

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL

John de Daldery,

Bishop of Lincoln, 1300 - 1320

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Clifford Clubley, M.A. (Leeds)

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Abbreviations and Notes

A.A.S.R.	Reports of the Lincolnshire Associated Architectural and Archaeological Societies.
Cal.	Calendar.
C.C.R.	Calendar of Close Rolls
C.P.R.	Calendar of Patent Rolls
D & C.	Dean and Chapter's Muniments
E.H.R.	English History Review
J.E.H.	Journal of Ecclesiastical History
L.R.S.	Lincoln Record Society
O.H.S.	Oxford Historical Society
Reg.	Register.
Reg. Inst. Dalderby	Dalderby's Register of Institutions, also known as Bishop's Register No. II.
Reg. Mem. Dalderby	Dalderby's Register of Memoranda, or Bishop's Register No. III.

The folios of the Memoranda Register were originally numbered in Roman numerals but other manuscripts were inserted

Notes, continued

when the register was bound and the whole volume renumbered in pencil. This latter numeration is used in the references given in this study.

The Vetus Repertorium to which reference is made in the text is a small book of Memoranda concerning the diocese of Lincoln in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. The original is in the Cambridge University Library, No. Dd x 28, and a photostat copy of it is kept in the Lincolnshire Record Office.

Preface

On the floor of the South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral there is a plain stone slab bearing the following words in Gothic letters of brass,

Dalderby

Episc.

MCCCXIX.

This stone is scarcely noticed by the numerous visitors who come to admire the beauty of the famous minster, and they pass over it to see the more obvious features of interest in the Cathedral. Yet the stone marks the resting place of the body of a man who made so great an impression upon the minds of the people of the diocese in his time that pilgrimages were made to his tomb in search of healing, and petitions were sent to the Pope asking for his canonisation.

Early Life

AS the exact date of John de Dalderby's birth is unknown, the best conclusion that can be reached about it is, at the very most only an approximation. It can, however, be a fairly close approximation, almost to a year or two. One could only hold an ecclesiastical benefice with a cure of souls after one had attained the age of twenty four years, or had obtained a Papal dispensation to do so. John de Dalderby was instituted to his first benefice, that of Dalderby near Horncastle, in 1269 (1) and, as far as is known, neither asked for, nor received, such a dispensation. It would appear from this then that he must have been born in 1245 at the very latest in order to be of the minimum legal age to hold the benefice. This appears to be approximately the right date for, if it is accepted, he would have been fifty five or so when he became Bishop of Lincoln, and seventy five or so when he died in 1320, which all seem to fit in appropriately. If the year 1245 be taken as an approximate date for his birth, Dalderby was born when the diocese of Lincoln was being ruled by the great Robert Grosseteste, for whom he evidently had a high regard, since, when he himself became bishop, he revived the attempts which had been made for his canonisation.

Dalderby's parentage is much more of a mystery than the date of his birth. Though he granted indulgences to those praying for the souls of several persons bearing his name, he never in any way

(1) Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend, L.R.S, 1925, p.36.

described their relationship, if any, to himself. One would naturally have expected a bishop to grant such an indulgence, as an act of filial piety, for the benefit of the souls of his parents, but in Dalderby's case no such mention is ever made.

He belonged to a family which held property at Dalderby and the advowson of the church there. About 1221, Robert of Dalderby, a knight, presented Walter of Hermerston to the rectory, and again in 1225, he presented Robert, the son of Ulkellus de Maring (1). When the benefice was vacant in 1265, Robert de Novo Castro was presented by Sir Fulk de Lisiers, described as the "guardian of the son of John de Dalderby" (2). Later presentations were made by Cecilia, the widow of John de Dalderby, John de Dalderby, the future bishop, when he was the Chancellor of Lincoln, and Peter, the son of Alan de Dalderby. The presentations made by John, the subject of this study, were Peter de Dalderby, a clerk, in 1294 (3), and, when Peter was preferred to another benefice a year later, John, the son of William de Dalderby (4). If he had not been closely related to the family who held the advowson he would not have been in a position to do this. He certainly held property at Dalderby, for on Jan. 28th 1305, he acknowledged a receipt from Simon le Chamberlayn de Edlington for the sum of £19 for repairing houses there (5).

(1) Rotuli Hugonis Welles, Episcopi Lincolnensis, L.R.S. pp.109,137

(2) Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend, p.20.

(3) Rolls and Register of Bishop Oliver Sutton, L.R.S.; *iv*, p.185

(4) *ibid.* p.203. (5) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.79.

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He certainly had a sister who married into the Sausthorpe family since on October 12th 1314, the executors of the will of Dom. Alan de Sausthorpe (nepotis nostri) made a settlement with the bishop for all the debts which the deceased Alan owed him (1)

He seems to have been remembered by his neighbours and contemporaries as a boy of a sweet and gentle character, for in the letter sent by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln requesting the Pope's consent to his canonisation, there appears the following testimony,

"From the earliest years of his life he was of a good character and after he had come to the years of discretion, he was of an excellent life, devoted to God and given up to honesty and innocence as is testified by those who live near his place of birth",

and a letter from King Edward III, written for the same purpose, says,

"From the first bloom of his youth he was pure and honest" (2)

Nothing is known of his education until he went to Oxford, where he became a Regent Master of Arts and also of Theology, for John de Schalby, a canon of Lincoln who later acted as his registrar, wrote,

"This John shone as a bright gem of knowledge, inasmuch as he had been a regent in arts and theology with distinction",

and the letter from the Dean and Chapter already quoted mentions that he also studied medicine.

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.309v.

(2) D. & C. Dj/20/2

It was while he was at Oxford that he received his first ecclesiastical appointment, namely the rectory of Dalderby, to which he was collated by Richard Gravesend, the bishop of Lincoln, on May 1st 1269 (1). The cure of souls at Dalderby would not be very exacting as the community was, and still is, so very small, and the benefice was assessed in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at £4. 6s. 8d. At the time Dalderby was in subdeacon's orders and most probably continued his work at Oxford, leaving the maintenance of the services at Dalderby to a vicar. In 1271, he was presented by the Prior of the Hospitallers to the rectory of Heather in Leicestershire, and, as the value of the new benefice was estimated at under five marks, the bishop consented to allow him to hold it along with that of Dalderby (2). It is interesting to read that, although he resigned the rectory of Dalderby when he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Carmarthen in 1283 by Thomas Bek, also a Lincolnshire man, he retained Heather until his consecration (3). With the archdeaconry, which had a value of £4. 13s. 4d., Dalderby was given a prebendal stall in St. David's cathedral worth £2. 10s 8d., but unfortunately there is no information concerning his activities as archdeacon. It is very probable that he remained at Oxford and delegated his duties to his official.

(1) Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend, p. 36

(2) *ibid*, p. 153

(3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 195.

At some unknown date, but certainly before 1290, Dalderby returned to Lincoln as Chancellor of the cathedral, and for the rest of his life his work for the church was mainly inside that diocese. By his scholarship and the experience he had gained in teaching at the university he was eminently qualified for his new position and fulfilled his duties well and conscientiously. As chancellor his name appears among those of witnesses to documents concerning the legal business of the Chapter (1).

During this time he incepted at the university. For the banquet which took place on such occasions, the King commanded Philip Mimecan, the keeper of his forest of Shotover, to allow "Master John de Alderby" to have six bucks from that forest as a gift (2). An account of the proceedings at the inception is to be found in the Assisi Mss. at Oxford. It is headed, "The question in the vesperies, M. Gilbert de Strattune, when M. John de Alderford, chancellor of Lincoln, was about to be incepted. Lee responds" (3). The presiding Master at Dalderby's vesperies was Gilbert de Stratton, possibly because he also had a Lincoln connection, having been the subdean of the cathedral, or because he had been Dalderby's master. The respondent, Lee, may have been the William Lee, described as a doctor of sacred theology, who was mentioned in an indulgence granted by Dalderby

(1) Confirmation of grant to Sulby Abbey to appropriate Harrowden Church, and a lease by the Dean and Chapter of a messuage to Alexander, a verger of the cathedral. Rolls and Register of Bishop Oliver Sutton, L.R.S. iii, p.191, viii, p. 97.

(2) C.C.R. Edward I, p. 90.

(3) M.S. Assisi, 158, qu.199, f.336.

in 1303 to those of the diocese who listened to his preaching and kept in a good heart what they had heard (1). The William Lee, instituted to the rectory of Barkston on December 15th 1304, was probably the same man. (2). What part Dalderby took in the disputation is not stated, nor are the names of any of the others who may have participated, and the question debated was "Whether in Christ's passion, pain or sorrow reached the higher part of His nature", i.e. "Did Christ suffer pain or sorrow in that part of His nature which was directed towards things supernatural and divine?" (3)

While Dalderby was Chancellor of Lincoln, he and John de Osevill, archdeacon of Ely, were sent on March 15th 1299, on behalf of the University of Oxford to urge Bishop Sutton to support the university against certain people at Oxford who had attacked some clerks in one of the affrays which so often developed between the scholars and the townsfolk. In a riot a clerk had been killed and others, who had been wounded, were maliciously detained in prison. It was probably the same disturbance which had taken place in February 1298 at Oxford when Thomas Allechirchys of Iffley was attacked and stabbed by Roger and Henry Brecham, clerks, and died of his injuries. The assailants could not be arrested because of the crowd of clerks who were present, and the next day, Fulk and William Neyrmit, with many other clerks, attacked

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 52v.

(2) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 12v.

(3) A.G. Little & F. Pelster, Oxford Theology and Theologians, 1282-1302, O.H.S. xcvi, 1934, pp. 134ff.

all the laymen they could find. Many were wounded and shops and houses broken into, and goods stolen. Edward de Erkelawe shot at Fulk, who was attempting to attack his house, and wounded him with an arrow in the left eye, causing his death. On Feb. 21st there was another disturbance; certain clerks attacked the bailiff's officers and were arrested, but were rescued by friends as they were being led along Northgate Street. The day after, more layfolk were assaulted and the bailiffs asked the Chancellor to have the evil doers punished. The Chancellor replied, "You chastise the layfolk, and I will chastise the clerks, and answer for their deeds". The bailiffs were not satisfied with this, and organised a watch, but these were assaulted by the clerks. The bishop informed the archdeacons that certain unknown townfolk had attacked innocent clerks and had imprisoned them, and ordered them to excommunicate them for their offences (1). Dalderby and his fellow commissioner copied out from the university register the Legatine Ordinance of the Bishop of Tusculum made on June 25th 1214, one of the clauses of which lay down that a clerk arrested by the townsmen should be surrendered at once at the demand of the Bishop of Lincoln, the archdeacon of the place, or his official (2).

In November 1299, Bishop Oliver Sutton of Lincoln died, and on January 15th 1300 the Dean and Chapter met, and Dalderby was

(1) H.E.Salter, Medieval Archives of the University of Oxford, O.H.S., i, Oxford, 1920, pp. 43-48. (2) Vetus Repertorium, Cambridge University Library, f. 76

elected to the see by scrutiny. His election brought another scholar to the bench of bishops and Dalderby is listed by Miss Edwards among the seven bishops in the reign of Edward ii who had obtained a doctor's degree (1)

The Archbishop of Canterbury was notified of the result of the election and, on February 1st 1300, he summoned all those who were opposed to it to appear before him to state their objections. None apparently were made, and on March 17th he informed Dalderby that his election had been confirmed. At the same time the archbishop informed the King, Edward I, that John de Dalderby had been canonically elected as Bishop of Lincoln, and in consequence requested him to restore the temporalities of the see which had fallen to the King during the vacancy. The usual mandates were issued to the Dean and Chapter and "the archdeacons, deans, abbots, priors, rectors and vicars of churches, priests, clerks, and all other subjects of the Lincoln diocese" to obey the bishop elect. The act of confirmation was sealed in Lambeth Parish church on March 17th 1300 and was witnessed by Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, himself of a Lincolnshire family, John of Monmouth, Bishop of Llandaff, Henry, the prior of Christchurch Priory, Canterbury, Philip Willoughby, the Dean of Lincoln, William de Sardinia, the Archbishop of Canterbury's official, Robert de Ros and John de Lascy, canon of Lincoln and perhaps a relative of the Earl of Lincoln, and many others (2).

(1) K. Edwards, Bishops and Learning in the reign of Edward II, Church Quarterly, cxxxviii, 1944, p.59.

(2) Reg. Robert Winchelsey, f.135.

At this time Dalderby was in London where he had gone possibly to swear the oath of allegiance to the King for his bishopric. From there he moved to Buckden, where he stayed for a while at his palace there before he proceeded to Canterbury for his consecration which took place on St. Barnabas' day (June 12th) 1300 in the cathedral. The Archbishop (Winchelsey) was the chief consecrator and the bishops of Salisbury and Rochester are specially mentioned amongst the bishops of the province or their proctors who had gone there for the consecration and held a meeting in the chapter house at Canterbury the following day (1).

On his return journey to Lincoln, where he arrived on October 6th, Dalderby visited the nunneries of Marlow, Markyate, Elstow and Goring. It is probable that his enthronement in his cathedral took place on that date or soon after, but unfortunately there is no account of the ceremony nor of the festivities connected with the occasion.

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.9v. The bishops were respectively Simon of Chent and Thomas of Wouldham.

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The Bishop's Household

THE administration of a modern diocese is carried out by a staff of clerks occupying the diocesan office, and executing the policy of the various diocesan committees elected by the clergy and laity. In Dalderby's time, these duties were the responsibility of the bishop. They entailed the admission of clerks into benefices, the sequestration of the revenues of vacant churches, general matters of clerical discipline, provision for incumbents who, through illness or other causes, were unable to perform their parochial duties, and those which involved the rights and liberties of the Church, ensuring that church buildings and property were kept in proper repair, the encouragement of learning among the clergy and the visitation of the diocese and religious houses situated in it. These and similar duties can easily be seen as part of the pastoral care of the diocesan bishop, but in addition to these, however, the medieval bishop was also responsible for matters which today are regarded as belonging to the province of the law. Cases of divorce and probate are examples of this kind of business which also formed part of the bishop's responsibility in Dalderby's day.

It was obviously quite beyond the powers of any one man, however able, to attend to so many and diverse matters. The medieval bishop had, therefore, to employ a large body of clerks to help him in the administration of the diocese. They conducted the bishop's correspondence, represented him in legal cases, visitations, and acted as his proctors at Parliament or the

Convocation of the province in which his diocese was situated.

They were also frequently employed as sequestrators or administrators of the revenues of churches when they fell vacant. Other servants included laymen who were often responsible for finance, logistics and the more temporal affairs of the bishop besides attending on him and carrying his messages.

Dalderby was fortunate in having at hand at the very beginning of his episcopate a very able and experienced registrar in John de Schalby, who had served Bishop Sutton in that capacity for seventeen years. Under his direction the bishop's correspondence was written and copies of it recorded for future reference, licences issued, and a registrar of institutions, collations, dispensations and commendations was kept. His name suggests that he might have been, like Dalderby himself, of Lincolnshire stock, for a variation of its spelling, Scalleby, could well indicate that his family had connections with Scawby near Brigg. He had been presented by the prior and convent of Markby to the rectory of Mumby in 1294, (1) and collated by Sutton to the prebend of Bedford Major in 1299 (2).

In 1302, Dalderby conferred upon him the prebend of Welton Beckhall and later, that of Dunholme and Newport, with permission to hold Mumby at the same time (3). When Dalderby issued a testimonial in 1315 concerning his old servant, he enumerated his preferments

(1) Bishop Oliver Sutton's Register, f.227v.

(L.R.S. 39. pp.193-5
(2) f.362v.

(3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, ff.276v, 279v.

and said that he had collated him to his successive prebends on account of his position and worth in his household (1). He acted as Dalderby's registrar for eight years according to the Martilogium, a book which he wrote in later life, and Dalderby evidently valued his services highly for he frequently called upon him to act in capacities outside his normal employment, and even after he retired he witnessed appointments and leases and, as the bishop's commissary, visited religious houses and archdeaconries. As Mumby lies towards the Lincolnshire coast, quite a distance from Lincoln itself, Dalderby granted him a licence enabling him to be absent from his benefice with a good conscience when engaged with the bishop or at the cathedral, at the same time instructing him to appoint a worthy substitute to minister to his parishioners (2). Much is owed to Schalby for the careful and efficient way in which the records of Bishops Sutton and Dalderby were kept and arranged. It is due to him that the ancient charters, papal bulls and episcopal grants belonging to the cathedral were collected together, and in his Martilogium he preserved the complete text of the customs of the cathedral for the years 1214 and 1267, the originals of which are no longer existent. There is no mention in Dalderby's Memoranda of the appointment of a successor when Schalby retired from his position of registrar. After he relinquished his office he resided in Lincoln in a house called Pollard's house which was

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.327v.

(2) f. 249.

leased to him by the Dean and Chapter, and by 1333 he became so blind that a coadjutor was provided for him. Soon after that he died, for his will was proved on October 30th of that year (1).

Thomas de Louth was Dalderby's chancellor, and as such, was the keeper of the bishop's seal and head of the household clerks. He was one of Dalderby's most intimate associates, and the bishop had a high regard for him as is shown by the two instances in which Dalderby testified to the services that he had performed for him (2). When Dalderby became bishop he gave Louth the rectory of Sherington, and later that of Aylesby, which was also in his patronage (3). On June 9th, 1311, he collated him to the prebend of Sexaginta Solidorum as a reward for his services (4), and on September 19th 1312, to that of Welton Paynshall (5) which he was allowed to hold together with Aylesby (6). The prebends of Marston St. Lawrence and Langford Manor were conferred on him in 1315 and 1317 (7) and he held the latter till his death in 1329. As Louth was in charge of the bishop's seal it was natural that he should be present as a witness when appointments were made or charters signed, when the affixation of the seal would be required. Great care had to be taken to ensure that no unauthorised person used the

(1) D. & C. Chapter Acts, A/2/23. (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff.327v,336

(3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f.32. (4) f.288v. (5) f.289. (6) Reg.Mem.

(7) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, ff. 292, 295.

Dalderby, f. 336.

bishop's seal, but despite precautions made in this direction, there were those who forged mandates of proxy issued in Dalderby's name with counterfeit seals attached. In May 1315, Dalderby warned the official of York, the provost of Beverley and the guardians of the spiritualities of Howden that these forgeries were in existence (1). Like Schalby, Louth was often employed by Dalderby in capacities outside his normal sphere. He was frequently commissioned to visit religious houses in the diocese, and was often present when newly elected and confirmed heads of such houses came to take their oaths of canonical obedience to the bishop on their entry into their new offices.

Working with Louth was a body of clerks, including a number of notaries public whose business it was to draw up legal contracts, to prepare the necessary documents of authority to be delivered to people who had been admitted into new appointments, and to provide Dalderby's proctors in the legal courts with information concerning the cases in progress there. The most frequently mentioned members of this body were William Beland and Roger de Geddington, and another Geddington, Robert, made his oath on his appointment as a notary in the chapel at Stow Park on March 30th 1311, (2). It was probably for him that on November 3rd 1309, the Pope granted Dalderby a faculty to confer the office of notary public on one person (3).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 319v. (2) f. 211.

(3) Cal. Papal Registers, (Papal Letters), ii, p. 64.

Hugh de Normanton is described in Dalderby's Memoranda as his steward, and in that capacity he was responsible for the management of much of the business connected with the temporalities of the bishopric. He represented Dalderby in negotiating with the King in making fine for Scottish service and, as one of his proctors, attended Parliament in 1309, 1311, and yearly from that date till 1316.⁽¹⁾ He was also one of Dalderby's proctors at the provincial council which met to consider the question of the Templars, and at Convocation. That he undertook business involved in the management of the bishop's estates is shown by the fact that in 1309, Dalderby acknowledged a debt owing to M. William de Lincoln, the rector of Billing Parva, and William de Ropsley, who were the executors of the will of M. William de Langworth, late archdeacon of Stow. Normanton had brought some milch cows, ewes and lambs from them for Dalderby for the sum of £28. 6s. 2d. (2). Dalderby attempted to reward him for his services by conferring upon him the prebend of Banbury in 1304, but it was reserved to the Holy See. The next year, however, he was preferred to the prebend of Norton Episcopi and in 1313 to that of Stow Longa. In 1316 he was collated to the prebend of Thame which he exchanged after about three months with M. Gilbert de Middleton for that of Leighton Buzzard (3). By December 1318 he had died, and the executors of

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 10, 55v, 97, 167v, 193, 298, 148v, 152v
162v, 226, 235, 259, 271, 296, 311v, 337v, 251, 344v, 354.

(2) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, ff. 277v, 278v, 289v, 292v, 293.

his will sent Dalderby a certain book "called Baldewyn", concerning tenures and fees held of the bishop. It contained twenty two ~~quaterni~~ ^{5 L} and the second folio of the first of these was headed "Oliver Sutton Late Bishop of Lincoln. Account of £120 of scutage Wales, for the tenth year". It was pleaded at York before R. de Hengham and his associates, justices of the King's Bench. There was also a roll, with red leather on the outside, which began, "Odo de Blamster, lord of one knight's fee in Ellington and Moreton".

(1). On May 2nd 1319, Henry de Bassingham, one of Normanton's executors, brought Dalderby a further bundle of charters, manuscripts and muniments which had been in his keeping. These concerned the patronage of Twyford church, leases and exchanges of land, a statute by the bishop and the Dean and Chapter regarding the status of the widows of serfs, and the grant of the temporalities of the bishopric of Lincoln by the King on the confirmation of Dalderby's election (2).

Normanton was succeeded by Sir Simon le Chamberlain, a knight, who had already served Dalderby, probably as one of Normanton's assistants. In 1310 he went with Normanton and Geoffrey de Bridgeford, another member of the household, to act as Dalderby's attorneys to make fine with the King for Scottish service, and in 1319 he represented the bishop at the Parliament of York (3).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 404v.

(2) f. 416v.

(3) ff. 415v, 79, 193, 416v.

Among the clerks whose duties were unspecified were Roger de Weng and Robert de Markby. Dalderby conferred the rectory of Nettleham, and later that of Walgrave, upon the former, and Boultham and Quadring upon the latter. When Markby gave up his position on December 31st, 1319, less than three weeks before the death of his master, one of Dalderby's last acts was to testify to his character. He said that Markby had been in his company for twelve years or more and that his character was excellent. He had "never been suspended from his service, interdicted, excommunicated or accused of any crime"(1).

Dalderby's financial affairs were at first in the care of John de Neville, a clerk, and M. Peter de Dalderby, and on August 19th 1304, they received letters of quittance concerning the dispensation of the bishop's money of which they had had the custody before his consecration.(2). Neville was the rector of Scotter, and Dalderby collated him to the prebend of Welton Brinkhall in 1303.(3)

M. Peter de Dalderby was very likely the same man whom the bishop had presented to the rectory of Dalderby in 1294, (4) and who succeeded him at Heather in 1300.(5). He was closely associated with Bishop John throughout the latter's reign, being frequently engaged on the bishop's commissions and witnessing his appointments. It

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 431. (2) f. 71. (3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 277v.

(4) Rolls & Registers of Oliver Sutton, L.R.S., ^{39. p. 185} iv, p. 203

(5) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 195.

Peter had resigned on getting other preferment (ibid. 203) before John II. of Dalderby succeeded him

was M. Peter who was commissioned to receive the money paid by the Chapter of Lincoln for the subsidy levied in aid of the Archbishop of Canterbury, (1). He was presented to the church of Hagworthingham by the abbot and convent of Bardney in 1301, (2) and in 1305, was collated to the prebend of Crackpool St. Mary (3). He went to the Papal court, probably in a private capacity as no special commission was given to him, and when John de Kirkton, the bishop's servant, set out for the court in February 1306, he carried a letter addressed to him among his other papers and correspondence. (4). In 1309, Dalderby conferred upon him the church of Sutton le Marsh, and in reward for his services he was allowed to hold this benefice along with his prebend (5) and in 1315, he relinquished Crackpool and accepted the prebend of Lafford (6). Whoever succeeded these two as Dalderby's chief finance officers is not stated in the Memoranda, but in 1313, William de Beeby was described as the bishop's treasurer when he received the sum of £8 from Elena Meryn de Cambridge as payment for a ward at Childerley. (7).

