cujuslibet.' Adam takes the usual oath of obedience to the dean, 'cum fuerit', and of fidelity to the church of Salisbury, 'et quod in horis diurnis et nocturnis fideliter dominum suum acquietabit, et ei per omnia fidelis existet; et quod infra annum psalterium et antiphonarium corde tenus sciat diligenciam suam apponet. Item juravit ad sancta dei evangelia quod omnia capitula in statuto bone memorie domini Rogeri de Martivall', quondam episcopi Sar', de prima admissione vicariorum ipsius ecclesie Sar' condito, pro viribus observabit, quatenus ipsum contingunt. Item juravit prefatus Adam ad sancta dei evangelia, quod si contingat dictum capitulum impeti occasione hujusmodi collacionis, dictam vicariam libere dimittet et resignabit.' Present in chapter: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Chaddesleye, Thomas de Bokton, Robert de Worthe, William de Salton, James de Havonte, John de Sar'; and Bartholomew de Bradden, rector of Bereford, Edward de Chirborn', citizen of Salisbury, John Tusemere, 'et aliis in magna multitudine'.

128 28 Ap. 1347. John de Bekles presented himself in chapter for his

⁶ At the foot of the folio, in a later hand: 'Collacio stalli vicar'.

⁷ Day and month omitted.

second examination, before Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Thormerton, Robert de Worthe, Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte and John de Sar'; 'et similiter optulit se domino cancellario predicto, die proximo precedente, ut idem dominus cancellarius . . . asseruit.'⁸

129 [fo. 33] 26 Ap. 1347. *Exchange of vicarages between John de Trowe and Adam Gore.*⁹ Asked by the president and chapter whether they wished to exchange their vicarages, John and Adam 'dixerunt quod sic; deinde prefati dominus Johannes et Adam partes submiserunt se in alto et basso ordinationi capituli, quo ad permutacionem hujusmodi perficiendam; deinde prefatus dominus Johannes de Trowe obtinuit remissionem et condonacionem a magistro Johanne de Sar' de injuria sibi illata per termini impositionem ab eodem domino Johanne de Trowe, prout in quadam cedula eodem magistro Johanni de Sar' per ipsum dominum Johannem de Trowe porrecta continetur. Postea prefatus dominus presidens, facta prius forma ecclesie per eundem Johannem de Trowe, ipsum dominum Johannem de Trowe a sententia excommunicacionis in quam ipsum incidisse tunc dicebatur, pretextu dicti termini impositionis vice sua et capituli predicti absolvebat in forma juris. Postea prefatus dominus Johannes de Trowe vicariam suam prebende de Stratford in ecclesia Sar' existentem ex causa permutacionis hujusmodi, asseruit se velle resignare, et non alio modo, ac etiam ipsam resignavit palam et expresse, cum protestacione reddendi ad eandem vicariam si contingat vicariam prebende de Cherdestok' in dicta ecclesia Sar' existentem quam habiturus esset, ex hujusmodi permutacione ab eo contingat¹⁰ evinci. Consimili modo postea prefatus Adam Gore vicariam suam de Cherdestok' in ecclesia Sar' predicta existentem resignavit, cum consimili, ut predicatur, protestacione. Deinde magister Johannes de Sar', canonicus dicte ecclesie Sar' ac prebendarius prebende de Stratford in eadem, tunc ibidem personaliter existens, prefatum Adam Gore clericum, ad vicariam prebende sue de Stratford predictae in ecclesia Sar' predicta existentem, ex causa premissa vacantem, prefatis presidenti et capitulo presentavit, ipsos humiliter supplicans et devote quatinus ipsum Adam ad dictam vicariam prebende sue de Stratford admitterent intuitu caritatis. Qui quidem presidens et capitulum ad presentacionem hujusmodi ipsum Adam Gore ad vicariam de Stratford predictam admiserunt, et ipsum Adam jurare fecerunt prout moris est (etc.) . . . Postmodum prefati presidens et capitulum vicariam prebende de Cherdestok', ut premititur, vacantem et ad eorum collacionem occasione decanatus dicte ecclesie Sar' vacantis, prefato domino Johanni de Trowe contulerunt, et ipsum ad eandem admiserunt intuitu caritatis, et juravit ad sancta dei evangelia quod erit fidelis (etc.) . . . Et demum iidem presidens et capitulum ad installandum prefatos dominum Johannem de Trowe et Adam Gore vicarios prenotatos, cuidam domino Ade de Lutegarshale, vicario ipsius ecclesie Sar', potestatem dederunt, et eidem vices suas commiserunt, qui quidem Adam de

⁸ An illegible word here [?] 'tunc'.

⁹ Headed: 'Permutacio domini Johannis de Trowe et Ade Gore'. In a later hand: 'Permutacio'.

¹⁰ 'contingat' repeated.

Lutegarshale, una cum domino Johanne de Trowe et [Adam]¹ Gore, vicariis predictis, accessit ad chorum dicte ecclesie Sar', et ibidem stallos dictis vicariis ab antiquo ut tunc dicebatur convenientes ipsis domino Johanne et Ade Gore assignavit, et ipsos installavit in eisdem ac sedere fecit, cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis ad easdem vicarias . . .² Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Thormerton and John de Sar'.

[fo. 33v is blank]

130 [fo. 34] 5 Mar. 1349. *Mandate of the locum tenens and chapter to Sir Walter, chaplain of the Blessed Virgin in the church of Cannynges Episcopi, and M. William Moneweden, to induct into the vicarage of Cannynges Sir Hugh Waukelyn de Montestrello, priest.*³ Tenens locum domini decani ecclesie cathedralis Sar' et ejusdem ecclesie capitulum dilectis nobis in Christo domino Waltero, capellano beate Marie in ecclesia de Cannynges Episcopi, et M. Willelmo Moneweden, clerico, salutem in auctore salutis. Quia vicariam ecclesie de Cannynges predicte, vacantem et ad nostram collacionem spectantem, dilecto nobis in Christo domino Hugoni Waukeleyne de Montestrello, presbitero, ad nominacionem dilecti confratris et canonici nostri M. Radulphi de Querindon, dicti [*sic*] ecclesie de Cannynges firmarii, ad quem ista vice nominacio pertinet in hac parte in forma juris, ac constitucionis Ottoboni in ea parte alias edite,⁴ contulimus intuitu caritatis, cum suis oneribus juribus et pertinenciis universis; vobis mandamus conjunctim et divisim quatenus eundem dominum Hugonem, vel procuratorem suum pro eo, in corporalem possessionem dicte vicarie cum suis juribus et pertinenciis supradictis, per vos vel alium inducatis, et defendatis inductum, certificantes nos, expedito negocio, quid feceritis, seu alter vestrum fecerit in premissis, sub sigillo autentico presencium cum tenore. Dat' in domo nostra capitulari Sar' sub sigillo nostro communi quinto die mensis Marcii A.D. 1348.⁵

131 9 Mar. 1349. *Certificate of William de Moneweden in pursuance of the above.* Universis presentes literas visuris vel auditoris, Willelmus de Moneweden, clericus, commissarius ad infrascript' deputatus, salutem in omnium salvatore. Mandatum recipi septimo die mensis Marcii anno domini infrascripto, sub eo quod sequitur tenore . . .⁶ Cujus auctoritate mandati, negocium supradictum solus amplectans, prefatum dominum Hugonem in corporalem possessionem vicarie predicte cum suis oneribus, juribus et pertinenciis universis induxi, ac omnia et singula alia feci que ad officium meum

¹ *Rectius* 'Ade'.

² The entry appears to be incomplete.

³ This entry is clearly a later addition to the register, which ceased to be regularly used in Aug. 1348. The second surviving act book, Corfe, begins in Oct. 1348.

⁴ Constitutions of Ottobon, c. IX: Wilkins, *Concilia*, II, 5-6.

⁵ In the l.-hand margin appears the note: 'Ad nominacionem confratris et canonici firmarii de Cannynges'. In the r.-hand margin: 'Collacio vicarie de Cannynges et induccio in eandem per decanum et capitulum'. Above, deleted, is the note: 'Vicarium de Cannynges per decanum et capitulum'.

⁶ A copy of the above mandate follows.

pertinebant in hac parte. Dat' apud Cannynges predictum sub sigillo jurisdictionis ejusdem, nono die mensis Marcii anno domini supradicto.

[fo. 34v is blank]

132 [fo. 35] 19 Sept. 1333. Appointment by the chapter of proctors to represent them in a suit in the Roman Curia.⁷ Proctorial letter of the locum tenens and chapter appointing M. John Luterel and John de Thornton, clerk, to represent them 'in sacrosancta sede apostolica in causis quas movere intendimus contra Willelmum de Ayston, qui pro subdecano Sar' se pretendit, super eo quod dictus Willelmus se intrusit in dictum subdecanatum contra statuta et consuetudines dicte ecclesie Sar' approbatas, juratas et confirmatas, necnon contra Willelmum de Codeforde, rectorem ecclesie de Boscombe, Sar' diocesis, commissarium officialis curie Cantuariensis se asserentem, super injusto interdicto in dictam ecclesiam Sar', suspensione in capitulum, et excommunicatione canonicorum capitularium ad instanciam Willelmi de Ayston antedicti.' Two further proctorial letters were issued on the same day to the same M. John Luterel and John de Thornton, the one 'agendo et defendendo tantum contra personas predictas et in causis contra eas movendis,' and the other 'ad impetrandum tantum et sub nominibus eorundem tenentis locum decani et capituli'.

133 [fo. 35v] 3 Jan. 1334. Proctorial letters of the locum tenens and chapter appointing M. Thomas de Asteleye, M. John de Lecche and Sir Walter de London, canons, with Mm. Robert de Shirewode and John de Wotton, to represent them at the convocation of Canterbury to be held *sede vacante* at Norhamton on the Monday after Epiphany (10 Jan. 1334).⁸

134 8 Sept. 1337. Acquittance by the locum tenens and chapter, for £10 paid by William de Berewico, citizen of Salisbury, on behalf of M. Bernard de Cucinato, prebendary of Stratton, representing the fine of a fifth of the value of his prebend, due for non-residence in the preceding year. Note to the effect that M. Richard Haveryng fined in like manner for the year 1338.⁹

135 [fo. 36] 7 Dec. 1346. Appointment of Mm. Ralph de Iwerne and William Beneger as sequestrators of the goods and revenues of the deanery, and as commissaries of the chapter to exercise the decanal jurisdiction during the vacancy caused by the death of Cardinal Raymond.¹ In nomine domini Amen. Anno ab incarnatione ejusdem secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie Anglicane 1346, indiccione xv, pontificatus domini Clementis pape vj anno quinto, die vij mensis Decembris, in domo capitulari ecclesie Sar',

⁷ In the r.-hand margin: 'Procuratorium. Missos per N. precentorem'.

⁸ Marginal notes: 'Nota. Procuratorium cleri Cantuariensis provincie per priorem et conventum ecclesie Cantuariensis, ipsa sede vacante'. 'Nota bene'.

⁹ Entered in a different hand.

¹ Pointing hand in the l.-hand margin and the note: 'Nota pro jurisdictione decanatu vacante'. Below: 'Sequestracio bonorum decanatus una cum commissione. . .'. Cf. 307. For some account of the controversy between the bishop and chapter over the administration of the revenues of the deanery and the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during the vacancy caused by the death of Cardinal Raymond see p. 257.

congregatis tunc ibidem Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, cancellario, capitulo ejusdem loci ut asserebant de consuetudine presidente, Radulfo de Querendon [subdecano, domino Johanne de Langebergh, Mm. Ricardo de Chadesleye, Thoma de Bokton, Roberto de Worthe, Willelmo de Salton, Thoma de Luco, Jacobo de Havonte et Johanne de Sar'],² canonicis ipsius ecclesie Sar' ibidem tunc capitulum facientibus; quia vacante decanatu ecclesie Sar' per mortem bone memorie domini Raymundi Sancte Marie Nove diaconi cardinalis, nuper decani ipsius ecclesie Sar', omnis jurisdictio decanalıs, durante hujusmodi vacacione, ad capitulum ipsius ecclesie Sar', ut tunc dicebatur, dinoscitur pertinere, prefatus dominus cancellarius, presidentis, tunc ibidem pro tribunali sedens, de unanimi et expresso consensu canonicorum predictorum capitulum ut premittitur faciendum, omnia bona et res predicti decanatus, ac quascumque obventiones in presenti seu in futurum provenientes, durante hujusmodi vacacione, ne interim tempore dilapidentur, et ex aliis causis legitimis et veris ut dixerunt, nomine dicti capituli et de mandato ipsius capituli sequestravit, et sub arto sequestro custodienda fore decrevit, et ipsius sequestri custodes deputavit et ordinavit, videlicet Mm. Radulfum de Iwerne et Willelmum Beneger, conjunctim et divisim, et utrumque eorum insolidum, ipsosque conjunctim et divisim et utrumque eorum insolidum ad publicandum hujusmodi sequestrum, et ad exercendum jurisdictionem ipsius decanatus nomine presidentis et capituli predictorum durante hujusmodi vacacione prefati presidentis et capitulum suos commissarios fecerunt, constituerunt et ordinauerunt, ac ad celebrandum capitula, necnon omnia alia et singula facienda, exercenda et expedienda, que occasione hujusmodi jurisdictionis decanalıs, premissa vacacione durante, conveniunt, expediunt seu debebunt fieri, et ipsis Radulfo Iwerne, Willelmo Beneger et utriusque eorum divisim et insolidum in premissis omnibus et singulis commiserunt vices suas donec eas ad se duxerint revocandum, cum cohercionis canonice potestate. Acta etc.

136 23 Dec. 1346. *Excommunication of William de Compton, executor of the will of M. Ralph de Iwerne, for refusing to surrender the seal of the officiality of the decanal jurisdiction.* Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Chaddesleye, Robert de Worthe, James de Havonte and John de Sar', assembled in chapter 'ad excommunicandum Willelmum de Compton, executorem testamenti magistri Radulfi de Iwerne, propter suam contumaciam pariter et offensam in non liberando sigillum officialitatis jurisdictionis decanalıs ipsius ecclesie Sar', factionem, denunciacionem ac publicacionem ejusdem, M. Willelmo Beneger, suas vices ad tunc ibidem specialiter commiserunt. Postmodum M. Willelmus Beneger predictus accessit ad quemdam locum situatum in parte occidentali ipsius ecclesie Sar', juxta locum consistorie in eadem, ex parte boreali, et ibidem super quoddam scannum ligneum trium graduum sedebat pro tribunali, et ipsum Willelmum de Compton ibidem tunc presentem monuit primo, secundo et tercio et peremptorie quod sigillum jurisdictionis decanalıs predictum liberaret capitulo dicte ecclesie Sar'; qui

² The names in brackets are omitted from the text, and are written in at the top of the folio.

quidem Willelmus Compton prefatis monicionibus nolens quovismodo parere, contumaciter recessit, propter quod idem Willelmus Beneger sedens, ut prefertur, pro tribunali, scripsit sententiam excommunicacionis et eam sedendo legit ac protulit tunc ibidem et fulminavit in hiis scriptis sub hac forma: 'In dei nomine Amen.' Nos Willelmus Beneger, reverendorum virorum presidentis capitulo Sar' et capituli loci ejusdem commissarius specialiter deputatus, Willelmum Compton de Heighterdebur', Sar' diocesis, legitime monitum et jussum ad tradendum et restituendum sigillum officialitatis decanatus Sar' quod ad manus habuit et habet, seu dolo desiit habere seu detinere injuste, reverendis viris presidenti et capitulo predictis ad quos custodia sigilli predicti ac omnis jurisdiccio in ea parte decanatu Sar' vacante, tam de jure quam de antiqua consuetudine spectare dinoscitur, et hiis monicionibus et jussionibus minime parere curantem, propter ipsius contumaciam pariter et offensam excommunicamus in hiis scriptis.' Subsequenter prefatus M. Willelmus Beneger, commissarius, suam sententiam excommunicacionis, ut premittitur, scriptam, latam et fulminatam tunc ibidem publicavit. Presentibus Mm. Willelmo de Barton, Willelmo de Hamme, Stephano de Aveburi dicti consilii Sar' advocato, Thoma de Brutford, clericis Lyncolniensis, Batoniensis et Sar' diocesuum.

137 [fo. 36v] 30 Dec. 1346. *William de Compton surrenders the seal and is absolved.* Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Thomas de Bokton, Robert de Worth, James de Havonte and John de Sar', 'in mei notarii publici et testium presencia subscriptorum congregatis ad tunc et ibidem capitulum more solito facientibus.' 'Comparuit quidam Willelmus de Compton executor et eciam asserens se executorem testamenti M. Radulfi de Iwerne defuncti, qui nuper dum vixit fuit officialis reverendi in Christo patris domini Raymundi, cardinalis Romane curie, decani ecclesie cathedralis Sar'. Et idem executor testamenti M. Radulfi predicti exhibuit tunc ibidem in quodam sacco lineo, sigillum officialitatis jurisdicciois decanalis dicte ecclesie Sar', inpressione sigilli, ut asseretur, discreti viri M. Willelmi de Saxebi, ibidem tunc personaliter existentis, sigillato, quod quidem sigillum officialitatis predicte prefatus Willelmus de Compton, executor prenotatus, fracta cera consignacionis sacculi pretacti, extraxit publice et palam, et illud sigillum cepit in manibus suis, et prefato M. Elye cancellario, et capitulo prenotatis, ut puta illos ad quos tota jurisdiccio et totum exercicium jurisdicciois decanalis, dicto decanatu vacante, insolidum pertinuit et pertinet, ut dicebant, et in signum continuande possessionis supradicte in jurisdiccione predicta sic exactus, et eciam propter hoc antea impetitus per eosdem presidentem et capitulum, cum ea reverencia qua decuit tunc porrexit, tradidit et liberavit capitulo memorato, cum adicione istorum verborum: 'salvo jure cujuscumque.' Et predicti capitulum sub eisdem vi, forma et effectu, dictum sigillum a prefato executore sic liberatum, palam et publice admiserunt, receperunt et possiderunt pacifice et quiete. Et insuper supradictum Wil-

³ In the MS. there follows the sentence beginning 'Subsequenter' and ending 'diocesuum'. The tenor of the sentence of excommunication is here appended.

lelmum de Compton, executorem predictum, propter suam rebellionem et manifestam offensam suam in non restituendo predictis capitulo antea dictum sigillum contractas prius auctoritate eorundem capituli excommunicatum, facta forma ecclesie et in forma juris idem capitulum fecerunt absolvi.⁴
[fo. 37 is blank]

[fo. 37v] ACTS OF THE CHAPTER FROM THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY 1333.

138 *13 Jan. 1333.* M. William de Bere was retained as advocate of the chapter at an annual fee of 40s.

M. Nicholas de Bathon' was retained as proctor at 2 marks yearly.

M. John de Wotton was retained as a clerk of the chapter at an annual fee of 40s. and his reasonable expenses. He swore to serve the church and chapter faithfully.

Thomas de Forde was admitted and retained as a clerk of the chapter. 'Et juratus quod fidelis erit ecclesie Sar' et capitulo, et acta capitularia prout sibi per presidentem et capitulum inunctum fuerit tempore opportuno conscribet, et quod scripta et codices racionum et alia memoranda ecclesiam et capitulum concernencia que in sua custodia habuerit, fideliter restituet ecclesie cum fuerit congrue requisitus; et consilium capituli celabit decet. Et consideratis laboribus, fidelitate et diligencia exhibitis circa negocia ecclesie a multis temporibus retroactis per eundem Thomam, percipiet annuatim secundum ordinationem capituli competens et racionabile stipendium in futurum.' William Beneger, clerk, was retained as proctor at an annual fee of 20s. 'quamdiu capitulo placuerit'. He took the oath.

John de Kemes', vicar-choral, was admitted and sworn on *28 Jan. 1333* as clerk of the fabric, to work under M. Nicholas, the precentor, warden, during the good pleasure of the chapter.

139 *21 Jan. 1333.* Henry Lok, vicar-choral, clerk of the fabric and receiver, was granted an acquittance under the common seal of the chapter for his whole period of office. A copy was deposited with the registrar.

140 *29 Jan. 1333.* A letter under the common seal was sent by the chapter to M. Itherius, the papal nuncio, 'pro negocio M. Radulfi de Querendon'. A copy was deposited with the registrar.

141 *8 Ap. 1344, Thursday in Easter week.* Memorandum that, in the presence of Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, Thomas de Luco, John de Sar', communar, James de Havont and John de Camera, M. Stephen de Avebury, clerk, 'et consilii Sar' advocatus, admissus fuit loco magistri Johannis de Wotton et retentus ad consilium

⁴ In the l.-hand margin: 'Sursum reddicio sigilli jurisdictionis decanalis, decanatu vacante Sarr'. 'Absolucio'.

decani et capituli ecclesie cathedralis Sar', ad postulandum pro eisdem in causis et negociis motis et movendis;⁵ et percipiet idem M. Stephanus ad quatuor anni terminos principales, quadraginta solidos sterlingorum annuatim, usque ad beneplacitum eorundem'. On the following Monday, 12 Ap., M. Stephen swore, in the presence of the locum tenens, and of John de Langebergh, William de Selton, Thomas de Luco, John de Sar', James de Havont and John de Kamera, 'quod dictis decano et capitulo Sar' in eorum agendis negociis fidele consilium prestabit, et eorum consilium quamdiu fuerit consilium, celabit, ac ipsorum negocia fideliter prosequetur cum effectu'.⁶

142 6 Ap. 1333. Note to the effect that Sir John de Langebergh delivered in chapter two royal charters which he had received from the bp., the one forbidding the harbouring of strangers in the close, and the other confirming two charters of the third year of the present king.

[fos. 38 and 38v are blank]

143 [fo. 39]⁷ 19 Oct. 1333, Monday the Morrow of St. Luke. The vicar of the church of Stourpaine is summoned to answer for his failure to maintain the chantry in the chapel at Aysse. . . . comparuit in capitulo Sar' dominus Willelmus de Littleton', vicarius ecclesie de Stures Payn, vocatus per literas capituli, sigillo communi consignatas, pro cantaria per Henricum de Knyheteton petita per tres dies in ebdomada in capella de Aysse infra parochia de Stures existente, tempore ejusdem Willelmi vicarii subtracta. Dictusque vicarius fatebatur in capitulo dictam cantariam esse debitam et factam ibidem per se et predecessores suos vicarios ecclesie de Stures. Allegat tamen quod vicaria sua predicta est ita exilis quod non sufficit ad cantariam hujusmodi sustinendam, et deserviendum ecclesie parochiali de Stures, prout decet, quodque periculosum est, ut asseruit dictus vicarius, capellano bis in die celebrare etc. Super quibus capitulum deliberabit, et deliberacionem suam nunciabit dicto vicario et aliis quorum interest, tempore oportuno. Et in hiis omnibus Henricus de Knyeteton in capitulo presens fuit et consenciens tunc ibidem.⁸

144 29 Dec. [1333?]. Letter of the locum tenens and chapter to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, defining for their information, the rights of visitation of the bp. over the chapter at Salisbury, and of the dean in respect of the prebends. Viris venerabilibus et discretis, domino decano seu ipsius locum tenenti et capitulo ecclesie cathedralis Lychefeldensis, tenens locum decani, ipso in remotis agente, et capitulum ecclesie cathedralis Sar', salutem in domino sempiternam. Literas vestras materiam dissensionis orte inter venera-

⁵ Several words have been erased at this point.

⁶ This entry is inserted, in a cramped hand, between **140** and **142**, interrupting the sequence.

⁷ In the top r.-hand corner of the folio appears the note 'quaternus quintus'. At the bottom of the folio is a scrawl in a large crude hand.

⁸ The entry is headed: 'Vocacio vicarii ecclesie de Stoures Payn pro cantaria in capella de Assche per vicarium facienda'

bilem patrem episcopum vestrum et vos super jure visitandi vos capitulum, ac canonicos et prebendas ecclesie Lycheffeldensis, clerum et populum eorundem, necnon informacionem de editis et observatis apud nos super visitacione hujusmodi ad plenum experimentes, recepimus die sanctorum innocencium [28 Dec.] de manu presencium portitoris; et in crastino, facta convocacione confratrum presencium affectantes vocis tantorum dominorum pro nostro modulo complacere, scrutatis archivis nostris, quantum ad materiam pretactam ex antiqua institucione more utencium approbata apud nos sine interrupcione aliquali usque in hodiernum diem, inter alia in scriptis comperimus ut subsequitur contineri. 'Dignitas decani est, et omnium canonicorum ut episcopo nullo respondeant nisi in capitulo, et judicio tantum capituli pareant.'⁹ Quantum vero ad visitacionem canonicorum prebendarum infra diocesim Sar', cleri et populi earundem, hucusque visum non extitit quod alius quam decanus Sar' officium visitacionis exercuit in eisdem. Diu in prosperis valeant cari nostri. Dat' in capitulo Sar' in festo sancti Thome Cantuariensis [29 Dec.].¹

145 4 Feb. 1334. Letters of Richard de Ayremynne, chancellor and locum tenens of the dean 'notorie in remotis agens', and the chapter, collating Walter de Wyke, priest, to the vicarage of Aulton Pancracii, 'vacantem et ad nostram collacionem spectantem'.²

146 *Same date.* Letters of the locum tenens and chapter to M. William de Salton', farmer of Aulton, notifying him of the above collation, and ordering him to induct Wyke.

147 [fo. 39v] 3 Jan. 1334. Assignment by the locum tenens and chapter to M. William de Crawethorne of the canonical house 'juxta portam palacii domini Sar' episcopi,' formerly occupied by M. Nicholas Lambert 'ex comodato capituli'.

148 14 March 1334. *Letter of the locum tenens and chapter to the bp., concerning an action brought by the king for the recovery of his right to present to the prebend of Grymston and Yatemynstre.* Domino episcopo Sar'. Pater et domine reverende, non sine admiratione audivimus quod excellentissimus princeps et dominus noster rex, supponendo prebendam de Grymston et Yatemynstre in ecclesia vestra Sar' post mortem recolende memorie domini Rogeri, immediati predecessoris vestri, stantibus temporalibus episcopatus vestri in manibus ipsius regis, de facto vacare, ad suggestionem quorundem minus veredicam de novo suscitavit erga vos breve *quare impedit*, super jure advocacionis dicte prebende racione supradicta, quodque pre defectu defensionis ex parte vestra per clandestinam prosecucionem quam

⁹ *Statutes*, 28-9, i.e. 'Institucio sive Ordinaciones Osmundi'.

¹ Notes in r.-hand margin in a later hand: 'Responsio de controversaria visitacionis cathedralis Lichfeldensis'. 'Jurisdiccio decani in prebendas canonicorum'. 'Capitulum Lychfeld'.

² Note in the l.-hand margin, in a different hand: 'Nota hic quod capitulum contulit, et nulla fit mencio de nominacione facta per firmarium'. The entry is headed, in a later hand: 'Aulton Pancracii'.

credimus vos latere, et incumbentem possessioni ejusdem prebende latuit, quasi usque nunc in curia dicti domini nostri regis, quasi ad calculum sentencie in causa illa est processum. Et quia verum est quod dilectus confrater noster Thomas de Staunton', prebendarius prebende predictae, prebendam illam tempore dicti predecessoris vestri per plures annos, ac tempore mortis ejusdem et postea continue possedit et possidet in presenti, ista ad noticiam vestram deducimus per presentes, ad finem quod pro honore vestro et ecclesie vestre predictae, ac indemnitatem incumbentis ulterius juxta sanum consilium ordinare queat vestra dominatio circumspicua, quam ad regimen ecclesie vobis commisse diu conservet partus virginalis. Dat' in capitulo Sar' xiiij die Marcii.

149 *Same date. Letters testimonial of the locum tenens and chapter concerning the above.* Tenens locum decani et capitulum ecclesie cathedralis Sar', omnibus quorum interest, salutem in domino. Attendentes pium esse et acceptum in conspectu dei, testimonium perhibere veritati, notum facimus omnibus per presentes, quod dilectus confrater noster, dominus Thomas de Staunton', prebendarius prebende de Grymston et Yatemynstre in ecclesia predicta, per plures annos tempore domini Rogeri de Mortivall', nuper episcopi Sar', et tempore mortis ejusdem et postea, prebendam illam continue possedit et possidet in presenti. Dat' ut supra, A.D. 1334.

150 *5 Feb. and 3 Ap. 1340. The chapter settles a dispute between Sir John de Langebergh and M. John de Sar' over the farm of Wermynstre.* Memorandum quod quinto die mensis Februarii A.D. 1339 in domo capitulari Sar', presentibus discretis viris magistris Roberto de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar', tunc presidente, Nicholao de la Wyle, precentore, Ricardo de Ayremynne, cancellario, Johanne de Langebergh, Thoma de Bokton, Johanne de Ripariis, Willelmo de Salton, Waltero Wyvill', Thoma de Luco, et Johanne Sar', canonicis capitulum celebrantibus, super dissensione orta inter predictos Johannem de Langebergh et Johannem Sar' super moritate³ residencie sue et potiori jure acceptandi firmam de Wermynstre, tunc de facto vacante,⁴ capitulum, habito tractatu diligenti, omnibus inspectis et consideratis que ad hujusmodi actum requiruntur, ipsum Johannem de Sar' majoris residencie decreverunt, et firmam illam tanquam sibi debitam actualiter assignarunt, tenendam juxta consuetudinem ecclesie Sar' supradicte. Et quia registrum istud residet penes eundem Johannem Sar', ego Ricardus cancellarius antedictus, de ordinacione capituli istud memorandum de manu [fo. 40] mea scripsi in memoriam futuram in casu consimili termino hujusmodi dependence litis durante. Acta sunt hec in domo capitulari Sar' iij die mensis Aprilis A.D. 1340, per venerabiles et discretos viros magistros R. de Loffenham, archidiaconum Sar', et locum domini decani tunc tenentem, R. de Ayremynne, cancellarium, W. de Weyvyle, thesaurarium, J. de Kirkeby, archidiaconum Dorset', J. de Whitechurch', archidiaconum Wyltes', J. de Langebergh, T. de Luco, E. de Sancto Albano, T. de Bocton et J. Sar',

³ *Rectius* 'majoritate'.

⁴ *Rectius* 'vacantem'.

canonicos ejusdem ecclesie, prout moris est, capitulum tunc ibidem celebrantes.⁵

151 [fo. 40]⁶ 5 *Ap.* 1340. The canonical house held by M. Thomas de Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, was assessed by the locum tenens and chapter at a yearly rent (*pensio*) of 2½ marks. Present: Mm. N. de la Wyle, precentor, J. de Langeborgh, Elias de Sancto Albano, J. de Ripariis, T. Bocton and J. Sar'.

152 21 *May* 1340. M. John de Whitchurche, archdeacon of Wiltshire, made a formal protestation in the chapel at Wodeford, the bp. being seated at the altar in full pontificals, and brother John de Tynterne,⁷ abbot-elect of Malmesbury, being personally present, that it was by an act of grace on the part of the chapter that the latter was to be blessed elsewhere than in the cathedral of Salisbury, as was required by the synodal constitutions and customs of the church. Present: Sir John de la Chaumbre, canon, Peter de Inkepenne, prebendary of Wherwelle, M. Richard de Netherhavene, John Cosham, and many other witnesses.⁸

153 *Same date.* The bp., seated at the altar, as above, protested his intention of blessing brother John 'jure ordinario et non aliter, salvis in omnibus juribus ecclesie cathedralis Sar' et episcopalibus.'

154 2 *June* 1340. M. Robert de Loffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, assigned the farm of Brembelschawe to M. John de Whitchurche, archdeacon of Wiltshire, 'presenti et asserenti dictam firmam vacantem, ipsi petenti et optanti.' Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Walter de Weyvyle, treasurer, J. de Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, T. de Astele, J. de Langeborgh, W. de Salton, T. de Bocton, J. de Ripariis et J. Sar'.

155 [fo. 40v] 24 *July* 1332, *Eve of St. James the Apostle.* Return by Robert de Schirwode, rector of Pudeletrentehyde, and Thomas de Forda, rector of Maydenenyweton, appointed by the chapter on 30 July 1331 to hold an inquisition into defects in the farm of Wycherche left unrepaired by M. Nicholas Lambert, late farmer. They report various defects in the hall, of which the estimated cost of repair is 13s. 4d.; repairs to two cellars, 3s.; cost of reconstructing the sewer [*cloaca*], 'totaliter ruinosa', 20s.; repairs to the kitchen, bakehouse and furnaces, 40s.; to the grange, £10; to the louver [*loveria*] and gate, 40s. They say, further, that M. Nicholas felled an oak at Assheye, worth 13s. 4d., the best on the whole farm. The lands and tenements belonging to the farm are now in as good condition as when M. Thomas de Astley, the present farmer, received them. The document is

⁵ Marginal note: 'Decretum capituli super dissencione orta inter magistrum Johannem Sar' et dominum Johannem de Langebergh propter majoritatem residencie eorundem'.

⁶ Scrawl in large, crude lettering at foot of folio.

⁷ 1340-9: *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 230.

⁸ In r.-hand margin: 'Protestacio Abbatis Malmesbur'.

sealed with the seals of the two rectors, 'et ad pleniorum fidem premissorum faciendam, sigillum officialitatis domini archidiaconi Dorset' presentibus est appensum.' Names of the jurors: Richard Bord, Henry Dymayt, John de Sotwell, Nicholas Havelynge, Robert the tailor [*cissor*], John Deneys, Walter Havelynge, Henry Wegge, Robert Bagge, and Philip de Ryhulle, 'de homagio firme predictae'.

156 4 July 1340. Robert Gilbert of Odestok, executor of the late Nicholas, cited to appear in chapter, 'vero respondit quod nichil scivit contra dictam inquisitionem dicere, set mirabatur quod alias non audivit de ista inquisitione'. It was testified 'quod ista inquisicio fuerat in dicto capitulo, vivente M. Nicholai Lambert et in capitulo existente, lecta et pupplicata, et sibi pluries notificata per procuratorem M. Thome de Astele, firmarii firme de Whitchurch', set dictus Nicholaus nichil proposuit nec dixit contra inquisitionem toto tempore suo'.⁹ His executor was accordingly condemned, 'per sententiam precepti', to pay the sum due within thirty days, on pain of the major excommunication. Present: Mm. R. de Luffenham, locum tenens, N. de la Wyle, precentor, E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor, W. de Weyvyle, treasurer, J. de Langeborgh, T. de Astele, W. de Salton, J. de Ripariis, T. de Bocton and J. Sar', canons; Sir William de Abindon, treasurer of St. Paul's, London, and Thomas de Ford, rector of Maydenenyweton, specially summoned as witnesses.

157 [fo. 41]¹ 2 Aug. 1340. Special grant by Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, John de Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, John de Whytcherche, archdeacon of Wiltshire, John de Langeberewe, William de Salton, Thomas de Bocton, John de Rypariis and John de Sarcsbur', as the result of a decision reached in chapter on 28 July, to M. Thomas de Astele, on account of the 'magna et ardua negocia' undertaken by him 'ad evidentem utilitatem' of the church of Salisbury, of an option on the first farm to fall vacant, provided that he claims it within ten days of receiving notice of the vacancy, 'salvo jure nostro et aliorum confratrum nostrorum in firmis aliis vacaturis.' Note that Sir Walter de Wyville, treasurer, was present when the grant was made and gave his assent.

158 27 Jan. 1341. Nomination by the locum tenens and chapter, after the ordinance of bp. Giles, the founder, concerning the appointment of a warden,² had been publicly read, of M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Salisbury [*sic*], 'tunc actualiter residentem,' as warden of Vaux College, in the place of M. Thomas de Astele, resigned; with the proviso that 'si eum ex causa viderint amovendum, causa in communi inter eos absque judicaria solempnitate examinata et approbata eundem amoveant, nullo sibi contra hujusmodi

⁹ Against the entry, in the l.-hand margin, a cross.

¹ Illegible scrawl in large, crude hand at foot of folio.

² *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 369-85. The Latin text of Bishop Giles's foundation charter is given in C. Wordsworth, *St. Nicholas Hospital Charters*, 38-40. There is an English translation in *Statutes*, 94-5.

amocionem ex appellacionis beneficio remedio competituro; et ut caucius in hiis prospiciatur, fecit in capitulo per dictos canonicos, juxta statutum et ordinacionem predicti venerabilis patris domini Egidii, cautum quod idem custos in administracionis suscepcione juraret se a predicta amocionis sententia non appellaturum'. Present: Mm. Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Walter Wyvile, treasurer, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Luco, Thomas de Fokton and John Sar'.³

[fo. 41v is blank]

159 [fo. 42] 28 Mar. 1341. *The bp. arbitrates in the quarrel between the treasurer and chapter over the wax offered at the statues of the Blessed Virgin.* Acta in domo capitulari ecclesie Sar' v Kal. Aprilis a.d. 1341, coram venerabilibus viris magistris Roberto Luffenham, archidiacono Sar', domini decani Sar' commissario et locum tenente, E. de Sancto Albano, cancellario Sar', W. de Wyville, thesaurario Sar', R. de Baldok, W. de Selton, T. de Bokton, R. de Querindon, Johanne de Langebergh, T. de Luco, Johanne de Sar', canonicis dicte ecclesie et in eadem residentibus, ibidem tunc presentibus et capitulum facientibus. Memorandum quod cum esset aliqualis dissencio inter venerabiles viros canonicos ecclesie Sar' facientes capitulum, ex parte una, et dominum Waltherum de Weyville, thesaurarium dicte ecclesie ex altera, super percepcione cere ad ymaginem beate Marie que dicitur gysine,⁴ et alteram ymaginem ejusdem ad portam occidentalem, que est extra, ex devocione fidelium oblate,⁵ tandem, interveniente venerabili patre domino Roberto, dei gracia Sar' episcopo, in domo capitulari Sar', xxvij die mensis Marcii anno domini supradicto, amicabiliter convenit inter partes predictas quod dictum capitulum eligeret unum virum ydoneum cum notario ex parte sua, et dictus dominus Walterus unum alium virum ydoneum cum notario ex parte sua, citra dominicam diem qua cantatur officium 'quasimodo geniti' proximo sequentem [first Sunday after Easter, 15 Ap. 1341], ad admittendum extunc in forma juris testes, instrumenta et alias informaciones, ex utraque parte hinc inde producendas, super jure et possessione dicte cere percipiende, et productos super hiis juratos examinandos, et dictum negocium terminandum finaliter, summaric et de plano, absque strcpitu judiciali, citra festum Pentecostes [27 May 1341], si comode fieri poterit; alioquin de consensu parcium dictum negocium ulterius prorogetur, quod si in dicto negotio fuerit tantum processum per eligendos quod per evidenciam processus per ipsos habiti et probati et alligati poterit apparere, arbitrio boni viri qualiter terminandum fuerit, et ipsi elegendi non poterunt super promocione⁶ facienda ad invicem concordare, vel noluerint pro jure parcium vel partis ut deberent pronunciare, extunc eligatur tercius de consensu parcium predictarum, ad procedendum et examinandum actus negocii cum eisdem, et hoc quod ipsi

³ In l.-hand margin: 'Nota actualiter residentem'.

⁴ The 'Gysine' was a statue of Our Lady to which pregnant women had recourse: *Processions*, 305-6 (no. xxvii).

⁵ The words 'super percepcione . . . oblate' underlined.

⁶ *Rectius* 'pronunciacone'.

tres vel duo eorum decreverint, illud ex utraque parte firmiter observetur, et quod interim ordinentur custodes fideles ad dictam ceram recipiendam, custodiendam et reddendam finaliter illis vel illi quibus dicti electi decreverint esse tradendam; ita tamen quod interim nullum fiat prejudicium partibus super jure vel possessione percpcionis cere predictae. Subsequenter eisdem kalendis et loco erant vocati duo vicarii de ecclesia Sar', videlicet dominus Willelmus de Hognarton et dominus Robertus de Medford, quibus per venerabilem virum magistrum R. de Luffenham, archidiaconum Sar', et in dicto capitulo domini decani Sar' locum tenentem, tunc ibidem eisdem vicariis fuerat injunctum quod totam ceram provenientem ad ymaginem que dicitur gysyne, et ad alteram ymaginem ejusdem que est extra magnam portam occidentalem⁷ ecclesie Sar' predictae, bene et fideliter custodirent, quousque ex parte prefati capituli seu dicti domini thesaurarii aliud ipsis fuerit intimatum.

160 23 June 1341. Richard, called le Deyer, appeared before M. R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, and the other canons present in chapter and was enjoined, under pain of excommunication, to pay nothing from the farm of Melkesham 'cuiquam de mundo nisi in domo capitulari Sar' predicta, et capitulo Sar'; et quod omnes fructus provenientes ad dictam firmam seu ex ea reponeret in horreo pertinente ad dictam firmam et non alibi, sub pena supradicta; que omnia concessit facere et observare Ricardus le Deyer supradictus, et petiit idem Ricardus tunc ibidem terminos ad solvendum, ut predicatur; et responsum fuit sibi per dictum magistrum Ricardum de Luffenham, tunc presidentem, quod de terminis solucionis faciendis capitulum vellet deliberare'.

161 [fo. 42v] 24 July 1341. M. R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, surrendered to the chapter the meadow of Fyscherton near New Salisbury, with all the tenements in the vill of Fyssherton and its appurtenances, which he held at farm of them. The canons thereupon decreed that the said meadow and tenements, with all the rents accruing therefrom, should be applied to the use of the fabric of the cathedral, on condition of the annual payment by the wardens of 20s.; the said wardens to have licence to build on the meadow in consideration of the aforesaid payment. Present: E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor, W. de Wyville, treasurer, J. de Langebergh, J. de Sar'.⁸

162 7 Sept. 1341. Memorandum of the grant by the locum tenens and chapter to M. Thomas de Astleye, 'attendentes vestra laudabilia obsequia dicte ecclesie prestita, propter que eadem ecclesia vobis multipliciter obligatur, et residenciam quam in ecclesia predicta juxta morem ipsius fecistis,' of the farm of the churches of Kenton and Alfynghon, Exeter diocese, void by the death of M. Nicholas de la Wyle.⁹

163 Same date [?]. Letter of the locum tenens and chapter to John, bp. of

⁷ 'Ad yntaginem . . . occidentalem' underlined.

⁸ In l.-hand margin: 'Nota'.

⁹ In the l.-hand margin: 'Juxta statuta'. These words are underlined in the text.

Exeter,¹ notifying him of the above grant. 'Quocirca vestre paternitati benevole [humiliter et devote]² supplicamus, quatinus in concernentibus nos et dictum magistrum Thomam fratrem nostrum, utique nobis carum, ratione ecclesiarum predictarum et firme sibi per nos, ut premittitur, assignate, esse dignemini favorabiles et benigni, et adeo quod sub alis vestris solite et benigne proteccionis ac defensionis possimus et possit dictus magister Thomas habere que ad nos et eum in premissis pertinere noscuntur.'³

164 *Same date.* Letter of the locum tenens and chapter to M. Thomas de Astleye, notifying him of the grant of the above farm in the same form as in **161**.⁴

165 [fo. 43]⁵ 10 Sept. 1341. Grant by the locum tenens to John de Kirkeby of the farm of Wycherche, previously held by M. Thomas de Astleye. On the same day M. Thomas de Bokton was appointed, with the unanimous consent of the canons, master of the choristers; and the farm of Stoure, previously held by M. J. de Kirkeby, was assigned to M. Ralph de Querendon. Present: Mm. R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor, W. de Wyville, treasurer, J. de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langebergh, T. de Astleye, R. de Baldock, T. de Bokton, R. de Querendon, T. de Luco, J. de Sar'.⁶

166 14 Jan. 1342. *Acknowledgement by the locum tenens and chapter of the purchase by M. John de Kirkeby of certain books and other articles belonging to the late M. Nicholas de Lodelawe; the price to be deducted from his expenses in erecting new buildings in the mansum of the church of Stourpaine.*⁷ In nomine domini nostri Jesu Christi, Amen. Acta in domo capitulari Sar' decimo nono Kal. Februarii anno ejusdem 1341 per venerabiles viros magistros Elyam de Sancto Albano, cancellarium Sar' et domini decani Sar' locum tenentem, W. de Wyville, thesaurarium Sar', J. de Kirkeby, archidiaconum Dorset', R. de Luffenham, archidiaconum Sar', J. de Langebergh, R. de Querendon, T. de Bokton, J. de Sar', canonicos capitulum celebrantes, et ad hoc convocatos, concesserunt unanimiter quod quedam litera lecta in domo capitulari predicta deberet sigillari sigillo capituli, cujus breve tenor talis est: Universis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Elias de Sancto Albano, cancellarius Sar', tenens locum domini decani ecclesie cathedralis Sar', et ejusdem loci capitulum, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos ex unanimi consensu nostro vendidisse libros et res infrascriptos, qui fuerunt magistri Nicholai de Lodelawe, quondam canonici Sar', magistro Johanni de Kyrkeby, concanonico nostro et archidiacono Dorset'; videlicet Legendam Sanctorum,⁸ precii xs.; unum par decretorum⁹ de litera Anglicana

¹ John Grandisson. Consecrated 18 Oct. 1327.

² These 3 words are repeated after 'supplicamus'.

³ In l.-hand margin: 'Statuta et antiquas consuetudines'. Words underlined in the text.

⁴ In l.-hand margin: 'Assignacio firme'.

⁵ At the top of the folio, in a later hand: 'De eleccione magistri choristarum'.

⁶ In l.-hand margin: 'Statuta et antiquas consuetudines'. 'Juxta statuta' underlined in text.

⁷ Illegible note in margin.

⁸ Perhaps the *Legenda Aurea* of the Dominican *beatus* James of Voragine (d. 1298).

⁹ The *Decretum* of Gratian.

in pergameno mutilino, precii v marcarum; item unum aliud par decretorum de litera Bononie in pergameno vitulino, precii cs.; unum ff.¹ vetus debile, precii ij marcarum; una Biblia, precii xls.; item Summam super Decreta,² precii viijs.; item glosam Monachi³ et Johannis Andreae⁴ super sextum librum, precii xiijs. iiijd.; item unum textum Codicis⁵ debilissimum, precii ijs.; item unum librum de contemplacionibus sermonum,⁶ una cum meditationibus Bernardi,⁷ precii vjs. viijd.; item Summam Raymundi debilem, precii xijd.;⁸ item Summam Gaufredi cum constitutionibus Ottoboni,⁹ precii vs.; item unum missale, precii xls.; item unum calicem, precii xiijs. iiijd.; item unum par vestimentorum cum duabus tuallis, precii xiijs. iiijd.; item unam cystam, precii iijs. Quos quidem libros et res suprascriptos, omnes et singulos prefato magistro Johanni et suis executoribus imperpetuum warrantizabimus, et de eorum librorum emcione et cujuslibet eorum, tenore presencium cavemus. Quam quidem pecuniam una cum ls. sterlingorum quos prefatus magister Johannes a bone memorie magistro Nicholao de la Wyle, nuper precentore Sar', nomine nostro recepit, idem magister Johannes circa constructionem domorum in manso ecclesie de Stourepayn, firme videlicet ad communam nostram spectantem, et in ea apposuit et laudabiliter expendit de mandato nostro speciali, et de hujusmodi expensis circa premissa rite per eum factis, computum coram confratribus nostris ad id per nos secundum consuetudinem capituli nostri deputatis, reddidit rationabilem et fidelem prout tam per relationem dictorum auditorum coram nobis factam, quam inspectionem compoti predicti et etiam aliunde nobis constat evidenter. Propter quod nos tenens locum decani et capitulum predicti consideratis considerandis prefatum magistrum Johannem et executores suos et omnes quorum interest ab ulteriori compoti reddicione in hac parte qualitercumque facienda, et ab omni inquietacione et exaccione summarum predictarum seu pecunie supradicte, et eorum cujuslibet absolvimus et acquietamus, ac absolutum et absolutos, quietum et quietos imperpetuum esse et fore concedimus per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium nos locum tenens et capitulum supradicti sigillum

¹ The *Digest* of Justinian.

² On the 'Summe Decreti Gratianis' see *Prolegomena*, 433-8. There is no means of determining which of the Summe is here in question.

³ Johannes Monachus or le Moynes, often called 'the Cardinal', was a clerk of Amiens diocese. He became a canon of Paris, and later bishop of Meaux, and in 1294 was made cardinal priest. He wrote a gloss on the Sext *c.* 1301. He died Aug. 1313: *Prolegomena*, 474-6.

⁴ Johannes Andreae was born *c.* 1270 near Florence, of a father who later became a priest, and his concubine Novella. He studied and taught at Bologna, and wrote a gloss on the Sext (1304-5), which was later enlarged to include the Constitutions of Clement V and John XXII. His work was accepted as the *glosa ordinaria* on the Sext. A layman, and married, he died in 1348: *Prolegomena*, 452, 474, 475, 479, 482, 486, 489, 492, 493.

⁵ The *Codex* of Justinian.

⁶ It has proved impossible to identify this work.

⁷ The pseudo-Bernard Meditations, beginning 'Multi multa sciunt': ex inf. Dr. R. W. Hunt.

⁸ The *Summa Confessorum* or *Summa de Pœnitentia* of St. Raymond of Peñafort O.P., compiled 1222-36: *Prolegomena*, 358, 430, 448, 513.

⁹ Perhaps Goffredus de Trano, an Apulian, who taught civil law at Naples and canon law at Bologna. He wrote a *Summa Titulorum* on the Decretals of Gregory IX (1241-3); was created cardinal of S. Adriano in 1244 and died in 1245; *Prolegomena*, 473, 476, 489. Ottobuono Fieschi, cardinal deacon of S. Adriano, later Pope Adrian V, was appointed legate to the British Isles in 1625. He held a legatine council in Apr. 1268 at which he promulgated the famous series of Constitutions which bear his name.

nostrum commune ad causas presentibus apposuimus. Dat' in capitulo nostro in domo nostro capitulari xix Kal. Feb. A.D. 1341.¹

167 14 Oct. 1342. Admission of M. Peter de Inkepenne, 'de speciali gracia et unanimi consensu,' as a residentiary canon, on condition of paying the entry fine of 40s., and providing an entry feast within two years, under pain of £20. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president of the chapter, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, Ralph de Querendon, John de Langebergh, Robert de Baldok, Thomas de Bokton, Thomas de Luco, John de Sar', and John de Camera.²

168 [fo. 43v] 11 Ap. 1342. In the presence of Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, W. de Wyville, treasurer, J. de Langebergh, R. de Querendon, T. de Bokton, W. de Saltoun, T. de Luco, canons; Robert de Olneye, Walter de Bokelond, John called Lange, Nicholas de Medestede, vicars-choral, Thomas Beek, bedell, John Spray, the chancellor's donzel, and John Gartone, porter of the close, Sir Nicholas de Radynges, vicar-choral, paid to M. Elias, communar, in the name of brother Henry de Appelford,³ abbot of Radyng', 5 marks for his blessing in the cathedral, and 40s. to the vicars-choral.

169 *Same date.* It was judged expedient that the vicar of Sutton should have a 'separate portion', and that the chapter, with the consent of the bp., should have the disposal of 'quibuscumque fructibus majoribus et minoribus dicte vicarie'.

170 *Same date.* The chapter approve the bp.'s plan to recover the castle of Schirborne.⁴ It was unanimously agreed that the bp. 'adquireret seu redintegraret episcopatus Sar' castrum de Schireborne, dummodo hoc secure fieri possit, et in casu quod castrum predictum possit adquiri vel secure redintegrari, ut predicatur, concesserunt quod prefatus dominus episcopus unum manerium episcopatus sui, ac se et successores suos temporaliter⁵ possit obligare pro dicti castri adquisicione seu redintegracione, dum tamen fieri possit hoc secure.' Present: Mm. and Sirs E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, J. de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langebergh, R. de Querendon, T. de Bokton, W. de Selton, T. de Luco, J. de Sar', P. de Inkepenne, James de Hafont, J. de la Chambre.

171 8 May 1342, 'sede apostolica per mortem domini Benedicti pape xij anno suo ultimo viij ut dicitur vacante.'⁶ The chapter unanimously agreed that the stone wall round the graveyard of the cathedral church should be reduced in height, 'ad altitudinem limitatam in constitucione super clausura

¹ i.e. 1341-2.

² In l.-hand margin: 'Percepicio commune juxta statuta'. 'Communa et distribuciones' and 'ecclesie Sar' . . . consuetudines'.

³ 1342-6: *V.C.H. Berks.*, II, 73.

⁴ In the margin 'Nota'.

⁵ The words 'ac se . . . temporaliter' underlined.

⁶ Died 25 Apr. 1342.

cymteriorum edita',⁷ and that the stone thus obtained should be used for building the wall around the close. Present: Mm. and Sirs E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, W. de Wyville, treasurer, J. de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langebergh, R. de Querendon, J. de Sar' and J. de la Chambre.

172 13 Feb. 1343, Tuesday before St. Valentine's day. The chancellor undertakes to meet the costs of the defence should an assize of novel disseisin be brought concerning one of the houses in the close. 'Cancellarius Sar', in casu quod portaretur una disseysina pro domibus infra clausum canonicorum Sar' que fuerunt magistri Nicholai de la Wyle quondam precentoris . . . promisit quod ipse solveret de proprio quascumque expensas ex parte capituli [pro defensione capituli in]⁸ tali placito dissaysine, si contingerit quamdiu foret superstes.' Present: Sir Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, R. de Querendon, J. de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, J. de Sar' and John de Camera. 'Et protestabatur dominus Johannes de Langebergh quod in casu quod portaretur talis disseysina, quod pro parte sua nollet quicquam contribuere pro defensione dictarum domorum in tali casu, et rogat me super hoc sibi facere instrumentum.'

173 [fo. 44] 18 May 1342, 'sede apostolica, ut dicitur, vacante'. Lease by the chapter to John de Laycestre, cobbler, and Ellen his wife, for an annual rent of 18s., for their lives, of a tenement in Mynsterstrete, outside the north gate, on condition that they maintain the premises in good repair at their own expense, and that if the rent be in arrear for more than a month, the communar may evict them at the end of the year. The lessees appoint John Dubbe as surety. Present: Mm. E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, W. de Wyville, treasurer, J. de Wycherche, archdeacon of Wiltshire, R. de Querendon, sub-dean, J. de Langebergh, T. de Bokton, J. de Sar', J. de la Chaumbre.

174 25 June, 1342, 'pontificatus domini Clementis divina providencia papa v anno primo'.⁹ Like lease to Thomas de Luda, 'cordewaner', and Agnes his wife, of a shop outside the north gate of the close, between the houses of Roger Funtayn and Robert the barber, for an annual rent of 18s. Present: Mm. E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, W. de Wyville, treasurer, John de Wycherche, archdeacon of Wiltshire, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, R. de Querendon, J. de Langebergh, T. de Bokton, W. de Crouthorn, J. de Sar', J. de la Chaumbre.

175 1 July 1342. Sir William de Gylney, vicar of Sutton, present in chapter, swore on the gospels, 'manu dextra ad ipsius pectus apposita', to pay to the communar £20 yearly, the chapter, as a special grace, remitting to him for the first year 100s. Present: Mm. E. de Sancto Albano, chancellor

⁷ It has proved impossible to trace this constitution.

⁸ Written in l.-hand margin.

⁹ Elected 7 May 1342; crowned 19 May.

and locum tenens, W. de Wyville, treasurer, R. de Querendon, J. de Langebergh, T. de Bokton, J. de Sar' and J. de Camera.

176 23 June 1343. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, present in the chapter house, gave £20 done up in a little bag, for the building of the wall around the close. Present: Sir Walter de Wyville, treasurer, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, John de Langebergh, John de Sar' and John de Camera.

177 [fo. 44v] 31 July 1342. M. Thomas de Bokton paid to M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and master of the work of the wall around the close, 100s. by the hand of Sir Thomas de Ford, rector of Maydeneuton, in part payment of £15 owed by him to the chapter. The notary of the chapter was present in person when the money was handed over, as were M. Robert de Luffenham, Thomas de Foord and John Gentyll, the archdeacon's donzel.¹

178 13 June 1343. The chapter appointed M. William de Salton and John de Camera to hold an inquisition into defects on the farm of Bremelchawe. On the same day, it was agreed that brother John de Henton, abbot of Schirborne, should give to the treasury, in accordance with custom, for his blessing in the cathedral, a cope worth 5 marks. Present: Mm. and Sirs Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, 'et tam de consuetudine quam ex commissione capitulo Sar' presidens', Walter de Wyville, treasurer, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, John de Langebergh, William de Salton, Thomas de Bokton, John de Sar'.

179 5 Sept. 1343. Deed [*carta*] concerning the house in the close bought by M. James Avonte of the executors of Sir Thomas de Welewyke, late precentor, was read in chapter in the presence of Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, James de Havont aforesaid and John de Sar', and was duly approved by them.²

180 No date. *Conditional admission of M. Richard de Thormerton as prebendary of Horton.* In dei nomine Amen. Nos Elias de Sancto Albano, cancellarius ecclesie cathedralis Sar' et commissarius et locum tenens venerabilis viri domini decani, et nos capitulum loci ejusdem, offerimus nos paratos parere, et parere volumus, mandatis apostolicis et curie Cantuariensis sicut decet. Et quia discretus vir magister Ricardus de Thormerton asserit sibi per sedem apostolicam esse provigum de canonicatu et prebenda de Horton' in eadem per sua³ nobis exhibita, videtur verisimiliter apparere nos, si ita est, et quantum possumus sine prejudicio juris alieni, si quis alius jus habeat ad

¹ The entry is vacated. In the l.-hand margin appears the note, in a contemporary hand: 'Cancellatur, eo quod magister Thomas habet acquietanciam de capitulo'.

² In the l.-hand margin: 'Carta Haffont'.

³ A word omitted here: '[?] gracia'.

eandem nomine nostro, ac sine cujuslibet censure penalis incursu, dictum magistrum Ricardum admittimus in canonicum et in fratrem quantum ad nos in hac parte dinoscitur pertinere.⁴

181 9 Sept. 1343. It was agreed in chapter that the grange at Malleberwe in the farm of Kenton and Alfynghon, the greater part of which is in ruins, should be demolished, and no other built there, since the grange at Preston is sufficient for the corn produced at Malleberwe. It was further agreed that M. Thomas de Asteleye, the present farmer, and his executors, should be exonerated from building a grange there, because when he received the farm, the existing grange was already ruinous. Present: Mm. and Sirs Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, R. de Querendon, John de Langebergh, John de Wytecherche, Thomas de Bokton and John de Camera.

182 22 Sept. 1343. The chapter, as far as lay in their power, granted to Sir William [*blank*], vicar of Stoure, licence to go on pilgrimage to Amyas[?], in fulfilment of a vow. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, John de Langebergh, John de Whytcherche, Ralph de Querendon, Thomas de Bokton, James Haffont, John de Sar' and John de Camera.

183 ? Nov. 1343.⁵ M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, with the consent of the chapter, collated to Sir Alexander de Kynggeston', priest-vicar of M. Thomas de Bokton, the chantry of Henry de Bluntesdon in the cathedral church, vacant by the resignation of Sir John de Chitterne. Alexander swore to carry out the terms of the foundation. Present: Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, John de Langebergh, Ralph de Querendon, Thomas de Bokton, James de Havont' and John de Sar'.

184 [fo. 45] 8 Oct. 1343.⁶ M. John de Kirkeby renounced his rights in the canonical house formerly occupied by M. Nicholas de la Wyle, late precentor, and adjudged and assigned to him by the locum tenens. It was forthwith assigned, 'de gracia capituli', to M. John de Whytcherche, who promised to indemnify the chapter in respect of it, under pain of £100, and, in his turn, renounced the house formerly occupied by M. John de Abendon, which was then assigned by the locum tenens to Sir John Gyffard. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Querendon, R. de Baldok, J. de Whytcherche, W. de Salton, Thomas de Bokton, John de Sar', James de Havont and John de Kamera.

⁴ In the l.-hand margin: 'Admissio specialis'.

⁵ 'vj Non. Novembris' in MS.

⁶ Illegible note at top of folio.

185 12 Feb. 1344. M. John de Sar' resigned his farm of Wermynstre, in accordance with the statute, and the locum tenens at once reassigned it to him for a further five years. The same was done with the farms of the locum tenens, M. William de Salton, John de Camera and J. de Langebergh. Present: M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, the above-named William, John and John, and M. James de Havont. M. John de Sar' requested, and was granted, letters under the chapter seal recording the renewal of his assignment.

186 23 Jan. 1344. Licence by the chapter to the bp. to give, and to brother Walter de Samford,⁷ abbot-elect of Abbotesbury, to receive the episcopal blessing elsewhere than in the cathedral; 'protestantes se nolle hujusmodi gratiam sive licenciam extendere ad casum consimilem in monasterio predicto seu alibi, vel quod hujusmodi licencia alias trahatur in exemplum.' Present: Elyas de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Thomas de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, John de Sar', James de Havont and John de Camera.⁸

187 13 March 1344. The chapter agreed that the abbess and convent of Shafton' should pay to the church of Salisbury after Easter £24, and a pension of one mark yearly on 1 April, in consideration of the appropriation to the convent of the church of Bradeforde, 'nomine interesse dicti capituli'. Present: Mm. and Sirs Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, 'hinc|?|presens eo quod infirmus', John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton, Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte, John de Sar' and John de Camera.

188 [fo. 45v] 28 June 1344. *Quitclaim by Thomas de Brackele, vicar-choral, to the community of vicars of Salisbury, of his rights in a tenement in the close which belonged to the late John de Cantelou, and was formerly occupied by Thomas Grauntcourt.* Thomas de Brackele, vicar-choral, exhibited in chapter a deed, sealed with his seal, and that of the officiality of the sub-deanery, in red wax, of which the tenor was as follows: 'Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Thomas de Brackele, perpetuus vicarius ecclesie cathedralis Sar', salutem in domino. Noveritis me relaxasse, remisisse ac quietum clamasse communitati vicariorum ecclesie predicte ac singulis personis eorundem, omne jus et clamium quod habui vel quovismodo habere potero in tenemento seu manso quod fuit nuper domini Johannis de Cantelou in clauso canonicorum Sar', quod dominus Thomas Grauntcourt inhabitavit nuper ibidem; in quo quidem tenemento dicta communitas vicariorum ante datam presencium per multos dies pacificam ac legitimam possessionem habuerunt, ita quod nec ego seu mei assignati aliquid jus vel clameum in

⁷ 1343-8: *V.C.H. Dors.*, II, 53.

⁸ In the l.-hand margin a large asterisk, and above, in a large sprawling hand, 'Licencia . . .

dicto tenemento vindicare poterimus in futurum. Preterea ego Thomas de Brackele antedictus omnimodas acciones, querelas seu demandas quas occasione alicujus transgressionis seu contractus erga omnes aut singulos vicarios antedictos de facto vel de jure habere potero ex quacumque causa, prefato domino Thoma Grauntcourt excepto, remitto et quieto per prescetes pro toto tempore preterito usque presentem diem; accionibus quas habeo seu habere potero erga dominum Thomam Grauntcourt dumtaxat mihi salvis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Et quia sigillum meum pluribus est incognitum, sigillum officialitatis subdecanatus Sar' procuravi hiis apponi. Et nos domini subdecani officialis sigillum officialitatis predictae presentibus apposuimus ad dicti Thome personalem instanciam et rogatum. Dat' in clauso canonicorum Sar' in octabis Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum octavo decimo [1 July 1344].⁹ Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, John de Sar', James de Havont, Thomas de Luco and John de Camera, canons; Nicholas Medestede, John Tusemerc, Thomas Grauntcourt, and Richard de Durneford, vicars-choral, and John de Hemingby, notary public.¹

189 *Same date.*² In the presence of the same witnesses, Thomas de Grauntcourt, vicar-choral, exhibited a similar quitclaim, *mutatis mutandis*, sealed with his own seal and that of the officiality of the sub-deanery, in green wax, and dated the feast of St. John and St. Paul, martyrs [26 June 1344]. 'Et ego Johannes de Hemingby, clericus Lincolniensis diocesis, publicus apostolica auctoritate notarius, premissis confessionibus et assercionibus dictorum Thome Brackele et Thome Grauntcourt, ac dictorum factorum sive scripturarum seu instrumentorum, ut premittitur, sigillatorum exhibicioni coram reverendis viris canonicis Sar' predictis, una cum prenominitis testibus presens fui, verasque copias de originalibus instrumentis manu mea propria scripsi superius in fidem et testimonium premissorum.'

190 *5 July 1344.* The chapter ordered the speedy repair of defects in the vestments and books of the church of Melkesham 'ad quos reficiend' tenentur dicti locum tenens decani et capitulum Sar' quatenus ad eos pertinet . . . et quid pro evidencia majori ad quem vel ad quos pertinet refeccio seu reparacio hujusmodi, et que et quanta videatur ordinacio dicte vicarie.' Present: Mm. and Sirs Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Richard de Chaddesle, Thomas de Bokton, John Gyffard, Peter Inkepenne, John de Sar', Thomas de Luco and John de Camera. On the same day it was ordered that discussion of the business concerning the tithes of felled timber (de silvis ceduis) and of the assarts of the forests should be

⁹ The dating is difficult here. Since the deeds were read in chapter on 28 June, Brackele's quitclaim could not have been drawn up on the octave of St. John. A more likely date is the feast itself (24 June).

¹ At the top of the folio: 'Nota. Quietaclamacio'.

² In the margin 3 conjoined semi-circles, each enclosing a dot.

postponed until the arrival of 'aliorum magnorum de capitulo nunc absencium'.

191 23 July 1344. M. Richard de Chaddesle repaid to the chapter a loan of £20. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, the abbot of Schyrborne, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, William de Salton, Thomas de Bokton, John de Sar', James de Havont and John de Camera.

192 26 July 1344. Richard le Deyere of Kalne swore to pay the chapter regularly, at the accustomed terms, for the farm of Melkesham, and to maintain the buildings in as good a state as at present, or better. He declared, in good faith, that the defects could be adequately repaired for 20s.

193 [fo. 46] 11 April 1345. Appointment by the chapter of M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, and M. James de Havonte as 'magistri et ordinatores' of the work of the wall of the close. M. John de Sar', communar, handed over to the said M. James the keys of the chest relating to the same. M. Richard de Chaddesleye then 'petiit et rogavit quod murus predictus continuaretur ad hospicium suum, et quod ubi fuit dimissum ultimo ibi dictus murus incipiatur edificari. Petitoque incontinenti ab aliis canonicis quod idem magister Ricardus solveret de suo in subsidium operis predicti, prefatus magister Ricardus promisit quod si alii solvant, quod ipse de suo libenter solveret pro porcione sua.' Present: Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Ralph de Querendon, John de Langebergh, Richard de Chaddesleye, aforesaid, Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton, the aforesaid James de Havont and John de Sar'.³

194 30 May 1345. M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, and M. Robert de Baldok received a mandate or commission to act as locum tenentes of the dean, 'ipso decano existente in remotis'. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Richard de Chaddesleye, Thomas de Bokton, James de Havonte, John de Camera and John and Robert above-named.⁴

195 Same date. M. Peter de Wymborn', provost of St. Edmund's, submitted to the ordinance of the chapter concerning the tithes due from the mill newly built in the parish of St. Martin by Richard de Tudeworth, viz. 'quod due persone ejusdem capituli in consensu eorum de dicta decima ordinent quod justum sit et equum utrumque'.

196 Same date. Sir William, rector of Wodeton Fyppayn, acknowledged that the right to receive the tithes, concerning which there had been a suit between him and the chapter in the consistory of Salisbury, belonged to the canons, who, in return, remitted to him his legal expenses.

³ In the l.-hand margin an asterisk surmounted by 2 bars.

⁴ In the r.-hand margin: 'locum tenens'.

197 17 July 1345. *Grant to M. James Havont of the right of burial before the altar of St. Mary Magdalen.* The locum tenens, with the unanimous consent of the chapter, granted to M. James de Havont 'quod ante altare Sancte Marie Magdalene in eadem ecclesia, juxta quoddam pendiculum ligneum in muro ex opposito altaris predicti,⁵ secundum electionem ejusdem magistri Jacobi, cum de eo contingerit humanitus corpus suum valeat sepeliri'. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, Richard de Chaddesley, William Salton, James de Havont aforesaid, John de Sar' and John de Camera.

198 27 Aug. 1345. *M. Richard de Thurmerton petitions the chapter for three special graces.* M. Richard de Thurmerton presented to the chapter three petitions: 'unam videlicet quod ab illo die in posterum possit haberi pro pleno canonico, absque festo introitus seu alio vel aliis ratione statuti vel consuetudinis⁶ debito ab eo impendendo sive faciendo; aliam quod possit preferri in firme opzione sive assecucione quam duxerit acceptandam, videlicet si prima vacet et ipsam velit acceptare, habeat eam, si secunda vacet et eam velit acceptare habeat eam, vel expectat unam aliam, et sic de tertia etc.; terciam quod possit preferri in domorum assecucione noviter vacancium infra clausum Sar' quas duxerit acceptandas. Prima et ultima fuerunt concesse, et secunda fuit negata. Posteaque incontinenti prefatus magister Ricardus de Thurmerton quodcumque privilegium sibi a sede apostolica indultum de percipiendo fructus, redditus et proventus omnium beneficiorum suorum ecclesiasticorum que in quibusvis ecclesiis seu locis optinet vel imposterum optinuerit usque ad biennium a data gracie sue, cum ea integritate qua perciperet si in dictis ecclesiis resideret, cotidianis distributionibus dumtaxat exceptis, quatenus dictam ecclesiam Saresbirien' concernit, ibidem tunc palam et expresse renunciaverat'. Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and president, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, subdean, John de Langebergh, Richard de Chaddesley, John de Whitecherche, Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton, James de Havonte, John de Sar' and John de Kamera.

199 [fo. 46v] 30 Aug. 1345. The locum tenens assigned the farm of Homington, void by the death of Sir Walter Wyville, to Sir John de Camera, 'ipsam instanter petenti . . . et juxta majoritatem sue residencie tenendam'; the farm of the mills at Bedwynd, vacated by the said John, to M. James de Havont, and the latter's farm of Wyntrebourne to M. Peter de Inkepenne. Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, John de Langebergh, Ralph de Querendon, John de Whytcherche, John de Sar', James de Havonte, William de Salton' and John de Camera.⁷

200 9 Sept. 1345. The chapter agreed 'quod causa appellacionis quam

⁵ 'In muro ex opposito altaris' underlined.

⁶ Words 'absque festo . . . consuetudinis' underlined.

⁷ 'Statuta et consuetudines' in l.-hand margin, and underlined in text.

intentavit . . . abbas de Chirborne contra magistrum Johannem de Sar', dicte ecclesie communitarium, pro distribucionibus a retro existentibus, quas idem abbas dicit ad se pertinere, defendatur communibus expensis.' Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and president, Ralph de Querendon, John de Langebergh, Robert de Baldok, Thomas de Asteleye, John de Whytcherche, Thomas de Bokton, Richard de Thurmerton, James de Havonte and John de Sar'.

201 19 Sept. 1345. M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, locum tenens, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Asteley and James de Havonte renewed the lease of their farms.

202 22 June 1345. M. Peter de Wymborn', provost of St. Edmund's, appeared before the chapter and M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, sitting as a tribunal, and agreed to accept their ruling concerning the tithes due from the new mill built by Richard de Tudeworth, citizen of Salisbury, in the parish of St. Martin. 'Et quia per dictum capitulum nondum est super premissis plene deliberatum ad statuendum, ordinandum, decernendum et pronunciandum super eisdem, prorogatur omnia de expresso consensu dicti prepositi usque ad festum Sancte Marie Magdalene proximo futurum [22 July], ad faciendum et recipiendum in premissis coram decano vel alio ipsius decani locum tenente et capitulo predictis, loco quo prius quod justum fuerit.' Composition of chapter as in **203**.

203 20 July 1345. *Ordinance of the chapter concerning the tithes due from the new mill in the parish of St. Martin.* In the presence of M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, Sir Walter de Wyville, treasurer, M. Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton, James de Havonte, John de Sar' and Sir John de Camera, sitting as a tribunal [fo. 47], and of the notary of the chapter and sundry witnesses, 'comparuit personaliter M. Petrus de Wymborn', prepositus supradictus, et recitata coram eodem submissione alias per eundem, ut premittitur, facta de stando ordinacioni capituli quoad decimas de dicto molendino provenientes, ac subsequenter post deliberacionem aliqualem habitam inter prefatos presidentem et canonicos superius immediate nominatos, ad quem seu quos jus percipiendi decimas de molendino memorato pertineat, tandem M. Elias de Sancto Albano, cancellarius et presidens memoratus, nomine et vice dicti capituli, secutus formam submissionis predicte, de consensu expresso magistri Petri prepositi supradicti, jus percipiendi decimas quascumque provenientes de molendino memorato ad dictam ecclesiam Sancti Martini, ut premittitur, appropriatas, et firmario ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerit, nomine decani et capituli predictorum de jure communi pertinuisse et pertinere debere; decimas vero piscacionum proveniencium de magnis et antiquis gurgitibus aquarum statuit ad prepositum Sancti Edmundi sicut antiquitus consuevit pertinere. Decimas piscacionum proveniencium de novis alveis et aquis ad dictum molendinum confluentibus, ad firmarium Sancti Martini qui pro tempore fuerit, nomine dicte ecclesie cathedralis Sar', de expresso consensu dicti prepositi statuit et pertinere decrevit.

204 8 Oct. 1345. Sir Nicholas de Radyng', vicar-choral, appeared in chapter, and acknowledged that he owed 5*s.* 6*d.* which he had received as rent due from the house held of the chapter by Sir John Grundwelle, chaplain. 'Cujus quidem domini Nicholai confessionem prefatus presidens secutus, ipsum dominum Nicholaum ex sua spontanea confessione tunc ibidem coram ipso presidente et predictis canonicis judicialiter emissa in prefatis quinque solidis sex denariis condemnavit, sententia precepti, M. Johanni de Sar' dicte ecclesie communitario solvendis ad usum capituli prelibati; cui sentencie dictus dominus Nicholaus in nullo tunc contradixit, set eidem adqueivit.' Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, John Whytecherche, Richard de Chaddesleye, Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton, Peter Inkepenne, James de Havonte, Thomas de Luco and John de Sar'.⁸

205 17 Oct. 1345. The chapter agreed, at the request of Sir John de Camera, that Sir Simon de Odyam, vicar-choral, should not be penalised if he did not attend matins, 'set illud videlicet de impotencia sua eundi de nocte ad matutinas consencie ipsius domini Simonis reliquerunt, ita quod ipse vadat ad ecclesiam de die.' Present: Mm. and Sirs John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton, James de Havonte and John de Kamera.

206 18 Oct. 1345, *Feast of St. Luke*. Sir Robert Medfoord, vicar-choral, purged himself 'manu sua propria' 'quod non injecit manus violentas in M. Thomam de Luco, dominum suum'. Present: M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Robert de Worthe, John de Langebergh, James de Havonte, John de Sar' and John de Camera.

207 [fo. 47v] *Same date*. Indenture of lease by the locum tenens and chapter to Richard Herblot of Crofton, Margaret his wife and Richard their second son 'ad terminum vite eorundem Ricardi, Margarete et Ricardi, et qui eorum diucius vixerit,' for an annual rent of 10 marks, payable at Easter and Michaelmas, of the mill of Bedwynd and its appurtenances. The lessees to maintain the premises in good repair at their own expense, and to be responsible for all rents and services due therefrom, whether ordinary or extraordinary. The lessors to have the right of re-entry in the event of the rent being two months or more in arrears.⁹

208 20 Oct. 1345. Sir William Gylney, vicar of the church of Sutton, appropriated to the cathedral of Salisbury, appeared in chapter and complained that the chancel of his church was 'debilis valde et ruinosus.' 'Et andem ita obtinuit secum gracie agi per dictos locum tenentem et capitulum

⁸ Pointing hand in l.-hand margin.

⁹ The entry is headed: 'Tradicio molendini de Bedewynd'.

quod iidem concesserunt eidem vicario de gracia eorum quinquaginta solidos debere sibi allocari in proxima solucione ipsius vicarii de pensione per eum solvenda communario Sar', racione vicarie sue predicte, ad et in subsidium dicti vicarii quoad reparacionem seu construccionem cancelli predicti per ipsum vicarium, prout ad hoc et aliunde tenetur ex debito vicarie sue, sicuti sibi tunc fuerat recitatum, reparand' et construend'. Et ipse vicarius obligationem huiusmodi et voluntatem dictorum dominorum locum tenentis et capituli de gracia eorundem, ut premittitur, sibi factam, gratanter et in forma predicta tunc ibidem admisit'. Present: Mm. Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Thomas de Luco, James de Havont and John de Sar', canons and notaries public, Mm. John de Kirkeby, locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, the sub-dean, Robert de Worth, John de Whytecherche, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Thomas de Bokton, James de Havont and John de Sar' constituted the chapter. There is added the following note: 'Hoc est factum M. Jacobi Havont', canonici supradicti, eo quod ego Johannes de Hemyngby notarius capituli prelibati non fui tunc presens.'

209 8 Ap. 1346. M. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, 'pro tribunali sedens, dixit et asseruit se non posse nec velle ulterius occupare officium tenentis locum decani; et statim postea ibidem prefatus magister Johannes de Kirkeby officio tenentis locum decani palam et expresse renunciavit.' Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Chaddeslegh, Richard de Thurmerton, William de Selton, Robert de Worth, James de Havonte and John de Sar'.