Dalderby's official income came from the episcopal manors, annual payment or prestations from the archdeaconries and from the fruits of vacant benefices, but unfortunately, apart from a few instances, there are no detailed statements of the household accounts. The

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 31v (2) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 2v.

(3) f.278v. (4) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 92v. (5) f.336v.

(6) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f.292v. (7) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 286v.

revenues and rents from the episcopal manors were received by William de Bruern, the rector of Pleaseley, who delivered his account to the wardrobe in 1303, (1) M. Elias de Muskham, the rector of Westborough, and William de Thurlby, the rector of Skellingthorpe, and later of Great Stapleford, the last two of whom were appointed in 1303 and 1304 respectively to receive whatever sums of money were owed to the bishop by the constables, bailiffs, reeves and other servants of the bishop's manors, (2). In July 1310, Dalderby acknowledged the receipt of £150 paid to him by Thurlby as revenues from the episcopal manors, (3) Thurlby seems to have been succeeded in his office by Walter de Thorp, who on January 5th 1315, paid £740. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the bishop which had been received from the bishop's manors over a period of two years (4), and submitted his last statement of accounts on January 4th, 1320, only a few days before Dalderby's death, (5). In the city and suburbs of Lincoln, the bishop's revenues were collected by Geoffrey, the vicar of St. Mary le Wigford, (6) and in March 1314, William de Donnington, a priest, was commissioned with this task. (7)

The payment of annual tributes or prestations from the archdeaconries is first recorded in Dalderby's Memoranda in 1310, but thereafter they are mentioned regularly until the close of his

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 51v. (2) ff. 52v, 62. (3) f. 191.

(4) f. 311v (5) f. 431v. (6) f. 8 (7) f. 294v.

episcopate. The amount which each archdeaconry paid is given below.

Lincoln.....£22.

Stow.....£7.

Northampton.....£27. 5s.

Huntingdon.....£14.

Leicester.....£15.

Oxford.....£10.

Buckingham.....£10.

Bedford.....£14.

The archdeacon of Lincoln (Estmaco) neglected to pay his tribute and in January 1302, Dalderby instructed the subdean of Lincoln to warn M. Guy de Montimato, who was acting as the archdeacon's proctor while he was abroad, to pay the sum due on pain of censure. (1)

The warning seems to have been effective, for from that time onwards the payments were made regularly each year, either by the archdeacon's official or his brother, Perottus, who later acted as his proctor.

John de Bayton and John de Wickenby, who was described as the bishop's clerk and custodian of the inner wardrobe, were the clerks who received most of these payments. Bayton may have been the same man who was at one time the marshal of Bishop Sutton's escort, who retired from military duties and became one of Sutton's household clerks (2). Evidently he died before July 1314, for

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 40v. (2) R.M.T. Hill, Oliver Sutton, Lincoln Minster Pamphlets, No. 4, 1950, p.7.

then the executors of his will paid Dalderby the sum of £13. 1s. 2d. which Bayton owed him while he was alive (1).

Like many medieval bishops Dalderby found that his expenditure exceeded his income. In addition to the cost of maintaining his household, he had to bear the cost of a good deal of litigation which involved the expense of maintaining proctors and advocates at the provincial and papal courts, as well as the cost of the passage of messengers between Dalderby and his representatives at court. It is interesting to note that while there are so few references in the Memoranda to sums of money spent in other ways, the amounts of money sent abroad to Dalderby's proctors or given to the messengers for their expenses on the way, are recorded in some detail as follows:

October 14th 1300 M. William de Hundleby, who had been appointed Dalderby's proctor at the papal court, set out from Stow park on his journey to take up his duties there, and took with him, in addition, to his letters of authority and documents concerning the actions in progress, letters of credit to the merchants of the company of the Amanati of Pistoia, who were, it seems, acting as Dalderby's bankers, authorising them to advance money to him in London and

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 302.

- at the court (1).
- December 30th 1302 M. Henry de Insula was given authority to contract a loan to the limit of fifty marks (2).
- January 20th 1309 M. Ralph de Lacu made an agreement with Dalderby on his appointment as the bishop's proctor at the papal court, by which he was to receive a hundred marks for his expenses during his sojourn at the court and those of his household for the following year. Dalderby was also to support him in expenses incurred in other ways, as, for example, the stipends of the advocates (3). He set out taking with him eighty marks for his expenses, and later the following sums were despatched, £20 for an annual pension to Cardinal Jorz, a Dominican and formerly Edward I's confessor, (4), fifty marks for the rest of Lacu's stipend for that year's, and £20 for expenses incurred through the business in hand.
- February 13th 1309 A further fifty marks were sent out to Lacu, and on March 26th yet another fifty marks were despatched for his expenses with £20 for

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 19v. (2) f. 62v.

(3) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 148. (4) He was the brother of Walter Jorz and was created cardinal priest of St. Sabina in 1305 and spent the rest of his life at the papal court acting as the representative of the King of England. He was known as the "English cardinal" and died at Grenoble in 1310.

Thomas Jorz and ten marks for his aid.

May 25th 1309

The following sums were sent out to Lacu, Fifty marks for his expenses, twenty marks for the papal referendary, a hundred shillings for Dom. Hugh Gerald's pension, four shillings for a gown for the use of the advocate, Dom. Thaddeus, forty shillings for Dom. Thaddeus, himself, and a hundred marks sent at various times in bags for the expenses of the messengers.

June 20th 1309

Another twenty marks were sent for the papal referendary (1).

April 24th 1311

Henry, the bishop's messenger, set off from Offley for the Curia, taking with him a letter of the merchants of the company of the Spini for a thousand florins for the Pope, one hundred for the papal chamberlain, one hundred for Dom. Raymond Faber, and fifty for Dom. Bernard Reyard, to be paid by Lacu. There were also fifty marks for Lacu's expenses. Dalderby's scribe assessed the amount at £250 sterling, taking forty pence as the equivalent of a florin. £200 of this was provided from Dalderby's funds and £50 was borrowed from the fines and revenues of clerks which were in the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.177.

custody of Robert de Swayfield, and was to be repaid whenever requested by the custodian of the register and the reeves and bailiffs of the bishop's manors who were present when the loan was made available (1).

October 22nd 1311

Simon, Lacu's servant, left Liddington to rejoin his master at the court, and had with him thirteen shillings and fourpence from the bishop's chamber for his expenses (2).

December 31st 1312.

Henry de Holywell left Stow Park taking with him two hundred and fifty marks for exchange in London, apparently for a letter of credit to be cashed at the papal court. A note adds, "So that from the said money or its value in florins, and the thousand florins sent previously some samite might be given to the Pope". (3).

November 2nd 1315

William, the servant of M. Robert de Buckingham, set out for the papal court, and had with him a merchant's letter for a hundred marks. From this £22 was to be paid to Lacu, thirty six marks, or thereabouts, to Dalderby's advocates and proctors for their stipends for the Easter

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 212v. (2) f. 233. (3) f. 238v.



and Michaelmas terms. The remainder was to be given to Buckingham for his expenses. Ten shillings were given to the messenger for his own expenses on the way (1).

October 9th 1316 M. Robert de Sausthorpe set out for the court, and took with him a hundred and twenty marks to be changed into florins in London. Forty marks were for the stipends of the advocates and proctors for the past Michaelmas and Easter terms, twenty marks were to be paid to Lacu, and the remainder was to be kept in his own possession for his expenses and the cost of prosecuting the business at court (2).

February 9th 1317 Thomas de Scirtelawe (?Skirlaugh), the bishop's groom (palfridarius) had two marks for his expenses on the way to the papal court (3).

April 25th 1317 M. Thomas Bek and M. Hugh de Thorntoft, rectors of Ingoldmels and Northorpe granted authority to contract with merchants for a loan to the sum of five hundred and fifty marks for the prosecution of the business at the curia (4).

October 21st 1317 Dalderby made an agreement with M. William de

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, 3. 333v.

(2) f. 354v.

(3) f. 362v

(4) f. 367.

Ottringham according to which Ottringham was to remain as Dalderby's proctor at the papal court and that he should receive fifty marks annually for his personal expenses during his sojourn at the court and his journeys from England and back, and a further ten as an annual pension until a suitable ecclesiastical benefice could be provided for him. He set off the next day, and took with him forty marks for his expenses and forty more for the stipends of the advocates which were in arrears (1)

February 25th 1318 Robert de Nunnington in Ryedale, a member of Ottringham's household, left Stow Park for the papal court, and had £10 for an annual pension granted by Dalderby to the cardinal Neapoleone Orsini and £20 for his master's expenses and the advocates' stipends. Nunnington was given ten shillings for his own travelling expenses (2).

November 9th 1318 Thomas de Storwith, Ottringham's clerk, started out from Buckden for the Curia, taking with him merchants' letters of credit for £20 for half of Ottringham's stipend and fifty marks for those of the advocates which were again in arrears. Ottringham was to have what was left for his own expenses (3)

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 374 (2) f. 381v (3) f. 399v.

April 13th 1319 John, Ottringham's messenger, who set out from Buckden for the Roman court with letters and informatory documents on the cases being heard there, was given half a mark by Dalderby's order for his expenses on the way (1).

October 29th 1319 M. William de Ottringham made another journey to the papal court, and took with him £20 for his expenses and £10 for the advocates' stipends.

"He also had £5 which remained in his possession from the amount of the previous period which was estimated at thirty florins, a florin being taken as the equivalent of forty pence". (2)

Dalderby's chief proctors at the curia were M. William de Hundleby, who held the appointment till his death in 1302 (3), and M. Ralph de Lacu, who continued to serve from 1305 until September 28th 1317, when he was released from office and received a letter of commendation for his fidelity and diligence in prosecuting the bishop's affairs at the court (4). While the members of Dalderby's staff were away on the bishop's business they enjoyed freedom from the payment of procurations to the archdeacon in whose archdeaconry their benefices lay. Either the official of the archdeacon of Huntingdon was unaware of this or had overlooked it and had made such a claim from Lacu, the rector of Stilton, whilst he was away at the Roman court. Dalderby wrote to the official on October 29th

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 416v. (2) f. 427. (3) f. 62v

(4) ff. 235, 236v.

1311, and pointed out to him that his household clerks away on business (*clerici commensales a nostro latere*) were exempt from such charges (1). M. Robert de Sausthorpe was another of Dalderby's proctors at the Curia. Dalderby gave him the rectory of Stoke Hammond in 1314 (2) and a mediety of Claypole church in 1316, (3). He set out for the Roman court "shortly after breakfast" on October 11th 1316 (4) never to return, for he died sometime early in 1317, and on March 1st Dalderby granted an indulgence of forty days to those who prayed for his soul while his body lay buried in the conventual church of the Dominicans at Avignon (5). Dalderby's proctor at the Court of Arches was William Russell who was appointed in October 1300 (6).

Besides the loans already mentioned for the prosecution of business at the Curia, Dalderby contracted others. In December 1304 he acknowledged a bond to repay the sum of £200 advanced to him by Brachius and his associates of the company of Fulici and Rembertini, London, "in his great necessity". The money was to be repaid within a fortnight after the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary (Feb. 2nd) (7). In July of the next year he resorted to their aid again, this time for £60 which Brachius and his company had advanced for "the great need of the Church" (8). On three occasions

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff.235, 236v. (2) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f.186v.

(3) f. 62v. (4) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.354v. (5) f. 364v. (6) f. 18.

(7) f. 77v. (8) f. 85v.

M. Walter de Warmington, a canon of Lincoln and a member of Dalderby's household, granted the bishop a loan, on November 2nd 1310, of £220 19s 4d to be repaid at Easter 1311 (1), on Mar. 30th 1315, of £100 to be repaid in equal portions on St. John the Baptist's day (June 24th) and Michaelmas (September 29th) (2); and on November 5th 1318, of nineteen marks, ten shillings (3). M. William de Langtoft, the archdeacon of Lincoln's official, also lent Dalderby a hundred marks, and on August 29th 1311, the bishop ordered the £22 tribute due from the archdeaconry of Lincoln to be paid to him in part payment of the debt (4).

Like other bishops, Dalderby was asked to provide prebends for the King's clerks or pensions for them until a suitable benefice could be found for them and he sometimes rewarded his own clerks in the same way. Some such pensions from Dalderby's chamber were as follows,

October 20th 1304	100 shillings to M. William de Fotheringhay, to be paid half yearly at Christmas and on St. John the Baptist's day. ⁵
July 4th 1306	Five marks annually to Henry Rolleston, clerk, in equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter (6)
October 13th 1307	Ten marks annually to Dom. Walter Reginald, clerk in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas until he could be provided with a prebend (7)

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 198 (2) f. 317v (3) f. 399v (4) f. 228v

(5) f. 75v
(6) f. 98v. (7) f. 125.

- September 17th 1308 A hundred shillings annually to M. William de Heanor to be paid in equal portions at Michaelmas and Easter until he could be provided with an ecclesiastical benefice. (1).
- October 18th 1308 Five marks annually to William de Melton, clerk, until he could be provided with a prebend (2).
- February 7th 1316 Five marks annually to Edmund, the son of Sir William de Berford, knight, until an ecclesiastical benefice could be provided for him (3).

Besides M. Peter de Dalderby and M. Walter de Warmington, other members of the cathedral chapter were often in close attendance on the bishop. These included M. Walter de Fotheringhay, M. Benedict de Ferriby, M. John de Harrington, M. William de Dalderby, M. Thomas de Langtoft and M. Elias de Muskham, all of whom were frequently employed by Dalderby as his proctors at Convocation or Parliament, or as his commissaries to visit religious houses, to hear cases at his court, and to witness appointments or the granting of leases. It is possible that Peter and William de Dalderby were, if not the bishop's brothers, at least close relatives, for their careers were almost coincident and their names appear so often among those present in Dalderby's entourage.

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 141v. (2) f. 142v. Melton was collated to the prebend of Louth in 1309 and eventually became Archbishop of York in 1317. (3) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 143.

In addition to these clerical members of the household, there were several laymen, some of whom are described in the Memoranda as valets. One of these was Geoffrey de Bridgford, who was granted the lease of a messuage in Kirkgate, Newark at an annual rent of ten shillings, and in 1319 another messuage in Barnbygate at Newark at an annual rent of twelve pence (1). Others were William de Sausthorpe, John de Gledeseye, Robert de Dalderby and Walter de Dalderby, who is described as the bishop's chamberlain. They were all given the custody of lands belonging to the bishop which were held by minors. There was also a certain Roger whose services Dalderby must have greatly appreciated for, in 1310, and again in 1312, he granted an indulgence of thirty days to those who prayed for the repose of his soul (2). From his surname it would seem that he or his forebears plied the trade of pastry cook for he is described as "Roger, called the Baker of Lincoln" whose body is buried in Totteridge churchyard".

In order to exercise his oversight of such a large diocese, Dalderby, like most medieval bishops, spent much of his time in travelling, staying for a while at one or other of his manors on the way, and sometimes at religious houses. Strangers to a district were sometimes resented, and that the members of the bishop's company were not always welcomed by the inhabitants of the places where they stayed is shown by the complaint which Dalderby made to the dean of Akeley in 1304. It appears that certain people had

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 202v, 430v. (2) ff. 201v, 240.

hurled abuse at his servants as they were peaceably crossing the churchyard at Breedon. Words gave way to blows, and some of the bishop's household were wounded (1).

The task of obtaining provisions for a large company would not be an easy one at any time. There were not only the bishop and his staff to cater for, but also the many other persons who came to the bishop on business of various kinds. While the episcopal manors would be able to provide a proportion of the necessary provisions, it was often necessary to purchase supplies in the neighbourhood. The work of the official concerned must have been made all the more difficult when it was discovered that there were people going about the district purporting to be members of the bishop's household and ordering victuals on the strength of their pretensions. Dalderby was compelled, therefore, to write from Nettleham in 1310 to all the archdeacons and their officials warning them against such imposters (2).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 76v. (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 181v.

Diocesan Administration

DALDERBY'S diocese was one of the largest in the country. Stretching from the Humber to the Thames, it included the counties of Lincolnshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and parts of Hertfordshire. However much the bishop might travel about such a diocese, it was quite impossible for him to perform personally all the duties which fell to his office as the spiritual father and pastor of the clergy and laity within the boundaries of his jurisdiction. A great deal of decentralisation and delegation of authority had to be made, therefore, if the diocese was to be governed at all efficiently.

Dalderby's first suffragan was John de Monmouth, bishop of Llandaff, who had also been employed by Bishop Sutton and had ordained Boniface de Saluzzo to the diaconate for him in Lincoln Cathedral (1), and before his consecration Dalderby granted licences for the reconciliation by him of the churchyards of Carlton and St. Paul's, Bedford, which had been polluted by bloodshed (2). In 1311, two Irish bishops, Gilbert, the bishop of Enagh-dun, and Walter Jorz, who had been the archbishop of Armagh. / Apparently some of the former's household were unruly and quarrelsome and had been convicted and excommunicated for acts of violence, but, at the request of their master, Dalderby absolved them (3). In 1312 Dalderby commissioned

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.278 . (2) ff. 2v, 3.

(3). f. 207v.

Gilbert to consecrate churches, altars and superaltars in the arch-deaconries of Leicester and Oxford, with authority to reconcile churches and churchyards, stipulating that he should receive no less than six shillings and eight pence for each act of reconciliation (1).

In 1311, Walter Jorz received his first licence to dedicate eight portable altars in the diocese (2), and from this time onwards commissions were frequently issued to him authorising him to reconcile churches and churchyards, to bless chalices, vestments and other ecclesiastical ornaments, to confer the first tonsure on men of suitable learning to the number of four hundred, and he gave his episcopal benediction^L Geoffrey, the newly elected abbot of Warden, Simon of Valle Dei and Richard de Gainsborough of Bardney, after they had sworn their oaths of canonical obedience to the diocesan (3). In April 1316, Dalderby and Jorz met at Stow Park where a discussion took place between them and the following agreement was reached.

"The said Walter shall live in company with the bishop for the performance of pontifical duties, with a brother of his own Order whom he considers worthy of choice as his companion, two servants (garciones), a page and two horses. He is to have the same food and drink as that which the bishop and his household have, and one knight to wait on him at table. When

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 244v. A superaltar was a small portable slab of stone which was placed on altars which did not possess a stone mensa, or which had not been consecrated. (2) f. 227.

(3) ff. 292, 389. (4) f. 345.

he leaves the bishop's court for the purpose of dedicating or reconciling churches and holding ordinations, he is to have as many other horses from the bishop's stable as are necessary for his baggage and his chapel, and one knight from the bishop's household to provide him with food and drink. Beginning from Pentecost next, he is to receive forty marks, payable in equal portions at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Michaelmas, Christmas and Easter. The lord Walter shall maintain himself and his household in all other things besides the matters expressed, except for the two servants who shall have clothing provided by the bishop like the rest of the bishop's servants".

In January, 1316, Dalderby issued instructions on the subject of confirmation, saying that deans, rectors and parochial chaplains were to notify the people of the places through which Jorz was to make his way, so that they could give him honour and bring their children to him for confirmation (1). He repeated his instructions in June, complaining that those to whom he had previously written had shown themselves lukewarm and remiss in the matter, and that the bishop's bailiffs would notify them concerning the days and places where they were to meet Jorz.

On April 21st 1319, Dalderby wrote to the archdeacon of Northampton's official pointing out that he had learned that there

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 336v.

were certain incumbents who had not had their churches dedicated although they had been built for two years or more. He ordered the official to instruct and warn them to provide everything necessary for the consecration of their churches, and to admit reverently "our suffragan whom we shall send to bestow the grace of consecration on their churches, and to pay him the procuration prescribed by the canon". (1).

Thomas Ketel, the bishop of Down, is first mentioned in the Memoranda in 1312, when he was commissioned to dedicate churches, altars and superaltars and to reconcile churches and churchyards in the archdeaconries of Oxford and Buckingham (2). The next year he gave his episcopal blessing to William de St. Albans after the latter had sworn the oath of canonical obedience to Dalderby on his election as the abbot of Bourne (3).

Dalderby's first official was M. Robert de Lascy, canon of Lincoln and prebendary of Sexaginta Solidorum. He was eminently well qualified for this position since he was a doctor of both canon and civil law, and had experience as one of Archbishop John Pecham's household clerks. It is possible that he was connected with the family of the Earls of Lincoln. The record of his appointment by Dalderby in April 1300 does not describe in detail the nature of the business with which he would have to deal (4) but he was employed to hear cases relating to

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 415v. (2) f. 266v. (3) f. 274

(4) f. 3v.

provisions, legitimacy, presentations to benefices, probate and tithe disputes. Dalderby collated him to the prebend of Leighton Manor, vacant because its former holder, Cardinal John de Colonna, had been deposed by Pope Boniface. Dalderby took the view that the conferment of the prebend had devolved upon him and renewed Lascy's collation which had been originally made by Bishop Sutton (1). Lascy does not appear, however, to have vacated his original prebend until Dalderby collated him to that of Clifton in 1302. (2). While he held this prebend he was charged with contumacy at the visitation of the prebendal church which was in the diocese of York, but Archbishop Greenfield, out of regard for him, granted him remission (3). In 1305, his servants reported that a certain trinket box belonging to him and left in their charge, was missing from his house in Lincoln. This box contained an arm band (bracchium) and an ivory figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and Dalderby wrote to the dean of Christianity asking him to warn those who might have taken it, to confess their theft and restore the box on pain of excommunication (4). Lascy relinquished his appointment in 1305, and was collated to the treasurership of the cathedral in 1307, (5), but Dalderby still employed him to hear cases brought for the bishop's judgment. When the prebend of Norton Episcopi was vacated by Hugh de Normanton in 1313, Dalderby conferred it upon him (6). He died sometime in 1317,

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 276v. (2) f. 276v. (3) Archbishop Greenfield's Register, Surtees Soc, vol, iv. p.18. (4) Reg.Mem. Dalderby, f.84. (5) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f.283v. (6) f.289v.

and his body was buried in the church of Barton near Northampton. Dalderby showed his appreciation of Lascy's services by granting an indulgence of forty days to those praying for the repose of his soul (1)

M. Gilbert de Middleton succeeded him in June 1305, and the memorandum recording his appointment states that he was commissioned to correct offences committed by the bishop's subjects, (2), and in 1316 Dalderby appointed him archdeacon of Northampton (3). He was a man of wide experience, and held appointments as the official of the Canterbury court, in the administration of the diocese of Winchester and was also a royal clerk (4). When the Archbishop of Canterbury (Reynolds) made his visitation of the diocese of Lincoln, he commissioned Middleton, who was described as the archbishop's official, and the archdeacon of Lincoln (Stratford) to inquire into the title of the Dean and Chapter to certain churches and tithes (5).

Other men who held the position of the bishop's official during Dalderby's episcopate were M. Thomas de Bray and M. John Geraud de Stratford. Bray had been one of Dalderby's proctors at the Parliaments held at Westminster and Stamford in 1309 and 1311. (6) Stratford, who succeeded him in December 1317, was a doctor of civil law, and his

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 371. (2) f. 84v. (3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 292v. (4) C. Morris, A Consistory Court in the Middle Ages, J.E.H. Oct. 1963, p.151 (5) I.J. Churchill, Canterbury Administration, C.H.S. 1933, vol.i, p.312. (6) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, ff.152v,162v,226.

commission authorised him to proceed against those accused of crimes and excesses, and to do what he thought necessary for the correction, punishment and reformation of the bishop's subjects (1). Dalderby collated him to the prebend of Caistor in 1317 (2) and two years later, appointed him archdeacon of Lincoln (3), which he held until his consecration as bishop of Winchester in 1323, and eventually he became Archbishop of Canterbury.