210 [fo. 48]¹ 6 Jan. 1339. M. Thomas de Luco, prebendary of Nutherbury and Beymynstre, petitioned for, and was granted the status of 'plenus canonicus et residenciarius,' 'ad communas, distribuciones et omnia alia jura plenis canonicis et residenciariis' . . . 'juxta statuta et consuetudines ecclesie debita et distribuenda.' Present: R. de Loffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, N. de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Ayermyne, chancellor, T. de Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, W. Weyfyle, J. de Langeborgh, J. de Ripariis, E. de Sancto Albano, W. de Salton', T. de Bocton and J. de Sar'.²

211 3 Mar. 1340. Sir Walter de Weyfyle asked for a loan from the chapter of £20, to run for a year from Michaelmas next. 'Et tunc fideliter promisit dictas xx libras ecclesie et capitulo sine dilacione aliquali restituere et satisfacere, et easdem dicto capitulo numerare.' Present: R. de Loffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, John de Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langeborgh, T. de Luco, E. de Sancto Albano, W. de Crawthorne, T. de Bocton and J. Sar'. 'Et memorandum quod xiiij Kalendas Marcii [16 Feb.] A.D. 1344 dominus Walterus Wyvyle, thesaurarius predictus, solvit

¹ In the top r.-hand corner of the folio is the note: 'Quaternus sextus'.

² 'canonicum et residenciarium ad communas' and 'statuta' underlined in text. At top of folio: 'de pleno residenciario'.

in domo capitulari Sar' viginti libras de quibus supra fit mencio, et obtinuit acquietanciam de eisdem sub sigillo capituli. Presentibus: dominis locum tenente decani dicte ecclesie Sar' et capitulo ejusdem loci.³

212 6 Mar. 1340. *Protestation of Sir Walter de Weyfyle concerning the farm of Brembelschawe.* Acta in domo capitulari ecclesie cathedralis Sar' constitutus personaliter coram venerabilibus et discretis viris magistris R. de Loffenham, archidiacono Sar', R. de Ayermynne, cancellario, Johanne de Kyrkeby, archidiacono Dorset', J. de Langeborgh, R. de Baldoc, T. de Luco, E. de Sancto Albano, W. de Crawthorne, T. de Bocton et J. Sar', canonicis dicte cathedralis ecclesie Sar' tunc ibidem more solito capitulum celebrantibus, discretus vir dominus Walterus de Weyfyle, ejusdem ecclesie canonicus, et firmarius firme de Brembelschawe in eadem per assignacionem capituli Sar', asserens dictam firmam de Brembelschawe litigiosam, et causam ejusdem ut credit pendentem in curia Romana inter magistros Radulphum de Queryngdon ex parte una et J. Sar' canonicos ejusdem ecclesie ex parte altera, et ea occasione protestebatur tunc ibidem palam, publice et expresse, quod sumptus expensas colendo et seminando terras dicte firme, necnon alias expensas necessarias circa dictam firmam apponendas non apponeret nisi tamen caveret de indemnitate ipsius Walteri, et de interesse prefati magistri Radulphi de Queryngdon si ipsum Radulphum contingat via juris dictam firmam tamquam sibi debitam qualitercumque evincere. Super quibus, habita aliquali deliberacione inter prenominatos canonicos fuit deliberatum et concordatum ac concessum domino Waltero predicto, quod in omnem eventum dictum capitulum prefatum dominum Walterum de sumptibus, expensis et misis circa dictam firmam apposis apponendis per eundem, ac de interesse quocumque sepedicti Radulphi de Queryngdon indemnem custodiret et servaret, et hoc facere promisit, et quilibet eorum per se promisit. Data in loco suprascripto vj die mensis Marcii A.D. 1339. Testibus prenominatis.

213 11 Oct. 1340. It was agreed in chapter that E. de Sancto Albano, communar, 'solveret domino W. de Wyvile, tesaurario, expensas et sumptus per eum impositos, collendo et seminando terras de Brembelschawe, juxta computum auditum et allocatum per discretos viros J. de Kyrkeby et T. de Bocton', juxta promissionem dicto domino Waltero superius per capitulum factam.' Present: Mm. R. de Luffenham, locum tenens, N. de la Wyle, precentor, J. de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, W. de Salton, E. de Sancto Albano and J. Sar'.

214 [fo. 48v] 1 Ap. 1340. Admission of M. John de Whitchurche, archdeacon of Wiltshire, as a residentiary. He undertakes to provide an entry-feast in the close before the feast of All Saints [1 Nov.] next, 'ad honorem dei et ecclesie,' or to pay to the chapter the sum of £40. Present: Mm. R. de Loffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, N. de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Aryemynne, chancellor, W. de Weyvyle, treasurer, John de

³ This note is added in a different hand and ink.

Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langeborgh, T. de Luco, E. de Sancto Albano, T. de Bocton, and J. Sar'.⁴

215 *No date. Declaration concerning the respective rights of the bp. and the abp. of Canterbury in the matter of the proving of wills.*⁵ Memorandum quod tractatum est quod dominus archiepiscopus habeat solum plene et insolidum insinuacionem, probacionem et approbacionem testamentorum quorumcumque ubicumque decedencium, qui tempore sue mortis habuerunt beneficia seu bona immobilia in diocesis Cantuariensi et Saresbir', cum omnibus suis appendiciis et sequelis, videlicet audicione compotorum et liberacione ab eisdem, et aliis spectantibus ad eadem. Item idem archiepiscopus habeat solum plene et insolidum insinuacionem, probacionem et approbacionem testamentorum comitum et baronum et uxorum suarum habencium bona hujusmodi in diocesi Sar' et alia diocesi seu diocesis Cantuariensis provincie, tempore mortis sue, cum omnibus suis appendiciis ut supra. Episcopus vero Saresburien' habeat solum, plene et insolidum quatenus contingat suam diocesim Sar', insinuacionem, probacionem et approbacionem testamentorum omnium aliorum decedencium extra diocesim Cantuariensem, absque quacumque vendicacione in hac parte seu impedimento archiepiscopi supradicti, cum omnibus suis appendiciis et sequelis, videlicet audicione compotorum et liberacione ab eisdem, et aliis spectantibus ad eadem. Quod si infra diocesim Cantuariensem decesserint, habeat Cantuariensis insinuacionem seu probacionem testamentorum hujusmodi, set Saresbir' habeat approbacionem testamentorum predictorum quatenus contingat diocesim suam Saresbir', cum omnibus suis appendiciis et sequelis, videlicet audicione compotorum, liberacione ab eisdem et aliis spectantibus ad eadem. Et super hiis dominus Saresbir' tractabit cum suo capitulo Sar'. Et in eventum, cum deliberatum super hoc fuerit, quod scribantur hinc inde procuratoribus suis in curia Romana, quod supersedeant in negocio, quousque aliud habuerint in mandatis. Habito vero⁶ super predictis ac super quinque appellacionibus ex parte domini episcopi Sar' a gravaminibus, insinuacione, probacione et approbacione testamentorum hujusmodi, audicione compotorum et liberacione ab eisdem per prefatum archiepiscopum in casibus consimilibus illate, ex parte domini episcopi Sar' predicti ad sedem apostolicam interpositis, per credenciam magistri Johannis de Kyrkeby, confratris nostri, ibidem ex parte domini nostri episcopi plenius expositis, tandem ex communi et deliberato consensu omnium et singulorum ibidem tunc capitulum faciencium, quorum nomina inferius conscribuntur, prefato magistro Johanni de Kyrkeby responsum erat, videlicet quod, quoad contenta in petitione sive scriptura supradicta, videbatur et videtur pro firmo, quod omnia et singula in eadem contenta fuerant et sunt episcopo suo predicto, sive ecclesie, decano et

⁴ At top of folio: 'pro pleno canonico et residenciario'. Underlined in text: 'petit se admitti ad communas et distribuciones et ad omnia alia jura plenis canonicis residenciariis de consuetudine ecclesia [sic] debita, et promisit dictus M. Johannes de Whitcherche suum festum seu introitum facere': and 'solveret capitulo xl. lib' sterlingorum si defecerit suum introitum seu festum ad honorem dei et ecclesie tenere citra festum omnium sanctorum'.

⁵ A contemporary marginal note reads: 'Contradiccio facta contra archiepiscopum in ejus visitacione. De visitacione archiepiscopi'.

⁶ A word omitted: [?] 'tractatu'.

capitulo ejusdem ac singularibus personis jurisdictionem in eadem et diocesi Sar' qualitercumque optinentibus, et subditis diocesis predicte, ultramodum prejudicialia, et contra jus, liberates et consuetudines a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria non existit, in ecclesia et diocesi Sar' pacifice optentas, concepta; quorum preteritu videbatur eis et videtur, quod petitioni sive scripture supradicte et contentis in ea non est ex parte domini episcopi predicti nec sui capituli quovismodo consenciendum, set eidem contradicendum et resistendum cum effectu; quodque appellaciones predicte que pro conservacione, tuicione et defensione juris domini sui episcopi ecclesie sue et omnium supradictorum provide et legitime fuerant et sunt interposite et effectualiter proseguende, et quod domino episcopo suo supradicto circa defensionem earundem et in ipsa pro viribus assistent et consilium imparciantur, et auxilium, prout juramento suo sunt astricti,⁷ nec contrarium aliquo tempore senciebant, licet ora male loquencium, ut refertur, alia sint locuti. Tamen, pro bono pacis et pro quiete parcium supradictarum, placet capitulo supradicto, et prefato domino suo episcopo consulunt animo deliberato, quod cause appellacionum predictarum, priusquam in curia Romana fuerint introducte et contestacio litis in ipsis causis et earum singulis per partem appellatricem legitime facta fuerit, extunc pendeant cause hujusmodi de consensu parcium predictarum expresse sub spe pacis, pro pleniore tractatu pacis interim habendo per biennium vel triennium; ita tamen quod dominus archiepiscopus nihil attemptet de novo circa premissa vel . . .⁸

216 [fo. 49] 20 Dec. 1345. Sir Edmund de Bramton, succentor, acknowledged that he had formerly received from the chapter 100s. by way of loan. He promised to repay 60s. by the following Easter, and was pardoned the remainder, 'prout alias eidem succentori, ut asseruit, fuit promissum'. Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worthe, James de Havonte and John de Sar'.

217 8 Feb. 1346. The chapter agreed that Sir John de Milleford, vicar-choral, should be excused regular attendance at matins 'propter corporis sui debilitatem', and should not lose his commons, provided he was present at the day office.

218 18 Feb. 1346. Sir Laurence de Sancto Neoto, vicar of Lytelton Drywe, appeared in chapter and swore on the Gospels that, after the forthcoming feasts of Easter and Midsummer, he would pay regularly to the chapter at those terms, as long as he remained vicar, the pension of 12 marks due from the said vicarage; and that, should he have any produce of the current year stored away there, he would pay the said pension forthwith.⁹ Present: Mm.

⁷ 'consilium . . . astricti' underlined. Illegible note in l.-hand margin.

⁸ Entry incomplete. A note at the bottom of the folio, in a later hand, reads: 'fol. 40. 1. sequitur quod quaeris'. In the l.-hand margin is the note: 'Responsio capituli et adhesio ejusdem appellacionibus et provocacionibus interpositis per dominum episcopum Sar' contra dominum archiepiscopum'.

⁹ 'Si contingat ipsum habere fructus istius anni nunc reconditos in dicta vicaria, prefato capitulo solvet duodecim marcas ad terminos Pasche et sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo sequentes.'

John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worth, James de Havonte and John de Sar', canons; M. Stephen de Avebury, William Beneger, and Sir Henry de Gyssyche, priest.¹

219 28 Ap. 1346. The chapter appointed Sir John de Langebergh and Mm. Richard de Chaddeslegh and John de Sar' to inspect and report upon the wood of Puttone. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and 'de consuetudine' locum tenens, John de Kyrkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Chaddesleye, Robert de Worthe, James de Havonte and John de Sar'.²

220 [fo. 49v] 13 May 1346. Thomas Caddele of Potterne appeared in chapter and acknowledged that he had committed waste in the wood of the farm of la Hurste. 'Postea, habito modico intervallo, M. Elyas, presidens prenotatus, ibidem tunc pro tribunali sedens, de consilio capituli sive canonicorum predictorum ordinavit et decrevit sententia precepti sub pena excommunicationis in ipsum Thomam de Caddele late seu ferende mora et culpa sua precedentibus, ipsum [eundem] Thomam Caddele soluturum centum solidos sterlyngorum dicto capitulo Sar'.' Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, 'de consuetudine tunc capitulo Sar' presidente', Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Robert de Baldok, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Thomas de Bokton, Richard de Chaddesleye, Robert de Worth, Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte and John de Sar'. On the same day, licence was granted to Sir John le Gold' of Taunton, vicar of Wynkefeld', to exchange his vicarage for a rectory. It was further agreed that M. Stephen de Avebury should have letters concerning his pension of 40s., to be received during the good pleasure of the chapter.

221 23 May [1346]. *Letter of M. Thomas de Astleye to the locum tenens and chapter, nominating to the vicarage of Alvington.* Venerabilibus et discretis viris dominis tenenti locum decani et capitulo ecclesie Sar', confratribus carissimis et amicis, Thomas de Astleye, vester concanonicus et confrater, firmarius ecclesiarum vestrarum de Kenton et Alfyn-ton, Exoniensis diocesis, quicquid boni poterit et honoris. Cum vicaria dicte ecclesie de Alfyn-ton ad presens vacare, et nominacio futuri vicarii per vos presentandi ad vicariam eandem ad me, racione dicte firme, et ad vos presentacio ad vicariam predictam spectare noscantur, dilectum mihi in Christo dominum Thomam de Canyngges, presbyterum Sar' diocesis, vobis nomino ad ipsam vicariam, per vos domino Johanni dei gracia Exoniensi episcopo ut est moris, si placeat, presentandum. Vobis igitur supplico quod velitis in hac parte facere cum favore quod ad vos dinoscitur pertinere. Semper in domino feliciter valeatis. Script' apud Lychfeld' xxiiij die Maii.³

¹ Above the entry, in a large, later hand: 'Litelton Drewe'.

² At foot of folio, in a later hand: 'Deputacio ad viden: lum boscum de Puttone'.

³ In l.-hand margin: 'Vicarii presentacio'.

222 27 May 1346. Letter of the locum tenens and chapter, in pursuance of the above, presenting to the bp. of Exeter for institution as vicar of Alvington the above-named Sir Thomas de Canyngges.

223 [fo. 50] 27 Aug. 1345. Letter of the president and chapter to M. Richard de Thormerton, prebendary of Horton, granting him certain concessions, in return for his renunciation of privileges conferred on him by a papal indult. Presidens capitulo ecclesie Saresbirien' et ejusdem loci capitulum discreto viro magistro Ricardo de Thormerton, concanonico nostro Saresbirien', salutem in auctore salutis. Nuper vestra prudentia nobis exposiit quod sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus noster, dominus Clemens, divina providencia papa sextus, vobis sub certa forma indulsit ut fructus, redditus et proventus beneficiorum vestrorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque usque ad biennium percipere possetis, cum illa integritate qua residentes pro tempore percipere potuerunt et debuerunt, absentia vestra quacumque non obstante; cujus indulti pretextu petivistis pro tempore absentie vestre de fructibus, redditibus et proventibus canonicatus et prebende quos in dicta ecclesia Saresbirien' obtinetis vobis per nos integre responderi et satisfieri juxta formam et effectum privilegii supradicti; cui privilegio tandem pro bono pacis et quiete nostra communi, ex mere liberalitate vestra, gratis quantum ad ecclesiam Saresbirien' in capitulo nostro renunciastis expresse. Et nos hujusmodi liberalitatem vobis gratuitis retributionibus compensare volentes, ut ab hac die in antea in ecclesia Sar' predicta sitis integer residendo canonicus, ad percipiendum integre et perpetuo communam et distributionem solitas in dicta ecclesia residentibus ministrari, et ad omnem alium juris et facti effectum ac si in dicta ecclesia primum introitum et solempnem quem vobis remittimus fecissetis, vobis communiter et concorditer ex nostra largicione tenore presencium concedimus et eciam indulgemus, statutis et consuetudinibus seu constitucionibus quibuscumque ecclesie Sar' predictae in contrarium editis non obstantibus. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus duximus apponendum. Dat' Sar' in capitulo nostro xxvij die mensis Augusti A.D. 1345.

224 12 Sept. [1346]. Letter of M. Thomas de Astleye to the locum tenens and chapter concerning the presentation to the vicarage of Alvington. Domini reverendi fratres et amici karissimi, vobis supplico sicut antea supplicavi quod michi velitis rescribere veritatem de qua confidere potero super hiis que nuper per dominum Henricum de Palgrave, rectorem ecclesie de Fennysutton, meum socium, vobis scripsi, et non differatis ulterius; eo quod periculum est in mora, et in futuro vos omnes continget, nec credo quod velletis injuriam facere neque pati, sicut nec eciam vellem ego. Rogo insuper quod vellitis facere litteras vestras patentes secundum materiam et formam cedule presentibus intercluse, si materia ipsa est vera et possit probari; alioquin non video quod negocium pro quo scripsi possit defendi, sicut in litteris domini mei, domini Norwyncensis episcopi (**228**), quarum copiam vobis misi una cum quadam informacione juris et facti sibi et vobis per me transmissi plenius continetur. Vestram plenam deliberacionem super hiis mihi celeriter per latorem presencium, si placeatis, rescribatis. Deus vos

dirigat in agendis. Scriptum apud Lychefeld' die Martis proximo post festum nativitatis virginis gloriose. Super premissa tangentibus dicto domino Henrico velitis credere sicut michi. Per vestrum Thomam de Astleye.

225 2 Sept. [1346]. *An earlier letter of the same M. Thomas concerning the disputed right of presentation to Alfynnton.* Domini reverendi, fratres et amici carissimi. Quia dominus episcopus Exoniensis se asserit dubitare an presentacio vestra ad vicariam ecclesie de Alfynnton, Exoniensis diocesis, racione nominacionis mee vobis facte, excludere debeat auctoritate apostolica expectantes, ad supplicacionem meam dixit quod totum differet negocium usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis, ut interim super hiis possit habere consilium peritorum. Ego autem seriem totam facti cum quibusdam racionibus juris pro utraque parte misi domino meo, domino Episcopo Norwycensi, in talibus expertissimo et peritissimo hujus regni; et supplicavi eidem quod michi super hiis deliberacionem suam et ejus consilium intimaret. Qui mihi rescripsit sui gracia manu sua, et ejus litere copiam, cum facto et racionibus per me sibi transmissis reverencie vestro transmittit, supplicans quod super hiis consilium habeatis, et an consuetudo per me pretensa sit vera, et possit probari, scientes quod quicquid super hiis contigerit fieri, erit exemplum perpetuum in futurum. Consulunt eciam aliqui jurisperiti quod per vos contra impetrantes breve *quare impedit* impetretur; et unus expectancium vocatur Johannes de Colrigge, Exoniensis diocesis, et alterius nomen ignoro, set cito sciatis si sic volueritis impetrari. Et quia dictus dominus expectancium executor est voluntarius et mirabile, ut dicitur, aliquando videtur bonum quod per partem capituli fiat una provocacio tuitoria generalis. Supplico ergo quod super hiis deliberare velitis et mihi rescribere quid vobis videtur esse consultius faciendum, et super isto toto facto vestram in omnibus voluntatem. Semper altissimus vos conservet et dirigat in agendis. Scriptum apud Lychefeld' ij die Septembris. Per vestrum Thomam de Astleye.

226 [fo. 50v]. 16 Sept. [1346]. *Letters patent of the locum tenens and chapter concerning the right of nomination and presentation to the vicarages of Kenton and Alfynnton.* Universis Christi fidelibus has literas inspecturis, tenens locum domini decani et capitulum ecclesie Sar' salutem in domino sempiternam. Quia sicut intelleximus penes aliquos in dubium revocatur an ad canonicos dicte ecclesie qui fuerunt pro tempore firmarii ecclesiarum nostrarum de Kenton et Alfynnton, Exoniensis diocesis, et ad dilectum confratrem et concanonicum nostrum M. Thomam de Astleye, nunc firmarium dictarum ecclesiarum, pertinuerit ab antiquo et ad ipsum M. Thomam pertineat jure et nomine ipsorum, dumtaxat personas idoneas nominare presentandas per nos domino dei gracia Exoniensi episcopo, dictarum ecclesiarum diocesano, ad vicarias ipsarum ecclesiarum vacantes; omnibus et singulis quorum interest innotescimus per presentes quod in dicta ecclesia nostra Sar' ab antiquo fuit et est consuetudo approbata et optenta, quod ad canonicos nostros firmarios dictarum ecclesiarum qui fuerunt pro tempore, et ad dictum M. Thomam nunc, ut predicatur, firmarium nostrum, ab antiquo pertinuit et pertinet jure et nomine ipsorum firmariorum, et non jure nec nomine nostro, nec vice nec auctoritate nostra, nominare nobis personas ydoneas per nos

dicto patri venerabili presentandas ad vicarias predictas quando vacabant, et nos vigore nominacionis hujusmodi tenebamur ab antiquo et tenemur dictas personas sic nominatas reverendo patri predicto presentare, et presentavimus ad vicarias predictas vacantes. Ipseque pater, virtute nominacionis et presentacionis hujusmodi dictas personas ad ipsas vicarias admittere consuevit, et perpetuos vicarios instituere in eisdem, et sic est ab antiquo solitum et servatum. In quorum testimonium sigillum nostrum commune ad causas presentibus est appensum. Dat' in capitulo nostro Sar' xvj die Septembris anno etc.⁴

227 [1346]. *Letter of the locum tenens and chapter giving notice of the grant to M. Thomas de Astleye of the farm of the churches of Kenton and Alfynnton, and its subsequent renewal.* Quorum interest. Noverint universi quod nos tenens locum domini decani et capitulum ecclesie Sar' firmam ecclesiarum nostrarum de Kenton et Alfynnton, Exoniensis diocesis, dilecto confratri et concanonico nostro M. Thome de Astleye concessimus, habendam et tenendam secundum statuta et consuetudines ecclesie antedictae, solvendo nobis in terminis consuetis dicte firme solitam pensionem, sicut in literis nostris super hoc confectis plenius continetur. Nosque unanimi consensu postea tempore competentis, secundum statuta et consuetudines antedictas, tempus dicte firme prorogavimus usque ad non modicum tempus, aliud nondum lapsum. In quorum testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus est appensum. Data in capitulo nostro Sar' etc.

228 14 Aug. 1346. *Letter of the bp. of Norwich to M. Thomas de Astele concerning the legal aspect of his claim to present to Alfynnton.*⁵ Socie karissime et amice, literas vestras una cum quodam dubio et allegacionibus super hoc factis in duobus papiri foliis involutis in quodam percameni rotulo instrumentorum et literarum copias continente recepimus in Norforchia die Sabbati preterita [12 Aug. 1346] per manum presencium portitoris, quas vidimus et intelleximus satis plene. Et quia certificari per nos petitis quid de prefato dubio sciamus, quantum cum continuo discursu nostro de quo dictus lator vos poterit informare, et absque libris deliberare poterimus, gratitudini vestre rescribimus intentum nostrum juxta discrecionem parvulam mentis nostre. Questio insuper vestra quatuor dubia continet in effectu, quorum duo concernunt primum apostolicum, tertium concernit secundum apostolicum, set concernit utrumque primus, namque apostolicus scribitur fuisse in minoribus tantum ordinibus constitutus, tam tempore date gracie sibi facte, quam vacacionis vicarie et acceptacionis per utrumque pretense; [et tunc circa hoc formatur unum dubium numquid, obstante constitucione

⁴ In l.-hand margin, in a later hand: 'Nota quod nominacio vicariorum fieri debet per firmarios jure proprio et non jure nec nomine capituli. Vide de hoc infra . . . fo. xliiii ubi apparet continuacio'.

⁵ The editor's thanks are due to Canon E. W. Kemp for advice on the identification of the references to the canon law in this and the immediately following entries and to Mr. Derek Hall for tracing the civil law references. The Rev. F. D. Logan read the text and made many valuable suggestions and also identified references to such glosses as are to be found in printed volumes available in the British Museum.

Ottoboni,⁶ possit admitti ad hoc. Idem apostolicus dictos minores recepisse] ⁷ dicitur a quodam episcopo Ybernico, cum tamen litere sue dimissorie ad episcopum regni Anglie coartentur. Ex hoc igitur resultat secundum dubium, numquid ex hoc repelli debeat apostolicus supradictus. Tercium dubium secundum apostolicum concernens est istud, ipse namque dicitur non insinuasse gratiam suam, et per consequens videtur, ex forma sue gratie repellendus. Quartum dubium utrumque resultat, ex ratione decretalis 'ne captande,'⁸ ex eo quod non sunt in diocesi Exoniensi nisi duo beneficia spectantia ad presentacionem decani et capituli Sar'. Set postmodum remanet dubium quintum et principale, tam apostolicos quam presentatum concernens, numquid gratia apostolica respiciens beneficia ad presentacionem alicujus spectantia, afficiat beneficium spectans ad presentacionem ejusdem non liberam, set nominacioni alterius persone notario⁹ coartatam. Carissime socie, sciencie vestre profunditas non indiget nostris assercionibus informari immo, informacione vestra in omnibus dubiis indigemus; id tamen quod sentimus circa premissa vobis scribimus, salvo judicio meliori. Et videtur nobis quod quatuor dubia prima dictos apostolicos non repellant, quantum tamen ipsos excludit totaliter, [et presentatum per vos]¹ vicariam de qua agitur absque dubio faciet obtinere, et quodlibet dubiorum premissorum videmus in Romana curia in variis causis sepiissime declarari. Et ideo de dictis quatuor objectibus nullatenus confidatis, set si nominacio pertineat ad vos, jure et nomine vestro, non jure et nomine capituli, et si capitulum necesse habeat presentare nominatum per vos, tunc confidatis, sub periculo nostro, quod vester presentatus vicariam contra apostolicos reportabit; causam enim habuimus talem in Romana curia nos specialiter concernentem, et multas similes causas vidimus expediri. Si super hiis allegaciones volueritis per nos fieri, vel super dubio alias nobis per vos tacto, de quo ad presens non poterimus recordari, rescribitis nobis, et cum vacaverit libentissime faciemus. Socie carissime, altissimus det vobis prosperos annos multos. Scripta manu propria cum festinancia in manerio nostro de Terlinge in Essexia, die Lune in vigilia assumptionis virginis gloriose.

229 [fo. 51] Factum est tale. Decanus et capitulum ecclesie Sar' ab antiquo habuerunt et habent in diocesi Exoniensi duas ecclesias parochiales eis et commune eorum appropriatas, et in utraque earum consueverunt habere vicarios canonicè per dominum Exoniensem episcopum institutos, ipseque ecclesie cum maneriis pertinentibus ad easdem per dictos decanum et capitulum alicui canonico dicte ecclesie Sar' qui residenciam suam perfecit in ea consueverunt, pro certo precio constituto annis singulis dicte ecclesie persolvendo, dari et tradi ad firmam per quinquennium, infra quod canonicus sic firmarius posset per dictos decanum seu ejus locum tenentem et capitulum firmam suam predictam usque ad aliud quinquennium facere prorogari, et sic de singulis quinquenniis, quamdiu vixerit canonicus firmarius antedictus; et solverit solitam pensionem pro ipsa firma, terminis constitutis. Cujus firme

⁶ Constitutions of Ottobon (1268), c. IX: Wilkins, *Concilia*, II, 5-6.

⁷ The words within square brackets are repeated.

⁸ VI^o 3. 7. 3.

⁹ *Rectius* 'notorie'.

¹ The words within square brackets are repeated.

pretextu, canonicus firmarius pro tempore quociens vicarie predictae vacaverint, personas idoneas dictis decano seu ejus locum tenenti ac capitulo nominare solebant, per ipsos loci ordinario presentandas, et dicti decanus seu ejus locum tenens et capitulum, vigore nominacionis hujusmodi, sic nominatos domino episcopo Exoniensi ditorum locorum ordinario, presentare, et ipse dominus episcopus sic nominatos et presentatos ad dictas vicarias admittere, et vicarios perpetuos instituere consueverunt et tenentur, et sic est ab antiquo servatum. Duo vero clerici, quorum unus est in minoribus ordinibus constitutus, et alius in sacerdotio, a sede apostolica sub diversis datis gracias impetrarunt ad beneficium ecclesiasticum spectans communiter ad collationem vel presentationem decani et capituli ecclesie Sar', in diocesi Exoniensi, sub forma qua ipsa sedes pro beneficiandis pauperibus clericis scribere consuevit, domino episcopo Exoniensi, utrique ditorum clericorum executore dato. Deinde, factis processibus ut est moris, dictus clericus in minoribus ordinibus constitutus, primus in data dictarum gratiarum, notificavit dictis tenenti locum decani et capitulo ecclesie Sar', et insinuavit gratiam suam predictam, et processus habitos virtute ejusdem gratie; alius vero clericus in sacerdotio constitutus, secundus in data, nullam gratiam, nullumque processum dictis tenenti locum decani et capitulo notificavit. Nunc autem, vacante vicaria una dictarum duarum ecclesiarum, Thomas de Astleye, canonicus dicte ecclesie Sar', qui suam residenciam consuetam complevit in ea, et firmarius dictarum duarum ecclesiarum, infra secundum mensem a tempore note vacationis dicte vicarie, et infra dictum primum quinquennium, personam idoneam nominavit dictis tenenti locum decani et capitulo, presentandam per eos loci ordinario, ratione nominacionis hujusmodi. Qui infra octo dies postea, dictam personam sic nominatam, ratione nominacionis ejusdem, domino Exoniensi presentarunt; que persona sic presentata infra octo dies post presentationem suam ad dictam vicariam, per dictum dominum episcopum petiit se admitti, et vicarium institui in eadem. Sed dictus clericus in minoribus ordinibus constitutus, primus in data ut predictur, pretendens se infra mensem a tempore note vacationis dicte vicarie, ipsam vicariam, cujus redditus, fructus et proventus summam expressam in dicta sua gracia non excedunt, acceptasse, opposuit se dicto presentato, et petit quod ipsa vicaria per dictum dominum episcopum, executorem suum, sibi conferatur. Secundus petit pro se eodem modo. Modo queritur quis istorum ad dictam vicariam fuerit admittendus.

Videtur quod presentatus sit admittendus, nam quando aliquod jus est illativum alterius, et illo jura se habent per modum antecedentis et consequentis, jus inferens magis inspicitur, et majus jus tribuit quam jus illatum; ut si instituatur heres et rogetur per fidei commissum uni ex familia restituere quem elegerit, uno electo, ex primo testamento fidei commissum habet, non ex secundo. Sic in proposito, a nominacione presentatus plus jure videtur habere quam ex presentatione que non procedit ex libera voluntate presentantium, cum teneantur presentare nominatum idoneum per firmarium, et nullam liberalitatem in eo exerceant. ff. de legatis. ij. l. unum ex familia, in principio,² et § Si de falcidia.³ Et presentacio de qua fit mencio in gracia

² Dig. 31. 67 pr. 'De legatis et fidei commissis'.

³ Dig. 31. 67. 1.

apostolica videtur intelligenda de presentacione libere pertinente ad presentacionem decani et capituli Sar', non de presentacione necessitata et procedente ex nominacione alterius, ut in dicto § cum concordia.

Item, si fidei commissaria libertas legata sit servo ab herede, heres non . . .⁴ eundem servum sibi necessarium heredem facere, quia non magnum videtur beneficium ab herede consequi. Immo dicit lex nichil comodi videtur sensisse ab eo quia ex primo testamento fuit debita servo libertas. ff. de heredibus [fo. 51v] instituendis. l. si servo.⁵ Et tamen manumittens per fidei commissum tribuit libertatem, et habent contratabulas, et sic ipsa manumissio habet juris effectum. C. de operis libertorum. l. mater,⁶ cum concordia. Et nichilominus ex primo testamento uberius jus habet in libertate. Sic videtur presentatus ex nominacione potius quam ex presentacione jus habere, licet presentacio habeat juris effectum.

Item, quando jus transferendum est per mediam personam, illa persona media nudus minister est, nullum jus transferens, nec aliquem habens accionem, saltem si nullum emolumentum percipiat. ff. ad Trebellianum. l. Lucius § Mevia.⁷ Nota C. de episcopis et clericis. l. nulli.⁸ Ergo, presentans in nostro casu nudus minister est, cum non habeat emolumentum, et maxime cum sit artatus presentare.

Item, in muneribus et honoribus civilibus procedit nominacio, et sequitur decretum; set a nominacione ipsa rite facta appellandum est, alioquin sequetur decretum tamquam executio nominacionis jus tribuentis, et compelletur nominatus ad munera. Ergo, nominacio jus tribuit in premissis ut in nostro casu. C. de appellacionibus et consultacionibus. l. hii qui,⁹ et l. cives,¹ et l. nominaciones.² Idem est in spiritualibus, nam in negotio eleccionis est scrutinium, publicacio votorum, collacio et electio; unde facta publicacione et per consequens nominacione elegendi, electores nequeunt variare, quia per nominacionem hujusmodi jus est quesitum nominato, et compelluntur eligere. Extra. de eleccione. c. publicato.³ Sic videtur in casu nostro. Item, iste presentatus videtur nedum nominacionem set etiam presentacionem quantum ad juris effectum habere, non a decano et capitulo, set a firmario nominante; quia si ego Sempronium rogavero ut Ticio precario rem suam concedat, et Sempronius ad rogatum meum concesserit Ticio, Ticius videtur a me habere precarium, non a Sempronio. ff. de precario. l. quesitum, in principio.⁴ Cum ergo capitulum ad rogatum et nominacionem firmarii nominantis presentaverit, videtur presentatus jus quesitum ex presentacione a firmario nominante principaliter habuisse.

Item gracia facta apostolico de beneficio spectante ad presentacionem capituli etc. intellegenda est de beneficio quod libere et sine dampno alicujus ad ipsius capituli presentacionem pertinet, nam si princeps permittat aliquid

⁴ A word is illegible: [?] 'potest'.

⁵ Dig. 28. 5. 85 pr.

⁶ Cod. 6. 3. 5.

⁷ Dig. 26. 1. 80. 1. 'Ad senatus consultum Trebellianum'.

⁸ Cod. 1. 3. 28.

⁹ Cod. 7. 62. 7.

¹ Cod. 7. 62. 11.

² Cod. 7. 62. 27.

³ X 1. 6. 58.

⁴ Dig. 43. 26. 8. pr.

in loco publico fieri, intelligendum est hoc indultum ut fiat sine injuria et dampno alicujus. Set ille dampnum sentit qui comodum amittit. ff. ne quid in loco publico. l. ii § merito.⁵ ff. de vulgari et pupillari substitutione. l. ex facto, in principio.⁶ Ergo, sic erit gracia ista intelligenda, et iste nominans senti dampnum cum amittit comodum. Item, intelligenda est gracia de beneficio quod proprie spectat ad presentacionem etc. Set quod commune est non est meum proprie. ff. de ritu nuptiarum. l. illud.⁷ Unde, cum nominacio pertineat ad firmarium jure singulari, et presentacio ad capitulum, provisio de prefata vicaria capitulo et firmario est communis, que vicariam hujusmodi non comprehendit. Extra. de prebendis. c. cum in illis § si vero. li. vj.⁸ Et ibi hoc notant Cardinalis⁹ et Johannes Andreae¹ in fine glose, quia idem est dicere ad presentacionem talem et solius talis. Idem notat ibidem Archidiaconus.²

Item, Archidiaconus videtur pro presentato dicere. Extra. de prebendis. c. mandato. li. vj.,³ ubi sic dicit, quid si ita scribatur provideas tali de beneficio ad tuam collacionem spectante, et is cui scribitur habet collacionem tantum, alius vero presentacionem, poterit ne de tali beneficio providere, dicit quod non, quia id quod est commune ut suum dare non potest, set eadem ratio que est in presentante et conferente est in nominante et presentante.

Item, ubi scribitur pro aliquo beneficiando de beneficio quod pertinet ad presentacionem capituli communiter, non comprehenditur beneficium cujus presentacio ad aliquem de capitulo pertinet, racione dignitatis vel prebende. Extra. de prebendis. c. mandatum § i. li. vj.⁴ Ergo, eadem racione nec comprehenditur beneficium quod racione firme ad aliquem pertinet, maxime cum jus patronatus cum universitate transeat, et sic videatur nominacio istius firmarii de jure communi fundari. Extra. de jure patronatus. c. ex literis.⁵ et ibi hoc notant Innocencius⁶ et Hostiensis.⁷

Item, clericus impetrans in minoribus ordinibus constitutus non videtur ad vicariam admittendus, quia in statuto Ottoboni legati, consuetudine firmato, cavetur quod nullus ad vicariam admittatur nisi fuerit diaconus,⁸ de

⁵ Dig. 43. 8. 2. 10.

⁶ Dig. 28. 6. 43. pr.

⁷ Dig. 23. 2. 46.

⁸ VI^o 3. 4. 16, 'Extra de prebendis et dignitatibus'.

⁹ *Supra* p. 111, n. 3. There is no printed text of his treatise in the British Museum.

¹ *Supra* p. 111, n. 4. John Andreae was still living when Astley wrote his 'series tota facti cum quibusdam racionibus juris pro utraque parte'. See his gloss 'cum alio' in *Liber Sextus Decretalium D. Bonifacii Papae VIII*, etc. (Lyons, 1584).

² Guido de Baysio, made archdeacon of Bologna by Boniface VIII in 1296. He lectured on canon law at Bologna until 1304, but later removed to the papal court at Avignon. He wrote a gloss on the Sext c. 1306-11. He died in 1313: *Prolegomena*. 475, 483, 489. See his *Lectura super Sexto* (Milan 1490), f. 239.

³ VI^o 3. 4. 10.

⁴ VI^o 3. 4. 41, Guido de Baysio, *op. cit.* f. 238.

⁵ X 3. 38. 7.

⁶ Sinobaldo di Fieschi, Pope Innocent IV (1243-54). He taught at Bologna and wrote a commentary on the Decretals of Gregory IX: *Prolegomena*, 362-3, 453, 477, 480. See his *Apparatus . . . super v libros Decret' et Decretalibus* (Lyons, 1521), s.v. 'Ex literis'.

⁷ Henry de Segusio, made cardinal of Ostia in 1261. He studied at Bologna and taught at Paris. He wrote the so-called *Summa Aurea* on the Decretals of Gregory IX. He died in 1271: *Prolegomena*, 299, 476, 478, 493. See his *Summa super titulis decretalium* (1490), 'De concessione prebende'.

⁸ *Supra*, p. 130, n. 6.

quo statuto aut consuetudine predicta non fit mencio in gracia, nec vult papa derogare statuto consuetudine firmato et observato. de constitutionibus, c. licet. li. vj.⁹ Idem notat Cardinalis. de prebendis. si pro clericis. li. vj.,¹ dicens quod sacerdotale beneficium ex statuto non debetur nisi in rescripto statuta tollantur, que non sunt sublata in dictis graciis. Idem notat Archidiaconus.² de rescriptis. c. cum aliquibus,³ in prima glosa etc., nec obstat de officio vicarii. c. i. in Cle.;⁴ quia licet equiparentur rectores et vicarii in multis ut ibi, non tamen in qualitate quoad ordines tempore admissionis ad vicarias ut in dicto statuto.

Item, statutum Ottoboni est consuetudine firmatum, ergo difficilius tollitur, quam si non esset sic firmatum, quia lex consuetudine firmatam [*sic*] non tollitur per sequentem legem contrariam. Notat glosa. C. de collat' donat'. l. i.⁵ in verbo 'anniversario.' li. x. Item pactum firmatum per sententiam non tollitur per legem, que alias tolleret pactum simplex, ut [continued on fo. 52 beneath 230]⁶ notant Paulus de Lyazariis.⁷ et Johannes Andreae de sepulturis. c. dudum. in Cle. in fine glose in verbo 'pacta.'⁸ Ergo, dato quod gracia tolleret statutum, sicut non tollit, non tamen, ut videtur, tollit statutum consuetudine firmatum.

Item, nec de dicto statuto, nec consuetudine statutum firmante, nec de consuetudine qua debet firmarius nominare presentandum, nec quod dicti decanus et capitulum non habent nisi dictas duas vicarias ad eorum presentationem in diocesi Exoniensi spectantes, nec de defectu ordinum primi apostolici fit mencio in gracia unius apostolici vel alterius. Ergo, videtur gracia surrepticie, quia si aliquid impetrans supprimit vel exprimit, quo suppresso vel expresso papa moveri posset ad gratiam denegandam, ipsa gracia videtur surrepticia, ut notat Archidiaconus, de prebendis .c. non potest, in principio. li. vj.,⁹ et de hoc eciam notat Archidiaconus. de rescriptis .c. cum aliquibus, in glosa super verbo 'facultatem', in versiculo 'set quid si ad illum cui soli scribitur' §.¹ Nec est intencionis pape dare literas prejudiciales alicui, et suum mandatum sic est accipiendum, ut nulli faciat prejudicium, ut ibi notatur, et ff. ne quid in loco publico. l. ij. § merito et §² si quis a principe.;³ et dampnum patitur qui comodum amittit ut in dicto. § .merito. Set multa amitteret firmarius, si comodum nominacionis sue perderet per rescriptum, in quod de illo mencio non habetur, et tales litere beneficiales sunt ambiciose et restringende, ut de prebendis .c. quamvis plenissime, in principio. li. vj.⁴ Quod eciam dicte litere apostolicorum sunt

⁹ VI^o 1. 2. 1.

¹ VI^o 3. 4. 8.

² Guido de Baysio, *op. cit.* f. 167.

³ VI^o 1. 3. 4.

⁴ Clem. 1. 7. 1.

⁵ *Cod.* 10, 28. 1.

⁶ A small asterisk above the line here, and in the l.-hand margin beside 'notant'.

⁷ A pupil of John Andreas. He taught at Bologna (1321) and Perugia (1325), and wrote on the Clementines. He died in 1356, and was therefore still living when Astley quoted from his work: *Prolegomena*, 482, 486, 490.

⁸ Glo. Jo. Andr' on 3. 7. 2. s.v. 'pacta', in *Liber Sextus Decretalium*.

⁹ VI^o 3. 4. 21; Guido de Baysio, *op. cit.* f. 240 v.

¹ VI^o 1. 3. 4; Guido de Baysio, *op. cit.* f. 167.

² *Supra*, p. 133, n. 5.

³ *Dig.* 43. 8. 2. 16.

⁴ VI^o 3. 4. 4.

surrepticie videtur tenere Hostiensis de rescriptis postulasti. In deferendis etiam muneribus et honoribus lex municipalis inspicitur, id est consuetudo. ff. de muneribus et honoribus. l. honor § item lex.⁵ Cui consuetudini non vult papa derogare per rescriptum quod de ea mencionem non facit, ut de prebendis .c. cum in tua. li. vj.⁶ Immo, rescripta sunt [fo. 52v] interpretanda, ut videtur, secundum consuetudinem locorum ad que diriguntur, et secundum eam mandantur procedi, ut de concessione prebende .c. ex parte.,⁷ ubi etiam hoc notant Bernardus⁸ et Hostiensis.¹

Item iste primus apostolicus habuit literas dimissorias sui diocesani ad recipiendum primam tonsuram a quocumque episcopo catholico regni Anglie, set ordinatus fuit per episcopum Ibernicum, sicut dicitur in dictis literis dimissoriis, et in literis ipsius episcopi Ibernici et sic non videtur bene esse ordinatus, set a beneficio repellendus.

Item cum sint dumtaxat due vicarie in diocesi Exoniensi ad presentacionem decani et capituli Sar' pertinentes, ut supradictum est, et sint duo expectantes, ut premittitur, ad ipsas vicarias, ipsi videntur esse solliciti tempore impetracionis de beneficiis vivencium, et sic repellendi, ut .C. de pactis .l. ult'.² Et per illas impetraciones videtur via aperiri beneficiis vacantibus, ut de concessione prebende et ecclesie non vacantibus .c. detestanda circa; finem. li. vj.,³ et captande aliene mortis occasio tribuitur eodem titulo .c. ij. in antiqua,⁴ et .c. ne captande, in principio. li. vj.,⁵ que omnia reprobantur ut ibi.

Item secundus expectans videtur repellendus ex causis predictis, et quia non insinuavit gratiam suam et processum suum tenenti locum decani et capitulo Sar', et sic ejus gracia non obstante ipsi poterunt presentare. Et hec videntur colligi et exprimi in gracia utriusque dictorum expectantium, que habent similem formam, nisi quod unus alium procedit in data. Ad oppositum pro expectantibus videtur facere. Extra. de prebendis .c. mandatum, in principio,⁶ set non videtur obstare, quia canonicus firmarius in proposito nostro jure suo singulari et vice sua propria nominat, et ipsa nominacio est pars sui beneficii, videlicet firme predicte. Nec valet si dicatur quod per tales literas hujusmodi clerici ad talia beneficia consueverunt admitti, quia cum litere sint loco tituli, et sine justo titulo ecclesiasticum beneficium non potest haberi, sequitur quod consuetudo non potest justificari in hoc casu; immo, semper potest talis titulus impugnari, sicut notat Compostellanus. de rescriptis .c. super literis.,⁷ in ultima columpna, in versiculo 'si autem sunt litere surrepticie', et sequentibus, et maxime in versiculo 'item quia in beneficiis'. Pro apostolicis videtur

⁵ Dig. 50. 4. 14. 3.

⁶ VI^o 3. 4. 25.

⁷ X 3. 8. 10.

⁸ Bernardus Compostellanus, the younger, was a Spaniard, born in Galicia. He wrote a commentary on the first book of the Decretals. He died in 1267: *Prolegomena*, 478, 480, 481.

¹ Reference to the *Summa Aurea* (1490 ed.) f. 142 v.

² *Cod.* 2. 3. 30.

³ VI^o 3. 7. 2.

⁴ This seems to refer to an older edition of the Sext, in which the chapters were differently divided.

⁵ VI^o 3. 7. 3.

⁶ VI^o 3. 4. 41.

⁷ X 3. 38. 7.

facere quod notatur per Johannem Monachum.⁸ de prebendis .c. cum in illis,⁹ in verbo 'pertinet', ubi dicit beneficium sub gracia cadere, quod pertinet ad illius dispositionem pro majori parte, quem papa voluit onerare. Unde cum presentacio sit actus vicinior ad institucionem que jus tribuit in re, videtur esse fertior dispositio quam nominacio. Ergo, magis pertinet provisio ad presentantem quam ad nominantem, ut videtur esse notatum per eundem Johannem Monachum. de verbo significacione .c. sicut, in prima glosa. li. vj. Et istud non videtur obstare per ea que supra dicuntur.

230 [fo. 52] 26 June 1335. *Appointment of M. Richard de Farlegh as master-mason of the cathedral, by M. Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor and warden of the fabric.*¹ A.D. 1335, convenit inter magistrum Nicholaum de la Wyle, precentorem ecclesie cathedralis Sar' et custodem fabrice ejusdem ecclesie, vice et nomine capituli ejusdem ecclesie ex parte una, et magistrum Ricardum dictum de Farlegh', cementarium, ex altera, quod idem Ricardus admisit custodiam fabrice predictae ad ordinandum et faciendum de consensu dicti capituli opus necessarium in eadem, ad superintendum lathomis, et cementariis utilibus et fidelibus de sepedicti capituli consensu deputand' et ammovend' circa dictam ecclesiam operatur' quantum ad seipsum opem et operam fidelem appositur' et diligenciam circumspectam, et in hiis qui sui artificii sunt providam discrecionem; et quantum ad eos qui sub ipso erunt, ut premittitur, de consensu capituli memorati taliter providebit quod laborantes ibidem diligenter et fideliter occupentur. Illuc veniet et moram talem ac tantam faciet prout necessitas seu qualitas fabrice, cessante causa rationabili iudicio capituli decernend' exigit et requirit. Ita tamen quod monasterio Radingges et ecclesie cathedrali Bathoniensi quibus prius extitit obligatus valeat deservire temporibus oportunitis; dum tamen opus fabrice ecclesie Sar' supradicte nullatenus per hoc negligatur seu retardetur. Pro tali vero sua fidelitate, diligencia et labore, solvet eidem Ricardo custos supradictus, vel qui fuerit custos fabrice antedictae, singulis diebus quibus presens fuerit ex nunc sex denarios sterlingorum, et singulis annis ratione stipendiorum ad quatuor anni terminos in dicta ecclesia [visitates],² post mortem magistrum Roberti³ cementarii nunc superstitis, pro equalibus porcionibus, decem marcas, si dictum Robertum supervixerit. Hec autem convencio ad terminum vite dicti Ricardi observetur utriusque, dum tamen immediate post annum proximo jam sequentem opus quod per eum ordinabitur et fiet utile videatur et securum capitulo antedicto; sin autem, satisfacto eidem Ricardo pro rata temporis more sue, extunc cesset convencio memorata. In quorum omnium et sigillorum⁴ testimonium et observacionem premissorum, idem Ricardus, tactis sacrosanctis evangeliis, corporale prestitit sacramentum.

⁸ *Alias* 'Cardinalis'. *Supra*, p. 111, n. 3.

⁹ Reference as in first n. 8 on p. 133.

¹ The entry is headed: 'Convencio Ricardi de Farlegh lathoum.'

² *Rectius* 'usitatos'.

³ This was presumably the 'Robertus cementarius' whose obit was kept on 17 Aug. In the fifteenth century obit calendar (*Processions*, 238) it is recorded of him that he 'rexit XXV annos'. For some notes on his career and that of Robert de Farlegh see John Harvey, *Medieval English Architects*, 104-5, 226.

⁴ *Rectius* 'singulorum'.

Et nichilominus sigillum dicti capituli et ejus alternatim bipartitis presentibus sunt appensa. Datum Sar' vj Kal. Jul. anno domini supradicto.

231 [fo. 52v] *24 Oct. 1346. Ordinance of the chapter concerning the payment of commons and distributions to canons absent on capitular business.* Memorandum quod A.D. 1346 die vicesima quarta mensis Octobris in domo capitulari per capitulum tunc ibidem ordinatum fuit, juxta ecclesie morem antiquum, quod cum contingerit aliquem canonicorum ecclesie Sar' devillare propter negocia sua propria expedienda, nichil de dicta ecclesia de communis seu distributionibus percipiet quamdiu fuerit sic absens circa negocia sua propria; set si pro negociis communibus dicti capituli expediendis ipsum ultra tempus suorum negociorum propriorum, rogatus primitus ad hoc per dictum capitulum, in ea parte morari contingerit, pro illo tempore ultra dumtaxat distributiones percipiet et communas; quod quidem tempus more sue pro negociis communibus expediendis faciende idem canonicus in suo proximo reditu super compotum in fide dicte ecclesie prestita declarabit.⁵

232 *9 Nov. 1346. Ordinance of the chapter concerning the allocation of farms.* Deliberatum fuit et ordinatum per presidentem et capitulum quod nullus canonicus ecclesie Sar', nisi actualiter et personaliter residens et in capitulo tempore vacationis alicujus firme personaliter presens, et hujusmodi firmam personaliter acceptans et petens, firmam dicte ecclesie Sar' habebit in futurum.

233 [fo. 53] *12 Dec. 1346.* The king to the chapter, ordering the relaxation of the sequestration of the goods and revenues of the deanery, void by the death of Cardinal de Fargis, and claimed by the crown in virtue of the ordinance requiring all non-resident aliens to contribute the income of their benefices in support of the war-effort.⁶

234 *9 Nov. 1346. Assignment of farms after the death of M. John de Kyrkeby.* Kyrkeby's farm of Whitcherche was petitioned for and assigned to M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, and the chancellor's farm of Ydemeston was assigned to M. Ralph de Querendon. M. James de Havonte obtained Querendon's former farm. Mm. Robert de Worthe and William de Salton petitioned for whatever farms might be due to them; and on the next day M. Robert was assigned Stoure. Present in chapter: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Thomas de Bokton, Richard de Chaddesleye, Robert de Worthe, John de Whitcherche, William de Salton, James de Havonte and John de Sar'.⁷

235 [fo. 53v] *11 June 1345.* John, lord of Burdeyn in Ogeford Sancti Jacoby, Wilton, appeared in chapter and asked that the arrears of the rent

⁵ *Statutes*, 240-3. Martival's *Statutes* para. XXXVI, i.e. 'De communa in absentia non percipienda'.

⁶ It has proved impossible to trace this entry in the *Calendars of Chancery Rolls*.

⁷ In the l.-hand margin: 'Assignacio firme de Whitchurch'.

of one mark due to the fabric of the cathedral, and long unpaid because of the poverty of the tenant, be pardoned. The chapter agreed, on condition of its regular payment in future. Thereupon the said John, and William Melemongere, the tenant, paid to M. James de Havonte, warden of the fabric, the rent due for the current year, 'et . . . tunc ibidem fatebantur et expresse recognoverunt dictum capitulum jus habere in dicta annua pensione unius marce custodi fabricae ecclesie predicte inperpetuum persolvende', and requested the chapter notary to draw up a public instrument recording their obligation. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. William de Crouthorne, Peter de Inkepenne, Thomas de Luco, James de Havonte and John de Sar', canons; Sirs William de Hogenarton and William de Portesmouth, vicars-choral, William Candelau, priest, Robert Gilberd, burgess of Wilton, and others.⁸

236 25 Mar. 1347, *Feast of the Annunciation*. Indenture of lease by the locum tenens and chapter to Sir John de Wynchecombe, rector of Wottonne Ryveres near Savernak', for three years, at a yearly rent of 20s., of all the tithes of corn, wool and lambs from the manor of Beaulu in Savernak' forest; the said Sir John to administer to the parishioners the sacraments and sacramentals in the name of the chapter, and to receive from them the oblations and personal tithes. He protests that, in accepting the lease, he intends no prejudice to the right of the locum tenens and chapter in the tithes aforesaid. 'In cujus rei testimonium nos locum tenens et capitulum et rector predictus omnibus et singulis supradictis nostrum expressum prebentes consensum huic scripto per modum indenture confecto sigilla nostra alternatim apposimus.'

237 15 Nov. 1347. M. John de Chaddesley, rector of Coleshulle, appeared in chapter on behalf of M. Richard de Chaddesley, farmer of Pourestoke, and undertook to pay 10 marks for the repair of defects in the said farm 'a tempore quo primo idem magister Ricardus prefatam firmam assecutus fuit usque modo.' Present: M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, 'tunc ex commissione domini decani ipsius ecclesie Sar' locum tenens', Sir John de la Chaumbre, precentor, Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Robert de Worthe, Thomas de Bokton and James de Havonte.⁹

| fo. 54, 54v, 55 are blank |

238 [fo. 55v] 17 Nov. 1334. Letter of Bernard Viventis, canon of Bazas, and proctor and vicar-general of Cardinal Raymond, dean of Salisbury, to M. Robert de Luffenham, 'locum tenens dicti domini decani in choro et capitulo', informing him that by authority of the said dean, he has collated M. William Beneger, clerk, to the vicarage of the prebend of Lyme, and ordering him to put the said William in possession.

239 21 Nov. 1334. Letter of Robert de Wynchecombe, prebendary of

⁸ In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota'.

⁹ In this entry 'Sar' is extended as 'Saresbirien'.

Nithebury *in terra*, to the dean or his locum tenens, notifying him of his presentation as his vicar-choral of John de Pateneye, clerk.

240 13 Jan. 1335. Letter of Bernard Viventis to the locum tenens, notifying him that, by authority of the dean, he has collated Walter Wasselyn, clerk, to the vicarage of the prebendal church of Teynton, and ordering him to take action in pursuance.¹

241 [fo. 56] 30 July 1344. Appointment by M. Elias de Sancto Albano, locum tenens, and the chapter, of Andrew de Cantryngton as their proctor to collect all the tithes of the New Forest belonging to them, except for £4 3s. owed to them by the king. Andrew is to pay the dean and chapter 20s. yearly at Michaelmas, and is not to be removed as long as 'bene solveret pensionem predictam et bene procuraverit negocium eorundem in foresta antedicta.' Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, brother John de Compton,² abbot of Chirborne, Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, John de Whytcherche, John de Langeberghe, William de Salton, Richard de Chaddesle, James de Havonte, John de Camera and others.

242 Note that on 14 Oct. 1342, 'ad petitionem et promotionem domini Thome de Welewyke quondam precentoris,'³ and by special grace of the chapter, M. Peter de Inkepenne was admitted as a residentiary, on condition of paying the 40s. entry fine, and providing an entry feast within two years, on pain of forfeiting £20 to the chapter. Later, on 30 July 1344, 'ad requisicionem et instanciam venerabilis patris domini R. dei gracia Sar' episcopi remiserunt dicto magistro Petro de Inkepenne onus faciendi introitum supradictum, nolentes quod pena predicta quomodolibet committatur, licet idem magister Petrus introitum suum non faceret extunc in futurum.' Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, John de Whytcherche, Robert de Baldok, Richard de Chaddeslegh, William de Salton, Thomas de Bokton, John de Sar', James de Havonte, John de Camera.

243 30 Oct. 1344. M. Thomas de Bokton rendered account for his term of office as master of the choristers.

244 *Same date.* Thomas le Beek announced in chapter that, at the instance of the treasurer, and of Mm. William Bogaleys and Adam de Derham, friars preachers of Salisbury, peace had been made between him and his master, the chancellor, in the following terms: 'Hoc scriptum testatur quod ego Thomas le Beek, bedellus magistri Elye de Sancto Albano, cancellarii beate Marie Sar', officium bedelrie non peto nec petam nisi de voluntate et gracia ejusdem magistri Elye speciali, nec inhabitabo domos suas infra clausum ultra festum

¹ Marginal note: 'Tenor collacionis ad admittendum vicarium prebendalem'.

² A mistake for John de Hinton. Compton d.1342.

³ See 167.

purificacionis beate Marie virginis proximo futurum [2 Feb. 1345] a data presencium. Et ad ista firmitus observanda, tactis sacrosanctis, corporale prestivi sacramentum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Datum Sar' in crastino apostolorum Symonis et Jude anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu decimo octavo [29 Oct. 1344].⁴ The said letter, sealed with Thomas's private seal in green wax, was read in chapter by the 'notary, clerk and scribe.' Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Thomas de Bokton, Richard de Chaddesleye, James de Havonte, John de Sar', and John de Camera. 'Concessit tamen tunc ibidem prefatus magister Elyas cancellarius quod dictus Thomas bedellus domos suas infra clausum Sar' usque ad festum Pasche proximo futurum [27 Mar. 1345] possit inhabitare, litera predicta nonobstante.'⁴

245 [fo. 56v] 30 Oct. 1344. The chapter granted licence to dame Robergia de Popham,⁵ abbess-elect of Wilton, to be blessed elsewhere than in the cathedral, 'constitutio synodali super hoc edita non obstante.' The tenor of the letter follows.⁶

246 16 Feb. 1345. The locum tenens and chapter granted an acquittance under the common seal to Mm. John de Kirkeby and Robert de Luffenham, respectively archdeacons of Dorset and Salisbury, and wardens of the work of the close wall, for their whole term of office, ending Michaelmas 1343. A like acquittance was granted to M. Thomas de Bokton for his term of office as master of the choristers. The tenor of the letters issued to Kirkeby and Luffenham on 17 Feb., under the common seal 'ad causas,' follows here.

247 *Same date.* Sir Robert de Olney appeared in chapter, and swore on the word of a priest 'quod illud quod fecit Petro et Willelmo de Fyfyd, choristis, non fecit animo malivolo. Postea ordinatum fuit per dictos locum tenentem et capitulum quod si contingat dictum dominum Robertum de Olneye de cetero dictos pueros percutere vel eis aliquam molestiam inferre, quod solvet fabrice ecclesie Sar' xl denarios.'

248 11 Ap. 1345. The chapter agreed that Sir John de Kemeseye, vicar-choral, should not lose his commons if, 'propter invaliditatem corporis,' he failed to attend matins, 'ita tamen quod ad matutinas vadat quando possit, et quod consiencie sue relinquatur, et quod deserviat ecclesie horis diurnis sicut tenetur'. Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, John de Langebergh, Richard de Chaddesleye, Thomas de Bokton, William de Salton, James de Havonte and John de Sar'.⁷

⁴ In l.-hand margin: 'Tenor concordie parcium'.

⁵ 1344-6: *V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 241.

⁶ In l.-hand margin: 'Licencia ut electa Wilton' valeat benedici ab episcopo'.

⁷ In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota propter valitudinem licencia'.

249 [fo. 57]⁸ 26 Jan. 1335. Letter of Bernard Viventis, proctor and vicar-general of the dean in England, to the locum tenens and chapter, announcing that, by authority of the said dean, he has collated the vicarage of the prebend of Uphavene, belonging to the abbot of St. Wandragesil, 'notorie in partibus transmarinis existens,' to Sir Adam Niweman of Lotegarsal', chaplain, and ordering them to take action in pursuance.

250 8 Feb. 1346. *The chapter reprimand the official of the dean for exceeding his rights by holding an inquisition into defects on the prebend of Calne. . . .* coram reverendis et discretis viris magistris Johanne de Kirkeby, archidiacono Dorset' et [in Christo]⁹ patris domini Raymundi de Fargis, decani dicte ecclesie Sar' locum tenente, Elya de Sancto Albano, cancellario, Roberto de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar', Radulfo de Querendon, subdecano, Ricardo de Chaddesleye, Ricardo de Thormerton, Roberto de Worthe, Jacobo de Havonte, et Johanne de Sar' capitulum ibidem facientibus, discretus vir M. Radulfus de Iwerne, dicti domini decani officialis personaliter constitutus. Et quia idem M. Radulfus officialis ad inquirendum super defectibus domorum apud Calne, cui dummodo fuit ibidem apud Calne pro hujusmodi inquisicione capienda, ut tunc dicebatur, porrecta tradita fuit quedam inhibicio nomine et pro parte dicti capituli Sar'; post cujus receptionem prefatus M. Radulfus officialis¹ ad inquisitionem tunc faciendam ulterius non processit, prout idem M. Radulfus officialis asseruit tunc in dicta domo capitulari. Propter que, et ne M. Radulfus officialis predictus in prejudicium capituli consimilia attemptet in futurum, prefatus locum tenens domini decani predicti ad instanciam et petitionem executoris bone memorie domini Walteri de Wyville, nuper thesaurarii dicte ecclesie Sar', quoddam statutum ejusdem ecclesie quod incipit 'Olim Petrus decanus'² in presencia dicti M. Radulphi de Iwerne officialis fecit legere palam et expresse. Et incontinenti post lecturam dicti statuti, prefatus locum tenens ipsum statutum prefato M. Radulpho de Iwerne denunciavit, eidemque inhibuit palam et expresse ne contra dictum statutum seu aliquod contentum in eodem quicquam attemptaret, per hec verba: 'M. Radulphe, tu audivisti legi istud statutum. Tibi denunciamus et inhibemus tibi ne contra istud statutum seu aliquod contentum in eodem de cetero quicquam attemptes.' Postea M. Stephanus de Avebury, procurator dictorum executorum literatorie constitutus, petiit a prefatis locum tenente decani et capitulo quod super defectibus apud Calne predictis inquirerent seu aliquem vel aliquos ad inquirendum super hujusmodi defectibus deputarent. Cujus procuratoris petitionem prefati locum tenens et capitulum secuti decreverunt incumbentem fore vocandos dictos executores et alios omnes quorum interest, et ad inquirendum fore juxta statuti formam prelibati decreverunt. Presentibus Mm. Willelmo de Weston', persona ecclesie de Colerne, Sar' diocesis, Stephano de Avebury et Willelmo Randolf'.

⁸ In the top r.-hand corner: 'Quaternus septimus'.

⁹ Words erased.

¹ 'Uterius' deleted.

² *Statutes*, 182-9. Martival's *Statutes* para. XIX, i.e. 'De reparacione defectuum in prebendis'.

251 1 July 1348. Notification by John de Vienne, canon of Salisbury and proctor and vicar-general in England of the dean, Reynold Orsini, to the vicar of Wodeford of his intention to visit certain of the prebends.³ Johannes de Vienna, canonicus ecclesie cathedralis Sar', reverendi viri magistri Reginaldi de filio Ursi, decani Sar', procurator et vicarius in Anglia generalis, et in hac parte commissarius specialis, discreto viro perpetuo vicario de Wodeford', salutem in domino. Quia nos, auctoritate dicti domini decani nobis in hac parte commissa, prebendas et ecclesias prebendales omnes et singulas in cedula presentibus annexa continent',⁴ diebus et locis prout in cedula predicta seriosius conscribuntur, divina favente clemencia, actualiter intendimus visitare, discretioni vestre committimus et firmiter injungendo mandamus, quatinus omnes et singulos beneficia ecclesiastica, cum cura vel sine cura, infra limites dictarum prebendarum et ecclesiarum prebendalium optinentes, cujuscumque condicionis aut status existant, religiosos si qui sint porciones aut pensiones appropriatas habentes, ac sacerdotes quoslibet in jurisdictionem dictarum prebendarum et ecclesiarum prebendalium divina officia qualitercumque celebrantes, necnon de parochianis seu tenentibus singularum prebendarum et ecclesiarum prebendalium, sex vel octo viros laicos fidedignos secundum parvitatem vel amplitudinem dictarum prebendarum et ecclesiarum prebendalium, citetis seu citari faciatis peremptorie quod compareant coram nobis diebus et locis in cedula memorata contentis, beneficiati super eorum beneficiis, religiosi et alii super eorum appropriationibus, jurium titulos, beneficiati etiam et sacerdotes singuli suorum ordinum literas precise et peremptorie ostensuri et facturi quatinus ad eorum quomodolibet pertinet de hiis omnibus plenam fidem, inhibentes insuper prebendarios et eorum officiales et ministros in cedula presentibus annexa contentos, ne post receptionem presencium aliquid in prejudicium hujusmodi visitacionis per se vel per alios attemptent, attemptarive faciant quovismodo. Laici vero super requirend' ab eisdem statum dictarum prebendarum et ecclesiarum dictarum tangentem dicturi quam noverint veritatem, facturi ulterius et recepturi tam ipsi quam omnes alii supradicti in dicto visitacionis negocio quod canonicis convenit institutis. Quid autem feceritis in premissis nos primo die progressus nostri certificari curetis per literas vestras patentes harum seriem, et citatorum nomina et congnomina in sufficienti designacione, et expressione cause quare et ad quid quilibet sit citatus per literas vestras patentes in cedula separata vestro certificatorio annexanda plenarie continentes. Dat' Sar' Kal. Jul. A.D. 1348.

Note of intention to visit the following prebends on the following days: Chusynbur' at Chusynbur' [26 July], Nutheravene [27 July], Rothefen [28 July], Derneford [29 July], Wodeford [30 July], Stratford by the Castle (*juxta castrum*) [31 July], Combe and Harnham [1 Aug.].

[fos. 57v and 58 are blank]

252 [fo. 58v] 19 Aug. 1338. Letter of the locum tenens and chapter

³ This entry is written on a separate slip of parchment sewn with green thread to the bottom edge of f. 57. On the dorse is written: '[?] Mandatum de visitacione prebendarum'.

⁴ *Rectius* [?] 'contentas'.

appointing Sir John de Hoveringham, clerk, to serve the chantry of M. Robert de Carvyle, sometime treasurer of Salisbury, in succession to Sir Adam de Bluntesdon, resigned; 'faciendam secundum formam ordinacionis cantarie predictae. Et tibi corporalem possessionem ejusdem et custodiam librorum et ornamentorum ad eandem spectancium committimus per presentes, et per tradicionem clavium ciste pro dicta cantaria specialiter assignate.'⁵

253 19 Ap. 1339. Letter of the locum tenens and chapter to the prior of the hermitage of Blakmor Regis, authorising him, in person or by deputy, to celebrate matrimony between Nicholas le Crester, parishioner of the rector of Minterne, and Christine, daughter of Gilbert Warfoughle, parishioner of the chapter at Blakmor, and to administer the sacraments and sacramentals on their behalf to their parishioners there, during good pleasure. 'Facta est collatio in claustro dicte ecclesie per Willelmum Baroun de Stivecle, notarium publicum, in presencia domini Johannis de Shipton' presbiteri, et Willelmi de Cherdestok', clerici Sar' diocesis, die et anno supradictis.'⁶

254 24 Ap. 1339. The chapter at the request of the earls of Warenne and Arundel, granted the office of porter to William Bever, 'habendum et tenendum dictum officium ad voluntatem capituli juxta consuetudines ecclesie Sar'.' Present: M. R. de Luffinam, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, N. de la Wile, precentor, R. de Heremyne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langeberze, E. de Sancto Albano, T. de Bocton, J. de Abindon' and J. Sar', canons; Gilbert de Berewico, the bp.'s steward, John de Winterborn' and Thomas Bever.

255 3 Feb. 1340. Decision of the locum tenens and chapter in favour of John de Sar', in a dispute between him and John de Langebergh, concerning the farm of Wermenstre, on the ground of the former's 'major et longior residencia,' 'ne in posterum inter predictos Johannem Langebergh et Johannem de Sar' fiat altercacio super majoritate eorum residencie.' Present: Mm. Robert de Loffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, N. de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Hermyne, chancellor, Walter de Weyfyle, Elias de Sancto Albano, T. de Luco, John de Abindon', T. de Bokton, John de Langebergh, John Sar'.⁷

256 [fo. 59] 19 Sepi. [1334]. *Letter of the chapter to the bp., concerning a rumour that he was seeking translation to another diocese.* Domino episcopo Sar' etc. Pater et domine reverende, contraria [sic] devocio filialis paterne benignitatis ex parte affluenciam considerans secundum naturam subitas mutaciones apud se judicat minime acceptandas. Hinc est, pater pie, audivimus quod non sine cordis anxietate referimus, quod a sponsa vestra ad aliam, quod absit, intenditis vos transferre, unde cogimur admirari. Quocirca, pater

⁵ In large letters at top of folio: 'Cantaria perpetua pro anima M. Roberti Carvile quondam thesaurarii'.

⁶ At the end of the entry 'W. Odes' enclosed within two marks like affronted hippocampi.

⁷ Entry vacated, with the marginal note: 'Cancellatur quia superius inter acta capituli'. Cf. 150.

reverende, vestram dominacionem affecione qua possumus oramus pleniori quatinus, attento illo quod scribitur de Sancto Martino: 'Cur nos pater deseris, aut cur desolatos relinquis,' gratiam gratis datam continuantes juxta sanum consilium pro salubri regimine subditorum vestrorum dignemini providere, et vestris officialibus ut in turbacione ecclesie modis quibus poterunt nobis assistant, sicut alias scripsistis ut audivimus, de quo vobis regraciamur ex corde, iterato cum effectu dare in mandatis. Ad hoc, pater pie, dominus noster papa providit domino Ricardo de Bury de episcopatu Dunolmensi, et sic domus quas tenuit in clauso Sar' ex concessione vestra in proximum vacabunt. Placeat igitur dominacioni vestre in illum eventum dilectum confratrem nostrum, M. Robertum de Baldok, qui domus illas inhabitat, habere specialiter recommendatum et eas sibi concedere more solito nostris precibus et amore. Ad regimen ecclesie vobis commisse diu valeat in prosperis vestra paternitas nobis cara. Datum in capitulo Sar' xix die Septembris. ⁸

257 18 June 1336, Tuesday before the feast of St. Alban. Inquisition upon defects in Stoure Payn rectory by Mm. Walter de Wyville and John de Sarresbir'. Jurors: Roger de Glideford, Nicholas Hervy, Nicholas de Knyveton', Richard Clerk, Walter le Bakere, John le Mortymer, parishioners. They return that a room (*camera*) with a privy (*garderopa*), adjoining the hall, collapsed in M. Gilbert Lovel's time through his fault and that of his servants. Estimated damage 10 marks. Another room with a privy, near the kitchen, is ruinous. Estimated damage 40s. Repairs to defects in a long building containing the kitchen, bake-house and dairy, which occurred mostly in M. Robert de Worthe's time, estimated at 40s. Repairs to another long building containing storage for corn (*pro blado*), a stable and a byre (*boveria*) estimated at 40s.; to the porch (*porticus*) of the hall, 40d.; and to the gate and the walls round the courtyard, which are badly roofed (*male coopertorum*), 10s. They say also that, in M. Robert's time, 20 large poplars in the rectory close, valued at 20s., were felled, and not put to the use of the church or other buildings; and that during the past 2 years damage has been done to buildings because of defects in the roof (*pro defectu cooperture*), and to divers others in the courtyard, during the time of M. William de Crowethorne, sub-farmer, to a total of 40s.; but that the grange was well repaired by M. Thomas de Bocton, who did much good while farmer. Afterwards they estimated that it would cost £10 to repair properly the larger room with privy, and 20 marks to repair the rest of the buildings. They added that, during the past 2 years, the value of the parsonage land had deteriorated by one mark, through neglect of ploughing, manuring and folding, which had not been so well done as was customary in the past.

258 [fo. 59v] 6 June 1339. The king to the mayor and bailiffs of Salisbury. Order to relax the demand upon the dean and chapter for a contribution towards the provision of a force for the defence of the coasts, since they claim

⁸ This letter can be dated by reference to Richard de Bury, who was consecrated bp. of Durham on 19 Dec. 1333, after being provided in the previous Oct.

that their rents and tenements in the city were given them to pious uses.⁹

259 *No date. Letter of the chapter to an unnamed canon,¹ dissuading him from appealing against its decision in favour of M. John de Sar' concerning the farm of Brembelschawe.* Fraterne dileccionis continuacionem ut tenemur, carissime, quantis et quibus periculis capitulum ecclesie Sar' se pro negociis vestris gratis exposuit, quantaque obprobria et incomoda perpessum est, que etiam auxilia et consilia pro honore vestro et comodo indesinenter reperistis in eodem, a grata memoria non debuissent de facili recessisse; set jam quod miranter referimus, hiis non attentis, quam plura libertati ecclesie predicte et consuetudinibus ejusdem juratis obviancia, ac nobis summe prejudicialia in appellacione per vos, ut dicitur, concepta contra dilectum confratrem nostrum magistrum Johannem de Sar' super firma nostra de Brembelschawe deducta asseruntur; quodque nos capitulum ut ex facto apparet evidenter, non absque vestri juramenti offensa et ingratitude vicio fatigari intimini laboribus et expensis, maxime cum dictam firmam beneficium asserere minus veraciter vestra reverencia salva videamini in eodem, ut fertur, aperitis, et quia in hiis si procedant pro defensione status et juris dicte ecclesie et nostri, nos necessario oportebit apponere manum adjutricem, vestram dileccionem monemus, supplicantes quatinus premissa in deliberati judicii libramine ponderantes, ab inceptis penitus desistere, et sic facere curetis ne capitulum a concepta benevolencia erga vos, tam in presentibus quam futuris, causam habeat ea occasione recedendi, nec etiam paretur materia de reddenda vice condigna quod gratis nollet cogitandi, presertim cum idem M. Johannes super hiis judicio capituli prout juxta dictas consuetudines debuerit, paratus sit in omnibus stare juri. Voluntatem vestram in premissis nobis per presencium portitorem rescribatis. Bene valete.

[fo. 60 is blank]

260 [fo. 60v] *8 Feb. 1335. Form of the admission and swearing-in of the vicars-choral.* Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, capitulum ecclesie cathedralis Sar' salutem in omnium salvatore. Noverit universitas vestra quatinus, scrutatis archivis et libris antiquis dicte ecclesie Sar', invenimus in eisdem inter alia contineri quoddam statutum venerabilis patris bone memorie domini Ricardi quondam Sar' episcopi, editam in capitulo Sar' per dictum patrem et tunc decanum et capitulum loci, sub data A.D. 1222, in solempnitate assumptionis beate virginis Marie [15 Aug.], in quo quidem statuto quedam clausula continetur habens hunc tenorem: 'Item obeunte vicario Sar' ecclesie . . . et ei fidelis per omnia existet.'² Quod quidem statutum sic racionaliter editum fuit ab antiquo, et ad huc est, et potissime in ea parte pacifice in dicta ecclesia Sar' absolutum.³

⁹ It has proved impossible to trace this entry in the *Calendars of Chancery Rolls*. In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota bene'.

¹ Probably M. Ralph de Querendon, who in 1339 appealed to the curia against M. John of Salisbury, in a dispute as to which had the prior claim to the farm of Bramshaw. Cf. **212** and **213**.

² *Statutes*, 74-7.

³ *Rectius* 'observatum'. The correction is written in above the line in a different hand.

Invenimus eciam in eisdem quoddam statutum venerabilis patris bone memorie domini Rogeri nuper Sar' episcopi editum in domo capitulari Sar' per eundem patrem ac tenentem locum decani et capitulum Sar', sub data die Veneris proximo ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude, videlicet vij Kal. Nov. [26 Oct.] A.D. 1319. In quo quidem statuto dictus venerabilis pater dominus Rogerus, statutum domini Ricardi predecessoris sui de quo supra fit mencio, vocatis primitus vocandis, prout in eodem statuto continetur, innovavit et declaravit sub hac forma: 'Vicarius a decano cum examinatione admissus, primo anno quasi in probacione existens psalterium et antiphonarium addiscat et cordetenus sciat . . . set alius absque contradicione illius vel obstaculo in vicariam hujusmodi per illum ad quem pertinet deputetur.'⁴ Quidam statuta sic ut premittitur edita et publicata a tempore edicionis et publicacionis eorundem fuerunt et sunt in dicta ecclesia Sar' usitata et observata pacifice et inconcusse. In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem pleniorum sigillum nostrum commune fecimus hiis apponi. Dat' Sar' in domo nostro capitulari vj Id. Feb. A.D. 1334.⁵

261 16 Oct. 1346. The chapter ordered that a room (*camera*) in the farm at Idmeston should be partly demolished and rebuilt at the common expense. Present: M. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and president, and farmer of the said farm, Sir John de Langebergh, Mm. Richard de Chaddesleye, Thomas de Boktone, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, James de Havonte and John de Sar'. On the same day, 'immediate ante', a complaint was lodged on behalf of the choristers 'quod minus bene fuit eis deservitum in esculentibus et poculentibus,' and samples of the food provided were produced in chapter. 'Quibus gustatis apparuit tunc presentibus quod satis bene quoad panem et potum ipsis choristis satis bene⁶ et competenter fuit ministratum, et de aliis tunc non conquerabatur.' In addition to the above-named canons, there were present Sirs William Leyre, Robert Metford and John Croke, vicars-choral, 'ex parte choristarum ut dicebatur conquerentibus.'

262 [fo. 61] 4 Mar. 1335. *Ordinance of the chapter concerning the office of master of the work of the cathedral.*⁷ Memorandum quod quarto die mensis Marcii A.D. 1334, congregatis in domo capitulari Sar' discretis viris magistris R. de Luffenham, locum domini decani tenente, R. de Ayremynne, cancellario dicte ecclesie, T. Hotot, archidiacono Dors', R. de Chaddesleygh', T. de Bocton, N. Lambard, et Johanne Sar', canonicis ejusdem ecclesie, fuit ibidem per dictos canonicos ordinatum quod duo canonici prebendati et residentes amodo sint magistri operis dicte ecclesie et quod habeant inter se duas claves omnium scriniorum in quibus reponuntur oblaciones dicti operis, et quod dicti canonici sint conjunctim de onere dicti operis onerati. Preterea fuit ibidem eodem die et anno per dictos canonicos ordinatum quod clericus operis qui pro tempore fuerit in quolibet quarterio anni de receptis et expensis reddat compotum coram sertis canonicis per

⁴ *Statutes*, 212 seq., i.e. para XXIX 'De admissione, residencia et ministerio vicariorum'.

⁵ In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota bene' and an illegible note.

⁶ *Sic*. 'Satis bene' repeated.

⁷ At the top of the folio, in large letters: 'Ordinacio operis Sar', and an illegible note.

capitulum ordinandis. Item dicti canonici deputati ad illud officium operis habeant unam cistam in thesauraria ejusdem ecclesie, in qua reponant pecuniam dicti operis, et quilibet per se habeat unam clavem dicte ciste, set quod unus sine altero dictam cistam aperire non valeat, nec de dicta pecunia aliquid disponere sine mutuo consensu eorumdem.⁸

263 9 Dec. 1335. Ordinance of the chapter concerning the visitation of farms.⁹ Present: Mm. N. de la Wyle, precentor and locum tenens, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Elias de Sancto Albano, William de Salton, Thomas de Bocton, John de Kyrkeby, Nicholas Lamberd and John Sar'.

264 11 Nov. 1336. Ordinance of the chapter concerning the presentation of vicars-choral. 'Fuit ordinatum in domo capitulari Sar' quod in collacione vel presentacione cujuscumque vicarii cuicumque persone per canonicum vel procuratorem decani factis, non admittatur nisi omnes canonici presentes sint ad capitulum vocati ad interessendum in tali prima admissione si voluerint interesse, alioquin talis admissio, quibusdam canonicis vocatis, quibusdam spretis et contemptis, nullius roboris optineat firmitatem'. Present: Mm. Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, J. de Langebergh, R. de Chaddeslegh, E. de Sancto Albano, T. de Bocton, W. Wyvyll and J. Sar'.¹

265 [fo. 61v] 24 Jan. 1335. Protestation of the farmer of Melksham concerning his claim to nominate a candidate for presentation by the chapter to the vicarage there. Vacante vicaria de Melkesham, M. Robertus de Worthe, firmarius ejusdem, predictis dominis locum domini decani tenenti et capitulo Sar', quatinus suum nominatum ad dictam vicariam, si de jure, consuetudine vel gracia, prout aliis confratribus suis ejusdem ecclesie firmarii ab antiquo fieri consuevit, intuitu caritatis, admitterent, humiliter supplicavit, non invitendo se alicui jure speciali, set protestando publice quod prcontextu presentacionis dicti capituli de suo nominato facte sibi imposterum nullum jus singulariter vendicabit, set si de gracia sit de gracia, si de consuetudine sit de consuetudine, si de jure sit de jure. Hoc petit sibi fieri prout ab antiquo singulis confratribus firmas in dicta ecclesia habentibus fieri consuevit. Acta sunt hec prout supra scribuntur, A.D. 1334, indiccione tertia, in domo capitulari Sar' vicesima quarta die mensis Januarii. Presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris R. de Luffenham, archidiacono Sar' et locum domini decani tenente, ac R. de Ayremynne, cancellario Sar', T. Hotot, archidiacono Dorset', W. Crawethorn, R. de Chaddeslegh, R. de Baldok, et T. de Boctone dicte Sar' ecclesie canonicis, etc.²

266 31 Oct. 1337. Proctorial letters of the locum tenens and chapter,

⁸ Statutes, 276-7.

⁹ Statutes, 276-9, i.e. 'Ordinacio capituli de expensis fiendis in visitacione firmarum'. In r.-hand margin, in a later hand: 'Ordinacio ad visitandum firmas'.

¹ A partially illegible note appears at the foot of the folio: 'Ad vicariam tunc vacantem et ad . . . perpetuum vicarium'.

² In r.-hand margin: 'Vide superius in casu consimili fo. [?] xxvij.'

appointing Mm. Henry de Calmyngton and Walter de Crouthorne to act for them in all causes concerning their churches of Alvyngton and Kenton, Exeter diocese.³

267 [fo. 62] 24 Jan. 1339. Proctorial letters of the locum tenens and chapter, appointing M. John de Kyrkeby to represent them at the convocation of Canterbury summoned for the morrow of the Purification next coming [3 Feb.].⁴

268 23 June 1339, *Vigil of St. John the Baptist*. Allowance by the chapter to M. J. de Kyrkeby towards the cost of repairing the buildings on the farm of Stoure Payn of the sum owed by him for the books of the late M. Nicholas de Lodelowe. Ordinatam fuit quod M. J. de Kyrkeby, Sar' canonicus et firmarius firme ecclesie de Stoure Payn, ad comunam capituli et canonicorum pertinentis, defectus in domibus mansi dicte ecclesie et cancelli ejusdem, quod quidem mansum in parte notorie dirutum, et in parte erat deformiter ruinosum, qui quidem defectus taxati fuerant per viros fidedignos de parochia dicte ecclesie juratos, clericos et laycos, in presencia dominorum Walteri Wyville et Johannis de Sar' dicte ecclesie canonicorum, et Thome de Ford, rectoris ecclesie de Newton, ad hoc per dictum capitulum commissariorum deputatorum ad triginta quinque marcas, pro tempore precedente tradicionem firme prefato magistro Johanni de Kirkeby factam, sumptibus ipsius capituli inciperet reficere de . . .⁵ sterlingorum, in quibus dicto capitulo tenetur pro omnibus libris quos emit a dicto capitulo, qui quidem libri fuerant magistri Nicholai de Lodelowe dum vixit, et post mortem suam ad dictum capitulum devenerunt certa et legitima de causa, quodque dicti canonici et dictum capitulum pecuniam predictam ipsis ut preferitur debitam successive, prout idem magister Johannes prefatos defectus reformari fecerit, eidem allocabunt et eciam allocarunt in presenti; dummodo de reparacione hujusmodi capitulo possit constare arbitrio dicti capituli, vel arbitrio boni viri. Dicta vero pecunia in prefata reparacione impensa vel parte ejusdem, idem capitulum pro rata expensarum eidem magistro Johanni acquietanciam facient de impenso, dictosque libros eidem warantizabunt. Et si contingat ipsam pecuniam iterato de communa levare, ipsum magistrum Johannem ad ipsius pecunie custodiam et usum pre ceteris canonicis ipsius ecclesie admittent ut est moris.⁶ Present: Mm. Robert de Loffenam, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Ermyne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langeberghe, E. de Sancto Albano, J. de Ripariis, T. de Boctone, J. de Abyndon et J. Sar'.

269 4 Oct. 1346. Proctorial letters of the locum tenens and chapter appointing Mm. Richard de Thormerton and John de Whitcherche to repre-

³ In l.-hand margin: 'Procuratorium de Alvyngton et Kenton'.

⁴ In r.-hand margin, at top of folio: 'Procuratorium ad comparendum coram domino archiepiscopo Cantuariensi in convocacione'.

⁵ Blank in MS.

⁶ In r.-hand margin, in a later hand: 'Stourepayne'. Illegible notes below the entry.

sent them at the provincial council to be held at St. Paul's, London, on Monday after St. Edward the confessor [16 Oct.].⁷

270 [fo. 62v] *No date. Note of the forests from which tithe is due to the Salisbury chapter.*⁸ Decanus et capitulum ecclesie cathedralis Sar' clamant habere omnes decimas de Nova Foresta et de Pancet', de Boukholte et de Andever' et de Hassebourne, et de omnibus forestis regis de Wiltes', Dorset' et Breks' [*sic*], et de omnibus rebus, scilicet de firma de pannagio, de herbagio, de vaccis, de caseis, de porcis, de equabus, et omnes decimas predictarum forestarum de omni venacione, excepta decima illius venacionis [que capit' contingit cum stabula] in foresta de Wyndelsore, et Boscombe in forestis regis quantumcumque opus fuerit ad Sar' ecclesiam tenendam et reficiendam;⁹ et predicti decanus et capitulum quesiti per justiciarios quo waranto clamant habere et percipere proficua predicta in forestis domini regis, vnerunt per attornatum suum et ostenderunt cartam domini Henrici [II] quondam regis Anglie, progenitoris domini regis nunc, per quam prefatus rex concessit deo et beate Marie Sar' ecclesie ad communam canonicorum ejusdem ecclesie, omnes decimas de Nova Foresta et de Pancet, et de Bukholte et de Andever et de Hussebourne, et de omnibus forestis suis de Wiltes', Dors' et Breks', et de omnibus rebus, scilicet de firma de pannagio, de herbagio, de viis et de chaseis,¹ de porcis, de equabus, et omnes decimas predictarum forestarum de omni venacione, excepta decima illius venacionis que capta erit cum stabula [*sic*] in foresta de Wyndelsor', et boscum in foresta sua quantumcumque opus fuerit ad Sar' ecclesiam tenendam et reficiendam. Ideo proficua predicta prefatis decano et capitulo allocantur secundum tenorem carte predictae, que quidem carta in isto itinere inter alias cartas irrotulatur. Jure domini regis in omnibus semper salvo.

271 *No date. Petition of the dean and chapter to the king concerning the tithes of the New Forest.* A nostre seynnur le roy priount ses de voutes [*sic*] chapellayns, dean et chapitre de les glise [*sic*] nostre dame de Sar', qe come entre autres biens faites faites et grauntes ala dite eglise as dites dcan et chapitre soit graunte par chartres de ses auncestra le disme de la ferme de la Novele Forest, dount ils estoient en possession taunqe la dite forest, apres la mort la roygne Margaret,² fust assigne a ma dame la roigne, meere nostre dit

⁷ Illegible notes at foot of folio.

⁸ The entry is headed: 'De quibus forestis decime pertinent ad capitulum Sar''. The text is extremely corrupt.

⁹ The original charter of Henry II is preserved among the Salisbury chapter muniments (Press IV. Box C 6). The relevant passage reads: 'Et ad communam canonicorum Sar' ecclesie omnes decimas de Nova Foresta et de Pancet et de Bocholt et de Andevera et de Husseburna et de omnibus forestis meis de Wiltesir' et de Dorset' et de Berchsir', et de omnibus rebus, scilicet de firma de pasnagio, de herbagio, de vaccis, de caseis, de porcis, de equabus. Et omnes decimas predictarum forestarum de omni venacione excepta decima illius venacionis que capta erit cum stabilia in foresta de Windlesora. Et boscum in foresta quantumcumque opus fuerit ad Sar' ecclesiam tenendam et reficiendam'. The final clause probably refers to the grant by Queen Maud to the canons of 'trabes et ligna et aliam materiam lignorum in foresta regis ad reficiendum et conservandum Sar' ecclesiam'. (See the bull of Eugenius III (1146) confirming the privileges of the chapter: *Sar. Chart. and Docs.*, Rolls Ser., 12). Henry II's charter was confirmed by Henry III in Dec. 1238. (*Ibid.* p. 240, no. ccxx). 'Stabilia' means a net or toil for catching deer.

¹ *Sic* for 'de vaccis', 'de caseis' above.

² Edward I's second wife.

seigneur le roy³, qe la renta a dyverses genz, parount les dites dean et chapitre ount este des turbes [*sic*] de la dite disme, nemye saunz peril de alme en desheritison de la dite eglise; qil pleyse a sa seignurye, contynuaunt la devocyon de ces auncestres, commaunder qe gre soit fait a dieu et a seynte eglise, et as dites dean et chapitre des arrerages de la dite disme, et qe des ore soit paye soulonc les porport des chartres sourdites, desycome trove sera par record de lescheqere, qe taun come la dite forest estoit en la mayn le roy a chescuyn gardayn sour soun acountes feust allowe la dite disme, et en la darreyne heire de la dite forest furent les dites chartres allowes de vauntz [*sic*] justices, come piert par la bille cosue a ceste petycion.⁴

272 20 Ap. 1338. M. Richard de Haveryngge undertook, as a non-resident canon, to pay to the chapter one fifth of the value of his prebend, in accordance with the statute thereupon enacted. Present: Mm. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, Richard de Ayremynne, chancellor, Robert de Worthe, John de Langebergh', William Salton', John de Ripariis, John de Kyrkeby, Robert Baldok, Thomas de Luco, Elias de Sancto Albano, John de Abyndon' and John Sar', canons; M. Henry de Lotegarsale, Sir William de Leyre, vicar-choral, summoned as witnesses.

273 30 Jan. 1344. Protestation in writing, read on behalf of the chapter by M. William Beneger, clerk, their proctor, to the effect that by their attendance at the entry feast to be held 'de novo' in the close at Salisbury by John, lord abbot of Schirborne, the canons do not intend to recognise his claim to distributions, or to a farm, but are determined to maintain their rights and customs intact. Present: Mm. and Sirs Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, W. de Wyville, treasurer, J. de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, the said abbot of Schirborne, R. de Querendon, J. de Langebergh, T. de Bokton, James de Havont, T. de Luco, J. de Sar', John de Camera.⁵

274 [fo. 63]⁶ 24 Jan. 1335. Grant by the locum tenens and chapter to Sir Nicholas de Rudston, chaplain, 'attendentes fructuosa obsequia que . . . nobis et ecclesie predicte impendit et ut speramus impendet infuturum', of an annual pension of 20s., 'quousque eidem domino Nicholao per nos vel aliquam singularem personam ejusdem capituli seu per quamcumque aliam personam de ecclesiastico beneficio fuerit provisum.'⁷

³ Isabel, wife of Edward II.

⁴ *Supra* (270). There is an endorsement on the original charter to the effect that it was allowed before John Matravers and the other justices of the eyre of the forest in Wiltshire in Hilary term, 4 Ed. III (1330-1), but it has proved impossible to trace the reference. The forest eyre roll for 4 Ed. III (E 32/207) contains no enrolments of charters, *teste* Mr. N. J. Williams, who investigated the matter. The reference in the endorsement to the Hilary term creates a difficulty, because the Wiltshire forest eyre was in fact held at Salisbury on the Monday after St. Martin (12 Nov. 1330). The entry is headed, in large letters, in a later hand 'Feticio facta domino regi'.

⁵ 'Protestacio' has been added to the entry in a later hand.

⁶ In the top r.-hand corner of the folio: 'Quaternus octavus'.

⁷ Entry vacated and note added above: 'Promotus est'.

275 11 May 1336. *Ordinance of the chapter concerning the use to be made of offerings at 'la gysyne'*. Memorandum quod undecima die mensis Maii A.D. 1336, in domo capitulari Sar', per canonicos subscriptos fuit concorditer ordinatum, quod oblaciones et proventus provenientes de la Gysyne, quocumque titulo, sive ex dono, sive ex legato, scedant sine diminucione aliquali in usus fabrice ecclesie Sar', et circa dictam fabricam construendam fideliter per clericum operis qui pro tempore fuerit, expendantur. Presentibus dicte ordinacioni venerabilibus et discretis viris magistris Nicholao de la Wyle, precentore Sar', Ricardo de Ayremynne, cancellario, Thoma Hothot, archidiacono Dorset', R. Luffenham, archidiacono Sar', Elia de Sancto Albano, T. de Bocton, J. de Kyrkeby, W. de Wyvyle, N. Lamberd, et Johanne Sar', canonicis dicte ecclesie Sar' singulariter conscientibus.⁸

276 16 June 1337, *Morrow of Trinity Sunday*. Note that M. Elias de Sancto Albano handed over to the precentor in chapter a charter obtained by the bishop concerning liberty of chase in the forest of Wyndesore.

277 6 July 1339. *William de Farndon, vicar-choral, appears in chapter to answer for certain misdemeanours*.⁹ Memorandum quod sexta die mensis Julii A.D. 1339, indiccione sexta, in domo capitulari Sar' constitutus personaliter coram venerabilibus et discretis viris magistris Roberto de Loffenam, archidiacono Sar' et locum domini decani Sar' tunc tenente, Nicholao de la Wyle, precentore, R. de Eyrmyne, cancellario, T. Hotot, archidiacono Dorset', J. de Langeborghe, E. de Sancto Albano, J. de Rivers, W. de Salton, T. de Bocton, J. de Abyndon et J. Sar', canonicis dicte ecclesie Sar', Willelmus de Farndon', vicarius ejusdem ecclesie, fuit sibi impositum per predictum locum tenentem quod idem Willelmus, licencia petita nec optenta, arripuit iter apud Southamtoniam, portando arma statui suo non licita ac vestibus stragulatis utandis, nec non dimittendo officia divina in dicta ecclesia Sar' nomine domini sui celebranda, ad que facienda, et dominum suum in horis diurnis et nocturnis acquietandum, astrictus fuerat juramento corporali. Dictus vero Willelmus, quo ad licenciam petendam se aliquialiter excusavit, timore inimicorum suorum ductus dictam licenciam petere non poterat, et expresse negavit quod vestes stragulatos non portavit. Super aliis sibi impositis gracia et voluntati capituli se submitit.

278 7 Oct. 1336. Sirs Richard de Boymer and John de Fissereston', priests, were admitted and sworn before M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, to celebrate at the altar of St. Thomas, 'ex assignacione domini Thome de Forde, clerici capituli, et idem Thomas manucepit pro dictis presbiteris de indempnitate ecclesie Sar'.'¹

279 [fo. 63v] 12 May 1339. *Agreement between the bishop and chapter concerning the pasture rights of the half-virgaters at Canningges*. Memorandum quod duodecimo die mensis Maii A.D. 1339, in domo capitulari Sar' con-

⁸ In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota'. In the r.-hand: 'Le Gysyne'.

⁹ Illegible note and a large cross in margin.

¹ In l.-hand margin: 'Admissio ij presbiterum'.

stitutus personaliter venerabilis pater dominus Robertus episcopus, una cum capitulo suo, fuerat in dicto capitulo per dictum dominum episcopum concessum, et per consilium suum concordatum, quod quilibet medius virgatarium tenencium dicti capituli apud Caningges habeat xiiij bidentes liberos sine aliqua solutione facienda ballivo dicti domini episcopi, et residuum bidencium ultra dictum numerum in faldis dictorum tenencium existencium current prout ibidem moris est. In cuius rei testimonium predictus dominus episcopus precepit mihi Johanni Sar', canonico et notario, dictam concessionem et ordinationem ad perpetuam rei memoriam registrare. Presentibus discretis viris magistris R. de Loffenam, archidiacono Sar' et locum domini decani tenente, N. de la Wyle, precentore, R. de Hermyne, cancellario, T. Hotot, archidiacono Dorset', W. de Weyfile, J. de Langeborge, J. de Riveres, T. de Bokton, J. de Curkby, J. de Habindon, et J. Sar'.

280 3 Feb. 1339. The locum tenens returned to M. John de Abyndon his entry fine of 40s., protesting that he should receive nothing by way of distributions 'quousque fecerit secundum statuta et consuetudines dicte ecclesie.' A similar protestation was made by Sir J. de Langebergh and E. de Sancto Albano. Present: R. the chancellor, T. de Hotoft, archdeacon of Dorset, T. de Luc', J. de Ripariis, T. de Bocton and J. Sar'.

281 29 Jan. 1339, *Morrow of St. Agnes 'secundo'*. The chapter granted that preference should be given to M. John de Whytechurch, when a canonical house fell vacant, 'salvo jure cujuslibet.' Present: N. precentor, R. chancellor, T. archdeacon of Dorset, J. de Langeberg', E. de Sancto Albano, J. de Ripariis, T. de Luco, T. de Bokton, J. de Abyndon'.

282 20 June 1338, *Feast of the Translation of St. Edward, king and martyr*. Return of M. Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, appointed by the chapter, with Sir John de Langeberghe and Thomas de Bocton to hold an inquisition into defects in the farm of Idcmeston during the period when M. John de Sar' was farmer. He reported that the inquisition was held on 19 June, and that M. John maintained the said farm, its buildings, walls, gates, etc., 'in adeo bono statu vel meliori,' during the three years of his tenure, as when he received it. He was therefore acquitted of all responsibility for defects during the said term. Present: M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, Richard de Ayremynne, chancellor, John de Langebergh,² Elias de Sancto Albano, John de Ripariis and Thomas de Bocton.

283 7 Oct. 1336. Sir Richard de Mershton and Sir William de Swell' were admitted to celebrate in the cathedral at the chantries of Mm. Simon of Ghent and Roger de Mortivall', and were sworn 'secundum modum et consuetudinem ecclesie.'³

² This name, appearing, as it does, before that of the chancellor, is misplaced in the list, and is marked for correction.

³ An incomplete version of this entry, deleted, appears on f. 63 above that relating to Richard Boymer and John de Fissereston (278).

284 [fo. 64] 14 Oct. 1340.⁴ The chapter appointed Sir John de Bulstede, vicar-choral, to keep the light at the shrine of St. Nicholas and to render account for the receipts when called upon to do so. Robert de Munstede, vicar-choral, the previous keeper, handed over to him the sum of 40s., in mei Johannis de Sar', notarii, presencia.' Present: Sirs and Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset, John de Langebergh, J. de Ripariis, T. de Bocton and J. de Sar', canons, and Roger de Mileburn', priest, and Thomas de Cersye, clerk, summoned as witnesses.

285 2 Dec. 1339. Grant by the chapter to Thomas le Scherere and Edith his wife that they may continue to occupy the shop which they hold, 'sine amissione seu expulsione, quamdiu pensionem dicte shoppe communario dicte ecclesie bene solverint, et domos in bono statu sustinuerint. Ita quod nullus eos supplantabit quamdiu predicta bene et fideliter compleverint.' Present: Mm. R. de Loffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, N. de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Hermyne, chancellor, T. de Hototh, archdeacon of Dorset, John de Langebergh, Elias de Sancto Albano, W. de Salton, and John Sar'.⁵

286 14 Jan. 1345. Thomas Syward appeared in chapter, and acknowledged that he owed to the master of the choristers 32s., representing the arrears of rent due from a house held of him. He undertook to repay the debt by adding 4s. to each term's rent during the next two years. 'Et ad ista fideliter observandum idem Thomas Syward corporale prestitit sacramentum.' Present: Mm. Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor and locum tenens, Walter de Wyville, treasurer, John, lord abbot of Schirborn, Thomas de Bokton, Richard de Chaddesle, James de Havonte, John de Sar' and John de Camera.

287 19 Mar. 1346. The chapter granted licence to the vicar of Wermynstre to exchange his vicarage for the rectory of Hamstede Marchel. On the same day the question of the repair of the chancel of Cettra was discussed, but a decision was postponed until Sir John de Langebergh's return. Present: Mm. John de Kirkeby, archdeacon of Dorset and locum tenens, Elias de Sancto Albano, chancellor, John de Henton, abbot of Schirborne, Ralph de Querendon, sub-dean, Robert de Worth, William de Salton, Richard de Chaddeslegh, James de Havonte, and John de Sar'.⁶

288 [fo. 64v] 22 June 1335. Ordinance of the bishop and chapter to the effect that in future the Whitsun Fair shall not be held in the close but in the town, where the other fairs and markets were held in former times. 'Salvis juribus et consuetudinibus ecclesie Sar'.' Present: Robert, bp. of Salisbury, Mm. Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor, Richard de Ayremynne, chancellor, Thomas Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, R. Luffenham, archdeacon

⁴ The entry is headed: 'De custodia luminis sancti Nicholai'.

⁵ The entry is headed: 'De Thoma Scherere et Editha uxore ejus'. The writing here and in **284** is so faint as to be legible only with difficulty.

⁶ Here follows a repetition of **286**, vacated. In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota, cancella de Cettra'.

of Salisbury, William de Salton, Thomas de Bocton, William de Crawthorn, John de Kyrkeby, Nicholas Lambard and John Sar'.⁷ On the same day the bp.'s brother⁸ was admitted and installed as prebendary of Minor Pars Altaris.

289 28 July 1335. M. Nicholas de la Wyle, precentor and president, condemned the executors of Sir Robert de Wynchecombe 'per sentenciam precepti' to pay £20¹ for dilapidations in the buildings of St. Martin's and at Stratford, 'nulla dies solucionis apposita et sic statim debetur.' Present: R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, R. Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, M. John de Kyrkebi, T. de Bocton and J. Sar'.²

290 28 Sept. 1335. Sir John de Blanckmouster and Sir Nicholas de Durneforde were appointed to celebrate at the chantry 'de Castro',³ 'et juraverunt quolibet die celebrare per se vel alios.'

291 17 Aug. 1335, Thursday after the Assumption. Decision of the chapter to summon a 'generalis convocacio.' Memorandum quod die Jovis proximo post festum assumpcionis beate virginis A.D. 1335, fuit in domo capitulari Sar' per dominum locum domini decani Sar' tenentem et capitulum ejusdem, decretum quod fieret generalis convocacio canonicorum⁴ ad comparendum in domo capitulari Sar' in crastino commemoracionis animarum [3 Nov.]⁵ proximo futuro ad tractandum, deliberandum et finiendum diversa negocia ecclesiam et capitulum Sar' tangencia.

292 24 Aug. 1335. M. James de Grondewelle acknowledged that he owed the chapter £26, received from them on loan for 1334, in the name of M. Ralph de Querendon, and that, since no certain date for repayment was named in the bond, he was bound to repay the said sum 'quocumque die dictum capitulum eas ab eo petierit.' 'Hoc expresse ore suo coram dictis dominis in capitulo protestatus fuerit.' Present: Mm. N. de la Wyle, precentor and locum tenens, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, R. de Luffenham, archdeacons respectively of Dorcestr' and Salisbury, W. Crawethorne, T. Bocton, J. Sar', canons, and T. de Forda, rector of Maydennyweton.

293 [fo. 65] No date. Form of the oath exacted from delinquent vicars-choral, and the penance imposed on them.⁶ Nos tenens locum domini decani Sar' de consensu capituli ordinamus quod tu observabis statuta antiqua et statuta nova domini Rogeri de Mortivall' approbata quatenus te concernunt, et quod non insurges clam vel palam per te vel alium contra capitulum Sar',

⁷ Entry vacated.

⁸ Walter de Wyville.

¹ 'libris' written in a different hand over an erasure.

² In the l.-hand margin: 'Condemnacio pro defectibus domorum'.

³ Probably Salisbury castle.

⁴ 'ordinatum' struck through and 'ejusdem decretum' written in above; 'publica' struck through and 'generalis' substituted; the words 'existencium infra regnum' which follow here are struck through.

⁵ Written in above the words 'sancti Luce ewangeliste', which are struck through. Cf. 69.

⁶ At top of folio, in a later hand: 'Forma juramenti vicariorum' contra capitulum delinquentium'.

vel canonicos, aut singulares personas ejusdem, nec malum vel dampnum alicui ipsorum procurabis, nec hujusmodi insurgentibus seu procurantibus auxilium dabis, consilium vel favorem, sub pena amissionis⁷ vicarie tue, et cujuscumque alterius beneficii vel officii habiti vel habendi in ecclesia predicta, que eciam omnia actualiter nunc jurabis. Item, quod tribus diebus dominicis vadas ante processionem, cum uno cereo ponderante unius libri cerei, et obviabis processioni in exitu chori, in superpellicio, nudo capite, sine amico, et ante cruciferem procedas, et cum presbiter dicere debeat preces, ponas te ante eum cum una virga in manu tua, quibus dictis, vadas ad singulos canonicos et veniam petas, et tres ictus absolutorios a singulis recipias, flexis genibus; deinde ad magnum altare procedas, et ibidem, flexis genibus, cum uno consocio, dicas 'miserere' et tres 'pater,' et dictum cereum ibidem offeras.⁸

294 11 May 1335. The chapter ordained, concerning the tenth due to the king, and the sexennial tenth payable to the pope, 'quod dicta decima que est annalis dividatur in quatuor terminos pro equali porcione, ne unus terminus plusquam alter dicta decima oneretur, ex certis et legitimis causis.' Present: Mm. N., precentor and locum tenens, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, R. Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, T. de Bocton, John de Kyrkeby and John Sar'.⁹

295 2 Sept. 1334. M. Thomas de Bokton was absolved from all responsibility for defects in the farm of Stoura, as it has been shown by inquisition that the farm 'fuit per ipsum emeliorata in multis' during his tenure. Present: M. Nicholas de la Wyle, president, R. de Hermyne, chancellor, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, Thomas de Staunton and others.¹

296 [fo. 65v] 24 Jan. 1335. Grant by the locum tenens and chapter to M. Richard de Chadeslegh, 'propter obsequia et beneficia capitulo et ecclesie per ipsum prius gratanter impensa,' of an option upon the first farm to fall vacant. They promise to try to persuade those absent to agree to the grant; but stipulate that in future vacancies the custom of the church of Salisbury shall be observed. Present: Mm. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, Richard Ayremynne, chancellor, Thomas de Houtot, archdeacon of Dorset, Robert de Worth, William Crawethorn, Robert Baldok, Thomas de Bokton and John Sar'.²

297 [fo. 66] 22 June 1335. Memorandum that the vicars of Stoure for the time being are bound to maintain the chantry in Asshe chapel, and to

⁷ 'd' between 'a' and 'm' struck through.

⁸ In the l.-hand margin: 'Nota'.

⁹ In the l.-hand margin, in a later hand: 'Decima sexannalis domino pape solvenda'.

¹ The entry is headed 'De firma de Stoura quam tenuit Magister Thomas de Bokton. Stoura'. There follows, at the end of the entry, the same mark as that appended to **9**. In the r.-hand bottom corner of the folio appears a partly illegible note to the effect that on Wednesday, the feast of St Thomas the Apostle [?] 21 Dec. 1334], M. Elias of St. Albans returned to the chancellor a royal charter.

² A duplicate of this entry, on the top half of the folio, is vacated. The same mark as that appended to **9** follows.

celebrate there thrice weekly; but the present vicar declares that, because of the poverty of his benefice, he cannot pay a priest to celebrate there, and he may not personally celebrate twice in one day. He accordingly asks that he may be relieved of the obligation on condition of paying to the chapter a silver mark yearly. His petition is accepted. Present: Mm. N. de la Wyle, precentor, R. de Ayremynne, chancellor, T. Hotot, archdeacon of Dorset, R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, W. Crawethorn, T. de Bocton, N. Lambard, and J. Sar', with M. John de Wotton and Thomas de Forde.³

298 23 Ap. 1338. John de Mudeford, vicar-choral, asked the locum tenens for absolution from the sentence of excommunication passed upon him, 'ex eo quod non paruit monicionibus dicti presidentis, et juravit juxta decretum predicti presidentis de stando mandatis ecclesie, et subsequenter dictus dominus presidens prefatum Johannem absolvit a prefata sententia. Penitencia dicti Johannis prefato capitulo reservata.' Present: M. Robert de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury and locum tenens, and Mm. William de Salton and John de Kyrkeby, witnesses.

299 28 Feb. 1342. The chapter ordained that Sir William, vicar of Stoure, should receive 2 marks yearly 'de gracia capituli' during pleasure, on condition of celebrating mass, or finding someone to celebrate in his stead, thrice weekly in Asche chapel.⁴

300 Note at the bottom of the folio that Robert atte Heggh', reeve of Estden', was condemned by the president in chapter to pay 24s. to the communar on the feast of St. John the Baptist [24 June], and another 24s. on the feast of the Decollation 'in autumpno' [29 Aug.].

[fo. 66v is blank]

301 [fo. 67] 27 Jan. [1347]. *Letter of the bp. to the chapter, protesting against their retention of the seal of the decanal jurisdiction, during the vacancy following Cardinal Raymond de Farges's death.* Carissimi, nisi illa specialis dileccio quam ad vos velud fratres et filios in domino gerimus, justum motum animi nostri temperasset, racionabiliter exasperari potuimus et turbari, eo quod et si pro liberatione sigilli jurisdictionis decanalis ecclesie nostre Sar', cujus exercicium ex incumbente nobis debito officii pastoralis ad nos dicto decanatu vacante noscitur pertinere, instanter vos requiri fecerimus et moneri; vos cum quasi spretis seu saltem obauditis requisicionibus et monitis hujusmodi, dictum sigillum adhuc nimis voluntarie et contra justiciam detinetis. Ideoque devocionis vestre studium iterato et ex habundanti rogamus, monemus et hortamur attente. Vobis nihilominus sano paternoque consilio

³ The entry is headed: 'Stoura. De una marca per vicarium de Stoura solvenda'.

⁴ This entry, in a small, neat hand, is fitted into the l.-hand half of the folio. To the r. is a rough, and largely illegible series of memoranda: 'Memorandum de tractando cum consilio capituli de redditu extra portam videlicet Roberti Russel; item de custode communis nemoris . . . ; item de cantaria R. de [?] Craukern'; item de consulendo quid fiet de [?] attestantibus; item de lite habenda contra R. de [?] Bulle vicario de Button, in proximo consistorio pro decimis de . . .' Some illegible notes of sums of money follow.

suademus quatinus pensantes attentius quantum per premissa animarum saluti subditorum dicti decanatus et dignitati nostre pontificali detrahitur, quantumque ex inde altissimus offenditur, ea in premissis facere remoto cujuslibet difficultatis objectu, curetis, que debitam ad superiorem reverentiam expriment, concordiam nutriant et justiciam quam hucinde colere cogimur propensius inducant. Alioquin dissimulare non possumus quin super hoc faciemus quod canonicis convenerit institutis. Super premissis vero quid faciendum decreveritis nobis petimus infra octo dies a recepcone presentis epistole intimare modo debito studeatis. Scriptum apud Cerne xxvij die mensis Januarii sub sigillo nostro.⁵

302 *No date. Tutorial appeal by Stephen de Avebury on behalf of the chapter against the bishop, in the matter of the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during vacancies.*⁶ In dei nomine Amen. Licet de consuetudine laudabili legitime prescripta ac ab olim inconcusse et pacifice observata, eleccio decani ecclesie cathedralis Sar', ipso decanatu vacante, ad ejusdem loci capitulum pertinuerit ab antiquo, necnon omnis et omnimoda primaria jurisdiccio decanalis, visitacio, correccio, et punicio criminum et excessuum quorumcumque infra loca et districtus jurisdictionis dicti decanatus commissorum ad decanum dicte ecclesie, qui pro tempore fuerit, ipso decanatu pleno qualitercumque pertinens, necnon et custodia ususque cujusdam sigilli autentici ad ipsam jurisdictionem decanalem ab antiquo spectantis, ad prefatum capitulum solum et insolidum, ipso decanatu vacante, pertinuisent, notorie pertineant et debeant pertinere,⁷ fuissetque idem capitulum in possessione vel quasi juris premissa omnia et singula exercendi et faciendi, nomine ecclesie prelibate, eaque, ut premittitur, per se et suos commissarios idem capitulum excercuisset bona fide, pacifice et quiete, eciam a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit, quociens vacaverit decanatus predictus, durante vacacione eadem, usque ad tempus molestacionis, inquietacionis et perturbacionis inferius deductarum, scientibus, tollerantibus et non contradicentibus venerabilibus patribus dominis Sar' episcopis, qui suis fuerant temporibus, set ea pocius approbantibus tam tacite quam expresse: que omnia et singula in civitate Nove Sar' et locis vicinis puplica sunt manifesta et notoria, ita quod nulla possunt tergiversacione celari; fuisset insuper ex parte ejusdem capituli in possessione hujusmodi existentis ac metuentis ex quibusdam causis probabilibus et verisimilibus conjecturis grave sibi circa jus et possessionem suam hujusmodi posse generari prejudicium in futurum, nequis in ipsius capituli prejudicium circa premissa seu eorum aliquod quicquid attemptaret seu faceret aliqualiter attemptari, ad sedem apostolicam et pro tuicione curie Cantuariensis palam ac publice ac legitime provocatum. Quidam tamen magister Willelmus de Nassyngton, canonicus Exoniensis, quem premissa verisimiliter non latebant, dicta provocacione non obstante, post et contra eam asserens jurisdictionem decanalem, vacante decanatu predicto, ad venerabilem patrem dominum Robertum dei gracia Sar' episcopum pertinere, cum illud non fuerit neque sit notorie neque

⁵ The letter is headed: 'Pro episcopo Sar', capitulo.'

⁶ The entry is headed: 'Appellacio capituli contra episcopum'.

⁷ The passage 'consuetudine laudabili . . . pertinere' is underlined.

verum cognoscere de causis in jurisdictione decanali motis et movendis nullam habens jurisdictionem, in hac parte nimis temerarie presumpsit, et hujusmodi jurisdictionem decanalem indebite usurpare, ac magistrum Willelmum Beneger, officialem seu commissarium in hac parte dicti capituli legitime deputatum, vacante decanatu, ut premittitur, quominus exercere hujusmodi jurisdictionem decanalem, cognoscere, procedere et diffinire in quibuscumque causis motis et movendis ad eandem jurisdictionem, ut premittitur, spectantibus, multipliciter impedivit, ac eundem magistrum Willelmum Beneger minus proprie⁸ monuit, monereve, mandavit et fecit injuste, nulla causa rationabili in ea parte pretensa seu aliquid subsistente. Quid de causis in hujusmodi jurisdictione decanali motis seu movendis ex officio vel ad instanciam partis se non intromitteret, cognosceret, et procederet seu aliquid diffiniret, sicque et alias multipliciter ipsum capitulum circa jus et possessionem suam de quibus prefertur molestavit, inquietavit et perturbavit injuste, molestarique, inquietari et perturbari mandavit et fecit, seu molestacionem, inquietacionem et perturbacionem hujusmodi nomine suo factam ratam habuit pariter et acceptam, in ipsius capituli prejudicium ac ejusdem ecclesie Sar' libertatis dampnum non modicum et gravamen. Unde ego, Stephanus de Avebur', procurator dicti capituli, sciens dictum capitulum ex hiis et eorum quolibet indebite pregravari, ad sedem apostolicam, pro dicto capitulo, et nomine ejusdem, pro tuicione curie Cantuariensis in hiis scriptis appello, et apostolos peto instanter, instancius, instantissime, ac iterum ac tercio peto cum effectu. Juris beneficio michi in omnibus semper salvo.

303 *No date. Letter of the chapter to an unnamed correspondent supporting their cause in the court of Canterbury in the above dispute.* Precarissime domine et amice, ex parte solitudines vestras quas pro nostris et ecclesie Sar' negociis in curia Cantuariensi liberaliter assumitis sicut experientia rerum magistra sentimus, et presertim dum super appellacione nostra reverendum patrem dominum Robertum Sar' episcopum concernente, inhibitionem dicte curie benigniter impetrastis memoriter attendentes, tanto vobis intimiori regraciamur affectu quod hec efficit vestra benevolencia miro motu pro quibus nos vobis obligari fatemur ad beneficia pro viribus repensiva. Verum, domine karissime, quia intencio nostra in multo fundatur super eo, videlicet, quod decanatu Sar' vacante, ad nos loci capitulum, mortuo decano, ipsius electio et per consequens ipsius vacacionis tempore jurisdiccio decanalis dinoscitur pertinere,⁹ sicut hec et alia in facto consistencia pro informacione vestra cedula continet presentibus involuta; dileccionem vestram rogamus ex corde quatinus novam inhibitionem in qua dicta clausula, videlicet quod decani Sar' electio ad capitulum Sar' notorie pertinet,¹ inter cetera inseratur, prout in principio appellacionis nostre inseritur. Si placet impetrare velitis et eam tradere magistro Willelmo Beneger presencium portitori cui fidem adhibere velitis credulam in hac parte. In honoris augmento semper in Christo viveat et floreat salus vestra. Scriptum etc.

⁸ A tentative reading.

⁹ The words 'electio . . . pertinere' underlined.

¹ The words 'videlicet . . . pertinet' underlined.

304 [fo. 68] 16 Feb. [1347]. *Letter of the bp. to the chapter promising consideration of the proposals set out below.* Filii dilectissimi, licet in negotio tacto inter nos super iurisdictione decanali, decanatu vacante, contra nos inceperitis a tormentis voluntarie appellando licet necessitas non coegit, nolimus tamen rependere vobis vices, qui quietem appetimus et non lites; visis igitur literis vestris nobis exhibitis per dilectum filium et socium nostrum magistrum Willelmum de Salton', deliberandum fore per aliquos dies duximus super eis. Et habita deliberacione vobis rescribemus celeriter velle nostrum. In pace et tranquillitate conservet vos clemencia redemptoris. Scriptum apud parcum nostrum Remmesbur' xvj die Februarii sub nostro sigillo privato. Episcopus capitulo.

305 14 Feb. [1347]. *The chapter to the bp. asking for a suspension of the proceedings in the dispute between them concerning the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during vacancies.* Pater et domine reverende, relacione devotorum vestrorum filiorum et nostrorum confratrum magistrorum Elie de Sancto Albano, cancellarii, et Johannis de Sar', canonicorum ecclesie vestre Sar', qui nuper ad nos a vestra venerabile presencia redierunt, inter cetera vestre benignitatis eulogia recepimus reportatum quod, si curialius vobis misissemus occasione negocii iurisdictionis decanalis dicte ecclesie, quam ad nos, ipso presertim decanatu vacante, asserimus pertinere, permisissetis negocium huiusmodi in suspenso per quarterium fortassis vel annum sub deliberacione invicem in hac parte provida obtinenda, nullo nobis prejudiciali ex parte vestra ullatenus interim attemptando. Pro quibus vestris votis tam gratissimis, et aliis universis beneficiis, vobis assurgimus ad graciaram quas possumus acciones, rogantes perpensus quatenus vestra paterna pietas que ut habet juris assercio consilium plerumque capit pro liberis erga nos continuare dignetur, si placet, et innatam sue clemencie bonitatem. Unde, pater reverende, licet pro iure nostro conservando ne nobis per plerosque et periciores capituli confratres nostros absentes imputaretur negligencia infuturum, appellaciones et municiones pro nobis fecerimus in hac parte, eadem tamen omnia poterunt sicuti eciam et nostris insidet desiderii tamdiu absque communi prejudicio in suspenso pausare, quamdiu eorum prosecucio differri contigerit de parciis expresso consensu. Super quo, si placet, ad consulendum vobiscum et pro nobis reportando in scriptis si libeat vestre benignitatis responso ad vestrum quem summe appetimus honorem et pacem communem, dilectum confratrem nostrum et vestri honorifici preconii continuum zelatorem magistrum Willelmum de Salton ad vestre exaudicionis graciaram fidencius duximus transmittendum. Novit enim altissimus quod quietem mutuam appetimus pre ceteris, nisi retrorsum cogamur inviti. In omni prosperitate felici vigeat nobis votive vestra presularis dignitas in longevum. Scriptum in capitulo nostro Sar' xiiij die Februarii. Per vestros devotos filios capitulum ecclesie vestre Sar'.

306 [fo. 68v] 2 Mar. [1347]. *Letter of the bp. to M. William de Salton [?] in reply to the above.* Fili et amice dilectissime, bene nostis quod sicut iura ecclesie sponse nostre negligere non valemus, nisi cum periculo status nostri, sic nec aliena possumus usurpare; et licet nostra et capituli

nostri bona aequaliter sint discreta, nos tamen et capitulum effcimus unum corpus, et crudelis foret nimis qui in seipsum seviet. Non est igitur intentionis nostre juri capituli nostri aequaliter derogare, cui tenemur prospicere et paterna solitudine providere, nec volumus quod ipsum capitulum nostrum juri nostro derogat quovismodo. Expedi tamen quod ea que adhuc inter nos dubia relinquuntur, ad nostram communem quietem celerius quo fieri poterit declarentur, ut sic licium materia inter nos totaliter amputetur. Et hec que vobis scribimus dictum nostrum capitulum volumus non latere. Feliciter et diu vigeat vestra salus. Scriptum apud parcum nostrum Remmesbur' ij die mensis Martis sub nostro sigillo privato.² Per episcopum Sar'.

307 7 Dec. 1346. *Letters patent of the chapter appointing M. William Beneger their official during the vacancy of the deanery.* Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticiam presentes litere pervenerint, Elias de Sancto Albano, ecclesie cathedralis Sar' cancellarius, prebendarius et canonicus in eadem, necnon Robertus de Worth', Johannes de Langebergh', Ricardus de Chadeslegh, Jacobus de Havonte, Thomas de Luco, Radulphus de Querendone, Willelmus de Saltone et Johannes de Sar', ejusdem ecclesie canonici, tunc in domo capitulari existentes et capitulum facientes, ad quos tam de jure quam de consuetudine legitima omnis et omnimoda jurisdictio decanatus ecclesie Saresbir', decanatu ejusdem ecclesie vacante, dinoscitur pertinere,³ discreto viro Willelmo Beneger, clerico, salutem in domino sempiternam. Cum nos ad conservacionem omnium bonorum ad dictum decanatum spectancium, ipso decanatu, ut premittitur, vacante, necnon ex aliis causis veris et legitimis in fructibus quibuscumque ad dictum decanatum spectantibus, sequestrum in forma juris interposuerimus, iusticia suadente, vobis committimus et mandamus quatinus dictum sequestrum fuisse et esse sic per nos interpositum, in omnibus locis ad dictum decanatum spectantibus, publicetis et publicari faciatis, dictos fructus et proventus sub arto custodiri faciatis sequestro donec aliud a nobis habueritis in mandatis; necnon ad celebrandum consistoria et capitula dicti decanatus, ipso decanatu vacante, et ad inquirendum, corrigendum et puniendum crimina, excessus et delicta quorumcumque subditorum predicti decanatus durante vacacione hujusmodi, et ad audiendum, cognoscendum, procedendum et fine debito terminandum causas et negocia in jurisdictione predicta mota seu movenda qualitercumque, sive ad instanciam partis [fo. 69] sive ex officio mero; visitacione et correccionem canonicorum et vicariorum dicte ecclesie nobis seu per nos deputandis specialiter reservatis. Vosque in officialem nostrum preficimus durante vacacione predicta, ac etiam ad colligendum et recipiendum fructus, redditus et proventus medio tempore provenientes, et nobis fideliter respondendum de eisdem quatenus ad forum pertinent ecclesiasticum. Proviso quod decanatus predictus divinis interim non fraudetur obsequiis, nec animarum cura in eodem aliquatenus negligatur. Ad que omnia et singula facienda et exercenda nomine nostro in hac parte vobis insolidum vices nostras committimus, cum cujuslibet coher-

² Beneath the entry there is a mark consisting of an asterisk, followed by 'Flauk', followed by a trefoil transfixed with a vertical stroke.

³ The words 'omnis . . . pertinere' underlined.

cionis canonice potestate. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune ad causas fecimus hiis apponi. Datum in domo nostra capitulari vj Id. Dec. A.D. 1346.⁴

308 2 Mar. 1347. Chapter held by William Beneger, in the above capacity, in the collegiate church of Heytesbury. Capitulum decanatus Sar', ipso decanatu vacante, celebratum in ecclesia collegiata de Heyghterdebur', Sar' diocesis, vj Non. Mar. A.D. 1346 per Willelmum Beneger, officialem capituli Sar' legitime constitutum, durante vacacione decanatus predicti.

Swalueclyve. Comparuerunt dominus Warynus, vicarius ecclesie de Swalueclyve; dominus Nicholaus capellanus parochialis de Hornyngesham pro parte Willelmi Saxebi, dominus Johannes de London', dominus Johannes de Brikelesworth', necnon alii capellani dicti vicarii in dicta ecclesia collegiata celebrantes et administrantes, et iuraverunt capitulo Sar' obedienciam durante vacacione predicta.

Johannes Bole et Cristina atte Mulle, conjugati, citati pro adulterio, vir comparuit personaliter et negavit. Ideo purget se vj manu, videlicet die Lune proxima post dominicam qua cantatur officium 'Quasimodo geniti' [first Sunday after Easter, 9 Ap. 1347] in loco predicto per viros ydoneos de parochia de Swalueclyve conjugatos. Et objecto viro ex officio quod non pertractat Elenam uxorem suam maritali affectione, ut decet; qui negavit, unde decretum est quod inquiretur. Cristina vero atte Mulle predicta legitime citata, sepius preconizata et diucius expectata, nullo modo comparuit. Pronuncietur contumac', et in pena contumacionis. Suspendatur ab ingressu ecclesie in hiis scriptis. Margeria la Kembestr' citata pro racione adulterii in domo sua inter prefatos Johannem et Cristinam comparuit et negavit. Purget se die et loco predictis iij manu. Cecilia Coksprit citata quia pregnans comparuit, et expectetur de gracia usque ad proximum super responsionem, etc.

Hornyngesham. Willclmus le Kyng et Alicia la Taillor citati pro racione fornicacionis et pro clamdestino [*sic*] matrimonio, ut asseritur, contracto, non comparuerunt. Ideo pronuncietur contumax [*sic*], pena reservata, et vocentur ad proximum. Willelmus Tollok' et Editha Levesones citati pro racione fornicacionis post penam ij. s. Vir comparuit et fatebatur. Pronunciata est pena commissa. Abjuravit peccatum sub pena penitencie et fustigacionis. Mulier citata non comparuit. Ideo pronuncietur contumax et in penam contumacie ipsam. Suspendatur ab ingressu ecclesie in hiis scriptis. Elias le Kyng' et Alicia la Duk' citati pro racione fornicacionis. Vir comparuit et fatebatur; abjuravit peccatum sub pena penitencie et fustigacionis ter per ecclesiam. Mulier non comparuit, set excusetur per infirmitatem, et vocetur ad proximum.

[fo. 69v] Elena Pogeys, soluta, citata quia peperit, sepius preconizata et diucius expectata nullo modo comparuit. Pronuncietur contumax et in pena contumacie. Suspendatur ab ingressu ecclesie in hiis scriptis.

⁴ The entry is headed: 'Commissio facta W. Beneger officialitatis tempore vacacionis decanatus, etc., per capitulum Sar'.'

Hulle. Nicholaus Hobbes et Margeria Jurdan citati pro racione fornicacionis, comparuerunt uterque et negaverunt. Ideo purgent se in proximo iiij manu. Johannes le Hoghurde et Cristina in the Felde vocentur ad proximum pro racione fornicacionis; et Henricus le Wasch' et Matillid' Rusty citati pro racione fornicacionis, mulier comparuit et fatebatur. Abjuravit peccatum sub pena penitencie et fustigacionis ter per ecclesiam. Vir non comparuit. Ideo pronunciatu contumax, pena reservata, et vocetur ad proximum. Idem Henricus vocetur pro Cristina Bost ad proximum. Walterus Pynston et Cecilia la Devenysch' citati pro fornicacione. Mulier comparuit et fatebatur. Abjuravit peccatum sub pena [penitencie]⁵ et fustigacionis ter per ecclesiam. Vir non comparuit. Ideo suspendatur et vocetur in hiis scriptis.

Heyghterdeburi. Willelmus Michel et Margeria Pynnok' citati pro racione fornicacionis, vir comparuit et negavit. Ideo purget se in proximo iiij manu. Demum vir purgavit se legitime et dimittebatur. Mulier non comparuit. Ideo suspendatur et vocetur in hiis scriptis. Walterus Wynnepeny et Alicia Beneyt citati pro racione fornicacionis, mulier comparuit et negavit. Ideo purget se in proximo iiij manu. Vir non comparuit. Ideo suspendatur et vocetur in hiis scriptis. Margeria Folye citata quia pregnans, comparuit et fatebatur se esse inpregnata de Johanne Pynnok'. Abjuravit peccatum sub pena penitencie et fustigacionis. Lucia la Mulewardes citata pro fornicacione cum Johanne Beneyt comparuit et fatebatur. Abjuravit peccatum et fustigetur ter per ecclesiam, et vocetur vir ad proximum.

Crouke. Johannes le Ferour et Alicia Stroude citati pro racione fornicacionis comparuerunt uterque et negaverunt a tempore ultimi correccionis et ponuntur se legitime [et dimittebantur]⁶ de carnali copula citra correccionem in hac parte. Mulier tamen allegavit quod vir promisit de habendo eam in uxorem circiter festum natalis domini [25 Dec.] proximum nunc preteritum, fuerunt tres anni elapsi, videlicet die sancti Johannis evangeliste [27 Dec.] dictum festum immediate sequenti carnali copula subsecuta, et ideo petit in virum sibi adjudicari. Partibus juratis de calumpnia et de veritate dicenda, vir totum fatebatur. Et vir, rogatus si haberet aliquod jus matrimoniale ad aliquam aliam mulierem dicit quod non. Et ideo pronuncietur pro matrimonio in hac parte, et decretum est quod edantur banna et solempnizetur matrimonium inter eosdem post Pascham nisi canonice obsistat. Rogerus Spiryng et Johanna la Prestes citati pro fornicacione, mulier comparuit et negavit. Ideo purget se in proximo iiij manu. Vir non comparuit. Ideo suspendatur et vocetur in hiis scriptis. Demum mulier comparuit et purgavit se legitime et dimittebatur. Alicia Beneyt de Crouke, citata pro racione fornicacionis cum Willelmo le Devenysch' ballivo apud Chiklade, comparuit et negavit a tempore ultimi correccionis. Demum comparuit et fatebatur. Abjuravit peccatum et fustigetur ter per ecclesiam.⁷

⁵ A word appears to be omitted.

⁶ Deleted.

⁷ This and the following entry were kindly checked by Mrs. Dorothy Owen and Miss Barbara Harvey.

309 3 Mar. 1347. *Chapter held by William Beneger at Mere.* Capitulum celebratum in ecclesia de Mere v Non. Mar. A.D. 1346 per Willelmum Beneger officialem capituli, ut premittitur. Comparuerunt dominus Johannes, vicarius ecclesie de Mere, necnon dominus Johannes Fremond, et dominus Robertus Cole, habentes perpetuam cantariam in dicta ecclesia, et ceteri capellani, et iuraverunt capitulo Sar' obedienciam durante vacacione predicta.⁸ [fo. 70] Comparuit Robertus Pety et asseruit se fuisse excommunicatum propter manifestam offensam, eo quod contemptibiliter recessit a iudicio, et non curavit parere monicionibus canonicis sibi factis. Unde, prestito iuramento per eundem de stando mandatis ecclesie, optinuit statum suum in forma iuris. Et objecto sibi ex officio quod carnaliter cognovit in fornicacione Johannam la Rede, qui negavit a tempore ultimi correccionis. Et similiter objecto dicte Johanne que negavit. Ideo purgaverunt se legitime et dimittebantur. Mulier tamen deducit et allegavit contra dictum virum, quod vir prestitit fidem et similiter promisit bona fide de habendo eam in uxorem per quindenam proximam ante festum purificationis beate Marie Virginis [2 Feb.] proximum preteritum, fuit unus annus elapsus carnali copula inter eosdem subsequuta. Ideo petit ipsum sibi adjudicari in virum. Deducit insuper confessionem viri emissam in presencia dicti mulieris et aliorum fidedignorum. Partibus iuratis de calumpnia et de veritate dicenda, vir totum negavit preter carnalem copulam, quam fatebatur ultimo per quindenam ante festum sancti Michaelis [29 Sept.] proximum preteritum. Et mulier habeat diem ad primo ponendum et post producendum in hac parte, videlicet die Martis proxima post dominicam qua cantatur officium 'Quasimodo geniti' [10 Ap. 1347], et ulterius faciendum quod erit justum. Sibilla Roggers citata pro fornicacione cum Johanne le Taillour, comparuit et fatebatur. Abjuravit peccatum et fustigetur ter per ecclesiam, et vocetur vir ad proximum capitulum. Editha la Wayte citata pro racione fornicacionis cum Thoma Lude comparuit et fatebatur. Abjuravit peccatum et fustigetur ter per ecclesiam, et vocetur vir ad proximum. Alicia Kynethe citata pro fornicacione cum Johanne Baron non comparuit. Pronunciatur contumax et in pena contumacie. Suspendatur ab ingressu ecclesie in hiis scriptis. Demum committitur vicario loci ad absolvendum eam si venerit in forma iuris statum suum petitura.⁹

310 *Appeal on behalf of the chapter against the bp., in the matter of the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during vacancies.*¹ In dei nomine Amen. Cum omnis et omnimoda iurisdiccio decanalis decanatus ecclesie cathedralis Sar' et ipsius iurisdictionis exercicium ad dictum decanum presentem, qui pro tempore fuerit, et ipsius ecclesie capitulum adeo pertinuerit simul et conjunctim, quod omnes cause et negocia ipsorum debuerunt et debent iudicio capituli terminari, eo autem absente ad dictum capitulum et ad dicti decani locum tenentis [*sic*], ut premittitur, conjunctim, decanatu vero vacante tota iurisdiccio predicta et ipsius exercicium, ac sigillum officialitatis ejusdem decanatus, necnon custodia predicti decanatus vacantis pro toto tempore

⁸ At the bottom of the folio a contemporary note: 'In dei nomine Amen'.

⁹ In the l.-hand margin the same mark as that appended to **306**, less the final flourishes.

¹ At the foot of f. 70 appears the note: 'Istam appellacionem fecit magister Willelmus de Salton'.

vacacionis, quociens ipsum vacare contigerit, fructuum eciam et obventuum pro tempore vacacionis perceptio ad dictum capitulum per se ac insolidum pertinuerit pleno jure, et ipsius decani eleccio facienda quociens iminebat per tempus et per tempora cujus contrarii memoria non existit, fuissetque dictum capitulum in possessione juris vel quasi custodie dicti decanatus toto tempore vacacionis ejusdem jurisdictionis predictae, exercitii ipsius et sigilli prescripti et fructuum perceptorum et ea consueverunt habere et eciam exercere, et premissa omnia per se et suos ministros exercuerunt, exercere et habere consueverunt pacifice et quiete absque impedimento et calumpnia cujuscumque, venerabilibus patribus Sar' episcopis qui alias fuerunt quibuscumque scientibus, tolerantibus et ea probantibus tacite et expresse, ipsisque extra omnem potestatem hujusmodi existentibus toto tempore antedicto, usque ad molestacionem infrascriptam; unde ex parte² dicti capituli in possessione ipsorum³ premissorum, ut premittitur, existentium,⁴ et singulorum de capitulo predicto, metuencium sibi ex probabilibus causis et verisimilibus conjecturis in premissis, et ea tangentibus, et occasione eorundem posse eis generare grave prejudicium infuturum, ne [fo. 70v] quis vel qui quicquam eorum vel ab aliquo ipsorum prejudicium attemptaret vel attemptarent, facerent aliquo qualiter attemptari, ad sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam et pro tuicione curie Cantuariensis palam extitit et pupplice provocatum et eciam appellatum; venerabilis tamen Robertus dei gracia Sar' episcopus, quem dicta provocacio et appellacio verisimiliter non latebant, post et contra eas et dicto decanatu jam dudum vacante dum vacavit predictum capitulum in premissis et ea tangentibus et usu possessionis predictae sue per se et suos molestavit, inquietavit et perturbavit, et dictum capitulum uti jure suo ut debuit non permisit, seu molestari, inquietari et perturbari mandavit, seu molestacionem, inquietacionem et perturbacionem hujusmodi nomine suo vel a suis familiaribus factas ratum habuit pariter et acceptum. Unde ego A. de B., procurator dicti capituli et singulorum ipsorum, sciens dictum capitulum et singulares personas ipsos dominos meos ex hiis et ex eorum quilibet indcbite pregravari, sancrosanctam sedem apostolicam, et pro tuicione curie Cantuariensis in hiis scriptis appello, et apostolos instanter, instancius et instantissime peto, et iterum peto, subiciens predictum capitulum, singularesque personas dominos meos ipsius et me ipsorum nomine, et omnes eis et michi adherentes et adherere volentes, proteccioni et tuicioni sedis et curie predictarum. Protestans etc.

311 17 June 1347. *Letter of Lionel, Earl of Ulster and guardian of the realm, asking the chapter to lend a vicar-choral to the king's chapel.*⁵ Leonel, filz au noble roi Dengleterre et de France, counte Dulvestre et gardeyn Dengleterre, a noz chers en dieu Dean de Saresbirs ou a son lieu tenant, et au chapitre de Sar', salut. Pur la besoigne qe nostre treschir seignur et piere ad des clerks pur sa chapelle, vouz prioms depar meisme nostre seignur, qe a Richard de Dountoun, un des vicairs en leglise de Saresbirs, qui mesme nostre

² These 3 words are written above 'sint repert', struck through.

³ Struck through and underlined.

⁴ There follows a blank, itself followed by 'sibi et ex parte' struck through.

⁵ [Hede.]: 'Litera Lionell' filii regis Anglie missa capitulo'.

seigneur et nous avons entenduz qe soit convenable a ministrer en la dite capelle, veullietz doner le conge de sabsenter hors de la dite eglise pur un brief temps, et demorer devers nostre dit seigneur en sa chapelle, sans ce totes voies qil ne perde mie par tant son lieu en la dite eglise en le meen temps tanqe vous certiferons, sil plese a nostre dit seigneur et pierre de ses voie et maneres. Et ceo ne voullietz lesser, pur amour de nous. Done a Radinges le xvij jour de Juyn, lan du regne nostre dit seigneur et pierre Dengleterre vint et primer et de France otisme.

312 28 Dec. 1347. *Reply of the chapter to the above request.*⁶ A treshaute et trespeussant prince, lour trescher et treshaut seigneur monsire Edward, noble roi Dengleterre et de France, seigneur Dirland⁷ et ducs Daquitaigne, ses devoutz chapeleyns, lieutenant dean et chapitre del eglise nostre dame de Saresbirs, se recomandent a vostre treshaut seigneurie, ove continuels et devoutes oreisons. Trespeusant seigneur, come nadgairs Monsire Leonel, vostre lieu tenant en Engleterre, nous commandast de par vostre tres haut seigneurie, et par ses lettres, qe nous vousissons doner conge a Richard de Dounton, vicair de nostre dite eglise, pur un bref temps, a demorer devers vostre tresnoble seigneurie en vostre chapelle, et quil ne perdissist mie son lieu en la dite eglise en meen temps, qeles lettres estoient mandees a nous en mois de Juyn darreyn; et sur ce, trespeusant seigneur, nous avions suffert tanqen cea vos commandementz susdites, fesant entendre, sil voz plest, a vostre treshaut seigneurie, qe le dit Richard est vicair juretz sur seintz evangelines a nostre dit eglise dacquiter son mestre qi vicair il est en service devers la dite eglise de noit et de jour, de quel serment, tresnoble seigneur, levesqe, dean ne chapitre de vostre dit eglise de Saresbirs, ne poent ove le dit Richard dispenser. Mes vostre dit chapitre prest est, et tut temps sera, de soffrir le dit Richard quanqen eaux est, et saunz prejudice dautri a vos commandementz, et a faire outre solonc lour poair bonement, ce qe par vostre trespeussante seigneurie lour sera commandez. Le seint esprit vous dount, al honour de dieu et en meyntenance de seint eglise victorie de vos enemys. Escrpts a Saresbirs le jour de seint Innocentz.

[fos. 71, 71v, 72 are blank]

313 [fos. 72v and 73] *List of the feasts, obits and other days upon which the dean is bound, by ancient custom, to 'feed' the ministers and officers of the cathedral.*⁷

On the principal feasts of the year, viz. the feast of the Dedication (30 Sept.), All Saints, Christmas, the Epiphany, the Purification, Easter, the Ascension, Pentecost, Trinity Sunday, the feast of the Relics (Sunday after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, 7 July), the Assumption and Nativity of the Blessed Virgin: the sub-treasurer, the celebrant ('executor officii'), the deacon and sub-deacon, the two sacrists, eight choristers, five altarists, the porter of the close, and the two assistants ('garciones') of the

⁶ Headed: 'Responsio ad literas predictas'.

⁷ This entry is in a hand distinct from, and probably considerably later than, that in which the rest of the register is written. It is undated, but bears a certain resemblance to **317**.

sacrists. On the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel, St. Edward, St. Andrew, apostle, St. Thomas, martyr, the Circumcision, the Annunciation, the Finding of the Holy Cross, the first Sunday after Easter ('dominica in albis'), the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Peter and St. Paul, the Translation of St. Thomas, and the Exaltation of the Holy Cross: the sub-treasurer, the celebrant, the deacon and sub-deacon, the two sacrists, seven choristers, five altarists and the two assistants of the sacrists. On the feasts of All Souls, Advent Sunday, Ash Wednesday, Palm Sunday, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday and the Vigil of Pentecost, and the anniversaries of bps. William de la Cornere,⁸ Robert Byngham,⁹ Jocelin,¹ Osmund,² Roger,³ Giles,⁴ Walter,⁵ Herbert,⁶ William Wyt,⁷ Henry,⁸ Simon,⁹ Richard,¹ Robert Wichampton,² Nicholas Longespe,³ and Walter Scalmel,⁴ and deans Robert,⁵ and Simon Smyngham:⁶ the sub-treasurer, the celebrant, the deacon and sub-deacon, the two sacrists, five choristers, and the two assistants of the sacrists. On the obits of bps. Osmund and Longespe, and of deans Robert and Simon Smyngham, the altarists of the Lady Altar feed at the dean's table.

314 [fo. 73v] Ave regina celorum. Ave domina angelorum. Salve radix sancta, ex qua mundo lux est orta. Gaude, gloriosa, super omnes speciosa, in eternum et ultra. Vale, valde decora, et pro nobis semper Christum exora.⁷

315 *No date. Articles proposed by William de Fovente, proctor of the dean and chapter, in a testamentary suit in the court of Canterbury, concerning their rights in certain tithes of the New Forest.* In dei nomine, Amen. Infra-scriptos articulos dat, facit et proponit Willelmus de Fovente, procurator venerabilium virorum dominorum decani et capituli ecclesie cathedralis Sar', in quadam causa testamenti ad curiam Cantuariensem legitime devoluta, que occasione quorundam decimarum de Nova Foresta regis seu regine proveniencium inter dictos venerabiles viros, partem actricem, ex parte una, et dominum Henricum Lym, rectorem ecclesie de Nyweton' Valens, Radulfum Tangele et Ricardum Farneham, executores testamenti domini Thome West', militis, defuncti, partem ream, ex altera, in consistorio Sar' primitus verte-

⁸ 1288-91. Obit 10 Oct. (*Statutes*, 12. Cf. the Obit Calendar in *Processions*, 231-42).

⁹ 1228-46. Obit 3 Nov. (*Statutes*, 13).

¹ de Bohun 1142-84. Obit 18 Nov. (*ibid.*)

² 1078-99. Obit 4 Dec. (*ibid.* 14.)

³ 1102/3-39. Obit 11 Dec. (*ibid.*)

⁴ of Bridport 1256-62. Obit 13 Dec. (*ibid.*)

⁵ de la Wyle 1263-71. Obit 4 Jan. (*ibid.* 3.)

⁶ de Poore 1194-1217. Obit 7 Jan. (*ibid.*)

⁷ of York 1247-56. Obit 31 Jan. (*ibid.*)

⁸ Brandeston 1287-8. Obit 16 Feb. (*ibid.* 4.)

⁹ of Ghent 1297-1315. Obit 2 Apr. (*ibid.* 6.)

¹ le Poore 1217-28. Translated from Chichester 1217, and to Durham 1228. His name does not appear in the fifteenth century obit calendar.

² 1271-84. Obit [?] 24 Apr. (*ibid.* 6.)

³ 1291-7. Obit. 18 May (*ibid.* 7.)

⁴ 1284-6. Obit 23 Sept. (*ibid.* 11.)

⁵ This was presumably Robert Herford? 1238-57, whose obit was kept on 9 Feb. (*ibid.* 4.)

⁶ Simon de Micham or Michelham 1287-95. Obit 8 June (*ibid.* 8.)

⁷ There follows an indecipherable note in a later hand.

batur, a quadam repplicacione contra quamdam excepcionem in termino ad proponendum omnia in facto consistencia in dicta causa, per partem dictorum executorum proposita, per partem dictorum venerabilium virorum proposita et admissa elicitos et extractos. In primis, probare intendit dictus procurator, nomine quo supra, quod dictus dominus Thomas West, dum vixit, fuit firmarius serenissime domine, domine Philippe, regine Anglie [uxoris domini Edwardi tercii]⁸ in Nova Foresta per tresdecim annos. Item, probare intendit dictus procurator, nomine quo supra, quod quocienscumque et quando-cumque dictus dominus Thomas, dum vixit, seu dicti executores post mortem ejusdem, pro firma predicta prefate domine regine seu ministris ejusdem satisfacerent, deducta fuit decima pars quantitatis sive summe hujusmodi persolvende, et dicto domino Thome pro tempore suo ac dictis executoribus pro temporibus suis nomine decime, et dictis decano et capitulo solvende, et ad effectum hujusmodi plene et integre allocata in manibus que ipsius retenta, et ad summam saltem in hac parte libellatam, positam et articulatam et amplius se extendens. Item, probare intendit dictus procurator, nomine quo supra, quod idem dominus Thomas et executores sui, quolibet anno durante firma hujusmodi, notabiliter amplius et de claro de firma hujusmodi perciperunt et percipere potuerunt quam pro ipsa firma solvebant, et pro decima inde proveniente saltem summa predicta attenta solvere debuerunt. Item probare intendit dictus procurator, nomine quo supra, quod iidem executores ad decimas hujusmodi dictis decano et capitulo persolvendas, eciam de consuetudine laudabili in ea parte habita et optenta, efficaciter sint astricti, et omni tempore predicti astricti fuerunt. Item probare intendit dictus procurator, nomine quo supra, quod super omnibus et singulis laborat, et ante omnem litem motam laboravit publica vox et fama.

316 [fo. 74] *Inquisition concerning the obligation of the dean to 'feed' the ministers of the cathedral.*⁹

Inquisicio pro ministris ecclesie per decanum pascendis.

Succentor utrum ex necessitate vel ex gracia introductum vel ex curialitate.

Stephanus de Fremele credit quod communi consensu primo ordinatum.

Nicholaus de Wynton' credit ut succentor.

Rogerus de Wycumbe sicut succentor.

Johannes de Remmesbur' sicut succentor.

Radulfus de Pridye ut succentor.

Henricus de Guldeford¹

Johannes Cantelou concordat cum succentore.

Henricus de Middelton ut²

⁸ Inserted in a different hand above the line.

⁹ It is impossible to date this entry precisely; but, since it is clearly later than 1295, the suggestion may be hazarded that it belongs to the period when Peter of Savoy, Edward I's kinsman, and the first of the non-resident alien deans, held the dignity (1297-1309). It has proved equally impossible to identify any of the 'ministri' named. A Nicholas de Winton, who can hardly have been identical with his name-sake here mentioned, was vicar-choral of Grantham Borealis in 1345-9 (Corfe, f. 31), and sub-communar in 1347 (60); and a John Cantelou is named in a quitclaim of 1344 (188) as having formerly occupied a tenement in the close.

¹ Entry incomplete.

² Entry incomplete.

Philippus de Lamborn' sicut succentor.

Radulfus Stevenache credit quod ex necessitate introductum.

Robertus Odiham concordat cum succentore, de Fremele et Radulfo.

Galfridus Buf cum Radulfo.

Robertus Aymer cum succentore.

Willelmus de Stokes concordat cum Radulfo de Seynen'.³

Johannes de Basteden cum Radulfo.

Dicunt unanimiter omnes infrascripti quod tempore Roberti de Wychamton,⁴ decani, et electi in episcopum, agentis extra ecclesiam per triennium ante consecracionem suam, Robertus Trolk celebravit et panit.

Item, tempore Walteri Scamel,⁵ decani, et postea electi, Thomas de Staunton, vicarius suus, celebravit et panit ministros.

Item tempore Henrici de Brandesdon,⁶ Thomas de Bosco, senescallus suus, fecit celebrari et panit.

Item, tempore S.⁷ decani, in absentia sua, Thomas de Stanton.⁸

Et est intelligendum de dupplicibus festis veteribus, et obitibus episcoporum et decanorum.

Et est intelligendum de ministris, videlicet subthesaurario, duobus sacristis, diacono et subdiacono, quatuor altaristis, dum tamen chorum exerceant et habitum gerant ante altare, et cantent cum intabulati fuerint, sicut aliquando fieri consuevit. Item vij chorustis in dupplicibus festis, et quatuor chorustis in obitibus episcoporum et decanorum. Item de janitore et nuncio si sit.

317 [fo. 74v] 24 Jan. 1352. To the proctor of the dean of St. Mary's church, Salisbury, and to the farmer of the deanery. Order to pay to the ministers and officers serving in the church aforesaid, and to the vicar-choral of the deanery, what is in arrear to them of the services due to them, and to pay them henceforth, as long as the deanery is in the king's hand, and in the proctor's custody; the king being informed that the dean for the time being is bound to feed, by ancient custom, from time out of mind, the said ministers and officers on certain days of the year, or to pay them 20 marks for their repasts; and to pay 60s. for the salary of his vicar, and 20s. yearly for keeping an obit in that church yearly, which sums have not been paid by the dean or his proctor from the beginning of the 24th year of the reign.⁹

³ Presumably for 'Stevenache'.

⁴ Elected dean c. 1259 and bp. 1271. Consecrated 13 May 1274, after three years' delay.

⁵ Elected dean 1271, but did not act until 1274, after the consecration of his predecessor. Consecrated bp. 22 Oct. 1284.

⁶ 1285-7. Consecrated bp. 1 June 1287.

⁷ Simon de Micham, 1287-95.

⁸ Not to be confused with M. Thomas de Staunton, king's clerk. The Thomas de Staunton mentioned above was subdean at the end of the thirteenth century, but was dead by 1309, when bp. Simon of Ghent collated M. Robert de Worth to the office. (*De Gandavo*, 158, 720.)

⁹ *C.I.R.* 1349-54, 341, with the note appended: 'Et erat patens'. The entry is in a later hand, resembling that of 313.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

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ABINGDON, M. JOHN DE (Emden I, 4) studied at Oxford. He was a fellow of Merton 1319-36, and also bursar. He was an M.A. and D.Th. by 1335, and is called 'king's clerk' in 1335 and 1338 (*C.P.L.* II, 517; *C.P.R.* 1338-40, 28). He had an expectative grace for Salisbury on 12 Apr. 1335 (*C.P.L.* II, 517) and secured the prebend of Hurstbourne and Burbage on the death of John de Oxendon, but exchanged it on 5 Mar. 1338 for Axford (Wyville II Institutions, f. 56) with M. John de Whitchurch. On 15 Mar. he obtained a royal ratification of his estate (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 28). He was admitted as a residentiary, but on 3 Feb. 1339 M. Robert de Luffenham, then locum tenens, returned to him his 40s. entry fine, and ordered that he should receive no distributions apart from the commons of a 'plenus canonicus' until he had fulfilled the statutes and customs of the church of Salisbury (280). Between Jan. and Apr. 1343 he received 4s. 6d. as commons (Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 359). In Aug. 1342 he petitioned for, and was granted, expectation of a dignity or office at Salisbury, notwithstanding his prebend of Axford, and the claim he had been making for two years at the curia for a larger prebend (*C.P.* I, 6), but it did not take effect. He died next year at Marseilles while on holiday from Avignon (*C.P.* I, 31, 103; *C.P.L.* III, 128, 203). He seems to have been on familiar terms with Cardinal Raymond de Fargis, dean of Salisbury, who wrote to the chapter asking their good offices on behalf of his 'well-beloved friend'. (The letter, dated Avignon 30 June, is on paper and bears the impression of a pointed oval seal in red wax. It is in Sar. Muniments, Press III, Box labelled 'Dean'). On his death the cardinal petitioned for the provision of the prebend to his chaplain, John de Vienne (*q.v.*) (*C.P.* I, 31). His canonical house was renounced on 8 Oct. 1343 by M. John de Whitchurch, and assigned to Sir John Gifford (184).