One other appointment to a position in Dalderby's court was that of Geoffrey Joye de Sutton in April 1319 as apparitor. (4) This is the only reference in Dalderby's Memoranda to such an appointment.

Dalderby's diocese was divided into the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Huntingdon, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford and Stow. When he became bishop, William de Estmaco (also Estain^g and Estavayer) had been appointed by provision to the archdeaconry of Lincoln in 1290. He was, it seems, a Savoyard who was employed with his brother, Peter or Perottus, by Edward I in his project of building castles to consolidate his conquests in Wales. He was a canon of Gloucester, Lausanne, Geneva, Wells and Rheims, and in 1292 was engaged in building the Chateau des Chenaux at Estavayer (5). Dalderby was not at all happy about the continual absence of the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 376. (2)

(3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f.302. (4) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.414v.

(5) Hubert le Vevey-l'Hardy, Les Sires d'Estavayer, Manuel Genealogique pour servir a l'Histoire de la Suisse, Zurich, 1935-45, vol.ii, pp.306-7. I am grateful to Mr.A.J.Taylor for this information.

archdeacon and twice examined the papal dispensations granted to him to spend three years at Rome or to study and to visit his archdeaconry by proxy (1). At length his patience was exhausted and, in July 1319 he instructed the subdean of Lincoln, M. Peter de Medburn, a doctor of canon law, M. John de Harrington and M. Thomas de Langtoft, to institute proceedings against him for his non residence of twenty years or more (2). Whether it was the outcome of the action or not, it is impossible to tell, but on September 13th 1319, Estmac^o, represented by Peter de Cumbermund, and M. John de Stratford, the rector of Stratford on Avon, appeared before Dalderby at Stow Park. In the name of his master, Cumbermund, and Stratford on his own behalf, resigned their benefices into Dalderby's hands in order to effect an exchange between them. He accepted their resignations, both in his own right and with the authority of the bishop of Worcester, Thomas Cobham, to whose patronage Stratford on Avon belonged. Dalderby gladly accepted the exchange and conferred the archdeaconry upon Stratford. The Dean and Chapter were instructed to prepare for Stratford's installation, and letters were sent to the bishop of Worcester to inform him that Estmaco had been instituted into his new benefice, and to the official of the archdeacon of Worcester, or his proctor, asking him to induct him into the corporal possession of the church without delay (3). Stratford was collated

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 33, 231v. (2) f.421. (3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 302v.

by Dalderby to the rectory of Nettleham which had become vacant through the preferment of Roger de Weng, the previous rector (1). In December 1319, he and Estmaco proposed to make another exchange, Stratford to take Estmaco's benefice of Overbury in the diocese of Worcester, and Estmaco to have the rectory of Nettleham. Dalderby wrote to Cobham about the matter, asking him to make inquiries into the reasons for the exchange, and, if he approved, to make the necessary arrangements (2). The negotiations were not completed when Dalderby died and the exchange never took place. Estmaco died at Estavayer in 1326 and was buried in the church of the Dominican convent which he had founded there. (3).

M. Walter de Wootton had been collated by Bishop Oliver Sutton to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon in 1295. When he died in 1308, Dalderby granted an indulgence of forty days for the repose of his soul and those of John and Matilda, his parents, whose bodies were buried in Wootton church (4). One of his successors, M. James de Berkeley, a doctor of theology, became the bishop of Exeter in 1327. The archdeaconry of Leicester was held by M. Roger de Martivall, a doctor of theology, who became Dean of Lincoln in 1310, and bishop of Salisbury in 1315. Thus from the eight archdeaconries of Dalderby's diocese, three archdeacons rose to the rank of a diocesan bishop. Dalderby appointed another doctor of theology, M. Gilbert de Seagrave, to the archdeaconry of Oxford, and the archdeacon of Bedford through-

(1) Reg.Inst.Dalderby, f.101. (2) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, f.430 (3) Hubert le Vevey-l'Hardy, op.cit.pp.182-183 (4) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, f.142.

-out the greater part of his episcopate was M. Roger de Rothwell. Rothwell was a very able man, described as "the most academically distinguished of Pecham's clerks". (1). He was Dean of the Arches and Chancellor of Oxford University before his appointment by Bishop Sutton to the archdeaconry of Bedford. Dalderby frequently employed him to hear cases and to visit religious houses and deaneries, and as his proctor at Convocation on many occasions. Rothwell also represented Dalderby at the provincial council which met to consider the accusations against the Templars, and at Parliament (2).

When Dalderby became bishop of Lincoln, M. Joceline de Kirmington was the archdeacon of Stow, but he resigned at the end of 1300 or the beginning of 1301. Dalderby offered the vacant archdeaconry to M. William de Okham, who asked for time to consider the offer and Dalderby granted him a month in which to decide. When the prescribed time had elapsed, Okham declined the collation and it was offered to M. Richard de Hetherington who also refused it. Finally it was offered to M. William de Langwath who accepted it (3). Langwath did not live to enjoy his new position for very long, for on March 22nd 1303 the archdeaconry was vacant once more and Dalderby again offered it to Okham who again asked for time for consideration. It appears that he hesitated because he already held the church of Langton in the diocese of York which he was loth to give up. He asked for a papal

(1) D.L. Douie, Archbishop Pecham, Oxford, 1952, p.53.

(2) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, ff.248,251v,296,297v,301,304. (3) Reg.Inst. Dalderby, ff.275v,276.

dispensation allowing him to hold his benefice together with the archdeaconry and the prebend of Bedford Major, and on December 30th he told Dalderby that he was willing to accept the collation (1). In view of Dalderby's persistence in persuading Okham to accept his appointment, it seems odd that he did not employ him anything like so often as he did Rothwell although he held the degree of doctor of theology and the archdeaconry was the smallest in the diocese.

When a benefice fell vacant, it was necessary that a sequestrator should be responsible for seeing that its revenues were not unlawfully seized or dissipated before the new incumbent was able to take possession of the temporal and spiritual rights. In addition to sequestrating the income of a benefice these offices were often commissioned to inspect churches for damage done through neglect, to act as stewards of vacant churches, to audit the accounts of the executors of wills made by deceased persons, to hear testamentary cases and sometimes to preside over other legal cases. Sometimes they were appointed to exercise supervision over a limited area such as a deanery, an archdeaconry or a group of archdeaconries. Richard de Toynton (Tynton), the rector of Greetham, and M. Robert Bernard, the rector of Carlton, were among Dalderby's earliest sequestrators. Toynton appears to have acted in the northern half of the diocese until Bernard was appointed in 1305 as sequestrator for the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Leicester and Stow (2). M. William de Hale

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f.277 (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 79v.

was appointed sequestrator for the archdeaconries of Northampton, Oxford, Huntingdon and Bedford in March 1305, and was charged with the duty of seeing that religious houses kept the fabric of the appropriated churches in good order (1), and later this commission was broadened to include authority to take proceedings against those religious houses which neglected their duty of providing priests to serve those churches, (2). John de Horbling, M. Alan de Horncastle and M. William de Appletree were all appointed at various times as sequestrators for the same areas, and the first of these received in 1315 a similar commission to Hale's (3). In October 1318, Dalderby appointed M. John de Thorp, a clerk, as the sequestrator for the northern archdeaconries with the same terms of reference as John de Horbling (4), and gave a similar commission to M. William de Ardern when he appointed him as sequestrator for the southern archdeaconries in 1317, with the addition of authority to excommunicate those who prevented serfs from making wills, and any persons who obstructed the bishop's jurisdiction in cases of intestacy (5).

The sequestrators were authorised to take proceedings against executors who were accused of maladministration, or persons misappropriating the goods of people who died intestate. They had the power to recover and retain any property of deceased persons which had been withheld at the time of audit. In June 1301,

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.103v. (2) f. 80 (3) f. 321v. (4) f.398v.

(5) f. 368v.

Dalderby authorised M. Robert de Kyvelingworth, the sequestrator for the deanery of Oxford, to take into his charge the goods of an Italian named Bertrand who had died in that city (1). They were also given authority to take possession of any documents which might prove necessary to help them to decide how to dispose of an intestate's goods. In 1305, Dalderby instructed the sequestrator in the archdeaconry of Lincoln to take into his possession the documents concerning the goods of Roger de Poynton, who had died intestate, the keys of a certain chest which had been brought to Newhouse, and muniments belonging to Margaret de Goxhill which were believed to be in the custody of Sir Hugh Despenser (2).

It was sometimes necessary for Dalderby to use coercive measures to support of his sequestrators' authority. In February 1305, he wrote to the archdeacon of Bedford asking him to make it known that those who withheld from the sequestrator the goods belonging to a certain Roger, a foreigner, who had died, stood in danger of excommunication (3), and again, in 1306, to authorise him to take proceedings against John Boweles, who had taken three draft animals, two oxen, two cows, three heifers and a quantity of corn, fodder and straw valued at two shillings, which were the property of Roger de Wardon, a priest, who had died without leaving a will (4).

Like other bishops Dalderby appointed penitentiaries to assist him in his spiritual work. Their office was to give absolution in

(1) Reg.Mem. Dalderby, f.31 (2) f. 80 (3) f. 79v. (4) f. 95v.

cases for which only a bishop could grant it, to decide questions of penance and the reform of those who had violated the moral law, especially those whose misdeeds had been brought to light in the course of visitations by the bishop or his archdeacons. M. Benedict de Ferriby was appointed penitentiary general of the diocese in April 1314, (1) but most of the appointments of penitentiaries were made for specific parishes, deaneries or archdeacons, and most of the men chosen for this office came from the ranks of the secular clergy, but there were, however, many commissions given to members of the regular orders as, for instance, the prior of Caldwell, who was appointed penitentiary for the archdeaconry of Bedford (2). Some were appointed for specific purposes, as John, the Vicar of Great Limber, who was commissioned to absolve those who confessed to withholding the payment of the tribute called St. Mary's corn to Lincoln cathedral (3), and M. John Lutterell, the chancellor of the university of Oxford, who was given authority to absolve scholars of the university who were excommunicate for assaults on clerks (4).

During the Parliament of Lincoln in 1301, King Edward I resided at Dalderby's manor at Nettleham from January 25th to February 12th, and, although the bishop's correspondence during that time shows that he was in Lincoln and the neighbourhood, not a single letter in his Memoranda was written from Nettleham, which suggests that he did not

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.293. (2) f. 91v. (3) f.293 (4) f. 364

personally entertain his royal visitor. Dalderby played little part in the momentous proceedings of this Parliament, but the charter, received by Lincoln as a result of the petition of the citizens that the King should restore the liberties granted by his predecessors and forfeited in 1290, was witnessed by him and it has been suggested that he helped them to obtain it (1).

The Parliament marked an important stage in the relations between Church and State for, in 1296, Boniface VIII had issued his famous bull, "Clericis laicos", forbidding temporal rulers to tax their clergy without papal consent and the decision of the English clergy to obey the papal mandate led to them being outlawed and the confiscation of church lands. Later, however, a reconciliation was brought about between the King and the clergy but at this Parliament a tax of a fifteenth which was imposed upon the laity was rejected by the clergy. Nevertheless the tax collectors proceeded to levy a tax on the clergy in the dioceses of Lincoln and Ely, upon which both bishops wrote to Archbishop Winchelsey asking for his advice. Winchelsey replied on November 25th 1301 and informed Dalderby that he had not been told that any similar action was taking place in his own diocese, but advised him to order public proclamations threatening to excommunicate the assessors if they continued to levy taxes on church property (2). Dalderby followed the archbishop's advice and addressed a letter to the archdeacons of the diocese on Dec. 1st showing that

(1) J.W.F. Hill, *Medieval Lincoln*, Cambridge, 1948, p.240.

(2) R.Graham, *Registrum Roberti Winchelsey*, Cant.& York Soc.1952, p.xvi.

his loyalty lay with the Church.

Stating that the charge committed to him at his consecration compelled him to be on watch for danger so that he might be able to make his subjects perceive their errors and restrain others from causing them injury lest their blood be required at his hand, he pointed out that tax assessors and collectors of the subsidy of a fifteenth which had been granted to the King by the laity but refused by the clergy, had not kept within their terms of reference, but had dared to enter, not only the manors, granges and other places belonging to churches and ecclesiastical persons, but also even religious houses in the diocese, taxing the goods which were found there. Dalderby explained that those who imposed or collected taxes from such sources were ipso facto subject to the sentence of the greater excommunication from which absolution could only be granted with the authority of the Holy See, or in case of death. He therefore instructed the archdeacons to make it known to those appointed to collect the subsidy in their areas of jurisdiction of the peril in which they stood, so that they might repent of their presumption, and to make it clear that the payment of the fifteenth had been refused by the clergy. They were to tell Dalderby as soon as opportunity permitted the names of those who disobeyed his order (1). Between the publication of this letter and April 1310, there were no fewer than fifty instances of absolution being granted to those

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 39.

who had been excommunicated for paying the royal subsidy.

On March 30th 1305, the King wrote to Dalderby saying that he desired the preferment of Edmund de Dynieton, his clerk, in consideration of his long and praiseworthy service rendered in Gascony with great labour and expense, and requested Dalderby to provide him with the next prebend, in the meantime granting him a fitting pension from his chamber. (1). Dalderby gave him a pension of five marks a year on April 9th, (2), and on August 10th leave of absence from his rectory of Calthorpe for one year from the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Aug. 15th), (3). On two later occasions the King asked Dalderby to grant him a prebend in addition to the pension (4), but this request was evidently disregarded for no such collation was made. Among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln there is a file of documents consisting of royal letters to Dalderby asking for benefices for clerks employed in the royal household (5); one of these is a mandate for Dalderby to provide a clerk, probably John de Drokensford, with the prebend of Nassington. On October 8th 1305 the King had given the prebend to Drokensford by reason of the late vacancy, and on October 20th repeated the grant, complaining that Dalderby had taken no action in the matter. At last, however, Dalderby admitted him under protest on November 10th (6). On December

(1) C.P.R., 1302-1307, p.324. (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 81 (3) f. 86 (4) D. & C. A/1/36, A/1/67. (5) D. & C. Dii/56/.

(6) Le Neve (King), Lincoln Diocese, London, 1962, p.64.

29th 1305, and again on April 6th 1306, the King wrote to Dalderby recommending William de Beddewinde, his cofferer's brother, for presentation to the rectory of Harpswell (1), but apparently without success since M. John Scharington was instituted to the benefice on October 1st 1306 (2). The Prince of Wales also wrote on March 16th 1306 asking that William de Melton be admitted to the prebend of Caistor on the nomination of the Pope (3), but M. Roger de Martival already held it and Melton had to wait till he was collated to the prebend of Louth in 1309 (4).

When the body of King Edward I was brought from the north to Westminster Abbey on October 28th 1307, six masses for the dead were said by five bishops and the papal nuncio in England separately. Before the funeral service, Anthony Bek, the bishop of Durham, celebrated the final mass with Dalderby acting as epistoler and the bishop of Winchester as gospeller (5).

Dalderby was present in London at the council presided over by Archbishop Winchelsey at which the bishops agreed to support the Ordainers in their efforts to curb Edward II's misrule, but declared that they would not commit themselves to any action prejudicial to the Pope's authority, the liberty of the Church, or the good of their order, but while they opposed the King's misrule, they were

(1) D. & C. Dii/56/16, 25. (2) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 89.

(3) D. & C. Dii/56/28. (4) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 286v.

(5) Hemingburgh, Chronicon, vol. ii, pp. 267, 268.

prepared to rally to the assistance of the realm when danger threatened it. On July 16th 1313, the King wrote to Dalderby asking for a loan of £500. before the Sunday before the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Wirgin in order to help him to resist the threatened invasion of the realm "by Robert le Brus and his adherents". He pointed out that certain of the prelates had promised at Westminster to lend him various sums for this purpose (1). In 1315, the King was granted a tithe on ecclesiastical property for the defence of the Church and realm against invasion by the Scots. Dalderby appointed the abbot of Osney and the prior of St.Katherine's, Lincoln, to collect it in the diocese, and when he wrote to them on April 12th 1315, asking them to accelerate the collection, he said, "The dire perversity of the Scots make it necessary because they do not desist from persecuting the inhabitants of the realm, and as far as they are able, they are preparing their forces for the final extermination of the kingdom" (2). Evidently this letter did not produce the desired effect for, on May 22nd, he wrote to all the archdeacons urging them to support the collectors of the tithe, and to warn those who refused to pay that they would run the risk of excommunication (3) and in December he authorised the abbot and prior to take proceedings against those who defaulted, and to render an account "so that neither the bishop nor the convent could be accused of negligence" (4). A little over a year later,

(1) C.P.R. 1313-1318, p.66. (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 318v.

(3) ff. 321, 326. (4) f. 335.

William de Mitford, a messenger from the royal exchequer, brought a letter from the King to Dalderby asking for another tithe for the nation's defence, and Dalderby once more appointed the same agents to collect it (1).

It was "in consideration for King Edward and Queen Isabella" that Dalderby granted an annual pension of Five marks to M. John de Foresta until an ecclesiastical benefice could be found for him (2).

The Parliament of Lincoln was the only one which Dalderby attended; usually he excused himself on grounds of bodily infirmity or pressing diocesan business, and appointed proctors to represent him. It is somewhat difficult to accept the excuse of physical infirmity especially in the years 1307, 1309, 1312 and 1313, when he spent much of his time travelling about his diocese. Even when Parliament met again in Lincoln, Dalderby was represented by M. Henry de Benniworth, M. Thomas de Bray, Hugh de Normanton and M. Thomas de Langtoft (3).

There appears to be good grounds for concluding that he had no interest in affairs of state, and that he preferred to concentrate upon his duties as the father in God of the people of his diocese.

Although Dalderby loyally supported the Archbishop of Canterbury against infringements by the crown on the rights and liberties of the Church, he was engaged in a long and costly dispute with him. The dispute began when Winchelsey issued mandates on March 27th and July 3rd 1309, addressed to Dalderby's official to cite Alexander de

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 360. (2) f. 143 (3) f. 337v.

Montfort and Reginald de Bloxham, the rector of Ruskington, executors of Sir Hugh Bardolph's will, and other interested parties, to render their account before him concerning their administration of the movable and immovable goods which Bardolph had possessed in the deanery of Shoreham, which was situated in Winchelsey's diocese, claiming that such examinations were recognised as belonging to him according to custom. Dalderby reacted immediately. On July 12th 1309, his proctor notified the archbishop that he was making an appeal to the Canterbury court and the apostolic see (1). In his appeal, Dalderby claimed that from as long ago as men could remember he had the right of proving, administering and hearing all accounts of the wills of his subjects who had goods in several dioceses in the province wherever they might die, because of their possessions in the city and diocese of Lincoln. He went on to say that Winchelsey had usurped his powers and was unjustly extending his metropolitan authority by the mandate which he had sent to the official of Lincoln, and referred to a similar attempt which Archbishop Pecham had made but did not pursue further (2).

On July 17th William de Burwell set out from Spaldwick to the papal court with documents relating to the dispute and letters to cardinals at the court soliciting their help (3). On July 25th, Dalderby sent letters to the suffragans of the province asking them to support him in his appeal against the archbishop, but received

(1) Reg. Winchelsey, f. 32 . (2) Reg. Winchelsey, ff. 31 et seq.

(3) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 163v.

little help in reply (1). The auditor at the papal court issued a citation on October 3rd, calling upon the archbishop to appear before the court within three months of receiving the summons, and Winchelsey appointed M. Robert de Dunbridge to act as his proctor in the case.

(2). Nicholas de Verulis presented Dalderby's case (3) but the dispute dragged on until January 8th 1320, when Reynolds, Winchelsey's successor, appointed M. Adam Murymouth to be his proctor in an endeavour to reach an agreement with Dalderby. The solution was a compromise by which Dalderby was to have the right of probate in the case of the wills of those who lived in his diocese, but the final account and discharge of the executors were to be approved by the archbishop (4).

Dalderby's relations with his Chapter were harmonious, but during his reign a dispute arose between the dean and some of the members of the Chapter which was of great importance in the history of the cathedral constitutions. On September 16th 1310, the archdeacon of Leicester, M. Roger de Martival, was elected to the deanery and installed two months later. Soon afterwards there arose a dispute over the right of jurisdiction. Martival claimed that he had the right to exercise jurisdiction over the cathedral and its personnel without reference to the Chapter. In support of his argument he quoted a book called the "Registrum Capituli", which was

(1) R. Graham, Reg. Winchelsey, p.xxix-xxx. (2) Reg. Winchelsey, f.32v.

(3) f. 33 (4) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.432

a body of the customs of the cathedral which had been entered into the Collectarius, one of the chief service books of the cathedral. This document Bradshaw calls the Consuetudines of 1267 ~~(A)~~.

John de Schalby has left an account of the dispute, making it clear that the opposition based its argument on a document called "the old Register" which had been written in at the end of the old Martyrology, and contained the Consuetudines of 1214. (1). Schalby appealed to ancient custom and said that in a cathedral church there were by law, a bishop and a chapter, who made a body of which the bishop made the head and the chapter its members. To place the dean as a head would be to put two heads on the body, which would be monstrous and prejudicial to the bishop. The dean had no authority in the chapter solely on account of his position as dean, but because he was a canon and prebendary, without which dignities he had no voice at all.

Both parties appealed to Dalderby and he held a visitation in the Chapter House. With the consent of both sides he appointed a commission consisting of M. Robert de Pickering, Dean of York and the prebendary of Decem Librarum in Lincoln cathedral, M. Gilbert de Middleton, official of the Canterbury and prebendary of Cropredy, M. Thomas de Bray, Dalderby's official and prebendary of Lafford, and M. Walter de Fotheringhay, prebendary of Marston St. Lawrence, with the terms of reference to find a friendly middle course by

(1) The Book of John de Schalby, D. & C. A/2/3, f.11

which the contention might be brought to an end without troublesome litigation. This commission gave its interpretation in favour of the opposition, and the judgment was read before the assembled Chapter and accepted by both parties on July 27th 1314. The decision, which is known as the *Laudum* or Award of John de Dalderby, laid down that the dean should act in cases of correction and putting new prebendaries in corporal possession of their prebends in the name of the Chapter (*iudicio capituli*), and Dalderby reserved to himself the right to interpret the Statutes if anything appeared in the future to be vague or obscure. This award was recognised as an authority in the Award of Bishop William Alnwick who also had to adjudicate in a dispute between John Macworth, the dean, and the Chapter in 1439.

The university of Oxford lay within the medieval boundaries of the diocese of Lincoln whose bishops were often brought into close association with it. Bishop Robert Grosseteste, formerly Regent of the Schools, after his consecration succeeded in persuading the papal legate to withdraw an interdict and excommunication which he had laid upon it and its members after a riot between the students and his retinue. In the time of Henry Lexington disturbances again broke out at Oxford and the bishop tried to restore order by using his authority as visitor. The university resisted him and attempted to prove that it was exempted from the bishop of Lincoln's control by reference to papal letters, but Lexington obtained a bull from the Pope giving him full authority against which the university appealed to the King. Bishop Oliver Sutton regarded the chancellor of the

university as the head of an ecclesiastical corporation like the master of a hospital, responsible to his diocesan. He held the view that the chancellor could be elected by the regent masters and nominated for the bishop to accept or refuse, and the university strongly resisted his claims to control it. An appeal was made and in 1290, the King ruled that the newly elected chancellors should appear in person before the bishop for the confirmation of their election, but in practice the chancellor elect often appeared by proxy if the bishop was an inconvenient distance away from the university at the time. When Dalderby succeeded Sutton he raised the issue of the chancellor's personal appearance before him for confirmation.