AILLESTON, M. ROBERT DE, who may have studied at Oxford, was an eminent king's clerk. He held, among other important offices, the chancellorship of the exchequer (1326) and the treasurership (1332-4), and was keeper of the privy seal in 1334. For details of his career and of his many benefices see Emden I, 83. He obtained by exchange the Salisbury prebend of Major Pars Altaris on 7 Jan. 1321 (*Martival* I, 168 seq.), declaring that 'a cura animarum . . . cupit exonerari, ut sic uberius ecclesie Sar' erga quam summo afficitur desiderio, in agendis suis, spiritualibus videlicet et temporalibus, proficere valeat in futurum' (*ibid.*, 170). On 15 Feb. 1322 he exchanged Major Pars Altaris for Bitton (*ibid.*, 245 seq.). On 13 Mar. 1326 he was granted by the king the archdeaconry of Wiltshire, on the pretext of a voidance of the see in the time of Edward I (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 254), and collated by the bishop a fortnight later, after Robert de Baldock, the elder, had renounced his acceptance of the dignity in virtue of an apostolic grace, and M. Isweyn of Ghent, collated on 12 Mar. 1325 on the death of Gerald de Tilheto (13 Dec. 1324), had resigned (*Martival* I, 352 seq.). Since however Tilheto had been a papal chaplain, the right to appoint his successor was claimed by the

pope (see p. 9). This may explain the fact that on 21 Aug. 1331, Ailleston transferred to the archdeaconry of Berkshire (4), which he obtained by episcopal collation. On 10 Jan. 1333 the pope provided M. John de Whitchurch (*C.P.L.* II, 371) to the archdeaconry of Wiltshire, thus frustrating the attempt of the king to intrude another royal nominee—M. Ralph de Querendon (*q.v.*) (8 Aug. 1332, *C.P.R.* 1330-4, 325). It was probably to strengthen his position after he had exchanged archdeacons, since Tido de Varesio, like Tilheto, was a papal chaplain, that Ailleston obtained from Edward III on 16 Oct. 1331 a grant of the archdeaconry of Berkshire on the pretext that it had been vacant when the see of Salisbury was taken into the king's hand during the previous reign (*ibid.*, 181). Shortly afterwards the king wrote to the pope requesting him to provide Ailleston to the 'golden prebend' of Bere and Charminster (*P.R.O.* 31/9/17a, ff. 26, 26v) although he had himself granted it in Dec. 1330 to M. Robert de Stratford (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 23, 26), who had obtained possession by ousting George de Saluzzo (*ibid.*, 36). Ailleston was sent by the chapter with Ralph de Querendon on 16 Mar. 1330 to announce Martival's death to the king and ask leave to elect (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 498). He died on 21 Mar. 1334.

ASTLEY, M. THOMAS DE (Emden I, 66, and Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral') was probably a member of the de Astley family of Hillmorton and Astley in Warwickshire (Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, 72). He was a distinguished lawyer, skilled in both laws, and a notary public (103). In 1318 he was lecturing on civil law at Oxford (Drokensford, f. 158v); and in 1322 he was employed in the court of arches (Reg. Northburgh Lichfield II, f. 7). He had connexions with a number of bishops, including William Bateman of Norwich, whom he calls his 'dominus' and with whom he appears to have been on terms of close friendship (225, 228). He was in the service of both Simon of Ghent (*de Gandavo* II, 579), and Martival (*Martival* I, 63, 73, 201, 203, 262, 298, 414); and later of Adam Orleton, who, when bishop of Hereford, collated him to the prebend of Ewithington (1324, Reg. Orleton, 326-7, 388; Reg. Trillek, 324-5), and in 1325 allotted him a canonical house (Reg. Orleton, 383; Reg. Trillek, 375). He acted as proctor of bishop Grandisson of Exeter in the convocation of 1330 (*Grandisson* I, 563), and was his vicar-general in 1331 (*ibid.* II, 635). He was presented by the king, on 12 Dec. 1326, to the Exeter prebend vacated by the death of M. John de Bruton (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 342); but on 9 Aug. 1327 he obtained instead a grant of the prebend which had been held by James de Berkeley, who was consecrated bishop of Exeter on 22 Mar. 1327, and died on 24 June in the same year (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 144). His claim was disputed by Gerard de Pistoia, a papal provisor, but was upheld by bishop Grandisson, who wrote urging Pistoia to withdraw his candidature (*Grandisson* I, 170, 175-6, 189, and above, p. 19). Astley also held prebends at Lichfield (Stotfold, obtained by exchange, 18 Sept. 1322, Reg. Northburgh, ff. 133v, 161, 202v), where he was allotted a canonical house, and London (Finsbury, by papal provision, 14 July 1327, *C.P.L.* II, 263, 269; III, 274); and in 1327 he was provided to the archdeaconry of Middlesex (*C.P.L.* II, 263, 269), which, on 23 Nov. 1333, he exchanged for the treasurership of St. Paul's (Reg. Gravesend, 255-7). On 19 Sept. 1327 he received a grant from the king of the Salisbury prebend of Ratfyn, on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 169); and three days later a prohibition was issued to all ecclesiastical persons from proceedings in derogation of the king's

right to present (*ibid.*). He was duly collated by the bishop on 11 Dec. 'as far as the collation belonged to him, and he could lawfully confer it without offence of law or prejudice to another, and without incurring penal censure of his superior' (*Martival* I, 384). On 30 Mar. 1334 Astley obtained a royal protection and the ratification of his estate in all his benefices (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 531). In Feb. 1348 these were described as including Finsbury, Ratfyn, South Newton (Wilton), the Exeter prebend formerly belonging to M. James de Berkeley, Ewithington and Bromyard (Hereford), Stotfold, and the church of Reculver (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 3). In Aug. 1335 he was appointed with Richard Hale(s) and Itherius de Concoreto, the papal nuncio, to investigate the dispute between Ralph de Querendon and John de Whitchurch concerning the archdeaconry of Wiltshire (*C.P.L.* II, 383); and on 3 Jan. 1334 he was chosen to represent the chapter in the convocation summoned to Northampton (133). There is no record of his admission as a residentiary, but on 2 Aug. 1340 it was agreed that he should be given free choice of a farm, in consideration of the 'magna et ardua negocia' in which he had been engaged on behalf of the chapter, 'et residenciam quam in ecclesia predicta juxta morem ipsius fecit' (157, 162). In point of fact, his attendances at chapter were few and far between, and in 1346 he was resident at Lichfield. The perquisites of a 'plenus et residentiarius canonicus' were, however, sufficiently valuable to render residentiary status attractive: and, by this date, it was not unusual for clerks to become residentiaries in more than one cathedral, often with scant regard for the duties and responsibilities attached. On 7 Sept. 1340, on the death of Nicholas de la Wyle, Astley obtained the rich farm of Kenton and Alvington, comprising two churches, with their appurtenances, in the diocese of Exeter (162, 163; *Grandisson* II, 1181 seq.). To these the chapter was accustomed to present for institution to the bishop of Exeter on the nomination of the farmer for the time being (226); but friction appears frequently to have developed concerning them. In Oct. 1337 the chapter appointed M. William de Crouthorne (*q.v.*), who had close associations with the see of Exeter, their proctor in all cases relating to the two churches (266); and in the communar's roll for Jan.-Apr. 1343 there appears, under expenses, the entry 'in expensis clericorum missorum London' ad interessendum ibidem in consilio domini regis pro ecclesiis de Kenton et Alfington, iis. ix d' (cf. *Grandisson* II, 1181 seq.). On 23 May 1346, Astley nominated Thomas de Cannynge for presentation to the vacant vicarage of Alvington (221, 224); but bishop Grandisson declined to institute, since he had been appointed executor of the bulls of provision of two clerks who had expectative graces to benefices in the gift of the Salisbury chapter (225). Astley reacted with vigour, writing from Lichfield to urge the chapter to speedy action (224, 225), and submitting for consideration by his learned canonist friend, the bishop of Norwich, a series of legal arguments in support of his claim to nominate (228, 229). The outcome of the controversy is not recorded in the register, but the John de Colrigge named by Astley as one of the expectants in 1346 is clearly identical with the M. John Colrigge, vicar of Alvington, who was appointed confessor in the deanery of Woodleigh in the diocese of Exeter in 1355 (*Grandisson* II, 1143).

In his later years, Astley seems to have been greatly concerned for the security of his tenure of his numerous benefices in view of the flood of royal 'recoveries' which continued despite the statute of 1340 and Stratford's provincial constitutions of 1342. Between 7 Jan. 1346 and 1 Feb. 1348 he obtained no fewer than four protections and ratifications, 'notwithstanding any right of the king or his progenitors

accruing at any time or to accrue' by reason of the voidance of any of the sees in which his benefices were situated (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 28, 29, 343; 1348-50, 3).

From c. 1333 until his resignation on 27 Jan. 1341 Astley was Warden of Vaux College (158). He was a king's clerk and served on various diplomatic missions. Rich Jones calls him Edward III's chaplain (*Fasti*, 413). He died, perhaps of the plague, before Mar. 1349, his last recorded public appearance at Salisbury being on 6 Oct. 1348 (Corfe, f. 4). His testament was exhibited in chapter by his executors on 18 May 1349 (*ibid.*, f. 27).

To the letters listed in Emden may be added numbers 224, 225 and 229; S.C.1/39/47; /41/2; S.C.8/14228; and 'Sar Misc. Dec. MS., f. 39b', which it has proved impossible to locate, but which is described by Rich Jones (*Fasti*, 251) as containing an appeal to the bishop on certain *gravamina* connected with the election of canons into residence.

AVEBURY, M. STEPHEN DE (Emden I, 79), clerk of the diocese of Bath and Wells (136), was a scholar of Vaux College, and a master, probably of Oxford, by 1342. He is described in 1346 as 'utrius juris peritus' (53), and in 1347 as a notary public (58). He was rector of Broughton Giffard from 1347-9, and vicar of Inglesham. On 8 Apr. 1344 he was appointed advocate of the chapter in place of John de Wotton at an annual 'pension' of 40s., and took the oath two days later (141). He is described as 'consilii Sar' advocatus' (136, 141), and as admitted 'ad consilium capituli' (141). On 13 May 1346 he was promised letters guaranteeing his 'pension' during the good pleasure of the chapter (220). Payment of his quarter's stipend is recorded on the surviving communar's roll for Apr.-July 1347, with the addition of 6s. 8d. paid to him for going to London on behalf of the chapter in their suit against Sir Thomas West. He is named as proctor of the chapter in one of the two forms of appeal in the dispute with the bishop in 1346 over the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during vacancies, which are entered in the act book (302). He often appears as a witness of capitular transactions, and as proctor of persons having business with the chapter. His last recorded appearance was on 3 Mar. 1349, when he witnessed the installation of John Frith, abbot of Sherborne (Corfe, f. 18).

AYREMYNNE, RICHARD DE, belonged to an 'official' family deriving from Airmyn on the Humber, the most distinguished member of which, M. William, an eminent king's clerk, obtained the see of Norwich. Richard was from 1314 to 1323 chief of the four clerks of the privy seal. When M. Robert de Baldock, the elder, with whom his family was closely associated, was made chancellor in 1323, Richard became his clerk. From 1324-5 he was keeper of the rolls of chancery. He survived the fall and death of Baldock, and in 1327-8 had custody of the privy seal, besides being temporarily entrusted with the keeping of the great seal. On 8 Mar. 1327 he was appointed keeper of the House of Converts for life, but he surrendered the office in June 1339 (Tout, *Chapters* II, 304-8; III, 103 n. 3, 214 n. 2; V, 3-4, 20-1, 100, 103, 110; VI, 10, 51, 123; Wilkinson, *Chancery*, 204; M. Adler, *Jews of Medieval Engl.*, 33-4, App. XIII, 361 seq.). He had an expectative grace on 23 Mar. 1328 (*C.P.L.* II, 275), and obtained the chancellorship with the annexed prebend of Bricklesworth in 1329, on the death of Henry de la Wyle (*Martival* I, 397-8). His other benefices included prebends of Chichester, York and Lincoln, and

a prebendal portion in the royal chapel of Wimborne (*C.P.L.* II, 352). He acted on various occasions as president of the chapter, and on 24 Nov. 1335 was sent with M. Richard de Chaddesley to represent the canons in the dispute with the bishop over the summoning of the general chapter (Wyville I, f. 6). He died between 3 Apr. 1340, when he recorded a decree of the chapter relating to John of Salisbury, who was disqualified from doing so because he had custody of the register (150), and 9 May, when Elias of St. Albans was admitted in his stead (25). His term of office appears to have been uneventful.

BALDOCK, M. ROBERT DE, the younger, was connected with the important curial family to which Ralph, bishop of London, belonged. In the early stages of his career he is not always easily distinguishable from his eminent namesake, the chancellor of Edward II, to whose protection he probably owed his initial preferment. On 1 June 1322 he was presented to the church of Bradford in the diocese of York (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 130). In 1322 he acted as the chancellor's proctor when, at the king's behest, John de Wynchelse was compelled to surrender to him the prebend of Barton (Wells) (Reg. Drokensford, f. 193a); and again in Sept. 1325 when Yatton was obtained by him by the enforced resignation of Richard de Thistledene (*ibid.*, f. 230b). Baldock is already described in 1323 as canon of Wells, and probably obtained Barton when his namesake transferred to Yatton. He exchanged it in May 1326 with Peter de Nantolio, prebendary of Monkton in the collegiate church of Ripon (*ibid.*, ff. 241, 244a), but recovered possession in August of the same year on Peter's demission (*ibid.*, f. 245a). By 1326 he was prebendary of Bedminster and Redclyffe (Salisbury), void by the death, on 13 Dec. 1324, of Gerald de Tilheto (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 254; *Martival* I, 352). The prebend was situated in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and on 6 Mar. bishop Droxford appointed Baldock sequestrator of the prebendal rectory of Bedminster, the estates of the late prebendary having been taxed for the repair of the church and buildings (Reg. Drokensford, 258). On 25 June 1326 the king granted Baldock the treasurer-ship of York on the pretext of a voidance of the see in the time of Edward I (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 279); but the grant did not take effect. A royal ratification which he obtained on 23 Apr. 1333 mentions only the church of Bradford ('notwithstanding any right of the king by reason of the lands of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, having been in the late king's hands'), and the prebends of Monkton (Ripon), Bedminster and Redclyffe (Salisbury), and Barton (Wells) (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 436). He appears at first to have resided normally at Wells, where he had a canonical house (Reg. *Ralph de Salopia* II, 708), for a citation to him from the locum tenens of the dean at Salisbury to appear in chapter on 14 May 1330 to treat with the bishop and canons concerning the forthcoming archiepiscopal visitation is entered in Ralph of Shrewsbury's register (28 Apr. 1330, *ibid.* I, 67). In the summer of 1333 his title to Bedminster was challenged by William de Hale(s), provided by the pope on 31 July 1332 (*C.P.L.* II, 361) on the ground that Tilheto had been a papal chaplain. With the help of his kinsman Richard (*q.v.*), Hale(s) tried to oust Baldock by force from the prebend; and on 16 June the sheriff of Somerset was ordered by the king to go in person to quell the disturbance (*C.Cl.R.* 1333-7, 119). In spite of this Hale(s) obtained a royal ratification and protection in Feb. 1334 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 511, 513), and it was not until 2 Mar. that it was revoked, 'the king having already ratified the estate of M. Robert de Baldock, king's clerk' (*ibid.*, 436, 437, 527). Baldock

attended the general chapter of 1333, and the prorogued session in the following spring (67). On 19 Sept. 1334 the chapter petitioned the bishop to grant him possession of the canonical house which had belonged to Richard de Bury before his provision to the see of Durham (256). In May 1344 he was one of the three commissaries appointed by the bishop to secure the admission to Axford of Bartholomew de Braden, whose collation the chapter had opposed (Wyville II Institutions, f. 134). On 30 May 1345 he received a commission to act as *locum tenens* of the dean (194); but there is no evidence that it was executed. He was dead by Jan. 1353. He appears in a list of the canons present in chapter on 18 June 1352 (Corfe, f. 85), and in Nov. obtained an indult to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution at the hour of death (*C.P.L.* III, 474). His canonical house at Salisbury was assigned on 23 Jan. 1353 to Bartholomew de Braden (Corfe, f. 89), and that at Wells to M. T. de Bokton on 21 Jan. 1352 (*rectius* 1353, *Reg. Ralph de Salopia*, II 708). The king granted Bedminster to Richard de Norwicz his secretary, and treasurer of the chamber, on 23 Jan. 1353, on the pretext of 'the temporalities of the see being lately in his hands' (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 384), and recovered his right to present by an action against the bishop in the following March (Wyville II Institutions, f. 254). In Dec. 1358 William de Hale(s), who had never formally renounced his claim to Bedminster, resigned, and the pope provided the prebend to Thomas de Clipston (*C.P.* I., 310), who, however, failed to obtain possession. A later provision was made to Henry de Winton, on the death of Richard de Norwicz, or, alternatively, of Thomas, but the collector of first-fruits returned: 'Iste nunquam habuit possessionem quia Willelmus de Cherleton ipsam possidet. . . . Et ideo debet cancellari. Data est inter inutiles.' (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 11, f. 194d; no. 12, f. 28d).

Baldock is described in May 1345 as 'juris civilis professor' (Wyville II Institutions, f. 134), but it is not known where he studied. In his younger days he was a clerk of the royal household. On 7 Jan. 1322 he had a safe-conduct for a year 'going beyond the seas on the king's affairs' (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 47), and in Jan. 1325, Apr. 1326, June 1333 and Mar. 1334 he had royal protections (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 81, 254; 1330-4, 437, 519). On 20 Sept. 1327 he was pardoned, on the petition of Thomas Wake, for his adherence to M. Robert the elder, and other enemies of the king and queen Isabel (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 170); but he does not appear to have obtained further advancement in the king's service.

BATEMAN, M. WILLIAM, was provided to the see of Norwich by Clement VI, on 19 Dec. 1343, and consecrated by the pope in person at Avignon on 23 May 1344. He studied civil and canon law at Cambridge, and was collated in Dec. 1328 to the archdeaconry of Norwich by Bishop William Ayremynne, who introduced him to pope John XXII. He took up his residence at Avignon, and became an auditor of the papal palace under Benedict XII, who made him dean of Lincoln. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time—'the flower of civilians and canonists'. For the details of his career see the articles in the *D.N.B.* and the *Dictionnaire d'Histoire et de Géographie Ecclésiastique* VI, 1315; and A. H. Thompson, 'William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, 1344-1355' in *Norfolk Archaeology* XXV (1935), 102-37. Bateman incurred the royal displeasure because the pope had provided and consecrated him without previous consultation with the king, and he suffered the loss of his temporalities in the course of litigation in

the royal courts. He did not recover them until Nov. 1347 (*C.Cl.R.* 1346-9, 338, 340).

BEAUFORT, JAMES DE, was a clerk in the household of the Black Prince, and secretary to Bartholomew Burghersh. Later he entered the king's service and from 1353-8 was controller of the wardrobe. He is never called 'magister', and appears to have had no academic qualifications. On 7 Dec. 1346 Prince Edward and Burghersh together petitioned for the provision to him of the church of Oundle (*C.P.* I, 123; *C.P.L.* III, 228); and on 17 Sept. 1347 he was provided to the Lincoln prebend of Thorngate (*C.P.* I, 128; *C.P.L.* III, 257). Meanwhile, he had been involved in a series of exchanges with Thomas de Brembre (*q.v.*), who had been granted by the king, on 7 Mar. 1343, the Salisbury prebend of Stratton (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 12), and duly installed on 20 June 1344 (46). On 14 Apr. 1347, however, Brembre exchanged Stratton with Beaufort for a portion of tithe in the church of Wighton in the diocese of Norwich, which was in the gift of Queen Philippa (Wyville II Institutions, f. 181v; 57), only to re-exchange it in the following Sept. (*ibid.*, f. 163v; 61, 62). On 28 June 1349 Burghersh petitioned the pope for the provision to Beaufort of the treasurership of Exeter (*C.P.* I, 167). He was then said to hold prebends of Lincoln and Wells and the church of Oundle. On 8 Nov. he obtained the church of Elindon (Wroughton) in Salisbury diocese (*C.P.* I, 184; *C.P.L.* III, 317). The king nominated him, on 4 Oct. 1354, to bishop Wyville for presentation to the prebend of Shipton (Wyville II Institutions f. 267). The advowson of Shipton had been from the first in lay hands and had passed to the crown on the fall of Hugh le Despenser, the younger (*Martival* I, 364). It belonged to the bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese the prebend was situated, to institute and induct on the presentation of the bishop of Salisbury (*Martival* I, 13-14; Wyville, f. 267). Beaufort's benefices included in addition the archdeaconries of London and Ely. The former he obtained by exchange for the Lichfield prebend of Wolvey. He died before 13 Apr. 1358, when the king nominated Robert de Burton to the bishop as his successor in the prebend of Shipton (*C.P.R.* 1358-61, 31, 45) (See Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral').

BECHE, EDMUND DE LA, belonged to a good Berkshire family, deriving from Beche in Aldworth. He was a member of the class of 'aristocratic officials', inheriting from his brother Nicholas lands in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Oxford and Berkshire (*C.Inq.P.M.* VIII, p. 427, IX, p. 239). He is never called 'magister', and does not appear to have had any particular intellectual qualifications. He was a wardrobe clerk, who rose to be keeper of the great wardrobe (1334-5), controller (1335-7) and keeper of the king's wardrobe (1337-8) (Tout, *Chapters* V, 27, 29, 36). His association with Salisbury began when on 7 Feb. 1334 (*C.P.L.* II, 399), as rector of Hagbourne, he was granted expectation of a prebend in the cathedral; but it was the king who, on 6 Mar. 1335, presented him, on the pretext of a voidance of the see in the reign of Edward II, to the prebend of Ramsbury, vacated by the promotion of Simon de Montacute to be bishop of Worcester (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 87). His claim was contested by Thomas de Shrovesbury, who had been collated on 3 Jan. 1334 by John de Kirkby, acting as bishop Wyville's commissary (Wyville II Institutions, f. 34v); but Shrovesbury's resignation was secured on 2 May 1335 (*ibid.*, f. 37v), and two days later Beche was collated in his stead. More serious was the challenge presented by M. William de Lardo, doctor

of laws, a clerk in the household of the lord of Labourd in Guienne, who had been provided on 2 Aug. 1334 (*C.P.L.* II, 402). A prohibition was issued on Beche's behalf on 6 June 1335 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 111), and proceedings were instituted in the King's Bench against Lardo and others for contempt and trespass, in that they had sought by provocations, appeals and similar measures to defeat the king's presentation (K.B. 27/301 m.16d Rex; /302, m.10 Rex); but the accused could not be apprehended, and no judgment appears upon the roll. In 1341 the question was reopened when Lardo, relying perhaps upon the king's known anxiety to placate 'the men of the duchy', or possibly stimulated to action by the statute of the previous year, condemning abuses of the *regalia*, petitioned the king and council for redress (S.C. 8/261/13042). On 10 June 1341 Beche was ordered to appear before the king in council with all the relevant documents, 'knowing that, if he does not come, the king will do what is reasonable to be done for William in accordance with the judgment of skilled persons' (*ibid.*, endorsement; cf. *C.Cl.R.* 1341-3, 246). The sequel is not recorded, but Beche retained possession of the prebend. On 20 Sept. 1337 he had been granted by the king, on the pretext of the voidance of the see, a prebend of Chichester (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 520); and on 23 Apr. 1339 he secured a royal ratification of his estate in a prebend of London (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 243). On 12 Sept. 1339 he was collated by the bishop to the archdeaconry of Berkshire (Wyville II Institutions, f. 70). His appearances in chapter were rare, but he was present when the appropriation of the church of East Garston to the convent of Amesbury was debated, and was granted a 'pension' of 2s. (27 Apr. and 4 May 1341; 81); and his name appears among the witnesses to Wyville's letters authorising the appropriation of Buckland church to bishop Edington's chantry (29 Oct. 1351, confirmed by the pope in May 1354 *C.P.L.* III, 540).

Beche's career as archdeacon added little to his reputation. On 3 Nov. 1343 a commission of oyer and terminer was issued on his complaint that certain persons had carried away the instruments, rolls, memoranda and other records relating to the office, and had assaulted his men and servants when Walter de Tuwe, his official, and John de Querendon, clerk, would have held a chapter at Tilehurst, Reading and Newbury as usual (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 179). In 1359 he was himself impeached before the justices of oyer and terminer in Buckinghamshire for extortions and other excesses and made fine in 100 marks, payable by instalments, for all 'conspiracies, champerties, embraceries, confederacies, false alliances, extortions, oppressions, falsities, deceptions, maintaining of false quarrels, trespasses and excesses' done by him. On 21 Nov., however, the fine was pardoned by the king (*C.P.R.* 1358-61, 317-8). In 1362 he was accused of intruding himself without licence into various manors which had belonged to Hugh le Despenser, the elder, but as a special grace, because of 'good service done to the king', the lands, which had been taken into the king's hand, were restored to him (*C.P.R.* 1361-4, 236, 237, 238). Beche served for a time as keeper of the town of Southampton (before 1353, *C.Inq.Misc.* III, no. 113), and was granted by Bartholomew de Lisle the forestership of Chute, but the bailiwick was seized into the king's hand because of negligence in the keeping of the forest, and only released when it was found that it had been granted back to Bartholomew's son and heir (8 Nov. 1356, *C.P.R.* 1354-8, 468).

On 10 Feb. 1332 Beche had letters of attorney when about to go on pilgrimage

to Compostella (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 248). On 1 Feb. 1344 he secured a dispensation to absent himself from his archdeaconry while he was in the king's service overseas (Wyville I Dispensations and Licences, f. 65v). On 13 Sept. in that year he was licensed to celebrate mass in his oratory at Keevil (*ibid.*, f. 63v). On 1 Feb. 1347 he was granted permission to say or hear mass in the oratory of his rectory of Ramsbury, where he lay sick; and on the same day this privilege was enlarged to enable him, if prevented at any time by illness or other just cause from attending the 'mother church', to hear or say mass at any suitable place within the diocese (*ibid.*, f. 75).

Meanwhile, the circumstances of his acquisition of the prebend of Ramsbury had not been forgotten. On 30 Jan. 1355 Érnald de Durfort, Vicomte Labourd, petitioned the apostolic see for its provision to his clerk M. John de Stretle, since Lardo had died without obtaining it (*C.P.* I, 276). The pope thereupon issued a mandate to the archdeacons of Northampton and Huntingdon and the chancellor of Salisbury, ordering them to summon those concerned, and after due enquiry, remove Beche from the prebend into which he had intruded himself in the lifetime of William de Lardo, and give it to Stretle (*C.P.L.* III, 541-2). These measures had no immediate effect. Hugh Pelegrini, papal collector from 1349-63, noted in his account that 'dictus Johannes non fuit graciā suam prosecutus, et dominus Edmundus de la Beche ipsam [prebendam] occupavit et occupat jure regio' (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, ff. 70v, 72). On 21 Mar. 1358, however, Beche at last surrendered the prebend, and Stretle was admitted and installed in his stead (Corfe, f. 153). Stretle (for whom see Emden III, 1,804) was constable of Bordeaux, and later chancellor of Guienne. He held, or claimed, various prebends besides Ramsbury, together with the deanery of Lincoln and the archdeaconry of Leicester.

Beche was dead by 13 Nov. 1364 when the king presented to the church of Burton by Barton Segrave, 'in his gift by reason of the lands of the said Edmund, who held in chief, being in his hands by the death of the same' (*C.P.R.* 1361-4, 468).

BENEGER, M. WILLIAM, was probably a member of the Wiltshire family of Benger. On 6 Jan. 1333 he was retained as proctor of the chapter at an annual fee of 20s. (138). Henceforward he appears frequently in the act book as a witness of capitular transactions, or as proctor of persons having business with the chapter. He was collated on 7 Nov. 1334 by M. Bernard Viventis, proctor and vicar-general of Cardinal Raymond, dean of Salisbury, to the vicarage of the prebend of Lyme (238). On 30 June 1344 he made a public protestation on behalf of the chapter to the effect that their attendance at the entry feast to be given in the close by Bro. John de Hinton, the new abbot of Sherborne, should not be held to imply compliance in his demand for a share of the daily distributions, or the grant of a farm (273). During the vacancy of the deanery created by the death of Cardinal Raymond he assumed a role of some importance. On 7 Dec. 1346 he, with M. Ralph de Iwerne, official of the late dean, was appointed keeper of the goods and revenues of the vacant deanery, which were sequestrated by order of the chapter, and was commissioned to exercise the decanal jurisdiction as long as the vacancy lasted (135). A commission issued to Beneger personally on that same day, appointing him sequestrator, and official of the chapter, with authority to exercise all

jurisdiction pertaining to the dignity of dean, saving only the right to visit and correct the canons and vicars, and authorising him to collect and account for all the fruits and revenues of the deanery, is likewise entered in the act book (307); and a third, issued to him and M. Henry de Lodegaresdale jointly, is preserved among the chapter muniments (Press III, Box labelled 'Dean'). The death of M. Ralph de Iwerne, shortly after his appointment, gave rise to a difficulty, since his executor, William de Compton, refused to surrender the seal of the officialty, which was in his possession. He was excommunicated by Beneger on 23 Dec. (136), and handed over the seal to the locum and chapter a week later as a condition of his absolution (137). Transcripts of the chapters held by Beneger, in his capacity as official, in the collegiate church of Heytesbury on 2 Mar. 1347, and at Mere on the following day are inserted in the act book (308, 309). Meanwhile, the bishop had entered a counter-claim to the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during the voidance, and had demanded custody of the seal (301). Litigation ensued, the chapter appealing for the tuition of the court of Canterbury and alleging obstruction of Beneger in the execution of his duty as official of the chapter by M. William de Nassington, the bishop's vicar-general (302, 310; Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box 29). In the course of the proceedings Beneger was the bearer of a letter from an unnamed correspondent to an unnamed addressee, who was apparently representing the interests of the chapter in the court of Canterbury (303). His last recorded appearance was on 21 Sept. 1347, when he was present at the admission of Thomas Brembre (62). Payment of his quarter's stipend is noted in the communar's rolls for Jan.-Apr. and Apr.-July 1343, and in the roll of July-Oct. 1347: and in 1343 he was twice allowed his expenses, when going to London on the business of the chapter, as well as 2s. for the hire of a horse. He does not appear in the roll of 1350, and was probably a victim of the plague.

BERKELEY, M. PETER DE, was a son of Sir Maurice Berkeley. He studied at Oxford and was a master by 1331 (Emden I, 175). He held various rectories, and at different times was prebendary of Bosham (1327), Westbury (1328), Glasney (1331) and Hastings Castle (1340), as well as of Wells (1328) and Lincoln (1331). In 1330 he was collated to the provostship of Wells, but his title was disputed. On 22 Jan. 1328 the king granted him the Shaftesbury prebend of Iwerne Minster, on the pretext of a vacancy of the see in the time of Edward I, but the bishop refused to admit him without further enquiry: 'quia tunc non constitit de vacacione dicte ecclesie . . . nec de jure dicti domini regis dictam ecclesiam quam prebendam pretendit conferentis seu meritis Petri supradicti' (*Martival* I, 385-6; *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 193, 195). On 31 May 1330, however, Berkeley received from the king a grant of the Salisbury prebend of Horton, on the pretext of the vacancy of the see caused by Martival's death on 14 Mar. of that year (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 527). It later transpired that the prebend was not vacant but was in the possession of Gilbert de Middleton, who had obtained it by exchange for Netheravon on 16 May 1322 (*Martival* I, 253), and the grant to Berkeley was accordingly revoked on 8 Dec. 1330 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 19). But by the end of the year it appears that Middleton had died, for on 1 Jan. 1331 the king renewed the grant to Berkeley on the same pretext as before (*ibid.*, 51). A writ of prohibition was issued on 18 Jan. to all ecclesiastical persons challenging his presentation (*ibid.*, 44). Since Horton was in Gloucestershire and in the diocese of Worcester, it was the duty of the bishop of

Worcester, as commissary of the bishop of Salisbury, to admit and induct. Accordingly, on 1 Sept. 1330 bishop Wyville notified bishop Orleton of the original grant to Berkeley, and the latter issued letters in pursuance to the locum tenens of the Salisbury chapter. On 23 Apr. 1331 he wrote informing Wyville that his mandate had not been obeyed; but on 13 June he notified him that he had admitted Berkeley, and wrote again to the chapter ordering them to instal him. His orders were finally executed on 27 July 1331 (2). On 7 Sept. Orleton was able to inform Wyville that Berkeley had been inducted into his prebend (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 291-2). His estate was ratified by the king on 7 Oct. (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 172). He was dead by 1342.

Berkeley had held Horton without the authority of the apostolic see, and despite the fact that it had been reserved in Middleton's life-time, and provided on 20 Jan. 1331 to the learned and eminent royal clerk, Richard de Bury (*q.v.*), who, however, was consecrated bishop of Durham on 9 Dec. 1333 without having obtained possession. In Oct. 1334 Edmund Trussel was provided in Bury's stead (*C.P.L.* II, 412), but the provision did not take effect. On Berkeley's death, M. Stephen de Mucheldever (for whom see Emden II, 1,272), who had been granted an expectative grace on 26 June 1341 (*C.P.L.* II, 552), obtained the prebend, but his claim was contested by M. Richard de Thormerton (*q.v.*), collated by the bishop, and subsequently confirmed in possession by the pope. Mucheldever died in 1344 while a suit between him and Thormerton was pending in the Roman curia.

Berkeley is called 'king's clerk' in 1327, and as late as 1340.

BLUNTESDON, M. ROBERT DE, makes his only appearance in Hemingby's Register at the general chapter of Sept. 1333 (67), and the prorogued session in the following Apr. (*ibid.*). Little is known of his career. There is no mention of him in Ghent's register. Although he is not called king's clerk, he was presented by Edward I in Jan. 1303 to the church of Newington Bagpath, on the pretext of the voidance of the see of Worcester (*C.P.R.* 1301-7, 104); but he resigned it in Feb. 1307 (*ibid.*, 494). In Apr. 1306 he was provided, at the archbishop of York's request, to a prebendal portion in the nunnery of Wilton (*C.P.L.* II, 17), and obtained North Newnton. In June 1312 the pope granted him a dispensation to hold the rectories of Skirpenbeck and Burton on Trent with his Wilton prebend, or to resign one of the benefices and accept another worth ten marks more (*ibid.*, 100). In Aug. 1320 he was presented to the church of Whiteparish in the diocese of Salisbury (*Martival* I, 160); and in April of the following year, when the bishop had difficulty in finding anyone to accept the sub-deanery, he was granted it 'in commendam' until the following Michaelmas (*ibid.*, 231). He was by this time a canon of Salisbury, and a residentiary, having been granted the house called Coldharbour near the south gate of the close by Walter de Harvey in 1316 (Edwards, 'Houses', 92); but it has not been possible to discover which prebend he held. In 1321 he was appointed guardian of the spiritualities of Wilton, the abbess being incapacitated by old age and illness (*Martival* I, 233, n. 4). On 26 July 1311 the Archbishop of York appointed him one of his attorneys, when about to depart for the Council of Vienne (*C.P.R.* 1307-13, 378); and he acted in a similar capacity for the dean, Cardinal Raymond, in 1320-21 (*ibid.*, 1317-21, 524, 552). In May 1328 he obtained a licence to alienate to the priory of Ivychurch in mortmain

the manor of Whaddon in Alderbury, with the advowson of the church (*V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 291; *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 267; 1334-8, 48). His obit was kept on 6 Sept. (*Processions*, 239).

BOKTON, M. THOMAS DE (Emden I, 208), studied at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow (1316-21) and bursar (1319-20). He was an M.A. by 1316 and a D.Th. by 1336. He was collated to the subdeanery of Salisbury by bishop Martival on 5 Nov. 1321 (*Martival* I, 240), and was still holding the office in 1326, when he obtained letters of protection as sub-dean (8 Sept. *C.P.R.* 1324-7, 319). He was succeeded by William de Lubbenham on 24 Feb. 1329 (*Martival* I, 389). On 19 July 1325 he was collated to the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris (*ibid.*, 346); and on 18 Apr. 1327 to Warminster, void by the death of M. John de Abbotsbury (*ibid.*, 372). He obtained a royal ratification of his estate on 9 Mar. 1334, as 'king's clerk' (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 529). On 10 Sept. 1341 he was appointed by the chapter master of the choristers (165), an office which he held until October 1344 (243, 246). As a residentiary he attended chapter assiduously (for the commons he received see Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 359-60), and was present both at the general chapter of Dec. 1333 and the prorogued session of Apr. 1334 (67). On 27 July 1335, he offered himself, with M. John de Kirkby, as surety for the payment by Walter de Wyville of his entry fine (20); and on 31 July 1342 he paid to the master of the work of the wall of the close the sum of 100s. representing part of a debt owed by him to the chapter, for which he subsequently obtained acquittance (177). On 4 Mar. 1344 he was commissioned by the bishop, with two other canons, to secure the admission by the chapter of Bartholomew de Bradden, whose collation to Axford they opposed (Wyville II Institutions, f. 134). Bokton seems to have been a victim of the plague, dying in the summer of 1348. His last recorded appearance in chapter was on 15 Nov. 1347. His chantry at the altar of St. Edward in the cathedral is mentioned on 23 Jan. 1349 (Corfe, f. 11. See also Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box D). The last months of his life were troubled by the attempt of Thomas de Tughall to oust him from his prebend (May 1348, *C.P.* I, 132); but it was obtained after his death by Baldwin de Mohun. He had secured an expectative grace at the request of the Earl of Leicester in Oct. 1342 (*C.P.* I, 7); but on 2 July 1348 he was granted the prebend of Warminster by the king, on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 111), and was collated by the bishop three days later (Wyville II Institutions, f. 186). He was appointed warden of Vaux College in Oct. 1348, and on 26 Nov. he collated to the chantry of bishop Giles de Bridport, founder of the College (Corfe, f. 13); but by 3 Dec. he was dead (*ibid.*, f. 12). Bartholomew de Bradden (*q.v.*) petitioned the pope for the succession to the prebend, and obtained papal confirmation in it on 9 Sept. 1350 (*C.P.* I, 205; *C.P.L.* III, 393).

Bokton must be distinguished from M. T. de Bokton, professor of civil law, who makes frequent appearances in the register of bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury from 1349 onwards, as a canon of Wells and official of the bishop (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia* II, 590, 636, 682, 708, 773). The Salisbury canon was an executor of the wills of bishop Martival and of M. Henry de la Wyle (2 June 1329), chancellor of Salisbury, who bequeathed him a number of books, and a painted portable altar (*superaltaria*), with the altar-linen embroidered in silk (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Var. Coll. I, 377).

BRADDEN, BARTHOLOMEW DE, began his career as a clerk in the service of Robert de Baldock, the elder, Edward II's chancellor. On 30 Mar. 1326 he had a writ of aid in purveying corn, hay and other goods for the office of the marshalsea of the chancellor's household, and of the chancery clerks (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 253). In 1325-6 he was presented to various benefices, including a third of St. Nicholas, Warwick, and the churches of Markfield and Bulwell (*ibid.*, 152, 204, 260). The fall and death of Baldock seem to have involved the temporary eclipse of his fortunes; but in 1340 he appears as a clerk in the household of bishop Wyville (Wyville II Institutions, f. 77), and in 1341, and again in 1346, was collated by him to the mastership of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury (*ibid.*, f. 97v; *V.C.H. Wilts.* III, 347 n. 60, 355). On 17 Feb. 1344, on the death of M. John de Abingdon, the bishop collated him to the prebend of Axford (Institutions, f. 134); but the pope had already provided John de Vienne (*q.v.*) at the request of Cardinal Raymond on 14 Dec. 1343 (*C.P.* I, 31, 103; *C.P.L.* III, 128, 203), and the chapter refused to instal the bishop's candidate. Wyville threatened the canons with excommunication if they did not obey his mandate, and appointed M. Ralph de Querendon, the sub-dean, with Robert de Baldock, the younger, and Thomas de Bokton, his commissaries to install Bradden and compel the chapter to receive him (20 Mar. 1344, Wyville II Institutions, f. 134). These drastic measures were so far effective that on 24 Mar. he was duly installed, although only on condition of indemnifying the chapter should anyone be found to have a better claim to the prebend than he. In the sequel he had to yield place to John de Vienne, and wait another five years for a Salisbury prebend. He is normally described, in the interval, as 'rector of Barford' (St. Martin) (127; *C.P.L.* III, 393; Corfe, f. 6). On the death of Baldwin de Mohun (before 3 Dec. 1348) he obtained the prebend of Warminster. His name appears in the list of canons present in chapter on 1 Apr. 1349 (Corfe, f. 19), and five days later he was assigned a canonical house (*ibid.*). On 9 Sept. 1350 he sought and obtained papal confirmation, a doubt having arisen as to whether the prebend was reserved (*C.P.* I, 153, 205; *C.P.L.* III, 393). In 1350 he was communar (Sar. Muniments, Communars' Rolls, Press II). In Sept. 1351 he obtained by episcopal collation the dignity of treasurer, following the death of John de Bredon (*q.v.*) (Corfe, f. 74); but on 3 Oct. M. John de Whitchurch publicly challenged his claim to receive double commons on the ground that he held *de facto* and not *de jure*, since a suit concerning the treasurer-ship was still pending in the Roman curia, and the dignity, with the annexed prebend of Calne, had been sequestrated by order of the court, at the instance of Cardinal de la Motte, Bredon's rival. It was eventually agreed to refer the matter to M. John Leach—who, besides being prebendary of Torleton, was official of the court of Canterbury—the disputed commons remaining meanwhile in the hands of the communar. Bradden indignantly protested that he had canonical possession of the dignity, 'et habet justum titulum ex collacione domini episcopi Sar', veri ordinarii et patroni ejusdem thesaurarie, et admissus fuit ad percepcionem duplex communi a tempore possessionis sue, in compoto ultimo reddito in capitulo', but finally agreed to accept Leach's ruling 'quoad preterita', though not 'quoad futurum'. Whitchurch was unappeased, and on 29 Oct. demanded his share of the double commons claimed by Bradden; whereupon M. Richard de Netheravon, the bishop's chancellor, in order that Bradden's claim to the dignity should not be prejudiced, and for the sake of peace, paid him 8s. 10d. from his own purse

(Corfe, ff. 74, 75, 76, 77). Leach's ruling is not recorded, but in July 1351 the dean, Reynold de Orsini, had possession of the treasurership (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 132), and it apparently remained in his hands until after the death of Cardinal de la Motte in Dec. 1356. Francis de Aptis, 'the Cardinal of Florence', was provided on 30 Dec. and installed in the following Apr. (Corfe, f. 126). Thus Bradden's hopes of advancement were again doomed to disappointment, although as late as May 1352, when Robert de Worth's bequest of 200 marks was paid over to the vicars-choral, it was he who received the money, in the presence of John Kirchil, the sub-treasurer (Corfe, f. 84). In 1353 we find him acting as *locum tenens* of the dean (*ibid.*, f. 94). About this time he is found again in the king's employ. On 15 Mar. 1354 he was commissioned to act as surveyor of the works in the royal park of Clarendon, and receiver of moneys expended thereon (*C. Fine R.*, 1347-56, 389). He resigned the prebend of Warminster on 3 Oct. 1361 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 288v). The date of his death is uncertain, but he may have fallen victim to the second great visitation of the plague. He appears to have had no pretensions to scholarship, and is never called 'magister'.

Payment in full of the £5 exacted as first-fruits for the prebend of Warminster was acknowledged by John Cabrespino, papal collector, in his account for the years 1363-4 (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 11, f. 32d).

BREDON, JOHN DE (Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral'), was a clerk in the household of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, who presented him to the church of Embleton (Northumb.) in defiance of the rights of Merton College. He soon resigned and next year became rector of Yoxall (Staffs.). In June 1343, through the influence of Lancaster, he obtained the expectation of a prebend in Lichfield cathedral (*C.P.* I, 56; *C.P.L.* III, 130). On 9 Oct. 1344, Henry, Earl of Derby, petitioned for a Salisbury prebend for him (*C.P.* I, 78), and he was granted expectation of a prebend or dignity on condition of resigning Yoxall (*C.P.L.* III, 154). When in 1345 the dignity of treasurer, with the annexed prebend of Calne, fell vacant on the death of Walter de Wyville (*q.v.*), Bredon claimed them; but a counter-claim was entered on behalf of Galhard de la Motte, cardinal of Santa Lucia in Silice who had been provided to a canonry with expectation of a prebend on 28 May 1342 (*C.P.L.* III, 55), and had obtained direct provision to the treasurership by 29 Nov. 1345 (*C.P.L.* III, 198, 235). The Cardinal, a Gascon by birth, and a nephew of Clement V, already held a number of English benefices, including the archdeaconries of Oxford, Exeter and Ely, and the precentorship of Chichester (*C.P.L.* II, 104, 150; III, 125, 338), and was a firm and consistent friend of the English cause; but the support of king and pope did not avail to ensure him possession of the dignity. Bredon resorted to force in defence of his claim. On 29 Nov. 1345 a papal mandate was addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury ordering him to sequester the dignity and prebend, and cite Bredon, with Thomas Hotoft, rector of Penkridge, to appear at Avignon to answer for an alleged assault upon John Bonaure, canon of Chichester, the cardinal's sub-executor, and Bernard Viventis his proctor, whom, it was said, they, with the help of certain citizens of Salisbury, had attacked with drawn swords and taken out of the cathedral, and would have killed had they not been restrained by a canon and a vicar choral (*C.P.L.* III, 198). Bredon seems to have made no attempt to obey the citation; on the contrary, in 1346 we find him, as prebendary of Calne, presenting Simon atte Walle as his

vicar (122). At this, Bernard Viventis, acting now in his capacity of proctor and vicar-general of the dean, intervened. Simon was obliged to resign, and John Westhale was presented by Viventis in his stead (123). To this procedure the chapter objected on the ground that it was contrary to the statutes and customs of Salisbury, and only when Westhale had acknowledged that his admission had been irregular and had formally withdrawn his claim was he readmitted with the unanimous consent of the canons (122). On 25 July 1347 a new mandate was despatched from the curia to the archbishop ordering him to excommunicate Bredon and Hotoft, who, in contempt of the previous citation, had secured the imprisonment of the cardinal's agents. The latter reiterated their complaint that Bredon, together with armed accomplices, had attacked them, saying that because they had come to hinder him in his possession of the dignity and prebend they should lose their heads; and they declared once more that they had been saved from death only by the intervention of a canon and vicar. Thomas Hotoft, Bredon's chief accomplice, was said to have been apprehended, but Bredon himself could still not be constrained to appear. It was therefore ordered that the citation should be published on the church doors of Avignon (*C.P.L.* III, 235). On 22 Sept. 1348, after a further citation had proved ineffective (*ibid.* 255), the new archbishop, with the bishops of London and Chichester, was instructed to excommunicate publicly John de Bredon 'found guilty of divers outrages' against the persons of the sub-executor and proctor of Cardinal Galhard (*C.P.L.* III, 276); but it is clear that he remained unrepentant, for on 17 Apr. 1350 the bishop of Salisbury was ordered to sequester anew the treasurership and prebend, since the previous sequestration had been violated (*C.P.L.* III, 338). Meanwhile, despite the sentence of excommunication, Bredon had obtained in Aug. 1349 the Lichfield prebend of Wellington, in virtue of the expectative grace of 1343 (*C.P.* I, 56; *C.P.L.* III, 130). He died in or before 1351, and the bishop collated Bartholomew de Bradden (*q.v.*) to the treasurership; but the collation was challenged by M. John de Whitchurch on the ground that, since litigation was still in progress in the Roman curia, it contravened the decretal *hii contra quos* (Corffe, ff. 74, 75, 76, 77; VI^o 2.8.2), and Bradden was unable to gain possession of the dignity.

The Thomas Hotoft associated with Bredon in his resistance to Cardinal Gaillard's claim was related to Thomas Hotoft, the former archdeacon of Dorset (*q.v.*), and acted as one of his executors (Lib. Evid. B., no. 467). The citizens of Salisbury named as participating in the attack upon Bonaure and Viventis were William Digher, William Dundrendale, Matthew and Richard le Skynnere, John Stone, Thomas Bretford and William Curston or Churston.

BREMBRE, THOMAS DE (p. 24), was an eminent king's clerk. He is described as the king's chaplain and secretary. From 1347-9 and again from 1354-5 he was clerk and receiver of the chamber and from 1345-6 keeper of the privy seal (Tout, *Chapters* III, 169, 219-20, 237-8; IV, 116, 258-9, 261-3, 280, 285, 290-1, 454-5; V, 33-4, 180, 291; VI, 53, 55, 126). On 7 Mar. 1343 he was granted by the king the prebend of Stratton on the pretext of the late voidance of the see (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 12), but it was in fact occupied by M. Bernard de Cucinato, papal chaplain (*q.v.*), a native of Aquitaine, who had been provided in 1319 in succession to Emery de Sancto Cirico (*C.P.L.* II, 194; Lib. Evid. C., f. 456). The bishop, influenced, no doubt, by the severe measures promulgated by the Council of London in 1342

against ordinaries instituting to benefices which were not canonically void, refused to admit Brembre. In June 1343 proceedings were accordingly instituted against Wyville and M. Bernard in the common bench for the recovery of the king's right to present, on the ground that the prebend had been vacant from the time of the death of a certain Robert de Leicestre, clerk (obit 19 June, *Processions*, 236), alleged to have been collated by bishop Simon of Ghent, until the voidance of the see following Martival's death in 1330. Wyville strenuously denied this allegation and put himself upon his country; but the jury returned a verdict for the king, and the bishop was declared to be in mercy (C.P. 40/338 m. 370v; C. 47/56/1). It appears that Cucinato refused to accept the verdict, for on 15 Feb. 1344 a prohibition was issued, and it was ordered that any persons prosecuting appeals against the judgment given for the king should be arrested (C.P.R. 1343-5, 212, 280). During Easter term Wyville was summoned by writ of *quare non admisit* to answer for his contempt in failing to execute the court's judgment, and on 14 May the justices awarded the king the right to present a vicar-choral (C.P. 40/337 m. 391; /338 m. 370v; C.P.R. 1343-5, 153). Eventually, on 12 June 1344, the harassed bishop appointed commissioners to enquire concerning the vacancy of the prebend and the right to collate thereto, with instructions, if they found no impediment, to cause Brembre to be admitted and installed. He took the precaution, however, of exacting from Brembre an oath to indemnify him, and to resign the prebend should it be demanded of him by a claimant with a better title ('juro . . . dictum patrem occasione cujuscumque processus per ipsum vel suos in ea parte commissarios de ipsa prebenda ad mei instanciam facti, habiti, faciendi vel habendi versus quemcumque servabo indempnum, cum ipsam prebendam fuero corporaliter assecutus; et si hoc facere non potero, dictam prebendam re et verbo puro dimittam cum aliquis de cujus jure in eadem liquide apparere poterit veniat personaliter petiturus, cum per ipsum patrem congruis loco et tempore in forma debita fuero requisitus': Wyville II Institutions, f. 140). On these conditions Brembre was admitted and installed. Resistance was not, however, ended, for on 28 Aug. 1344 orders were given that any persons intruding themselves into the prebend should be arrested and brought before the council (C.P.R. 1343-5, 407). In Apr. 1347, perhaps because he still felt his tenure of the prebend to be insecure, Brembre exchanged Stratton with James Beaufort (*q.v.*) for a portion of tithe called Botehaut in Wighton church in Norwich diocese, which was in Queen Philippa's gift (Wyville II Institutions, f. 181v (57)). On the following 4 Sept. John Thursteyn, clerk to the bishop of Ely, was provided to Stratton, 'void by the death of Bernard de Cucinato' although Thomas de Brembre 'unlawfully occupies' the prebend (C.P. I, 127; C.P.L. III, 241). Before Thursteyn could take any action, Brembre, on 20 Sept., effected a re-exchange with Beaufort, and next day was re-admitted to the prebend by the chapter (Wyville II Institutions, f. 163v; 61, 62). Thursteyn proved a tenacious adversary, however, and in Mar. and May 1348 new orders had to be issued for the arrest of persons prosecuting appeals in derogation of the judgment of the king's court and of the collation made to Thomas de Brembre (C.P.R. 1348-50, 75, 153). In the meantime negotiations between the parties had been in progress, and a bargain was eventually struck. In 1345 Brembre had had reservation of a prebend at Abergwili (C.P. I, 93; C.P.L. III, 203) which had never taken effect. Thursteyn now undertook to hand over his own prebend there, together with a prebend of Chichester, if Brembre in return would surrender his claim to

Stratton. None the less, on 26 July 1354 Brembre was installed in person as prebendary of Stratton (Corfe, f. 109). On 15 Mar. 1355 Thursteyn reported to the pope the conditions of the exchange which had been agreed upon, by authority of the ordinary, seven years earlier, and asked that it might be confirmed, and a correction made in the original provision to him, in which the death had been mistakenly substituted for the resignation of Cucinato (*C.P.* I, 286). His hopes were, however, doomed to disappointment, for the exchange was never effected. As late as 1357 Brembre is still described as 'canon of Salisbury' (*C.P.L.* III, 625; cf. Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 11, ff. 32v, 51).

In Apr. 1349 he had been provided to the prebend of Sutton, in the cathedral of Lincoln (*C.P.L.* III, 274), and in 1354 he is described as dean of the king's free chapel of Wimborne (Corfe, f. 109). His chances of further promotion were much diminished, however, when in 1357 he fell foul of the pope. He was cited to Rome by one Nicholas de Staneway on a charge relating to a prebend of St. Paul's. On 20 Feb. the king, by patent, exonerated Brembre from all blame, and declared that Nicholas's appeal had been inspired solely by malice (*C.P.R.* 1354-8, 616-7); and he wrote to the pope complaining of the citation of his secretary in such a cause, when previously such citations had been granted only 'in extreme cases against tyrants and rebels of the Roman Church'. The pope (Innocent VI) replied with dignity that he was not conscious of having injured any of the king's servants, but that he wished to administer justice without respect of persons. He desired the king to take care that his servants should not, through ignorance or dissimulation, make justice yield to injury or reason succumb to will. He implored him to restrain the licence of his servants against ecclesiastics, in whose persons an injury was done to the church (31 May 1357; *C.P.L.* III, 625).

Brembre died in 1361. He appears to have been a typical royal clerk, with no pretensions to learning. He is never called 'magister'. In July 1349 the king granted him the administration, during pleasure, of the issues of the prebend of Bere and Charminster, held by an alien, at the reduced rate of 100 marks, because of the ravages of the Black Death (*C.Fine R.* 1347-56, 198). In the parliament of 1351-2 it was provided that he, or Sir Henry de Graystoke, should be present at the hearing of certain petitions 'pur doner information pur le Roi et au Roi quaunt besoigne ferra'. They were to take their place in the chamber of the vice-chamberlain (soutchamberlain) near the door of the Painted Chamber (*Rot. Parl.* II, 245 b).

BURY, M. RICHARD DE (see N. Denholm-Young in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* 4th Ser., XX (1937), 135-68, and Emden I, 323-6), was an eminent royal clerk, and also a noted patron of learning. He was provided to the see of Durham in Oct. 1333; and was chancellor of England from 1334-5. He was a papal chaplain, and was frequently employed on diplomatic missions, especially to France and the Apostolic See. He has the reputation of being the most noted book-collector of his time, and was the centre of a brilliant group of learned clerks. His connexion with Salisbury was somewhat tenuous. On 11 July 1330 he was granted by the king the archdeaconry of Salisbury, on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 537); but on 25 Oct. the grant was revoked, when the estate of M. Robert de Luffenham (*q.v.*) in the archdeaconry was ratified (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 11, 13). On 23 Sept. 1330 Bury exchanged his prebend in the collegiate church of

Crediton with William Raymundi de Banqueto for the Salisbury prebend of Beaminster Secunda (Wyville II Institutions, ff. 2v, 8). On 20 Jan. 1331 he was provided to the prebend of Horton, void by the death of Gilbert de Middleton, but failed to obtain possession (*C.P.L.* II, 339). He was assigned a house in the close at Salisbury, which, after his promotion to Durham, was transferred to M. Robert de Baldock, who was already in occupation of it (19 Sept. 1334; **256**). His immediate successor in the prebend of Beaminster Secunda is unknown; but in the account of Bernard de Sistre (1335-43, Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 227, f. 116 d) is the entry: 'De fructibus prebende de Beminstre *in laico feodo*, vacantis olim per consecracionem domini Ricardi Dunelmensis episcopi'. M. James de Havant (*q.v.*) was admitted in June 1340.

CECCANO, ANNIBALE DE, was made cardinal of San Lorenzo in Lucina in 1327, and cardinal-bishop of Tusculum *c.* 1333. A Neapolitan by birth, he had already acquired, by the end of that year, a number of English benefices, including, in addition to various rectories, prebends of Chichester and Lincoln, and the archdeaconries of Nottingham and Bucks. (*C.P.L.* II, 379, 384, 515). Later he became precentor of Lichfield (1344, *C.P.L.* III, 95) and treasurer of York (1349, *C.P.L.* III, 314). He played an important part, as papal nuncio, in the negotiations for peace between England and France from 1343 onwards (*C.P.L.* III, 2, 23, 28-9, 31). He died in 1350.

CHADDESLEY, M. RICHARD DE, was a doctor of canon law, probably of Oxford (Emden I, 381). He is called 'king's clerk' in 1328, when he seems to have been engaged in victualling the royal household (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 345). He was employed on diplomatic business in 1334 and 1337. He was vicar-general of the bishop of Worcester and later chancellor of the bishop of Winchester. His benefices included a prebendal portion of the nunnery of Romsey, with the annexed chapel of Imber, obtained in 1325 on the presentation of the abbess and convent, although they were claimed by M. Ralph de Pagrave in virtue of an apostolic grace (*Martival* I, 338 and 345). On 29 July 1333 he had reservation of a dignity at Salisbury (*C.P.L.* II, 375), which never became effective. On 29 Jan. 1334 he exchanged his Romsey prebend with Peter Galationi (or Galiciano), papal chaplain, for the Salisbury prebend of Fordington with Writlington (Wyville II Institutions, f. 26v); and obtained a royal ratification on 3 Mar. 1334 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 535). On the death of Galationi, Robert de Askeby, an eminent royal clerk (Emden I, 589), petitioned for the prebend of Fordington with Writlington, 'wrongfully detained' by Richard de Chaddesley, and was duly provided on 17 Nov. 1345 (*C.P.* I, 88; *C.P.L.* III, 205). Litigation ensued at the Roman curia (*C.P.L.* III, 257), but Chaddesley retained possession and continued to play an active part in chapter business until his death, which occurred before Aug. 1348. Askeby succeeded him, and is found presenting a vicar-choral in Apr. 1349 (Corfe, f. 17). Chaddesley appears to have enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-canons. On 24 Jan. 1335 he was granted, in consideration of services rendered, an option on the first farm to fall vacant (**296**). Among the tasks assigned to him was that of representing his confrères, together with the chancellor, in a dispute which arose with the bishop, over the summoning of the general chapter in 1335 (Wyville I, f. 6). He agreed to contribute to the cost of building the wall of the close on the under-

standing that it should include his canonical house (193). There survives among the chapter muniments at Salisbury an indenture dated 12 Jan. 1339, recording the grant to him of the farm of Powerstock (Press I, Box M-R); and an undated letter from him to the chapter apologising for the felling of trees and other damage done by his men at Bramshaw (Press IV, Box labelled *Literae*).

CHAUMBRE (de Camera), JOHN DE LA, king's clerk, is never called 'magister'. His earliest associations appear to have been with the sees of St. David's and Hereford. On 10 July 1329, on the representations of Queen Isabel, the pope confirmed to him the grant of a canonry at Hereford, with expectation of a prebend, which had been made at the king's request, although he had since obtained the rectory of Llanbadarnvawr, which was in the king's gift (*C.P.L.* II, 293; *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 334, 19 Nov. 1328). On the same day he was provided to a canonry of York, with reservation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he already had a prebend of St. David's (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 273, 22 May 1328), expectations at Hereford and Abergwili, and the rectory above-named (*C.P.L.* II, 294). On 19 July 1330 he had provision, at the request of Queen Philippa, whose clerk he was, of a benefice in the gift of the bishop of Hereford, notwithstanding prebends in St. Martin le Grand and St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Burwell rectory in Norwich diocese (*ibid.*, 323). By Apr. 1331 he had obtained in addition the treasurership of Hereford, but here his claim was contested, and litigation ensued in the bishop's court (*Reg. Thome de Charlton*, 7). The result seems to have been to reveal de la Chaumbre as a pluralist, holding a number of incompatible benefices without dispensation. In June 1331 he was rehabilitated, at the king's request, on condition of resigning his canonry at Hereford and the treasurership; but through Edward's influence he was simultaneously granted reservation of a prebend and of the dignity of treasurer, and a dispensation touching his rectory and the prebend of Abergwili (*C.P.L.* II, 346). Apparently, however, he failed to obtain reinstatement, for in Dec. 1333 one Henry de Shipton was collated to the Hereford treasurership. When in Feb. 1334 the bishop was ordered to cause de la Chaumbre to appear at York to render account for the jewels and treasure of Roger Mortimer, which he had been appointed in Oct. 1330 to survey and keep safely (*C. Fine R.* 1327-37, 195; *C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 134; 1343-6, 368), he returned that he had no benefice in the diocese whereby he could be distrained (*Reg. Charlton*, 54). Nevertheless, de la Chaumbre is still called 'canon of Hereford' when he first appears at Salisbury, as one of the bishop's clerks, in July 1334 (*Wyville II Institutions*, ff. 31, 34v), and is so described in the patent rolls as late as the summer of 1339 (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 251, 311). On 18 Mar. 1337, as prebendary of St. Martin le Grand, he was pardoned for all trespasses of vert and venison in the forest of Hatfield or any other royal parks; and for all trespasses against the peace of the late or the reigning king 'whereof he is indicted, provided that he will stand his trial if anyone will implead him' (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 400). Edward presented him on 10 May 1339 to Martley church, in his gift because the temporalities of Cormeilles abbey in Normandy were in his hand on account of the war with France (*ibid.*, 1338-40, 251). In Aug. 1339 he had letters of protection until Martinmas while he was in the king's service in the Isle of Wight with the bishop of Salisbury, who had been appointed 'keeper of the island against the attacks of foreign foes' (*ibid.*, 311). In Aug. 1340 he was involved in a dispute concerning eleven acres of land which he was alleged to

have acquired in mortmain without licence for his prebend of St. Martin le Grand; and over the status of one John Arnold whom he claimed as his bondman, but who declared himself to be of free birth, and to hold the land in question in socage and by fealty (*C.Cl.R.* 1339-41, 504-5). On 7 May 1340 he was collated by Bishop Wyville to the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris (Wyville II Institutions, f. 73v), and on 18 May he was admitted as a residentiary (26). Thenceforward he was assiduous in his attendance at chapter (for his commons see Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 359, 360). On 16 May 1347 he was collated by the bishop to the precentorship, which he had obtained by exchange with M. Thomas de Staunton (*q.v.*) for the church of Tydd St. Giles in Ely diocese (Wyville II Institutions, f. 159). The question of the obligation of the precentor to swear obedience to the bishop was raised on this occasion, but left undetermined. Next day the new precentor was admitted and installed by the chapter (58), 'salva potestate recipiendi juramentum dicti domini Johannis de residendo ibidem assidue cum hoc fieri debere de consuetudine vel statuto ipsius ecclesie Sar' poterit apparere'. Afterwards he promised to take the oath if it should appear that he was bound to do so. A doubt on this point had evidently arisen as a result of the absenteeism of his two predecessors, Gerard de Domar and Thomas de Staunton; but it is significant that, in the form of oath given in *Processions* (p. 110), there is no mention either of obedience to the dean or of assiduous residence. As precentor de la Chaumbre acted as president of the chapter on a number of occasions in 1347, 1348, 1349, 1351 and 1356-8. On 24 Apr. 1349 he was appointed to keep the keys of the choristers' money. He accepted on condition that the obligation should not rest upon him as precentor, but only as a simple canon, appointed 'ad hoc' (Corfe, f. 25). On 19 Dec. 1352 he was deputed by the chapter to act with Walter Waleys as coadjutor of the aged and incapable chancellor, Elias of St. Albans (*ibid.*, ff. 88, 92). On 1 Mar. 1353 de la Chaumbre obtained from the bishop licence to choose a confessor for three years (Wyville I Licences and Dispensations, f. 85), and on 15 Dec. 1354 he purchased a licence to alienate to the dean and chapter in mortmain land and rents to the value of £10 a year for the establishment of a chantry in the chapel of St. Anne (*C.P.R.* 1354-8, 157, *cf.* 347; *cf. C.P.R.* 1364-7, 166, 18 Oct. 1365). The date of his death is uncertain, but he is mentioned as late as 28 June 1360 in connexion with a law-suit (*C.P.R.* 1358-61, 431), and Philip de Codcford was in possession of the precentorship by 30 Oct. 1361 (*C.P.* I, 322). De la Chaumbre may have been a victim of the second great visitation of the plague, in which a number of canons died. He must be distinguished from John de la Chaumbre, the king's almoner, who received various royal grants between 1347 and 1349, and died in the latter year.

CHICKWELL, M. ROBERT DE, was a clerk of Norwich diocese. He was in the service of bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury of Bath and Wells by 1329, when he was appointed to act as the bishop's proxy in the parliament of that year (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia* I, 40). He served in the same capacity in 1336, 1338 and 1343 (*ibid.*, 274, 320, 348, II, 467). He was a notary public, and is called in 1332 the bishop's scribe and registrar (*ibid.*, 56, 96, 139). In 1336 he acted as his 'counsellor' in protesting to the king against the demand for men to defend the coasts (*ibid.*, 293). He was in the king's service by 1333, and is called 'king's clerk' in 1337. In a letter of Edward, Duke of Cornwall, to the bishop of Bath and Wells in Sept. 1338, he is described as the king's 'clerk et prive' (*ibid.*, 327). On 21 May 1339 he

exchanged the Hereford prebend of Church Withington and the deanery of the free chapel of St. Clement in the castle of Pontefract with Michael de Northburgh (*q.v.*) for the Salisbury prebend of Lyme (Wyville II Institutions, f. 64). His estate was ratified by the king on 20 Aug. 1339 for services rendered to him and to the queen (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 392). Chickwell was dismissed from the royal service in the crisis of 1340, and next year proceedings were instituted against him for trespass; but by 1344 he was again receiving ecclesiastical preferment. In January the queen petitioned the pope for a benefice for him—her 'clerk and special secretary'—and for a prebend of Lincoln so that he might 'properly support his position' with her (*C.P.* I, 36). He was then described as having, in addition to the church of Hampton Episcopi (Worcs.), prebends of London, Salisbury, Wells and Dublin. In June 1345 the king asked for a York prebend for him, and in July the king and queen together asked leave for him to exchange Hampton for a prebend of Chichester (*C.P.* I, 99; *C.P.L.* III, 189). On 21 June and 4 July 1345 he was licensed, for the service he had long rendered to the king and queen, to prosecute in peace certain provisions and graces granted to him by the pope, notwithstanding any ordinance or mandate by the king or council to the contrary (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 489, 526). On 12 April 1353 he obtained a royal ratification of his estate as prebendary of Chichester (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 424), but he was apparently unsuccessful in obtaining a prebend at York, and his attempt to secure possession of the Lincoln prebend of Sutton involved him in prolonged litigation between 1347 and 1349 (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 422; 1348-50, 153, 452). In May 1344 he obtained an indult to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution at the hour of death (*C.P.L.* III, 157). It is not known when he died, but the bishop collated to the prebend of Lyme on 12 Jan. 1362 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 291), so he may have been a victim of the second great visitation of the Black Death. His executors are mentioned as late as 12 July 1378 (*C.P.R.* 1377-81, 256; see Wilkinson, *Chancery*, 159, 178, 186, 205).

COLBY, WILLIAM DE, was a prominent member of the household of Queen Isabel, whom he served as chancellor and treasurer; and through her influence he obtained some benefices and expectative graces, including, on 15 Dec. 1330, a canonry of Salisbury with expectation of a prebend (*C.P.L.* II, 328). The grant appears never to have taken effect.

COMPTON, BR. JOHN DE, was elected abbot of Sherborne in 1329. His election was unsuccessfully opposed by some of the monks who alleged that at the time he had incurred excommunication by laying violent hands on a clerk (*V.C.H. Dors.* II, 66). There is no record of his attendance at ordinary meetings of the chapter, except in July 1344 (241) when his name was evidently entered in mistake for that of his successor, John de Hinton; but he was present at the 'convocacio generalis' held on 3 Dec. 1333 (67). He died in 1342.

CONCORETO, M. ITHERIUS DE, bachelor of civil and canon law, was a native of Aquitaine. He was provided on 25 Mar. 1328 to the prebend of Salisbury void by the death of John de Abbotsbury called 'Ostiensis' (*i.e.* Warminster, *C.P.L.* II, 269); but Peter de Berkeley had obtained it on 22 Jan., and on 12 Sept. 1328 Concoreto was provided instead to Faringdon, in succession to Pandulf de Sabellis, papal notary (*ibid.*, 282). His estate was ratified by the king on 11 July 1330

(*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 342). Meanwhile, on 22 Aug. 1328, he had been appointed papal nuncio in England, Wales and Ireland and collector of the tenth in place of Hugh de Engolismo, who was incapacitated by ill health (*C.P.L.* II, 485, 486 seq.). In the next few years he secured a number of benefices. Prebends of Ledbury and Hereford were provided to him on the death of Gilbert de Middleton (20 Jan. and 19 June 1331, *ibid.*, 327); and he obtained a prebend of St. Paul's and the archdeaconry of London on the death of Ponce de Podio Barsaco (14 July 1332, *ibid.*, 357). He held, in addition, various rectories, but was deprived of Adderbury (Oxon.) because he failed to proceed to holy orders within the year. On 7 Oct. 1330 bishop Wyville was required to certify him concerning all who had obtained benefices in the diocese of Salisbury between 31 Aug. 1329 and the same date in the following year; and on 6 Dec. 1331 to furnish him with details of those who were liable for first-fruits, according to the evidence of Martival's register and of the keeper of the spiritualities during the vacancy of the see (Wyville II, ff. 7, 7v, 8). On 27 Aug. 1333 he was appointed, with Thomas de Astley and Richard de Hale(s), to enquire into the charges brought by John de Whitchurch against Ralph de Querendon, his rival for the archdeaconry of Wiltshire (*C.P.L.* II, 383). On 13 Sept. 1335 he was superseded as nuncio and collector by M. Bernard de Sistre, canon of St. Hilary of Poitiers, to whom he was ordered to hand over all letters touching his official business in his own hands or those of his sub-collectors. Sistre was directed to enquire concerning his alleged extortion, acceptance of bribes and malversations and to report back to the pope (*C.P.L.* II, 559). Concoreto appears to have retained his benefices, although he obtained no further preferment. The king, on 1 Apr. 1335, had granted Faringdon to his clerk, William de Excestre, on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 90), but the grant was ineffective. On 3 Aug. 1337 a protection was issued to Concoreto (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 487); and on 18 Aug. the archdeaconry of London, and the prebends of St. Paul's, Salisbury, Hereford and Ledbury, which had been taken into the king's hand as held by an enemy alien, were restored to him because it was found that he was 'not of the dominion of the king of France' (*C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 167). On 21 Sept. 1333 Concoreto was licensed to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution at the hour of death (*C.P.L.* II, 404), and on 16 July 1334 obtained the right to dispose of his personal property by will (*ibid.*). He is often called 'king's clerk' between 1330 and 1332 (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 342; 1330-4, *passim*). In June 1343 reference is made to his resignation of his offices and benefices on 'taking a wife' and later, in 1355, to his 'becoming a soldier' (*C.P.* I, 57, 228 and see p. 9); but M. Henry de la Dale had been collated to Faringdon by the bishop as early as Apr. 1340 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 73). Fragments of Concoreto's accounts are preserved in the Cameral Archives of the Vatican, *Collectoriae* no. 227, ff. 34-40d, 42d-45d, 154-5 (cf. E. Göller, *Die Einnahmen der apostolischen Kammer unter Johann XXII and Die Einnahmen . . . unter Benedikt XII*). Sistre accounted for various sums due from his benefices (Vatican Archives, *Introitus et Exitus* no. 15, f. 154).

CREYK, JAMES DE. Nothing is known of his career, but Norfolk appears to have been his place of origin. He was granted an expectation at Salisbury in Oct. 1342, notwithstanding that he held the church of Anstey in the diocese of London (*C.P.L.* III, 56); and mandates in pursuance were addressed to the abbots of West

Dereham and Creyk (Norf.), and to M. Robert de Turre de Adria. His bulls of provision were presented to the chapter on 3 June 1334 by M. Adam de Stratton, and he was admitted as a canon 'sub expectatione prebende' (42); but there is no evidence that he ever obtained one.

CROUTHORNE, M. WILLIAM DE (Emden I, 519-20; *Grandisson*, 259-60), was a doctor of civil law. He was included in the Oxford university roll for papal graces, and had provision of a canonry of Salisbury with reservation of a prebend on 23 Nov. 1329 (*C.P.L.* II, 323). He was admitted to the prebend of Slape on 20 Feb. 1334 (5). He attended the general chapter of 18 Sept. 1333 (67); and was allotted, on 3 Jan. 1334, the canonical house near the gates of the bishop's palace which had belonged to Nicholas Lambert (147). He was a prebendary of Exeter by 1332 (*Grandisson*, II, 675), and was appointed the bishop's official on 13 Oct. 1331 (*ibid.*, 930), making frequent appearances in *Grandisson's* register in that capacity. It was probably because of his Exeter connexions that he was appointed, on 31 Oct. 1337, proctor of the chapter in all causes relating to the churches of Kenton and Alvington, which were situated in that diocese (266). He presented a vicar-choral in June 1346 (125). He died, probably of the plague, between 24 Dec. 1348, when he again presented a vicar-choral (Corfe, f. 13), and 25 Mar. 1349, when Richard de Netheravon claimed the prebend of Slape in virtue of a papal grace (*ibid.*, f. 19).

CUCINATO, M. BERNARD DE (see p. 24), a Gascon, and a member of the household and council of the Seneschal, was provided in Dec. 1318 to the prebend of Stratton, void by the resignation of Emery de Sancto Cirico (*C.P.L.* II, 194), and was admitted by the chapter in Aug. 1319 (*Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 456). Little is known of his career, and his direct contacts with England were few. He presented a vicar-choral in Aug. 1331 (82). His prebend was three times seized into the king's hand as belonging to an alien absentee (1324, 1337, 1338, *C.P.R.* 1324-7, 53; *C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 174, 559) and as often restored when it was found that he was a native of 'the duchy' and 'not of the power of the king of France'. On 2 Sept. 1337 he received from the chapter an acquittance for £10 paid on his behalf by William de Berewico, a Salisbury citizen, representing the fine of one fifth the value of his prebend due for his non-residence in the previous year (134). On 7 Mar. 1343 his claim to Stratton was challenged when Edward III granted the prebend to his clerk, Thomas de Brembre (*q.v.*), on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 12); and in the following Trinity term a suit was brought for 'the recovery of the king's right to present' against both the bishop and Cucinato. In vain Wyville protested that the prebend was not vacant when the see became void on Martival's death. Judgment was given for the Crown (*C.P.* 40/338 m.370v; *C.* 47/56/1), and Brembre was installed on 20 June 1344 (46). In Aug. 1347 Bertrand de Budocio, and in the following Sept. John Thursteyn, clerk of the bishop of Ely, were provided to Stratton 'on the death of Bernard de Cucinato', 'though Thomas Brembre unlawfully occupies the prebend' (*C.P.* I, 127; *C.P.L.* III, 241, 256); but it was subsequently discovered that it was by the resignation and not by the death of Cucinato that the prebend had been voided (*C.P.* I, 286).

DALE, M. HENRY DE LA, ATTE, M.A., B.C.L., B.M., probably studied at

Oxford (Emden I, 558). He was a member of the household of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and is described as his clerk and secretary (see R. B. Pugh, 'Fragment of an account of Isabel of Lancaster', in *Festschrift des Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchivs* (Vienna, 1949), ed. L. Santifaller, I, 487-98). He was collated by the bishop to the prebend of Faringdon on 7 Apr. 1340 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 73) in succession to M. Itherius de Concoreto (*q.v.*), the former papal nuncio and collector. In 1345, when he was granted an expectation at Wells, he is described as holding, besides Faringdon, prebends of Lincoln, Wolverhampton and Penkridge, and the wardenship of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Preston (*C.P.L.* III, 148). He held also various rectories. He presented a vicar-choral at Salisbury on 2 Mar. 1349 (Corfe, f. 16). In the extent of the possessions of the Hospitallers drawn up in 1338 he is returned as having been granted by Prior Leonard de Tybertis (1329-35) the *camera* of Ryton-on-Dunsmore (Warws.) for life, subject only to visitation; and as leasing the commandery of Aslackby (Lincs.) for an annual rent of 60 marks 'ad sectam comitis' (Larking and Kemble, *Knights Hospitallers in England*, Camden Soc., O.S., LXV (1857), 125, 160). He was in the royal service as early as 1329, when he is described as 'their majesties' clerk'. He was dead by 20 Ap. 1349 (Corfe, f. 23), when Richard de Braynescombe appeared in person in chapter to claim the prebend in virtue of a papal grace obtained on 6 July 1343 (*C.P.* I, 64) at the request of the bishop of Exeter. He was admitted, and on the same day paid the entry fine exacted from residentiaries (Corfe, *loc. cit.*); but his prompt action did not suffice to ensure for him security of tenure. On 1 July Roger Clone, treasurer of the household of Queen Philippa, who had obtained for him an expectative grace on 19 Sept. 1343 (*C.P.L.* III, 134), put forward his claim, which was accepted. He was admitted and installed, and two days later fined for entry and was admitted as a residentiary (Corfe, ff. 32, 33). In the mean time, on 4 May 1349, Nicholas de Hethe had been provided to Faringdon 'reserved to the pope before the death of Henry de la Dale' (*C.P.L.* III, 293); and M. John de Edington, the bishop of Winchester's nephew, had obtained, on 14 June, an expectation (*C.P.* I, 165; *C.P.L.* III, 319) in virtue of which he laid claim to the prebend. On 19 Jan. 1350 he secured a grant of Faringdon from the king on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 446). Clone retired from the contest when, on 27 June 1350, he was granted a provision to Grimston and Yetminster at the Queen's request (*C.P.* I, 202; *C.P.L.* III, 361); but Nicholas de Hethe, whose epic career of litigation has been described in detail by E. B. Graves, 'The Statute of Praemunire of 1353', *Haskins Anniversary Essays*, and, as to its later stages, by Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral,' refused to give ground. Early in 1351 proceedings were instituted against the bishop for the 'recovery of the king's right to present', and, as a sequel, Edington was admitted by bishop Wyville on 4 June 1351 (Institutions, f. 241v). His estate was ratified by the king on 6 Dec. (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 193). Hethe, in 1357, recovered a number of his former benefices, but Faringdon was not among them.

DOMAR (Doumar, Daumario), GERARD DE, otherwise Gerard de la Garde, O.P., was a Lusignan by birth. Doumar was a large fief in Tulle diocese, and La Garde a parish in it. He was a nephew, or more probably a cousin, of Clement VI. He entered the Dominican order at an early age at Brive. A distinguished scholar and teacher, he soon became prior of his convent, but held office for three months

only, being elected master general in his absence by a unanimous vote on 18 May 1342. At the pope's order he was given the master's degree by the chancellor of the University of Paris, although he had not completed his course on the *Sentences*; and he was received afterwards by Clement VI at Avignon. In the same year he was given the cardinal's hat, with the title of cardinal priest of S. Sabina (20 Sept. 1342), and was sent as legate to France. On 5 Oct. 1342 provision was made to him of all benefices, other than bishoprics and abbacies, to be vacated in the province of Canterbury, up to the value of 1,000 marks (*C.P.L.* III, 74). On 12 Apr. 1343 he was provided to the precentorship of Salisbury (41) in succession to Thomas de Welewyke (*q.v.*). On 27 Apr. he was installed by proxy (*ibid.*), but it would seem that he had not obtained possession by the following July. He died on 27 Sept. 1343. He then held the churches of Bishopsbourne (Kent), Brantingham (Yorks., E.R.), Ditchat (Som.), Northfleet (Kent), Meopham (Kent) and Tisbury (Wilts.) (*C.P.L.* III, 75, 96, 118, 152-3). He died insolvent and the fruits of the precentorship were reserved to pay his debts (*C.P.* I, 38; C. Moor, 'Cardinals beneficed in Sarum Cathedral', *W.A.M.* L (1942-4), 136 seq.; D. A. Mortier, *Histoire des Maîtres-Généraux de l'Ordre des Frères Prêcheurs*, III, 171 seq.). He was succeeded as precentor by Thomas de Staunton (*q.v.*).

FARGIS (Fargues), RAYMOND WILLIAM DE, said to have belonged to the line of the lords of Budos, was a maternal nephew of Clement V. He was born in Bordeaux. On 19 Dec. 1310 he was made cardinal deacon of S. Maria Nuova, after the death of his uncle, Raymond del Got, who was dean and prebendary of York and Lincoln and prebendary of Lichfield, and with whom Raymond William is often confused. The latter was provided on 12 Aug. 1308 to a prebend of Beauvais, with the dignity of treasurer (*C.P.L.* II, 43). He exchanged his Beauvais prebend on 9 Apr. 1331 for the rectory of Hornsea in York diocese (*C.P.L.* II, 326). By Apr. 1308 he had expectations of prebends of Lincoln, Soissons and St. Severin, Bordeaux, as well as of a dignity at York (*C.P.L.* II, 43), but not all took effect. In 1311 he was provided to the deanery of Salisbury—the third of the six non-resident aliens to hold the dignity during the fourteenth century. His predecessors were Peter of Savoy, kinsman of Edward I, who appears 1297-1309, and William Rufati, provided on his death. Bishop Simon of Ghent protested against the provision to de Fargis on the ground that the dignity was properly elective; but on 22 Mar. he gave orders for his admission, declaring that out of reverence for the apostolic see and for the Cardinal himself 'sustineremus pacienter ea vice . . . provisionem predictam' (*de Gandavo* II, 760 seq.). On 19 July 1324 the king granted Raymond the church of Driffeld in Lichfield diocese (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 156), but he was apparently unable to obtain possession; and his claim to Reculver, to which he was provided in Nov. 1343 (*C.P.L.* III, 75), was challenged by M. Thomas de Astley (*C.P.L.* III, 124; *C.P.R.* 1348-50, 3). In Nov. 1343 he obtained an indult to visit his archdeaconry of Leicester by deputy and to receive procurations (*C.P.L.* III, 146). In 1345 his English benefices are described as including, besides the deanery of Salisbury, with the prebend of Sonning and its annexed chapels, and Mere and Heytesbury churches, the archdeaconry of Leicester, the rectory of Godalming and the churches of Leek and Hornsea (*C.Cl.R.* 1343-6, 496). On 2 Dec. 1331 the chapter addressed to the dean a letter, pointing out the grave disadvantages resulting from the absenteeism of the chief dignitary of the cathedral.

They asked him to arrange for the restoration, at his death, of the right of election, and proposed that, meanwhile, he should choose as his agent in England a prebendary familiar with capitular business, and should farm his benefices to the chapter instead of allowing them to be administered by outsiders (70). His reply is not recorded, but there is no evidence of any change of policy while he remained dean.

On 8 Nov. 1324 Cardinal Raymond was granted letters of protection—'being born of the duchy of Aquitaine and not of France' (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 43. *cf.* 1307-13, 431; 1313-17, 635; 1330-4, 314; 1340-3, 409; 1343-5, 379, 552). In 1337 his benefices were taken into the king's hand in virtue of a commission so to take the lands of certain aliens, but they were restored on 2 Aug. when it was found that he was 'not of the power of the king of France' (*C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 174). He was among those exempted from the clerical tenth in 1320 and 1340—in consideration, as was declared in 1340, of 'the king's affection for the cardinals and the good place which they held for him and his ancestors' (*C.Cl.R.* 1318-23, 188; 1339-41, 530); but in 1346 an order in council required the fruits, rents and issues of the benefices of non-resident aliens and cardinals to be paid to the Crown 'in aid of the defence of the church and realm' (233). On 5 Oct. of that same year de Fargis died, and despite the appeal of the chapter in 1331, his brother Bertrand petitioned for and obtained the succession to the deanery of Salisbury (*C.P.* I, 121; *C.P.L.* III, 218, 19 Nov. 1346). He was admitted and installed by proxy on 21 Mar. 1347 (54, 55) and three days later his proctors presented his bulls of provision to the bishop and swore obedience on his behalf (Wyville II Institutions, f. 180v); but he was by then dead. On 26 Feb. 1347 Reynold Orsini (*q.v.*) had petitioned for, and obtained the deanery (*C.P.* I, 106-7; *C.P.L.* III, 236). Meanwhile, on the death of Cardinal Raymond, the chapter had sequestered the goods and revenues for the duration of the vacancy and appointed commissaries to exercise the decanal jurisdiction (7 Dec. 1347; 135, 307). On 12 Dec. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 'custos' of the realm in the king's absence, wrote complaining of the breach of the ordinance requiring the payment to the crown of the fruits of alien benefices and ordering the immediate removal of the sequestration (233; *Rymer* III, 68, 81). No action appears to have been taken in pursuance; but by 1350 the deanery, with all the issues and profits, had been taken into the king's hand (317; *C.Cl.R.* 1349-51, 341). It was not restored until 1360 (*Rymer* III, 544, 602). Meanwhile the chapter's claim to exercise the decanal jurisdiction and retain the custody of the seal during the vacancy had provoked a controversy with the bishop. (See note on Robert Wyville.)

The administration of Cardinal Raymond's English benefices was entrusted to a proctor and vicar-general. In 1328 M. John de Pinibus (de Pins), archdeacon and canon of Bazas, and prebendary of Southwell and Heytesbury, is described as the cardinal's proctor (*C.Cl.R.* 1327-30, 368); but by 1331 the office was held by M. Bernard de Viventis (Vivent), canon successively of Bazas and St. Emilion (82). He was responsible for the collection and transmission to the cardinal at Avignon of the issues of his various benefices. The close rolls contain numerous acknowledgments of debts to M. Bernard and Raymond, Cardinal of S. Maria Nuova, which were duly cancelled on payment. The king from time to time made use of M. Bernard as an intermediary in his own financial transactions. Thus, on 10 Nov. 1345, the treasurer and chamberlains of the exchequer were ordered to pay to him the equivalent in English money of 2,600 florins of Florence, which, at

the king's request, the cardinal had paid at the Roman curia to Gaston de Lisle (*C.Cl.R.* 1343-6, 625). On 12 Nov. 1346 Edward promised repayment of £235 6s. 8d. paid by M. Bernard from the English benefices of de Fargis (then already dead) at the royal command, to John de Wesenham 'for the furtherance of very urgent business' (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 207). On 12 Apr. 1347 Peter de Viventis and William de Camera, Bernard's servants, were granted letters of protection and safe conduct for themselves, with horses and grooms, when about to set out for the curia on business connected with the account which Bernard had to render there for the time when he was the late cardinal's proctor (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 269). In addition to his financial and administrative duties M. Bernard had to present to vicarages and other benefices in his master's name (cf. **89**, **122**, **123**, **238**, **240**, **249**)—a duty which involved him from time to time in conflict with the chapter (e.g. **122**). The cardinal also regularly appointed attorneys (see *C.P.R. passim*), who like the proctors and vicars-general were usually Gascons beneficed in England. In 1320-1, however, M. Robert de Bluntesdon, who was a prebendary of Salisbury and acted as sub-dean for a few months in 1321, was one of the two appointed (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 524, 552). His judicial functions as dean were exercised by his official, who in 1346 was M. Ralph de Iwerne. Iwerne witnessed the second admission of John atte Wode (**126**), and on 8 Feb. he was cited before the chapter for attempting to hold an inquisition into defects in buildings on the prebend of Calne, held by the late treasurer, Walter de Wyville, to the prejudice of his executors and of the chapter, and was inhibited from taking such action in future (**250**). On 7 Dec. he was appointed by the chapter, jointly with William Beneger, sequestrator of the goods and revenues of the deanery, and commissary for the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during the vacancy (**135**), but he died before the end of the month (**136**). Like the other canons and dignitaries the dean had his own vicar-choral, who seems to have celebrated in his stead. It was traditionally the dean's duty whenever he celebrated High Mass on major feasts or important anniversaries, to feed at his own table the ministers and officers of the cathedral (**313**, **316**); but in the fourteenth century, as a result of his prolonged absence, the obligation appears to have been commuted into an annual payment of 20 marks (**317**).

The direct personal contacts of de Fargis with England were few. A number of expectations were granted at his request, several of them to Englishmen, in 1342, 1345 and 1346 (*C.P.L.* III, 60, 61, 94, 203, 205); and on 13 June 1341 a grant by the king to M. Thomas de Neville of a York prebend was revoked because he, with the Cardinal of Palestrina, testified that it was held by his kinsman, Garcias de Galard, 'the king's liege man, born in his lands of Gascony, and a person capable to hold any ecclesiastical benefice, who has, moreover, hitherto borne himself well and faithfully towards the king' (*C.P.R.* 1340-3, 226). In 1311 a commission of oyer and terminer was issued, on his complaint and that of the chapter, that the abbot of Cirencester and others had carried off corn and other goods from le Frith in Windsor Forest as tithe, contrary to the rights of the church of Salisbury; but this was probably a mere legal formality (*C.P.R.* 1307-13, 421). On 18 Sept. 1333 the canons wrote begging the cardinal's advice and assistance in their appeal to the apostolic see for the protection of their rights and liberties (**73**). They wrote also on this occasion to the treasurer and to all the canons resident at the curia (**74**, **75**).

Cardinal Raymond appears to have numbered certain Englishmen among his friends and the members of his entourage. Thus, in an undated letter (Sar. Muniments, Press III, Box labelled 'Dean'), he writes to 'providis viris et discretis amicis nostris carissimis locum tenenti nostro . . . ac omnibus canonicis . . . residentibus' to ask their good offices for their fellow canon 'amicus noster carissimus dominus Johannes de Abingdon'. Abingdon (*q.v.*) was an Oxford scholar of distinction. When he died while on holiday at Marseilles in 1343, de Fargis petitioned for the provision to Axford of his chaplain—another Englishman—John de Vienne (*q.v.*) (*C.P.* I, 31). In May 1343 he associated himself with Cardinals John bishop of Porto, Peter bishop of S. Sabina, and Galhard of S. Lucia in petitioning for the expectation of a prebend at Welis for their joint proctor, William de Saxeby (*C.P.L.* III, 60). He was a consistent supporter of Edward III. (See Moor, 'Cardinals beneficed in Sarum Cathedral' (*W.A.M.* L (1942-4), 141-2.)

FIESCHI (Flisco), MANUEL DI, papal notary, belonged to the noble Genoese family of which Innocent IV and Adrian V were members. He was the son of Andrew di Fieschi, count of Lavania (*C.P.L.* II, 187). On 12 July 1319 he had reservation of a benefice in the bishop of Salisbury's gift (*ibid.*). In Jan. 1324 he is described as canon of Arras (*ibid.*, 239); but on 8 June 1329 he exchanged Arras for a York prebend (*ibid.*, 291). He was then said to hold prebends of Salisbury and Pisa, together with other benefices, including Poulshot church. He resigned the last in Nov. 1329 (*ibid.*, 301). When he obtained his Salisbury prebend is not clear; but on 8 June 1335 he was granted letters of protection as prebendary of Netheravon (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 116). This had been collated on 28 Sept. 1315, on Martival's promotion to the bishopric of Salisbury, to Gilbert de Middleton, in virtue of a papal indult to Walter archbishop of Canterbury, authorising him to provide suitable clerks to prebends in all the cathedral churches of the province (*Martival* I, 4). In 1317 Middleton obtained a royal protection in the prebend (*C.P.R.* 1313-17, 609), and on 13 Dec. 1321 he was granted a further protection in all his benefices, including Netheravon, and given an undertaking that he should not be molested in the possession of them by reason of any right that the king might have because of past voidances of the sees in which they were situated (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 43). Next year, on 18 Apr., Middleton was collated by the bishop to Horton, void by the death of Richard de Abingdon, and he accepted on condition that no claimant by papal provision should appear. On 16 May he renounced the collation and instead effected an exchange with John de Fontenay, who was presumably the provisor, although he cannot be traced in the Calendar of Papal Letters (*Martival* I, 249 seq.). On 22 June he secured a protection in his 'peaceable possession' of his new prebend (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 128). Whether Fontenay succeeded in establishing his claim to Netheravon does not appear; but the prebend must have been obtained by Fieschi some time between May 1322 and June 1329. On 20 Dec. in the latter year he was provided to the archdeaconry of Nottingham, void by the consecration of Grandisson as bishop of Exeter, notwithstanding his prebends of Salisbury and York (*C.P.L.* II, 314); and on 26 Aug. he was granted an indult to enjoy the fruits of the archdeaconry, though resident at the Roman court (*ibid.*, 322). On 15 Feb. 1330 the provision was confirmed, on condition that Fieschi should resign the archdeaconry if he obtained the benefices outside England of which he had expectation (*ibid.*, 317); but on 10 Sept. 1331 he exchanged it with

Annibale (de Ceccano) cardinal of S. Lorenzo in Lucina (he was actually by that date cardinal-bishop of Tusculum), for a prebend of Lincoln (*ibid.*, 359). In Sept. 1333 the chapter addressed letters to him, and to three other canons resident at Avignon, requesting their help for the agents they were sending to the Roman curia (75). On 28 Apr. 1342 he obtained a royal ratification of his estate in his prebends of York, Lincoln and Salisbury, and an undertaking that his possession should not be impeached by reason of any right or title which had accrued, or might in future accrue, to the king through the voidance of any of the sees concerned (*C.P.R.* 1340-3, 417). Next year he was promoted to be bishop of Vercelli, and on 1 Sept. 1343 his Salisbury prebend was provided to M. Walter de Burley (*C.P.* I, 56); but it had already been granted by the king, on 25 July, to William de Edington (*q.v.*), on the pretext of 'an alienation of the advowson made without licence by the bishop' (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 111), and on 2 May Burley made a strategic withdrawal by exchanging the prebend with Edington for St. Edmund's chapel at Imber (Wyville II Institutions, ff. 138v).

Another member of the FIESCHI family who was benefited at Salisbury was JOHN, son of Nicolinus, cardinal of Genoa. He was granted an expectation in July 1329 (*C.P.L.* II, 297), and obtained the prebend of Teinton Regis in Devon. He secured a royal ratification on 4 Oct. 1336 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 323). He was still in possession in 1348, when the king brought an action in the common bench for the recovery of his right to present to the prebendal church of Yealmpton, on the ground that the prebend had been taken into the king's hand in the previous reign, and during that time the vicarage had become void by the death of the incumbent, so that the right to present had accrued to the late king, and from him had passed to his successor (*C.P.* 40/353 m. 238; *C.P.R.* 1348-50, 70).

FORD, THOMAS DE, priest, was a trusted servant of the chapter. He does not appear to have had any academic qualifications, since he is not called 'master'. He was presented in Dec.-Jan. 1309-10 by Sir Reynold de St. Martin to Maiden Newton rectory (*de Gandavo*, II, 721), and on 4 May 1317 Martival collated him 'in commendam' to the church of Winterslow, on the presentation of John de Cromwell and Idonea his wife (*Martival* I, 79, 104). In Mar. 1319 he was succeeded in the latter benefice by Thomas de Bacote (*ibid.*, 127). He seems never to have received any other preferment. In Apr. 1325 and again in Aug. 1326 Ford was granted a protection, when the chancellor of Salisbury, the archdeacons of Berkshire and Dorset, the warden and scholars of Vaux College and several other prominent ecclesiastics of the Salisbury diocese had similar letters (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 119, 305). In Jan. 1333 he was retained as clerk of the chapter, and took an oath of fidelity, promising to record, as required, the chapter acts, to keep in safe custody the muniments and account books until required to produce them, and to preserve secrecy concerning capitular business. As a reward for his good service in the past it was decided that he should in future receive a 'competens et rationabile stipendium' (138). In Oct. 1336 he is described as clerk of the chapter, when he designated and stood surety for two priests to celebrate at St. Thomas's altar (278); but he had presumably ceased to hold this office by 1339 when John of Salisbury is noted as having custody of the register and making entries in it (150, 279). Ford's name does not appear in the surviving communars' rolls for 1343. He makes frequent appearances in the act book as a witness of capitular transactions, and

was from time to time appointed to hold inquisitions into the state of farms belonging to the common (155, 268). In 1335 he acted as proctor of the chapter in the dispute with the bishop over the summoning of the general chapter in that year (Wyville I, f. 6); and in July 1342 he paid 100s. over to the master of the work of the wall of the close, in part satisfaction for a debt of £15 owed to the chapter by M. Thomas de Bokton (177). His last recorded appearance was on 15 Sept. 1343, when the royal letters patent presenting John de Makelesfeld to the prebend of Torleton were read in chapter (43). His obit was kept at Salisbury on 14 July (*Processions*, 237), so that it is probable that he died during the summer of 1344.

GIFFORD, JOHN, was the son of Osbert de Cotterstock (Northants.), clerk (*C.P.R.* 1340-3, 36). He entered Queen Isabel's service, and is described as 'clericus pro litteris regine', and 'secretarius domine regine' (Tout, *Chapters* III, 34 n. 2; V, 276, 285). He also acted as steward of her lands beyond Trent (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 559; 1330-4, 22, 56, 70, 141; 1338-40, 535-6). In Mar. 1335 he obtained a royal ratification, in consideration of his services to Queen Isabel and the king, of his estate in the church of Halghton (Durham) and in prebends of York and Wells (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 86); and his keepership of the hospital of St. Leonard, York, which he had obtained by grant of Edward II, renewed by Edward III, was ratified in the same month (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 342; 1334-8, 87; cf. 1345-8, 366; 1348-50, 207). On 12 Dec. 1339 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 70v) Gifford was collated by bishop Wyville to the prebend of Yetminster Secunda or Yetminster Netherbury, which he had obtained by exchange with M. William Nadal (Emden II, 1,336), and was admitted by the chapter three days later (23). The surviving communar's roll for July-Oct. 1343 (Sar. Muniments, Press II) shows him to have received 12½*d.* commons during that period. On 8 Oct. 1343, he was admitted, in the person of M. James de Havant, to the canonical house which had belonged to M. John de Whitchurch (184). The Act Book records his presence in chapter on only one occasion—5 July 1344 (190). He died between 13 Nov. 1348, when he obtained a royal licence to sell a corrody in the hospital of St. Leonard to one of the king's serjeants-at-arms (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 207), and Oct. 1349, when John de Edington petitioned the pope for the provision of his prebend to John de Wynwyk (*C.P.* I, 180). He was probably, therefore, a victim of the plague. Wynwyk's estate was ratified by the king on 20 Nov. 1351 (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 179, 182; cf. 324, 20 Sept. 1352; 1354-8, 26, 4 Apr. 1354). Gifford was frequently sent abroad on the king's business, and was granted protections and the right to appoint attornies on various occasions in 1340, 1341 and 1342 (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 529, 530; 1340-3, 176, 179, 191). On 4 Sept. 1340 he obtained a royal pardon, when going to the court of Rome, for all homicides, felonies, robberies, larcenies and trespasses committed against the peace of Edward II or the present king, and of any consequent outlawries, since he feared that in his absence some of his enemies might cause him trouble (*C.P.R.* 1340-3, 36). He founded a chantry in St. Andrew's church, Cotterstock (*ibid.*, 374; 1343-5, 323).

GOT, RAYMOND DEL, is described by Baluzius as a nephew of Clement V; but the chapter, in their letter of Dec. 1331 (70), expressly call him the uncle of the dean, Raymond William de Fargis, himself said to have been Clement's maternal nephew. He held a number of English benefices, including prebends of

York, Lincoln and Lichfield, the precentorship of Lichfield, and the deaneries of York and Lincoln. In Apr. 1308, at the request of the York chapter, he promised that the dignity should, on its voidance by his death or resignation, revert to the disposal of the canons. A similar undertaking was given at the same time to the chapter of Lincoln (*C.P.L.* II, 38). Raymond was made cardinal of S. Maria Nuova in Dec. 1305, and the fact that he was succeeded by his nephew in 1310 has led to some confusion between them.

GYNEWELL, M. JOHN. For his career see A. H. Thompson, 'The Registers of John Gynewell, bishop of Lincoln . . . 1347-50', in *Arch. Jnl.* LXVIII (1911), 301-60, and Emden I, 842-3. Its foundations were laid in the household of the earls of Lancaster, although Gynewell also saw service as a king's clerk. He was studying at Oxford in 1337. He obtained an expectation for Salisbury in 1334 (*C.P.L.* II, 398), at the king's request, but it was ineffective, and on 26 July 1336 he secured a mandate to the bishop of Winchester 'to make provision to him of a canonry and reserve to him a prebend' (*C.P.L.* II, 532). On 24 July in the next year he was duly collated by Orleton to the prebend of Bedwyn, 'void by the death of Bertrand de Asserio' (*Reg. Sandale*, App. 595-6). He was unable to obtain possession, however, for on 20 July the king had granted it to M. Richard de Bentworth (for whom see Emden I, 170-1), on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 469). Bentworth was admitted on 1 Aug. (Wyville II Institutions, f. 51), but was promoted next year to the see of London. As a result Gynewell was at last able to enter. On 22 June 1338 and again on 10 Apr. 1339 (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 101, 380) he secured from the king a ratification of his estate in the prebend; and on 15 Jan. 1342 he was admitted and installed in person (33). He obtained further ratifications on 7 and 28 June 1346 (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 121, 129). He was a prebendary of Tamworth, Warwick, St. Martin le Grand, Lincoln and York; and held as well a number of rectories. On 30 Aug. 1340 restitution was made to him of certain judicial liberties which had been enjoyed from time immemorial by his predecessors in his Salisbury prebend, but had been taken into the king's hand because of abuses committed by a bailiff (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 555). On 23 Mar. 1347 Gynewell was provided to the see of Lincoln (*C.P.L.* III, 217); but he was allowed to postpone his consecration for three months and to continue in enjoyment of the fruits of his benefices (*ibid.*, 262), although John de Wilburn had reservation of his Salisbury prebend as early as 21 Apr. (*ibid.*, 238). Wilburn, afterwards celebrated as treasurer of Lincoln, was like his predecessor a clerk of the earl of Lancaster's household and owed his preferment to him. On 29 Nov. 1347 he obtained a royal ratification of his estate in Bedwyn, 'notwithstanding any right or title that the king may claim by reason of the see of Salisbury or the temporalities thereof being in the king's hand or that of his predecessors' (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 435). He was admitted as a residentiary on 31 May 1352 (Corfe, f. 84). In Oct. 1366 the pope, on John Cheyne's petition, declared him deprived of his Salisbury prebend for pluralism, and because he was not a graduate, 'but only slightly instructed in grammar' (*C.P.* I, 536); but in the account of Arnold Garnerii, papal collector, rendered in 1372, the bishop is reported as certifying that the provision to Cheyne never took effect (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 13, f. 21v).

HALE(S), RICHARD DE, rector of Chew (Somerset), secured from the pope on

19 July 1330 (*C.P.L.* II, 319) the reservation of the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris which the king, on 18 Mar. of that year, had granted to Robert de Wyville, 'by reason of the voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 498), and which was vacated on his promotion to be bishop of Salisbury. In Dec. 1331 he was the bearer of letters from the chapter to Cardinal Raymond de Fargis, the dean, and Cardinal Arnold de Via, the treasurer (70, 71). In Nov. 1332 Ralph of Shrewsbury, bishop of Bath and Wells, licensed him to remain for a year in the bishop of Salisbury's service (*Reg. R. de Salopia*, 125). On 27 Aug. 1333 he was appointed by the pope, together with Itherius de Concoreto, the papal nuncio, and M. Thomas de Astley, to enquire into the charges brought against M. Ralph de Querendon (*q.v.*) by his rival for the archdeaconry of Wiltshire, M. John de Whitchurch (*C.P.L.* II, 383). Earlier in the year he had himself been involved in an attempt, on behalf of his kinsman, William, papal provisor, to oust by force from the prebend of Bedminster and Redclyffe, M. Robert de Baldock, king's clerk (*C.Cl.R.* 1333-7, 119). Richard was dead by 16 Aug. 1334, when the bishop collated to the prebend his brother, Walter de Wyville (Wyville II Institutions, f. 31; 20, 63, 288).

HAVANT, M. JAMES DE, son of Richard, called Coleman, of Havant in Winchester diocese, was presented in June 1320 by bishop Rigaud of Winchester to Little Hinton church (*Martival* I, 156). He became a member of bishop Wyville's household (Wyville I, 14, II, f. 34v). He is described in 1332 as clerk and apostolic notary (*ibid.*, f. 14). He studied at Oxford, and was a master by 1337 (Emden II, 462). He obtained various Dorset rectories, and on 19 June 1340 was collated by the bishop to the prebend of Beaminster Secunda (Wyville II Institutions, f. 77). He was admitted and installed on 30 June (28). As a residentiary he acquired on 5 Sept. 1343 the house in the close which had been occupied by Thomas de Welewyke, the late precentor (179). On 11 Apr. 1345 he was appointed by the chapter, together with M. John de Kirkby, master and 'ordinator' of the work of the wall of the close, and received from the communar the keys of the chest relating to it (193). On 17 July he was granted the privilege of burial before the altar of St. Mary Magdalene in the cathedral 'juxta quoddam pendiculum ligneum in muro ex opposito altaris predicti' (197). On 20 Oct., in the absence of John de Hemingby, notary of the chapter, he witnessed a grant made gratuitously by the canons for the repair of the chancel of Sutton church, and drew up the relevant instrument (208). On 18 Nov. 1348, as master of the choristers, he represented to the chapter that the rents and other emoluments assigned for the maintenance of the boys had decreased in value 'propter instantem mortalitatem gencium'. He exacted from the canons a promise that he and his executors should be indemnified for any money spent or borrowed by him to make good the losses (Corfe, f. 8). On 16 Dec. 1348 he presented John Chynnok, priest, to the vicarage of his farm of Alton (*ibid.*, f. 14). Havant's last recorded appearance in chapter was on 17 Dec. 1348 (*ibid.*, *loc. cit.*). He was dead by 26 Jan. 1349, when Walter Waleys petitioned for his farm (*ibid.*, f. 16). His obit was kept on 13 Feb. (*Ceremonies*, 232). He was assiduous in his attendance at chapter, especially from the beginning of 1345. From Jan. to Apr. 1343 he earned 18*d.* as commons; 11*s.* 6*d.* July-Oct.; and 5*s.* 7*d.* Apr.-July 1347 (Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 358-9). Havant's career appears to have been a purely ecclesiastical one, and his tenure of his prebend to have been undisturbed. It is not known who preceded or succeeded him in it, but in the

account of Bernard de Sistre, papal collector from 1335-43, Beaminster is described as 'in laico feodo' (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 227, f. 116d).

HAVERYNG, M. RICHARD DE. See RAYMUNDI, PETER.

HEMINGBY, ALEXANDER DE, is said by Emden (II, 906), to have held the rectory of St. Peter le Bailey at Oxford from May 1296 to Nov. 1298. He became a clerk in Simon of Ghent's household and often appears in his register. He was collated by him on 6 Apr. 1304 to the prebend of Slape (*de Gandavo*, II, 630), and on 10 Mar. 1313 to Grantham Borealis, but it was found to have been provided to Tido de Varesio, and Hemingby returned to Slape under the terms of *si beneficia* (*ibid.*, 473 seq.). On 20 June 1316 he was collated to Hurstbourne and Burbage (*Martival* I, 32 seq.); but he was again unsuccessful in obtaining it, and was restored, at his own request, to his former prebend. On 16 July 1319 he was one of the canons present when Martival's constitutions were received by the chapter (*Statutes*, 136-7). On 10 Oct. 1323 he had a new collation to Hurstbourne (*ibid.*, 290), of which he seems at last to have obtained possession. He is referred to in the patent roll of 1326 as prebendary of 'Hussburn' (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 312). He died on 21 July 1334 and left his canonical house to the dean and chapter (18; *Statutes*, 367). His obit was kept on 21 July (*Processions*, 237).

HEMINGBY, M. JOHN DE, clerk of Lincoln diocese (189), was a scholar and fellow of Vaux College, and probably an Oxford master (Emden II, 906). He was a notary public (*C.P.L.* II, 547, Aug. 1339), and was appointed 'clericus et scriba' of the Salisbury chapter under the statute of 1319, which laid down that the canons should employ a sworn notary to keep a register of all important business transacted by or concerning the chapter, of all mandates and bulls of provision exhibited there, and of the admission and installation of canons (*Statutes*, 166-8). The first act book is known by his name, but the terms of his appointment have not been preserved and its date is unknown. It can hardly have been earlier than Oct. 1340, when John of Salisbury, a residentiary who was also a notary public, and is described in 1339 as having custody of the register and making entries in it, was still acting (150, 279, 284). Hemingby is first mentioned *eo nomine* in July 1341, when, at the request of the locum tenens, he read to the newly-appointed sub-dean the statutes regulating his functions and laying down his obligation to 'assiduous residence' (65). Thereafter references to him are frequent. He was responsible for drawing up all legal instruments for the chapter, and also for making the necessary entries in the act book. He expressly records his presence in June 1344 when certain deeds were read in chapter, adding: 'verasque copias de originalibus instrumentis manu mea propria scripsi superius' (189). His notarial mark occurs on an original instrument, dated 4 Feb. 1347, incorporating the appeal presented by William de Faringdon, vicar-choral and proctor of the chapter, against the bishop, who claimed to exercise the decanal jurisdiction during vacancies of the deanery (Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box M). In the surviving communars' rolls for 1343 and 1347 Hemingby personally acknowledges receipt of his quarter's stipend of 6s. 8d., and in the latter year he was allowed in addition 26s. 8d. because his horse was detained at Blackmoor, and a further sum to cover the cost of hay and fodder for the animal for four weeks.

He was absent from the close in Oct. 1345, when James de Havant, a residentiary canon who was also a notary, is mentioned as acting for him (208). His last recorded appearance was on 22 May 1349, when he witnessed the presentation to the chapter by Matthew de Brisle of his claim to the prebend of Grantham (Corfe, f. 28). His name does not occur in the communar's roll for 1350, so that his death may be presumed to have taken place between May 1349 and July of the latter year; but he may already have been succeeded as chapter notary by M. John Corfe, who gave his name to the second of the series of act books, beginning in Oct. 1348.

HINTON, JOHN DE, was elected abbot of Sherborne in 1342 in succession to John de Compton (*q.v.*). Little is known of him. He was admitted and installed in person on 9 Feb. 1343, in pursuance of a mandate from the bishop announcing his confirmation of the election (37, 38). The communar's roll for Jan.-Apr. 1343 notes the payment of 6*d.* for his installation, and he received small sums as commons in that term and in July-Oct. of the same year. The money was paid to William de Coleshulle, who was probably vicar-choral of the prebend. He was also present at the installation in Mar. 1349 of John Frith, Hinton's successor (Corfe, f. 18). Hinton was blessed in the cathedral, and on 13 June 1343 undertook to present to the treasury, according to custom, a cope worth 5 marks (178; *Statutes*, 204-5). Hinton's presence in chapter is noted on various occasions in 1344, 1345 and 1346 (44, 191, 241, 273, 286, 287). He claimed the privileges of a residentiary, insisting on his right to a farm and to a share in the distributions, and in Jan. 1344 announced his intention of giving an entry-feast in the close where the abbots possessed a canonical house. Thereupon William Beneger, as proctor of the chapter, was called upon to protest, in writing, on their behalf, that their attendance was not to be taken as implying any acceptance of his claim 'seu sibi jus aliquid novum in ea parte tribuere' (273). Undeterred by this declaration Hinton threatened in 1345 to launch an appeal against the communar, M. John of Salisbury, for the arrears of distributions which he alleged to be due to him. The chapter unanimously agreed to support Salisbury, and to meet the expenses of any litigation which might result (200), but the sequel is not recorded. Hinton died in 1348, probably of the plague, and was succeeded by John Frith, at whose installation the locum tenens was careful to emphasise 'quod quicumque novi juris vel possessionis vobis vel successoribus vestris seu monasterio vestro tribuere non intendimus' (Corfe, f. 18).

HOTOFT, M. THOMAS DE (Emden II, 972), studied at Oxford, and was internal master at Balliol College in Aug. 1321. He was an M.A. by 1303 and D.Th. by 1317, and was one of the leaders of the secession of Oxford graduates to Stamford in 1334. He was collated to the rectory of Allington (Lincs.) on 20 May 1303 (Reg. Dalderby II, f. 307v). On 9 July 1317 he had an expectative grace for Salisbury (*C.P.L.* II, 165). He obtained, by papal provision, the archdeaconry of Dorset, and was installed by his three sub-executors on 3 Jan. 1321 (Lib. Evid. C., f. 456). He was present at the general chapter on 18 Sept. 1333 (67) and at the prorogued session of 11 Apr. 1334 (*ibid.*). He died in 1339. His will was sealed on 25 Jan., and a copy of it is preserved in Lib. Evid. B., no. 467. His bequests included, besides gifts of money amounting to £85, with 2*s.* each to the cathedral altarists and sacrists, treatises on canon law left to Robert de Shirwode (Lib. Evid.

C., f. 456; **133, 155**), one of his executors, and a Bible and other books left to his other executor and namesake, Thomas Hotoft, rector of Penkrige. He also laid down that the canon occupying his house in the close—which he had conveyed in 1338 to the dean and chapter, burdened with his obit and that of Robert de Shirwode (*Hist. MSS. Comm. Var. Coll.* I, 344, 345-6)—should provide two great candles to burn at the high altar ‘ad inceptionem confeccionis venerabilis sacramenti corporis Jhesu Christi usque ad consummacionem ejusdem continue, sicut egomet in vita mea lumen hujusmodi incepti’. His obit was kept on 18 July (*Processions*, 227). M. John de Kirkby (*q.v.*) succeeded him in the archdeaconry on 28 Jan. 1341 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 71). Hotoft had letters of protection on 24 Oct. 1324, 16 Aug. 1326 and 10 Mar. 1330 (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 35, 305; 1327-30, 496). According to Emden he held the office of sub-dean for a short period, c. 1320; but the references he gives are to the archdeaconry, not the sub-deanery.

INKEPENNE, M. PETER DE, is described in 1343 as ‘bachelor of civil and canon law’ (*C.P.* I, 17). It is not known where he studied. On 4 Oct. 1324, while still an acolyte, he was presented by the abbot and convent of Hyde to the church of Chesildon (*Martival* I, 311). On 16 Jan. 1329 he had reservation of a benefice in the bishop of Salisbury’s gift, although he already held the prebendal portion of Bathwick in the conventual church of Wherwell (*C.P.L.* II, 298). As prebendary of Wherwell he witnessed the protestation of M. John de Whitchurch, archdeacon of Wiltshire, made on the occasion of the blessing of the abbot-elect of Malmesbury, asserting the chapter’s right to insist that abbots-elect should be blessed in the cathedral (21 May 1340, **152**). On 19 June 1340 he is described as the bishop’s clerk (Wyville II Institutions, f. 77), and on 5 Feb. 1341 as his chancellor. On that occasion he witnessed the probate of the will of Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon (*Grandisson*, II, 940). On 27 Jan. 1341 he was collated to the prebend of Bishopstone (Wyville II Institutions, f. 82), which had been held by M. Richard de Haveryng since 1306; but since Haveryng was a papal chaplain, it belonged to the pope to provide his successor. On Nicholas de la Wyle’s death Inkepenne was transferred to Wilsford and Woodford (*ibid.*, f. 94v) and installed on 9 Sept. (**32**) and Peter Raymundi de Rapistagno was provided to Bishopstone on 27 June 1342 (*C.P.L.* III, 52, 56). On 14 Oct. 1342 Inkepenne was admitted as a residentiary on the recommendation of Thomas de Welewyke, the precentor, on the understanding that he paid the customary 40s. entrance fine to the chapter, and undertook to provide an entry feast within the next two years, under a pain of £20 (**167, 242**). He was, however, exempted from the latter obligation at the instance of the bishop on 31 July 1344 (**242**). Meanwhile, on 8 May 1343, the Earl of Lancaster, the bishop of Salisbury, and the abbess and convent of Wherwell, had petitioned the pope to provide him to a canonry and prebend of Exeter, since the prebend of Middleton at Wherwell, to which he had been provided on the consecration of Robert de Stratford as bishop of Chichester, had been found to be already provided to M. Robert de Adria, and Peter had thereupon resigned it. They asked that, if the new provision failed, he might return to his former prebend of Bathwick there (*C.P.* I, 17). The outcome is not recorded. Inkepenne died after 14 June 1347, when his name appears for the last time among the canons present in chapter (**56**). It does not occur in Corfe’s register, which begins in Oct. 1348. He was probably a victim of the plague.

He was succeeded in the prebend of Wilsford and Woodford by Cardinal Bertrand d'Eux. His career appears to have been purely ecclesiastical.

KIRKBY, M. JOHN DE (Emden II, 1,054), probably studied at Oxford. He was collated to Sharnford rectory in Lincoln diocese in 1321 (Reg. Burghersh, ff. 111v, 139). The king granted him the precentorship of Lichfield in 1332 but later revoked the grant (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 340, 400). On 13 May 1333 bishop Wyville appointed him his sequestrator and commissary-general during his absence abroad; and, with Robert de Worth, his vicar-general and keeper of the spiritualities for the same period (Wyville I, ff. 15v, 16). They exercised their functions until 29 Jan. 1335 (Wyville II Institutions, ff. 21v-26v). On 16 Nov. 1333 Kirkby was collated by the bishop to Keevil rectory (*ibid.*, ff. 23, 72); and on 30 July 1334 to the prebend of Preston (*ibid.*, f. 31; **12**). On 25 Oct. 1334 he was admitted as a residentiary (**15**). On 26 Apr. 1334 the bishop ratified the collation of Casseletus de Tybertis to Blewbury, made by Kirkby as his commissary (*ibid.*, f. 27v); and on 3 Jan. 1335 he specially authorised him to collate, for a month, to all benefices and prebends in his gift (*ibid.*, f. 34v). In virtue of this authority, Kirkby, that same day, collated Thomas de Shrovesbury to the vacant prebend of Ramsbury (*ibid.*); but he resigned on 30 Apr. in favour of Edmund de la Beche (*q.v.*), who was collated on 4 May (*ibid.*, f. 37v). On 24 Nov. 1335 Kirkby was a witness of the interview between the proctors of the chapter and the bishop concerning the summoning of a general chapter in that year, to which Wyville had taken exception (I, f. 6). He was collated to the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris on 2 Mar. 1338, when the titular, Walter de Wyville, was collated to Bere and Charminster (Wyville II Institutions, f. 56v), but the latter collation did not take effect and Wyville returned to his former prebend in accordance with *si beneficia* (VI° 3.4.20). Kirkby may be presumed to have done the same; although on 13 Mar. the bishop had collated Nicholas Braunche to Preston (Wyville II Institutions, f. 56v), and he had obtained a royal ratification eleven days later (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 43). On 24 Jan. 1339 Kirkby was appointed a proctor of the chapter at the convocation of Canterbury summoned for the following 3 Feb. (**267**). It was agreed on 23 June 1339 that, as the new farmer, he should undertake the repair of the defects in the dwelling-house and chancel of the church at Stourpaine, the chapter deducting the sum expended from that due for the effects of the late M. Nicholas de Ludlow, which he had purchased from them (**268**). The list of these, which includes a Bible, and some law books and spiritual treatises, sheds light upon the tastes and accomplishments of both men (**166**). On 1 July 1339 Kirkby was again appointed, with M. Robert de Worth, vicar-general and keeper of the spiritualities, this time on the appointment of the bishop by the king's council to be keeper of the Isle of Wight (Wyville II Institutions, ff. 66v, 67). On M. Thomas de Hotoft's death he was collated to the archdeaconry of Dorset (*ibid.*, f. 71, 28 Jan. 1342), and on 27 Jan. 1341 he was appointed by the chapter warden of Vaux College (**158**). On 28 Jan. 1343 he paid over to the chapter £20 'in quodam sacculo contentas', towards the building of the wall around the close (**176**), of which at the time, he was keeper, with his fellow archdeacon, Robert de Luffenham. On 16 Feb. 1345 he rendered account for his term of office, and secured acquittance up to Michaelmas 1343 (**246**); but on 11 Apr. following he was again appointed 'magister et ordinator' of the work of the wall, this time with M. James de Havant as his colleague (**193**). He received a com-

mission on 30 May 1345 to act as locum tenens of the dean, an office which he exercised until 8 Apr. 1346, when he resigned (194, 209). On 22 June we find him sitting as a tribunal to deal with a case relating to tithe (202). He was commissioned by the bishop to obtain the support of the chapter for his appeal to Rome against the claims of the archbishop of Canterbury with regard to the proving of wills in the diocese of Salisbury (215), but failed to secure more than a general expression of sympathy and a recommendation to moderation. His last recorded appearance in chapter was on 1 July 1346 (124); and on 9 Nov. he is referred to as 'late' farmer of Whitchurch and Idmiston (234).

Kirkby was succeeded in the archdeaconry of Dorset by Bertrand d'Eux (Dieux, Deucio) of Uzés, cardinal-priest of S. Marco (1338), and later cardinal-bishop of Santa Sabina (1348). He had provision of a canonry with expectation of a prebend or dignity at Salisbury on 20 June 1342 (renewed 11 Oct. 1342) (*C.P.L.* III, 74). He is named as archdeacon of Dorset on 21 May 1347, when he obtained an indult to visit his archdeaconry by deputy for five years, and to receive procurations not exceeding 30 silver Tournois a day (*ibid.*, 255). In the summer of 1349 he noted as consecrating Thomas, abbot of St. Albans, and Thomas Bradwardine, archbishop of Canterbury (*ibid.*, 332, 337), and in 1351 he consecrated Patrick, bishop of Brechin (11 Dec., *ibid.*, 431). He obtained the prebend of Wilsford and Woodford on Peter de Inkepenne's death (*q.v.*). He leased his English benefices in 1350 to the chancery clerk John Gogh at an annual rent of 300 florins, and when they were taken into the king's hand because he was 'an alien dwelling without the realm', Gogh was allowed to retain his position as farmer at the same rent (*C. Fine R.* 1347-56, 323, 3 Mar. 1352). M. Robert de Thresk, Bertrand's chaplain (*C.P.L.* III, 415), who had received an expectative grace in Aug. 1342 (*ibid.*, 55; 35, 36) would appear to have obtained Preston on Kirkby's death, but he was himself dead by Mar. 1351 (*ibid.*, 415). John Gogh succeeded him in the prebend early in 1352 (*C.P.L.* III, 415; Corfe, f. 81).

LAMBERT, M. NICHOLAS, was represented by a proctor in 1319, when Martival's constitutions were received by the chapter (*Statutes*, 136-7). He was prebendary of Yetminster Secunda (*Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 457v, June 1322; *C.P.R.* 1324-7, 306, Aug. 1326) in 1320, when he undertook to pay the recognised fine for non-residence of a fifth of his prebend's annual value except when absent by the chapter's licence (*Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 452). On 21 June 1322 he was suffered to take four oaks from the wood on his prebend for the repair of his house in the close (*ibid.*, f. 457v). On 31 May 1325 he was presented by the abbot and convent of Cerne to the church of Symondesbury, being then in sub-deacon's orders (*Martival* I, 342). On 16 Aug. 1326 he obtained a writ of protection for one year (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 306). Later he fell into disgrace with the chapter for consorting with the enemies of the church of Salisbury. He was sentenced by the court of Canterbury to suspension from chapter, interdict in church, and excommunication 'in sertas singulares partes' (112), and on 3 Jan. 1334 his canonical house was assigned to M. William de Crouthorne (147). This was a troubled period in the history of the chapter. There was serious insubordination among the vicars-choral, the delinquents being subjected, early in 1335, to public penance (293), and compelled to swear a special oath to observe the statutes, and to refrain in future from any conspiracy, secret or open, against the canons (97). That Lambert had some

connexion with these events is strongly suggested by the fact that on 2 Jan. 1335 he made formal submission to the chapter, swearing to abide strictly by their decision concerning him, and to protect and defend henceforward the church of Salisbury, resisting instead of abetting the enemies who formed 'confederacies and conventicles' in derogation of her statutes and customs (112). Thereafter Lambert attended chapter with some regularity, his last appearance being on 11 May 1336 (275). His record seems to have been generally unsatisfactory, for on 4 July 1340, his executor, Robert Gilbert of Odstock, was ordered to pay within thirty days, on pain of the major excommunication, £15 16s. 4d. representing the sum due for the repair of defects in the farm of Whitchurch (156), as revealed by an inquisition held on 24 July 1332 (155). It was testified that the return had been read in chapter during Lambert's life-time, but that, although later his attention had more than once been called to it by Thomas de Astley, his successor in the farm, he had taken no action. Gilbert did not challenge the demand, but declared that 'mirabatur quod alias non audivit de ista inquisitione' (156). Lambert was succeeded in the prebend of Yetminster Secunda by M. William Nadal, M.A., D.Th. (Emden II, 1,336), who had obtained an expectation in Sept. 1335 (C.P.L. II, 519).

LANGEBERGH, JOHN DE, is only occasionally and accidentally called 'master' (1348, C.P.R. 1348-50, 175). Ordinarily he is carefully distinguished by the title 'dominus' from the 'magistri' in the chapter. He occurs only once as king's clerk (1331, C.P.R. 1330-4, 171). As rector of South Reppes in Norwich diocese he was granted an expectative grace for Salisbury on 29 Mar. 1329 (C.P.L. II, 289), and obtained the prebend of Grantham Borealis after M. Tido de Varesio's death (*q.v.*) (dead by Aug. 1331, 4). His estate was ratified by the king on 2 Oct. 1331 (C.P.R. 1330-4, 171). As a residentiary, he obtained a canonical house on 9 Sept. 1332 (Edwards, 'Houses', 98). On 30 Oct. 1340 bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury of Wells licensed a John de Langebergh, rector of Mells, 'to reside in the cathedral church of Salisbury till Michaelmas' (*Reg. R. de Salopia* I, 373); but he should perhaps be identified with the John de Langebrugge, called in 1352 *episcopus Buduensis*, the bishop of Bath and Wells's suffragan (*ibid.*, 768), rather than with the prebendary of Salisbury. Langebergh attended chapter assiduously, especially from 1342 onwards, although he seems never to have held any responsible charge. (For the commons he received see Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 359-60). He supported the president of the chapter in Feb. 1339 in his refusal of a share in the distributions to M. John de Abingdon, until he had fulfilled his obligations as a residentiary (280). In Feb. 1340 he claimed the farm of Warminster against John of Salisbury, but the chapter decided in favour of the latter on the ground of his longer residence (*major residencia*) (150). Later, in May 1342, when there was talk of an assize of novel disseisin being brought against the chapter in respect of the house in the close which had belonged to M. Nicholas de la Wyle, Langebergh, who occupied it, declared that 'pro parte sua nollet quicquam contribuere pro defensione dictarum domorum', and called upon the notary of the chapter to draw up an instrument to that effect (172). In Mar. 1346, when the repair of the chancel of the church at Chitterne was in question, it was agreed to postpone a decision until he was present (287). He was among the Salisbury canons approached by the king in Aug. 1347 for a loan in aid of the war effort (C.Cl.R. 1346-9, 384). His status as prebendary of Grantham Borealis was assailed when in July 1347

Matthew de Brislee, 'student of civil law and clerk of the diocese of Norwich', petitioned for and obtained provision of the prebend, 'wrongfully detained by John Langebergh', presumably on the ground that Tido de Varesio had been a papal chaplain (*C.P.* I 129, 130; *C.P.L.* III, 256). Brislee took steps to enforce his claim, for on 28 Aug. 1348 the king ordered the sheriff of Lincoln to investigate Langebergh's complaint that 'evildoers with armed force' had collected and carried away tithes and the fruits of his prebend, and had violently ejected him (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 175). Litigation ensued in the court of Canterbury (*C.P.* I, 142) and the Roman curia (*C.P.L.* III, 291); but while it was still pending Langebergh died, probably of the plague. His last recorded appearance in chapter was on 3 Mar. 1349 (Corfe, f. 18), and on 24 Apr. the farm vacated by his death was assigned to John of Salisbury (*ibid.*, f. 24). On 22 May Brislee presented his claim to the prebend in chapter, but although the copy of his papal grace was received, a rider was added to the effect that 'non intendimus . . . offendere curiam Romanam in hac parte, maxime cum dudum in causa predicta in curia Romana adhuc pendente indecisa fuisset inter cetera nobis inhibitum ne quicquam fieret in prejudicium parcium, lite pendente supradicta' (*ibid.*, f. 28). Brislee thereupon, on 18 June 1349, petitioned for the succession to Langebergh, 'who having asserted his right to the canonry and prebend of Grantham, and held it, has since died pending the suit' (*C.P.* I, 166). He was, instead, granted the surrogation to Tido de Varesio, said to have been 'wrongfully despoiled' by John de Langebergh (*C.P.L.* III, 314). He had little chance to enjoy his triumph, however, for by Dec. 1349 he was himself dead (*C.P.L.* III, 315). Provision was made in the following May to one John de Grey, but on 26 Aug. 1350 the king granted the prebend to William de Retford, his clerk, 'by reason of the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 565). In a suit against the bishop in the Michaelmas term of that year he recovered his right to present (*C.P.* 40/363 m. 107); and on 28 Nov. Retford was admitted by the bishop (Wyville II Institutions, f. 138). He obtained papal confirmation on 6 Dec. 1359 (*C.P.* I, 313. Cf. Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, ff. 70, 71).

LEACH, M. JOHN, derived from North Leach (Glouc.) (See Emden II, 1,118-9). He was a D.Can.L. by 1338 and D.Can. and C.Law by 1352. From Nov. 1338 to Dec. 1339 he was chancellor of the University of Oxford. In addition to many rectories, he held prebends of Chichester (1334), Hereford (1345), Exeter (1351) and London (1351). He had expectation of a Salisbury prebend as early as 1334, and was admitted as a canon on 19 Dec. (8); but it was not until 19 Feb. 1346 that he obtained by exchange with Vital de Testa (*q.v.*) for his Chichester prebend of Huva Ecclesia (Hove) the Salisbury prebend of Torleton (Wyville II Institutions, f. 154). He was admitted and installed on 22 Feb. (51, 52), and his estate was ratified by the king on 10 Nov. (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 205). He gave as his reasons for desiring the exchange the fact that Torleton was near his place of origin, and that the air there suited him better than that of Hove, which was on the sea coast; but the root of the matter probably lay in his admission that 'ecclesia cathedralis Sar' honorabilior est ecclesia Cicestrensi' and that he thought he could do better (*proficere*) there than at Chichester (Wyville, *loc. cit.*). It is unusual for the reasons for an exchange to be recorded in so much detail, and the explanation on this occasion is probably that the bishop did not act in person, but

by a commissary. Leach held also prebends of Bosham, Abergwili and St. Stephen's, Westminster. At the outset of his career he served Thomas Charlton, bishop of Hereford (1328-9). He was official of the bishop of Bath and Wells (1328); and was granted an annual pension of 10 marks by the bishop of Worcester on 13 Jan. 1340. From 1344 he was in the service of the archbishop of Canterbury, first as auditor of causes in the court of Canterbury and then as the archbishop's official. He is first described as 'king's clerk' in 1347; and on 18 July 1353 he was granted an annuity of £20 until he should have obtained a benefice of equivalent value (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 375; 1350-4, 48). On 5 Jan. 1334, although not yet a prebendary, he was appointed one of the proctors of the chapter in the convocation of that year (1333). On 29 May 1349, being present in chapter, he resigned the canonical house lately belonging to M. John de Whitchurch, and was allocated instead that of the late John de Vienne (Corfe, f. 29). Subsequently, on 7 May 1351, he was assigned the house which had belonged to John of Salisbury (*ibid.*, f. 65). He presented a vicar-choral on 22 Nov. 1348, and again on 12 Jan. 1349 (*ibid.*, ff. 10, 15). In 1351, in the dispute over the claim of Bartholomew de Bradden (*q.v.*) to the treasurership, it was agreed by the chapter to refer the matter to him and abide by his decision (*ibid.*, ff. 75, 76). His recorded attendances at chapter are rare; but the communar's roll for July-Oct. 1350 shows him to have received 11s. 10d. as commons during that term (Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 360). On 24 Aug. 1353 a commission was issued on his complaint that, whereas the king had taken his men and goods under his protection, certain men had carried away his property and assaulted his servant on his prebend of Torleton (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 5-6). He was dead by Sept. 1361, perhaps of the plague. He bequeathed to Llanthony priory a library of 57 volumes.

LONDON, WALTER DE, 'king's clerk', first appears in *C.P.L.* in July 1311, when he secured a dispensation to hold the church of St. Vedast, London, with Harwell rectory in Salisbury diocese (*C.P.L.* II, 81). In May 1323 he resigned the church of Knolton in Canterbury diocese (*ibid.*, 230). In the following Aug., at Queen Isabel's request, he was granted an expectation at Salisbury, notwithstanding Harwell, and a prebend of Abbeville in Amiens diocese (*ibid.*, 232). He obtained the prebend of Highworth before July 1328 (*ibid.*, 276), and was granted a royal ratification on 24 Feb. 1331 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 78). He was by now the king's chaplain and almoner, and on 31 Aug. 1327, at his request, Edward granted licence to the dean and chapter to crenellate the close at Salisbury (*ibid.*, 1327-30, 159). In Dec. 1327 the king presented him to the treasurership of Holy Cross, Crediton, on the pretext of the voidance of the see of Exeter (*ibid.*, 191); and in May of the next year to a prebend of St. Martin le Grand, on the pretext of a voidance of the deanery (*ibid.*, 267, 303). In the following year he secured an expectation at London (*C.P.L.* II, 276). He held the chapel of St. Mary in Shrewsbury Castle by royal grant from Mar. 1329 to May 1330 (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 380, 528); and from Dec. 1330 to Oct. 1331 a prebend at Abbeville to which the king presented him after the surrender by Queen Isabel of the county of Ponthieu and Monstreuil (*ibid.*, 1330-4, 24, 172); and from the same source he obtained prebends of Bridgnorth and Hastings (*ibid.*, 172, 380, 544; 1334-8, 534, 542). In Sept. 1331, at Edward's request, the pope granted him an expectation at Lincoln (*C.P.L.* II, 351). He is then described as the king's secretary, confessor and almoner. In 1334, again at the

king's request, he had reservation of the archdeaconry of Canterbury, about to be vacated by M. Robert de Stratford (*ibid.*, 403); and in Mar. 1335 the new pope, Benedict XII, confirmed John XXII's provision to him of the deanery of Wells, on condition that he resigned his prebend of Hastings. He was then said to hold prebends of Lincoln, Salisbury, St. Paul's, St. Martin le Grand and Bridgnorth, as well as Harwell rectory (*ibid.*, 521). His claim to the deanery, though supported by the king and acknowledged by the bishop, was challenged by the chapter, claiming the right of free election; but without success (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia* I, 183, 277). In May 1336 M. Walter was granted an indult exempting him from the obligation to residence at Wells while acting as the king's confessor, and providing that the deanery should be served by a vicar, supported from the revenues of the dignity (*C.P.L.* II, 530). Next year, however, he would seem to have decided to reside, for on 20 Apr. Edward formally enrolled him for life as a member of his household, 'in consideration of his goodness, learning and service to the king from childhood, and for the special affection which the king bears him'; with the proviso that whenever he came to court he should be 'honourably admitted to the household with board and allowance . . . for him and his', and should have yearly the 'allowances and robes befitting his estate by the hands of the clerk of the great wardrobe, as he has used to do' (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 430). M. Walter was dead by Jan. 1349, when the pope provided the deanery of Wells to Thomas de Fastolf (*C.P.* I, 145). His direct links with Salisbury were few. On 3 Jan. 1334 he was appointed by the chapter to represent them as their proctor at the convocation of that year (133), and on 31 Jan. 1342 he presented a vicar-choral (115, 116). His Salisbury prebend was claimed in Apr. 1350 by Ludovic Lapi son of Raspis, in virtue of an expectative grace (Corfe, f. 54); but was provided in May 1350 by a *motu proprio* to Raymond Pelegrini (*C.P.* I, 197; *C.P.L.* III, 414, 416). M. Walter is described in *C.P.L.* in 1331 as canon of Lichfield (II, 330); and his prebend of Worcester, not otherwise mentioned, was provided in 1350 to Raymond de Sancto Claro (II, 199).

LUCO, M. THOMAS DE, was a clerk of Terni diocese (Italy). He is described as a notary public in 1345 (208). He may have been connected with a group of Genoese merchants with whom Edward III had dealings in 1327 (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 170). He obtained an expectative grace in Sept. 1329 (*Lettres Communes des Papes d'Avignon, Jean XXII*, IX, ed. G. Mollat, no. 46519), and succeeded to the prebend of Beaminster or Netherbury *in ecclesia* when it was vacated on the resignation of Francis de Gaetani, to whom Thomas had acted as proctor in 1320 (*Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 452v). He was admitted and installed on 20 Nov. 1329 (1; *Martival* I, 102). His name appears in a list, drawn up by Wyville for the information of the papal collector, of those who had obtained benefices during the year 31 Aug. 1329—31 Aug. 1330 (Wyville I, ff. 7, 7v, 8). His claim to the prebend was challenged by Parvolus de Monteflorum, to whom the king had granted it on the pretext of a voidance of the see in the late reign (2 Sept. 1329, *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 420); but Martival declared himself unable to admit him 'eo quod dicta prebenda plena existebat auctoritate apostolica de magistro Thoma de Luco' (*Martival* I, 402). In 1330 proceedings were instituted for the recovery of the king's right to present (*ibid.* and Register of Writs, f. 328). On 23 Mar. 1331, however, the king notified the new bishop of the revocation of the grant to Parvolus since the prebend was

not void, but was held by M. Thomas de Luco (*ibid.*; *C.P.R.* 1330-4, 98), and on 1 Apr. Thomas obtained, under the appellation of 'king's clerk', a ratification of his estate as prebendary (*ibid.*, 97). On 6 Jan. 1339 he was admitted as a residentiary (210). In 1337 his lands were taken into the king's hand in pursuance of the order that all the possessions of clergy belonging to the king of France's dominion should be delivered to the sheriffs; but on 27 July the king ordered their restitution, it being found that de Luco was 'in the parts of Rome', and was not a French subject (*C.Cl.R.* 1331-9, 94). On 3 Aug. he was ordered to pay 20 marks to the treasurer, within the week following (*ibid.*, 164); but three days later he obtained letters of protection, and an undertaking that he should not be molested by reason of any order for taking into the king's hands the lands of Frenchmen (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 478-9). Later his position was again threatened. In Oct. 1343, M. Andrew de Offord, the king's ambassador at the curia, petitioned the pope for the cancellation of a provision to Beaminster which had not taken effect (*C.P.* I, 20); and on 30 Mar. 1345 he obtained instead a royal presentation (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 451). On 28 Nov. Thomas procured letters to the bishop of Salisbury adverting to the earlier ratification of his estate, and declaring it to be the king's will that the letters then granted should remain of force, and that he should not be disturbed on account of any subsequent collation made to M. Andrew de Offord or any other (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 17). On 18 Oct. 1345 Thomas charged his vicar-choral, Robert Medford, with assault. He was obliged to appear in full chapter and purge himself 'manu sua propria' of the accusation that he 'injecit manus violentas in M. Thomam de Luco dominum suum' (206). De Luco died, probably of the plague, between 4 May 1349, when he is described as 'infirmus' (Corfe, f. 25), and 17 Aug., when Reynold de Brian petitioned the pope for the prebend of Ratfyn, which had been reserved to de Luco on the death of Thomas de Astley (*C.P.* I, 173). Beaminster, which Reynold at first occupied, was provided on 11 Oct. 1349 to Elias Pelegrini (*C.P.L.* III, 315), who was admitted on 15 Feb. 1350 (Corfe, f. 50). On his death at the apostolic see, the pope provided it to M. Hugh Pelegrini, papal nuncio and collector in England (23 Mar. 1351, *C.P.L.* III, 415), who obtained a royal ratification on 1 Dec. (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 187). On 8 Feb. 1376, however, the ratification was revoked, because Hugh 'has long been and still is an adherent of the king's enemies of France, warring against him in the lordship of Aquitaine and elsewhere' (*C.P.R.* 1374-7, 241). A royal grant to Michael de Northburgh on 12 June 1351 (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 103) did not take effect.

LUDLOW, M. NICHOLAS DE, was a clerk of Hereford diocese (Emden II, 1,155). He studied at Oxford and was a master by 1312. He was one of the representatives of the university in the dispute with the Dominicans over the curriculum in that year. On 1 Apr. 1324 he had letters of protection when accompanying Archbishop Alexander of Dublin overseas in the king's service (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 404). He was given the Dublin prebend of Swords which the archbishop, when excommunicated, had collated to Walter de Islep, and later 'pretending remorse' had taken back; but Ludlow, 'knowing that, the archbishop being excommunicate, he had no right' in it, exchanged it with M. Richard de Clara, rector of Dunmow, for a prebend of York (*C.P.L.* II, 326). He was granted the deanery of the free chapel of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, in 1327, and his estate was ratified on 8 Oct. 1331 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 181); but his claim was disputed (*ibid.* 1327-

30, 187; 1340-3, 276, 344). He obtained the Salisbury prebend of Stratford, in exchange for a prebend of Penkridge, from M. Robert de Patrica on 21 Sept. 1327 (*Martival* I, 378-9). Ludlow was a king's clerk by 1327; but lost the royal favour because it was alleged that, while at Avignon, he had opposed the promotion of Robert Wyville to Salisbury, suggesting 'certain things to his injury', and 'having no respect to the honour of Queen Isabel or of the king'. On 18 Sept. 1330 he was peremptorily ordered to return to England to explain his behaviour (*C.Cl.R.* 1330-3, 156). In a papal letter of 31 Oct. 1333 he is actually referred to as 'bishop-elect of Salisbury' (*C.P.L.* II, 410)—a reference which may possibly be related to the mention, in a letter of the chapter to Wyville on 19 Sept. [1334], of a rumour that 'a sponsa vestra ad aliam . . . intenditis vos transferre' (256). Ludlow was one of the four canons resident at the curia to whom the chapter addressed letters on 18 Sept. 1333 begging their advice and assistance for the agents they were sending to Avignon to the pope 'pro tuicione jurium et libertatum' (75); but two months later news of his death had reached Salisbury, and on 21 Nov. the canons petitioned the pope for the provision of Stratford to M. John of Salisbury (*q.v.*) (78, 79). This petition was granted on 20 Feb. 1334 (*C.P.L.* III, 309). On 28 Feb. Ludlow's York prebend was provided to M. John Luttrell (*C.P.L.* II, 406). Ludlow's death is said to have occurred 'less than two days' journey' from Avignon, which gave the pope the right of provision. (See p. 9.) His books and other effects at Salisbury were bought from the chapter by M. John de Kirkby (166, 268). The books included, besides a number of treatises on civil and canon law, a Bible, a *Legenda Sanctorum* and a book 'de contemplacionibus sermonum una cum meditationibus Bernardi'.

LUFFENHAM, M. ROBERT DE, probably studied at Oxford (Emden II, 1,174). He was a clerk of Lincoln diocese. He appears as the bearer to the pope in Apr. 1318 of a royal letter acknowledging the obligation to pay, within five years, money received from the bishop, prior and chapter of Worcester towards the sexennial tenth (*C.P.L.* III, 170, 441). It was on this occasion that he was provided to the rectory of Alvechurch (Worc.) void by the resignation of Simon de Walpole, a pluralist, although he already had provision of a benefice in the gift of the bishop of Lincoln (*C.P.L.* II, 170, 171, 441). On 18 Apr. 1327 he was provided to a canony of Salisbury, with expectation of a prebend (*C.P.L.* II, 260), and on 11 Oct. 1328 (*ibid.*, 297) he had a similar provision for Wells, which he notified to the bishop at London on 27 Jan. 1329 (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia* I, 27). On 18 Oct. in that year he had reservation of a dignity in the church of Salisbury (*C.P.L.* II, 309) on condition of resigning Alvechurch. On 7 Oct. 1330 he appears in a list drawn up by the bishop for the information of the papal collector, as having obtained the prebend of Beaminster Prima between Aug. 1329 and Aug. 1330; and in a similar list dated 6 Dec. 1331 he is described as 'occupying the archdeaconry of Salisbury' (Wyville I, ff. 7, 7v, 8). He had obtained, as 'king's clerk', a royal ratification of his estate in the archdeaconry, 'obtained by provision of the apostolic see', as early as 25 Oct. 1330 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 13), and Alvechurch was provided to Richard Toky on 3 Apr. 1331 (*C.P.L.* II, 326). On 18 Sept. 1333 Luffenham and Nicholas de la Wyle, the precentor, were sent to Rome with letters from the chapter (72). Next year he was assigned the house in the close which had been devised to the chapter by Alexander de Hemingby (18, 7 Sept. 1334). He acted on many occasions between

Nov. 1334 and Sept. 1341 as locum tenens of the dean 'ex commissione' and again in Nov. 1347, when he is expressly described as 'ex commissione domini decani ipsius ecclesie Sar' locum tenens' (Reynold de Orsini, provided 26 Feb. (237). He obtained the prebend of Whitchurch at Wells (*C.P.* I, 208, 263) and in 1338 was represented at the general chapter there by a proctor (Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 89). In 1344 his career was gravely threatened as the result of a charge brought against him at the curia. He was accused of failure to pay to Gerald and Francis Lapi, Florentine merchants, a debt of three gold florins, thereby incurring the guilt of perjury and the penalty of the major excommunication, involving the loss of his benefices. He was cited to appear on 24 Apr. before the bishop or his commissaries, where he succeeded in clearing himself of the charge. On 10 Dec. the bishop issued letters exonerating him and reaffirming his canonical possession of his prebend and archdeaconry (Wyville I, ff. 101v, 102v). In the same year Luffenham, who, in his capacity of archdeacon, was involved in litigation over the New Forest tithes with the executors of Sir Thomas West, defaulted, and on 17 Apr. was cited to answer the *libellus* of the appellants in accordance with the decretal *in pena contumacie* (*ibid.*, f. 102v, VI^o.2.6.1 and 2 *De dolo et contumacia*). He was a king's clerk by 1330; but his interests and activities appear to have been primarily ecclesiastical.

Luffenham acted for a time as one of the two 'custodes' of the work of building the wall around the close. On 16 Feb. 1345 he rendered account to the chapter for his term of office and was granted an acquittance up to Michaelmas 1343 (246). On 27 May 1344 he obtained an indult to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution at the hour of death (*C.P.L.* III, 157). He died before 6 Oct. 1348 (*C.P.* I, 139), probably a victim of the plague, and was succeeded as archdeacon by Robert de Kington, who had provision of a canonry with expectation of a prebend or dignity on 2 July 1343 (*C.P.* I, 60; *C.P.L.* III, 127). His acceptance of the archdeaconry was confirmed by the pope on 28 Feb. 1350 (*C.P.* I, 194; *C.P.L.* III, 356). The prebend of Beaminster Prima was obtained by Peter de Wotton, who had an expectative grace in Aug. 1343 (*C.P.* I, 56; *C.P.L.* III, 131) and secured a royal ratification on 9 July 1350 (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 544); but was afterwards granted the prebend by the king on the pretext of 'the late voidance' of the see (26 July 1351, *C.P.R.* 1350-4, 121). Peter de Gildesburgh had reservation of the prebend in the life-time of Luffenham, at the request of the Black Prince, whose councillor and envoy he was (*C.P.L.* III, 362; *C.P.* I, 207, 17 Jan. 1351) but the provision did not take effect (Account of M. Hugh Pelegrini, Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 71v). Among the muniments of Salisbury chapter is an indenture of 3 Dec. 1334 recording the grant to M. Robert de Luffenham of the church of Warminster for an annual 'pension' of 50 marks. The seal of the archdeaconry of Salisbury is appended (Press III, Box labelled Uffcombe and Warminster).

LUTTRELL, M. JOHN (Emden II, 1,181-2), was an eminent theologian who played an important part in the controversies which marked the pontificate of John XXII. He was a D.Th. and Chancellor of Oxford by 1317. He was removed by the bishop of Lincoln on the representations of his opponents in Sept. 1322. Being illegitimate he had to obtain a dispensation to be ordained a priest. This was later extended to enable him to hold a dignity (14 Jan. 1320, *C.P.L.* II, 195), and, finally, any benefice, including a bishopric (8 Nov. 1330, *C.P.L.* II, 337). In

1317 he had expectation of a prebend at Lichfield, which seems not to have taken effect (*C.P.L.* II, 164). He was collated by Martival on 15 Dec. 1319 to the Salisbury prebend of Axford (*Martival* I, 141; *Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 456); and on 28 Feb. 1334 he was provided to the York prebend which had been held by M. Nicholas de Ludlow (*C.P.L.* II, 406). Luttrell was urged by his friend, M. Stephen de Kettelburgh, an Englishman at the Roman curia, to seek recognition and preferment from John XXII, whom he declared to have 'a great and special affection to theologians, and especially to Masters of the Sacred Page' (W. A. Pantin, *Eng. Ch.*, 16-17). He left for Avignon on 20 Aug. 1323 to present his case against the party which had opposed him at Oxford (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 329, 336), and was retained by the pope, who commissioned him to enquire into the orthodoxy of the writings of William of Ockham. In May 1325 he was ordered by the king to return (*C.Cl.R.* 1323-7, 372); but the pope wrote in person to explain the reasons for his prolonged absence, and to praise the part he had taken in condemning 'a certain pestiferous doctrine' (26 Aug. 1325, *C.P.L.* II, 472). He was one of the masters of theology who condemned fifty-one articles in Ockham's writings at Avignon in 1326. About 1333-4 he took part in the discussions there on the doctrine of the Beatific Vision.

While at the curia Luttrell was able to render valuable service to his friends and patrons in England. In Feb. 1329 bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury of Bath and Wells thanked him for his support and help in his affairs (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia* I, 30). He was able to be of great use also to Martival and to bishop Grandisson of Exeter. The latter commended him to the dean and chapter of Salisbury for election as bishop on Martival's death; but Luttrell never achieved the episcopal dignity. On 19 Sept. 1333 he was appointed one of the proctors of the chapter in their suit at the apostolic see against William de Ayston, who had intruded himself into the sub-deanery (132); and he was one of the four canons resident at Avignon to whom letters were addressed at that time asking their advice and assistance for the agents who were being sent thither on behalf of the chapter (75). He died early in 1335. Since his benefices fell vacant at the curia the right to provide was claimed by the pope. Accordingly on 15 May 1335 provision was made of his York prebend (*C.P.L.* II, 516), and M. John de Whitchurch (*q.v.*) was provided to his Salisbury prebend of Axford on 23 May in the same year (*C.P.L.* II, 523).

MIRAMONTE, M. RATHERIUS DE, papal chaplain, belonged to a Gascon family, probably deriving from Miramont (Lot-et-Garonne). He held an arch-deaconry in the diocese of Albi. Few details of his career are known. In Oct. 1316 (*C.P.L.* II, 124) he was granted an expectation at Salisbury, and by 1320, when he is included in a list of prebendaries owing fines for non-residence, he had obtained Chardstock. On that occasion it is noted that he did not appear (*Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 453v; *cf. Martival* I, 81, n. 4). Between 1321 and 1335 he was, as canon of Salisbury, the recipient of numerous papal mandates (*C.P.L.* II, *passim*). He seems to have spent some time in England, since on 5 Dec. 1332 he was granted a protection for two years for himself and his vicar, Thomas (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 371). On 18 Sept. 1333 the chapter addressed a letter to him, with three other canons resident at the curia, asking for his advice and assistance for the agents they were sending to Avignon to prosecute an appeal concerning various 'oppressions' under which they were suffering (75). In 1336 his connexion with

Salisbury ended when he was promoted to be bishop of Vaison (*C.P.L.* II, 534). He was succeeded in the prebend by John Piers (*q.v.*), provided on 1 June 1336 (*ibid.*). (See C. Eubel, *Hierarchia Catholica Medii Aevi* I (1198-1431) under *Vaison*.)

NEWTON, SIR HUGH DE, rector of Saddington (Leics.), obtained an expectation at Salisbury on 17 July 1343, on the petition of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton and Constable of England, whose clerk he was. A request for an expectation at Lincoln was refused (*C.P.* I, 65; *C.P.L.* III, 99). He presented his bulls by his proctor, Richard, rector of Aynhoe, on 31 Jan. 1344, and they were accepted conditionally by the chapter (44), but would seem never to have become effective.

NORTHBURGH, M. MICHAEL, was a nephew of Roger, bishop of Lichfield, to whose influence he owed both his political and his ecclesiastical career. He was a student of Oxford and had acquired a B.A. and D.C.L. by Apr. 1343 (*C.P.L.* III, 60). He entered the king's service late, being retained in 1345 as a member of the council at a fee of 100 marks, if abroad, and 50 if at home. In 1350 he became the king's secretary and keeper of the privy seal. He was employed on important diplomatic missions to the Roman curia and elsewhere on many occasions. In his earlier career he enjoyed the patronage of the bishop of Bath and Wells, and later secured the favour of Simon Islip after he became archbishop of Canterbury. He was described by a contemporary as 'a mighty clerk, one of the king's councillors'. As late as 1350 he was still only in minor orders. (For the details of his career and of his many benefices see Emden II, 1,368-70.) He was elected bishop of London on the death of Ralph de Stratford (7 Apr. 1354), provided by the pope a month later, and consecrated on 12 July 1355. He died during the second great visitation of the plague, on 9 Sept. 1361, leaving £100 for the maintenance of poor scholars of canon and civil law, and £20 for their master at Oxford. He was a co-founder of the London Charterhouse. Northburgh's association with Salisbury was brief. He obtained the prebend of Lyme by exchange for a prebend of the collegiate church of St. Chad's Shrewsbury with John de Melbourne in Sept. 1336 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 44v). On 10 Feb. 1338 he presented Richard de Dounton as his vicar-choral (105). On 25 June 1338 Northburgh resigned his prebend into the hands of the bishop, who re-collated him next day (Wyville II Institutions, f. 61v). The reason for this manoeuvre is obscure, but there may have been some canonical defect in the previous collation, since it was not until 3 July 1338 that he was admitted and installed by the chapter (22). On 21 May 1339 Northburgh exchanged Lyme with M. Robert de Chickwell for a prebend of Hereford and the free chapel of St. Clement in Pontefract castle (Wyville II Institutions, f. 64). Under the title of 'juris civilis professor', of Hereford, he was commissioned in June 1344, with five others, to inquire into the claim of Thomas de Brembre (*q.v.*) to the prebend of Stratton, and act in pursuance (*ibid.*, f. 140). On 6 May 1351 the bishop collated Northburgh to the prebend of Netherbury *in ecclesia*, with the proviso that 'non intendebat juri alicujus per hujusmodi suam collacionem derogare, eo quod hujusmodi collacionem fecit si et quatenus eam facere potuit absque offensa juris et censure cujuslibet incursu et non aliter' (*ibid.*, f. 239v); but the pope had provided Hugh Pelegrini on 23 Mar. (*C.P.L.* III, 415). Northburgh secured a royal grant of the prebend on 12 June 1351 (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 103).

but he failed to gain possession, and Hugh was granted a royal ratification on 1 Dec. 1351 (*ibid.*, 187). (See also J. R. L. Highfield, 'Relations between the Church and the English Crown . . . 1349-78', Oxford D.Phil. thesis, 1951, and Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral'.)