In 1300, M. John de Winchelsey, a regent master in arts of the university, who had been chosen by the other regents to represent them, appeared before Dalderby at Buckden, with letters informing the bishop that M. James Cobham had been elected as the new chancellor of the university, and asking for his confirmation. Dalderby asked why Cobham had not come in person, as had been the custom in the time of Sutton. To this Winchelsey replied that if the chancellor had come in person it would have been fitting for a regent from every faculty to accompany him, and their absence would cause an interruption in the studies which would only be to the detriment of the students. He went on to say that the journey of such a distance would involve expense and that there was fear that the many felons in the university might take advantage of the chancellor's absence, whereas his presence might restrain them from their activities. To this Dalderby said that in

similar cases it was customary for two or three regent masters to come with the newly elected chancellor to the bishop, and also pointed out that the letter informing him of the election was capable of a wrong interpretation in that he was asked to confirm what was described as an election, whereas he took the view that it was simply a nomination. Winchelsey then asked Dalderby to take the matter up with the university (1), and the bishop, having considered the reasons given, taking into consideration the relationship which the proctor bore to the archbishop of Canterbury, and Cobham's own reputation, granted the desired letter of confirmation "as an act of special favour" without insisting on Cobham's personal presence (2). The confirmations of succeeding chancellors are recorded thereafter in Dalderby's Register of Institutions (3), but beyond protesting at the absence of the chancellor-elect, Dalderby made no serious attempt to follow Sutton's policy with regard to the university.

Although the university had become to all intents and purposes independent of the bishop's control, there still remained the belief that appeals could be made to the bishop against the chancellor's decisions. In July 1303, M. William de Kellaw appealed to Dalderby, saying that M. William de Gotham had accused him of slander before the chancellor. Dalderby wrote informing the chancellor that Kellaw had appealed to him because he felt aggrieved that his defence had been

(1) "Dictus procurator graciose petiit secum agi." (2) Reg. Mem.

Dalderby, f. 6v. (3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, ff.146, 151v, 155, 162, 169.

rejected, and that as he wished to secure peace and tranquillity in the university as far as he could without injury to the right, he thought it best to refer Kellaw once more to his discretion and asked him not to exercise severity against him "lest from contempt of our jurisdiction, you provoke us to the contrary who have been prepared to cherish the whole university in charity and shall be so as much as we can, please God". (1).

Dalderby's greatest concern was the preservation of peace and quiet wherein students might be able the more to profit from their studies, undisturbed by the outbreaks of violence which so often occurred. In a letter to the chancellor in 1313, he wrote saying that among the various considerations which moved him was the special care that the "liberties and rights of his most beloved spouse, the cathedral church of Lincoln" should be preserved by every means within his power. He went on to say that he had been made aware that several enemies of peace and quiet, staying at Oxford for the purpose of study, and others showing themselves to be degenerate sons of their mother, the Church, were interfering with his jurisdiction and episcopal rights by their illicit confederations, conspiracies and various other ways (2). This letter was not executed, but in the next year he repeated Bishop Sutton's excommunication of those who made statutes which prejudiced the bishop's rights, saying that he

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 58v. (2) f. 289.

wished to follow in the steps of his predecessor (1). Dalderby followed this by a letter to the archdeacon of Oxford's official and the Dean of Oxford, saying that he had heard that several persons had presumed to exceed their proper functions to the prejudice of his own jurisdiction while the office of the chancellor of the university was vacant. He told them that he was unwilling, with an easy conscience, to put up with such temerity, and instructed them to prevent anyone from presuming to act as chancellor or to exercise any of the functions belonging to the chancellor's office (2).

Despite these letters there was no real attempt on Dalderby's part to bring the university back again under the control of the diocesan. The struggle for freedom had already been won in Sutton's time, and Dalderby, desiring above everything else an atmosphere of peace, was content to leave the university in possession of its liberty.

The members of Exeter College may well number Dalderby among their benefactors, for in 1317 in response to a request by its founder, Walter Stapledon bishop of Exeter, he granted a licence to the scholars of Stapledon Hall to have an oratory in their lodging (3).

Dalderby's Memoranda give a general picture of the conditions which obtained in the diocese during his time, and show that the relations between the clergy and the people were often far from happy. This is shown in many ways. When Dalderby conferred the rectory of

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 293v. (2) f. 294 (3) f. 370v.

Stoke Hammond upon M. Robert de Sausthorpe in 1314, the new rector was unable to take possession of the rectory for he found that it was already occupied by intruders who had not only taken possession of the house and land, but had also removed the bells from the bell tower (1). In several parishes the collection of tithes was either prevented or hindered, as at Langtoft (2), and at Ecton some of the parishioners conspired to withhold offerings at the exequies of the dead and at marriage and churchings (3). Seals and charters were often stolen from rectories or churches where they had been placed for safety, as in the case of the theft of the deanery seal, rolls and other goods from the house of Henry, the rector of Taynton who was also the dean of Witney (4), and muniments from a chest in St. Mary's Church at Oxford (5).

It was no uncommon thing for church lands to be invaded and damage done to crops and animals. Even the bishop's manors were not immune, for the rabbit warren at Banbury was invaded in 1304, and the house at "le Clythe" in the warren was burnt down (6), and at Liddington, where unknown persons climbed over the hedges and fences round the park in 1311, and did damage to the domestic and wild animals enclosed there (7).

Although John Wyclif had not been born when Dalderby was the bishop of Lincoln, there were already those people who were not afraid to attack what they believed were superstitious practices employed by the church. In April 1301, Dalderby informed the archdeacon of

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 309, 310. (2) f. 141. (3) f. 142. (4) f. 13
 (5) f. 44 (6). f. 62 (7) f. 212.

Northampton's official that certain persons, whom he called pseudo, or anti, Christians, had been trying to persuade the parishioners of Kettering not to attend masses for the dead, anniversaries or offices for the purification of women. (1). At Oundle, a group of people, armed with cudgels, entered the churchyard and assaulted the ministers and parishioners of Tansor, who were in procession, headed according to custom by cross and candles. In the attack the processional cross was broken into four or five pieces and trampled underfoot (2).

Attacks on clerks were by no means uncommon. William de London and William de Wrestlingworth, clerks employed by the rector of Eyworth, were attacked in 1304 while they were on their way to sow seed in the church glebe. Not content with that, their assailants even cut off the ears and tail of the horse upon which Wrestlingworth was riding and scattered the seed in the mud (3). Even the person of the parish priest was not always safe from attack, and vicar of Friskney, Simon, the son of Alan Toller of Wainfleet, was the victim of a particularly brutal murder on the Saturday in Easter week 1319, when, after being beaten, wounded and shot at with arrows, he was left dead and dismembered (4). For all these cases of interference with church services, withholding tithes and attacks on clerks, where the persons responsible were unknown, Dalderby ordered a general sentence of excommunication to be published in the churches in the neighbourhood,

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 28. (2) f. 275v. (3) f. 63 (4) f. 417v.

in the hope that the consciences of the guilty might be awakened, and that others might be deterred from committing similar crimes. Assaults on clerks were looked upon as sacrilege, and it was recognised that in such cases the ecclesiastical courts could intervene. When Robert de Stane, Alan, the son of William, and Ralph de Roma in Theddlethorpe, had been accused of invading the house belonging to the rector of Stane, and removed corn, wool and other goods, and during the robbery, had chained and fettered Richard, the rector himself, Dalderby summoned them to appear before him (1). Sir Robert de Hoo had assaulted a clerk in Grendon church, and had caused bloodshed which necessitated the reconciliation of the church, and for his crime had been excommunicated. In 1307, Dalderby granted him absolution from the sentence provided that he repaid the rector the cost of the reconciliation, and for his penance for violating the sanctuary, he was to offer three wax candles of three pounds weight at the high altar after the Holy Gospel had been read at mass on certain Sundays (2).

Violations of sanctuary were not uncommon. At Lincoln, an unruly mob, armed with various weapons, broke into the Close and attacked a number of people who had gathered there for sanctuary. Some of their victims, among whom was a number of ordained clerks, were wounded in the affray, and the ringleader of the assailants, Walter de Hanvyle, had been excommunicated for his share in the riot, but Dalderby addressed

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 205. (2) f. 126v

a letter to Pope Clement V asking for his absolution. When he received a reply from Brother John de la More, the papal penitentiary, in 1308 he wrote to the subdean and the Chapter to inform them that he had received it and instructed them to receive Henvyle's penance, and that of John de Winchcomb, Simon Marescal, Hugh de Mareham (Marum), Peter Ivel, William Marescal, Alan Palfreman, Geoffrey le Flexhewer, Theobald Page, John de Barton, Henry le Carter, Henry Mensey, Walter de Linwood and Thomas Bengey, his accomplices (1). Later Dalderby told the Chapter that John de Lincoln was not guilty of taking part in the disturbance, which indicates that an inquiry had been held, the proceedings of which were not recorded in the Memoranda. (2).

Andrew Baron of Haughnas committed an act of robbery and fled for sanctuary to Stevengge Church in 1310, but he was taken out from thence and imprisoned in the prison belonging to the abbot of Westminster, from which the bailiff demanded his surrender. Dalderby wrote to the King requesting him to allow Baron to be brought back to the sanctuary which had been violated (3), and the King replied from Berwick on Tweed ordering John de Westcote and his fellow justices, then sitting at Hertford, to release him (4). On March 16th 1311, Dalderby informed the official that Robert Gentil, Peter Shepherd, Roger Cowherd, Nicholas de Bedwell, Nicholas Carter, Robert Attenasche de Stevenage could be absolved from the excommunication which they

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 132v. (2) f. 139. (3) f. 200

(4) f. 209

had incurred through Baron's abduction, provided that they took an oath to do penance, which was that they should go in procession round Stevanage church each Sunday until Pentecost, barefoot, clad only in shirts, with the arms they had used in the attack in one hand and wands in the other. At certain stations they were to be beaten on the bare shoulder until they arrived at the high altar, and at the close of their penance they were to offer candles each weighing two pounds (1).

There are also some interesting cases connected with the arrest of clerks by secular officials, as for example that of Robert de Nottingham. Dalderby wrote to the abbot of Wellow and M. William de Hale, his sequestrator, on April 1307, telling them that "a grave and complete scandal has been caused by the inhabitants of Grimsby who, showing themselves to be degenerate sons of Mother Church" whose names were unknown, had arrested Nottingham, although he was openly wearing the tonsure and clerical dress. Disregarding clerical privilege, the townsfolk accused him of theft by night, and took him before the secular tribunal where he was convicted, sentenced and later hanged. The abbot and sequestrator were to call together twelve local incumbents to assist them in making the necessary inquiry into the matter, and to publish the excommunication of those responsible in St. James' church (2). Four days later, Dalderby went to the cathedral and there, vested in pontifical robes, and assisted by the canons in albs, preached a sermon to the people assembled and solemnly pronounced the excommunica-

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 209v. (2) f. 112v.

tion of those who participated in the outrage (1).

Robert de Stainton was accused of theft, and, having been arrested by the secular authorities, was detained in the prison in Lincoln castle. He was brought before the royal justices, Edmund d'Eyncourt and Roger de Cuppledike, who, having sentenced him to death, handed him over to the sheriff for execution. It was then that Stainton cried out that he was a clerk, and as such claimed the immunity of the Church. Geoffrey, the dean of Christianity, who was present, examined him and as a result was able to testify that he was indeed a clerk, and therefore asked for his liberation. The King wrote to the sheriff saying that he wished to preserve inviolate the rights and liberties of the Church as well as the Crown, and ordered him to release Stainton, adding that if he found Stainton outside sanctuary within his bailiwick he was to rearrest him and detain him until the King, after due consideration, gave him further instructions. This letter unfortunately is not dated, but was copied into the Memoranda between the entries for January 15th and 16th 1315 (2).

No records of Dalderby's visitations have survived, but there are references in the Memoranda which give the impression that he held fairly regular visitations of his diocese, either in person or by his commissaries. Below is a table of citations made by Dalderby to visitations and commissions given to those whom he wished to deputise for him.

Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 113. (2) f. 312v.

February 17th 1301	The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.
January 9th 1308	The deanery of Rutland at North Luffenham
January 12th "	" " " Stamford at All Saints', Stamford.
January 15th 1308	The deanery of Ness at Uffington
July 22nd 1313	Hatfield church and parish, Commissary, M. Walter de Warmington
December 17th 1313	Quainton church, Commissary, the dean of Waddesdon
April 23rd 1314	The deanery of Rothwell, at Bricklesworth
April 29th "	" " " Haddon, at West Haddon
May 4th "	" " " Daventry, at Daventry
May 9th "	" " " Northampton, at St.Giles' Northampton
May 13th "	" " " Preston, at Preston
May 17th "	" " " Brackley, at Brackley

The commissaries for the above visitations were M. Roger de Rothwell, M. Walter de Fotheringhay, M. Benedict de Ferriby.

May 29th 1314	The prebendal churches of Aylesbury and Buckingham, commissaries, M. Walter de Fotheringhay, M. Benedict de Ferriby.
Apr. 18th 1315	The mediety of Kirkby church and the parish, commissaries, M. William de Hale, Robert, the rector of Dunsby.
June 12th "	The deanery of Daddington, at Daddington
June 23rd "	" " " Norton, at Chipping Norton
June 27th "	" " " Witney, at Witney
July 2nd "	" " " Woodstock, at Woodstock

Commissaries, M. Roger de Rothwell, M. Walter de
Fotheringhay, M. Thomas de Langtoft, M. Robert de Sausthorpe.

- October 25th 1315 The archdeaonries of Huntingdon, Leicester and
Bedford. Commissaries, John de Clipston, M. Robert
de Sausthorpe. The archdeaonries of Lincoln and
Stow, commissary, John de Schalby.
- December 1st 1316 Ragdale church and parish, commissary, M. Thomas
de Bary.
- April 4th 1318 The Chapter and city of Lincoln, commissaries,
M. John de Stratford, M. Thomas de Louth, M.
Thomas de Langtoft, John de Clipston.
- June 3rd 1319 The archdeaonries of Lincoln and Stow,
commissaries, M. Peter de Dalderby, M. John de
Harrington.
- June 13th " The deanery of Hoyland, at Spalding.
- June 15th " The deanery of Hoyland, at Boston.

The dates given are either those fixed for the visitation or when the
commissions were given.

In some cases Dalderby outlined the matters which concerned him
most namely causes relating to benefices, pluralities, the failure of
incumbents to proceed to priests' orders within a year of their
institutions, removal of clerks from benefices if necessary, matrimonial
and divorce cases and cases for correction or reformation.

When Dalderby's commissaries went to Woodstock in the course of
their visitation of the archdeaonry of Oxford, they received a rough

welcome from the people of the district. Dalderby wrote to the archdeacon of Oxford's official to inform him that when M. Roger de Rothwell and M. Robert de Sausthorpe came for the visitation, several people had been denounced for their misdeeds. By night some persons had taken a buck from the woods, killed it and splashed its blood on the outer gates and thresholds of the lodging at Woodstock where the commissaries were staying with their households. The severed head and carcase of the slaughtered deer were then left at the gate of the lodging in order to deter the commissaries from correcting the wrongdoers through fear. Dalderby was not going to allow his representatives to be treated in this way and ordered the official to excommunicate those who were guilty of the insult (1).

It was not possible for a bishop to deal personally with all the cases arising from his visitations and Dalderby often appointed commissioners to examine such cases and take corrective action. At a visitation of the archdeaconry of Lincoln, for which no date is given but which is described as recent, Dom. Peter de Giphthorpe was accused of incontinence and the prior of Markby and John de Schalby were commissioned on October 14th 1309 to hear his case (2). Thomas de Langtoft, M. John de Stratford, canons of Lincoln, and John de Clipston, a canon of Pentrich, were commissioned to visit the deanery of Clapham, and at the visitation of M. Hugh de Ogbourne (Okebourn), the rector of Turvey, was accused of the neglect of the fabric of his

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 326 (2). f. 169.

church and of keeping Juliana de Pytchley (Pictesle) as a concubine. The chancel and bell tower of the church were badly roofed, and Ogbourne was ordered to have them repaired before Michaelmas on pain of one hundred shillings fine. It was also alleged that he had had Juliana as a concubine for twelve years or more, and at St. Paul's church, Bedford, on August 29th 1318, Langtoft delivered the judgment of the commissaries, namely that he was to be suspended from his benefice without receiving its fruits, and that he was to respond to the judgment in All Saints' church, Huntingdon, on June 4th 1319. Ogbourne appeared and disputed the indictment, whereupon he was summoned to appear again on July 13th when he declared that he had not had sexual relations with Juliana for eight years, and that he kept her as a servant. This evidence was corroborated by Juliana herself, and they alleged that they had made their purgation before the archdeacon of Bedford a year previously, (1)

John de Schalby was commissioned in 1317 to visit the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Leicester and Stow, and in the letter of commission Dalderby said that several people of these archdeaconries whom he had punished for their crimes and excesses and made to abjure them, had relapsed, and Schalby was to take action against them (2). Thomas de Sproatley of Horkstow was convicted and excommunicated at the bishop's visitation of the deanery of Yarborough for assaulting Henry, the holy water clerk of Horkstow, and Henry Faber in Horkstow.

churchyard, and on May 9th 1309, Dalderby authorised the dean of the rural deanery to absolve him (1).

One entry in the Memoranda, which is not connected with visitations, but is concerned with the morals of Dalderby's subjects, had a distinctly Byronic flavour. On November 27th 1308, Dalderby sent a letter to the archdeacon of Stow's official and M. Richard de Stretton, the custodian of St. Peter's altar in the cathedral, and also the auditor general of causes for the Chapter, telling him that he had heard a report that a certain man, believed to be staying in Lincoln, was badly treating his wife, Matilda, the daughter of Ralph de Threckingham, and was consorting with dissolute women. The two officers were to investigate and find out whether Matilda was in any way responsible for her husband's infidelity, whether the women he consorted with were, in fact, dissolute, and whether there was any possibility of correction and reformation in the case of the wayward husband, whose name appropriately was Don Johan (2).

It is the bishop's duty as the chief shepherd of the diocese to see that the people committed to his charge are brought up strong in the faith, they are regularly sustained by grace through the sacraments of the Church, to protect them from straying into error, and as far as possible to keep them in the bonds of unity and peace. In his Martilogium John de Schalby testified to Dalderby's personal efforts in this direction when he spoke of his frequent expositions of the Scriptures.

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 375, (2) f. 144

He also encouraged his subjects to receive instruction from teachers whom he regarded as able to dispense sound doctrine by granting indulgence to those who listened and responded to their preaching. Among such teachers were the canons of the cathedral (1), M. Walter de Lilford, a doctor of theology and a monk of Ramsey, (2), M. William de Lee, who had responded at Dalderby's inception (3) and the regent masters and bachelors in sacred theology at the university of Oxford when they preached in St. Mary's church (4).

It was with the object of stimulating the faith of his people that Dalderby encouraged them to visit certain churches on their patronal festivals (5), and the prebendal church of Asgarby, which was dedicated to St. Margaret, in order to venerate the relics of Saints Lawrence, Benedict, Kenelm, Margaret, Katherine, Agatha, Faith and many others which were kept there (6). Dalderby does not say how the relics came to be at Asgarby, but evidently he believed, like his predecessor, St. Hugh, that the devotion of his people might be stimulated thereby.

There are a number of examples of pretended miracles and of sorcery. At the beginning of his episcopate Dalderby had to forbid people to visit the chapel of Carlton in Northamptonshire where one of the pursuers of a gang of thieves captured a year previously in the chapel had been slain and was reputed to have worked miracles

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 78v. (2) f. 100 (3) f. 52v. (4) f. 275v.

(5) e.g. ff. 229v, 235v, 271v, 282, 284. (6) f. 228v.

of healing. Their offerings were being received by the villagers who were making sacrifices of animals after the custom of the heathen (1). Similar pilgrimages were made to St. Thomas' well at Hackleton in the Parish of Piddington (2), and St. Edmund's well near St. Clement's church, Oxford (3), and at Peterborough where people, including certain priests, were visiting the tomb of an executed criminal, Laurence of Oxford (4). Of these last, Stephen Cobbe, a priest, Richard, the vicar of Peterborough, Hugh de Thurlby and John Coke of Peterborough confessed before Dalderby that they had gone to the tomb for worship and the following penances were imposed upon them. The priests were to stand dressed in a surplice, with bare head and neck, in the parish church of Peterborough for three Sundays at mass when most people were gathered together. They were to hold a crucifix above their heads and to stand with one foot pointed backward in order to signify their deviation from the true faith, and in addition they were to make a pilgrimage personally on foot to Lincoln cathedral to make their offerings. The lay offenders were to stand with bare head, shoulders, legs and feet in Peterborough for three market days, and to carry a cross in one hand and a rod in the other, and chaplains from neighbouring parishes were to whip them (5). Meanwhile, the abbot of Peterborough had been authorised to sequester the offerings which the people had made at Laurence of Oxford's tomb and to put them into the care of worthy men (6).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 35. (2) f. 69 (3) f. 68 (4) f. 276

(5) f. 285 (6) f. 283.

John le Convers claimed that he was a Jew and the son of Benedict of Lincoln and had been publicly denounced for his incantations of demons, sorceries, divinations and other errors contrary to the catholic faith, for which he had been excommunicated at Dalderby's visitation at Northampton. In 1310 Dalderby ordered all those who had consulted him to be cited to appear before him to answer for their conduct (1), and the next year he commissioned M. Peter de Dalderby and M. John de Harrington to absolve those who had communicated with the sorcerer and asked for absolution (2).

The wearing of lay costume by the clergy was also common and a special commission was issued to John de Schalby to deal with such offenders (3). In a subsequent letter to the archdeacons and their officials Dalderby gives details of these sartorial vagaries. Some were wearing short tabards or doublets of various colours and carying in length, with unequal sleeves or short cloaks, open at one side, either double or single, also varied in colour, covering the short tabards beneath. They also carried sounding horns or other lay accessories about their necks, and could well be mistaken for laymen, which Dalderby regarded as inexcusable. Dalderby wished to warn the offenders that they must put away such clothing within a month of receiving the warning and the archdeacons were to give him the names of those against whom they had taken action (4).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 198v. (2) f. 212

(3) f. 362 (4) f. 365

Since the Council of Westminster in 1102, clerical celibacy had been recognised as the rule in the English church, and all clergy made a profession of chastity on being ordained to the subdiaconate. If a clerk in lower orders wished to, he could marry, but he would not be able to proceed higher. It was these married clerks who were the subject of a letter which Dalderby addressed to the archdeacon of Lincoln's official in 1319. He pointed out that the precepts of the holy fathers required that married clerks should not be employed in positions of a confidential nature and thought that the secrets of incumbents might be divulged to the wives of those clerks. He therefore instructed the official to compel the rural deans in his area who employed married clerks in duties of such a character to remove them and replace them by other worthy men. Dalderby pointed out that the official himself employed such a clerk and ordered him to remove him before the feast of Saints Peter and Paul (June 29th) (1).

The use of churches and churchyards for secular purposes was very common throughout the country and Dalderby issued warnings against Sunday trading in the churchyards of Grimsby (2) and Ingoldmells (3) and holding secular judicial proceedings in such sacred places in the deaneries of Candleshoe and Bolingbroke (4). In December 1306 he pointed out to the dean of Grimsby that if competitive games were allowed to be played in churchyards, there

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 415v (2) f. 21v (3) f. 52v

(4) f. 172v.

would be a risk of human bloodshed which would necessitate the reconciliation of the polluted place (1).

As the bishop of the diocese, Dalderby was concerned with the proving and administration of the wills of the deceased and the property of those who died intestate. In July 1315 he wrote to his sequestrators, M. William de Hale and John de Horbling, giving them instructions regarding probate and pointed out to them that such matters did not come within the jurisdiction of the rural deans but were the responsibility of the bishop and the sequestrators or others appointed by him (2). Dalderby's Memoranda give little information about the wills of his subjects except the appointment of officials to deal with them, as there was apparently a separate book kept for the purpose. On April 6th 1317, there is an entry in the Memoranda concerning the will of the Lady Johanna de Bohun, which was to be proved in the bishop's presence by Richard de Rushworth, Sir John de Bohun and Sir Ralph de Cressy, co-executors. The entry concludes with the note that it was cancelled "because it is in the book of wills" (3).