ORSINI, REYNOLD DE (Reginaldus filius Ursi), was a member of the great Roman family of that name. He became a protonotary apostolic. On 26 Feb. 1347 he petitioned for the deanery of Salisbury, vacant by the deaths in succession of Raymond and Bertrand de Fargis (*C.P.* I, 106-7), notwithstanding that he was already beneficed in France and was litigating in the curia about the Lincoln prebend of Nassington, to which he had been provided on 29 Aug. 1343 (*C.P.L.* III, 128), and had had provision of the archdeaconry of Leicester (23 Nov. 1346, *C.P.L.* III, 236), void by the death of Cardinal Raymond (*C.P.* I, 106-7). His petition was granted on condition that he resigned the archdeaconry (*C.P.L.* III, 236). He was admitted and installed by proxy on 14 June 1347, his proctor promising on his behalf 'assiduous residence' (56). (For the oath taken by the dean see *Processions*, 109, and for the ceremony of admission, 'Ordo ad faciendum decanum', *ibid.*, 123 seq; *Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 505; *Salisbury Charters*, 210.) On 5 May 1348 he obtained letters conservatory for three years addressed to the abbots of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, St. Mary's, York and St. Mary's, Leicester (*C.P.L.* III, 262); and on 28 Aug. 1348 he secured a ratification of his estate from the king (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 373). He appointed John de Vienne (*q.v.*), prebendary of Axford, who had been chaplain to Cardinal Raymond, his proctor and vicar-general, and on 1 July 1348 commissioned him to carry out a visitation of the deanery (251) in pursuance of a licence he had obtained from the pope on 18 Sept. 1347 authorising him to visit it for two years by deputy (*C.P.* I, 128; *C.P.L.* III, 251). De Vienne acted also as his locum tenens in chapter on a number of occasions in 1348-9 so that the demands put forward in the letter to Cardinal Raymond in 1331 (70) were, in a measure, conceded. On 17 Dec. 1350 Orsini was made cardinal-deacon of S. Adriano. Meanwhile, de Vienne had died early in 1349; and in 1351 Adam de Lichefeld appears as Orsini's proctor and attorney (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 68, 132). In June 1358 Philip Bernardini of Florence is named as his proctor in the deanery. On the cardinal's petition he was provided to the prebend of Yetminster Prima (Overbury) (*C.P.* I, 330-1). Orsini seems to have held the treasury as well as the deanery of Salisbury for some years. It had been provided in 1345 to Cardinal Gaillard de la Motte, but his claim had been challenged successively by John de Bredon (*q.v.*) and Bartholomew de Bradden (*q.v.*), and the dignity, with the annexed prebend of Calne, had been sequestered by authority of the apostolic see, in the course of proceedings in the curia against Bredon. Orsini is named as treasurer in July 1351 (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 132), and in Sept. 1357 he petitioned the pope for a benefice for William Chesterton, 'who had served him in his treasurer'ship of Salisbury' (*C.P.* I, 301). On 29 Dec. 1356, Cardinal Galhard having died earlier in that same month, Francis de Aptis, the 'Cardinal of Florence', was provided, and with his admission and installation on 19 Apr. 1357 the long struggle for possession of the dignity was ended (*Corfe*, f. 126; *Vatican Archives, Collectoriae*, 14, f. 37).

In spite of the royal ratification of 1349, the deanery, with all its fruits and issues, had been taken into the king's hand by 1350 as belonging to a non-resident alien. In May 1351 the king presented to two prebends of the collegiate church of

Heytesbury, because the temporalities of the deanery of Salisbury were in his hands 'for certain causes' (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 66, 104); and on 24 Jan. 1352 he ordered the proctor of the dean and the farmer of the deanery to pay to the ministers and officials of the cathedral, as long as the deanery remained in his hand, the money equivalent of the 'feedings' to which they were entitled by custom on certain days of the year, and to the dean's vicar his salary of 60s., as well as 20s. due for an obit for which the dean was responsible (*C.Cl.R.* 1349-54, 341). The temporalities were not restored until 1360 (*Rymer* III, 544, 602; *Pantin, Engl. Ch.*, 83). The cardinal died at Avignon on 6 June 1374 (*W.A.M.* L (1942-4), 136 seq.).

OXENDON, JOHN DE, was a member of Queen Isabel's household. He appears to have had no academic qualifications. He received preferment at her request as early as 1315 (*C.P.R.* 1313-17, 338), when already parson of Barton Seagrave (Northants.). In 1320 his name appears in a list of persons going beyond the sea with her (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 453). He became keeper of her wardrobe and treasurer; and in Dec. 1328 she obtained for him from the pope an expectation at Salisbury, which was reissued in an amended form in Oct. 1329 (*C.P.L.* II, 286, 301). On 18 Nov. 1334 he was admitted to the prebend of Hurstbourne and Burbage in succession to Alexander de Hemingby (*q.v.*) (17). 'Because of his services to the king and Queen Isabel', his estate in Hurstbourne, together with the church of Tring, and prebends of Hereford and St. Martin le Grand, was ratified on 22 Feb. 1335 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 80). It is uncertain when he died, but Hurstbourne was obtained by John de Abingdon (*q.v.*) in virtue of an expectative grace dated 12 Apr. 1335 (*C.P.L.* II, 517), and was exchanged by him with John de Whitchurch (*q.v.*) for Axford on 5 Mar. 1338 (*Wyville* II Institutions, f. 56).

PIERS (Petri), M. JOHN (Emden III, 1,481-2, 2,206), was first associated with the diocese of Exeter. He was official of the archdeacon of Barnstaple in 1322, and expecting appointment as an advocate of the consistory court of Exeter (*Reg. Stapledon*, 116). On 26 Oct. 1327 he was granted licence to study for two years at an English university; and on 18 Oct. 1329 he obtained a dispensation from residence for a further two years (*Reg. Berkeley*, 15; *Grandisson* I, 532). On 21 Dec. 1330, having studied civil law for seven years at Oxford, he obtained an indult for a further two years' absence, without being ordained priest, in order to obtain the degree of doctor (*C.P.L.* II, 348). On 17 June 1333 he was described as 'king's clerk' and 'professor of civil law' when appointed a member of the king's council, with an allowance of 50 marks yearly at the Exchequer until provided with the equivalent value in benefices. If sent abroad, he was to receive a reasonable allowance, or wages, in addition (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 437). In accordance with this agreement, he was given £40 for his expenses, and 13s. 4d. a day as wages in 1336 when he left York for the Roman court on the king's business (*C.Cl.R.* 1333-7, 567). He acted as the king's envoy at the curia on a number of occasions (*cf. C.P.R.* 1338-40, 195; 1340-3, 109). He had expectation of a prebend of Exeter on 10 Dec. 1335, on condition of resigning the church of Alvington (Devon), which he had held since 1323 (*C.P.L.* II, 521); and on 1 June 1336 he was provided to the Salisbury prebend of Chardstock on the promotion of Ratherius de Miramonte to be bishop of Vaison (*C.P.L.* II, 534), although he was not installed in person until Mar. 1343 (39). The communar's roll for Jan.-Apr. of that year records the payment

of *6d.* to M. John 'Pierce' on his installation, and of *12d.* earned by him as commons during the quarter, and received on his behalf by his vicar, John Sauston. He had expectation of a prebend of Wells on 22 July 1342 (*C.P.* I, 2; *C.P.L.* III, 93) notwithstanding his canonries of Exeter and Salisbury, and the archdeaconry of Totnes, 'of which he has not yet obtained possession' (*cf.* *C.P.L.* III, 79, 93). His claim to the latter involved him in litigation (*C.P.* I, 4; *Reg. R. de Salopia* II, 458, 497-8), and in serious conflict with bishop Grandisson, who on 28 Oct. 1343 wrote to Adam Orleton, bishop of Winchester, to inform him that, while he was preaching during Mass in Tawton church on St. Luke's Day (18 Oct.), which was also the anniversary of his consecration, William de Claville, with John atte Watere and John de Bodeville, kinsmen of M. John Piers, claimant to the archdeaconry of Totnes, whom he had already excommunicated, accompanied by many accomplices armed with bows and arrows and other weapons, burst in 'cum magno strepitu et tumultu', interrupting the service and threatening violence to him and his. When they refused to desist he excommunicated them forthwith; and he requested Orleton to publish the fact in his cathedral and throughout his diocese (*Grandisson* II, 979). Piers seems to have maintained an attitude of defiance, for despite the excommunication he is described in the chancery rolls in Dec. 1343 and again in Aug. 1344 as archdeacon of Totnes. On 4 Dec. 1343 he was granted protection and a safe conduct for himself when about to go beyond seas, because he was threatened by enemies with injury while on his journey, and for his men and household servants, things and goods, going and returning (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 147); and a few days later he obtained a further protection for a year because his enemies were threatening him and his with attacks and violence, 'whereby he dare not walk in public or prosecute his business' (*ibid.*, 158). In 1343 or 1344, while returning from Avignon, he was captured by Edmund de Berkelyng, a merchant of Dinant, and imprisoned in Moselyn castle, in the lordship of the archbishop of Cologne, and only obtained his release on payment of a heavy ransom. He died, before reaching England, in 1345 (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 411). In Sept. 1345 his executors are mentioned (*C.Cl.R.* 1343-6, 607). He was succeeded in the prebend of Chardstock by John de la Motte, nephew of Cardinal Raymond, dean of Salisbury, who had an expectative grace on 22 May 1343 (*C.P.L.* III, 59), but by Feb. 1348 it had been taken into the king's hand pursuant to the ordinance that aliens beneficed within the realm and non-resident should assist the king with the value of their benefices. William de Compton was the farmer (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 5). On 19 Nov. 1350 the king granted it to John Gogh, one of his chancery clerks, a Welshman belonging to the household of Guy de Brian, lord of Laugharne in S. Wales (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 13). In the Hilary term 1351 Edward recovered his right of presentation by an action in the common bench against John de la Motte, and next term instituted proceedings against the bishop. It was alleged on his behalf that Martival had collated 'John de Mota, senior' to the prebend in Edward II's time, and that it was vacant and at the king's disposal when the temporalities came into his hand on Martival's death. Although this allegation bore no relation to the recorded facts Wyville declared himself 'unable to deny' that the right of presentation belonged to the king, protesting that he had done nothing to prevent him from exercising it. He put himself upon his country, and the jury gave a verdict for the crown. On 4 June 1351 Gogh's proctor presented to the bishop a royal writ in pursuance (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 96, 24 May 1351) and was granted letters

to the *locum tenens* and canons to admit and install, which he exhibited in chapter on 10 June (Wyville II Institutions, f. 242; Corfe, f. 70). Next day Gogh was installed in person, in a canon's habit, and on 13 June he was admitted as a residentiary (*ibid.*). Next year, however, he was transferred to Preston (*ibid.*, f. 81), to which he had been provided on 8 Mar. 1351 on the death of Robert de Thresk (*C.P.L.* III, 415); and on 12 Feb. 1352 Martin Moulyshe, like Gogh a clerk in Guy de Brian's household, was provided to Chardstock (Devon) (*C.P.* I, 224; *C.P.L.* III, 421). He was admitted and installed on 21 July 1352 (Corfe, f. 85).

There is no ground for Rich Jones's assertion that Piers obtained the Salisbury prebend of Stratford in 1342. He is still described as prebendary of Chardstock in 1344 (*C.Cl.R.* 1343-5, 378). Stratford was provided to John of Salisbury (*q.v.*) in 1334, and the provision was confirmed by the pope in Oct. 1343 (*C.P.L.* II, 399, III, 112; *C.P.* I, 20). The mistake probably arose from a misreading of Salisbury's *alias*—Pictoris. The article which appears in the Appendix to Vol. III of Emden's Register on John Petri is, in fact, a duplication of that on p. 1481-2. Both refer to the same individual. (See Index to *Martival* I, where a similar identification of Piers with Pictoris is made.)

PORTA, STEPHEN LA, was a native of Limoges diocese. His brother, John la Porta, the elder, of Uzerche, bachelor of canon law and chaplain of Gerald de Domar, Cardinal of Santa Sabina, and precentor of Salisbury, was a Cluniac monk, and prior of Montacute (Somerset). In Oct. 1343 he had reservation of a priory or deanery in the gift of the prior of Cluny, at the Cardinal's request (*C.P.* I, 25; *C.P.L.* III, 123); but he did not live to obtain it, and in Dec. 1345 Montacute priory was provided to John la Porta, the younger, who held the office of chamberlain there (*ibid.*, 186). On 1 Jan. 1346 Stephen petitioned for, and was granted, the Salisbury prebend of Netheravon, about to be void by the consecration of William de Edington as bishop of Winchester (*C.P.* I, 91; *C.P.L.* III, 200); and a few weeks later, he, with his brother John (the new prior of Montacute), and Gerald, was recommended by the pope to Edward III (*ibid.*, 24). He was admitted on 22 May (53), but did not live long to enjoy the income from his prebend. He was succeeded by M. John de Wolveley (*q.v.*).

QUERENDON, M. RALPH DE, began his career as a clerk in Simon of Ghent's household. He is described in Oct. 1345 as a notary public (208). He was already a master when in 1312 he was appointed clerk of the consistory and sequestrator, and official of the jurisdictions of Devizes, Marlborough, and the bishop's prebendal church of Potterne (*de Gandavo* II, 794). On 18 Feb. 1313, though still only in acolyte's orders, he was collated to Witham rectory on the presentation of M. John of Blewbury (*ibid.*, 802); but he exchanged it with William de Bradwell in Aug. 1318 for Sulhampstead Abbots. The reason advanced for the exchange was that he was better suited than William—being more learned—to hold the latter benefice which was the more important cure, and better able to defend its rights because he not only understood the law but was on friendly terms with the patrons (*Martival* I, 109 seq.). On 10 Feb. 1330 he obtained the office of sub-dean of Salisbury, with the prebend of Major Pars Altaris, by exchange with William de Lubbenham, for Norton-juxta-Twycross rectory in Lincoln diocese (*ibid.*, 389, 407 seq.). On 7 Feb. 1331 he secured a royal protection and ratification of his estate

in the prebend and sub-deanery, and the annexed church of Stourton Caundle (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 73, 79). In Mar. 1330 he was sent, with M. Robert de Ailleston, to announce Martival's death to the king, and obtain for the chapter licence to elect a successor (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 498). He was appointed by Wyville warden and proctor of St. Nicholas hospital, Salisbury, on 10 Feb. 1331, with the special duty of making an inventory and rendering account of the goods there (Wyville I Dispensations and Licences, f. 4). On 14 Mar. 1333, in that capacity, he presented John de Querendon, deacon, obviously a relative, to Wilsford vicarage (Wyville II Institutions, f. 20v). In July, Aug. and Sept. 1331 he acted on various occasions as *locum tenens* of the dean (2, 4, 84). When on 21 Aug. M. Robert de Ailleston (*q.v.*) exchanged the archdeaconry of Wiltshire for that of Berkshire, Querendon appears to have obtained possession of the former, although by what authority is not clear; and on 26 Sept. he was granted, as 'king's clerk', a special protection and ratification of his estate in all his benefices, including the newly-acquired archdeaconry (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 167). A former incumbent, Gerald de Tilheto (d. 1324), had, however, been a papal chaplain, and it was the pope's prerogative to provide a successor. Querendon attempted to safeguard his position by obtaining on 8 Aug. 1332 a royal grant of the archdeaconry, on the pretext of a voidance of the see in the previous reign (*ibid.*, 325); but on 16 Jan. 1333, M. John de Whitchurch (*q.v.*) was provided (*C.P.L.* II, 371). On 25 Feb. a writ of prohibition was issued to all ecclesiastical persons to take any action in derogation of the king's right to present to the archdeaconry, or of his collation of it to M. Ralph (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 413), but Whitchurch appealed to the curia, and on 27 Aug. Querendon was cited to appear before the pope within two months to answer the charge of the prosecution that he had caused sentences against him to be torn up, and had committed other and personal outrages upon Whitchurch's proctor, and upon a notary public. Itherius de Concoreto, the papal nuncio and collector, to whom the chapter had addressed a letter on Querendon's behalf in Jan. 1333 (140), was appointed, with Thomas de Astley and Richard de Hale(s), to enquire into the matter (*C.P.L.* II, 383). On 28 Feb. 1334 Querendon, described as archdeacon of Wiltshire and prebendary of Major Pars Altaris, had licence of the bishop to go to Avignon on business connected with his benefices (Wyville I Dispensations and Licences, f. 22v), and in that same year M. James de Grundewelle obtained from the chapter in his name a loan of £26 repayable on demand (292). The outcome of the proceedings in the Roman curia is not recorded, but on 24 July 1337 Whitchurch obtained a royal ratification of his estate in the archdeaconry of Wiltshire (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 470), and Querendon makes no appearance among the canons present in chapter between Sept. 1333, when he attended the general chapter, and Mar. 1341 (67, 159).

The acceptance of the archdeaconry necessarily entailed the resignation of the sub-deanery; but it would seem that Querendon tried to return to the latter (as he was entitled to do under the terms of *si beneficia*) when he failed to obtain possession of the former. On 19 Sept. 1333 the *locum tenens* and chapter appointed John Luttrell and John de Thornton their proctors, to represent them at the curia in a suit they were bringing against William de Ayston, said to have 'intruded himself' into the office of sub-dean (132); and there is entered in Wyville's register an inhibition dated 20 Dec. issued to the archdeacons of Berkshire and Dorset at the instance of Querendon, against whom Ayston was claiming the prebend of Major Pars Altaris (Wyville I, f. 15). Ayston makes a number of appearances in

Martival's register. He was one of the bishop's clerks (*Martival* I, 409). In Jan. 1322 he was collated to Wootton Rivers church (*ibid.*, 242-3) and in Feb. 1330 to Inkpen (*ibid.*, 409-10). The sequel to the suit is not recorded, but Querendon failed to secure reinstatement in the sub-deanery, for on 6 June 1335 the king granted it to M. John de Wotton, clerk of the chapter and official of the archdeacon of Salisbury, on the pretext of 'the late voidance' of the see (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 117), although the grant does not appear to have been effective. On 14 Aug. 1337 it was granted on the same pretext to Nicholas de Wyke, king's clerk, vicar of Alton Pancras (*ibid.*, 490); and in the following Michaelmas term (C.47/84/1/26) proceedings were instituted against the bishop for the recovery of the king's right to present, on the ground that, during the recent voidance of the see after Martival's death, M. Robert de Worth, then sub-dean, had been provided to the church of Bradford-on-Avon, with the result that the sub-deanery became vacant and at the king's disposal. The bishop did not contest the king's claim, although the allegations on which it was based bear no relation to the recorded facts. Actually Robert de Worth had been collated to the sub-deanery by Simon of Ghent on 6 Dec. 1309 (*de Gandavo* II, 720), and he obtained in Mar. 1311 a papal dispensation to retain the office with Upper Slaughter church (*C.P.L.* II, 86). In May 1319 he was granted reservation of a benefice in the gift of the abbess and convent of Shaftesbury (*C.P.L.* II, 187), and on 28 Nov. 1320 he obtained Bradford rectory (*Martival* I, 164-5). Two days later, 'because of the requirements of the law and of his apostolic grace', he resigned the sub-deanery into the bishop's hands (*ibid.*, 165-7). Martival collated to it Richard de Potesgrave, but he refused to accept it, and on 28 Apr. it was granted *in commendam* until the following Michaelmas to M. Robert de Bluntesdon. On 5 Nov. M. Thomas de Bokton was collated (*ibid.*, 240-2), and he held office until 1329, when he was succeeded by William de Lubbenham, to whom the bishop granted the sub-deanery with the prebend of Major Pars Altaris annexed (*ibid.*, 389-90). It was with Lubbenham that, as we have seen, Querendon exchanged in 1330. Judgment was nonetheless given for the king, and Wyke was duly admitted on 7 Mar. 1338 (Wyville II Institutions, ff. 52v, 56); but M. Nicholas Tyngewicke (*q.v.*), who had formerly held the prebend of Major Pars Altaris, appears to have returned to it after being extruded from Bedwyn by Bertrand de Asserio in 1335 (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 178). On 8 Aug. 1337 he acknowledged receipt of the fruits for that year (Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box A.1). On 28 Mar. 1341 Querendon's name reappears in the list of canons present in chapter (159), and on 29 June he was collated by the bishop to the sub-deanery with the annexed church of Stourton Caundle (Wyville II Institutions, f. 90). On 1 July he was admitted, and took the oath after hearing the statutes relating to the office publicly read by John Hemingby, the chapter notary (64, 65). This time he retained possession until his death; but not without encountering further opposition. On 4 Jan. 1347 the pope provided John de Vyse, a notary public (*C.P.L.* III, 192, July 1345), to the sub-deanery, 'said to be void by M. Robert de Worth obtaining the church of Bradford', and it was ordered that Querendon should be removed (*C.P.L.* III, 243). In Mar. 1347 Arnold de Gavaretto, canon of Bordeaux, is described as prebendary and sub-dean of Salisbury, although he clearly never obtained possession (*C.P.* I, 107). On 10 May 1348 a writ of *certiorari* was issued ordering the return into chancery of a copy of the record of the proceedings in the suit against the bishop in 1337 (C.47/84/1/26); and this was followed by the issue

of a writ of prohibition (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 152). On 16 May a commission of thirteen was appointed to arrest all persons prosecuting appeals in the court of Rome against Ralph de Querendon, king's clerk; one John de Vyse having, by false suggestion, procured from the pope, who had no right in the sub-deanery, a provision of the same (*ibid.*). On 31 May a new ratification of Querendon's estate in the sub-deanery and the prebend of Major Pars Altaris was issued (*ibid.*, 105). Nevertheless a new provision was made in 1350 to M. Nicholas de Mardefeld, on the same pretext as in Vyse's case. On 24 Nov. a commission of twenty-two was appointed to arrest all persons prosecuting appeals on his behalf, he having falsely suggested in the court of Rome 'that the pope had the right of conferring the sub-deanery in the time of the voidance [of the see], when he had not, and could not have' (*C.P.R.* 1354-8, 401). At length, in Jan. 1357, Querendon obtained from the pope confirmation of his possession of the prebend of Major Pars Altaris and of the sub-deanery, 'which he obtained by exchange with William de Lobenham for the church of Norton in the diocese of Lincoln, and has held for twelve years [*sic*], there having been a question between him and John de Visés, who asserted that provision of them had been made to him, upon which the cause was committed to a papal auditor, seven years having now elapsed since the death of the said John, and a doubt having arisen whether the prebend and sub-deanery were reserved to the pope' (*C.P.L.* III, 584). Querendon's death early next year gave Mardefeld a chance to renew his claim. In Aug. 1358 provision was made to a church said to be vacated by his obtaining the sub-deanery; and in July 1359 he petitioned for a canonry of Lichfield or Chichester notwithstanding the sub-deanery of Salisbury (*C.P.L.* III, 594; *C.P.* I, 345). According to Rich Jones, however, he did not obtain possession until collated by Archbishop Islip on 5 Mar. 1360 in consequence of lapse.

On 25 Mar. 1344 Querendon was one of the three canons appointed by the bishop to enforce the admission and installation of Bartholomew de Bradden (*q.v.*), whose collation to Axford was opposed by the chapter (Wyville II Institutions, f. 134); and in 1353 he was one of the two empowered to promulgate sentence of excommunication against the aged and infirm chancellor, Elias of St. Albans, if he refused to accept the coadjutors designated by the bishop and chapter (Corfe, f. 92). On 8 Nov. 1345 he secured the translation of John de Sauston, vicar-choral of Chardstock, then held by John de la Motte, an alien absentee, to his own prebend of Major Pars Altaris (119). To the long tale of his law-suits concerning the archdeaconry and the sub-deanery must be added an appeal to the curia in 1339 against his fellow canon, John of Salisbury (*q.v.*), in a dispute as to which had the prior claim to the farm of Bramshaw, made despite the attempts of the chapter at mediation (212, 213, 259). His obit was kept at Salisbury on 29 Jan. (*Processions*, 231).

The sub-dean at Salisbury occupied a somewhat anomalous position. The Institutions of St. Osmund declared: 'In case the dean is absent from the church let the sub-dean take his place' (*Statutes*, 30, 31), but this principle was somewhat narrowly interpreted in practice. The sub-dean, who might be either a vicar or a canon—although the tendency in the fourteenth century was to restrict the office to canons—was appointed by the bishop and not by the dean (64); and his most important function was to act as archdeacon in the city and suburbs of Salisbury (*Statutes*, 30, 31, 61). In 1319 Martival added to his duties that of penitentiary,

which carried with it the obligation to 'assiduous residence', on a par with that exacted from the four *personae*, and so made of him what has been called a 'quasi-dignitary' (*Statutes*, 162-5; 64). If he were not a canon, he was entitled to wear an almuce of 'calabre'—a reddish-brown fur said to be imported from Calabria—to distinguish him from the rank and file of the vicars-choral (*Processions*, 109 n. 1). The sub-dean did not preside in chapter in the dean's absence, nor could he exercise any powers of visitation or correction in it. He had his own stall in choir, close to that of the dean (*Statutes*, 116; 64, 65), and it is generally held that he acted for him when he was absent on a double feast or an important anniversary (*Statutes*, 30, n. 4); but in fact the dean's place seems more usually to have been taken on such occasions by his vicar. In the return to an enquiry held into the 'feedings' traditionally provided by the dean on great feasts for the ministers and assistants at the altar—made perhaps while Peter of Savoy held the dignity—it is expressly said that when Walter Scammel was dean and bishop-elect 'Thomas de Staunton vicarius suus celebravit et panit ministros' in his absence (316). Later, Staunton became sub-dean, and may have acted for Simon de Micham in that capacity (*ibid.*); but in the letter of the locum tenens and chapter to Cardinal de Fargis in 1331, one of the grounds of complaint is that, whereas formerly it was customary for the dean to celebrate in person on double feasts, 'jam propter ejus absenciam per vicarium simplicem celebratur' (70). The value of the sub-deanery was small—a fact which may have led Martival to attempt to annex to it the prebend of Major Pars Altaris, in addition to Stourton Caundle church. In the account of Bernard de Sistre (1335-43, Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 227, f. 123) the sub-deanery was, with these appendages, assessed for first fruits at 25 marks, reduced later to 16; but in 1363-4 John de Cabrespino reduced the assessment to £4 6s. 8d. because the fruits 'adeo sunt tenui et exiles quod vix sufficiunt ad supportacionem onerum, ut constat per certificarium episcopi' (*Collectorie* no. 11, f. 6). When Mardefeld died at the Roman curia, the proceeds of the office for the preceding year were divided between the dean, Reynold Orsini, and the apostolic chamber, the portion of each amounting to £9 5s. 8d.—a sum which the cameral officials clearly regarded as exiguous (*ibid.*, f. 12).

RAYMUNDI, PETER, of Rapistagno, seems to have belonged to the Gascon family of that name. A William Reymund was Lord of Caumont c. 1340 (*C.P.R. passim*). Peter was provided on 27 June 1342 to the prebend of Bishopstone, void by the death in 1340 of M. RICHARD DE HAVERYNG, papal chaplain (*C.P.L.* III, 52). Haveryng, who had held the prebend since 1306, was the son of John de Haveryng, seneschal of Gascony. He was a king's clerk, much employed on diplomatic missions, and between 1305 and 1308 was seneschal of Bordeaux (*Emden III*, 2, 181). When provided to Bishopstone he held the precentorship of Dublin, and prebends of York, Lincoln and Chichester, as well as the tithes of St. Martin de Lasques and various rectories (*C.P.L.* II, 19). He was elected bishop of Dublin in 1307, but never consecrated. In 1310 he was provided to prebends of Hereford and Lichfield (*C.P.L.* II, 80), and in 1317 became archdeacon of Chester. After his death M. Peter de Inkepenne (*q.v.*) was collated by the bishop to Bishopstone (Jan. 1341), but he was transferred a few months later to Wilsford and Woodford. On 13 June 1349 Raymundi, by his proctor Raymond Pelegrini, presented to Bishopstone vicarage (*Wyville II Institutions*, f. 212); but he was dead by 1 Feb.

1350 when Pelegrini was provided in his stead (*C.P.L.* III, 316). On the latter's transfer to Highworth (21 May 1350, *C.P.* I, 197; *C.P.L.* III, 414, 416) his nephew Arnold had reservation of Bishopstone; but after prolonged litigation, it was obtained by William de Okebourne, to whom the king granted it on 12 Dec. 1351 (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 191).

RAYMUNDI, WILLIAM, de Banqueto, presumably a member of the same Gascon family as Peter, appears originally to have held the prebend of Durnford. In Nov. 1329 the king granted it to his clerk, William de Herlaston, on the pretext of a voidance of the see under Edward I (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 469) but the grant did not take effect; and on 9 Feb. 1330 he presented instead M. Thomas de Garton, keeper of the wardrobe (*ibid.*, 485; Wyville I, f. 7). On 2 Apr. the dean and chapter were ordered to admit Garton (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 503), and on 30 May M. Robert de Worth, keeper of the spiritualities of Salisbury during the vacancy created by Martival's death, was notified by the king that he had recovered his right to present to Durnford against Raymundi through the latter's default (Wyville II Institutions, f. 3). Meanwhile, at some date between Aug. 1329 and July 1330, Raymundi had obtained possession of Beaminster Secunda (Wyville I, ff. 7, 7v, 8). He had letters of protection as prebendary on 20 July 1330 (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 542). On 23 Sept., however, he exchanged Beaminster with M. Richard de Bury (*q.v.*) for a prebend in the collegiate church of Crediton (Wyville II Institutions, ff. 2v, 8). On 3 Mar. 1331 William Raymundi de Banqueto, king's clerk, was granted by the king for life the chapel of Faxfleet (Yorks.) (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 87).

RIVERS (de Ripariis), JOHN DE, is difficult to identify with certainty because of his common name. He is described as of noble birth, being the son of the 'nobilis vir', Richard de Ryvers. In June 1331 he was granted expectation of a prebend at Salisbury, notwithstanding that he held the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Preston (*C.P.L.* II, 343), and on 29 July 1333 the pope granted him, at the king's request, a dispensation to hold a dignity or parsonage, although he was at the time only in his twenty-first year (*ibid.*, 383). He is called on this occasion 'king's clerk'. Next year Wyville issued a dispensation to him, in pursuance of the papal letters, in which he addressed him as 'dilectus filius . . . natus dilecti filii nobilis viri Ricardi de Ryveres, militis, clericus nostre diocesis' (30 July 1334, Wyville I Licences and Dispensations, f. 26).

Ryvers obtained the prebend of Netherbury *in terra* on the death of Roger de Winchcombe (*q.v.*), and attended chapter with some regularity between Apr. 1338 (272) and Oct. 1340 (284). On 19 Oct. 1343, however, he exchanged his Salisbury prebend with Robert de Burton, for Ripple rectory in Worcester diocese, the bishop certifying that he found him 'habilis et ydoneus ad curam et regimen animarum' (Wyville II Institutions, f. 127). He seems to have had no academic qualifications. In Trinity term 1344 (*C.P.* 40/339, m. 110) John de Ryvers, 'formerly canon of Salisbury, beneficed in the diocese of Worcester', is named as party to a suit.

He affords an example—rare at Salisbury at this period—of the collation to a prebend of a clerk below the canonical age. A more scandalous case is that of Thomas de Edington, nephew of the bishop of Winchester, provided to Chisenbury and Chute in Feb. 1350 at the age of seventeen (*C.P.* I, 193; *C.P.L.* III, 316; Corfe, f. 56).

ST. ALBANS (de Sancto Albano), M. ELIAS OF, son of Ingram and Ellen, was a master, probably of Oxford, by 1308 (see Emden III, 1,623), when he held Bradninch rectory (Devon). In 1332 he was rector of Withersfield (Suff.). On 16 Aug. 1321 he was commissioned, with three others, to visit the king's free chapel in Hastings castle (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 57). He acted as attorney for Tido de Varesio, archdeacon of Berkshire, in Feb. 1327 (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 6), and, with Richard de Hale(s), for Wyville in 1333 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 421). In 1334 he is described as 'scriniarius' of the bishop (Wyville I Dispensations and Licences, f. 22v), who in that same year collated him to the prebend of Durnford. He was admitted and installed on 19 Oct. (13), and on 25 Oct. he paid the customary 40s. entry fine of a residentiary canon, and undertook, under a penalty of £40, to provide a feast within a fortnight of Michaelmas next following (14). On 27 July 1335, however, at John de Kirkby's request, he was allowed instead to pay 20 marks to the cathedral fabric (21). On Ayremynne's death, he was collated by the bishop to the dignity of chancellor (19 Apr. 1340, Wyville II Institutions, f. 73), and was admitted by the chapter on 9 May (25). Henceforward he played a part of capital importance in the affairs of the cathedral, often acting as locum tenens of the dean between 1341 and 1347. He appears from the use of such phrases as 'de consuetudine constitutus ex commissione', 'tam de consuetudine quam ex commissione', 'ut asserebant de consuetudine', to have claimed the right to fulfil this office in virtue of the dignity he held. In 1340 and 1342 he is described as communar (168, 213). In 1342 he undertook to meet from his own purse the expenses of litigation on behalf of the chapter, should an assize of novel disseisin be brought over the house in the close once belonging to M. Nicholas de la Wyle (172). He appears to have been of an irascible temperament, and in 1344 quarrelled with the beadle of the close, Thomas Beek, who was his personal servant. It required the intervention of the treasurer and of William Bogaleys and Adam de Derham, friars preachers of Salisbury, to effect a reconciliation, the conditions of which were that Beek should not seek in future to hold the office of beadle save by the good will and special grace of the chancellor, or claim to live in his canonical house after the following feast of the Purification. This agreement having been committed to writing, and publicly read in chapter, Elias graciously conceded that Beek might continue to live in his house until Easter (244). He was in fact still in office in the summer of 1347 (56); but by June 1349 he had been succeeded by John Spray (Corfe, f. 38). In Feb. 1347 the chancellor was sent with John of Salisbury to represent the chapter's views to the bishop in the dispute over the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during the vacancy caused by the death of Cardinal de Fargis (305).

In his later years his increasing incapacity presented a problem to the chapter. His farms were seriously mismanaged. When in Oct. 1348 he resigned the farm of the meadows adjoining his house in the close all proceedings against him for trees felled and carried off and for other defects revealed by inquisition were remitted (Corfe, f. 4). He agreed on 24 Apr. 1349 to share with his successor, M. Robert de Baldock, the cost of repairing the bridge there, which was completely ruinous (*ibid.*, f. 24); but by Aug. 1351 nothing had been done and when M. John de Whitchurch succeeded Baldock he urged that Elias be compelled to carry out his part of the bargain (*ibid.*, f. 73). In May 1351 the chancellor was assessed at £8 18s. for dilapidations which had occurred during his tenure of the

farm of Britford, and was charged with detaining 63*s.* paid to him for repairing defects from the time of Robert de Luffenham and John of Salisbury. A pair of swans was also alleged to be missing. At the same time the chapter had to forbid him to allow his cattle to graze in the meadow at Britford and trample down the grass, or to sell or remove the dung from the *mansum* (*ibid.*, f. 68). He remained obdurate, however, and on 25 June his commons and distributions were sequestered in order to pay for the defects at Britford and for the missing swans (*ibid.*, f. 73). He seems to have employed one Thomas Lange, a citizen of Salisbury, as his man of affairs, or perhaps as his sub-farmer at Britford. Elias had contributed a loan of £500 in Feb. 1346, and another of £400 in Aug. 1347 towards the prosecution of the war with France; but he seems later to have been in serious financial difficulties. On 6 Nov. 1349 he pledged a number of gold and silver vessels to the chapter in return for a loan of £80 from the fabric fund, repayable at Christmas, on the understanding that, if by then it had not been repaid, the wardens of the fabric should be empowered to sell the pledges for what they could get, Elias being entitled to any surplus (*ibid.*, f. 38).

At the same chapter the chancellor, being unable or unwilling to lecture in person, announced that, on the recommendation of the Countess of Leicester, he had engaged John Niweton, O.P., to lecture on theology in the schools in the close during the coming year. To this M. John de Whitchurch took exception, on the ground that Niweton—being a friar-preacher—did not possess the degree in theology which was technically required by the statutes and customs. Elias evaded the issue by absenting himself ‘propter infirmitate et corporis debilitate’; and a compromise was reached by the canons, whereby, until Christmas, the lectures were to be given by M. Roger de Kington, the archdeacon of Salisbury, who had the necessary qualifications, while Niweton, ‘both for the church’s honour and on account of reverence for the friends of the said friar’, was to take his place when he could not be present. On 12 Nov., the chancellor having by then recovered, discussion of Whitchurch’s objection was resumed, the parties eventually agreeing, under pain of £20, to abide by the chapter’s decision. On the following 12 Jan. Elias agreed that Kington should lecture until Michaelmas at a salary to be determined by the chapter; and swore on the Gospels to observe in future ‘statuta et alia contenta et ordinata in ordinacionem et fundacionem cancellarie sue’ (Corfe, ff. 40, 49). Finally, on 23 Oct. 1350 Kington’s appointment was renewed for a further year, the chancellor being required to pay him ten marks, with a pipe of wine which was in arrear (*ibid.*, f. 62). Elias’s appointment of a grammar master was equally unfortunate. His choice fell on M. Henry Nugges, who had already been in trouble with the chapter for holding a chantry together with an incompatible benefice (*ibid.*, f. 17). On 14 Apr. 1350 Nugges was accused of absenting himself not only from divine office, but also from his scholastic duties (*ibid.*, f. 54), and in spite of his denials, Elias was constrained to revoke his collation (*ibid.*, f. 87).

It was by now evident that the chancellor was incapable of fulfilling the duties of his office, but the bishop and chapter could not agree as to which of them was entitled to take the necessary measures, the bishop claiming the right to act ‘eo quod dignitas cancellarie Sar’ sibi immediate subicitur’, and the chapter ‘eo quod [Elias] canonicus [est] et residens in clauso Sar’’. Eventually, on 10 Aug. 1352 it was decided to take joint action, and bishop and canons went together to the chancellor’s house in the close and warned him that he must appoint a suitable

person as coadjutor. Elias asked for time to deliberate, and was allowed a delay of twenty days (*ibid.*, f. 83). By the end of the year, however, he had done nothing, and on 19 Dec. the bishop and chapter took matters into their own hands and nominated the precentor, John de la Chaumbre, with Walter Waleys, 'ad hujusmodi officium curatoris sive coadjutoris assumendum'. M. Richard de Netheravon, the bishop's chancellor, was authorised to compel Elias, if necessary by ecclesiastical censure, to permit the two 'curatores' to exercise the powers entrusted to them (*ibid.*, f. 88). On 29 Apr. 1353 he and Ralph de Querendon, the sub-dean, acting as commissaries of the bishop and chapter, visited the aged chancellor in his house, and ordered him to admit de la Chaumbre and Waleys forthwith, on pain of excommunication (*ibid.*, f. 92). The end was by now, however, very near. Elias died on or about 23 June, the date on which his obit was observed (*Processions*, 236). In Oct. 1352 he had obtained an indult to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution at the hour of death (*C.P.L.* III, 466). His long incapacity resulted in a number of attempts to secure the chancellorship, in anticipation of his decease. As early as 8 May 1350 Thomas Trillek had petitioned for the grant of the dignity, notwithstanding any reservation of it that might have been made (*C.P.* I, 196, 205; Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 71); and on 26 July 1352 John de Wilton proposed an exchange of his prebend of Stratford, together with the church of St. Thomas's, Salisbury, for the dignity, the Prior of Breamore acting as intermediary (*C.P.* I, 235; *Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 72). Elias's eventual successor in the chancellorship was Simon of Sudbury, who was in possession by Oct. 1353 (*Corfe*, f. 100).

Elias of St. Albans belonged to the landowning class. On 15 Feb. 1334 he was licensed to celebrate mass, or have it celebrated, 'in oratorio manerii et mansi suorum infra diocesim Sar'' (*Wyville I Licences and Dispensations*, f. 22v). His career appears to have been purely ecclesiastical, and his activities to have been confined almost entirely to Salisbury diocese. The records enable us to catch occasional glimpses of the constitution of his household. Beek, the beadle of the close, was, as we have seen, a member of it, and he was succeeded by John Spray, described in 1342 as the chancellor's donzel, and in 1349 as his 'domesticus et familiaris' (168; *Corfe*, ff. 31, 38). The hall and chamber of his canonical house are referred to (*ibid.*, ff. 83, 92); and the plate pledged to the chapter in 1349, which included a silver vase (*ollea*), four plain silver cups with covercles, one with a covercle but without a foot, 20 silver saucers, 21 silver dishes and a gold cup worth £38 2s., suggests a certain standard of luxury. There survives among the chapter muniments an undated indenture granting Elias the farm of Powerstock, and bearing a small round seal in green wax, the impression being apparently that of an intaglio jewel (*Press I, Box M-R*).

The original 'clerical' or 'secretarial' functions of the chancellor were, like his scholastic functions, delegated at an early date. The fourteenth-century chapter retained the services of a group of clerical and legal experts, whose precise functions are not always easily distinguishable. Martval had initiated the practice of keeping regular chapter records. In Jan. 1333 two chapter clerks were appointed, one with the specific duty of recording the chapter acts and keeping the muniments and account books (138); while the legal business of the chapter was entrusted to an advocate and two proctors (138, 141). Various minor clerical offices, such as that of clerk of the fabric, were undertaken by vicars-choral (138, 139). The chan-

cellor in person was still presumably responsible, as in Martival's time, for composing and dictating to the scribe important letters such as those addressed to the pope and cardinals and to the bishop (*Statutes*, 210-211).

Responsibility for keeping the common seal of the chapter, which was technically the chancellor's duty, was, in the fourteenth century, shared by specially elected residentiary canons. In 1353 the great seal of Salisbury was kept in a chest with three locks, the keys of which were held by the chancellor and two residentiaries. Simon of Sudbury, who was at first non-resident, deputed M. John de Whitchurch in Oct. 1353 to keep his key for him (Corfe, f. 100v). The seal employed for ordinary chapter business was the 'sigillum ad causas'. For the oath taken by the chancellor see *Processions*, 110.

SALISBURY, M. JOHN OF (or Pictoris), is described as 'skilled in the law'. He was a notary public (208, 279, 284). His early career is hard to trace certainly because of his common name. His earliest associations may have been with Exeter diocese, where in Aug. 1318 bishop John de Droxford ordered the removal from the churches of Brean and Rowborough of a John of Salisbury who had held them in defiance of the constitution *contra plurales* (*Reg. Droxford*, 11). On 28 June 1329 M. John of Salisbury, priest, rector of Stoke Fleming, was granted leave of absence for a year by bishop Grandisson (*Grandisson* I, 509). On 31 Mar. 1330 he exchanged Stoke Fleming for Warneford (*ibid.*, 561-2), and on 5 Nov. 1337 Warneford for Potton in Lincoln diocese (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 557). This person cannot be certainly identified with the M. John of Salisbury, *alias* Pictoris or Peyntour who appears fleetingly in the papal registers in 1328 as canon and treasurer of Dunkeld (*C.P.L.* II, 284, 285, 286); but, through Potton, which was in the king's gift, it is possible to link him with the king's clerk who was granted by Edward III on 11 Sept. 1334 the prebend of St. Wolfram, Abbeville (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 6); on 6 Dec. 1336 a prebend in the free chapel of Hastings (*ibid.*, 342); and on 20 May 1345 the church of Rye in Chichester diocese (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 465). On the other hand, there is no direct evidence to connect this M. John of Salisbury, king's clerk, with the M. John of Salisbury, *alias* Pictoris who, on 27 Sept. 1331, was granted expectation of a prebend of Wherwell, 'notwithstanding that he is rector of St. Thomas's, Salisbury' (*C.P.L.* II, 351). On 21 Nov. 1333 the chapter took the unusual step of petitioning the pope for provision to the rector of St. Thomas's of the prebend of Stratford, vacant by the death at the Roman court of M. Nicholas de Ludlow (78); and at the same time they wrote to Annibale de Ceccano, cardinal-bishop of Tusculum, begging his intervention on behalf of Salisbury, his 'creature' and chaplain (79). The provision was granted on 20 Feb. 1334 (*C.P.L.* II, 399). In Nov. 1335 Salisbury was one of the proctors appointed by the chapter to convey their apologies to the bishop, who had taken exception to the form of the summons to the general chapter issued in that year (Wyville I, f. 6). In Dec. 1336 he obtained leave to absent himself from his Salisbury rectory for two years, and this was renewed for a further period in Dec. 1338 (Wyville I Licences and Dispensations, ff. 38, 41). In 1339-40 he was chapter notary, and is mentioned as having custody of the register, and as making entries therein (150, 279, 284). Between 1342 and 1347 he held the office of communar (193, 200, 204; see also the surviving communars' rolls for 1343 and 1347, Sar. Muniments, Press II); and in 1345 was involved in litigation with Abbot Hinton of Sherborne (*q.v.*), who

demanded payment of the arrears of distributions. Salisbury was upheld by the chapter who undertook to meet all legal expenses (200). In Apr. 1340, despite the efforts of the chapter to mediate, Ralph de Querendon appealed to the Roman curia in a dispute between them as to which had the better right to the farm of Bramshaw (212, 259). In 1343 Salisbury's right in his prebend appears to have been assailed. On 18 Oct. the chapter petitioned the pope on his behalf, alleging that, as a result of a mistake made by the writer of the bull of provision, the fruits had been assessed at 5 marks instead of £5, and asking that the necessary correction might be made (*C.P.* I, 20). In actual fact 5 marks was the sum mentioned in their original letter (78). The petition was, however, granted, and Salisbury's possession of Stratford was confirmed (*C.P.L.* III, 112); and on 17 June 1344 rehabilitation was granted him, with remission of the fruits received (*ibid.*, 174). On 20 Oct. 1347 he obtained a royal ratification, as 'king's clerk', of his estate in the prebend (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 416). In Feb. 1347 he was sent by the chapter to negotiate with the bishop in the dispute over the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction which followed Cardinal Raymond de Fargis's death (305). In Apr. 1347 he supervised an exchange between his vicar-choral, John Trowe, and Adam Gore, vicar-choral of the prebend of Chardstock (129). In 1349 M. John went on pilgrimage to Rome in order to gain the plenary remission of the year of Jubilee, but he died on the return journey at Piacenza (*C.P.L.* III, 361). His obit was kept at Salisbury on 10 Mar. (*Processions*, 233). He was succeeded in the prebend of Stratford by John de Wilton, advocate in the audience of the bishop, and scholar of Vaux, who was provided on 30 Dec. 1349 (*C.P.* I, 205-6; *C.P.L.* III, 361; Corfe, f. 66). He was admitted as a residentiary on 21 Mar. 1351 (Corfe, *loc. cit.*), and retained the prebend in spite of the rival claim advanced by Richard de Haversham, who obtained papal confirmation in May 1350 (*C.P.L.* III, 397). Hugh Pelegrini notes in his account concerning this confirmation: 'non habuit effectum quia prius fuit provisum Johanni de Wilton' (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 71). In July 1352 Wilton petitioned the pope to sanction an exchange with Elias of St. Albans, the aged and infirm chancellor, to be effected through the medium of the prior of Breamore. This was granted on condition that the new provisions were intimated to the papal collector in England within twenty days (*C.P.* I, 235); but as Pelegrini noted 'non habuit effectum quia nunquam permutaverunt' (*Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 72).

There survives among the Salisbury chapter muniments an indenture of 7 Oct. 1337 granting M. John of Salisbury Powerstock church at farm. A fragment of the seal remains (Press I, Box M-R). Salisbury appears to have been a careful husbandman, for in June 1338 it was found by inquisition that he had left his farm of Idmiston 'in adeo bono statu vel meliori quo ipsam per capitulum . . . receipt', and he was acquitted of all responsibility for dilapidations (282). When in Feb. 1344 he was reassigned the farm of Warminster, he asked for the grant to be recorded in letters under the chapter seal ('petiit sibi literam de premissis dari sub sigillo capituli') (185). His canonical house was assigned after his death to M. John de Leach (Corfe, f. 65).

A Master John of Salisbury was pardoned, on 8 Oct. 1348, the outlawry in Berkshire incurred for non-appearance in a suit brought by the executors of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, that he account for the time when he was the earl's bailiff at Bisham, and his receiver; he having now surrendered

to the Fleet (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 184). It is doubtful whether he can be identified with the canon of Salisbury, although residentiaries in the fourteenth century frequently conducted legal business for the lay and ecclesiastical magnates of the diocese (*V.C.H. Wilts.*, III, 175).

SALTON, M. WILLIAM DE (Emden III, 1,668), received his earliest preferment from the abbot and convent of Glastonbury. In Mar. 1313 they presented him to Marnhull church (*de Gandavo* II, 805; but *cf. Martival* I, 380); in July 1321 to Longbridge Deverill (*Martival* I, 234); in Oct. 1324 to West Monkton (*Reg. Droķensford*, 236); in Dec. 1326 to Nettleton (*Martival* I, 365-6). On 17 Jan. 1325, however, Salton exchanged West Monkton for the prebendal portion of Fontmell in Shaftesbury Abbey (*Martival* I, 318 seq.), and in Apr. 1326 he was presented by the abbess and convent to the church of Compton Abbas, for which he exchanged Bishop's Caundle (*ibid.*, 355, but *cf.* 350). On 16 July 1328 he exchanged Marnhull for Wrington (*Reg. Droķensford*, 288). On 28 July 1322 he was collated by the bishop to the prebend of Yatesbury, vacant by Roger de Northburgh's promotion to be bishop of Lichfield (*Martival* I, 268); but Peter de Credonio [Craon], the king's kinsman, was provided instead at Edward's request (*C.P.L.* II, 237-8). On 14 Feb. 1329, however, Salton was granted an expectation at Salisbury, notwithstanding his Shaftesbury prebend and his rectory at Wrington (*C.P.L.* II, 287). He had obtained the prebend of Coombe and Harnham by 15 Mar. 1331 when he presented a vicar-choral (90). Meanwhile, he had been acting since 1320 as the bishop's official (*Martival* I, 350). He was present at the general chapter on 18 Sept. 1333 (67); and, as a member of the bishop's household, witnessed the interview between him and the proctors of the chapter in the dispute over the summoning of the general chapter in 1335 (*Reg. Wyville* I, f. 6). On 13 July 1337 he obtained by exchange the prebend of Easton-in-Gordano at Wells (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia* I, 306-7), and thus became a residentiary in both cathedrals. He played a prominent part in the controversy between bishop and chapter over the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during the vacancy resulting from the death of Cardinal Raymond de Fargis in Oct. 1346. On 14 Feb. 1347 he was the bearer of letters to Wyville from the chapter in which he is described as 'vestri honorifici preconii continuum zelatorem'. The bishop, in his reply, referred to him as 'dilectum filium socium nostrum', and addressed him directly as 'Fili et amice dilectissime' (304, 305, 306). He was responsible for drafting one of the several forms of appeal by the chapter 'ad sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam et pro tuicione curie Cantuariensis' (310). He survived the plague of 1348-9, presenting a new vicar-choral to his Wells prebend on 12 Nov. 1348 (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia* II, 527, 575) and to his Salisbury prebend on 15 May 1349 (Corfe, f. 26). His name does not appear in the lists of the canons present in chapter at Salisbury after 3 Oct. 1351 (Corfe, f. 75). He may have resigned, for in Sept. 1352 the bishop and chapter petitioned for the appropriation of Coombe and Harnham to the dignity of precentor (*C.P.* I, 235). He seems, in any case, to have resided at Wells in his declining years. On 4 Sept. 1353 he exchanged Easton for the prebend of Warminster (Luxeville) (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia*, 724-5; *Wyville* II Institutions, f. 258). He died on 1 Mar. 1354, and two days later M. John de Sydenhale took possession of his canonical house at Wells and secured the sequestration of its contents to pay for dilapidations (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia*, 735).

His obit was observed at Salisbury on the anniversary of his death (*Processions*, 233). In Nov. 1352 he obtained an indult to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution at the hour of death (*C.P.L.* III, 474).

Salton's career appears to have been purely ecclesiastical. He is never called 'king's clerk', and obtained no royal preferment. When in 1325 he obtained the Shaftesbury prebend of Fontmell he was described as a priest and canon of Salisbury, born in the diocese, free and legitimate, of good life and over forty, with many noble and powerful friends; and well fitted to advise the nuns, resist persecution and defend the rights of the prebend, which had suffered oppression under its previous incumbent (*Martival* I, 319, 322). He bequeathed 100 marks to Oxford for the foundation of a loan-chest to be known as the Salton Chest.

STAUNTON, M. THOMAS DE, king's clerk (see p. 26) was granted the prebend of Grimston and Yetminster by Edward II on 23 May 1318 (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 146), on the pretext of a voidance of the see of Salisbury in his father's time, the king having 'recovered his right to present' against Gabriel de Camilla, chaplain of Cardinal Fieschi, by an action in the king's bench (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 377). Gabriel died next year, and the pope confirmed the gift of the prebend by the cardinal to his nephew Innocent (*C.P.L.* III, 186, 12 May 1319). On 12 July 1319 a writ of prohibition was issued to all ecclesiastical persons to take any action in derogation of the judgment given for the king, or of his grant of the prebend to Staunton, 'regio jure nostro' (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 377). Later Cardinal Fieschi wrote personally to the king protesting against the exclusion of his nephew; but on 18 Nov. 1320 Edward replied, with thinly-veiled insolence, that some years earlier he had granted a Salisbury prebend to one of his clerks, who had been canonically admitted; if it was to this grant that the cardinal referred, the king could do nothing, since 'non possumus sine nostri et ipsius ecclesie prejudicio ipsum a possessione amovere' (Rymer, *Foedera* II (i), 439). On 1 Mar. 1320 Staunton, as prebendary of Yetminster, had letters of attorney when about to cross the sea in the king's service with Hugh le Despenser, the elder (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 429), and on 5 Aug. 1322 he had letters of protection when going on the king's service with Hugh (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 187). On 13 Dec. 1321 he obtained a writ of prohibition to all ecclesiastical persons to molest him in his possession of the church of Crundal, which the king had granted him on the pretext of the late voidance of the see of Winchester (*ibid.*, 41). He is again mentioned as prebendary of Yetminster on 16 June 1324 (*ibid.*, 431); and on 31 Dec. 1329 he was present in chapter (1). His political fortunes, however, appear to have declined with those of the Despensers, and with the accession of the new king to have suffered definite eclipse. On 3 Nov. 1333 Edward III granted his Salisbury prebend to his chaplain, John de Wodeford, on the pretext of the voidance of the see after Martival's death (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 480; Wyville .II Institutions, f. 34v). On 14 Mar. 1334 the chapter wrote to Wyville, drawing his attention to an action of *quare impedit* concerning the advowson of Grimston and Yetminster which was pending in the king's court, 'per clandestinam prosecutionem quam credimus vos latere et incumbentem possessioni ejusdem prebende latuit'; and urging him to act promptly to defend his honour and that of the church of Salisbury, and the rights of the incumbent (148). On the same day they issued letters testimonial on behalf of Staunton, 'prebendarius prebende predictae . . . qui per plures annos tempore domini Rogeri de Martivall'

. . . et tempore mortis ejusdem et postea, prebendam illam continue possedit et possidet in presenti' (149).

Despite their efforts, however, judgment was given for the king, according to the verdict of a jury empanelled at Cranborne, before the justices of assize, at the quindene of Michaelmas. They found that the prebend was void by Gabriel de Camilla's death, and so remained when the temporalities of the see were taken into the king's hand during the recent vacancy. The bishop was declared to be in mercy (K.B. 27/296, East. Rex. m.7, Dorset). Thus Staunton was ousted from the prebend which he had held by royal grant for sixteen years. When, after an interval, he is again found receiving ecclesiastical preferment, it is through the influence of private patrons. On 30 July 1342 William de Norwich, dean of Lincoln, papal chaplain and nuncio, petitioned for the provision to Staunton—a member of his household and a fellow commoner (*commensalis*)—to a prebend of Hereford. He is here described as a clerk of the diocese of Hereford and a B.C.L. (*C.P.* I, 3; *C.P.L.* III, 80). On 23 Jan. 1344, Lawrence Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, successfully petitioned for the provision to him of the Salisbury precentorship, void by the death of Gerald, Cardinal of Santa Sabina (*q.v.*) (*C.P.* I, 38; *C.P.L.* III, 96). He presented his bulls of provision in person on 8 Nov. 1344 (47). The fruits of the dignity had, however, been reserved by the pope to pay the debts of his predecessor; and since no prebend was annexed to it and Staunton was not himself a prebendary, he could claim no voice in chapter. This may well explain why he did not try to fulfil the obligation to residence. On 23 Dec. 1344 he obtained an indult to pursue his studies for three years at a university (*C.P.L.* III, 174); and he remained an absentee until on 16 May 1347 he exchanged the precentorship with John de la Chaumbre (*q.v.*), prebendary of Minor Pars Altaris, for the rectory of Tydd St. Giles, in Ely diocese (Wyville II Institutions, f. 159). He died before 14 June 1349 (*C.P.* I, 149).

He has sometimes been confused with the Thomas de Staunton who was sub-dean at the end of the thirteenth century (316; *de Gandavo* I, 158, II, 720), but was dead by 6 Dec. 1309, when Simon of Ghent collated M. R. de Worth to the office (*ibid.*, 720).

STRATFORD or HATTON, M. RALPH DE (Emden III, 1,789-9), was probably a nephew of Robert and John. He was collated on 25 Sept. 1335 to the prebend of Blewbury (Wyville II Institutions, f. 40); but resigned it next year (*ibid.*, f. 45v) on his provision to the dignity of treasurer, void by the death of Arnold de Via (*q.v.*) (11 Apr. 1336, *C.P.L.* II, 534), which he held until his promotion to the see of London in 1340. He presented the cathedral with a silver-gilt image of Our Lady, adorned with precious stones, and weighing 30 oz. (*Processions*, 160).

STRATFORD, M. ROBERT DE (Emden III, 1,799-1,800), was perhaps the most eminent member of the distinguished family which played so conspicuous a part in fourteenth-century English politics. He was the son of a leading burgess of Stratford-on-Avon, and younger brother of M. John de Stratford, chancellor and archbishop of Canterbury. A noted Oxford scholar, he was chancellor of the University, 1335-8. By June 1334 he had reservation of the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and was prebendary of Salisbury, Lincoln, Romsey and Wherwell, and rector of Stratford-on-Avon, with expectation of a prebend of London (*C.P.L.* II,

401). In Aug. 1334 he was provided to the deanery of Wells (*C.P.L.* II, 402). He was a papal chaplain by 1332. Introduced to the royal service by his brother, he served under him in the chancery. He was chancellor of the exchequer in 1331-4, and chancellor of England in 1337-8 and again in 1340; but he fell from power during the political crisis of that year. He was elected to the see of Chichester in 1337, and died in 1362. Like many of his kind he was unscrupulous in seeking preferment. Thus on 6 Mar. 1327 (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 28), he was granted by Edward III the rich prebend of Bere and Charminster, assessed for first-fruits at £100 (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 24). This had been collated by Edward II on 21 June 1322 to his brother John (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 187), but the grant had been revoked on the following 20 Sept. because it was found that the prebend was still held by the king's kinsman, the long-lived George de Saluzzo (de Saluciis) who had allegedly been presumed dead (*ibid.*, 203); and on 28 Oct., in spite of an action in which the king had recovered his right to present against the bishop (*Martival* I, 261-4), Edward had given an undertaking that de Saluzzo should retain his English benefices for life, 'without any molestation by reason of any right the king may have therein' (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 214). He was still alive when the prebend was collated to Robert, and on 25 Mar. 1327, the grant was again revoked (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 63). On 8 Dec. 1330, however, the king renewed it, arguing that, since the right to present to the prebend had been recovered by his predecessor, and the presentee, John de Stratford, had been promoted to the see of Winchester before obtaining possession, he was entitled to make a new presentation (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 23-4, 26). This contention overlooked Edward II's guarantee of de Saluzzo's tenure; but the difficulty was resolved when on 12 Dec. a mandate was issued to Wyville to admit Stratford, on the ground that his rival had been deprived by the late archbishop of York of all his English benefices by reason of 'a defect in his person' (*ibid.*, 36). The reference would appear to be an incident which had occurred in 1312, as a result of which Archbishop Greenfield had excommunicated de Saluzzo, and declared him deprived of his York benefice of Womersley. Later he wrote to Simon of Ghent requesting him to enforce the sentence of excommunication in respect of the benefices held by him in Salisbury diocese; but no action appears to have been taken (*Reg. Greenfield* II, (Surtees Soc., CXLIX (1934)), pp. xxviii-xxx; *de Gandavo* I, 447-50). There is no mention in the extant records of the case of the cause of deprivation alleged in the mandate of 1330. Clearly the abortive sentence of seventeen years earlier was used simply as a pretext for ousting de Saluzzo from the prebend which Stratford was impatient to possess. Even so the succession of royal ratifications and protections which followed, suggests that his tenure of Charminster remained precarious; and at one point the king is even found petitioning the pope for its provision to another of his clerks (*P.R.O.* 31/9/17a, ff. 26, 26v). When in 1344, after prolonged litigation in the Roman curia, the prebend was awarded to M. William de Veyraco (*q.v.*), the court allowed for the possibility that it had been vacated, not by Stratford's promotion to the see of Chichester, but by the death of de Saluzzo, ousted by him 'non de jure sed injuria, ac magis per potenciam quam per justiciam' (*C.P.L.* III, 149).

TESTA, M. VITAL DE, was the nephew of William de Testa, papal nuncio and collector in England, in whose service he began his career (*C.P.R.* 1307-13, 587-8). While acting as administrator of the archbishopric of Canterbury during

the suspension of archbishop Robert, William collated his nephew to the rectory of Shoreham and the prebend of Wingham. This collation was confirmed by the pope on 25 Dec. 1309, and, at the same time, Vital was granted an indult to enjoy the fruits of his benefices while in his uncle's service (*C.P.L.* II, 67, 69). In Sept. 1311 he had a dispensation to hold two benefices in addition to Shoreham and Wingham (*ibid.*, 89). On 6 Sept. 1316 he obtained papal confirmation of his possession of the deanery of London, which he had obtained on the death of Arnold, Cardinal of S. Marcello, the former letters having been dated 21 Aug., before the pope's coronation (*ibid.*, 124); and in Oct., at the request of his uncle, who in Dec. 1312 had been raised to the purple with the title of Cardinal of S. Cyriaco, he was granted an indult to enjoy the fruits of his benefices for five years while studying at a university (*ibid.*, 123). Early in 1318 he resigned Shoreham, which was provided to his uncle on 22 Jan. (*ibid.*, 169). On 24 Apr. 1319 Cardinal William obtained a faculty to receive from the proctor of Roger de Northburgh his resignation of the London prebend of Newington, granted to him by the king (1 Jan. 1317, *C.P.R.* 1313-17, 605), but previously provided to Vital, 'taking care that in the resignation there is no fraud or malversation' (*C.P.L.* II, 188). The pope had already addressed a letter to the king in May 1317, requesting him to protect Vital, to whom he had given the deanery of London, with a canonry and prebend of the same, 'it being reported that the king has given the prebend to Roger de Northburg who wrongfully detains it' (*C.P.L.* II, 155). On 24 Sept. 1322 the bishop of Winchester received a faculty to carry out the exchange of benefices agreed upon between Vital, dean and prebendary of London, and John de Everdone, prebendary of Torleton, Salisbury, and rector of Hanney (*ibid.*, 225). The exchange was duly effected in the next year. In Feb. 1327 Vital was again provided to Shoreham, with the annexed chapel, when it became void as a result of his uncle's death (before 25 Sept. 1326, *ibid.*, 255). The king, on 20 Oct. 1333, granted Wingham to John de Toneford (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 478); but the grant, said to have been made in the belief that Vital was dead, was revoked on 25 Sept. 1334, since it was found that he was 'alive and well' (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 24). In 1337 his benefices were taken into the king's hand on the assumption that he was an alien, but on 2 Aug. they were restored to him, 'he being a native of Aquitaine and not of the power of the king of France' (*C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 174). On 25 July 1343, however, the king granted Torleton to John de Bryan, his clerk, on the pretext of 'an alienation of the advowson said to have been made without licence by the bishop' (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 111). On 21 Aug. he made a grant, in similar terms, to John de Makelesfeld, which was renewed on 24 Apr. 1344 (*ibid.*, 120, 238; 43); and in the Hilary term of 1344 proceedings were instituted against Vital in the common bench by writ of *quare impedit*. It was alleged that Simon of Ghent had collated the prebend to William de Testa, and that it was void by his death when the temporalities were seized into the king's hand on the bishop's death. This allegation, which bore no relation to the recorded facts, was denied by Vital, who put himself upon his country; but before judgment had been given, the king sent to the justices a copy of letters patent, of 18 June 1344, notifying the bishop of the revocation of the grant to Makelesfeld 'quia tamen pro certo sumus informati quod quidam Vitalis de Testa in pacifica possessione ejusdem prebendi justo titulo et sufficiente existit et a longe tempore retroacta extitit' (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 268); and ordered them to supersede the proceedings against him (*C.P.* 40/337 m. 391d; 338

m. 258; *C.Cl.R.* 1345-6, 382). On 30 Sept. 1343 the king had granted to Adam de Walcote the prebend of Wingham 'held by Vital de Testa, an alien', and in his gift by reason of an alienation of the advowson made without licence by the archbishop (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 126); but this was apparently without effect, for on 6 Sept. 1345 Vital exchanged Wingham with Arnold de Maynad for a prebend of Bayonne (*C.P.L.* III, 204). On 19 Feb. 1346 he exchanged his Salisbury prebend with M. John de Leach (*q.v.*) for the Chichester prebend of Huva Ecclesia (Hove) (Wyville II Institutions, f. 154; 51). The reasons advanced on his behalf for the exchange were that the church of Chichester and the prebend of Huva were much nearer to the Roman curia, where he resided, and much easier of access, than the church of Salisbury and the prebend of Torleton, and that the fruits and issues could be more easily transmitted to him from there ('faciliusque et lenius sibi potest deserviri de fructibus et proventibus'). On 18 May 1347, as canon of Chichester, he was granted an indult to receive the fruits of his benefices while resident at the Roman court (*C.P.L.* III, 229). He was dead by May 1349, when new provisions were made of his Chichester prebend, the original provisor, Arnold de Forrono, having died without obtaining possession (*C.P.* I, 158, III, 274).

THORMERTON, M. RICHARD DE (pp. 24-26), clerk of Worcester diocese (*Grandisson* II, 703), was a notary public (*C.P.L.* II, 207, 13 June 1320), and is described in 1342 as 'skilled in both laws' (*C.P.* I, 4). He was a canon of Worcester by 10 Sept. 1332 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 330), and of Exeter by Feb. 1336 (*Grandisson* II, 809); and was collated by the bishop of Winchester to the rectory of Bishopstone on 17 Mar. 1336 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 42). On 1 June 1342 he petitioned for, and was granted, expectation of a prebend at Wells (*C.P.* I, 10). On 27 Apr. 1341 he is named with the canons present in chapter at Salisbury when Wyville appointed him his proctor in the business of the appropriation of East Garston church to Amesbury priory (82); but it was not until 19 Apr. 1342 that he was collated to the prebend of Horton (Wyville II Institutions, f. 103), and even then his possession was contested. On 8 Aug. 1342 he petitioned the pope for provision to, or confirmation in the prebend, which was found to have been reserved by John XXII, with other benefices of Gilbert de Middleton, although after his death it was held by Peter de Berkeley (*q.v.*) without the authority of the apostolic see, and when he died was given to the petitioner in ignorance of the reservation. Thormerton at this date, is said to have prebends of Exeter and Westbury, and an expectation at Wells, as well as Bishopstone church, and to be litigating for the prebend of All Cannings at St. Mary's, Winchester (*C.P.* I, 4; *C.P.L.* III, 77). Later, search having been made in the papal registers, it was discovered that on 20 Jan. 1331 the pope had provided Horton to M. Richard de Bury (*q.v.*), but that he had been consecrated bishop of Durham before obtaining possession, so that the prebend again became void and reserved (*C.P.L.* II, 339). (It had, in fact, been provided subsequently to Edmund Trussel, but the provision did not take effect. *C.P.L.* II, 412.) Then, following the death of Peter de Berkeley, Stephen de Mucheldever took and held it, in virtue of an expectative gracc dated 26 June 1341 (*C.P.L.* II, 552). To take away all doubt, Thormerton prayed the pope to make provision to him of the prebend in whatever way it might be void (*C.P.* I, 16, 17, 28, Apr. 1343). His petition was granted, the collation to Berkeley being annulled (*C.P.L.* III, 79). In the late summer of 1343 Thormerton

was admitted and installed as prebendary of Horton 'sine prejudicio juris alieni, si quis alius jus habeat ad eandem . . . ac sine cujuslibet censure penalis incurso' (180). In the communar's roll for July-Oct. of that year there is an entry of 6*d.* paid 'pro installacione M. R. de Thormerton', and of 2*s.* 10*d.* received by him as commons (Sar. Muniments, Press II). Mucheldever continued to press his claim in the Roman curia, however, and the situation remained confused until on 2 Aug. 1344 Thormerton obtained a new provision to Horton 'successively held by Gilbert de Middleton, Peter de Berkeley and Stephen de Mucheldever', the latter having died while the suit between him and Thormerton was still undecided (*C.P.L.* III, 183). Thormerton is described on this occasion as holding prebends of Worcester, Salisbury, St. Mary's, Winchester, and Wells, and Bishopstone church. The last he was ordered to resign, but by early 1349 he still had not done so (*C.P.* I, 123; *C.P.L.* III, 278; Wyville II Institutions, f. 200). His tenure of Horton now at last seemed secure, and on 27 Aug. 1345 he presented to the chapter three requests: first, that he might be admitted as a residentiary without the customary entry feast; secondly, that he might be allowed free choice of a farm; and thirdly, that he might be preferred in the assignment of a canonical house (198). The second the chapter rejected, but the first and third they conceded in consideration of Thormerton's renunciation of the right conferred by an apostolic grace of 3 Dec. 1342 (*C.P.L.* III, 64) to enjoy the fruits of his benefices for two years 'cum ea integritate qua perciperit si . . . residerit' (223). During 1346 he was frequently present in chapter, and acted on various occasions as locum-tenens of the dean (53, 122, 124). He was appointed, with M. John de Whitchurch, proctor to the provincial council of 1346 (269). From Apr.-July 1347 he earned the substantial sum of 52*s.* 7*d.* as commons (Edwards, *Secular Cathedrals*, 359). Meanwhile, however, his security had been rudely shaken when, on 4 June 1346, the king granted Horton to one of his wardrobe clerks, William de Farleigh, on the pretext of a voidance of the see in Edward I's time (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 127). In the Michaelmas term 1346 an action was brought against the bishop for the recovery of the king's right to present, but on a different ground—viz. that Simon of Ghent had collated one Ponce de Varesio to the prebend, which was alleged to have been vacant by his resignation at the time of Simon's death (31 Mar. 1315), and the seizure of the temporalities into the king's hand. Faced with this challenge Wyville displayed unwonted vigour. His attorney categorically denied that Ponce had ever held the prebend, declaring that it had been obtained by Gilbert de Middleton during the vacancy in question, and held by him with royal confirmation and ratification until his death. This statement was, in fact, incorrect, for Middleton did not obtain Horton until 1322, when he exchanged Netheravon for it (*Martival* I, 253). The bishop had collated M. Walter Bourdon in 1304, and M. Richard de Abingdon in Oct. of the following year (*de Gandavo* II, 639, 661). Abingdon's claim was contested by Ponce, who had been granted an expectation at Salisbury in July 1305, when he was about thirteen, and had only the first tonsure. Litigation ensued in the Roman curia; but while it was still pending Ponce secured the prebend of Grantham Australis (*ibid.*, 359). He died in or before 1311 (*C.P.L.* II, 92). Abingdon remained in possession of Horton, attending the general chapter in 1319, to which Martival's statutes were submitted, and fining for non-residence in 1320 (*Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 453v). The bishop based his case, however, on the mandate to him of 1 Jan. 1331 to admit and install Peter de Berkeley, on the king's presen-

tation, 'racione episcopatus Sar' nuper vacantis et in manu domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie patris regis nunc existentis', an exemplification of which was produced in court together with exemplifications of the relevant entries in the registers of Wyville and Orleton—the latter, as bishop of Worcester, the diocese in which Horton was situated, having acted as Wyville's commissary in the business of Berkeley's admission and induction (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 274-5, 291-2). From the evidence thus provided it was argued that the vacancy in virtue of which the king had presented Berkeley was the same as that in virtue of which he now claimed to present Farleigh, and that he was not entitled to present twice on the same pretext—an argument which, however, took no account of the fact that the actual grant to Berkeley had been made in respect of the voidance resulting from Martival's death, and that to Farleigh in respect of a vacancy in Edward I's time. For the king it was urged that an earlier grant to Berkeley had been made on 31. May 1330, but had been revoked before he obtained possession (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 527; 1330-4, 19); 'absque hoc quod idem Petrus post revocationem predictam admissus fuit et installatus in eadem prebenda virtute literarum predictarum quarum transcriptum irrotulamenti predictus episcopus hic in curia protulit'. Wyville thereupon 'put himself upon his country', with the result that a verdict was given for the king, who was adjudged to 'recover his presentation', while the bishop was declared to be in mercy (*C.P.* 40/348 m. 446a; *C.47/84/1/25*). Three days later a commission was appointed to make inquisition in Wiltshire concerning all persons prosecuting appeals in derogation of the above judgment, and of the king's collation of Horton to William de Farleigh, and to cause them to be arrested and brought before the council, with the appeals, instruments and the like found upon them (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 323). On 25 June, in satisfaction of the requirements of the Constitutions of 1342, William de Nassington, the bishop's vicar-general, with M. Robert de Worth, acting as Wyville's commissaries, cited Thormerton to appear in consistory to show cause why Farleigh should not be admitted to the prebend; and when he failed to come on the appointed day, declared him contumacious, and admitted Farleigh instead (4 July 1347, Wyville II Institutions, f. 161). The latter made his first recorded appearance in chapter on 3 Dec. 1348 (*Corfe*, f. 11).

Thormerton sought compensation at Wells for the loss of his Salisbury prebend. As early as Dec. 1346 John de Vienne had petitioned for provision to Bishopstone, said to be void by Thormerton's provision to the chancellorship of Wells (*C.P.* I, 122-3); but the grant did not take effect. He was successful in obtaining the treasurership, however, in succession to M. Richard de Thistleden (d. 4 Nov.), and was inducted and installed on 27 Nov. 1348 (*Reg. Ralph de Salopia* II, 690). On 13 Nov. 1352 he petitioned for confirmation of the dignity or for a new provision of it (*C.P.* I, 237); and on 18 Jan. 1353 obtained a confirmation and exemplification of the grant made to him by Clement VI of the treasurership, which by then he had held for three years, a doubt having arisen as to whether it was reserved (*C.P.L.* III, 514). He is here described as prebendary of Exeter, Westbury, St. Mary's Winchester and Salisbury (*sic*). On 16 Oct. 1354 he petitioned for and obtained approval of the provision to the prebend of Whitchurch (Wells), which he had held for six years since the death of M. Robert de Luffenham, but now feared might have been reserved (*C.P.* I, 263-4).

Thormerton is called 'king's clerk' as early as 1332 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 330). Much

of his time was spent at Avignon, where he acted first as proctor of the bishop (28 Oct. 1332, Wyville I, f. 14), and then of the king (1341, *C.P.R.* 1340-3, 109; 1342, *C.P.* I, 4; *C.P.L.* II, 64); and later as advocate in the Roman curia (1354, *C.P.L.* III, 537). In 1334 his activities at the papal court aroused suspicion, and he was ordered, under threat of 'grave danger', to hasten back immediately to the king, as he had not obeyed a previous order (2 Aug. *C.Cl.R.* 1331-7, 330); but next year Edward accepted the assurance of 'certain lieges' that the charge against him of having said and done 'certain enormities to the dishonour and contempt of the king' was without foundation, and undertook that no further proceedings should be taken against him (12 May, *ibid.*, 486). On 26 Sept. 1343 he was enrolled as a clerk of the royal household and a personal attendant upon the king, with the right to enjoy the prerogatives and favours attached to these duties (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 119). He had licence from the bishop on 1 Apr. 1336 (Wyville I Dispensations and Licences, f. 30) to absent himself from his church of Bishopstone for four years and let it to farm for that period; and a similar licence for three years on 3 June 1340 (*ibid.*, f. 45). On 3 Dec. 1342 he obtained an indult to receive the fruits of his benefices for two years while engaged on the king's service (*C.P.L.* III, 64); and on 21 Feb. 1343 he was specially licensed to let the treasurership of Wells and the prebend of Whitchurch to farm for two years (*Reg. R. de Salopia* II, 712). When the bishop carried out a visitation of the Exeter chapter in 1351, it was found that, although a residentiary, he was absent without licence, and indebted to his vicar-choral in the sum of £111, for his stipend (*Grandisson* II, 1, 101-2). It is a significant fact that although Thormerton was in the king's service, all his preferment was obtained from ecclesiastical sources, mainly in the form of papal graces. It seems that he took every advantage of his long residence at the curia, and of his intimate knowledge of the canon law, to further his career.

In 1342 Thormerton petitioned for Statham church for his nephew Richard, son of Ralph, aged 24, sub-deacon, of Worcester diocese; and for the office of notary public for another nephew, M. John, of the same diocese, whom he described as 'skilled in the law', and a member of his household. This was granted on condition that, on examination by the vice-chancellor, John proved sufficient (*C.P.* I, 11). Richard, the younger, afterwards obtained a prebend of Beverley (*C.P.* I, 11; *C.P.L.* III, 80). He was dead by 21 June 1361 (*C.P.* I, 322). Thormerton was acquainted with John de Vienne (*q.v.*), to whom he lent 30 gold florins at Avignon in 1343 (*C.P.* I, 104; *C.P.L.* III, 203-4). He died at the curia before 4 July 1361, when his Exeter prebend was provided to Adam de Hilton (*C.P.* I, 319, 370).

THRESK, M. ROBERT DE, was a clerk of York diocese and an eminent ecclesiastical lawyer. In Aug. 1342 the archbishop successfully petitioned the pope for an expectation for him at Salisbury, 'although he holds the church of Eastry in the diocese of Canterbury'. He described him as 'skilled in the civil and canon law', and as having acted as his proctor at the curia in the suit concerning his election (*C.P.* I, 5; *C.P.L.* III, 55). He was admitted as a canon, under the usual safeguards, on 8 Jan. 1343 (35, 36); and succeeded John de Kirkby as prebendary of Preston in 1346-7. In Sept. 1345 he petitioned for, and was granted, the prebend of Thorpe in the collegiate church of Howden, void by the death of M. Robert de Turre de Adria, said to have died at the curia when the late Ralph de Blaykeston was holding the prebend. He is described on this occasion as 'skilled in the

law', and as having 'laboured in the Roman court for twelve years'. He then held prebends of Heytesbury and Bangor in addition to his expectation at Salisbury (*C.P.* I, 105). The claim to Thorpe involved him in legal difficulties, for in 1340 Blaykeston had recovered against the Prior of Durham his presentation to the prebend, by an action in the common bench (*C.P.R.* 1343-5, 105). Litigation ensued, and in 1347-8 Thresk, who was out of England at the time, was outlawed for failure to answer for having prosecuted a plea in derogation of the judgment given in favour of Blaykeston (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 136). He petitioned the king and council for redress, asking that writs might be sent to the sheriffs of Yorkshire and Wiltshire ordering 'qils ne se medlent de biens espirituels contre les franchises de seint eglise' (*S.C.* 8/13/617; *Rot. Parl.* II, 183a). Eventually, in July 1348, he was pardoned on proof being offered that he was 'without the realm and entirely ignorant of the process against him' (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 136). His estate in the prebend of Thorpe was ratified by the king on 11 Feb. 1349 (*ibid.*, 258). In Oct. of that year John, bishop of Worcester, chancellor of the kingdom, petitioned the pope on his behalf for the prebend of Chichester void by M. Thomas Styne's death, although it was 'de facto' held by M. Thomas de Northwode (*C.P.* I, 180). Meanwhile, in July 1346, he had been granted plenary remission at the hour of death at the request of John de Trevaux, bishop of St. Asaph (*C.P.* I, 114). He was chaplain to Bertrand d'Eux, cardinal of St. Mark and later of Santa Sabina, who succeeded Kirkby as archdeacon of Dorset, and it may have been through his influence that he obtained Kirkby's prebend of Preston.

Thresk does not appear to have been a king's clerk, but in Jan. 1346 he is noted as receiving by writ the attorneys appointed by Cardinal de Fargis, dean of Salisbury (*C.P.R.* 1345-8, 37). In June 1348 his proctor, who while prosecuting business in various of the king's courts and elsewhere in England, had been threatened with violence, was granted letters of protection for himself, his men and goods 'provided he prosecute nothing prejudicial to the king' (*ibid.* 1348-50, 104 and 106). In Feb. 1349 Thresk had letters authorising him to appoint attorneys 'while staying beyond the seas' (*ibid.*, 259). He died at the Roman curia before 8 Mar. 1351, when John Gogh was provided to Preston in his stead (*C.P.L.* III, 415).

TYBERTIS, CASSELETUS DE, was a kinsman of Leonard de Tybertis, prior of Venice, who, having been sent by the Grand Master to enquire into the disordered finances of the English priory of the Knights Hospitallers, took over the office of prior from the aged and incompetent Thomas l'Archer in 1329, at the king's request. Casseletus was admitted as prebendary of Blewbury on 10 Feb. 1334 by M. John de Kirkby, acting as Wyville's commissary, on the presentation of Prior Leonard, and his status was subsequently confirmed by the bishop on 26 Apr. (Wyville II Institutions, f. 27v). That same day he had letters dimissory for all holy orders (Wyville I Dispensations and Licences, f. 24v). On 18 Aug. 1337 his Winchester prebend, which had been seized into the king's hand as the possession of an enemy alien, was restored to him, since it was found that he was from Lombardy, and was not a native of the king of France's lordship (*C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 167). The advowson of the Salisbury prebend, which was situated in Berkshire, had belonged in the thirteenth century to the Sanford family, by whom it was granted to the Templars. On the dissolution of the order it was claimed, like the rest of

their possessions, by the Hospitallers, but a long struggle ensued before they were able to make good their claim. In 1316 three rival candidates were presented (*Martival* I, 38-54, 79-80, 175 seq.); and to these two more were added when the prior presented M. Henry de Cliff in place of his former candidate, and the bishop collated M. Thomas de Charleton by right of lapse (*ibid.*, 79-80; S.C.8/54/2657; C.P.R. 1307-13, 468; 1313-17, 532, 533, 535). After prolonged litigation in the king's court, the court of Canterbury and the Roman curia, a definitive sentence was pronounced on 9 July 1326 in favour of M. Henry de Cliff, who held the prebend until his death, which occurred before Jan. 1334 (*Martival* I, 217 seq.). In the survey of the English lands of the Hospital made in 1338 William de Latton is noted as having been awarded by Prior Leonard a life-pension of 20s. a year 'pro salvacione advocacionis ecclesie de Blebury' (Larking and Kemble, *Knights Hospitallers in England*, Camden Soc. LXV (1857), 5). Controversy was not at an end, however. The claim of Casseletus was challenged by Ralph de Stratford (*q.v.*), collated on 25 Sept. 1335 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 40); but next year Stratford resigned the prebend on his acceptance of the dignity of treasurer to which he was provided on 11 Apr. (C.P.L. II, 534) and Prior Philip de Thame presented John de Gerand, who was admitted by the bishop on 7 Aug. 1336 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 45v). He was still in possession in Jan. 1349, when he presented a vicar-choral (Corfe, f. 15). He was succeeded by John of Blewbury, who was admitted as a residentiary on 25 Sept. 1358 (*ibid.*, f. 136). On his death the king claimed the right to present, on the ground that during a visit to Clerkenwell at Candlemas 1372, he had been promised by Prior Robert Hale the presentation at the next vacancy, and he enforced his claim by an action of *quare impedit* (C.47/48/11). William de Salesbury, to whom he granted the prebend on 2 Mar. 1376 (C.P.R. 1374-7, 248), found his title challenged, however, by David Calvely, a papal provisor, who, in defiance of the Statute of Praemunire, resorted to litigation in defence of his claim, and was finally imprisoned in the Marshalsea for contempt and trespass. Released on bail, he seized his rival at Blewbury and carried him off to Newcastle-under-Lyme where, as William alleged, he was imprisoned and threatened with death if he would not renounce his claim to the prebend. He made good his escape and secured the re-arrest and re-imprisonment of his rival; but on Corpus Christi eve 1381 the Marshalsea was attacked by the rebels. David was released by Jack Straw and his men who established him by force at Blewbury, and defied the king's serjeants sent to restore William, who 'a graunt peyne . . . eschape vyf de lours mayns'. William petitioned the king and council in parliament for a remedy (S.C.8/140/6955). On 10 Aug. 1381 a commission of seven was appointed to arrest Calvely, 'who procured a papal provision to the prebend of Blewbury (to which the king presented William Salesbury after recovering it, by judgment of the bench against Robert Hale, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem), and who expelled the said William, and after committal to the Marshalsea prison escaped; and to enquire in the county of Berkshire touching his accomplices' (C.P.R. 1381-5, 75). Eventually, however, on 8 Nov. 1384 Calvely received a pardon for his 'treasons and felonies in the late insurrection' (*ibid.*, 481).

TYNGEWICKE, M. NICHOLAS DE (Emden III, 1,877), was an eminent Oxford scholar, who by 1325 was a D.M. as well as a bachelor of theology. He was one of the two external masters appointed by Balliol College in 1325. Edward I, whose

physician he was, had the greatest confidence in his ability. He held various benefices, including the rich rectory of Reculver, to which he was presented by the king in 1306; and in Mar. 1309, again at the king's request ('per literas regias'), he was collated by Simon of Ghent to the prebend of Major Pars Altaris, which he later vacated on his collation to Bedwyn (Sept. 1312, *de Gandavo* II, 708, 792). He was subsequently involved in a lengthy struggle for possession of the latter with Bertrand de Asserio (d'Achères), who was presented in the first place by Edward II in 1319, on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see' (*C.P.R.* 1317-21, 406), but in July 1321 obtained a papal provision (*C.P.L.* II, 215). This alienated the king, who in Jan. 1322 revoked his presentation and confirmed Tyngewicke in possession, on condition that he held in future 'of the king's right and authority' (*C.P.R.* 1321-4, 47). In Nov. 1330 Tyngewicke obtained from Edward III a ratification of his estate (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 35); but next year Asserio was granted permission to prosecute his claim to Bedwyn either in the king's court or in court Christian 'as shall seem fit to him' (*C.Cl.R.* 1330-3, 327). He was not at once successful in dislodging Tyngewicke, on whose behalf a writ of prohibition was issued in Sept. 1331 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 168). In Feb. 1334 he appointed a vicar-choral (94). In Aug. 1334 he had letters of protection as prebendary of Bedwyn (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 4), and in June 1335 he secured a new confirmation of his possession of the prebend (*ibid.*, 115). In the following Nov., however, Asserio's estate in it was ratified, 'he having obtained it by provision of the pope and collation of the late king' (*ibid.*, 178), and Tyngewicke appears to have abandoned the struggle. In July 1337, Asserio having meanwhile died, Edward presented M. Richard de Bentworth to Bedwyn (*ibid.*, 469); and he held it against John de Gynewell (*q.v.*), claiming in virtue of a papal grace (11), until his promotion in 1338 to the see of London. Tyngewicke appears to have returned to his former prebend of Major Pars Altaris. This had been annexed by Martival to the office of sub-dean, possession of which had, however, been in dispute since Ralph de Querendon (*q.v.*) resigned it on his (ineffective) presentation by the king in 1332 to the archdeaconry of Wiltshire (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 325). In Aug. 1337, Tyngewicke, as prebendary, acknowledged through his proctor, receipt of the fruits of the prebend 'in pecunia numerata' for the current year (Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box A.1). He was dead by Feb. 1339 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 62v).

VARESIO, M. TIDO DE, papal chaplain, B.C.L., was the brother of Amalvinus, donzel and 'familiaris' of Clement V, whose niece he probably married. He was a canon of Beauvais by 1305 (*C.P.L.* II, 2), when he was about seven years old; and by 1311 he had obtained prebends of Lichfield and Salisbury (*ibid.*, 85). In Oct. of that year, he was granted leave of absence for three years to study (*ibid.*). He held the Salisbury prebend of Grantham Borealis; and in 1320 fined for non-residence (Lib. Evid. C., f. 453). From about that date, however, he was for some time in England (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 5, 6), and in 1324, when the king granted him a Lincoln prebend of which he seems never to have obtained possession, he is called 'king's clerk' (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 42, 57). In Aug. 1329 he was granted an indult, at the request of the king of France, and of queens Isabel and Philippa, whose clerk he then was, to enjoy the fruits of his benefices of Salisbury, Beauvais and Lichfield for three years, while absent in their service or at the papal court (*C.P.L.* II, 297). By that date he had added to his other benefices the archdeaconry of

Berkshire. On 29 Mar. 1329 John de Langebergh (*q.v.*) was granted expectation of a prebend at Salisbury, and on 2 Oct. 1331, as king's clerk, he obtained a royal ratification of his estate in Grantham Borealis (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 171). In Jan. 1349 he was alleged by Matthew de Brislee to have 'wrongfully despoiled' Tido of the prebend; but it would seem that the latter was dead at latest by 21 Aug. 1331 when the bishop collated M. Robert de Ailleston (*q.v.*) to the archdeaconry of Berkshire (4; see Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral').

VEYRACO, M. WILLIAM DE, doctor of laws, 'registrar of apostolic letters in the Roman court', papal chaplain and precentor of Agde, obtained from the pope on 29 July 1342 (*C.P.L.* III, 79, 149) confirmation of a provision (unregistered) made to him by Benedict XII of the Salisbury prebend of Bere and Charminster, void by the consecration of Robert de Stratford, papal chaplain, as bishop of Chichester (30 Nov. 1337). There were several rival claimants to the prebend. Walter de Wyville (*q.v.*) had been collated by his brother, the bishop, on 1 Jan. 1338 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 56); but M. Robert de Turre de Adria, claiming in virtue of an expectative grace granted him on 8 May 1337 at the request of Queen Philippa (*C.P.L.* II, 540.) had obtained a definitive sentence against him in the Roman curia. Wyville returned to his former prebend of Minor Pars Altaris and on 17 Mar. 1340 was collated to the dignity of treasurer (Wyville II Institutions, f. 72v). Meanwhile, the king had granted the prebend to his chamber clerk, Thomas de Hatfield, and in the Easter term 1340 instituted proceedings against the bishop for the recovery of his right to present. It was alleged on his behalf that the prebend had been vacant by the death of John de Hertbourn when bishop Nicholas de Longespee died in 1297, and that he was entitled to exercise the right to present which had thus accrued to his grandfather, Edward I. This Wyville declared himself 'unable to deny' (*C.P.* 40/322 m. 121 d). On 13 May a prohibition was issued to all ecclesiastical persons from proceedings in derogation of the judgment of the king's court, or of his presentation to Hatfield (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 509); and in 1341 and 1342 a series of orders was issued for the arrest and imprisonment of all those striving to make the presentation of none effect, or to disturb Hatfield in his possession of the prebend (*C.P.R.* 1340-3, 107, 210, 308, 539). On 11 Nov. 1342 a mandate was issued on behalf of Turre de Adria citing Hatfield to Avignon to answer for having 'procured himself to be intruded into the prebend [of Bere and Charminster] by the secular power', and ordering the renewal of the sequestration, made by papal authority, which he was alleged to have broken (*C.P.L.* III, 88). On 21 Nov. he was cited on a further charge, in respect of a prebend of Lincoln (*ibid.*, 138); but there is nothing to suggest that he obeyed either summons. On the contrary, on 10 May 1343 he obtained an order to Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, to refrain from any attempt to execute any bulls or commissions from the Roman court, or to institute any proceedings 'to the prejudice of the crown', on pain of the loss of his temporalities; the king having 'learned that certain persons, contriving to subvert his royal rights, have shown bulls to the bishop containing, it is said, that the pope has provided to the prebend, by which they intend to amove the said clerk therefrom' (*C.Cl.R.* 1343-6, 118). No reference to the grant to Hatfield, or to his admission or installation, occurs in Wyville's register or in the chapter act book, but it appears from the surviving communar's roll for July-Oct. 1343 that he received 5*s.* 8¼*d.* as commons during that term (Edwards,

Secular Cathedrals, 358). The struggle was not ended, however. On 29 Aug. 1344 de Veyraco—M. Robert de Turre de Adria being then dead—obtained a new provision, which took account of the possibility that the prebend had been voided not by the consecration of Robert de Stratford, but by the death of George de Saluzzo, ousted by Robert, and still alive when the original provision was made to de Veyraco (*C.P.L.* III, 149; Reg. Vat. 163, f. 175d). Even so it was thanks only to the timely promotion of Hatfield that de Veyraco was able eventually to gain possession of Bere and Charminster. In 1345 his adversary—that 'loose and lay-minded official'—was provided to the see of Durham. He was consecrated on 7 Aug., and three weeks later de Veyraco presented his bulls of provision in chapter (49). He did not long enjoy his triumph, however, for on 11 Oct. 1346 the king ordered all the fruits, issues and emoluments of the prebend to be taken into his hand, on the ground that de Veyraco was an alien absentee (*C. Fine R.* 1337-47, 484; *C.Cl.R.* 1346-9, 186). He had already paid 160 florins into the apostolic chamber by way of first-fruits (*Die Einnahmen aer apostolischen Kammer unter Klemens VI*, ed. L. Mohler, 503).

De Veyraco seems to have encountered difficulties in obtaining possession of the other English benefices to which he was provided. He was granted expectation of a prebend of York on 24 Sept. 1342, 'on account of his services to the apostolic see' (*C.P.L.* III, 76). On 14 Nov. 1346 he petitioned for confirmation of the collation made to him on William de Kilesby's death, since a doubt had arisen as to how the prebend became void (*C.P.* I, 121; *C.P.L.* III, 218); but on 13 Nov. 1350, when the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem prayed for the grant of it to his kinsman, John de Asshebourne, he is said to have died before obtaining possession (*C.P.* I, 206). De Veyraco had letters from the pope in 1345 and 1346 to Raymond Pelegrini, the papal nuncio, requesting his assistance for his envoy and proctors in expediting his affairs in England, and a similar letter in 1347 to the archbishop of York (*C.P.L.* III, 19, 30, 32); but neither their influence nor his own pertinacity sufficed to secure him the promised preferment.

De Veyraco was dead by 4 Jan. 1348 (*C.P.L.* III, 257), when the prebend of Bere and Charminster was provided to his nephew, Guy de Pestello, but the issues were still retained by the king. On 30 July 1349 administration of the prebend was granted to Thomas de Brembre (*q.v.*) at the low rate of 100 marks a year, 'the king taking note that the mortality of men in the said parts through the present pestilence is so great that the lands of the prebend lie untilled and other profits are lost, whereby the farmers do not care to hold it further at farm' (*C. Fine R.* 1347-56, 198). Raymond Pelegrini is there described as Pestello's proctor. In 1353 an attempt would seem to have been made to oust Pestello, since on 3 Nov. letters testimonial were issued on his behalf by the bishop and chapter declaring that he held the prebend of Bere and Charminster by provision of the apostolic see, and had been in possession of it from that date until the present time (Wyville I, f. 149v). He was dead by the spring of 1371, when the king granted the prebend to Henry de Wakefield, despite the plea entered by the pope on behalf of William, Cardinal of S. Stefano al Monte Celio (*C.P.R.* 1370-4, 78, 170; *C.P.L.* IV, 97).

VIA, ARNOLD DE, was a native of Cahors and a nephew of John XXII. His brother James, Cardinal of SS. Giovanni e Paolo (1316) was granted the succession to the treasurership of Salisbury when it became void by the consecration of Louis

de Beaumont as bp. of Durham (10 Apr. 1317, *C.P.L.* II, 132), but he died on 13 June without obtaining it. Arnold, who was made cardinal-deacon of Sant' Eustachio on 20 June 1317, was provided to the treasurership on 14 Jan. 1318 (Martival, Register of Writs, f. 312v). His estate was not ratified by the king until 14 Jan. 1331 (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 39). On 2 Dec. in that year the chapter addressed to him a letter, similar in form to that sent to the dean, in which they pointed out the grave disadvantages resulting to the church of Salisbury from his non-residence. They asked that the benefices belonging to the dignity might be granted to them for a fixed rent equal to that obtained by leasing them to strangers (71). His reply has not survived. On 18 Sept. 1333 they wrote begging his counsel and aid in their appeal to the pope 'pro tuicione jurium et libertatum' (74). Arnold died on 24 Nov. 1338, and on 11 Apr. of the next year M. Ralph de Stratford, prebendary of Blewbury (*q.v.*), was provided to the dignity of treasurer (*C.P.L.* II, 534). He was consecrated bishop of London on 12 Mar. 1340, and next day the bishop collated his brother Walter Wyville (*q.v.*) to the treasurership (Wyville II Institutions, f. 72v).

The treasurer was one of the four 'personae', bound to assiduous residence (*Statutes*, 26). He was the chief custodian of the treasures and ornaments of the cathedral, and was responsible for providing the lights, supervising the bell-ringing and the maintenance of the bells, providing bread, wine, water and candles for the various altars, with the incense and charcoal, and the straw, rushes and mats used as floor-covering. He appointed and paid the sacrists, of whom there were two at Salisbury, with two assistants (*garciones*) (*ibid.*, 28, 59, 60). Some idea of the contents of the treasury, in the shape of relics and reliquaries, images of precious metal, pastoral staffs, crucifixes, chalices, candlesticks, censers, pyxes, chrismatories, altar-furnishings of all descriptions, vestments, copes and mitres and richly bound gospel books can be obtained from the thirteenth- and sixteenth-century inventories printed in *Processions*, 160-184. The precise location of the treasury is unknown, but we read of a chest with two locks being placed in it to receive the money allotted to the maintenance of the fabric (262); and of payments in cash being made there (Corfe, ff. 6, 83); while in 1335-6 the canons assembled on several occasions to receive the oath of delinquent vicars-choral 'in domo thesaurarie' (98, 101, 103). For the oath taken by the treasurer and the form of admission see *Processions*, 111-3. As one of the four dignitaries he was entitled to double commons (*Statutes*, 30; Corfe, ff. 75, 77). The treasurership, with the annexed prebend of Calne, was assessed for first fruits at £86 13s. 4d. (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, f. 121d; *Introitus et Exitus* no. 15, f. 4d).

There survives among the Salisbury chapter muniments a roll showing the daily expenditure of Robert de Carville, treasurer in the mid-thirteenth century, on victuals, fuel, candles, etc., for himself and his 'familia', and on provender for his horses, during the year 1256-7. On the dorse are noted the gifts in kind made to him, chiefly by local parish clergy, and heads of religious houses. The accountant was his clerk, Colin. From the entries it is possible not only to reconstruct the treasurer's itinerary during the period covered by the roll, but also to form some idea of the way in which the household of an important cathedral dignitary functioned in the mid-thirteenth century.

Carville's will (1264, Lib. Evid. C., f. 3; printed in full in *Salisbury Chart. and Docs.*, 342 seq.) provides further evidence concerning the establishment main-

tained by a thirteenth-century treasurer. It includes legacies to his bailiff of Calne, his two clerks, his vicar-choral, and the servants of his household, including the cook, pantler, baker, palfreyman, farrier and 'perlector' and affords glimpses of the furnishing of his house in the close. His palfrey and three horses are among his bequests. He bequeathed a mark each to Richard the mason, Richard the carpenter and Margery le Sausere. To his vicar, William, he left his habit, a cup of maple-wood (*murra*) and a silver mark. His will mentions also the sub-treasurer, to whom he left a mazer and a silver cup worth twenty shillings. The surviving records tell us little of this official, who appears as a rule to have been chosen from among the vicars-choral, and who occupied at Salisbury a rank below that of the succentor. When the treasurer was in residence his role was purely subordinate, but his responsibilities increased when the treasurer was an absentee. Thus John Kirchil (second admission as vicar-choral 21 Sept. 1347; 117), who is described as sub-treasurer in 1349 and 1352, occupied a position of unusual prominence because possession of the dignity was in dispute during that time (Corfe, ff. 23, 83). The sub-treasurer participated in the *potum caritatis* or loving-cup of the bishop on Maundy Thursday (*Processions*, 80, 81) and was entitled, with the other officials and ministers, to 'feeding' by the dean on double feasts and important anniversaries (313, 316).

VIENNE, JOHN DE (de Vienna, *alias* Bateman), a clerk of Hereford diocese, was of illegitimate birth. In 1332 he is described as 'son of the late Richard Bateman' (*C.P.L.* II, 386). In 1313, while in the service of a Gascon knight, he was provided to a benefice in the archbishop of Canterbury's gift although he already held the church of Bradley (Hants.) (*ibid.*, 114). He was granted expectation of a canonry and prebend of Wilton on 18 Jan. 1332 (*ibid.*, 386), and had obtained North Newnton by 1337, when it was taken into the king's hand as belonging to 'an alien of the dominion of the king of France'. Since, however, it had been ascertained that John was an Englishman, and that he and his parents were born in the realm, orders were given on 25 July for its restoration to him, together with the goods and chattels there and elsewhere in Wiltshire (*C.Cl.R.* 1337-9, 94). On 21 Feb. 1339 he was provided to the treasurership of Besançon of which he was already a canon (*Lettres Communes des Papes d'Avignon, Benoît XII*, II, no. 6636, ed. J. M. Vidal). On 8 Aug. 1343 he had expectation of a Salisbury prebend (*C.P.L.* III, 99) on the petition of Cardinal Raymond, dean of Salisbury, whose chaplain he was (*C.P.* I, 31), and of Maud of Lancaster, Countess of Ulster, who described him as her clerk (*C.P.* I, 69). On 14 Dec. he was provided, at the Cardinal's request, to the prebend of Axford, void by John de Abingdon's death at Marseilles, his expectation of another prebend at Salisbury being annulled (*C.P.L.* III, 128). On 17 Mar. next the bishop collated his clerk, Bartholomew de Bradden (*q.v.*), to Axford, and a week later he was installed, despite opposition from the chapter, who obliged him to swear to indemnify them should anyone be found to have a better title to the prebend (45). In the sequel, he was obliged to give place to de Vienne, whose provision was renewed on 6 Aug. 1345, at the dean's request, because he feared that he might have been excommunicated at the time of the original grant. This was because he had borrowed 30 gold florins of M. Richard de Thormenton at the curia, promising to pay him at Avignon by a certain date, but instead had paid the money to Richard's bailiff in his church

of Bishopstone (*C.P.* I, 104; *C.P.L.* III, 203-4). On 17 Feb. 1346, as clerk of the Countess of Ulster, de Vienne was granted reservation, at the request of Queen Philippa, her kinswoman, of the prebend of Hereford about to be void by the consecration of William, Bishop of Winchester (*C.P.L.* III, 201). It was subsequently found that William had obtained the prebend uncanonically, but on 6 Aug. 1346 the pope ordered that it should none the less be given to de Vienne (*C.P.* I, 115; *C.P.L.* III, 237). On 7 Dec. de Vienne, describing himself as 'proctor of Queen Isabella', petitioned for the church of Bishopstone, void by the provision of M. Richard de Thornerston (*q.v.*) to the chancellorship of Wells (*C.P.* I, 122-3), but the provision did not take effect. On 5 Aug. 1347 he asked for Newchurch, in Canterbury diocese (*ibid.*, 336). When Reynold de Orsini obtained the dignity of dean in 1347, he appointed John de Vienne his proctor and vicar-general, thus meeting the chapter's objection in their letter to his predecessor, Cardinal Raymond, in 1331 that 'vestra . . . auctoritas exteris et non ipsius ecclesie canonicis committitur, quibus capitulum non licet communicare secreta' (70). In Sept. 1347 the new dean obtained licence to visit the deanery by deputy for two years (*C.P.* I, 128; *C.P.L.* III, 251), and he appointed de Vienne his commissary for this purpose. On 1 July 1348 he notified his intention of visiting the prebends of Wilsford and Woodford, Chisenbury and Chute, Netheravon, Ratfyn, Durnford, Stratford, and Coombe and Harnham between Saturday, 26 July, and the Friday following (251). He was assigned the house formerly belonging to Alexander Hemingby as his canonical residence (Edwards, 'Houses', 104), and the chapter met there on 21 Apr. 1349 (Corfe, f. 17). He acted as locum-tenens or president of the chapter on a number of occasions in 1348-9 (e.g. Corfe, ff. 6, 8, 11, 15-18, 23-24). As agent of the dean he presented a vicar-choral for the vacant prebend of Fordington with Writlington on 28 Nov. 1348 (Corfe, f. 10), and on 13 Jan. 1349 for the prebend of Chardstock (*ibid.*, f. 15). On 24 Apr. 1349 he was appointed to act with Walter le Waleys as keeper of the fabric (*ibid.*, f. 25); but he died—probably of the plague—within the next ten days. His farm of Homington was assigned on 4 May to Bartholomew de Bradden (*ibid.*). On 11 Oct. 1349 his prebend was provided to Roger de Shipbroke at the request of his kinsman, Peter de Gildsburgh, keeper of the lands of the Prince of Wales (*C.P.* I, 179; *C.P.L.* III, 318-9); but Shipbroke was one of a group of clerks 'staying at the court of Rome', the sequestration of whose benefices was ordered by the king on 29 Dec. 1349, because they had refused to return to England and appear before the council to answer charges of 'acting to the prejudice and damage of the king and realm and the dishonour and scandal of the English nation' (*C. Fine R.* 1347-56, 199). On 16 Feb. 1350 the king granted Axford to his clerk, Gervase de Wilford, on the pretext of a voidance of the see in his father's reign (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 478); and in the Trinity term he recovered his right to present in the common bench against Shipbroke, who failed to appear and so was held to have defaulted (*C.P.* 40/362, m. 24; *C.* 47/84/1/28). On 8 June 1351 orders were issued for the arrest of all persons prosecuting appeals to draw before any other tribunal the king's right to present, 'which he has recovered against Roger de Shipbroke by judgment of the court of the bench' (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 534). On 31 July 1351 Wilford petitioned the pope for confirmation of his acceptance of the prebend of Axford, and his petition was granted provided there had been no special reservation (*C.P.* I, 218). In the long run, however, it was Shipbroke who won. Hugh Pelegrini, the papal collector, reported in his

account: 'Item de prebenda de Haxeforde . . . de qua per obitum Johannis de Wyenne acceptacio facta per Gervasium de Willeforde fuit sibi confirmata ij kal' Augusti pontificatus domini Clementis anno x, non habuit effectum, quia quidem Rogerus de Shiresbroke [*sic*] qui prius ipsam acceptaverat obtinuit dictam prebendam' (Vatican Archives, Collectoriae no. 14, f. 71). After a long struggle Roger was pardoned by the king on 26 Jan. 1355, on the supplication of Gervase and on payment of a fine, 'his trespass and contempt in prosecuting divers processes as well in England as without in derogation of the judgment rendered in [the king's] court on the prebend of Axford, which the king's clerk, Gervase de Wilford, then held, and on that account causing the said Gervase to be disturbed in divers manners, and of any consequent outlawry, peace and agreement having now been restored between them' (*C.P.R.* 1354-8, 167). Gervase seems to have made a last attempt to obtain the prebend, for a note in Wyville's register under the date 5 Sept. 1361 records his collation to Axford by the bishop, but adds as an aside: 'set ista collacio non habuit effectum' (f. 279v). Axford was assessed for first-fruits at £5.

WALEYS, WALTER LE, appears to have had no academic qualifications. He is never called 'master'. Little is known of his career, which falls for the most part outside the scope of the present study. In Aug. 1347 he obtained the Salisbury prebend of Bitton by exchange with John de Wynkeleye for his rectory of Shalfleet (I.O.W.) (Wyville II Institutions, f. 162; 59). He was admitted and installed in person on 10 Aug. with all the appropriate ceremonial. He was clothed in the full canonical habit, and took the oath of obedience and fidelity, receiving 10d. as commons, which according to custom he handed over to the choristers. The register expressly records that he afterwards sat in chapter, participating in the day's business (60). In Apr. 1348 he and John de Kemesey were fined £10 for acquiring in fee a toft and 24 acres of land in Winterborne St. Martin, with the advowson of the church there, held in chief, and entering without the king's licence. In Oct. 1350 Walter paid 10s. for permission to enfeof therewith five persons, of whom two were citizens of Salisbury (*C.P.R.* 1348-50, 88, 579). The purpose of this transaction is not clear, but in Feb. 1350 he purchased a licence to alienate in mortmain to the abbess and convent of Tarent certain lands and rents to maintain a chantry in the abbey church for the good estate of the king, and for the souls of Ralph de Gorges, Eleanor his wife, and their ancestors and heirs (*ibid.*, 463). Meanwhile, on 3 Dec. 1348 he had been elected 'per modum scrutini' to succeed Baldwin de Mohun as warden of Vaux College (Corfe, f. 12). On 24 Apr. in the following year he was appointed keeper of the fabric (*ibid.*, f. 25); and in Dec. 1352 he was nominated by the bishop and chapter to act, with the precentor, as coadjutor to the aged and infirm chancellor, Elias of St. Albans (*ibid.*, f. 88). He resigned the wardenship of Vaux in Mar. 1358, but was asked to continue (*ibid.*, f. 133). The date of his death is uncertain. He had obtained an indulgent to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution at the hour of death as early as May 1346, when he was still only rector of Shalfleet (*C.P.L.* III, 272).

WELEWYKE, THOMAS DE, during his brief association with the chapter of Salisbury, is never called 'magister'. He made his first appearance, in the entourage of the bishop, when Ralph de Querendon was collated to the sub-deanery on 29

June 1341 (Wyville II Institutions, f. 90). He is then described as rector of Colerne. On 7 Sept. Wyville collated him to the precentorship, void by the death of M. Nicholas de la Wyle (*ibid.*, f. 95); and he was admitted and installed in choir two days later, after taking the statutory oath (31). His position was anomalous, for he was not a prebendary at the time of his collation, and there was no prebend annexed to the dignity of precentor, as was the case with the other dignities. As a result he could not lay claim to a seat in chapter, or take any part in its deliberations—hence his infrequent appearances in the act book. On 31 Jan. 1342 he is mentioned as reading the statutes to Nicholas le Boor on his first admission as vicar-choral (115), and his support of the admission of Peter de Inkepenne as a residentiary on 14 Oct. is noted (242). On 5 Mar. 1343 the bishop and chapter tried to remedy the anomaly by petitioning the pope for a prebend for him; but he died before the provision could take effect (*C.P.* I, 15, 23). His house in the close was acquired by M. James de Havant on 5 Sept. (179). Welewyke was evidently well qualified for his office, for in spite of his brief tenure of the precentorship he is credited with a revision of the thirteenth-century ordinal (W. H. Frere, *Use of Sarum* II, 229, 'secundum antiquum ordinale et ordinale Wellewyke'). He was succeeded by a non-resident alien, Gerard de Domar, Cardinal of S. Sabina (*q.v.*), who was provided in 1344, had no prebend, and was an absentee; but John de la Chaumbre, with whom he exchanged in 1347, was already a residentiary when he obtained the dignity. As a safeguard for the future, the bishop and chapter wrote on 6 Sept. 1352 to the pope pointing out that there was no prebend attached to the precentorship, so that the precentor, who, since there had been no resident dean for upwards of forty years, had charge of the choir, had a smaller stipend than his fellow-dignitaries, and could neither take part in the daily chapter, nor participate in the daily distributions. They therefore prayed that the prebend of Coombe and Harnham, valued at 20 marks yearly, might be appropriated to the precentorship. Their petition was granted (*C.P.* I, 235), but no further action was taken (*cf.* Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 14, Account of Hugh Pellegrini 1349-63, f. 71d. 'Item de prebenda de Cumbe et Ernham . . . de qua cum vacaret unio facta precentorie Sar' viij Id. Sept. anno suprascripto non venit adhuc ad effectum'). On 18 Sept. 1363 a further petition in the same sense was forwarded to the pope (*C.P.* I, 459).

The precentor, as one of the four dignitaries, was traditionally bound to 'assiduous residence', and was entitled to double commons. He ranked as the second dignitary after the dean, occupying in choir the terminal stall opposite that of the dean, and in chapter sitting to the left of the bishop, while the dean sat on his right. He seems to have acted, 'de consuetudine', as the dean's locum tenens, when that dignitary was absent, provided that no one had been specially commissioned to preside. His duties were more highly specialised and more closely delimited than those of his fellow-dignitaries, being concerned mainly with the supervision of the performance of the liturgy (*Statutes*, 28, 58). That the value of the dignity was considerably less than that of the treasurership or chancellorship is clear from the fact that it was assessed for first-fruits at only £33 6s. 8d. (Vatican Archives, *Collectoriae* no. 11, f. 156). From the provision to Nicholas de la Wyle in 1323 to the death of John de la Chaumbre (c. 1360-1) the precentorship was held by native-born residents, save for Gerard de Domar's brief occupation of it in 1343.

The precentor's deputy was the succentor, whose position at Salisbury has been

described as that of a 'quasi-dignitary'. He took an oath to keep 'assiduous residence', and to observe the approved customs, as far as they belonged to his office (*Statutes*, 164-5; *Ceremonies*, 116). He ranked above the other officers of the cathedral, including the sub-treasurer, receiving a gallon of wine and the same of ale on Maundy Thursday for his great labour 'in dicti mandati solempnitate', whereas his fellow ministers and officers received only a pottle. When, at the end of the thirteenth century, an enquiry was held into the 'feedings' traditionally due from the dean to the ministers of the Cathedral, it was the succentor who gave his testimony first (316). He might be chosen from among the canons—indeed, in the thirteenth century, Walter de la Wyle, the succentor, was elected bishop—but it appears to have been more usual to appoint a vicar-choral. In 1319, when Martival's statutes were promulgated, Simon de Dereham was succentor (*Statutes*, 164), Gilbert de Wittenham, priest-vicar of the bishop, being appointed in his stead in Oct. 1323 (*Martival* I, 29; *Lib. Evid. C.*, f. 456). On 10 June 1334 Wyville likewise collated his vicar-choral, Edmund Bramton, to the succentorship (*Wyville* II Institutions, f. 29, 29v). He was still in office in 1345, when, on 21 Sept., he was present at the examination and second admission of John Kirchil as vicar (118). On 20 Dec. he acknowledged a loan of 100s. from the chapter, and undertook to repay 60s. by the following Easter, the remainder being remitted (216). Succentors who were not canons were entitled to wear almuces of 'calaber', lined with miniver, in order to distinguish them from the rank and file of the vicars-choral (*Processions*, 109 n. 1). They received, in the fourteenth century, an annual emolument of 100s. (C. J. Godfrey, 'Pluralists in the Province of Canterbury in 1366', *Jnl. of Eccles. Hist.*, 11 (1960), 37.)

WHITCHURCH, M. JOHN DE, M.A., B.Can.L., B.C.L., was a student of Oxford (Emden III, 2,034-5). His earliest preferment was in Norwich diocese, where he held Whepstead rectory (Suff.) (Reg. Ayermyne, f. 92v). In 1328 he obtained leave of absence to serve the archbishop of Canterbury in the court of arches (*ibid.*). Next year he was granted a licence to study for two years in a university, and the year after for three (*ibid.*, ff. 93v, 95). On 10 Jan. 1333 he was provided to the archdeaconry of Wiltshire, void by the death of Gerard de Tilheto, papal chaplain (*C.P.L.* II, 371), on condition of resigning Whepstead, but he was unable at first to obtain possession. The archdeaconry had been granted by the king on 13 Mar. 1326 to M. Robert de Ailleston (*q.v.*) (*C.P.R.* 1324-7, 254); and when on 21 Aug. 1331 he obtained a transfer to Berkshire it was claimed by M. Ralph de Querendon (*q.v.*), who secured a special royal protection and ratification on 26 Sept. (*C.P.R.* 1330-4, 167), and on 8 Aug. 1332 a grant from the king, on the pretext of a voidance of the see in Edward I's reign (*ibid.*, 325). Whitchurch appealed to the curia. Eventually, on 24 July 1337, he obtained a royal ratification of his estate in the archdeaconry (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 470). Meanwhile, on 23 May 1335, he had been provided to the prebend of Axford, void by John Luttrell's death (*C.P.L.* II, 523). This he exchanged, on 5 Mar. 1338, with M. John de Abingdon for Hurstbourne and Burbage (*Wyville* II Institutions, f. 56), and his estate in the new prebend was ratified ten days later (*C.P.R.* 1338-40, 30). On 1 Apr. 1340 he was admitted in person as a residentiary canon (214), having been promised by the chapter in the previous Jan., as an act of grace, that he should be given the preference when a canonical house fell vacant (281). On 8 Oct. 1343 he was

assigned the house which had belonged to Nicholas de la Wyle, and renounced his right to that of John de Abingdon (184). Meanwhile, on 29 June, he had exchanged the archdeaconry of Wiltshire with M. John Barne for the church or Sedgely, Durham (Wyville II Institutions, f. 121).

Whitchurch was an active member of chapter. On 4 Oct. 1346 he was appointed, with Richard de Thormerton, as proctor to the provincial council of 16 Oct. (269). In Nov. 1349 he was involved in a controversy with the chancellor, Elias of St. Albans (*q.v.*), over the appointment of a lecturer in theology. He contested the right of John Niweton, O.P., to lecture in the schools in the close on the ground that he had no degree in theology, as was required by the statutes and customs (Corfe, ff. 38, 40, 49, 62). In 1351 he disputed the claim of Bartholomew de Bradden (*q.v.*) to the treasurer'ship. On 3 Oct., in full chapter, he publicly challenged Bradden's right to receive double commons, on the ground that he held the dignity 'de facto non de jure', since the suit in the Roman curia against his predecessor, John de Bredon, was still pending, and the benefice had been sequestered by order of the court at the instance of Bredon's rival, Cardinal de la Motte (Corfe, ff. 75, 76, 77). Bradden failed, in the long run, to make good his claim, and the treasurer'ship remained in the hands of the dean, Reynold de Orsini (*q.v.*) from 1351 to 1357. In Oct. 1353 the new chancellor, Simon of Sudbury, who was non-resident, appointed Whitchurch his agent to hold one of the three keys under which the common seal of the chapter was kept, on the understanding that, if he were at any time absent from Salisbury, he should entrust it, at his own risk, to one of his fellow-residentiaries (*ibid.*, f. 100). Whitchurch acted as *locum tenens* of the dean in 1355 (*ibid.*, f. 111 *et seq.*).

Whitchurch was appointed examiner-general of the court of Canterbury in 1327, keeper of the spiritualities of Ely *sede vacante* in 1337, and vicar-general of the bp. of Durham in 1338 and 1340. He is called 'king's clerk' in 1338, and he made a loan of 300 marks to the king for the conduct of the war in 1345; but his career was predominantly ecclesiastical. In Aug. 1350 he obtained an indulgent to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution in the hour of death (*C.P.* I, 173; *C.P.L.* III, 329). He was a confrater of St. Albans Abbey. He was dead by 4 Apr. 1358, when Walter Waleys petitioned for his canonical house (Corfe, f. 134). His last recorded appearance in chapter was on 10 Feb. (*ibid.*, f. 133). On 4 May 1378 his executors were summoned before the chapter to fulfil a promise publicly made by him in his life-time, but not included in his will, to repair at his own expense one of the great bells of the church, which was cracked, on condition that his name should be engraved upon it (*ibid.*, ff. 134, 135).

WINCHCOMBE, M. ROBERT DE (Emden III, 2,122), was a notary public (1305). He had associations with Oxford to which he gave money *c.* 1312. He began his career in Simon of Ghent's household (*de Gandavo* I, 55). He was collated to various rectories (*ibid.*, II, 565, 605, 620), and on 25 Apr. 1311 to the prebend of Netherbury *in terra* (*ibid.*, 767). This he exchanged in Mar. 1313 for the prebend of Slape (*ibid.*, 806); but he subsequently returned to Netherbury, presenting a vicar-choral on 21 Nov. 1334 (239). He was a residentiary by Feb. 1320, when he was assigned the canonical house formerly held by William de Sherbourne (Edwards, 'Houses', 10; Lib. Evid. C., f. 452v). He was present in person in 1319, when the chapter received Martival's constitutions (*Statutes*,

138-9). He attended both the general chapter of Sept. 1333 and the prorogued session in the following Apr. (67). He was dead by 28 July 1335, when his executors were ordered by the locum tenens of the dean to pay £20 for dilapidations which had occurred during his tenure of the farm of St. Martin's, Salisbury, and Stratford (289). His successor in the prebend was John de Ryvers (*q.v.*).

WOLVELEY, M. JOHN DE, bachelor of canon and civil law, was in the service of successive bishops of Winchester, and became William de Edington's chancellor. His first appearance in connexion with Salisbury was in Oct. 1337, when, as sub-deacon, he had letters dimissory for ordination to the diaconate (Wyville I Licences and Dispensations, f. 30). In Dec. 1341 he exchanged Brixton rectory for Alverton (I.O.W.) church, the king claiming the right to present because the lands of the abbot of Leyre were in his hands on account of the war with France (*C.P.R.* 1340-3, 348). In June 1343 he was granted an expectation at Salisbury at the request of Bishop Orleton, who reported that he had 'served him well' (*C.P.* I, 58; *C.P.L.* III, 100); and he presented his bulls in chapter on 20 Feb. 1346 (50). He was admitted and installed in person as prebendary of Netheravon—the prebend which the newly appointed bishop, Edington, had obtained by royal grant in 1343—on 17 Dec. 1348 (Corfe, f. 14), and secured a royal ratification on 28 May 1351 (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 101). On 14 June 1350 he was assigned the canonical house formerly held by Hugh de Nassington, prebendary of Alton Australis, on condition that he claimed nothing for the repair of the defects therein (Corfe, f. 58). Meanwhile, however, on 3 May 1351, Netheravon had been provided, at the king's own request, to William de Mullebourne, who, as a notary public, is found witnessing various chapter acts in 1347 and 1349 (58; Corfe, f. 28), and in the communar's roll for 1350 is described as proctor of the chapter, receiving an annual fee of 20s. Mullebourne showed every intention of defending his title, and Wolveley sought to outbid him by obtaining on 7 Dec. a royal grant of the prebend on the pretext of a voidance of the see in the previous reign (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 188). Meanwhile, in Hilary term 1351 an action had been brought against the bishop for the recovery of the king's right to present, on the ground that the prebend had been held by Martival until his promotion to be bishop of Salisbury in 1315, and had thus been at the king's disposal in virtue of his right of *regale*. This allegation was in fact correct, although no action had been taken at the time by the Crown, and M. Gilbert de Middleton had been provided in Sept. 1315 (*Martival* I, 4). Judgment was accordingly given for the king (*C.47/84/1/29*), who, however, was unable to obtain immediate execution because it was alleged that Mullebourne was 'incumbens in prebenda predicta'. Summoned to appear to state his case, he made default, and it was accordingly judged that 'a suitable person' should be admitted to the prebend on the king's presentation (*C.47/84/2/43*). On 22 Jan. 1352 Wolveley presented royal writs in pursuance to the bishop at London (Wyville II Institutions, f. 248); but that Mullebourne did not submit to the decision of the court is clear from the fact that in June 1352 and Nov. 1353 commissioners were appointed to arrest and bring before the council all persons prosecuting appeals in derogation of the judgment given for the king (*C.P.R.* 1350-4, 208, 521). In June 1354 he obtained from the new pope a confirmation and exemplification of the letters of his predecessor providing him to Netheravon, 'reserved in the lifetime of Stephen la Porta' (*C.P.L.* III, 522). Meanwhile a third claimant had been added,

on the petition of Nicholas de la Hethe for the provision of the prebend to Thomas de Bredon (July 1351, *C.P.* I, 217). Wolveley nevertheless contrived to retain possession of Netheravon until his death, when the king granted it, on the pretext of 'the late voidance of the see', to Robert de Derby, his clerk (24 Oct. 1358, *C.P.R.* 1358-61, 105); and when he died, William de Ferriby, a clerk of York diocese and a former keeper of the Wardrobe, was collated by the bishop at the king's request. He obtained a royal ratification in July 1367 (*ibid.*, 1364-7, 425). Ferriby had previously obtained the Salisbury prebend of Ruscombe by exchange with M. Thomas de Beek for Brompton rectory (Yorks.) (4 July 1339), but had re-exchanged it a few days later with M. Alan de Conyngesburgh for a prebend of Ripon (12 July, Wyville II Institutions, ff. 66, 66v). Mullebourne, nothing daunted, persisted in his claim to Netheravon; but, according to a petition of Ferriby to the king, a second judgment was given against him in the common bench, and he was imprisoned for 'divers trespasses and outrages'. He was liberated on finding sureties and swearing to take no further action in derogation of the law and the royal prerogative, and not to try to cross the sea; but, once free, he entered the prebend and carried off by force the goods and chattels of his rival there. He then cited Ferriby before the court of arches, complaining that he had been ousted from his prebend by Robert de Derby and falsely imprisoned at his instigation; and when a writ of prohibition was sued out against him he appealed to Rome, thereby endeavouring to 'submit the king's right in the judgment' given in the common bench 'to the judgment of another, and so to subvert and annul the same', to the great 'scandal, reproach and dishonour of the king and his laws' (c. 1369, S.C.8/247/12331). The king, nevertheless, in May 1369, authorised the official of the court of Canterbury and his commissary to proceed with the hearing of the case between Mullebourne and Ferriby, in spite of the prohibition, not wishing, as he declared, that 'the ecclesiastical jurisdiction be unduly impeded' (*C.Cl.R.* 1369-74, 21-2). It appears, however, that misfortune continued to dog Mullebourne's steps, for in 1370-1 he was outlawed for infringing the Statute [of Praemunire] by seeking to overturn the judgment obtained by the king against the bishop as to the right to present to Netheravon, and for failing to surrender himself to the Marshalsea prison (C.47/84/14/371).

In Feb. 1352 the Bishop of Winchester obtained for Wolveley a papal dispensation to hold two benefices with cure of souls. He was then said to hold a prebend of Salisbury and the church of Alverton (*C.P.* I, 225; *C.P.L.* III, 460). In Mar. 1353 he secured an indult to choose a confessor to give him plenary absolution at the hour of death (*ibid.*, 504). On 19 Feb. 1353 he appeared in chapter on behalf of Bishop Edington to secure the consent of the canons to the appropriation of Buckland church to his projected chantry of Edington (Corfe, f. 90).

WORTH, M. ROBERT DE, was a master, perhaps of Oxford, by 1306 (Emden III, 2,090). He was collated by Simon of Ghent on 6 Dec. 1309 to the sub-deanery of Salisbury in succession to Thomas de Staunton (*de Gandavo* II, 720). On 17 Dec. he was collated to the prebend of Alton Australis (*ibid.*, 719). In Mar. 1311 he received a papal dispensation to retain the sub-deanery, to which Stourton Caundle church was annexed, with Upper Slaughter rectory (*C.P.L.* II, 86). On 7 Mar. 1313 he exchanged Alton for Durnford, and, on 29 Sept. 1316, Durnford for Chisenbury and Chute (*de Gandavo* II, 805; *Martival* I, 61-2). In May

1319 he was granted reservation of a benefice in the abbess and convent of Shaftesbury's gift (*C.P.L.* II, 187); and on 24 Nov. 1320 he obtained Bradford-on-Avon rectory (*Martival* I, 164-5). Four days later, 'because of the requirements of the law and of his apostolic grace', he resigned the sub-deanery into the bishop's hands (*ibid.*, 165-7). He was one of the canons present in 1319, when the chapter received Martival's constitutions (*Statutes*, 136-7). In Jan. 1335, as farmer of Melksham, he asserted his right to present a vicar, 'prout ab antiquo singulis confratribus firmas in dicta ecclesia habentibus fieri consuevit' (265). At a later date he became warden of Vaux College, resigning the office on 10 Oct. 1348 (Corfe, f. 3). He was an executor of Martival's will (*C.Cl.R.* 1330-3, 165), and on 22 Mar. 1329 he was appointed official and keeper of the spiritualities of Salisbury *sede vacante* (Wyville I, ff. 1-7). From 13 May 1333 to 29 Jan. 1335 he acted with M. John de Kirkby, as vicar-general while the bishop was overseas (Wyville I, ff. 15v, 16; II, ff. 21v-26v; *Reg. Ralph de Salopia* I, 151). On 22 July 1339 he was made vicar-general and keeper of the spiritualities on the appointment of Wyville by the council to be keeper of the Isle of Wight (Wyville II, ff. 66v, 67), and on 4 July 1347 he acted with William de Nassington, the bishop's official and vicar-general, in the case of Richard de Thormerton (*q.v.*) (Wyville II Institutions, f. 161). In 1330-1 he was official of the bishop of Worcester and in 1337 was in the bishop of Ely's service. Between 1322 and 1330 he had a series of protections 'while attendant on the king's service', but his career was ecclesiastical rather than political, and was largely confined to Salisbury diocese. He was dead by 15 May 1349, when his farm was assigned to M. William de Salton (Corfe, f. 26). On 18 May the chapter was said not to have obtained free administration of his canonical house, since it was still occupied by his executors (*ibid.*, f. 27). His last recorded appearance in chapter was on 4 May (*ibid.*, f. 25), so it is possible that he was a victim of the plague. His will provided for the establishment of a chantry in the cathedral, the conditions of which were laid down in an indenture between his executors and the locum tenens and chapter. They included the payment of a lump sum of 200 marks to the vicars-choral in aid of the purchase and appropriation to their use of West Hanney church, in accordance with Martival's bequest. On 30 May 1352 all the vicars in residence, 46 in all, were assembled in the chapter house to hear and approve the terms of the will and later, in the treasury, the 200 marks were paid over in florins to Bartholomew de Braden, in the presence of John Kirchil, the sub-treasurer (*ibid.*, f. 84). Worth's prebend of Chisenbury and Chute was provided on 1 Feb. 1350 to Thomas de Edington, the seventeen-year-old nephew of the bishop of Winchester (*C.P.* I, 193; *C.P.L.* III, 316; Corfe, f. 56), who on 6 Dec. 1351 obtained a royal ratification (*C.P.R.* 1350-54, 193).

In Mar. 1336 Worth was imprisoned at Old Salisbury for a trespass of vert in Melksham forest (*C.Cl.R.* 1333-7, 549). In June 1336 it was found by inquisition that certain of the buildings at Stourpaine had fallen into serious disrepair when he was farmer, and that 20 great poplars in the rectory close had been felled, and not put to the use of the church or other buildings (257).

WOTTON, M. JOHN DE, was retained in Jan. 1333 as a clerk of the chapter, at an annual fee of 40s. and his 'reasonable expenses', when engaged on capitular business, and took an oath to serve the church and chapter faithfully (138). In Jan. 1334 he was appointed a proctor to convocation (132). On 2 Jan. 1335 he was

present when Nicholas Lambert (*q.v.*) made his submission to the chapter (112). On 6 June in that year, as 'king's clerk', he was granted by Edward III, on the pretext of 'the voidance of the see', the sub-deanery of Salisbury (*C.P.R.* 1334-8, 117). This had been obtained by M. Ralph de Querendon (*q.v.*) in Feb. 1330 but vacated by him when he became archdeacon of Wiltshire and had later been the subject of litigation in the Roman curia. The grant did not take effect. On 22 June he witnessed the agreement between the chapter and the vicar of Stourpaine, concerning the obligation of the latter to maintain the chantry at Ash (297), and in July and Oct. he was present on various occasions when the prescribed oath was taken by recalcitrant vicars-choral (101, 103). In Nov. 1335 he is referred to as official of the archdeacon of Salisbury, then M. Robert de Luffenham (Wyville I, f. 6). In Sept. 1341, when he witnessed the admission and installation as precentor of Thomas de Welewyke, he is described as 'rector of Semley in the diocese of Salisbury' (31). He apparently succeeded M. William de Bere (138) as advocate of the chapter, and was himself succeeded in that office by M. Stephen de Avebury (*q.v.*) on 8 Apr. 1344 (141). He appears *eo nomine* in the surviving communars' rolls for Jan.-Apr. and July-Oct. 1343, and in the former acknowledged in his own hand receipt of his quarter's stipend.

WYLE, M. NICHOLAS DE LA, was a clerk of Salisbury diocese. He studied at Oxford and abroad, and was a Master by 1298 (Emden I, 560). He was granted an expectative grace, at the request of Robert the Wise, king of Naples (see Pantin, *Engl. Ch.*, 17) and his queen, whose chaplain he was, on 26 July 1321 (*C.P.L.* II, 214), and obtained the prebend of Wilsford and Woodford, in which he was installed on 11 Feb. 1324 (Lib. Evid. C., f. 456). He was a prebendary of Wells by 1326. On 20 Oct. 1323 he was provided—again on the petition of his Sicilian patrons—to the precentorship of Salisbury, void by the death of Boniface de Saluzzo, papal chaplain (*C.P.L.* II, 235), and was installed on 23 Feb. 1324 (Lib. Evid. C., *loc. cit.*). During his precentorship the chapter was involved in serious disciplinary trouble with the vicars-choral: but it seems to have been firmly handled, and a collective penance was imposed on the offenders (293; see pp. 44-45). The period 1319-37 saw a number of marginal additions made to the thirteenth-century ordinal of the cathedral, but it is not clear what part de la Wyle played in this (W. H. Frere, *Use of Sarum* II, xviii-xxi). He served for some years as warden of the fabric (1333, 138; 1335, 230) and on 26 June 1335 entered into a contract with Richard de Farlegh, who was engaged to act as master-mason at Salisbury when not employed at Reading abbey or the cathedral priory of Bath (230). On 18 Sept. 1333 he was sent, with M. Robert de Luffenham, to the Roman curia to present to the pope a letter setting forth the oppressions under which the chapter was suffering, and to beseech a remedy (72). He exercised considerable influence in the chapter, and, since as precentor he ranked next after the dean, acted as his *locum tenens* on a number of occasions in 1335, 1336, 1337 and 1340. He held various houses in the close (Edwards, 'Houses', 106). He died in 1341. His testament, as farmer of Kenton and Alvington, was exhibited before the bishop of Exeter and accepted as proved on 16 Sept. (*Grandisson* II, 950). His obit was observed at Salisbury on 5 Sept. (*Processions*, 239). On 7 Sept. M. Peter Inkepenne was collated by the bishop to Wilsford and Woodford, and Thomas de Welewyke to the precentorship (Wyville II Institutions, ff. 94 and 95). They were installed

two days later (31, 32). Richard de Durneford is named in 1335 as the precentor's vicar (102).

WYVILLE, ROBERT DE, bishop of Salisbury 1330-75, has so far found no biographer. Here all that will be attempted is some account of his background, and of his relations with the chapter, particularly during the first twenty years of his episcopate.

Wyville was probably connected with the Wyville family of Staunton Wyville. He began his career as a clerk in Queen Isabel's household (1326), and later became her secretary (1327, Tout, *Chapters*, II, 310, n.1.). In 1326 he was, for a few weeks, keeper of the privy seal (*ibid.*, VI, 51); and when Edward II departed, taking with him the great seal, Wyville used that of the Duke of Aquitaine, whose service he had entered while keeper. Isabel obtained for him various benefices, including the rectories of Kingsclere (by Dec. 1326) and Gretton (before 1330). She and the young Edward supported his candidature for the see of Bath and Wells when it fell vacant in 1329, but without success. On 18 Mar. 1330 Edward presented him to the Salisbury prebend of Major Pars Altaris in virtue of the voidance of the see resulting from Martival's death (*C.P.R.* 1327-30, 498); but a month later royal influence secured his provision to the vacant see (*C.P.L.* II, 308; *C.P.R.* 1327-30, 531). He was consecrated, by special papal mandate, in the king's chapel at Woodstock on 15 July. His promotion was widely unpopular. The author of the *Chronicon Angliae* (Rolls Ser., 1) wrote of him as 'vir utique competenter illiteratus et minime personatus, quem si papa cognovisset, nunquam ut creditur ad tantum apicem promovisset' (*cf.* Adam Murimuth, *Continuatio Chronicorum*, Rolls Ser., 60; Thomas Walsingham, *Historia Anglicana*, Rolls Ser., II, App. B, 368). Two of his keenest rivals were M. John Luttrell (*q.v.*), who was recommended by Bishop Grandisson of Exeter to the Salisbury chapter as a worthy successor to Martival; and M. Nicholas de Ludlow (*q.v.*), who was the centre of intrigue at the curia. He is actually referred to in a papal letter of 31 Oct. 1333 as 'bishop-elect' of Salisbury (*C.P.L.* II, 410), and the fact that the chapter, writing to Wyville in the following Sept., mentioned his rumoured intention 'a sponsa vestre ad aliam . . . vos transferre' (256) suggests that he did actually contemplate, at that time, seeking translation to another see. In the sequel, however, he spent the rest of his long life at Salisbury. His register has not yet been studied in detail, so that any generalisations about his episcopal career would be premature. Certainly during the first twenty years or so of his episcopate he appears to have carried out his routine administrative duties conscientiously. During an absence overseas from 14 May 1333 to 29 Jan. 1335, and later, on his appointment by the king in July 1339 to be keeper of the Isle of Wight, he designated M. John de Kirkby and M. Robert de Worth his vicars-general and keepers of the spiritualities (Wyville I, ff. 15v, 16; II Institutions, ff. 21v-26; 66v, 67). Kirkby he made in May 1333 his sequestrator and commissary-general, and in Jan. 1335 he authorised him to collate for a month in his name to all benefices, with or without cure (*ibid.* I, f. 16; II, f. 34v).

Two charges constantly levelled against Wyville are that he was responsible for the decline in the intellectual quality of the chapter, which becomes manifest in the middle years of the fourteenth century, and that he was on consistently bad terms with the canons. Both are exaggerations. The first overlooks not only the

limitation of the bishop's power to collate which was a result of the increasing number of papal provisions and royal presentations, but also the operation of such 'accidental' factors as the Black Death (p. 36 above). The second tends to give undue prominence to controversies which were a natural outcome of the tension existing between two parties, each intent upon upholding against the other its traditional rights and privileges.

The bps. of Salisbury had from the first been allotted a prebend, carrying with it the right to a stall in choir and a place and voice in chapter. They appointed vicars-choral, like the other canons, and were entitled to the commons of a 'canonicus simplex'. Their opportunities for making their authority felt were, however, severely limited in practice. Custom forbade them to preside at chapter meetings, even when the dean was not personally present, and their right of visitation had been formally surrendered by Bishop Giles of Bridport in 1262 (144). They were, none the less, able to maintain contact with the chapter and exercise a certain indirect influence upon its deliberations, through the small group of their clerks and officials who were collated to prebends and became residentiary canons. During Wyville's early years as bishop his interests were represented by such men as John de la Chaumbre, William de Salton, Richard de Hale(s), John de Kirkby, Elias of St. Albans, James de Havant, Robert de Worth, Bartholomew de Bradden, Thomas de Welewyke and Peter de Inkepenne (p. 36); while the fact that his brother Walter (*q.v.*) became a residentiary as early as 1335, and was treasurer from 1340 until his death early in 1346, gave him an added advantage.

Wyville's recorded attendances at chapter are few, and usually coincided with the transaction of some item of business for which his consent was required. Thus he was present in June 1335, when it was decided that the Whitsun fair should be held henceforward in the town and not in the close (288); in Apr. 1341 when the papal bull appropriating East Garston church to Amesbury priory was debated (81); and in May 1339 when the pasture rights of the chapter's villein tenants on the episcopal lands at Bishop's Cannings were defined (279). His name occasionally appears among those present at the installation of a canon (24, 29); and he intervened from time to time on behalf of one of his 'familiares'—as, for instance, in July 1343, when he secured the exemption of Peter de Inkepenne from the obligation to provide an entry feast (242).

The most serious conflict which arose between bishop and chapter in the first twenty years of Wyville's episcopate concerned the administration of the deanery and the exercise of the decanal jurisdiction during the vacancy caused by Cardinal Raymond's death in Oct. 1346. In order to safeguard their rights, the canons immediately sequestered the goods and revenues of the dignity, and appointed an official to act on their behalf (135, 307; Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box labelled 'Dean'). When the bishop demanded the surrender of the seal of the officiality of the deanery, they issued a 'provocacio', asking for protection against anticipated injuries at his hands, and followed this up, on 4 Feb. 1347, with an appeal for the tuition of the court of Canterbury (Sar. Muniments, Press IV, Box M; 302, 310). On 15 Feb. the bishop was inhibited by the official of the court from doing anything in prejudice of the prosecution of their appeal (*ibid.*, Box labelled 'Inhibitions'). Meanwhile negotiations had been proceeding between the parties for a settlement 'out of court' (304, 305, 306); but before matters could be brought

to a conclusion, news was received of the provision to the vacant dignity of Bertrand de Fargis, brother of the late dean (Mar. 1347, 55). He died before obtaining possession, but was immediately succeeded by Reynold Orsini, to whose proctor, at the ceremony of installation, the chancellor surrendered the disputed seal (June 1347, 56). Not until 1392, when a composition was made between the dean for the time being and bishop John Waltham, and confirmed by Boniface IX, did the claims of the chapter to the custody of the revenues and exercise of the jurisdiction of the deanery during vacancies receive explicit recognition (*Statutes*, 302).

Other causes of friction were the summoning of the 'convocacio generalis' of 1335 (69), at which Wyville took umbrage (Wyville I, f. 6); Bartholomew de Braden's collation to the prebend of Axford in 1344, which was resisted by the canons, whose recalcitrance provoked the bishop to threaten them with excommunication (Wyville II Institutions, f. 134); and the appointment of a coadjutor in 1352 to the aged chancellor, Elias of St. Albans, which Wyville claimed as his right in opposition to the chapter (Corfe, f. 83). The canons, for their part, raised objections to the form of the mandate ordering the admission of Walter de Wyville to the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris in 1334 (63); and showed a disposition to resent the bishop's claim to commons during his rare periods of residence at Salisbury (Corfe, f. 111).

Relations between them were, however, by no means invariably strained. In Oct. 1333 (?) the chapter wrote on Wyville's behalf to the pope, asking for a decision to be given in his favour in a suit in which he was involved in the Roman curia (76); and in the following Sept., in the letter referring to his rumoured intention to seek translation to another see, they begged him not to desert them (256). They agreed in Apr. 1342 to support his plan to recover Sherborne castle for the bishopric, and to the appropriation of one of the episcopal manors for that purpose (170); and they offered him sound advice, if not the practical support he had hoped for, in his suit against the Archbishop of Canterbury over their respective testamentary rights within Salisbury diocese (215); while in May 1341 they accepted his arbitration in their dispute with his brother, the treasurer, over the allotment of the wax offered at the statues of Our Lady in the cathedral (159). The bishop, in his turn, supported the canons in their conflict with the recalcitrant vicars-choral in 1334-5 (Wyville I, f. 25); and in the General Chapter of 1355 he carried through, with their approval, certain modifications of Martival's statutes relating to farms which the confusion resulting from the Black Death had necessitated (Corfe, ff. 112). In Feb. 1354, presumably as a result of financial pressure, he leased to a group of canons for seven years all the manors of his bishopric, together with his prebend of Potterne, for an annual payment of £200 (*C.P.R.* 1354-8, 190); and in Apr. 1355 he presented the chapter with his best cope, 'ut dicta ecclesia pretextu cape predicte honestius posset deserviri in divinis' (Corfe, f. 113).

Although, as a former government servant owing his preferment to royal patronage, Wyville's sympathies lay with the king rather than with the pope, he seems to have done his best to steer a safe middle course between their rival claims. In collating to benefices he sheltered from time to time behind such phrases as 'prou et quatenus collacio ad nos pertinet, et absque cujuscumque censure penalis superioris nostri incurso, ac cujuscumque juris alieni prejudicio', and while clearly preferring to allow royal presentations to go unchallenged and actions of recovery

undefended, he showed some ingenuity in avoiding open infringement of Stratford's Constitutions of 1342 (pp. 82-3).

WYVILLE, WALTER DE, was the brother of the bishop of Salisbury, on whom he seems to have depended for preferment. He appears to have had no academic qualifications. He is described in 1332 as rector of Kingsclere (formerly held by his brother, the bishop), when he was provided to the prebend of Wells void by the consecration of the incumbent to the see of Carlisle (*C.P.L.* II, 359). The provision does not seem to have been effective. On 16 Aug. 1334 bishop Robert collated him to the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris, void by the death of Richard de Hale(s), who had been provided on Robert's elevation to the episcopate (Wyville II Institutions, f. 31); but the chapter objected to the form of the episcopal mandate as 'contra consuetudines ecclesie concepta' (63), and he was not finally admitted and installed until 22 June 1335 (288). On 27 July MM. John de Kirkby and Thomas de Bokton paid on his behalf the 40s. entry fine, and undertook that he would provide the entry feast customary in the case of residentiaries (20). On 1 Jan. 1338 the bishop collated him to the 'golden' prebend of Bere and Charminster, void by the consecration of M. Robert de Stratford as bishop of Chichester (Wyville II Institutions, f. 56); and his prebend of Minor Pars Altaris was collated, under the safeguard of *si beneficia*, to M. John de Kirkby (*ibid.*, f. 56v). His claim to Bere and Charminster was, however, contested by M. Robert de Turre de Adria, and litigation ensued in the Roman curia as a result of which judgment was given against him (*C.P.L.* II, 540, 555; III, 79, 86, 88, 149), whereupon he returned to his former prebend. On 13 Mar. 1340 he was collated by his brother to the dignity of treasurer, which had been vacated on the previous day by the consecration of M. Ralph de Stratford as bishop of London (Wyville II Institutions, f. 72v), and this time he was successful in obtaining possession. His former prebend of Minor Pars Altaris was collated on 7 May to John de la Chambre (*q.v.*) (*ibid.*, f. 73v; 24). The most conspicuous incident of Wyville's period of office was a dispute with the chapter over the allotment of the wax offered at the statues of Our Lady in the cathedral. On 11 May 1336 it had been ordered that all the offerings, whether by gift or bequest, at the statue of the Blessed Virgin known as 'La Gysyne' should be applied without any diminution to the use of the fabric (275); but on 20 Mar. 1341 Wyville, as treasurer, claimed all the wax offered both 'ad ymaginem beate Marie que dicitur Gysine', and at her other statue at the great west door. When the chapter objected, the bishop intervened, and suggested the appointment of arbitrators, two vicars-choral being designated by the locum tenens meanwhile to take charge of the offerings (159). The outcome is not recorded. On 3 Mar. 1340 Wyville received from the chapter a loan of £20 repayable at Michaelmas 1341; but he did not finally clear off the debt until 6 Feb. 1345 (211). Assigned the farm of Bramshaw, while a suit was pending concerning it in the Roman curia between M. Ralph de Querendon and M. John of Salisbury, he demanded that allowance should be made to him for the expenses of ploughing and sowing the land should M. Ralph win his case (212, 6 Mar. 1340). This was agreed by the chapter, and on the following 11 Oct. the communar was duly authorised to refund to Wyville his expenses, in accordance with the account audited and allowed by MM. John de Kirkby and Thomas de Bokton (213). His presence and consent are expressly noted when the chapter agreed on 2 Aug. 1340 to allow to M. Thomas de Astley,

in consideration of the important business undertaken by him on their behalf, free choice of a farm (**157**). He was twice appointed to hold an inquest into defects in the church and rectory of Stourpaine (18 June 1336, 23 June 1339, **257, 268**); and in Apr. 1344 he was commissioned to enquire into the conditions of the collation of William de Edington to Imber chapel (Wyville II Institutions, f. 38v). He is described on 13 Mar. 1344 as 'infirmus' (**187**); and his last recorded appearance in chapter was on 20 July 1345 (**203**). He was dead by 8 Feb. following, when his executors asked for an inquest to be held into defects in the buildings at Calne (**250**). This was the cause of friction, for it afforded an opportunity for intervention by M. Ralph de Iwerne, the dean's official, who had to be inhibited from acting in the matter by the locum tenens, in accordance with the statute 'Olim Petrus decanus' (*Statutes*, 182 seq.).

The treasurership was disputed, after his death, between John de Bredon (*q.v.*), claiming in virtue of an expectative grace dated 9 Oct. 1344 (*C.P.L.* III, 154), and Cardinal Galhard de la Motte, provided on 29 Nov. 1345 (*ibid.*, 198, 235).

Other members of the Wyville family who appear in the records are Henry Wyville of Staunton, described as the bishop's esquire (Wyville II Institutions, f. 77, 19 June 1340), and John Wyville, collated to the prebend of Durnford by bishop Robert in Apr. 1340 (*ibid.*, f. 73v).

INDEX

INDEX

Unless otherwise indicated the references are to the number of the entry and not to the page. An asterisk (*) against a personal name indicates that that person is mentioned in the Biographical Notes on pp. 169-260. The letter 'M' precedes the Christian names of those persons, described as 'magistri' in the register, who are known or believed to have been academical masters. For the system adopted in identifying place-names see p. 58.

- Abbotsbury, Abbotesbur', co. Dorset, abbot of. *See* Samford, W. de.
- Abingdon, Abendon, Abindon, Abindonia, Abyndon, Habindon :
 M. John* de, 22, 254-5, 268, 272, 277, 279-81
 —, canonical house of, 184
 William de, treasurer of St. Paul's, London, 156
- Ablynton, John de, vicar-choral, 91-3, 96
- Adam, M., provost of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, 17
- Agen, Lot et Garonne, France, diocese of, 54
- Ailleston,* M. Robert de :
 as archdeacon of Berkshire, 4
 as archdeacon of Wiltshire, 1
- Alfington, Alfynghon, Alfynon. *See* Alvington.
- Alton Pancras, Aulton, Aulton Pancracii, co. Dorset :
 farmer of. *See* Salton, W.
 vicar of. *See* Wyke, W. de.
 vicarage of, 145-6
- Alvington, Alfington, Alfynghon, Alfynon, Alvinthon, Alvyngton, co. Devon, church of, 221-2, 224-9 :
 farmer of. *See* Astley, T. de.
 vicar of. *See* Cannynges, T. de.
See also Kenton and Alvington.
 John de, 53
- Amesbury, Ambresbur', prioress and convent of, 81
- Amyas [*unidentified*], pilgrimage to, 182
- Andover, Andever, co. Hants, forest of, 270
- Appelford, Henry de, abbot of Reading, 168
- Archidiaconus*. *See* Baysio, Guido de.
- Arundel, Earl of. *See* FitzAlan, R.
- Aryemyne. *See* Ayremynne.
- Ash, Asche, Assche, Asshe, Aysse, Aysshe [in Stourpaine], co. Dorset :
 chapel of, 68, 143, 297, 299
 —, chantry in, 68, 143 and *n.*, 297
- Astley,* Astleye, Asteleye, Astele, M. Thomas de, prebendary and residentiary, 30-2, 154, 157, 165, 200 :
 as farmer of Kenton and Alvington, 162-4, 181, 201, 221-2, 224-8, 229 (p. 131)
 as farmer of Whitchurch Canonorum, 155-6, 165
 as notary public, 103
 as proctor in Canterbury convocation, 133
 as warden of Vaux College, 158
- Aulton, Aulton Pancracii. *See* Alton Pancras.
- Avebury,* Aveburi, M. Stephen de, clerk of the diocese of Bath and Wells, *advocatus consilii* of the chapter, 53, 58, 81, 136, 141, 218, 220, 250, 302
- Avignon, Vacluse, France, 8, 50. *See also* Rome.
- Avonte. *See* Havant.
- Axford [in Ramsbury] :
 prebend of, 45
 prebendary of. *See* Bradden, B. de.
- Ayermynne. *See* Ayremynne.
- Aymer, Robert, 316
- Aynhoe, Ayno, co. Northants., rector of. *See* Richard.
- Ayremynne,* Aryemyne, Ayermynne, Ayrmyne, Ermyne, Eyremynne, Eyrmyne, Heremyn, Hermyne, Hermyne, Richard de :
 as chancellor of the cathedral, 1, 23, 88, 97-8, 100-2, 106-11, 150, 210, 212, 214, 254-5, 262-5, 268, 272, 275, 277, 279-82, 285, 288-9, 292, 295-7
 as locum tenens of the dean, 66-7, 145, 150
 at general chapter, 67
- Aysse, Aysshe. *See* Ash.
- Ayston, William de, 66*n.*, 132
- Bagge, Robert, 155
- Baker, le Bakere :
 R., of Chulmleigh, notary public, 35
 Walter, 257

- Baldock,* Baldok, M. Robert de, prebendary, 31, 39, 42, 56, 59-60, 159, 165, 167, 184, 200, 212, 220, 242, 265, 272, 296 :
 commissioned to act as locum tenens of the dean, 194
 canonical house of, 256
 at general chapter, 67
- Bannebury, William de, vicar-choral, 111, 120
- Barford St. Martin, Bereford, rector of. *See* Bradden, B. de.
- Baron, Baroun :
 John, 309
 William, of Stukeley, notary public, 253
- Barton, M. William de, 35, 41, 65, 136
- Basteden, John de, 316
- Bateman :
 John. *See* Vienne, J. de.
 M. William,* bp. of Norwich, 1344-55, 224-5, 228
 —, manor of, 228
- Bath, co. Somerset :
 cathedral priory of, 230
 [and Wells], diocese of, 136
 —, clerk of. *See* Avebury, S. de.
- Bathon, M. Nicholas de, proctor of the chapter, 138
- Baysio, Guido de, bishop of Bologna, *Archidiaconus*, 229 (p. 133-4) and *n.*
- Bazas, Gironde, France, cathedral church of, canon of. *See* Viventis, B. de.
- Beaminster *Secunda*, Beminstre *Secunda*, co. Dorset, prebend of, 28
 prebendary of. *See* Havant, J. de.
- Beauford :
 James* de, prebendary of Stratton, 57
 —, exchanges for tithe in Norwich diocese, 61
 Thomas de, 57
- Beaulu. *See* Bewley.
- Beaver. *See* Bever.
- Beccles, Bekles, co. Suffolk, 122-3, 128 :
 John of. *See* Westhale, J. de.
- Bechc,* Edmund de la, atte, prebendary of Ramsbury, 19, 121 :
 as archdeacon of Berkshire, 81
 presents a vicar-choral, 121
- Bedwyn, Bedewynd, Bedwynd :
 farmer of. *See* Havant, J. de.
 lessee of. *See* Herblot, R.
 mill of, 199, 207
 prebend of, 33, 94
 prebendaries of. *See* Gyncwell, J. de ;
 Tyngewickc, N. de.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Halerton, W. de.
- Beck, le Beek, Thomas, bedell of the close, 33, 39, 41, 45, 52, 56-8, 168, 244
- Beer and Chermynstre, co. Dorset, prebend of. *See* Charminster and Bere.
- Bekles. *See* Beccles and Westhale.
- Bemenytre *in ecclesia*, Bemynstre *in ecclesia*, prebend of. *See* Netherbury *in ecclesia*.
- Benedict XII, pope, 1334-42, 97, 171
- Beneger,* M. William, proctor of the chapter, 22, 33, 50, 62, 126, 138, 218, 273 :
 as official of the chapter during the voidance of the deanery, 135-6, 302-3, 307, 308 (p. 161), 309
 as vicar of Lyme, 238
- Beneyt, Alice, 308 (p. 162)
 [? *another*], of Crouke, 308 (p. 162)
 John, 308 (p. 162)
- Bere [Regis], co. Dorset, prebend of. *See* Charminster.
- Bere, M. William de, advocate of the chapter, 138
- Bereford. *See* Barford St. Martin.
- Berewico. *See* Berwick.
- Berkeley,* Berkeleye, M. Peter de, prebendary of Horton, 2
- Berkshire, Breks' :
 archdeaconry of, 4, 81
 archdeacons of. *See* Ailleston, R. de ;
 Beche, E. de la ; Varesio, T. de.
 forest in, 270
- Bernard, of Clairvaux, St., treatise ascribed to, 166 and *n.*
- Bernardus, Bernardus Compostellanus*, the younger, 229 (p. 135) and *n.*
- Berwick, Berewico :
 Gilbert de, the bp.'s steward, 254
 William de, citizen of Salisbury, 134
- Bever, Bevayr, Beaver :
 Thomas, 254
 William, porter of the close, 23, 33, 65, 254
- Bewley, Beaulu [in Great Bedwyn], manor of, 236
- Beymynstre [and Netherbury], co. Dorset, prebend of. *See* Netherbury *in ecclesia*.
- Bingham, Byngham, Robert, bp. of Salisbury, 1228-46, 313
- Bishopstone, Bisschopceston [in Ramsbury hundred] :
 prebend of, 40
 prebendary of. *See* Raymundi, P.
- Bitton, Button, co. Glos. :
 prebend of, 59-60, 104
 prebendaries of. *See* Waleys, W. le ;
 Wynkelcye, J. de.
 rector of. *See* Bullc, R. de.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Crokc, N.
 vicarage of, 229*n.*
- Blakmor, Blakmor Regis. *See* Hermitage.