There are several cases of the property of the deceased being concealed or withheld from the bishop's servants concerned in making an inventory for the purpose of probate. In May 1300 the sequestrator charged with the property of the rector of Scot Willoughby, who had died intestate, reported that two horses, valued at nine marks, had

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 108. (2) f. 325v. (3) f. 366

been taken by some unknown person (1).

Even the few goods and chattels which a villain might leave were not free from molestation, for Dalderby addressed letters to M. William de Hale, the abbots of Eynsham, Missenden and St. James', Northampton and John de Horbling instructing them to excommunicate those who violated ecclesiastical rights by removing or concealing the goods of deceased persons who had died intestate, thus preventing the free administration of the property of villains and tenants (2). In January 1305 Dalderby informed the rural deans of the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow that there were several instances of goods being left in the wills of deceased persons to the relief of the poor and infirm in St. Katherine's hospital, Lincoln and to the fabric of the hospital. These legacies had been withheld by the executors and Dalderby requested the deans to collect the goods so left without any diminution and to censure those who resisted (3). In the course of administering the wills of testators Dalderby met with a certain amount of interference with the testamentary freedom of women, and he wrote to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and the dean of Christianity asking them to excommunicate those who attempted to disturb this freedom (4).

Dalderby endeavoured to encourage his subjects to perform acts of charity by granting indulgences to those who contributed to the repair of public highways and bridges (5) as well as the relief of

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 7v (2) ff. 293, 360. (3) f. 78v.

(4) f. 46v. (5) e.g. ff. 253, 262, 264, 276v, &c.

human suffering. He evidently felt that damage to bridges should not go unpunished, for in January 1304 he ordered the deans of Waddesdon and Cuddesdon and the vicar of Thame to excommunicate those unknown persons who had broken down the bridge called the Haybridge at Weston near Thame, and had stolen the timber with which it was constructed (1). He was always mindful of the infirm and granted many indulgences to those who assisted them. In February 1310 and August 1308 he brought to the notice of the rectors, vicars and parochial chaplains in the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow the plight of the poor and infirm dwelling outside the castle at Lincoln, urging them to receive favourably those who came to them with the object of collecting alms for them, and granted an indulgence of twenty days to those who contributed (2). There were indulgences granted to those who gave aid to lepers until they were able to be admitted into a hospital, as in the case of Roger le Ferroure of Nottingham (3), or to places like the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Grimsby which took these pitiful people into their care (4). An indulgence of thirty days was granted to those who gave assistance to John Auger, a chaplain, the middle and adjacent fingers of whose right hand had become so withered that he was unable to minister at the altar and had no other means of livelihood (5) and similarly an indulgence of forty days to those who helped Roger de Charlbury (Chilwaldbury) who had become

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.63. (2) f. 26v, 140v (3) f.335v.

(4) f.358v. (5) f. 327v.

so deaf that he was unable to exercise his pastoral duties, and the revenues of his church were so small that he was not able to pay for a coadjutor (1). Hugh de Brinkhill (Brehull) was also regarded by Dalderby as a person needing help of this kind as he was a cripple and Dalderby granted an indulgence of fifteen days for his benefit (2).

The years 1315 to 1317 were years in which the harvests were ruined by bad weather, which caused great floods and famine. In July 1315, Dalderby ordered litanies and processions for the peace of church and realm, the health of the King, Queen and the royal family, and good weather, so that the crops might be gathered in safely (3). In February of the following year, he granted an indulgence of thirty days to those who prayed for the repose of the souls of the departed whose bodies were buried in the church and churchyard belonging to the Franciscans at Grantham, and to those who of their charity helped the friars "serving the Almighty" there, by providing them with the necessities of life, "during the present time of famine" (4).

In the days when offenders were sometimes punished by the amputation of a hand or an ear, a person who suffered the accidental loss of either would find it very difficult to obtain employment unless he could provide sufficient proof that he was no criminal. Dalderby testified in the cases of three people, John, the son of Geoffrey, the son of Thomas of Buckden, and John, the son of Roger Carpenter

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.219v. (2) f. 264v. (3) f. 324v.

(4) f. 340.

of Barholme (Berugham) (1) and a boy, Walter, the son of John Baron of Pointon, (2) all who lost a right ear which had been bitten off by a horse, that they were mutilated by accident and not because of any crime they may have committed. A horse also bit off part of the right index finger of Robert de Easton, a priest, who demonstrated that the injury in no way interfered with his administration of the sacraments, whereupon Dalderby granted him a testimonial saying that he was not to be prevented from exercising his priestly office on account of his loss (3).

The city of Lincoln possesses an ancient Grammar School which formed part of the original foundation of the cathedral and its government was included in the duties of the Chancellor of the cathedral. For many years the school was the only foundation of its kind until another one sprang into existence in 1311, when Dalderby wrote to M. Ralph, the chancellor at the time, asking him to threaten with ecclesiastical censure those who persisted in maintaining what he called "adulterine grammar schools" (4).

The Memoranda contain many entries connected with the administration of the estates of the bishopric of Lincoln, such as commissions to the steward, Hugh de Normanton, and others to make fine with the King for Scottish service, (5) and also appointments of bailiffs and constables over Dalderby's manors (6), and leases of lands or houses to lesser tenants (7). Usually these lands were let at a

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 91v. (2) f. 277v. (3) f. 418

(4) f. 245. (5) ff. 10, 55v, 97, 193, 298. (6) ff. 76v, 92,

116, 161, 318, 414.

(7) ff. 126, 163^v, 329, 333, 344^v, 426, 430^v

rent payable in money, but the manor of Wykeham was let to William de Brewes for the annual rent of one sparrow hawk which James de Bourne was commissioned in 1302 to receive on Dalderby's behalf (1).

Sometimes it happened that one of Dalderby's tenants died, leaving an heir who had not attained his majority. In those cases Dalderby appointed someone, often a member of his household, to act as the custodian of the minor's lands until the young heir came of age (2).

One of the manorial rights was that of levying a toll on goods bought and sold in the markets in those manors which possessed one, and in January 1312, Dalderby made an agreement with the abbot and convent of Louth Park for the payment of three silver shillings for the right of buying and selling in Louth market (3).

For the most part the land on the manors was tilled by serfs who were tied to the land. Canon law forbade a churchman to give freedom to his serf if by doing so he caused loss to the Church, and prelates elect had to swear an oath not to alienate any of its possessions. Dalderby, however, did make deeds of manumission for Nicholas, the son of Nicholas Attekyrke of Beeby in 1309, and Roger, the son of Robert le Fisher of Farrendon, with all his family in 1318 (4).

He was disturbed by a custom which had grown up and kept serfs from inheriting possessions left by their deceased fathers. In an ordinance which he made in 1312, he said that canon law condemned as

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 48. (2) ff. 169v, 198v, 202v, 222, 276, 282v, 298v, 306v, 356v, 359. (3) f. 239. (4) ff. 160, 386.

corrupt a custom which had grown up on his manors and those belonging to the prebends of the cathedral, and was contrary to reason and law, which was that when widows of his serfs remarried, their second husbands remained in possession of the holdings of their first husbands and passed them on to their children, with the result that the sons of the first marriage were disinherited and wandered about from house to house begging their bread. Having taken council with the Chapter Dalderby issued the following orders.

Such lands were to remain in the possession of the widows and their second husbands for the duration of the widows' lifetime.

If the widows predeceased their second husbands, the lands were to return to the bishop or his successors to be disposed of amongst the children of the first marriage. The same order applied to the lands belonging to the prebends.

The surviving husbands after the death of their wives were not to be allowed to offer for sale any right or possession in those lands (1).

Dalderby also took action against those who attempted to interfere with the administration of the wills of serfs, and wrote in 1314 to M. William de Hale, his sequestrator, and to the abbots of Eynsham, Missenden and St. James', Northampton, and the priors of St. Mary's, Huntingdon, and Caldwell. In the letter he said that according to a very ancient custom, the disposition and administration of the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 289.

goods of intestates and the making of wills for serfs in his diocese were recognised as belonging to his jurisdiction. He had heard that several people were impeding those whom he had appointed to gather together and conserve the goods of intestates and to administer freely those of serfs and their holdings, and that those people had even carried away or plundered those possessions. Hale and the other commissioners were to warn such offenders to cease from their interference, and to make satisfaction for any loss, failing which a sentence of excommunication was to be published with every solemnity in all the churches in the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Stow and Leicester (1).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 289.

The Care of all the Churches

DALDERBY's Memoranda Register shows how conscientiously he performed his episcopal duties. From a surviving fragment of his Ordination register (1) and copies of dimissory letters in the Memoranda, some of the places where ordinations were held and dates can be traced, but it must be remembered that the list is by no means complete. Up to 1309 the dimissory letters only mention the candidates' names, the status they already possessed, the orders sought and the name of the bishop concerned, but afterwards the names of the places where the candidates were originally ordained and the dates are frequently given. The fragment of the Ordination register shows that an ordination was held at Kimbolton in the Advent Embertide by Dalderby, but the parchment is so damaged at this point that the date is illegible, but reference to the Itinerary (2) shows that Dalderby was at Kimbolton in December 1307. From the sources mentioned the following list of the dates and places of ordinations can be made for the period 1307 to 1317.

1307	September Embertide	Stamford
	Advent "	Kimbolton
1309	Lent "	Horncastle
	Whitsun "	Pinchbeck
	September "	Stamford
1310	Lent (14th Mar.)	London, Old Temple

(1) Appendix B. (2) Appendix A.

1310	Whitsun (3rd June)	Huntingdon
	September (19th)	Hitchin
	Advent (13th & 14th Dec.)	Hertford
1311	Lent (6th Mar.)	Grantham
	September (18th)	Oakham
	Advent (18th Dec)	Stow
1312	Lent (19th Feb)	Stow
	Whitsun (20th May)	Grantham
	September (23rd)	Banbury
	Advent (18th & 23rd Dec)	Stamford
1313	Lent (10th Mar.)	Huntingdon
	Whitsun (9th June)	Stamford (1)
	September	Huntingdon
1314	Lent (2nd March)	Stow
	Whitsun	Sleaford
	"	Stow
	"	Stamford
	September (21st & 22nd)	Sleaford
	(1st Oct)	Sleaford
	Advent (17th & 21st Dec.)	Stow
	(21st Dec.)	Lincoln
1315	Lent (15th Feb)	Stow
	Whitsun (17th & 21st May)	Stow

(1) at St. Leonard's conventual church.

	September (20th & 21st)	Lincoln (1)
1316	Lent	Stow
	Whitsun (5th June)	Lincoln (2)
	"	Lincoln (3)
	"	Lincoln (4)
1317	Whitsun (28th May)	Lincoln (2)
	"	Lincoln (3)

If this list is compared with Dalderby's itinerary it will be seen that he held ordinations at Embertide wherever he happened to be, or in some large church within easy reach. For instance, when he was at Buckden in 1310 there was an ordination on June 13th at Huntingdon, probably in the conventual church of the canons of St. Mary there. The bishop of Ely may have officiated at Hertford, as a letter dimissory was granted to John de Welton, a subdeacon, to be ordained to the diaconate by him there on that day (5). At the Whitsun Embertide in 1314, ordinations were held at Stow, Stamford and Sleaford. At that time Dalderby was at Stow Park, and probably took the ordination there. The others may have been conducted by Walter Jorz or the other bishops who were in the diocese at the time. In 1316, when there were ordinations held in two churches, if not three, at Lincoln on the same day, they may have been taken by Dalderby and his suffragans or by visiting bishops. It is noticeable that, during

(1) at the conventual church of the Brothers of St. Augustine, Newport.

(2) at St. Nicholas' Church, Newport. (3) St. John's Church, Newport,

(4) place not specified. (5) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.233.

the period under review, no ordination service seems to have been held at the cathedral, probably because the central tower was then in course of construction. The Memoranda contain two references to cases where Dalderby delegated ordinations to Thomas, the bishop of Down, his suffragan, namely that of William de Welton in 1312 for acolyte's orders (1) and John de la Burne de Amphill and Thomas de Flore, for minor orders (2). To qualify for ordination a clerk had to satisfy the bishop that he was born a free man, i.e. not a serf, born in lawful wedlock, had a title sufficient to ensure that he would not become a charge on the bishop's finances, that he was of canonical age for ordination, of good character and had sufficient learning.

Dalderby's Memoranda contain many dispensations granted with papal authority to men who would otherwise have been disqualified from taking holy orders or holding an ^e ecclesiastical benefice because of their illegitimacy. Dalderby also issued letters testifying to the legitimacy of clerks to ensure that no impediment of this nature prevented them from being instituted to a benefice. In 1315 he testified that Geoffrey de Norfolk in Lincoln was of free condition and legitimate (3), and in 1317 that Geoffrey de Edenham, a chaplain, was the legitimate son of William de Scargill de Edenham and his wife, Agnes (4). When a question arose concerning the status of William de

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 266v. (2) f. 269. (3) f. 312v.

(4) 369v.

Cottesbrook, Dalderby commissioned the archdeacon of Northampton's official in 1312 to examine witnesses to discover whether he was once a serf of Sir William Butenyleyn, knight, was in fact ordained to minor orders, as he claimed to be, by consent of his lord, either tacitly or expressly, so that the bishop might be able to decide whether he was to be judged to be free or servile (1).

Most of the candidates for holy orders produced evidence that they had a title from some religious house but sometimes they had their own private means. Nicholas de Norton, a deacon, seeking priests' orders, had a title by patrimony to the value of seventy shillings (2); Lawrence, the son of Robert le Taylur de Whetstone, similarly had a title to the value of five marks (3). Thomas de Holbeach produced a letter under the seal of the archdeacon of Lincoln's official to say that he had a lay fee of five marks or more (4) and Robert, the son of Alan de Wainfleet, had a title of five marks by patrimony (5). Robert de Alton, an acolyte who had a dimissory letter for all orders, had a title by patrimony but the value was not stated (6), while John de Dunstyn (?Dunston) was said merely to have shown "a sufficient title". (7). When Dalderby granted a dimissory to Thomas de Folksworth for ordination to the diaconate and the priesthood, he said that though Thomas had no title, he had a letter from M. Thomas de Upton, canon of Wingham in the diocese of Canterbury, promising to provide him with one (8).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.260v. (2) f. 217v. (3) f.218 (4) f.348
 (5) f. 354 (6) f.141v. (7) f.219v. (8) f.9.

It is not shown what standards of learning were expected of his candidates by Dalderby. In 1317 he granted a letter dimissory to Gilbert de Houghton, an acolyte, for all orders by any bishop in England, "so long as he is found suitable in learning, manner of life and age". (1).

Some clerks managed to persuade other bishops to ordain them without reference to their diocesan, and there are many instances in the Memoranda when apparently they had admitted their irregularity to Dalderby and he had granted them a dispensation. Richard de Welston (?Wilstone), a priest, had obtained his orders from the bishops of Worcester and Llandaff without a licence from Dalderby to do so (2), and similarly Robert de Riston, a deacon, received a dispensation for having obtained subdeacon's and deacon's orders under false pretences (3).

Despite the safeguards of the standards set for admission to orders, it became apparent to Dalderby that the number of ordained men was greater than that of the benefices available to support them, and accordingly he sent out a directive in November 1315 to all the archdeacons and their officials as follows:

"We have heard a report which when we heard it, pricked us to the heart. It rouses our compassion and grieves us that secular priests of our diocese, without benefices, ordained in times past by the imposition of our hands, or those of our suffragans, not having

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 368. (2) f. 171v. (3) f. 152.

a place where they can minister at the altar, are compelled, in far too great and uncontrolled a number, to engage themselves in unworthy and objectionable occupations, not only to the great scandal of the clerical order and the holy church, but also to its censure and scorn. With paternal solicitude we wish to oppose this evil with all the power that we have, to save future expense and labour on the part of those who aspire to attain orders from us. We command and strictly enjoin you that immediately upon the receipt of this letter, and hereafter every year about the times defined by holy canons for conferring orders, you openly and publicly make it known that it is forbidden for secular clerks, not beneficed, henceforth, to present themselves again before us or our suffragans, to receive orders appropriate to them unless they come together only in Pentecost week each year, and informing them openly and publicly that if they do otherwise they will return home with their hopes defeated" (1).

The effect of this order is indicated in the list of ordinations collected from the dimissory letters, where a large number presented themselves in Lincoln 1316 and 1317, but despite the words "immediately" and "henceforth" in the directive, an ordination was in fact held at Stow in Lent 1316.

An interesting case is that of a certain Robert de Louceby who came to Dalderby in 1318, bringing with him a letter from Pope John XXII~~II~~ stating that the bearer claimed that he had been ordained a

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 332v.

subdeacon at the presentation of the prior and convent Thornholme, but that he was not provided with an ecclesiastical benefice. The Pope pointed out the prohibition which had been made against ordinations without a title, and asked Dalderby to inquire into the matter. In his reply, Dalderby said that he had made inquiries regarding Louceby's life and character, and found out that he was not unworthy of a benefice, and that he gathered that the prior and convent had promised to provide Louceby with a benefice when the opportunity arose, and that in the meantime they would supply him with the necessities of life. After deliberation they decided that on account of the known poverty of their house and the lack of food to supply their own needs, they could not assign him to a benefice in accordance with his status. As in the case of other clerks they had offered to supply him with the necessities of life, which, they said, he refused to accept (1).

When a presentation was made, an inquisition was held by the official of the archdeacon in whose archdeaconry the benefice was situated, after authority to do so had been given by the bishop. On June 17th 1306, Dalderby wrote to all his archdeacons and their officials prohibiting inquisitions on presentations from being held in chapters without his authority (2).

These inquisitions were not always conducted in a peaceful atmosphere as was shown when M. Simon de Grimsby was presented by the prior and convent of Thornholme to the church of Scawby. When the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 386v. (2) f. 97v.

archdeacon of Stow's official arrived to hold the usual inquiry, certain persons followed him and caused an uproar which prevented the proceedings from being carried out properly, and on April 15th 1302 Dalderby wrote to the official giving him authority to excommunicate with all solemnity those who were responsible. (1).

Sometimes there was a dispute over the presentation, as at Beelsby in 1306 when the King presented Walter de Rasen to the benefice, and Brother Michael Morin, the proctor of the prior and convent of Beaufort in the diocese of Avranches, presented Robert de Croxby. After litigation in the royal courts, Croxby was admitted by the bishop and instituted (2). In May 1316, M. William Chauncey was presented to the rectory, and Dalderby appointed M. Henry de Benniworth, the subdean of Lincoln, M. John de Harrington and M. Richard de Stretton, canons of Lincoln, to examine Chauncey's claims against those of Croxby who was still in possession. The commissioners were given authority to remove Croxby if they found it necessary (3). In November, another commission was constituted and that formed in May was revoked (4). But Croxby evidently won his case, for he held the benefice till he resigned in 1338 (5). In the Register of Institutions there are many instances of patronages being disputed, and litigation being carried on in the royal courts after the inquiry by the archdeacon's official. When Robert de Retford resigned the rectory of Ropley, the Lady Matilda, the widow of Alan, the son of Rowald,

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 44v. (2) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 17v

(3) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 346. (4) f. 357v. (5) A.C. Sinclair, A History of Beelsby, London, 1947, p.90.

presented John de Muselee, a clerk, to the vacant benefice. Robert de Burketon, however, presented William of Howden, also a clerk, to the bishop as the rector of the same church. The official of the archdeacon of Lincoln held an inquiry concerning the presentations and the matter was contested in the royal courts whose decision was delivered to the bishop and, as a result, John de Muselee was admitted to the benefice on February 20th 1303 (1).

On several occasions Dalderby exercised his right of collation because the patron had failed to make a presentation within six months, or was excommunicated, or the presentee was deficient in learning. When the vicarage of Gedney fell vacant through the death of William de Weldon, John Pickard, the rector, presented John de Buckden, a subdeacon, but the abbot and convent of Croyland disputed his right and presented Simon de Blatherwick, a priest. Owing to the dispute the vacancy was not filled and, after six months, Dalderby took the view that the right of presentation had devolved upon him and collated William de Swineshead, a priest, in February 1304 (2). The prioress and convent of Stixwold were disqualified from presenting a vicar to the church of Thorp, because they had been excommunicated for their "open and repeated offences", and Dalderby acting on the powers given him by the law, collated Thomas de

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 7 (2) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 9v.

Similarly in the cases of Bishopthorpe, Creeton, Yarborough, Tetford, Wigtoft, Claypole and Barrowby, ff. 18, 31, 43v, 48, 62v, 75.

Baumber, a priest, on June 10th 1314 (1). Similarly when Robert de Wainfleet was deposed from his position as abbot of Bardney, Dalderby collated Robert de Waltham to the vicarage of Bardney (2) M. Thomas de Cheshunt to Hagworthingham, (3), and Roger de Clixby to Boultham (4).

When the vicarage of Glee was vacant, the patrons, the abbot and convent of Grimsby presented William de Millington, a chaplain, to the benefice. When an inquiry was made by the archdeacon of Lincoln's official, it was reported to Dalderby that the candidate suffered from "an intolerable lack in learning". Dalderby therefore declined to admit him to the vicarage and, assuming that the right of presentation devolved upon him through the abbey's failure to provide a worthy clerk, presented Andrew de Barton in his place (5). Similarly when the vicarage of Southwick fell vacant, the prior and convent of the canons of Huntingdon presented Stephen de Abbotsley to the benefice. An inquisition was held by the archdeacon of Northampton's official and, because Stephen was so deficient in learning that it could not be overlooked, Dalderby took the view that the patrons had likewise forfeited their right and conferred the vicarage upon Roger de Lincoln, charging him with the duty of personal ministrations and continual residence (6). Reginald de Southwick, an acolyte, was

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 50v. It appears that the ban was lifted and the convent's right restored soon afterwards for Thomas was presented to the vicarage by the prioress and convent on June 19th of the same year. f.50v. (2) f.51v. (3) f.54. (4) 57v. (5) f.5v. (6) f.104v.

presented to the church of Little Munden by John de Frithville, and the entry in the Register of Institutions concerning his institution adds the information that no inquiry into the right of the presenter and the vacancy of the church as that which was made shortly before at the presentation of a "certain other who was rejected on account of his lack of learning" was regarded as sufficient (1).

From these references one can deduce that Dalderby had a certain standard of learning which he expected from his parish clergy, and that those who failed to reach it were rejected. If one examines the table of appointments to ecclesiastical benefices (2) it will be noticed that out of all the institutions almost a quarter of the clerks admitted to them were masters of arts.

There are instances of professed monks being presented to churches by religious houses, as when Robert de Merton was presented by the prior and convent of Thurgarten to the vicarage of Timberland. In this instance Dalderby took the view that the church had been served from time immemorial by a secular priest and as an act of goodwill conferred it on Alan de Bayton (3). At Flitwick the prior and convent of Dunstable gave a church which was appropriated to them to a fellow canon, John de Falda, by virtue of a papal privilege by which their own canons were permitted to serve the church. In accordance with this concession, Dalderby admitted Brother John to the vicarage with the responsibility of personal administration and

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 234. (2) Appendix C.; (3) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 44.

resistance. (1).

Unlike Grosseteste, Dalderby seems to have offered little resistance to papal provision, but by his time papal provision was generally accepted. Although Gocelin de Kirmington had been elected and actually installed as Dean of Lincoln, he gave up his claim in 1306 on learning that Raymond de Got, the cardinal deacon of St. Maria Nova, had been provided to the deanery (2). On October 7th 1300, James de Campo, the proctor of Richard de Anibaldis de Urbe, appeared before Dalderby in Lincoln and showed him a papal letter from Boniface VII conferring a canonry and prebend in Lincoln cathedral upon Anibaldis. When the proctor asked for admission and installation, Dalderby replied that the admission of a canon and the assignment of a stall did not belong to him but to the Chapter. He also added that he was not unwilling to do Anibaldis the favour he asked but he wished to uphold what the Chapter did, especially as the proctor had declared under oath that though Anibaldis was legitimately born, he was under twenty years of age (3). Eventually, Anibaldis was admitted to the prebend of Milton Manor.

In such a large diocese as that of Lincoln in Dalderby's time it was inevitable that there were many cases of pluralism. Before Dalderby had been the bishop of Lincoln a month, he wrote to the official of the Canterbury court asking for the absolution of John de Scarborough (Schardeburg), who had been excommunicated as the result

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 256. (2). f.275. (3) ibid.

of an action brought against him by Bishop Sutton for pluralism. Before the case was finished Scarborough had resigned the church of Syston, which was the only one he held in the diocese, and Dalderby therefore begged the Court's favour for him requesting that he might be able to regain his former status in legal form (1).

Like most conscientious bishops, Dalderby took a strong line against pluralism in general and against individual pluralists. In November 1304, he wrote from Ashby de la Zouche to all his archdeacons and their officials instructing them to inquire into cases of pluralism and of beneficed clerks who had not proceeded to priest's orders within a year of their institution into their benefices (2). Dalderby's Memoranda contain twenty four instances of papal dispensations allowing clerks to hold two or more benefices with cure of souls in plurality. Some of these clerks were employed in the royal household, as for example, John de Godley, treasurer to the queen, (3), Walter Reginald, treasurer to the Prince of Wales (4), and M. Theobald de Crecy, a member of Queen Isabella's household (5). Apparently, pluralism was one of the questions raised by Dalderby at his visitation of the cathedral, for the Memoranda contain a note dated Aug. 17th 1314, that when he visited the cathedral "recently" he found that M. Robert de Lascy, formerly his official and then treasurer of the cathedral, also possessed the Churches of Bart and Halton with the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 10. (2) f. 76. (3) f. 101v.

(4) f. 115. (5) f. 317v.

cure of souls. (1). Lascy produced his papal dispensation, which was inspected and accepted. Similarly at the same visitation, M. John de Harrington, who was not only a canon and a prebendary but also the rector of Boothby and Harpswell, produced his authority permitting him to hold these benefices, and this was also accepted after inspection (2). Action was taken against Elias de Wheatley (Wheteley) and the judgment of the court of Arches was given and copied into Dalderby's Memoranda. Wheatley was the rector of Caenby in the diocese of Lincoln, and Stokes in that of Norwich, and had been in the possession of the churches of Maltby in Yorkshire and Sudbrooke near Lincoln, although he had no papal dispensation to do so at the time. The necessary dispensation, however, was granted and the judgment of the Court was awarded in Wheatley's favour (3). In May 1315 Dalderby commissioned John de Schalby to inquire into the pluralities held by M. Thomas de Sutton, who was the rector of Walgrave and archdeacon of Northampton, and Oliver de Sutton, who held the churches of Edelsborough and Churchill (4). Thomas died before June 13th 1316, for on that day M. John de Dalderby was instituted to the rectory thus rendered vacant. (5). Oliver was probably able to produce papal dispensations for his plurality since no institutions were made to either Edelsborough or Churchill during Dalderby's episcopate. A namesake of Henry III's famous clerk, John Mansel who was collated to the prebend of Leicester St. Margaret in Lincoln cathedral in 1295, was also a pluralist but

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 303. (2) f. 304v. (3) f. 303v.

(4) f. 321v. (5) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 129v.

on a lesser scale. In May 1301, Archbishop Winchelsey asked Dalderby to excuse him from keeping residence in the diocese as he was engaged in his service (1). In 1307 Pope Clement V granted him a dispensation to hold the rectories of Croydon in the diocese of Winchester and Brington in that of Lincoln, together with his prebends at Lincoln and London (2), but eventually proceedings were taken against him with the result that in 1316 Dalderby appointed M. Gilbert de Middleton, M. Walter de Thorp and William de Bray, the rector of Uppingham and a canon of St. Paul's, to admit Geoffrey de Brampton to Brington church in Mansel's place (3).

As a result of Dalderby's attempts to reduce the evils of pluralism some churches were surrendered by those without the requisite dispensations, and on February 18th 1318, Dalderby wrote to his sequestrators, John de Horbling and William de Ardern, putting into their charge the collection and custody of the revenues of such benefices (4).

Dalderby was as conscientious in his efforts to control non-residence as he was to check pluralism. In November 1304 he wrote to all the archdeacons of the diocese and their officials instructing them to take action against incumbents who were not resident in their benefices (5). Non-residence was one of the charges which Dalderby made against those religious houses which neglected the churches appropriated to them, and in this connection he commissioned his

(1) Reg. Winchelsey, f. 143v. (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 348v.

(3) f. 350v. (4) f. 381v. (5) f. 76.

sequestrator, M. William de Hale, to take proceedings against them (1). M. Richard de Stretton, a canon of Lincoln and rector of a mediety of Tansor church, was permitted by Dalderby to be absent from his church and to reside near the cathedral which he had been doing since he became a canon. He had been the auditor of causes for the Dean and Chapter, and his legal experience was so great that it was felt that his presence at Lincoln would be of great advantage to the Church. In the absence of the rector, the mediety of Tansor was to be served by a worthy vicar (2). When Dalderby made his visitation of the church and parish of Biggleswade in October 1313, the vicar of the parish was accused of absenteeism while he was studying at the university of Cambridge. Later, however, Dalderby issued a letter testifying that on enquiry from certain parishioners he had found that the vicar visited his parish and officiated in his church weekly as the university was within easy reach (3).

Dispensations for leave of absence for purposes of study were so numerous that they fill twenty four folios in Dalderby's register of Institutions. These licences granted leave of absence for varying periods, from one year to as many as seven, and in some cases a note is added that at the end of the specified period the clerk concerned was to inform the bishop if he wished to continue for a further term, and to tell him the place where he intended to study. In such instances an extension of the licence for a further period was granted.

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 103v. (2) f. 335v. (3) f. 284v.

The table given below shows how many dispensations and extensions Dalderby granted and the length of the terms for which they were given.

	<u>Dispensations</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
One year	42	17
Two years	175	83
Three years	129	38
Four years	6	11
Five years	9	1
Six years	-	-
Seven years	27	-

Sometimes the licence included an injunction concerning the relief of the poor of the parish. M. Robert de Pirton (Piryton) was enjoined by Dalderby to help the poor of his parish while he was away, according to law and at the peril of his conscience (1). Hammond Beler de Kettleby, the rector of a third part of Clipston church was instructed "faithfully to bestow each year during the three year term, three quarters of corn among the poor of his parish" (2). There also are licences for absence for a pilgrimage or business at the papal court. (3).

The rector of Maidenwell prolonged his absence from his parish so long that his church was placed under sequestration. This apparently stimulated him into making an effort to protect his rights, for in 1304, Dalderby instructed M. Robert Bernard, his sequestrator, to release the church from sequestration at the

(1) Reg.Inst.Dalderby, f.323. (2) f.326 (3) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, ff. 79v, 89v, 266v, 285, 284, 342v, 263v.

rector's request (1). Evidently the rector either returned in person or had made arrangements to provide the parish with a chaplain. Robert de Villanis, the Rector of Quadring, was another absentee, and in 1315, Dalderby commissioned the prior of Torksey and M. Richard de Stretton to hear the case which he proposed to move against him for his continued non-residence. They were given another commission to remove Villanis if they found it necessary to do so (2).

Parish priests had an official house in which they were expected to reside, but when Dalderby visited the clergy and people of the deanery of Hoyland, he was asked by M. John de Gosholme, the rector of a mediety of Leverton church, to allow him to reside in a house which he had inherited, for permission to do so was granted by Dalderby in writing on October 1st, 1305 (3).

Dalderby also tried to control the common practice of incumbents farming their benefices, for instance, when he discovered in 1304 that the prior and convent of St. Andrew, Northampton, had let their appropriated churches of Ryhall and Exton to farm without the bishop's licence and ordered that inquiries be made as to the conditions under which they were let, who were the farmers, and for how long the arrangement was to last (4). When John de Schalby was commissioned to visit the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow in 1316, he was ordered to take proceedings against those who let out their deaneries at farm (5).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 66v. (2) f. 333v. (3) f. 87v.

(4) f. 74v. (5) f. 338v.

When a licence to put a church at farm was issued, the permission was usually granted for a certain specified period. M. William de Fotheringhay was allowed to receive All Saints' church, Sawtry, at farm for five years in payment of a debt owed to him by the rector, Richard de Bovill, who was at that time abroad (1). Sometimes the practice was actually beneficial to the parish. In June 1301, Dalderby allowed Geoffrey, the rector of Deepdale, to continue to hold the church of Offord Cluny at farm until he ordered otherwise, with the provision that the poor of the parish should benefit by twenty shillings from the purse of the rector, William Fraunleyns, who was a foreigner and spent his time overseas. The licence adds that Dalderby gave this permission because of Geoffrey's praiseworthy testimonials (2). Three years later Dalderby wrote to the dean of St. Neots to inform him that Hugh de Berbyreio, who had been presented to the church of Offord Cluny, was to be forbidden to harvest the corn which had been sown by Geoffrey who had held the church at farm from the previous rector, now deceased (3). The death of a rector who had farmed his church sometimes complicated the task of the sequestrator. In August 1301, Dalderby wrote to the sequestrator in the deanery of Walshcroft to tell him that if he sequestrated the fruits and revenues of Normanby church, which was vacant through the death of Gilbert de Lafford, the last rector, he was to allow Henry de Leicester to receive them as he had proved that Gilbert had farmed the church to him for the present year (4). An undated letter from Archbishop Winchelsey to Dalderby concerning Wootton

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 192. (2) f. 32 (3) f. 69v.

(4) f. 35v.

church explains that the late prior of Bentley, John de Bere, had let the church at farm for twelve years to the rector of Haseley without leave from the diocesan or his superior, the prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury. As the rector refused to pay the twenty-four marks which he owed, the archbishop asked Dalderby to revoke the concession and to see that the money owed was paid to the new prior of Bentley, William de Carlton (1).

Resignations from benefices were made either in writing (litterarie) or verbally (oretanus), but in a huge diocese as that of Lincoln at that time, when communications were slow and difficult, it was often some considerable time before the bishop became aware of vacancies. In October 1306 Dalderby issued a directive to all the archdeacons of the diocese or their officials pointing out that no resignations of benefices by rectors could be made, or benefices disposed of, without consultation with the bishop and the granting of permission to do so (2). In March 1309 he had occasion to repeat these instructions to the archdeacon of Oxford and his official. (3). The dean of Lafford was instructed to give a warning to Robert, the rector of Hale, Simon of Heckington, and Richard de Pallesgrave, that they must not resign their benefices without the knowledge of the bishop or without consulting him (4), and the archdeacon of Huntingdon's official was to forbid Henry de Cornwall from resigning his rectory at Hemel Hempstead without the bishop's consent on pain of excommunication (5).

(1) Reg. R. Winchelsey, f.144. (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.105.

(3) f. 134. (4) ff. 121v, 155v. (5) f. 270v.

When a benefice fell vacant, Dalderby appointed a sequestrator to take charge of its revenues until a new incumbent was instituted. This officer collected all the revenues, made any necessary payments and paid the balance to the bishop with an account of his administration at the termination of his appointment. Dalderby granted to the archdeacon of Northampton a third of the revenues of the vacant churches in his archdeaconry as is shown in a letter which he wrote to his sequestrator, M. William de Appletree on December 10th 1319, in which he said, "Granted that the sequestration, collection, receipts and keeping of the fruits and revenues of vacant churches in our diocese belong to us, and ought to so belong, for the period during which they continue to be vacant, according to custom hitherto approved" and went on to authorise Appletree to sell the revenues of any churches already vacant in the archdeaconry, or those which were likely to become vacant in the future. He was not to act alone, but in the presence of some one specially appointed for the purpose on the archdeacon's behalf, for he was concerned because of the third portion which he was entitled to receive from those revenues. If no such person was available, the dean of the local deanery could be a witness. Dalderby told Appletree that he did not wish the order to remain in force after the cessation or death of, the present archdeacon, and that he was to cease from executing the former mandate which he had given him against those who, through malice, infringed the custom whereby the bishop received the fruits of vacant churches, and to revoke any action he had already taken in that direction (1).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 429.

During a vacancy it was necessary to ensure that the fabric of the church would not suffer, and on August 1st 1305, Dalderby wrote to the sequestrator in the deanery of Corringham asking that Sir Robert de Neville, the patron of the benefice, be allowed to use the revenues of the church, while the rectory was vacant, for re-roofing the chancel (1).

Dalderby continued his predecessors' policy of establishing vicarages and there are twenty seven vicarage awards in his register. Pope Benedict granted the prior of Bridlington permission to appropriate the church of Goxhill and at first Dalderby appealed against the concession. Eventually, however, the prior and convent agreed to the ordination of a vicarage to which they would present the vicar nominated by the bishop. In his award, Dalderby allotted to the vicar the house belonging to Bridlington priory in the vill of Goxhill, and in the event of this house being withheld he ordered that the vicar should have a third part in the northern section of the church demesne and the priory should build him a house there at their charge. He was also to have half a bovate of land with all the revenues from it and the lesser tithes except those of wool and lambs. The priory was to pay the vicar ten marks annually and to be responsible for the construction or repair of the chancel of the church and archidiaconal procurations. (2).

In 1306, Dalderby made an ordinance concerning the vicarage of

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 86. (2) f. 26v.

the church of Bottesford which had been appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, ordering that the vicar should have his house built by the Chapter on part of the plot of land lying on the north side of the church, near the churchyard. The vicar was to have half a bovate of the demesne belonging to the Chapter with rights of common, tithes of fallen branches and curtilages (1) and all the profits and income under the name of altarage except the tithe of wool, which along with the tithes of sheaves and hay and the rest of the demesne land with the demesne hay and yearly rent, were to remain in the possession of the Chapter. The vicar was to maintain a capable clerk to minister in the church, and at his own cost was to provide for a chaplain for the chapel of Ashby where he had to bear the cost of erecting a chantry. He was also to pay procurations, synodals and other ordinary charges in proportion to the value of his vicarage, which was assessed for his relief at less than its actual value at ten pounds. The Chapter was to be responsible for the fabric of the church and to provide and repair the books and ornaments of the church for the first time, after which the vicar was to provide and repair them at his own cost (2).

The accommodation for the vicar of Kirton whose vicarage Dalderby ordained is described in greater detail in his register of institutions. The impropriators of the church, the brothers of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, were to allow the vicar to have an open space to the north side of the road opposite the rector's house, and there to

(1) Curtilages were little courts or garths attached to dwellinghouses or tillage of crofts (2) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 89.

build a new hall of one room and a wardrobe (gardroba) for the vicar, another room with its wardrobe for the chaplain or deacon who were to minister in the church, a buttery (pincernaria), a stable and a kitchen with a brewhouse. In addition to the tithes the vicar was also to receive £4. 7s. 7d. annually from the hospital (1).

In addition to the new vicarages Dalderby also ordained twenty-six chantries, including that dedicated to St. Mary at the foot of the bridge at Biddenham (2).

In Dalderby's register there are instances of the union of sparsely populated and poorly endowed parishes. In Lincoln, the church of All Saints' in the Bail was united with St. Mary Magdalene's, also in the Bail. All Saints' church had been under the spiritual jurisdiction of the chancellors of Lincoln as its rector, but Dalderby transferred it to the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter who held the same relation to St. Mary Magdalene's. The chancellor was allowed to exercise the right of lordship and the temporal jurisdiction of All Saints' and the right of presentation to St. Mary Magdalene's at each third vacancy, in compensation for his loss of the patronage of All Saints'. The Dean and Chapter were granted the freedom of disposing of the cemetery and fabric of All Saints' church, both of which lay within the cathedral close. (3)

The care and maintenance of ecclesiastical buildings were matters of great concern to Dalderby. During his tenure of the see, the restoration of the great central tower of the cathedral, which had

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 73. (2) f. 264. (3) f. 69

been begun in the time of Robert Grosseteste, was continued and completed. To make the work possible he commended the giving of alms for the fabric of the cathedral (1), and whenever he commended the collection of alms for charities at home or abroad, as for example, when he commended the collection of alms for the Hospital of the Holy Spirit, (2) he generally added the phrase, "saving the business of the fabric of Lincoln cathedral". In March 1307, he granted a further indulgence of forty days to those who contributed to the building of the tower which he described as "noble and worthy a building as in the whole realm", and called upon all rectors, vicars and parochial chaplains throughout the diocese to urge their people to be generous in the promotion of this work above all other claims (3). Funds must have begun to flow into the cathedral treasury, for soon afterwards the Dean and Chapter gave directions to the masons to resume work upon the tower. Those who visit the cathedral today cannot fail to be struck by the beauty of the work, for it stands as one of the most perfect examples of the architecture of the period and will agree that Dalderby's description has been amply justified.

In 1301 the greater part of St. Paul's church in the Bail at Lincoln collapsed, and in July of that year, Dalderby wrote to the archdeacon of Lincoln's official and the dean of Christianity to tell them that he had heard of the catastrophe. It appeared that certain parishioners were prepared to rebuild the church, but others were against the idea, so Dalderby instructed them to compel the parishioners

(1) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, f.26 (2) f.17. (3) f. 111v.

to contribute (1). The work of restoration was evidently a major undertaking, for Dalderby wrote to the dean of Christianity and all the rectors, vicars and parochial chaplains in the city of Lincoln asking them to assist in the collection of funds, pointing out that the parishioners were not able to meet the cost by themselves, and an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who gave assistance in this way (2). Further action was taken in April 1302, when Dalderby wrote to the subdean of Lincoln instructing him to threaten with ecclesiastical censure those who refused to contribute to the work (3).

Several churches in the diocese were in a bad state of repair. At Skirbeck the church, churchyard walls and the roof of the tower needed repair, and the dean of Hoyland was told to see that the work was done (4). Sometimes repairs were held up through the negligence of the parishioners or their unwillingness to contribute to them, and Dalderby had to take steps to compel them to undertake them (5). There are also instances of the rector being the culprit, as at Langton by Partney, where William, the rector, was reported as not taking care of the things belonging to the church so that the books and ornaments of the chancel, and the rectory were badly in need of repair, and Dalderby sent M. Richard de Toynton, his sequestrator, to go and see the condition of things there for himself (6).

Dalderby was prepared to allow the establishment of oratories in private houses where the journey to the parish church was difficult, especially in bad weather, or when old age or ill health

(1) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, f.33v. (2) f.34 (3) f.45 (4) f.29v.

(5) e.g. Stapelford, Reg.Mem.Dalderby, f.24v, Kirton in Hoyland, f.54, Dunsby, where the churchyard walls and gates were broken down allowing animals to invade consecrated ground. f.83v. (6) f.42.

prevented attendance at church, provided that the rights of the incumbent of the parish were protected. When he granted permission to the priory of Sempringham to have an oratory in the house given to the community by M. Robert de Lutterel at Stamford, for the convenience of the students in theology and philosophy dwelling there, he did so without prejudice to the parish church of St. Peter, in whose parish the chapel was situated. The friars were not to erect a baptismal font, nor a bell tower, nor to hold processions, and the offerings made were to be paid to the rector of the parish church (1).

If oratories were established without Dalderby's permission, those who built them were soon made aware of his displeasure. The abbot of Croyland built a chapel or oratory without the bishop's consent in the parish of Holbeach, and Dalderby ordered the dean of Hoyland to go personally in the company of two or more local incumbents to the place without delay and put the chapel under an interdict warning those who presumed to celebrate mass there that they ran the risk of excommunication (2). Similarly a chapel had been erected at Beeston in the parish of Sandy and the archdeacon of Bedford's official was instructed to excommunicate those who used it, but shortly afterwards, however, the irregularity was corrected and Dalderby granted a licence to Richard, the perpetual chaplain of Sandy, to celebrate mass there on St. Mary Magdalene's day (3).

Dalderby's concern to appoint coadjutors for parish priests unfit

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 8 (2) f. 58v. (3) ff. 68v, 69.

to perform their duties is shown by the innumerable appointments made during his episcopate. In 1309, he wrote to M. Robert de Buckingham, his sequestrator, telling him that he had heard a strong report that the vicar of All Saints' church, Northampton, the rectors of Horsepath, Woodstone, Haymede and Taplow and other incumbents in the archdeaconries of Northampton, Oxford, Buckingham, Huntingdon and Bedford were incapacitated through old age, poor health, blindness, paralysis or incurable diseases, and asking him to make inquiries and, if necessary to arrange for coadjutors. A very sad case is that of M. Thomas de Dingley, the rector of Morth Witham. Dalderby wrote to the dean of Beltisloe telling him that he had heard that Dingley was suffering under so great an infirmity that he was not able to govern his parish. He told the dean that he wished to be more fully informed about the case and asked him to go personally and find out for himself what Dingley's circumstances were. In his reply dated November 20th 1306, the dean described the pathetic sight which met his eyes. He said that acting on the instructions given, he had gone personally to Owston abbey where he found Dingley under restraint, in his bed, bound hand and foot with cords, and suffering with his mind so greatly disturbed that he was completely unfit to perform his duties (1). As a result of this information Dalderby appointed Richard de Boyvill, the rector of Cranoe, a relative of Dingley's, to be his coadjutor, and eight years later Dingley's condition had not improved, for another relative,

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 106.

John de Dingley was appointed as his coadjutor (1). ()

Although Dalderby sometimes deputed his sequestrator, an archdeacon or a rural dean to verify that an incumbent was unfit and to choose a coadjutor, he felt that the responsibility of the provision for these unfortunate clerks really belonged to him, and in August 1311 he wrote to the archdeacon of Buckingham's official telling him that he must not usurp the bishop's powers by appointing curators or coadjutors for incumbents who through infirmity or other lawful causes were unfit to fulfil their duties (2).

It was the duty of the coadjutor to administer the revenues of the church and its rector, and to see that they were not squandered, and that ecclesiastical property was not allowed to fall into ruin from neglect, and to provide for the services of the church in the parish. On September 1st 1300, Dalderby appointed Philip le Vavasour, the rector of Theddlethorpe, to act for three years as coadjutor for Andrew, the rector of Thoresby, who was mentally ill, but before the three years were ended, he had to point out to him that though he had been appointed Andrew's coadjutor, he had no authority to interfere with the possessions which Andrew had received through patrimony (3). Apparently the office of a coadjutor consisted in administering an incumbent's ecclesiastical business and not his private affairs. Sometimes the appointment of a particular person, generally a relative, was asked for by an incapacitated parish priest and the request was

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff.107v, 305. (2) f.228 (3). ff. 17, 52v.

usually granted. Objections were sometimes raised against the chosen coadjutor, as for example, in the case of Richard le Blount, the vicar of Taplow, who wrote to Dalderby asking for the appointment of Ralph de la Schire de Halse, a relative, who had served him for seven years, as his coadjutor, as he was suffering from paralysis and therefore was unable to do his work. In March 1312, objections were made against Halse and Dalderby commissioned the abbot of Dorchester and the archdeacon of Oxford's official to inquire into them, but apparently those objections were overcome for no other coadjutor was appointed in Halse's place (1).

The duties of a coadjutor were terminated at the completion of the period for which he had been appointed, or the recovery or death of the incumbent for whom he acted. When the time came for the coadjutor to be relieved of his responsibility he was required to furnish an account of his administration which was audited by a commission appointed by Dalderby. In 1304, John, the vicar of Queniborough, became blind and Ralph de Gadsby was appointed as his coadjutor. When John died, two years later, the dean of Leicester was commissioned to audit Gadsby's account of his administration (2).