- Blanchmouster, Blaunkmoustier, John de :
 as chantry priest at Salisbury Castle,
 290
 as vicar-choral of Warmister, 84
- Blewbury, Blebury, co. Berks. :
 prebend of, 10
 prebendary of. *See* Tybertis, C. de.
 vicar of, 10
- Bluntesdon, Blountesdon :
 Adam de, priest of the Carville chantry,
 252
 M. Henry de, chantry of, 183
 M. Robert* de, prebendary, at general
 chapter, 67
- Bocton, Boctone. *See* Bokton.
- Bogaleys, William, O.P., 244
- Bohun, Jocelin de, bp. of Salisbury, 1142-
 84, 313
- Bokeland, Walter de, vicar-choral, 33, 168
- Bokton, Bocton, Boctone, Boktone, M.
 Thomas,* Thomas de, prebendary of
 Warminster and residentiary, 19-20,
 22, 24-6, 29-31, 33-5, 39-44, 47-8, 58-60,
 65, 84, 101-2, 108-11, 113, 117-8, 127,
 135, 137, 141, 150-1, 154, 156-9, 165,
 166 (p. 110), 167-8, 170, 172-5, 177-9,
 181-4, 186-91, 193-4, 197-8, 200, 202-5,
 208, 210-14, 220, 234, 237, 242, 244,
 246, 248, 254-5, 261-2, 263-5, 268, 273,
 275, 277, 279-82, 284, 286, 288-9, 292,
 294-7 :
 —, as farmer of Stourpaine, 257, 295
 and *n.*
 —, as master of choristers, 165, 243,
 246
 — at general chapter, 67
 —, presents a vicar choral, 84
- Bolc, John, and Ellen his wife, 308 (p. 161)
- Boor, Nicholas le, vicar-choral of High-
 worth, 115-6
- Bord, Richard, 155
- Bordeaux, Gironde, France, diocese of, 54-5
- Bosco, Thomas de, steward of dean Henry
 de Brandeston, 316
- Boscombe, rector of. *See* Codeford, W. de.
- Bost, Christine, 308
- Botehaut, tithes called. *See* Wighton.
- Boukholte. *See* Buckholt.
- Boymer, Richard de, priest, 278
- Brackeleye, Brackele, Brakkele, Thomas
 de, vicar-choral, 91-3, 96, 188
- Bradden,* Bartholomew de :
 as prebendary of Axford, 45
 as rector of Barford St. Martin, 127
- Bradford-on-Avon, Bradforde, church of,
 187
- Braibrok, William, prehendary, 1
- Brakkele. *See* Brackeleye.
- Bramdon. *See* Bramton.
- Bramshaw, Brembelschawe, Bremelchawe,
 co. Hants :
 farm of, 154, 178, 212-3, 259
 —, farmers of. *See* Salisbury, J. de ;
 Whitchurch, J. de ; Wyville, W. de.
 inquisition taken upon, 178
 suit in Roman curia concerning, 212-3,
 259
- Bramton, Bramdon :
 Edmund, succentor, 118, 216
 John, porter of the close, 39, 45, 52, 56,
 58, 62
- Brandeston, Brandesdon, Henry de :
 as bp. of Salisbury, 1287-8, 313
 as dean of Salisbury, c. 1285, 316
 —, steward of. *See* Bosco, T. de.
- Bredon,* Brudon, John de, 11 :
 as claimant to the prebend of Calne, 122
 as expectant, 48
- Breks', *See* Berkshire.
- Brembelschawe. *See* Bramshaw.
- Brembre,* Thomas, Thomas de, preben-
 dary of Stratton, 46, 61-2 :
 exchanges for a portion of tithe in the
 diocese of Norwich, 57
- Bremelchawe. *See* Bramshaw.
- Bridport, Giles de :
 as bp. of Salisbury, 1256-62, 313
 as founder of Vaux College, 158
- Brikelesworth, John, chaplain of Heytes-
 bury, 308 (p. 161)
- Brudon. *See* Bredon.
- Brutford, Thomas de, clerk of Salisbury
 diocese, 136
- Bryan, Roger, notary public, 50, 52
- Buckholt, Boukholte, co. Hants, forest of,
 270
- Buſ, Geoffrey, 316
- Bulle, R. de, rector of Bitton, 299*n.*
- Bulstede, John de, vicar-choral, 45, 110 :
 as keeper of St. Nicholas's light in Salis-
 bury cathedral, 284
- Burbage, Burbach, co. Wilts. *See* Hurst-
 bourne.
- Burdens Ball, Burdeyn, in Wilton, John
 [Burdon], lord of, 235
- Bury,* M. Richard de, bp. of Durham,
 1333-45, 256 and *n.*
- Button. *See* Bitton.
- Byngham. *See* Bingham.
- Caddele, Thomas, of Potterne, 220
- Calmyngton, M. Henry de, 266
- Calne, Kalne, 192, 250 :
 prebend of (annexed to the treasury),
 122-3, 250
 —, inquisition taken upon, 250
 vicars-choral of. *See* Walle, S. atte ;
 Westhale, J.

- Camera. *See* Chaumbre.
 Candelau. *See* Cantelou.
 Cannings, Bishop's, Cannings, Cannynges,
 Cannynges episcopi:
 church of, 130-1
 —, chaplain in. *See* Walter.
 farmer of. *See* Querendon, R.
 vicar of. *See* Waukelyn, H.
 villein tenants of the chapter at, 279
 Cannynges, Thomas de, presented to the
 church of Alvington, 221-2
 Cannynges episcopi. *See* Cannings,
 Bishop's.
 Cantelou, Candelau:
 John de, 188-9, 316
 —, house of, 188-9
 William, priest, 235
 Canterbury, co. Kent:
 archbishop of. *See* Stratford, J. de.
 —, testamentary jurisdiction of, in
 Salisbury diocese, 215
 convocation of, 133 and *n.*, 267
 court of (Court of Arches), 112, 122,
 180
 —, actions brought by the chapter in,
 302-3, 310, 315
 —, commissary of. *See* Codeford, W. de.
 —, excommunication of Nicholas
 Lambert by, 112
 —, excommunication of the chapter
 by, 132
 —, official of, 44, 132
 province of, 133*n.*
 —, council of, 269
 Cantryngton, Andrew, 241
Cardinalis. See Johannes Monachus.
 cardinals. *See* Rome.
 Carville, Carvyle, M. Robert de, treasurer
 of Salisbury cathedral, chantry of, 252
 and *n.*
 Ceccano,* Annibale de, cardinal bp. of
 Tusculum, letter to, 79
 Cerne, co. Dorset, letter dated at, 301
 Cersye, Thomas de, clerk, 284
 Cettra, Cettre Beate Marie. *See* Chitterne,
 Chitterne St. Mary.
 Chaddesley, Chadd', Chaddle, Chaddesle,
 Chaddeslegh, Chaddesleie, Chaddes-
 leigh, Chaddesleye, Chaddesleygh,
 Chadeslegh, Chadesleye:
 M. John de, rctor of Coleshill, 237
 M. Richard de, prebendary of Fording-
 ton with Writlington and residentiary,
 9, 47-8, 50, 52, 55, 58, 96-100, 107-8,
 118, 120, 127, 135-6, 190-1, 194, 197-8,
 204, 209, 219-20, 234, 241-2, 244, 248,
 250, 261-2, 264-5, 286-7, 307
 —, as farmer of Powerstock, 237
 —, canonical house of, 193
 Chaddesley, Richard de (*cont.*)
 —, granted free choice of a farm in
 consideration of services rendered, 296
 Chambre. *See* Chaumbre.
 Chardstock, Cherdestok, Cherdestoke, co.
 Dorset:
 letter dated at, 51
 manor of, letter dated at, 63
 prebend of, 39, 127
 prebendary of. *See* Piers, J.
 vicars-choral of. *See* Farnham, T. de;
 Gore, A.; Sauston, J. de; Trowe, J. de.
 William de, 22, 253
 Charminster and Bere, Beer and Cher-
 mynstre, ? Chermenestre and Beme-
 nestre, co. Dorset, prebend of, 49:
 prebendary of. *See* Veyraco, W. de.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Mucheldevere, R. de.
 Charyngchow, Robert, vicar-choral of
 Ramsbury, 117
 Chaumbre,* Chambre, Camera, Kamera,
 John de, de la, prebendary of *Minor*
Pars Altaris and residentiary, 24, 26,
 35, 40, 42-4, 47-9, 58, 117, 141, 152,
 167, 170-6, 178, 181-2, 184-91, 194,
 197-9, 202-3, 205-6, 241-2, 244, 273, 286:
 as farmer of Homington, 199
 as precentor, 27*n.*, 58-60, 62, 237
 as president of the chapter (*locum tenens*
 of the dean), 62
 Cherdestok, Cherdestoke. *See* Chardstock.
 Chermenestre, Chermynstre. *See* Charmin-
 ster.
 Chichester, co. Sussex, cathedral church of,
 51:
 prebend of. *See* Huva Ecclesia.
 Chicklade, Chiklade, 308 (p. 162)
 Chickwell,* Chykewell, M. Robert de, pre-
 bendary of Lyme, 34
 Chirborn', Edward de, citizen of Salisbury,
 127
 Chirborne. *See* Sherborne.
 Chisenbury and Chute, Chusynbur',
 Chusyngbur', prebend of, 69, 251:
 prebendary of. *See* Worth, R. de.
 Chitterne, Cettra:
 church of, 287
 John de, priest of Bluntesdon's chantry
 in Salisbury cathedral, 183
 Chitterne St. Mary, Cettre Beate Marie:
 church of, 83
 vicar of. *See* Heywode, W. de.
 Chulmleigh, Chulmeleg', co. Devon, 35
 Chusynbur', Chusyngbur'. *See* Chisenbury.
 Chute, prebend of. *See* Chisenbury.
 Chykewelle. *See* Chickwell.
 Clement VI, pope, 1342-52, 41-4, 47, 55,
 135, 174, 223
 Clerk, Richard, 257

- Codeford, Codeforde, William de, rector of
Boscombe, 132 :
as commissary of the court of Canter-
bury, 112
as commissary of the official of the court
of Canterbury, 132
- Coksprit, Cecily, 308 (p. 161)
- Colby,* William de, expectant, 6
- Cole, Robert, chantry priest of Mere,
309
- Colerne :
church of, 250
parson of. *See* Weston, W. de.
- Coleshill, Coleshulle, co. Berks. :
Ralph de, vicar-choral, 103
rector of. *See* Chaddesley, J. de.
- Colneham, M. John de, 2
- Colrigge, John de, 225
- Combe (Combe Bissett), prebend of. *See*
Coombe and Harnham.
- Compostellanus. See Bernardus.*
- Compton :
John* de, abbot of Sherborne, preben-
dary, at general chapter, 67
—, incorrectly entered as attending
chapter, 241
William de, of Heytesbury, executor of
M. Ralph de Iwerne, 136-7
- Concoreto,* M. Itherius de, papal nuncio
and collector, 140
- Coombe and Harnham, Combe and Harn-
ham, Coumbe and Harnham (Combe
Bissett and West Harnham) :
prebend of, 90, 251
prebendary of. *See* Salton, W.
vicar-choral of. *See* Marnhull, J. de.
- Coppe, Richard, 62
- Corner, Cornere, William de la, bp. of
Salisbury, 1288-91, 313
- Cosham, John, John de, notary public, 58,
152
- Coudray, Thomas de, 80
- Coumbe, prebend of. *See* Coombe and
Harnham.
- Craukern, R. de, 299n.
- Crawethorn, Crawethorne, Crawthorn,
Crawthorne. *See* Crouthorne.
- Crester, Nicholas le, 253
- Creyk,* James de, expectant, 42
- Crofton [in Bedwyn], 207
- Croke :
John, vicar-choral, 261
Nicholas, vicar-choral of Bitton, 104
- Crouke [*unidentified*], 308 (p. 162).
- Crouthorne,* Crawethorn, Crawethorne,
Crawthorn, Crawthorne, Crouthorne,
Crouwethorne, Crowethorne, Crow-
thorn, M. William de, prebendary of
Slape and residentiary, 5, 56, 59, 113,
- Crouthorne (*cont.*)
124, 174, 211-2, 235, 265-6, 288, 292,
296-7 :
as sub-farmer of Stourpaine, 257
canonical house of, 147
at general chapter, 67
presents a vicar-choral, 124-5
- Cucinato,* M. Bernard de, prebendary of
Stratton, 82, 134 :
presents a vicar-choral, 82
- Curkeby. *See* Kirkby.
- Dale,* M. Henry atte, prebendary of
Faringdon, 29
- Daneford, Nicholas de, vicar of Torleton,
89
- Daventre, John de, vicar-choral of Teinton
Regis, 85
- Dean, East, Estden, co. Hants, 300 :
reeve of. *See* Heggh', R. atte.
- Deneys, John, 155
- Derham, Adam de, O.P., 244
- Derneford. *See* Durnford.
- Devenysch :
Cecily la, 308
William le, bailiff at Chicklade, 308
(p. 162)
- Deverill, Hill, Hulle, 308 (p. 162)
- Deyer, Deyere, Richard le, of Calne, [?]
bailiff of Melksham, 160, 192
- Domar,* Gerard de, cardinal priest of
S. Sabina, precentor of Salisbury, 27n.,
41
- Dorset, co. :
archdeacons of. *See* Hotoft, T.; Kirkby,
J. de.
forest in, 270
- Downton, Dounton, Dountoun, 122 :
Richard de, vicar-choral of Lyme, 105, 109
—, borrowed for the king's chapel,
311-2
- Dubbe, John, 173
- Duk [?], Alice la, 308 (p. 161)
- Durham, co. Durham :
bp. of. *See* Bury, R. de.
bishopric of, 256
- Durnford, Derneford, Durneford, Durne-
forde :
prebend of, 13-14, 251
prebendary of. *See* St. Albans, E. de.
Nicholas de, as priest of Salisbury castle
chantry, 290
—, as the precentor's vicar-choral, 102
Richard de, sub-deacon, vicar-choral, 107,
188-9
- Dymayt, Henry, 155
- Echelhamton, Henry de, priest, vicar-
choral of Slape, 124-5

- Edmundeschep, William de, vicar of Torleton, 89
- Edward III, King:
- claims revenues of the vacant deanery, 233
 - communications from, to chapter, 43, 80, 233, 258, 317
 - letter of chapter to, 312
 - petition of chapter to, 271 and *n.*
 - presents to prebend of Grimston and Yetminster, 148
 - presents to prebend of Horton, 2
 - presents to prebend of Torleton, 43
- Eyrmyne. *See* Ayremynne.
- Esgarston. *See* Garston, East.
- Essex, co., 228
- Estden. *See* Dean, East.
- Exchequer, 271
- Exeter, co. Devon:
- bp. of, 226, 229 (pp. 130-1); *see also* Grandisson, J. de
 - canon of. *See* Nassyngton, W. de.
 - diocese of, churches belonging to the Salisbury chapter in. *See* Kenton and Alvington.
 - , clerks of. *See* Colrigge, J. de; Marlesford, J.
- Eyrmyne, Eyrmyne. *See* Ayremynne.
- Falconis, William, clerk of Agen diocese, 54
- Fargis. Farges, Forgis:
- Bertrand de, dean of Salisbury, 54-5
 - John de, rector of 'Sanctus Cesertus', 41
 - Raymond,* Reymund, de, cardinal deacon of S. Maria Nuova, dean, 1311-46, 122-3, 125, 135 and *n.*, 137, 233, 238, 240, 249-50
 - , letters to, 70, 73
 - , proctor and vicar-general in England of. *See* Viventis, B. de.
- Faringdon, Farendon, Farndon, co. Berks.:
- prebend of, 29
 - prebendary of. *See* Dale, H. atte.
 - William de, vicar-choral, 126
 - , accused in chapter of various misdemeanours, 277
- Farlegh, Richard de, master-mason of Salisbury cathedral, 230 and *n.*
- Farndon. *See* Faringdon.
- Farnham, Farnham:
- Richard de, executor of Thomas West, 315
 - Thomas de, priest of Norwich diocese, vicar-choral of Chardstock, 120, 127
- Felde, Christine in the, 308 (p. 162)
- Fennysutton. *See* Sutton Veny.
- Ferour, John le, 308 (p. 162)
- Fieschi, Flisco:
- Manuel di,* prebendary, resident at the Roman curia, 75
 - Sinobaldo di, *Innocencius*, Innocent IV, pope, 1243-54, 229 (p. 133) and *n.*
- Fisherton Anger, Fyscherton, Fyssherton, in Salisbury, 161
- Fissereston, John de, priest, 278
- FitzAlan, Richard, earl of Arundel (d. 1376), 254
- Flisco. *See* Fieschi.
- Folye, Margery, 308 (p. 162)
- Ford,* Forda, Forde, Foord, Thomas, Thomas de, priest, rector of Maiden Newton, clerk of the chapter, 23, 43, 112-3, 138, 155-6, 177, 268, 278, 292, 297
- Fordington, Fordinton, Fordynton, co. Dorset:
- vicar of, 9
 - [with Writhlington], prebend of, 9
 - , prebendary of. *See* Chaddesley, R. de.
- Forest, justices of the, 270-1
- Fovente, William de, 315
- Franchavilla, Francis de, clerk of the diocese of Toulon, notary public, 54
- Fremele, Stephen, 316
- Fremond, John, chantry priest of Mere, 309
- Funtayn, Roger, house of, 174
- Fyfyd:
- Peter de, chorister, 247
 - William de, chorister, 247
- Fyscherton, Fyssherton. *See* Fisherton Anger.
- Gainfred. *See* Trano, Goffredus de.
- Gandavo. *See* Ghent.
- Garston, East, Esgarston, co. Berks., church of, 81
- Gartone, John, porter, 168
- Gaufredus. *See* Trano, G. de.
- Gentyll, John, donzel of M. R. de Luffenham, archdeacon of Salisbury, 177 and *n.*
- Ghent, Gandavo, M. Simon de, bp. of Salisbury, 1297-1315, 313:
- chantry of, 283
- Gifford, Giffard,* Gyffard, John, prebendary of Yetminster *Secunda*, 23, 190: canonical house of, 184
- Gilberd, Gilbert:
- Robert, of Odstock, executor of Nicholas Lambert, 156
 - , Burgess of Wilton, 235
- Glideford, Roger de, 257
- Gold', John le, of Taunton, vicar of Winkfield, 220

- Gore, Adam, clerk:
 as vicar-choral of Chardstock, 127, 129
 as vicar-choral of Stratford, 129
- Got,* Raymond del, cardinal of S. Maria Nuova, dean of York and Lincoln, 70 (p. 82)
- Grandisson, John, bp. of Exeter, 1327-69, 163 and *n.*, 221-2, 225-6, 229 (p. 130-1)
- Grauntcourt, Grauntecourt, Thomas, vicar-choral, 188-9:
 house of, 188-9
- Grimston [in Stratton], Grymston, and Yetrminster, Yatemynstre, co. Dorset, prebend of, 148-9:
 prebendary of. *See* Staunton, T. de.
- Grundewelle, Grundwelle:
 M. James de, 292
 John, chaplain, 204
- Grymston. *See* Grimston.
- Guldeford, Henry de, 316
- Gyffard. *See* Gifford.
- Gylney, William, vicar of Sutton Benger, 175, 208
- Gynwell,* Kynewelle, John:
 as expectant, 11
 as prebendary of Bedwyn, 33
- Gyssyche, Henry de, priest, 218
- Gysyne, Gysine, la, statue of Our Lady called, 159, 275
- Haffont, Hafont. *See* Havant.
- Hale. *See* Hales.
- Halerton, Walter de, chaplain, vicar-choral of Bedwyn, 94
- Hales,* Hale, Richard de, prebendary of *Minor Pars Altaris*, 3:
 bearer of letters from the chapter to the dean and treasurer, 70 (p. 82), 71 (p. 84)
- Hamme, M. William de, clerk of Lincoln diocese, 41, 52, 59, 62, 136
- Hampstead Marshall, Hamstede Marchel, co. Berks., rectory of, 287:
 rector of. *See* Warminster, R. de.
- Harewell, Richard de, 19
- Harnham (West) prebend of. *See* Coombe.
- Havant,* Avonte, Haffont, Hafont, Havont, Havonte, M. James de, prebendary of Beaminster *Secunda* and residentiary, 28-9, 33, 44, 47-50, 52-3, 55-60, 62, 81, 117-22, 126-8, 135-7, 141, 170, 182-9, 191, 194, 198, 200-1, 202-6, 208-9, 216, 218-20, 234-5, 237, 241-2, 244, 248, 250, 261, 273, 286-8, 307
 as farmer successively of Bedwyn mill and Winterbourne Stoke, 199
 as master and 'ordinator' of the close-wall work, 193
 as notary public, 208
- Havant (*cont.*)
 as warden of the fabric, 235
 acts in the absence of the chapter notary, 208
 canonical house of, 179
 granted privilege of burial before the altar of St. Mary Magdalene, 197
- Havelyngge:
 Nicholas, 155
 Walter, 155
- Haveryng,* Haveryngge, M. Richard de, prebendary, 134, 272
- Heenton, Henton. *See* Hinton.
- Heggh', Robert atte, reeve of East Dean, 300
- Heighterdebur'. *See* Heytesbury.
- Helton. *See* Hilton.
- Hemyngby:
 Alexander* de, 1
 —, canonical house of, 18
 John,* notary public, clerk and scribe of the chapter, 31, 41, 65, 121, 137, 172, 188-9, 203, 208, 236, 244
 Henry II, king, charter of, 270 and *n.*
 Henry III, king, charter of, 270*n.*
- Herblot, Richard, of Crofton, lessee of Bedwyn Mill, Margaret his wife, and Richard his son, 207
- Heremyn. *See* Ayremynne.
- Herford, Robert, dean of Salisbury, ? 1238-1257, 313
- Hermitage, Blakmor, Blakimor Regis, co. Dorset, 253:
 hermitage of, prior of, 253
- Hermynne, Hermynne. *See* Ayremynne.
- Hervy, Nicholas, 257
- Hestreburi, Hestrebury, Hestredbury. *See* Heytesbury.
- Heygheworthc. *See* Highworth.
- Heytesbury, Heighterdebur', Hestreburi, Hestrebury, Hestredbury, Heyghterdebur', Heyghterdeburi, Heyterbury, 136, 308 (p. 162)
 collegiate church of, canon of. *See* Saxby, W.
 —, chapter held at, 308 (p. 161)
 —, vicars of. *See* Briklesworth, J. de; London, J. de.
 Robert of, vicar-choral, 39, 45, 53, 56-7, 62, 101-2, 126
- Heywode, William de, priest, vicar of Chitterne St. Mary, 83
- Highworth, Heygheworthc:
 prebend of, 115-6
 prebendary of. *See* London, W. de.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Boor, N. de.
- Hilton, Helton, co. Dorset:
 church of, 16
 farmers of. *See* Kirkby, J. de; Salisbury, J. de.

Hilton (*cont.*)

- John de, 16
 Hindon, Little, Hynedon, church of, 41:
 rector of, *see* Thowe, J.
 Hinton,* Heenton, Henton, John de, abbot
 of Sherborne, prebendary, *in.*, 37-8,
 44, 191, 241, 286-7:
 claims residentiary status, 200, 273
 presents chapter with cope, 178
 Hobbes, Nicholas, 308 (p. 162)
 Hoghurde, John le, 308 (p. 162)
 Hognarton, Hogenarton, William de,
 vicar-choral, 159, 235
 Hotoft. *See* Hotoft.
 Homington, Homyngton:
 farm of, 199
 farmers of. *See* Chaumbre, J. de la;
 Wyville, W. de.
 Horningsham, Hornyngesham, parish of,
 308 (p. 161):
 chaplain of. *See* Nicholas.
 Hornyngham, John de, porter, 113
 Horton, co. Glos.:
 prebend of, 2, 180, 223
 prebendaries of. *See* Berkeleye, P. de;
 Thormerston, R. de.
Hostiensis. See Susa, Henry de.
 Hotoft,* Hotoft, Hothot, Hotot, Hototh,
 Howtot, Thomas, archdeacon of
 Dorset, 19, 22-3, 97, 100-2, 106, 108-11,
 113, 210, 254, 262-3, 265, 268, 275,
 277, 279-81, 285, 288-9, 292, 294,
 296-7:
 at general chapter, 67
 canonical house of, 151
 official of, seal of, 155
 Hoveringham, John de, priest of the
 Carville chantry, 252
 Howtot. *See* Hotoft.
 Hulle. *See* Deverill, Hill.
 Huntynghdon, Huntynndon, William de,
 expectant, 7 and *n.*
 Hurst, la Hurste, co. Berks. [*formerly* co.
 Wilts.], farm and wood of, 220
 Hurstbourne, Hussebourne, co. Hants:
 forest of, 270
 [and Burbage, co. Wilts.], prebend of,
 17
 —, prebendary of. *See* Oxendon, J. de.
 Huva Ecclesia (Hove), co. Sussex:
 prebend of Chichester, 51
 prebendaries of. *See* Leach, I.; Testa,
 V. de.
 Hynedon. *See* Hinton, Little.

Idmiston, Idemeston, Idmeston, Ydemes-
 ton, Ydemiston:

- farm of, 234, 261, 282
 —, inquisition taken upon, 282

Idmiston (*cont.*)

- farmers of. *See* Kirkby, J. de; Querendon, R.; St. Albans, E. de; Salisbury, J. de.
 Inkepenne,* Inkepen, M. Peter de, prebendary of Wilsford and Woodford and residentiary, 29, 32, 52, 56, 81, 167, 170, 190, 204, 235, 242
 as farmer of Winterbourne Stoke, 199
 as prebendary of Wherwell, 152
Innocencius. See Fieschi, S. de.
 Insula, de. *See* Lisle.
 Ireland, bp. from, 228, 229 (p. 135)
 Isabel, queen of Edward II, 271 and *n.*
 Itherius, M., papal nuncio and collector.
See Concoreto, I. de.
 Iwerne, M. Ralph, Ralph de, official of Cardinal Raymond de Fargis, dean of Salisbury, 126, 250:
 commissary of the chapter on the voidance of the deanery, 135
 executor of. *See* Compton, W.
 Johannes Andreae, 166 (p. 111) and *n.*, 229 (p. 133-4) and *n.*
 Johannes Monachus, *Monachus*, le Moynes, alias *Cardinalis*, 166 (p. 111) and *n.*, 229 (p. 136)
 John XXII, pope, 1305-14:
 appeal of chapter to, 72
 letters to, 76-8
 John, lord of Burdens Ball, *q.v.*
 John, vicar of Mere, 309
 Jurdan, Margery, 308 (p. 162)
 Kamera. *See* Chaumbre.
 Kembestr', Margery la, 308 (p. 161)
 Kemeseye, Kemes', John, vicar-choral of Slape, 124, 248:
 as clerk of the fabric, 138
 Kenton and Alvington, co. Devon:
 farm of, 162-4, 181, 221, 226-7, 266
 farmers of. *See* Astley, T. de; Wyle, N. de
See also Alvington.
 Kingsclere, Kyngesclere, co. Hants:
 church of, 63
 rector of. *See* Wyville, W. de.
 Kirchil, Kyrchil, John, vicar-choral, 57, 62, 118
 Kirkby,* Curkeby, Kirkeby, Kyrgeby, Kyrkebi, Kyrkeby, M. John de, prebendary of Preston and residentiary, 12, 15, 20-2, 99, 107, 111, 113, 215, 263, 272, 275, 279, 288-9, 294, 298:
 as archdeacon of Dorset, 24-6, 29-35, 39-40, 43-4, 47, 115, 122, 124, 141, 150, 154, 157, 165-6, 170-2, 176, 179, 181-4, 186-7, 191, 193, 211-4, 219, 241-2, 244, 246, 248, 273, 284

- Kirkby (*cont.*)
 —, and as locum tenens of the dean,
 48-50, 52, 118-21, 194, 198-202, 205-6,
 208-9, 216, 218, 250, 287
 —, and as master and 'ordinator' of
 the close-wall work, 193, 246
 —, and as warden of Vaux College,
 158
 as farmer of Hilton, 16
 as farmer of Idmiston, 233
 as farmer of Stourpaine, 165, 166 (p. 111),
 268
 as farmer of Whitchurch Canonicorum,
 165, 233
 as proctor in convocation, 267
 canonical house of, 184
 purchases books and other effects from M.
 Nicholas de Ludlow, 166 (p. 110), 268
 Knyeton, Knyheteton, Henry de, 143:
 chantry of, in Ash chapel, 143
 Knyveton, Nicholas de, 257
 Kynethe, Alice, 309
 Kynewelle. *See* Gynewell.
 Kyng, Kyng:
 Elias le, 308 (p. 161)
 William le, 308 (p. 161)
 Kyngesclere. *See* Kingsclere.
 Kynggeston, Alexander, priest of the
 Bluntesdon chantry, vicar-choral of
 Warminster, 183
 Kyrchil. *See* Kirchil.
 Kyrgeby, Kyrkebi, Kyrkeby. *See* Kirkby.
- Lambert,* Lambard, Lamberd, M.
 Nicholas, prebendary, 97-8, 101-2,
 262-3, 275, 288, 297:
 as farmer of Whitchurch Canonicorum,
 155-6
 canonical house of, 147
 excommunicated by the court of Canter-
 bury, 112
 submits to the chapter, 112
 Lamborn, Philip de, 316
 Lange, John le, John called, priest, vicar-
 choral of Stratton, 65, 82, 168
 Langebergh,* Langeb', Langeberewe,
 Langeberg, Langeberze, Langeberghe,
 Langeborghe, Langeborgh, Longb',
 John de, prebendary and residentiary,
 22-6, 30-1, 33-5, 39-44, 47-50, 52-3, 55-60,
 62, 65, 81, 107-9, 111, 115, 118-22, 124,
 127-9, 135-7, 141-2, 150-1, 154, 156-9,
 161, 165, 166 (p. 110), 167-8, 170-6,
 178-9, 181-3, 185-91, 193, 197-206,
 208-12, 214, 216, 218-20, 234-5, 237,
 241-2, 244, 248, 254-5, 261, 264, 272-3,
 277, 279-82, 284-5, 287, 307:
 claims farm of Warminster against M.
 John of Salisbury, 150 and *n.*, 255
- Laycestre, John de, cobbler, and Ellen his
 wife, 173
 Leach,* Lecche, M. John de:
 as expectant, 8
 as prebendary of Huva Ecclesia, 51-2
 as prebendary of Torleton, 51-2
 as proctor in convocation, 133
 Leonel. *See* Lionel.
 Levesones, Edith, 308
 Leye, Philip, called of London, notary
 public, clerk of Winchester diocese, 57,
 62
 Leyre, William, William de, priest, vicar-
 choral, 52, 57, 88, 261, 272
 Liazaris, Lyazaris, Paul de, 229 (p. 134)
 and *n.*
 Lichfield, Lychefeld, Lychfeld, (Lychefel-
 denis, Lycheffeldensis), co. Stafford:
 bp. of, 144
 chapter of, 144 and *n.*
 —, letter of, to Salisbury chapter, 144
 letters dated at, 221, 224-5
 Lincoln, co. Lincoln:
 dean of. *See* Got, R. de.
 diocese of, clerk of. *See* Hamme, W. de.
 Lionel, Leonel, Duke of Clarence and Earl
 of Ulster, guardian of the realm, 311
 Lisle, de Insula, Bartholomew, 80
 Litleton, William de, vicar of Stourpaine:
 granted leave by the chapter to go on
 pilgrimage, 182
 responsible for maintaining a chantry.
 68, 143, 297, 299
 Littleton Drew, Lytleton Drew:
 vicarage of, 218
 vicar of. *See* St. Neots, L. de
 Lodelawe, Lodelowe. *See* Ludlow.
 Loffenam, Loffenham. *See* Luffenham.
 Lok', Henry, vicar-choral, clerk and
 receiver of the fabric fund, 139
 London:
 John de, vicar of the collegiate church of
 Heytesbury, 308 (p. 161)
 Walter* de, prebendary of Highworth,
 115-6
 —, presents a vicar-choral, 115-6
 —, proctor in convocation, 133
 London, St. Paul's cathedral in:
 provincial council at, 269
 treasurer of. *See* Abingdon, W. de.
 Longespee, Longespe, Nicholas, Nicholas
 de, bp. of Salisbury, 1291-7, 313
 Lotegarsal', Lotegarsale. *See* Ludgershall.
 Loterel. *See* Luttrell.
 Lovel, M. Gilbert, farmer of Stourpaine,
 257
 Luco,* Luc', M. Thomas de, prebendary
 of Netherbury *in ecclesia* and residen-
 tiary, 1, 23, 30-1, 35, 39, 42, 44, 56-8,

Luco (*cont.*)

- 60, 81, 111, 122, 128, 135, 141, 150, 158-9, 165, 167-8, 170, 187-90, 204, 206, 210-2, 214, 220, 235, 242, 255, 272-3, 280-1, 307:
 as notary public, 208
 charges his vicar-choral with assault, 206
 Luda, Thomas, cordwainer, and Agnes his wife, 174
 Lude, Thomas, 309
 Ludgershall, Lotegarsal', Lotegarsale, Lutegareshale, Lutegarshale, 249:
 Adam de. *See* Niweman, A.
 M. Henry de, notary public, 50, 56, 272
 Ludlow,* Lodelawe, Lodelowe, Ludelowe, M. Nicholas de, prebendary of Stratford, 78:
 books and other effects of, 166 (p. 110), 268
 letter to, 75
 Luffenham,* Loffenam, Loffenham, Luffinam, M. Robert, Robert de, archdeacon of Salisbury, 18, 19, 33-5, 39-44, 48, 50, 53, 55, 57-60, 62, 107-8, 118, 127, 141, 150, 158, 166 (p. 110), 172, 174, 176-9, 181-2, 186-7, 198, 204, 209, 212, 218-20, 234, 241, 246, 250, 263-4, 273, 275, 288-9, 292, 294-5, 297:
 as locum tenens of the dean, 22-5, 29-32, 65, 85-8, 97-100, 102, 109-11, 150, 154, 156-61, 165, 210-11, 213-4, 237-8, 254-6, 262, 265, 268, 272, 274, 277-9, 282, 285, 296, 298
 as master or warden of the close-wall work, 177, 246
 canonical house of, 18
 sent by chapter to Rome, 72
 Lutegareshale, Lutegarshale. *See* Ludgershall.
 Luttrell,* Loterel, Luterel, M. John, prebendary, resident at the Roman curia:
 letter to, 75
 proctor of chapter in a suit at the curia, 132
 Lyazarii. *See* Liazarii.
 Lychefeld, Lychefeldensis, Lycheffeldensis, Lychfeld. *See* Lichfield.
 Lym, Henry, rector of Newton Valence, executor of Thomas West, 315
 Lyme [Regis], Lym, co. Dorset:
 prebend of, 22, 34, 105, 238
 prebendaries of. *See* Chickwell, R. de;
 Northburgh, M. de.
 vicar of. *See* Beneger, W.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Downton, R. de.

Major Pars Altaris:

- prebend of, 119
 prebendary of. *See* Querendon, R.

Major Pars Altaris (cont.)

- vicar-choral of. *See* Sauston, J. de.
 Makelesfeld, John de, presented by king to prebend of Torleton, 43
 Malborough, Malleberwe, co. Devon, grange at, 181
 Malmesbury, Malmesbur', abbot of. *See* Tynterne, J. de.
 Marchia, Ives de, notary public, 32, 65
 Margaret, queen of Edward I, 271
 Marlesford, John, clerk of Exeter diocese, notary public, 122
 Marnhull, Marnull, John de, vicar-choral of Coombe and Harnham, 87, 90
 Martin of Tours, St., quotation from, 256
 Martival, Mortivall', M. Roger de, bp. of Salisbury, 1315-30, 148-9:
 chantry of, 283
 statutes of, 84-5, 97, 120, 122, 127, 260, 293
 Mary, the Blessed Virgin, hymn to, 314
 Maydenenyweton, Maydennyweton. *See* Newton, Maiden.
 Maynad, Arnold de, prebendary of Wingham, 55
 Medford. *See* Medford.
 Medestede. *See* Menestede.
 Medford, Medeford, Medfoord, Medford, Metford, Robert de, vicar-choral of Netherbury in ecclesia, 118, 159, 261:
 charged with assault, 206
 Melemongere, William le, 235
 Melksham, Melkesham:
 barn at, 160
 church of, 190
 farm of, 160, 192, 265
 farmer of. *See* Worth, R. de.
 sub-farmer or bailiff of. *See* Deyer, R. le.
 Menestede, Medested, Medestede, Munstede:
 Nicholas, Nicholas de, vicar-choral, 97, 109, 115, 118, 168, 188-9
 Robert de, vicar-choral, keeper of St. Nicholas's light in Salisbury cathedral, 284
 Mere:
 chantry at, 309
 chantry priests of. *See* Cole, R.; Fremond, J.
 chapter held at, 309
 vicar of. *See* John.
 Mershton, Richard de, chantry priest in Salisbury cathedral, 283
 Micham, Michelham, Smyngham, Simon de, dean of Salisbury, 1287-95, 313, 316
 Michel, William, 308 (p. 162)
 Michelham. *See* Micham.
 Middelton, Henry de, 316

- Mileburn, Milleborne :
 Roger de, priest, 284
 William de, notary public, 58
- Milleford, John de, vicar-choral, 217
- Minor Pars Altaris* :
 prebend of, 3, 24, 63, 288
 prebendaries of. *See* Chaumbre, J. de la ;
 Hales, R. de ; Wyville, W. de.
- Minterne Magna, Minterne, co. Dorset,
 parishioner of, 253
- Miramonte,* M. Ratherius de, prebendary,
 resident at the Roman curia, 75
- Monachus*. *See* Johannes Monachus.
- Moneweden, M. William de, 130-1
- Montestrell' [*unidentified*], 130-1.
- Mortymr, John le, 257
- Mucheldevere, Robert de, vicar-choral of ?
 Charminster and Bere, 95
- Mudeford, John de, vicar-choral, 298
- Mulewardes, Lucy la, 308 (p. 162)
- Mulle, Christine atte, 308 (p. 161)
- Munstede. *See* Menestede.
- Myr, Raymond, 40
- Nadal, M. William, prebendary of Yet-
 minster *Secunda*, 23
- Nassington, M. William de, canon of
 Exeter, 302
- Nederaven, Nederavene. *See* Netheravon.
- Nerii, Byndus, of Florence, 56
- Netheravon, Nederaven, Nederavene,
 Netheraven, Netherhavene, Nuther-
 avene :
 prebend of, 53, 251
 prebendary of. *See* Porta, S. la.
 M. Richard de, 6, 45, 152
- Netherbury *in ecclesia*, Bemenystre *in*
ecclesia, Bemynstre *in ecclesia*, Nuther-
 bury and Bcymynstre, prebend of, co.
 Dorset, 1, 210 :
 prebendary of. *See* Luco, T. de.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Medford, R. de.
- Netherbury *in terra*, Nithebury *in terra*, co.
 Dorset :
 prebend of, 239
 prebendary of. *See* Winchcombe, R. de.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Pateneye, J. de.
- Newton. *See* Newton.
- New Forest, Nova Foresta, Novele Forest,
 the, co. Hants, 241, 270-1, 315
- Newton,* Neuton, Hugh de, rector of
 Saddington, expectant, 44
- Newton, Maiden, Maydenenyweton, May-
 dencuton, Maydennyweton, Newton,
 co. Dorset :
 rectory of, 43, 113, 155-6, 177, 268, 292
 rector of. *See* Ford, T. de.
- Newton Valence, Nywcton Valens, co.
 Hants, rector of. *See* Lym, H.
- Nicholas, parochial chaplain of Hornings-
 ham, 308 (p. 161)
- Nithebury *in terra*. *See* Netherbury *in*
terra.
- Niweman, Adam, chaplain, of Ludgers-
 hall, Adam de Ludgershall, vicar-
 choral, vicar of Upavon, 129, 249
- Norfolk, Norforchia, county, 228
- Northampton, Norhamton', co. Northants.,
 convocation of Canterbury at, 133
- Northburgh,* Northbourgh, M. Michael
 de, prebendary of Lyme, 22 :
 presents a vicar choral, 105
- Norwich, co. Norfolk :
 bp. of. *See* Bateman, W.
 diocese of, clerks of, 57, 61. *See also*
 Farnham, T. de ; Westhale, J.
- Nova Foresta, Novele Forest. *See* New
 Forest.
- Nugges, Philip, vicar-choral, 98
- Nutheravene. *See* Netheravon.
- Nutherbury and Bcymynstre, prebend of.
See Netherbury *in ecclesia*.
- Nywcton Valens. *See* Newton Valence.
- Odiham, Odyam :
 Robert, 316
 Simon de, vicar-choral, 205
- Odilie, Frderick, 10
- Odstock, Odestok', 156
- Ogefurd Sancti Jacoby. *See* Ugford St.
 James.
- Olney, Olneye, Robert de, vicar-choral of
 Ramsbury, 41, 100, 117, 168 :
 charged with assault, 247
- Orleton, Adam :
 as bp. of Winchester, 1333-45, 77n., 91
 and n.
 as bp. of Worcester, 1317-33, 2
- Orsini,* de filio Ursi, Reynold de, dean of
 Salisbury, 1347-74, 56, 251 :
 proctor and vicar-general of in England.
See Vienne, J. de.
- Osmund, bp. of Salisbury, 1078-99, 313 :
 institutions of, 65
- Ottobuono, Ottobon, constitutions of, 130
 and n., 166 (p. 111) and n., 228, 229
 (p. 133-4)
- Oxendon,* John de, prebendary of Hurst-
 bourne and Burbage, 17
- Palgrave, Henry de, rector of Sutton Veny,
 224
- Pancet, wood of, in Clarendon Forest, 270
- Pateneye, John de, vicar-choral of Nether-
 bury *in terra*, 239
- Petri. *See* Piers.
- Pety, Robert, 309
- Philippa, queen of Edward III, 315

- Piddletrenthide, Pudeletrenthyde, co. Dorset:
 church of, 155
 rector of. *See* Shirwode, R. de.
- Piers,* Petri, Pierce, M. John called, prebendary of Chardstock, 17, 39
- Pitton, Puttone, 219
- Pogeys, Ellen, 308 (p. 161)
- Poore:
 Herbert le, bp. of Salisbury, 1194-1217, 313
 Richard le, bp. of Salisbury, 1217-28, 260, 313
 —, statute of, 260
- Popham, Robergia de, abbess of Wilton, 245
- Porta,* Stephen la, prebendary of Netheravon, 53
- Porter, John le, 22
- Portsmouth, Portesmuthe, William de, vicar-choral, 108, 235
- Potterne, 220
- Powerstock, Pourestoke, co. Dorset:
 farm of, 237
 farmer of. *See* Chaddesley, R. de.
- Prestes, Joan la, 308 (p. 162)
- Preston, co. Dorset:
 grange at, 181
 prebend of, 12, 15
 prebendary of. *See* Kirkby, J. de.
- Pridye, Ralph de, 316
- Pudeletrenthyde. *See* Piddletrenthide.
- Puttone. *See* Pitton.
- Pynnok:
 John, 308 (p. 162)
 Margery, 308 (p. 162)
- Pynston, Walter, 308
- Querendon,* Querendone, Querindon, Queryndon, Queryngdon, M. Ralph, Ralph de, prebendary of *Major Pars Altaris*, 30-1, 33, 35, 40-1, 44, 49, 65, 84, 115, 118-9, 159, 165, 166 (p. 110), 167-8, 170-2, 174-5, 178-9, 181-4, 193, 199-200, 273, 292, 307:
 appeals to Rome in dispute with John of Salisbury, 212, 259*n*.
 as archdeacon of Wiltshire, 67
 as claimant to Bramshaw farm, 212
 as farmer of Bishop's Cannings, 130
 as farmer of Idmiston, 234
 as locum tenens of the dean, 2, 4, 84
 as notary public, 208
 as sub-dean, 39, 43, 47-8, 50, 52-3, 56-60, 62, 64-5, 81-2, 120-2, 124, 127-9, 135-7, 141, 173, 176, 186-91, 194, 197-8, 201-6, 208-9, 216, 220, 234-5, 237, 241-2, 244, 248, 250, 261, 287
 at general chapter, 67
- Querendon (*cont.*)
 letter from chapter on his behalf, 140
 nominates to vicarage of Bishop's Cannings, 130
 presents vicar-choral, 119
- Radinges, Radyng', Radynges. *See* Reading.
- Ramsbury, Rammesbur', Rammesburi, Remmesbur', Remmesburi:
 park of, letters dated at, 36, 57, 304, 306
 prebend of, 19, 117, 121, 126
 prebendary of. *See* Beche, E. de la.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Charyngchow, R. de; Olney, R. de; Wode, J. atte.
 John de, 316
- Randolf, M. William, 250
- Rapystagno [*unidentified*], 40
- Ratfyn, Rotheffen [in Amesbury], prebend of, 251
- Raymond de Peñaforte, Raymund, St., O.P., 166 (p. 111) and *n*.
- Raymundi,* Raymundy, Peter, of 'Rapystagno', prebendary of Bishopstone, 40
- Reading, Radinges, Radingges, Radyng', Radynges, co. Berks.:
 abbot of. *See* Appelford, H. de.
 letter dated at, 311
 monastery of, 230
 Nicholas de, vicar-choral, 168, 204
- Rede, Joan la, 309
- Remmesbur', Remmesburi. *See* Ramsbury.
- Richard, rector of Aynhoe, 44
- Rivers,* Ripariis, Riveres, Rypariis, John de, prebendary, 24-6, 150-1, 154, 156-7, 210, 268, 272, 277, 279-82, 284
- Robert the barber, house of, 174
- Robert, dean of Salisbury. *See* Herford, R. de.
- Robert the mason, master-mason of Salisbury Cathedral, 230 and *n*.
- Roger, bp. of Salisbury, 1102/3-39, 313
- Roggers, Sybil, 309
- Rome, Italy:
 cardinals
 S. Eustacio. *See* Via, A. de.
 S. Maria Nuova. *See* Fargis, R. de.; Got, R. del.
 S. Sabina. *See* Domar, G. de.
 Tusculum. *See* Ceccano, R. de.
 curia of, 47, 54, 228
 —, appeals to, 72-7, 132, 212, 215, 259
 —, canons of Salisbury resident at. *See* Fieschi, M. di; Ludlow, N. de; Luttrell, J. de; Miramonte, R. de.
 —, messengers sent to. *See* Hales, R. de; Luffenham, R. de; Wyle, N. de.
See also Avignon.
- Rotheffen. *See* Ratfyn.
- Rudston, Nicholas, chaplain, 274

- Russel, Robert, 299n.
 Rusty, Maud, 308 (p. 162)
 Ryhulle, Philip de, 155
 Rypariis. *See* Rivers.
- Saddington, Sadyngton, co. Leics.:
 church of, 44
 rector of. *See* Neuton, H. de.
- St. Albans,* Sancto Albano, M. Elias de,
 prebendary of Durnford and residen-
 tiary, 13-14, 21, 23-4, 26, 42, 111, 150-1,
 210-2, 214, 254-5, 263-4, 268, 272,
 275-7, 280-2, 285, 295n.:
 as chancellor, 25, 29-32, 49-50, 52-3, 56,
 59-60, 65, 81, 118-9, 121, 124, 128,
 136-7, 154, 156-9, 161, 165, 172, 194,
 199, 205-6, 208-9, 216, 218, 235, 237,
 248, 250, 284, 287, 307
 as communar, 168, 213
 as emissary of chapter in jurisdictional
 dispute, 305
 as farmer of Idmiston, 234, 261
 as farmer of Whitchurch Canonorum,
 234
 as locum tenens of the dean, 27n., 33-35,
 37, 39-41, 43-5, 47, 55-8, 115-7, 126-7,
 129, 135, 141, 166 (p. 110), 167-8, 170-1,
 173-5, 178-91, 193, 197, 202-4, 219-20,
 234, 241-2, 261, 263, 273, 286
 canonical house of, 30, 244
 dispute with bedell of close, 244
- St. Emilion, Gironde, France:
 canon of. *See* Viventis, B. de.
 church of, 54
- St. Neots, Sancto Neoto, Lawrence de,
 rector of Littleton Drew, 218
- St. Wandrille, Wandragesil, Seine In-
 ferieure, France:
 abbot of, 249
 prebend of. *See* Upavon.
- Salisbury,* Sar', Saresbur', Sarresbir', M.
 John, John de, prebendary of Stratford
 and residentiary, 19, 22, 24-6, 30-1,
 33-5, 39-41, 42-4, 48-50, 52-3, 55-9,
 62, 65, 81, 97-102, 106, 108-9, 113, 115,
 117-8, 121-2, 127-9, 135-7, 141, 150 and
 n., 151, 154, 156-9, 161, 165, 166
 (p. 110), 167, 170-6, 178, 179 and n.,
 182-4, 186-91, 193, 197-9, 202-3, 206,
 208, 214, 216, 218-20, 234-5, 242, 244,
 248, 250, 254-5, 257, 261-4, 268, 272-3,
 275, 277, 279-80, 284-9, 292, 294, 296-7,
 305, 307:
 as chaplain of Annibale de Ceccano,
 cardinal bp. of Tusculum, 79
 as communar, 141, 193, 200, 204
 as emissary of chapter in jurisdictional
 dispute, 305
 as farmer of Bramshaw, 212, 259
- Salisbury, John de (*cont.*)
 as farmer of Hilton, 16
 as farmer of Idmiston, 279, 282
 as farmer of Warminster, 150, 185, 255
 as notary public, 208
 as notary of the chapter, 279, 284
 as rector of St. Thomas's, Salisbury, 7,
 78-9
 claim to farm disputed, 150, 255, 259
 exchanges vicar-choral with Chardstock,
 129
 letter of the chapter to the pope on
 behalf of, 78
 letter of the chapter to Annibale de
 Ceccano on behalf of, 79
- Salisbury, Old, castle of, chantry in, 290
- Salisbury, New, Nova Sar', Sar':
 archdeacon of. *See* Luffenham, R.
 bishops of. *See* Bingham, R.; Bohun, J.
 de; Brandeston, H.; Bridport, G. de;
 Corner, W. de la; Ghent, S. de;
 Longespee, N.; Martival, R.; Osmund;
 Poore, H. and R.; Roger; Scammel,
 W.; Wickhampton, R. de; Wyll, W.
 de la; Wyville, R. de; York, W. of.
 —, consistory of, 136, 196, 299n., 315
 citizens of. *See* Berwick, W. de; Chir-
 born', E. de; Tudeworth, R.
 city of, 302
 college of St. Edmund in, 17, 52, 195,
 202-3
 —, provosts of. *See* Adam; Wymborne,
 P. de.
 college de Vaux in, 158
 —, founder of. *See* Bridport, G. de.
 —, wardens of. *See* Astley, T. de;
 Kirkby, J. de.
 fair at, 288
 Fisherton Anger near, *q.v.*
 friars preachers of. *See* Bogaleys, W.;
 Derham, A. de.
 letters dated at, 38, 64
 mayor and bailiffs of, 258
 Minster Street, Mynsterestrete, in, 173
 parish of St. Martin in, 195, 202-3
 —, church of, farm of, 203, 289
 —, —, farmer of. *See* Winchcombe,
 R. de.
 parish of St. Thomas in, church of, 7,
 78-9
 —, rector of. *See* Salisbury, J. de.
- Salisbury, cathedral church of St. Mary at:
 altar, high, of, 293
 —, of Our Lady in, 313
 —, of St. Mary Magdalene in, 197
 —, of St. Thomas in, 278
 bell tower of, 71 (p. 84)
 chancellors of. *See* Ayremynne, R. de;
 St. Albans, E. de.

Salisbury, cathedral church (*cont.*)

- close of, bedell of. *See* Beek, T. le.
 —, houses in, 18, 30, 147, 151, 172,
 179, 184, 188-9, 193, 198, 204, 244, 256,
 281
 —, north gate of, 173-4
 —, porters of. *See* Bever, W.; Brampton,
 J.; Gartone, J.; Hornyngham, J.
 —, wall of, work of, 171, 176-7, 193, 246
 —, —, masters or wardens of. *See*
 Havant, J. de; Kirkby, J. de; Luffenham,
 R.
 deans of. *See* Brandeston, H. de; Fargis,
 B. de and R. de; Herford, R.; Micham,
 S. de; Orsinl, R. de; Savoy, P. de;
 Scammel, W.; Wickhampton, R. de.
 —, locum tenentes of. *See* Ayremynne,
 R. de; Chaumbre, J. de la; Kirkby, J.
 de; Luffenham, R.; Querendon, R. de;
 St. Albans, E. de; Thormerton, R. de;
 Vienne, J. de; Wyle, N. de la.
 —, official of. *See* Iwerne, R.
 deanery of, arrangements during
 voidance, 135-7, 307
 fabric of, 21, 138-9, 161, 262, 275
 —, clerks of. *See* Kemeseye, J.; Lok',
 H.
 —, master-masons of. *See* Farlegh, R.
 de; Robert the mason.
 —, wardens of. *See* Wyle, N. de la.
 farms of. *See* Alton Pancras; Bedwyn;
 Bramshaw; Bishop's Cannings; Homington;
 Hurst; Idmiston; Kenton and Alvington;
 Melksham; Powerstock; Stourepaine;
 Stratford; Warminster; Whitchurch;
 Winterbourne Stoke.
 graveyard of, 171
 light of St. Nicholas in, 284
 —, keeper of. *See* Bulstede, J. de;
 Menestede, R. de.
 prebends of. *See* Axford; Beaminster
Secunda; Bedwyn; Bishopstone; Bitton;
 Blewbury; Calne; Chardstock;
 Charminster and Bcre; Chisenbury
 and Chute; Coombe and Harnham;
 Durnford; Faringdon; Fordington
 [with Writhlington]; Grimston and
 Yetminster; Highworth; Horton;
 Hurstborne and Burbage; Lyme;
Major Pars Altaris; *Minor Pars Altaris*;
 Netheravon; Netherbury *in ecclesia*;
 Netherbury *in terra*; Preston; Ramsbury;
 Ratfyn; Sherborne; Slape; Stratford;
 Stratton; Teinton Regis; Torleton;
 Upavon; Warminster; Wilsford
 and Woodford; Yetminster *Secunda*.
 precentors of. *See* Chaumbre, J. de la;
 Domar, G. de; Staunton, T. de; Welwyke,
 T. de; Wyle, N. de la.

- Salisbury, cathedral church (*cont.*)
 statues of Our Lady in, 159, 275
 sub-dean of. *See* Querendon, R.
 treasurers and reputed treasurers of. *See*
 Bradden, B. de; Bredon, J. de; Motte,
 G. de la; Stratford, R. de; Via A. de;
 Wyville, W. de.
 treasury of, 71, 98, 101, 103, 262
 vicars-choral of, community of, 188-9
 west door of, 159
 Salton,* Saltone, Saltoun, Selton, M.
 William, William de, prebendary of
 Coombe and Harnham and residentiary,
 24-6, 34, 39-40, 48-50, 52, 55, 57,
 60, 65, 107, 117, 126-7, 135, 141, 150,
 154, 156-7, 159, 168, 170, 178, 184-5,
 187, 191, 193, 197-9, 202-5, 209-10, 213,
 234, 241-2, 248, 263, 272, 277, 285,
 287-8, 298, 307:
 acts for chapter in dispute over the
 decanal jurisdiction, 304-6, 310 and *n.*
 appoints a vicar-choral, 90
 as farmer of Alton Pancras, 146
 at general chapter, 67
 Samford, Walter de, abbot of Abbotsbury,
 186
 Sanctus Cesertus [*unidentified*], Toulon
 dioc., France, rector of. *See* Fargis,
 J. de.
 Sar', Nova Sar', Saresbirien', Saresbur',
 Sarresbur'. *See* Salisbury.
 Sauston, Saustone, Sauxton, John de:
 as vicar-choral of Chardstock, 39, 86, 96
 as vicar-choral of *Major Pars Altaris*, 119
 Savage, Robert, 31-32
 Savernake, Savernak', forest of, 236
 Savoy, Peter of, dean of Salisbury, 1297-
 1309, 250, 316 and *n.*
 Saxby, Saxebi, M. William, William de,
 notary public, canon of Heytesbury,
 50, 137, 308 (p. 161)
 Scammel, Scalmel, Scamel, Walter:
 as bp. of Salisbury, 1284-6, 313, 316 and *n.*
 as dean of Salisbury, 1274-84, 316 and *n.*
 —, vicar-choral of. *See* Staunton, T. de.
 Scherere, Thomas, and Edith his wife, 285
 Schirwode. *See* Shirewode.
 Schirborn, Schirborne, Schirbourn, Schirburn,
 Schireborne. *See* Sherborne.
 Selby, M. Richard de, 33
 Selom, Kentigern de, notary public, 56
 Selton. *See* Salton.
 Semley, Semele, rector of. *See* Wotton,
 J. de.
 Sewell, Swell, William de, chantry priest
 in Salisbury cathedral, 283
 Scynen. *See* Stevnache.
 Shaftesbury, Shafton', co. Dorset, abbess
 and convent of, 187

- Shalfleet, Shaldeflete, I.O.W. :
 church of, 59
 rectors of. *See* Waleys, W.; Wynkeleye, J. de.
- Sherborne, Chirborne, Schirborn, Schirborne, Schirbourn, Schirburn, Schireborne, co. Dorset :
 abbey of, 37-8
 prebend of, 37-8
 abbots and prebendaries of. *See* Comp-ton, J. de; Hinton, J. de.
 castle of, 170
- Shipton, John de, priest, 253
- Shirewode, Schirwode, M. Robert de, rector of Piddlethrethide, 155 :
 as proctor in convocation, 133
- Slape, Slepe [in Netherbury], co. Dorset :
 prebend of, 5, 124-5
 prebendary of. *See* Crouthorne, W. de.
 vicars-choral of. *See* Echelhamton, H. de; Kemeseye, J.
- Smyngham. *See* Micham.
- Sonning, Sonnyng, co. Berks., letters dated at, 59
- Sotwell, John de, 155
- Southampton, co. Hants, 277
- Southwyk, Robert, 23
- Spiryng, Roger, 308 (p. 162)
- Spray, John, the chancellor's donzel, 168
- Sprot, Henry, vicar-choral, 101 :
 penanced for misdemeanours in choir, 113
- Staunton, Stauntone :
 M. Thomas* de, prebendary of Grimston and Yetminster, 1, 27*n.*, 148-9, 295
 —, as precentor, 47
 —, at prorogued session of general chapter, 67
 Thomas de, sub-dean, 316
 —, as vicar of dean Walter Scammel, 316 and *n.*
- Stevenache, [?] Seynen, Ralph, 316
- Stivecle. *See* Stukeley.
- Stokes, William de, 316
- Stourpaine, Stoura, Stoure, Stoure Payn, Stourepayn, Stures, Stures payn, co. Dorset :
 chapel in. *See* Ash.
 church of, 68, 143 and *n.*, 166 and *n.*, 182, 268
 —, chancel of, 268
 farm of, 165-6, 234, 257, 268, 297
 farmers of. *See* Bokton, T. de; Kirkby, J. de; Lovel, G.; Querendon, R.; Worth, R. de.
 inquisitions taken at, 257, 268
mansum of, 166, 268
 rectory of, 257
 sub-farmer of. *See* Crouthorne, W. de.
 vicar of. *See* Littleton, W. de.
- Stourpaine (*cont.*)
 John de, 80
- Stratford[-sub-Castle], Stratford by the Castle, *juxta castrum*, Stratforde :
 farm of, 289
 farmer of. *See* Winchcombe, R. de.
 prebend of, 78, 129, 251
 prebendaries of. *See* Ludlow, N. de; Salisbury, J. de.
 vicars-choral of. *See* Gore, A.; Trowe, J. de
- Stratford :
 M. John de, bp. of Winchester and abp. of Canterbury, 77*n.*
 M. Robert* de, prebendary, summoned to general chapter of 1333, 66
- Stratton, co. Dorset :
 prebend of, 46, 57, 61-2, 82, 134
 prebendaries of. *See* Beauford, J. de; Brembre, T. de; Cucinato, B. de.
 vicars-choral of. *See* Lange, J. de; Wytfort, J.
 M. Adam de, 42
- Stretle, M. John de, commissary of the bp., 46
- Stroude, Alice, 308 (p. 162)
- Stukeley, Stivecle, co. Bucks., 253
- Stures, Stures payn. *See* Stourpaine.
- Susa, Henry de, cardinal of Ostia, *Hostiensis*, 229 (pp. 133, 135) and *n.*
- Sutton, Thomas de, 9
- Sutton Benger, Sutton, church of, 169, 175, 208 :
 vicar of. *See* Gylney, W. de.
- Sutton Veny, Fennysutton, rector of. *See* Palgrave, H. de.
- Swallowcliffe, Swaluelclyve, 308 (p. 161)
 vicar of. *See* Warin.
- Swell. *See* Sewell.
- Syward, Thomas, 286
- Tailor, *cissor*, Taillor, Taillour :
 Alice la, 308 (p. 161)
 John le, 309
 Robert le, 155
- Tangele, Ralph, executor of Thomas West, 315
- Tarleton. *See* Torleton.
- Tarrada, Durand de, 53
- Taunton, co. Somerset :
 church of, 220
 vicar of. *See* Gold, J. le.
- Teinton Regis, Teynton, prebend of [in Kingsteignton], co. Devon, 85 :
 prebendal vicarage of, 240
 vicar of. *See* Wasselyn, W.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Daventre, J. de.
- Terling, Terlinge, co. Essex, manor of, 228
- Testa,* Vital de, prebendary of Huva Ecclesia and of Torleton, 51

- Teynton. *See* Teinton Regis.
 Thol'. *See* Toulon.
- Thormerton,* Thurmerton, M. Richard de, prebendary of Horton, and residentiary, 17., 52, 56, 58, 81, 128-9, 180, 200, 209, 250:
 as locum tenens of the dean, 53, 122, 124
 petitions chapter for privileges of a residentiary, 198, 223
 proctor at the provincial council of 1346, 269
- Thornhulle, William de, vicar-choral, 106
 Thornton, John de, clerk, proctor of the chapter in suit at the curia, 132
 Thowe, John, rector of Little Hinton, 41
 Thresk,* M. Robert de, priest, expectant, 35-6
- Thurmerton. *See* Thormerton.
- Tollok', William, 308 (p. 161)
 Tolonensis. *See* Toulon.
- Torleton, Tarleton, co. Glos. :
 prebend of, 43, 51-2, 89
 —, prebendaries of. *See* Leach, J. de; Makelesfeld, J. de; Testa, V. de.
 prebendal vicarage of, 89
 —, vicars of. *See* Daneford, N. de; Edmundschep, W. de.
- Toulon, Thol', Tolonensis, Var, France, diocese of, 41, 54
- Trano, Goffredus de, Gaufredus, Gainfred, 166 (p. 111) and *n.*
- Trolk, Robert, 316
- Trowe, John de, vicar-choral of Chardstock and Stratford, 129 and *n.*
- Tudeworth, Richard, citizen of Salisbury, 195, 202
- Turbervyle, John, 46
- Tusmerc, Tusmerc, John, vicar-choral, 114, 118, 127, 188-9
- Tybertis,* Casselctus de, prebendary of Blewbury, 10
- Tyngewicke,* Tyngewyke, M. Nicholas de, prebendary of Bedwyn, 94
- Tyndalsyde, William de, 33
- Tynterne, John de, abbot of Malmesbury, 152 and *n.*, 153
- Ugford St. James, Ogeford Sancti Jacoby, in Wilton, Burdeyn in. *See* Burdens Ball.
- Upavon, Uphavene :
 prebend of, 249
 vicar of. *See* Niweman, A.
 vicarage of, 249
- Upton, George de, notary public, 29, 31-2
- Ursi, de filio. *See* Orsini.
- Varesio,* Tido de, archdeacon of Berkshire, 4
- Veyraco :
 M. Hugh de, expectant, 49
 M. William* de, prebendary of Charminster and Bere, 49
- Via,* Arnold de, cardinal priest of S. Eustacio, treasurer of Salisbury cathedral, 71, 74
- Vienne,* Vienna, *alias* Bateman, John de, prebendary, proctor and vicar-general or locum tenens of the dean, 27*n.*, 251
- Viventis, M. Bernard, canon of Bazas and St. Emilion :
 as proctor of M. Bernard de Cucinato, prebendary of Stratton, 82
 as proctor and vicar-general of the dean, 54-5, 89, 117, 122-3, 238, 240, 249
- Waleys,* Walays, Walter :
 as prebendary of Bitton, 59-60
 as rector of Shalfleet, 59
- Walle, Simon atte, of Downton, vicar-choral of Calne, 122
- Waltr, chaplain in Bishop's Cannings church, 130
- Warrenne, John de, earl of Surrey, *sometimes styled* earl de Warrenne (d. 1342), 254
- Warfoughle, Gilbert, and Christine, his daughter, 253
- Warminster, Wermenstre, Wermenystre, Wermynstre :
 farm of, 150, 185, 255
 farmer of. *See* Salisbury, J. de.
 prebend of, 84
 prebendary of. *See* Bokton, T. de.
 vicar-choral of. *See* Blanckmouster, J. de.
 Richard de, licensed to exchange his vicarage for Hampstead Marshall rectory, 287
- Warin, vicar of Swallowcliffe, 308 (p. 161)
- Wasch', Henry le, 308 (p. 162).
- Wasselyn, Walter, vicar of Teinton Regis, 240
- Waukelyn, Hugh, of 'Montestrell', vicar of Bishop's Cannings, 130-1
- Wayte, Edith la, 309
- Wegge, Henry, 155
- Welewyke,* Welewyk, Thomas de, precentor, 27*n.*, 31-2, 41, 115, 242 :
 canonical house of, 179
 executors of, 179
- Wells, co. Somerset, diocese of. *See* Bath.
- Wermenstre, Wermenystre, Wermynstre. *See* Warminster.
- West, Thomas, kt., Queen Phillippa's farmer in the New Forest, 315 :
 executors of. *See* Farnham, H.; Lym, H.; Tangle, R.

- Westhale, John, John de Bekles, of Beccles, priest of Norwich diocese, vicar-choral of Calne, 122-3, 128
- Weston, M. William, parson of Colerne, 45, 250
- Wevesford. *See* Wilsford.
- Weyfyle, Weyfyle, Weyville, Weyvyle. *See* Wyville.
- Wherwell, Wherwelle, co. Hants, abbey of, 152:
prebendary of. *See* Inkepenne, P. de.
- Whitchurch Canonicorum. Whitcherche, Whitchurch, Whitchurche, Whitechurch, Whytch', Whytcherche, Whytecherche, Whytechurch, Wich', Wycherche, Wytecherche, co. Dorset:
farm of, 155-6, 165, 234
'Asseheye' in, 155
farmers of. *See* Astley, T. de; Kirkby, J. de; Lambert, N. de; St. Albans, E. de.
homagers of. *See* Bagge, R.; Bord, R.; Deneys, J.; Dymayt, H.; Havelynge N. and W.; Ryhulle, P. de; Sorwell, J.; Tailor, R.; Wegge, H.
inquisition taken on, 155-6
M. John* de, archdeacon of Wiltshire and residentiary, 29, 48-9, 150, 152, 154, 157, 173-4, 181-2, 184, 198-200, 204, 208, 214 and *n.*, 234, 241-2, 281
—, as farmer of Bramshaw, 154
—, canonical house of, 184, 281
—, proctor at the provincial council of 1346, 269
—, summoned to general chapter of 1335, 69
- Wickhampton, Wichampton, Wychampton, Robert de:
as bp. of Salisbury, 1271-84, 313, 316
as dean of Salisbury, c. 1259-71, 316
- Wighton, Wyghton, co. Norfolk, tithes called 'Botehaut' in, 57, 61
- Wile. *See* Wyle.
- William:
rector of Wootton Fitzpaine, 196
vicar of Stourpaine. *See* Litleton, W. de.
- Wilsford, Wevesford [in Underditch Hundred], [and Woodford]:
prebend of, 27-8, 32, 251
prebendaries of. *See* Inkepenne, P. de; Wyle, N. de la.
- Wiltes'. *See* Wiltshire.
- Wilton:
abbess of. *See* Popham, R. de.
burgess of. *See* Gilbert, R.
Ugford St. James in. *See* Burdens Ball.
- Wiltshire, Wiltes':
archdeacons of. *See* Querendon, R.; Whitchurch, J. de.
forest in, 270
- Winchcombe, Wynch', Wynchcombe:
Edmund de, vicar-choral, 99
John de, rector of Wootton Rivers, 236
Robert* de, prebendary of Netherbury *in terra*, 1
—, at general chapter, 67
—, executors of, 289
—, presents a vicar-choral, 239
- Winchester, co. Hants:
bp. of, letter to pope, 77 and *n.*
—, *See also* Orleton, A.; Stratford, J. de.
diocese of, clerk of. *See* Leye, P.
- Windsor, Wyndelsore, Wyndesore, co. Berks., forest of, 270:
liberty of chase in, 276
- Wingham, Wyngham, co. Kent, collegiate church of, 55:
prebendary of. *See* Maynad, A. de.
- Winkfield, Wynkefeld, co. Berks.:
vicar of. *See* Gold, J. le.
vicarage of, 220
- Winterhorn', John de, 254
- Winterbourne Stoke, Wyntrebourne, farmers of. *See* Havant, J. de; Inkepenne, P. de.
- Winton, Wynton':
Nicholas de, 316 and *n.*
— [another], vicar-choral and sub-communary, 60, 120
- Wode, John atte, vicar-choral of Ramsbury, 121, 126
- Wodeford. *See* Woodford.
- Wodeton Fyppayn. *See* Wootton Fitzpaine.
- Wolvelec, * M. John de, expectant, 50
- Woodford, Wodford:
chapel of the bp. of Salisbury at, 152-3
prebend of. *See* Wilsford.
vicar of, 251
- Wootton Fitzpaine, Wodeton Fyppayn:
church of, 196
rector of. *See* William.
- Wootton Rivers, Wottonne Ryveres:
church of, 236
rector of. *See* Winchcombe, J. de.
- Worcester, bp. of. *See* Orleton, A.
- Worth, * Worthe, M. Robert de, prebendary of Chisenbury and Chute and residentiary, 50, 53, 55-60, 62, 81, 119, 121, 127-8, 135-7, 206, 208-9, 216, 218-20, 234, 237, 250, 265, 272, 287, 296, 307, 316*n.*
as farmer of Stourpaine, 234, 257
summoned to general chapter of 1335, 69
- Wotton, * M. John de, rector of Semley, clerk and advocate of the chapter, 31, 101-3, 112, 138, 141, 297:
proctor in convocation, 133
- Wottonne Ryveres. *See* Wootton Rivers.

- Writhlington, Wrington, co. Somerset, prebend of. *See* Fordington.
- Wychampton. *See* Wickhampton.
- Wycherche. *See* Whitchurch Canonicorum.
- Wycumbe, Roger de, 316
- Wyghton. *See* Wighton.
- Wyke, Walter de, vicar of Alton Pancras, 145-6
- Wyle, Wile:
- M. Nicholas de la,* prebendary of Wilsford and Woodford, precentor, 23-6, 30, 88, 101-3, 109-11, 132, 132*n.*, 150-1, 156-8, 166 (p. 111), 210, 213-4, 254-5, 264, 268, 272, 275, 277, 279, 281-2, 285, 288, 297
 - , as locum tenens of the dean, 1, 27-8, 95, 104, 107-8, 113, 263, 289, 293-5
 - , as farmer of Kenton and Alvington, 162
 - , as warden of the fabric, 138, 230
 - , appoints master-mason of the cathedral, 230
 - , canonical house of, 172, 184
 - , sent by the chapter to Rome, 72
 - , vicar of. *See* Durnford, N. de.
- Walter de la, bp. of Salisbury, 1263-71, 313
- Wymborne, Wymborn', M. Peter de, provost of St. Edmund's College, Salisbury, 52, 195, 202-3
- Wynch', Wynchecombe. *See* Winchcombe.
- Wyndelsore, Wyndesore. *See* Windsor.
- Wyngham. *See* Wingham.
- Wynkeleye, John de, prebendary of Bitton and rector of Shalfleet, 59
- Wynkefeld. *See* Winkfield.
- Wynnepeny, Walter, 308 (p. 162)
- Wynton'. *See* Winton'.
- Wyntrebourne. *See* Winterbourne Stoke.
- Wyt, William. *See* York, William of.
- Wytecherche. *See* Whitchurch Canonicorum.
- Wytfor, John, vicar-choral of Stratton, 82
- Wyville, Weyfile, Weyfyle, Weyville, Weyvyle, Wyvile, Wyvyle, Wyvyll:
- Robert de,* bp. of Salisbury, 1330-75, 19, 43*n.*, 46*n.*, 69*n.*, 80, 83, 142, 152-3, 169, 186, 242, 245*n.*, 276, 279, 302, 310
 - , arbitrates between treasurer and chapter, 159
 - , bailiff of, at Bishop's Cannings, 279
- Wyville, Robert de (*cont.*)
- , chapel of, at Woodford, *q.v.*
 - , commits episcopal functions to Adam Orleton, 2, 91
 - , disputes with chapter over decanal jurisdiction during vacancies, 301-5, 307, 310
 - , letters from, 6, 301, 304, 306
 - , letters to, 92, 148, 256, 305
 - , letter to pope on behalf of, 76
 - , mandates of, for admission and installation, 2, 4, 9, 12, 19, 23, 28, 36-8, 45-6, 51-2, 57-9, 61-4
 - , manor of. *See* Woodford.
 - , palace of, 147
 - , park of. *See* Ramsbury.
 - , present in chapter, 24-5, 29, 81, 159, 279, 288
 - , rights of visitation of, 144
 - , secures chapter's approval for recovery of Sherborne castle, 170
 - , seeks chapter's support in dispute over archbishop of Canterbury's jurisdiction in Salisbury diocese, 215
 - , steward of. *See* Berwick, G. de.
 - , suit of, at curia, 76, 215
- Walter de,* Robert's brother, as prebendary of *Minor Pars Altaris* and residentiary, 20, 63, 113, 210, 255, 257, 264, 268, 275, 279, 288
- , as farmer of Bramshaw, 212-3
 - , as farmer of Homington, 199
 - , as rector of Kingsclere, 63
 - , as treasurer, 29-33, 35, 39-40, 44, 65, 115, 150, 154, 156-9, 161, 165, 166 (p. 110), 167-8, 171-6, 178, 182-4, 186-90, 197, 199, 202-3, 213-4, 242, 244, 250, 273, 284, 286
 - , —, borrows from chapter, 211
 - , —, disputes with chapter, 159
 - , —, mediates between chancellor and bedell of close, 244
- Yatemynstre, prebend of. *See* Grimston.
- Yatminstre Nuthurbury, prebend of. *See* Yetminster *Secunda*.
- Ydemeston, Ydemiston. *See* Idmiston.
- Yetminster *Secunda*, Yatminstre Nuthurbury, co. Dorset, prebend of, 23: prebendaries of. *See* Gifford, J.; Nadal, W.
- York, co. Yorks.:
- dean of. *See* Got, R. del.
 - William of, William Wyt, bp. of Salisbury, 1247-56, 313