The case of Lilford church caused Dalderby a great deal of concern. John de Maravia, the rector had been suspended from governing his church by Bishop Sutton for the great ruin and the indiscriminate waste of the church's goods and for other crimes for which Dalderby

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 228, 248v.

(2) ff. 97, 105v.

said he could rightly have been removed completely from the church. M. Robert Bernard had been appointed as Moravia's coadjutor so that he might save the church from further loss, and that he might provide for the person of the rector himself. In November 1306, Dalderby released Bernard from this position and, stating that, continuing in the footsteps of his predecessor, he committed Moravia and his church to the care of William, the rector of Islip. He instructed William to make a true inventory at the commencement of his charge, to work for the good of the church, to support Moravia decently in accordance with his status, and to be prepared to submit a true account of his stewardship when requested to do so. When the time came for Bernard to render an account of his administration as Moravia's coadjutor, he said that he was unable to do this without Robert de Yaxley who had served under him in the handling of the rector's goods and had sworn on the holy Gospels to give him a true account of his dealings in the matter. According to Bernard, however, Yaxley refused to observe the oath to render such an account, and Dalderby wrote to the dean of Beltisloe, in May 1307, commissioning him to impose a penance on him for his perjury if what Bernard claimed proved to be true. In December 1307, a further complication arose, and Dalderby wrote to Simon, the master of St. John's Hospital, Huntingdon, to inform him that William, the rector of Islip, had died, and that no account of his coadjutorship had been rendered. Dalderby was not even certain whether William had died intestate or not, and instructed Simon to go personally to the churches of Lilford

and Islip to sequestrate all the goods belonging to the deceased and those which had been committed to his care. He was to keep them under strict sequestration by a servant of his own choice, and to inform the bishop before Christmas what he was doing in that direction together with the nature and value of the goods sequestered.

Apparently Moravia had quickly taken advantage of the death of the rector of Islip for Dalderby wrote in January 1308 to the dean of Oundle to tell him that he had recently heard that Moravia was dissipating and wasting the fruits of Lilford church despite the sequestration and instructed him to take a neighbouring rector as his associate and to keep the revenues under stricter sequestration. He was not to allow Moravia to handle the goods of his church in any way except those which were necessary for his food and clothing until further orders from Dalderby, and to restrain by canonical means those who disputed his authority and to let Dalderby know at a convenient time what he was doing. A month later Dalderby appointed John de Rowberrow ('Roubur'), the rector of Courteenhall as Moravia's adjutor, with the same instructions as those given to the deceased rector of Islip. In June, however, Simon de Blatherwycke, the vicar of Hemmington, was appointed in his place (1).

Dalderby had a strong sense of the need to see that things were done in decency and order. He was informed that at Grayingham there were several unmarried women of the parish who were likely to cause a

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 113v, 127v, 129v, 137v.

scandal by their behaviour in church. Instead of occupying places among the other women of their state in the lower part of the church while mass was being celebrated, they, "having loosened the bands of honesty and womanly modesty", had betaken themselves to the upper part among the men. Their presumption was likely to cause trouble because the kiss of peace at the mass, instead of passing from man to man, and from woman to woman, in fact passed from one sex to the other, which behaviour could destroy all sense of reverence during the service. The dean of Manlake, in whose deanery the parish was situated, was asked by Dalderby to warn the erring ladies to return to a more appropriate state of decorum and to stop the practice at once (1).

Dalderby also heard of a chaplain who was apparently overawed by the lady of the manor so that the parishioners suffered from the lack of his ministrations. He was told that the Lady Amabilia de Charneles of Seusthorpe would not allow the poor man to celebrate mass unless she was present, but he was unable to do this as she stayed in bed until nine o'clock in the morning or even mid-day. Dalderby wrote to the dean of Horncastle asking him to find out if the story was true and, if so, to tell the chaplain that he must not neglect his parishioners in this manner, and to warn the lady herself that she must not place the chaplain in such a position. (2).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.248. (2) f. 253.

Relations with the Religious Orders

THE DAY after he was consecrated Dalderby attended a meeting of the bishops of the province of Canterbury when action on Boniface VIII's recent bull, "Super cathedram" was discussed. In accordance with this bull by which friars had to receive the licence of the diocesan to act as preachers and confessors, he issued a large number of licences to the Dominicans and Franciscans. He was dismayed by the large number of friars presented by the two provincials and in 1300 licensed six out of the twenty two Franciscans presented to him, but later he raised the number to eight on finding that two of them, Adam de Howden and Philip de Bridlington, were doctors of theology. Among those rejected was Duns Scotus. (1). The same year in the case of the Dominicans after some demur he granted the fourteen licences asked for (2). Applications for licences came from the two orders so frequently that Dalderby decided to limit them to fifty licences each which seemed to satisfy them (3). and in March 1318, he made a new arrangement, assessing the number of licences which he would grant to each order in each of the archdeaconries of the diocese.

Lincoln,	10
Leicester,	8
Stow,	4
Northampton,	10
Oxford,	12
Buckingham	6

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.13. (2) f. 14v. (3) ff.14v, 19v.

Besides these, the presidents of the two orders were to choose from their members those who had been, or were at the time, regents in theology (1). It is strange that the archdeacons of Bedford and Huntingdon are not mentioned in the list. In April, however, he licensed sixty Dominicans, and sixty two Franciscans in June, including William de Okham, possibly the same person who was later known as the "Invincible Doctor". (2). Among licences granted to replacements for those who had died, grown infirm or transferred to another diocese, was one granted to John de Morton, to whom Dalderby gave special permission to hear cases normally reserved for the bishop, because of the affection he had felt for him for a long time past (3). In 1318, Dalderby granted licences to sixteen Augustinians and sixteen Carmelites who had been presented by their provincial priors. (4).

Some friars were commissioned to act as Dalderby's penitentiaries, as, for instance, John Russell, a Franciscan, who was appointed in 1305. (5). Simon de Wootton, another Franciscan, who was appointed a penitentiary for the archdeaconry of Bedford, was warned not to exceed the powers given him (6). In 1318, licences were granted to two Dominicans, John de Beckingham and William Jorz, the former being the confessor of Walter Jorz, the former archbishop of Armagh, and the latter was his brother and a member of his household (7).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.382. (2) f. 390. (3) f. 411.

(4) ff. 392, 397v. (5) f. 87v. (6) f. 364. (7) f. 394v.

On Dec. 14th 1307, the prior of the Dominicans of Northampton brought a petition to Dalderby asking him to delegate his powers of absolution to him and his convent in certain cases "to be of benefit to souls and to avoid hardship to simple folk." "He especially asked for the power to deal with minor cases of assaults on clerks, i.e. those not involving bloodshed, the commutation of vain oaths made on impulse resulting in loss and hardship physically and spiritually to those who compounded for them, the breaking of oaths required before ordinaries of districts not their own, and the collection of the tithe of spices in autumn, which did not cause great loss to the parish priests. Dalderby gave the powers requested in the archdeaconry of Northampton, except the item concerning assaults on clerks which he gave to Brother William de Derby of the same Order, out of regard for the dean of Lichfield whose kinsman he was (1).

There does not appear to have been any complaint on the part of the parochial clergy against the friars hearing confessions, but Dalderby was informed that certain mendicant friars had been giving absolution to members of the university of Oxford who had been excommunicated for assaults on clerks. Dalderby told the archdeacon's official in April 1319, that the friars were forbidden to do this. He said that the bishop's subjects who had been punished in this way were to go to the chancellor for absolution if they were scholars, if not, they were to go to the sacrist of Osney abbey (2). Some

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 129. (2) f. 413v.

complaint, however, must have been made against friars preaching in parish churches in spite of the order contained in "Super cathedram" for Dalderby wrote to the dean of Hoyland in 1319, reminding him that mendicant friars were not to preach in parish churches without the bishop's permission, and asking him to let him know the names of the friars who had done so. (1).

The Augustinian friars at Grimsby had built an oratory in the town without first obtaining a licence from the bishop. Their action was hotly opposed by the Augustinian canons of Wellow who were interested parties since the oratory was situated in the parish whose church, St. James', belonged to them. In January 1301, Dalderby commissioned the subdean of Lincoln, M. Gilbert de Seagrave, M. William de Langwath and M. William de Thornton, canons of Lincoln, to hear the legal action which ensued. The contention between the two parties was that the friars were hearing confessions made by the parishioners of St. James', and receiving offerings made at the second masses celebrated in their oratory on the day of the burial of the bodies of those who had expressed the wish to be buried in their churchyard. The dispute remained unresolved until Dalderby delivered a judgment in 1307 according to which the friars were no longer to hear the confessions of the parishioners of St. James' or to absolve them unless they were given papal authority to do so, but they were to receive in full the offerings made at masses said for the repose

(1) Reg. Men. Dalderby, f. 405.

of the souls of those whose bodies were buried in their churchyard. The judgment was accepted by both sides and the dispute came to an end (1).

When the Dominicans commenced to rebuild their convent which had been damaged by fire in 1288, Dalderby granted them a licence in 1309 to have the altars erected in the newly rebuilt church dedicated by any catholic bishop, and also in 1314 he granted an indulgence of thirty days to those who went to worship in their conventional church or assisted them in its building or repair, (2). The Carmelites at Boston found that their accommodation was too cramped and secured papal permission to move to a more ample site of five acres which had been given to them by William de Ros, and in response to the Pope's request Dalderby granted a licence to the prior and friars to build an oratory there (3). Other licences granted by Dalderby were to the Dominicans in Lincoln, Northampton and Stamford, the Carmelites in Northampton and the Franciscans in Leicester for the dedication of churches, churchyards and altars by the former archbishop of Armagh or any other bishop (4).

When the bishops at Canterbury discussed the bull "Super cathedram" the day after Dalderby's consecration they also considered the bull "Periculoso" ordering the enclosure of nuns. The archbishop told his suffragans that he himself was carrying out the provisions of the bull as he had heard that some were coming from the Roman court to find out how far the statutes concerning the enclosure

(1) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, f.22v. Vetus Repertorium, f.86v. (2) Reg.Mem. Dalderby, ff.155v, 306. (3) f.135v. (4) ff.222v,191,210,208.

and other matters published by the Pope were being observed (1).

Dalderby acted at once, and wrote to his archdeacons and their officials on June 17th. 1300, instructing them to take with them some other mature and honest man and go to visit the religious houses in their archdeaconries. There they were to explain the terms of the statute to the nuns in such a way that they could understand it fully, and to allow no one to enter the precincts of the houses until the bishop was able to visit them in person. They were also to leave a sealed copy of the decree behind them deposited in each house (2).

Dalderby began his tour of personal visitation at once, calling at Marlow on June 23rd, Markyate on July 3rd, Elstow on July 9th, Goring on July 23rd, Studley on July 28th, Godstow on August 4th, Northampton on Aug. 6th, and Swardsley on August 7th (3).

At Marlow he discovered that the nuns were living in great poverty and, realising that the strict enclosure would further aggravate that poverty, because from henceforth they would no longer be able to go abroad begging, he wrote to the rectors, vicars and parochial chaplains of the archdeaconry of Buckingham, pointing out the conditions which existed in the convent, and instructing them to publish in their churches an indulgence of thirty days to any of the faithful who gave alms to the representatives sent out by the house to collect for the support of the nuns. When the visitation was ended, Dalderby read the statute of Boniface before the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 9v. (2) f. 9. (3) ff. 9v, 10v, 11, 12v, 15v.

prioress and her nuns, explaining it to them in English and handed them a copy of it, ordering the prioress to observe it in all its articles, and to cause it to be observed by the others (1). Soon after he left Marlow, he sent a letter to the prioress and the nuns to tell them that Agnes de Littlemore, a former sister conversa of theirs, who had left the convent in order to live the life of an anchoress, found that she was not able to do so, and in all humility wished to return. He asked them to receive her back with sincere charity in the Lord when she returned (2).

At Markyate Dalderby met with a very stormy reception. When he had completed his visitation of the house he read the statute before the assembled sisters and having done so he handed them a copy and ordered them to obey it. But when he was leaving the convent, some of the nuns threw the copy of the statute after him, declaring that they had no intention of observing it in any way whatever. Even the prioress appeared to condone their action and the whole convent followed the bishop as far as the outer gate. Because of this Dalderby, who was on his way to Dunstable, returned the next day and held an inquiry concerning the occurrence and imposed a penance on four of the sisters whom he found guilty of starting the riot, and the whole convent for consenting to it. Finally, through the mouth of M. Walter de Fotheringhay, he gave them a third warning that they ran the risk of the greater excommunication if they disobeyed the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 9v. (2) f. 10.

decree, reserving to himself the right of granting absolution from the sentence (1).

On Aug. 19th 1301, Dalderby wrote a letter to M. Benedict de Ferriby, saying, "It has come to our ears by a strong rumour that some of the nuns of our diocese, holding the papal statute concerning the enclosure of nunneries and our orders on the subject in contempt have slackened the reins of honesty, and spurning good obedience, have shamelessly thrown away the modesty of their sex and have left their monastery and betaken themselves to the cities and other public places and mingle in the haunts of men". Ferriby was instructed to visit nunneries wherever he thought it expedient to do so and to punish those whom he found culpable of breaking the statute, signifying to the bishop the names of all who had been accused of doing so, whether they had been found guilty or not (2).

Some of the smaller houses were in a state of great poverty so that their members were often obliged to go out to beg for alms until the statute prevented them from doing so any longer. Dalderby felt that the faithful should be encouraged to come to their help, for he granted indulgences to those who assisted them in this way. Such indulgences were granted for the benefit of houses like Fosse near Torksey (3). He also granted a licence permitting the nuns of Rothwell to send out messengers to collect alms for the support of their house and asked the archdeacons of Northampton and

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 10v. (2) f. 35v. (3) f. 21.

Buckingham to receive their messengers kindly and to explain the cause of the nuns to their people at mass in their churches on Sundays and feast days. The archdeacons were to raise the issue by their word and example once every year for the next three years and deliver the whole amount raised to the messengers.

Some of the smaller nunneries no doubt owed their poverty not only to their limited sources of income, such as dowries, but also probably to a lack of a businesslike way of conducting their affairs. In order to help them, Dalderby appointed neighbouring incumbents to look after their temporal business and to represent them in the world outside, and in the Memoranda there are twenty seven instances of such appointments. In March 1303, Robert de la Croyce, the rector of Kettlethorpe, was appointed master or custos of Fosse nunnery, and was succeeded in this position by Philip de Swayfield, the rector of Nettleham, two years later (1).

When disaster occurred and a monastery suffered damage to its property which it found itself unable to repair, Dalderby commended the collection of alms for the purpose. In January 1318 a great gale swept over Lincolnshire and the choir and bell tower belonging to Torksey priory collapsed, whereupon when Dalderby heard of it he published a general commendation for the collection of alms for the reconstruction of the damaged church and granted an indulgence of thirty days to those who assisted the priory by giving to the collection (2).

(1) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, ff. 54, 78v. (2) f. 379v.

Among the cases of apostasy brought to Dalderby's notice, the most outstanding and the most pathetic was that of Agnes de Flixthorpe or Whissendine. She was a nun of St. Michael's convent at Stamford who was reported to Dalderby as having left the cloister and gone back to the secular life. In August 1309, Dalderby wrote to the deans of Stamford, Rutland and Goscote, instructing them to excommunicate her for her apostasy, and to warn all persons in their areas against giving her shelter or helping her in any way (1). The next year he wrote to the king, asking for her arrest (2), and the archdeacon of Nottingham was told that she was believed to be living at Nottingham. He was informed of her excommunication and asked to warn her, if she was found, to return without delay (3). She was found, and in October Dalderby wrote to the abbot of Peterborough asking him to conduct her back to her convent and to keep her safely guarded (4). This was done, and the abbot reported that she had been taken back unwillingly to Stamford and that she still remained insolent. Dalderby then wrote to the prioress of St. Michael's on Dec. 3rd ordering her to keep Agnes confined and shackled in a chamber with stone walls and to allow her to have no communication with the other members of the house (5).

In March 1311, Dalderby removed Agnes from the custody of the prioress and appointed Ada, the sister of William de Holywell (Helewell) to take her into her charge until she returned "to the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 164. (2) f. 180. (3) f. 180v. (4) f. 196v.
 (5) f. 201.

virtue of a better life and the observance of a rule of discipline with a contrite heart", and asked the prioress to admit Ada into the priory to take up her assignment (1). Whether Agnes made fresh statements to Ada which she had not made before is not known, but in August of that year Dalderby decided to hold a new inquiry. He wrote to the archdeacon of Lincoln's official asking him to take with him M. Nicholas de Appletree, the rector of Barnack, and M. Thomas de Langtoft, a clerk of the bishop's household, to go to the priory to examine Agnes in order to ascertain the truth of her allegations that she was never professed and that before she entered the convent she was married to a man whom she did not name, but who she asserted was still living (2).

The commission evidently reported that they believed Agnes' statements to be untrue, but Dalderby, in the hope that a change of surroundings might prove beneficial, wrote to the bishop of Exeter in November saying, "The ancient enemy, who like a roaring lion seeking his prey of the souls of the faithful, has seduced Sister Agnes de Flixthorpe, a nun of the house of St. Michael near Stamford, of the Benedictine Order, in our diocese, and who has, as is well known, dwelt for twenty years and more in the habit of a professed nun in that house. He has so led her by the deceptive reins of his insidious infidelities that she, having slackened the restraint of modesty, left her said house, often incurred disgrace

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 209v. (2) f. 228.

in her house for being damnably involved by the seductive vanities of secular dress, and brought upon herself the sentence of excommunication. She roamed about and was often found in a man's striped gown like a secular. She was brought back against her will to the convent and as she was excommunicate, she was separated from the others and kept in a private chamber because of her stubborn persistence in her insolent behaviour, so that she might repent of her bitterness and return to a proper frame of mind bewailing her actions". Dalderby also told the bishop that an investigation had been held and that he was of the opinion that she should be removed from the diocese. He therefore asked him to allow the prioress and convent of Cornworthy to admit her and keep her safely in a private chamber until she repented (1). On the same day he wrote to the prioress of St. Michael's asking her to allow Peter de Holywell, a clerk, to take Agnes with a suitable escort of her fellow sisters, to the priory of Cornworthy where she was to stay until she changed her attitude (2). Agnes went to Cornworthy and the change of surroundings brought about an improvement in her behaviour, and on Dec. 5th 1312, Dalderby commissioned the archdeacon of Totnes' official and the abbot of Buckfast to absolve her from the sentence of excommunication if she still remained penitent (3). She stayed on at Cornworthy until Dalderby wrote to Peter de Holywell; who was then a priest, in August 1314, informing him that Agnes wished to

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 236. (2) *ibid.* (3) f. 265v.

return to her former convent and to resume the routine of the life there, doing her penance in a humble spirit. Dalderby told Holywell that he wished to know whether she intended to fulfil in deed what she had promised by word and asked him to conduct her back in safety in his custody (1). Unfortunately, the improvement was short-lived, and on September 28th 1318 Dalderby wrote to the prioress of St. Michael's, saying that he had heard that Agnes had once more left the convent and having assumed secular clothing, was now in the world again and had been for two years. The prioress was told to have her brought back again, even against her will, and to be kept in safe custody and solitude (2).

It is not recorded whether she was brought back or not, or what the conclusion of the story was. Where there was no vocation to the religious life, there was always danger of such tragedies happening. It would appear that Agnes had no such vocation and the twenty years of life in a convent might well have caused a breakdown in her mental health.

Margery de Hedsor, a nun who left the convent at Burnham, was the subject of a very similar story. Dalderby told the archdeacon of Buckingham's official in May 1311 that she had forsaken her convent (3) and in October 1312 he testified that she had been excommunicated for her apostasy (4). She appealed against the sentence and the official of the Canterbury court informed Dalderby

(1) Reg.Mem. Dalderby, f. 302v. (2) f. 396v. (3) f. 214v. (4) f.263v.

in April 1315 that he had heard her case and had come to the conclusion that she had not proved her innocence (1). When Dalderby received this information he renewed the sentence of excommunication which he had passed upon her for having forsaken her convent for the secular world after having been professed for over two years (2). Margery, however, did not give up, but persisted in her attempts to prove her case, till Dalderby commissioned the archdeacon of Buckingham's official and the dean of Burnham in March 1318 to investigate her claims again. In his letter to them Dalderby said that Margery asserted that she had been compelled, against her will by her father to enter the convent when she was still under marriageable age. Before she made any profession, either tacitly or expressly, she had married Roger Blaket of Rickmansworth and the marriage had been consummated. Of her own choice she had laid aside the habit of a professed nun which she had worn in the convent and had reassumed the dress of a secular woman and lived like one. For this she had been declared an apostate and had fallen under the sentence of the greater excommunication, which was the punishment for apostates. Margery apparently had a friend who had approached Dalderby and humbly begged that a place and time be arranged so that she could provide a full proof of the truth of her story in order that the wrong could be put right. Dalderby told his commissioners that as he did not wish to appear to lack justice in his dealings with

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.318v. (2) *ibid.*

Margery, he had appointed them to inquire into the truth of her claims and, if necessary, to relax the sentence which had been passed upon her (1). Here the story ends, but it illustrates Dalderby's concern to see that justice was done, which is also shown in a letter which he wrote to the bishop of Salisbury in 1309. Matilda de Benham, a nun from Goring, had been excommunicated for a grave offence and had left her convent and was believed to be in hiding in the diocese of Salisbury. Dalderby wrote, "The good shepherd is known to recall the sheep which had strayed from the fold, and to do all he can to lead it back lest its wandering be imputed to his slothfulness". (2).

Sometimes a religious, giving way under an attack of accidie, might be tempted to forsake his monastery and revert to the secular life. In such a case a man might go into the outside world and find it so alarming that he longs for the quiet and security of the cloister once more. Richard de Totternhoe might have been a man like that for he came to Dalderby and tearfully explained that he had once been a regular in the priory of Ashby and after taking solemn vows he lived in the priory for many years before he left the monastery for the secular world, being deceived by devilish suggestion. He went on to say how the eyes of his intelligence had been opened and that God had inspired him to change his mind so that he wished to return. In this frame of mind

(1) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, f.382v.. (2) Reg.Simon de Gandavo, ff.96, 96v.

he had come to the bishop humbly seeking his help and Dalderby therefore wrote to the prior and convent in April 1306 asking them to receive him back again to the discipline of the Order and to treat him in the "sweetness of brotherly love", telling them to rejoice that the sheep had been found again, especially as he had been absolved from the sentence of excommunication which he had incurred (1).

In April 1301, Roger de Wootton told Dalderby that he had long ago assumed the habit of a conversus in Harrold priory. Within the space of a year he had accidentally struck a man who was doing damage in a wood belonging to the priory and refused to stop. Believing that he had given the man a mortal blow, he was terrified and had assumed secular dress, but having escaped the peril of death, he decided to return to his former state at the priory. The prioress, however, maintained that as he was under a sentence of the greater excommunication he was ineligible for wearing the regular habit, and therefore refused to readmit him. Dalderby sent him back to the priory with a letter to the prioress, asking that he be admitted. Later in the month Roger returned and told Dalderby that the prioress had again refused to receive him back because, among other things, immediately after his entry into the house he had regularly passed his time there drinking, swearing and gambling. Dalderby said that he wished justice to be done in every

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 7v.

way and asked the archdeacon of Bedford to hear from the prioress herself her reasons for her refusal. The archdeacon found her adamant and Dalderby wrote sternly to her in June saying that she was to receive Roger without creating any difficulty, forasmuch as she had not produced any canon which forbade her to do so. He pointed out also that she had not obeyed the archdeacon and ordered her to admit Roger to the house and the habit which he had laid aside, according to the instructions given, and to treat him as was befitting (1).

On May 2nd, 1311, Dalderby wrote to the archdeacon of Stow saying that Robert de Kilham (Killum), a canon of Thornholme, had left the abbey, apparently not for the first time. The archdeacon was to publish the usual warning of excommunication and twelve days later Dalderby wrote to the official of the York court telling him that Kilham had forsaken his monastery. Possibly Robert had come from Kilham in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Dalderby thought that he might have gone there when he left Thornholme. By September he had not returned and Dalderby declared him to be excommunicated for his apostasy. Eventually he did return and was granted absolution, not only for his desertion, but also for his irregularity of taking part in the divine office while he was under the sentence. (2).

In an undated letter to his archdeacons and their officials,

(1) Reg.Mem. Dalderby, ff.28v, 29, 31. (2) ff.214,215,230,249.

Dalderby told the story of Thomas de Greatworth, a canon of Catesby. He had entered the monastery and, having taken the religious habit, was professed, but a long time after this he left the convent under the pretence of going on a pilgrimage to the apostolic see for the good of his soul, but had cast off his habit and gone out into the world. At the time of Dalderby's letter he had been an apostate for five years or more "to the reproach of religion and the scandal of many" (1).

When some unknown Dominicans deserted their priory and were received into the Cistercian abbey of Sawtry, Dalderby wrote to the archdeacon of Huntingdon's official in July 1303 to say that he wished to adhere to the instructions contained in a special dispensation granted by the Pope to the Order which gave authority to the Master or individual priors to excommunicate, arrest or imprison any of their Order who became apostate, even if necessary to call upon the help of the secular arm. They were also authorised to publish a sentence of excommunication against any who dared to receive and harbour a member who had left the Order without the leave of his superiors. Dalderby therefore told the official to warn the abbot and convent to restore the former friars, who were living in their house, to their brothers without delay lest proceedings be taken against them according to the terms of the privilege which the Pope had granted (2).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.120. (2) f. 57v.

Dalderby's conscientious policy in confirming elections of the heads of religious houses is shown by two examples. In 1300, Agatha, the prioress of Goring, resigned her charge into Dalderby's hands, and the nuns, having obtained from the King, their patron, the licence to elect a new prioress, held an election which, as two of the nuns later testified before Dalderby, was inconclusive. Margery Neel, the cellarer, received fourteen votes, Agnes de Ludgershall, thirteen, Isabella de Westwell, five, and Petronella de Hadesaghe (Hathersage), one, and the result created dissension in the convent. Neither Margery nor Agnes obtained an absolute majority in the house which contained thirty six nuns, and the supporters of Agnes would not accept Margery. Both parties, each singing a Te Deum one against the other, made their way to the high altar, and it requires little imagination to picture the confusion. As the parties were unable to agree, the matter was brought to Dalderby, and on Feb. 4th 1301, he delivered his judgment in All Saints' church in the Bail at Lincoln. He pronounced the election void, not because of any defect of the persons concerned, but because no clear choice was made. Reserving to himself, therefore, the right of providing the house with a prioress, he appointed Margery as she had obtained more votes than Agnes, reported his choice to the King, and instructed the arch-deacon of Oxford to make the necessary arrangements for her installation (1).

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, f. 143.

On June 17th 1316, Dalderby wrote to the archdeacon of Bedford telling him that Cecilia de Morteyn, the prioress of St. Giles', had resigned, and asking him to examine the election of Elena de Dunstable, her successor. The archdeacon was to find out whether Elena was canonically elected, and if not, he was to declare the election void. He was given authority to punish any who should attempt to prevent the election from taking place properly, and if the members of the convent were unable to find a worthy candidate, he was to choose one. When the election was confirmed he was to place the new prioress in the corporal possession of her charge (1).

Certain monasteries in the diocese gave Dalderby much trouble because of the dissensions between the monks and the abbot. At the outset of his episcopate Dalderby found that the monks at Peterborough were at variance and he wrote to them on August 22nd 1300, telling them to end their rebellion and put an end to the strife which divided them. The letter does not seem to have produced the desired effect, for on Dec. 12th of the same year, he granted the abbot a licence to reconcile the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr by the gate of the abbey which had been polluted by bloodshed. Some of the monks did not hesitate to do their best to blacken the character of their abbot, Godfrey, and accused him of committing adultery with Agnes Achild, the wife of his chamberlain, Laurence de Oxford, who had been executed for his crimes and had

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 348.

been venerated by some people as a miracle worker, Margaret le Stabler, Margaret de Ketton, and Alice, the daughter of Alan le Fletcher, a single woman, all of whom were of Peterborough. It was also alleged that he had allowed goods, which had been left in Eye church, to be taken away; that he had gathered together the keepers of the King's prison at Peterborough at the time of his election, no doubt suggesting that he did so to influence the monks in his favour by this show of force; that he had inflicted severe punishment on prisoners and had tortured one of them, and that he had committed sodomy with Laurence de Oxford. When Dalderby heard of these charges, he held an inquiry and, as a result, was able to publish a letter on Feb. 23rd 1313, testifying to the abbot's innocence (1). This letter was repeated on May 26th, after Dalderby had made a visitation of the abbey when no doubt he found the abbot still suffering from the strain of the inquiry for on the same day he gave him permission to go on a pilgrimage to the shrines of St. Edmund de Pontiviaco and St. Thomas of Hereford. (2). Another letter exonerating the abbot was issued in October (3), but did not succeed in restoring his peace of mind and on May 3rd 1314, Dalderby gave him permission to leave the abbey and go on a pilgrimage to Canterbury for the good of his health and remission of his sins (4).

Bardney abbey was the cause of much concern to Dalderby throughout much of his episcopate. When he visited the abbey in 1303, he

(1) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, ff.16, 22, 270v. (2) f.274v. (3) f.285.

(4) f.297v.

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banished one of the monks, Benedict de Lincoln, for his misdeeds, and sent him to Ramsey abbey. John de Sawtry, the abbot of Ramsey, was told to hold him there in confinement in the cloister and to see that he performed his penance of ^fasting on bread pottage and ale on Fridays, reading the whole psalter one day each week, and receiving a weekly scourging. Soon afterwards, when Dalderby visited Ramsey, he relaxed the penance, but would not allow Lincoln to return to Bardney.

When Walter, the abbot of Winchcombe, and Laurence, the prior of Hereford, a professor of sacred theology, who were deputed by the abbots of Westminster and Malmesbury, the presidents of the Benedictine Order in the province of Canterbury, to visit the religious houses of the Order, came to Ramsey on Sept. 25th. they found Lincoln there. The visitors told the abbot that he was to allow Lincoln to return to Bardney where he was to remain till they arrived to hold their visitation there. The abbot, who was placed into a dilemma, sent their letter to Dalderby for his instructions (1). Dalderby answered on October 22nd, saying that when he recently exercised the office of visitation of the abbey of Bardney, he found Benedict de Lincoln in need of correction and reformation, and because of his great faults, he ordered him to leave Bardney and go to Ramsey where he was to remain. He went on to say that he had learned that the abbot of Winchcombe and the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 73.

prior of Hereford had visited Ramsey abbey and that they had ordered the abbot to release Lincoln and to allow him to return to Bardney where he was to remain until they came to visit there. He told the abbot that by a statute of a general council the visitors of an Order could not assume the powers of a diocesan bishop or interfere with what measures he might take for the correction or reformation of his subjects. This order of the visitors was, therefore, a breach of canon law and an encroachment upon his authority. He repeated his order that the abbot should keep Lincoln in his monastery as originally ordered, under pain of the greater excommunication for his disobedience, and told him to warn the visitors not to do anything to prejudice the bishop's authority which could only result in the overthrowing of canonical discipline. The visitors were to put right whatever they might have done within three days or be summoned before him or his commissary to answer for their actions. (1).

Dalderby reinforced this order when he wrote a letter to the abbot of Croyland, which was dated Feb. 17th 1310, in which he warned those of the Benedictine Order deputed by their Order to visit its monasteries, not to exceed their powers or to usurp the jurisdiction of the bishop (2).

When Dalderby made his visitation of Bardney he found that the monks had complaints to make against Robert de Wainfleet, the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 74v. (2) f. 174.

abbot. These were so serious that Dalderby deposed him from his position, whereupon Wainfleet reacted by appealing first to the court at Canterbury and later to Rome, involving Dalderby in a lengthy and costly law suit. Professor A. Hamilton Thompson has given a full account of the Bardney case which ended when Wainfleet gave his resignation into Dalderby's hands at Stow Park in January 1318 (1). Provision was made for his maintenance during his retirement and, as the abbey could not agree on the election of one of its number to succeed him, Dalderby chose Richard de Gainsborough, a monk of Spalding, who swore the oath of canonical obedience to the bishop of Lincoln and received a solemn benediction from Welter de Jorz, the former archbishop of Armagh (2).

One of the monks of Bardney who gave evidence at Dalderby's visitation was Simon de Hanworth. As a result, he said, Wainfleet kept him for a year or more in fetters in a dark place, and had charged him with the theft of certain goods belonging to the house, including a chalice, for which he had been excommunicated. On June 2nd, 1304, Dalderby granted him permission to leave the abbey (3), and no doubt he made his way to plead his cause before Berengar, the bishop of Tusculum, the papal penitentiary who, having verified his story, commissioned Dalderby to release him from his excommunication and grant him absolution. This was done on Feb. 18th 1312 (4).

(1) Notes on the History of Bardney Abbey, A.A.R. xxxii, part ii, 1914, pp. 360-371. (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 389 (3) f. 67v. (4) f. 246v.

Evidently Dalderby did not intend that there should be any repetition of instances of victimisation like that of Hanworth when he visited Croyland abbey, for he wrote a letter to the abbot and monks ordering them not to indulge in reproaches in chapter after his visitation (1).

On Oct. 3rd 1316, Dalderby issued a letter asking for the arrest of Richard de Spalding, a monk of Bardney, who had been excommunicated for his great contumacy and had persisted in his obduracy for five years or more, as had been notified in letters patent issued by M. Peter de Dalderby and M. John de Harrington, who were the Bishop's commissaries in the general visitation of the deanery of Christianity in Lincoln, seven years or more previously, the details of which were recorded in the visitation roll in the parish of St. Benedict, Wigford (2).

There was also strife at the priory of Notley, for Roger, the clerk of the infirmary, Henry le Brewster of the monastery, and Thomas le Mason (Mazan) were accused of interfering with the preparation of the sacrament of confirmation. Dalderby wrote a letter to the dean of Waddesdon about them but unfortunately not only the date, but the instructions given for action, are missing (3).

Dalderby was as much concerned with the property of monastic houses as he was with that belonging to parish churches. On Nov. 11th 1302, he wrote to M. Robert Bernard, his sequestrator, instructing him to go to the priory of Cogges, the property of which

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 157v. (2) f. 353v. (3) f. 15.

had been so wasted by Roger, the late prior, that it could not be made good. Bernard was to examine the conditions there and to report to the bishop. (1). Similarly when some of the nuns testified at Dalderby's visitation of Greenfield priory that during the two years in which she had held the office, the prioress had so badly administered the temporalities of the house that if she continued any longer the house would fall and the nuns would be dispersed. On April 30th 1303, Dalderby commissioned M. Richard de Toynton, his sequestrator, and Roger, the vicar of Aby, to make inquiries into the state of the house. (2).

In 1311 there was trouble in the hospital at Hockliffe. The master of the house, Luke, complained that since his election he had not been able to secure the obedience of the brothers. They had withheld the community seal from him and a brother conversus had been actively rebellious. Dalderby sent M. Robert de Buckingham to the hospital to restore order and to let the bishop know who were those guilty of indiscipline (3).

The property of religious houses was no more immune from the depredations of lawless people than that of parish churches. It was in the defence of the property of Harrold priory that Roger de Wootton had struck a man so violently that he was afraid that he had killed him and in December 1301, Dalderby instructed the deans of Higham, Newport and Clapham to threaten with excommunication those who had

entered the wood belonging to the priory and cut down and carried away growing trees. Corn was removed from houses belonging to the priories of Kyme, Markby, and Barlings abbey, while in 1303, unknown persons not only intruded into the nunnery at Gowkwell, but also into the vacant vicarage at Ravensthorpe, from whence they took away the chalice, vestments, books and ornaments. St. Mary Magdalene's hospital at Crowmarsh was broken into in 1301, and charters of privileges and other instruments were taken away amongst other things. At Louth Park in 1316, unknown people entered the enclosures of the monastery there and the woods nearby. They cut down growing trees and carried off the timber and, not content with that, killed a large number of animals pastured there; skinned them and took them away (1).

In March 1304, Dalderby was informed that William de Olney, acting for the royal escheator, had occupied Chetwode priory, or had declared his intention of doing so, as William de Brinkhill, the prior, was so infirm that he was unable to perform his duties, and therefore the office was regarded as being vacant. Dalderby reacted by instructing the archdeacon of Buckingham's official to warn Olney to cease his occupation at once under pain of ecclesiastical censure (2).

The loss of a seal could cause great inconvenience, and there was always the possibility that it might be put to use by anyone who might find it to the detriment of the owner. In 1307, the canons of

(1) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, ff.39v, 23v, 53v, 54v, 53, 25v, 346. (2) f.64v.

St. Mary at Huntingdon told Dalderby that Walter de Evenly, who had been their prior, had deserted the house and was wandering about the country. In addition to this apostasy he had taken with him the common seal of the priory in violation of the law. The subprior and the convent wished to guard against any improper use of the seal and to appoint proctors to act on their behalf. As they were unable to issue official deeds of proxy owing to the absence of the seal, Dalderby decided to affix his own seal to the documents by which the convent appointed Brothers Thomas Caperon and John de Pinchbeck to act as their proctors and nuncios (1).

Dalderby's Memoranda contain two instances of the loss of books by persons belonging to religious houses. In May 1303, Dalderby told the dean of Peterborough that Walter de Halton, a monk of Croyland abbey, had lost a book "called a manual" by mischance in the fields of Paston in his deanery. He asked the dean to have it announced in Paston church and the other churches of his deanery that the book was lost, to tell the people that if they heard of it being found, to say so, and if it was found to return it. Those who found it and kept it were to be warned of the risk of excommunication they would run (2). Similar instructions were sent to the dean of Horncastle in 1309, when Richard de Hareby, a monk from Kirkstead abbey, lost a breviary at Thimbleby (3).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 117. (2) f. 55. (3) f. 149v.

Attacks on members of religious houses were not unknown. Brothers Elias Waleys and Henry de Hildierd of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem were travelling between Thame and Shabbington when they were attacked and Dalderby wrote to the dean of Waddesdon and the vicar of Thame in July 1300 instructing them to excommunicate the assailants (1). In January 1304, Dalderby wrote to the archdeacon of Oxford's official asking him to publish in every church in the deaneries of Oxford, Cuddesdon, Aston and Henley a general sentence of excommunication on those unknown persons who came in a great crowd to the nunnery at Goring and assaulted Henry, the parochial chaplain of Goring, and Brother John le Waleys, a conversus, causing bloodshed. When certain nuns went to the convent church for sanctuary, the crowd attacked them with violence and, entering the church as far as the high altar, polluted it with the footprints of their horses, and filth. They seized Isabella de Kent, a free unmarried woman, and taking her from the bell tower where she had sought sanctuary, dragged her out and took her away (2). A similar incident took place in 1308 in the conventual church of the Franciscans at Northampton where the church was also polluted by bloodshed (3).

Though Dalderby resisted the appropriation of Goxhill church by Bridlington priory, and in doing so, sent representations to the papal court, the practice of granting parish churches to religious houses by the Pope continued. In October 1307 he confirmed the grant

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 12. (2) f. 63. (3) f. 138.

by Pope Clement v. of Lathbury church to the Premonstratensian abbey of Lavendon, on account of its poverty and the expenses incurred through repairs and hospitality. The patronage of the church belonged to the abbey already, and its value was not likely to exceed fifteen marks a year. When the rectory became vacant the Pope gave the abbey authority to institute one of its own canons without appointing a vicar or specially seeking a licence from the diocesan to do so (1). In gratitude for the zeal and affection shown him by the bishop and the chapter of Lincoln, the abbot agreed on July 13th of the same year to set aside twenty shillings a year in perpetuity to be distributed among the corporation of the poor clerks ministering in the cathedral at Lincoln (2).

Dalderby also confirmed the appropriation of Marton church, valued at ten pounds a year, by St. Mary's priory, Ashby, on May 21st 1307 (3), and on Mar. 10th 1317, he ratified the finding made by John de Schalby during his visitation of the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow. Schalby found that the priory of Markby had established its claim to the appropriation of the churches of Markby, Huttoft, Holy Trinity, Bilsby, Strubby and a mediety of West Wykeham church, with pensions of forty shillings a year from Mumby church and two shillings from that of Beesby (4).

Peterborough abbey claimed Warmington church, and on Oct. 19th 1316, Dalderby commissioned M. Gilbert de Middleton, the archdeacon:

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 122v. (2) f. 123. (3) f. 171v. (4) f. 365

of Northampton, to examine witnesses produced to prove that the claim was justified. The abbey contended that the church had been given them because their house lay so close to the highroad, such a crowd of people called there for assistance, that they were unable to afford hospitality without causing the maintenance of the house to suffer (1).

Sometimes there were complaints that religious houses were guilty of neglecting their appropriated churches, and that sometimes they were remiss in providing a vicar to minister to the parishioners. With this purpose in mind, Dalderby's register^{ra} had a copy of Boniface VIII's letter, ordering the Knights Templars not to leave their appropriated churches vacant, but to present a new vicar within forty days of a vacancy, to be preserved in the Memoranda. (2).

The abbot and convent of Dorchester told Dalderby that the revenues of their appropriated churches of Nettlebed, Pishill and Bix were so small that they were scarcely sufficient for the sustenance of their ministers, and that for that reason they had not appointed vicars for them. Dalderby replied that they must not let the churches remain vacant, but they were to appoint vicars for them as soon as possible (3). Dalderby was so determined to see that the religious houses did not neglect their appropriated churches that he included in his commissions to his sequestrators authority to inquire into cases of neglect and to take proceedings against those who failed to maintain the fabric of their churches and their equipment in good

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.356. (2) f. 25v. (3) f. 47.

order from the offerings made in them.

As Dalderby protected the rights of the incumbents of parish churches he also tried to preserve those of religious foundations, especially in the collection of tithes. In August 1300, he wrote to the officials of the archdeacons of Buckingham and Oxford telling them to excommunicate those who attempted to obstruct the collection of tithes belonging to Goring priory (1). He appointed commissioners to investigate complaints that goods left for the benefit of religious institutions had been withheld. In April 1301, he asked the archdeacons of Huntingdon and Bedford to inquire into the complaint by the master of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Hockliffe that Roger Snow and Agnes, his wife, who had been admitted into the hospital infirmary, had left all their property to the hospital, but the goods had not been handed over by the executors. (2).

Dalderby's interest in the hospitals of his diocese is shown by his regulations for the hospitals of St. John at Lutterworth and St. Leonard at Bedford. He said, "It is fitting that the wearers of a religious habit should observe rules, otherwise their habit becomes a sign which by no means signifies what it represents, and while they have the appearance of piety, in actuality they deny it, showing themselves like "whited sepulchres which appear white to men but inwardly are full of corruption". He then continued to lay down the rule which he commanded them to observe, above all having charity

among themselves, without which no religion could survive. The brothers were to show obedience to their superiors and observe silence in the church, cloister and dormitory, and if there were no guests present, in the refectory also. When there were guests present the brothers could speak briefly, submissively and modestly when necessary for edification and respect. They were to have a uniform and humble habit, superimposed with a red cross. They were not to eat or drink in private chambers or go in and out without permission, and not to eat or drink anything after Compline had been said. Because human nature was frail and prone to lapse, they were to confess their sins. They were to hold a chapter each week so that excesses might be corrected without respect of persons and proceedings could be taken against rebels according to the rule of St. Augustine. In church their movements were to be decorous that they might be devoid of offence. The divine office was to be conducted with all gravity and without haste or carelessness. No one was to be absent without a legitimate reason. Psalms were to be sung to a suitable measure and a deacon or subdeacon, or if necessary a clerk, was to serve the priest. The scraps from their table were to be given to the poor and hospitality should be offered according to the means the house possessed. When the infirm were admitted they were first to confess their sins and those who did so were to partake of the sacrament of the altar. After that they were to be taken to their beds and on each Sunday the memorial of the day (1) should be

(1) A memorial is a short devotion consisting of antiphon, versicle and collect commemorating some circumstance or particular intention appropriate to the day.

said with them and holy water sprinkled in the house where they lay. When brothers died thirty days' masses were to be said for the repose of their souls. The common seal was to be kept under three keys and accounts were to be rendered annually by three or four brothers. No property belonging to the house was to be sold without the permission of the bishop or his successors. Dalderby continued "Let your household be suitable, not superfluous, not licentious, not quarrelsome, nor drunken or charged with other serious crimes. Brothers and sisters shall not eat, drink or dwell together, but in separate habitations. No woman shall be admitted as a sister without the bishop's special licence". The master appointed to rule over the house by Dalderby or his successors according to the custom of former times, should be careful, not remiss in his government, yet with modesty (*semper modestia comitante*) so that his authority may not suffer by his remissness nor the effect of his correction hindered by the harshness of his speech or gesture. He was not to maintain his relations out of the resources of the house without the consent of the brothers, nor must he do business for the house without their advice. He was to sleep with the others and to attend to all the canonical hours unless he be lawfully prevented from doing so (1).

In Dalderby's Memoranda there are many instances of religious houses sending representatives begging for alms and he usually commended them to his archdeacons, but in March 1308 he issued a warning against William Pecche of the Hospital of St. Mary, Bethlehem,

(1) *Vetus Repertorium*, ff. 82, 82v.

who was seeking alms for his house and using a seal which was very similar in circumference, letters, characters and pattern as that of his own. Two months later he informed the archdeacon of Oxford's official that objection had been made to Pecche, who not content with the bishop's commendation to his archdeacons, preached errors to his subjects in churches, invaded the rights of absolution possessed by parochial chaplains by absolving de facto those who helped his Order, and commuted vows, and also had a seal similar to the bishop's seal cut by a cutter of seals at Oxford, Pecche had purged himself before the bishop's commissary and Dalderby asked that his appeal for alms should be supported (1).

In September 1309 Dalderby and the bishop of London were commissioned by the Pope to collect a triennial tithe from the clergy. For his own diocese he appointed the prior of St. Katherine's at Lincoln and the abbot of Osney as collectors, the first for the northern archdeaconries and the second for the southern ones. Six months later he issued a warning against certain unscrupulous persons, falsely claiming to be the prior of St. Katherine's representatives, had collected tithes and used a forged seal similar to that of the priory. Dalderby gave Adam de Bourne's name as that of the prior's accredited messenger (2).

Certain religious houses found the tax too heavy. In February 1305, the master of St. John's hospital at Dalby complained to Dalderby that the prior of St. Katherine's had demanded a tithe from the vicar

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 134, 136. (2) f. 179v.

of Dalby which belonged to the hospital, but the church's revenues were stretched to the limit already and were insufficient to supply the master's table. Dalderby accordingly instructed the prior not to demand a tithe from the vicar in future (1). On March 31st 1312, he wrote to the papal nuncio, M. William de Testa, asking him not to demand payment of the tithe from Greenfield priory because of its poverty, and quoted a letter dated March 20th. 1293 by which the priory had been excused from paying tithes levied at the King's request because of its poverty then (2).

In the meantime, collections had been made in answer to a letter from the archbishop of Canterbury to Dalderby, in which he quoted a papal letter appealing for alms from the faithful to help the passage of the Hospitallers to the Holy Land, and the following amounts were raised in the diocese and paid to Brother William Tothal, the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, or his proctor, as Dalderby informed the archbishop:

Mar. 7th 1309	75 marks	2s	5¼d.
Sept. 26th 1310	197 "	2"	8½"
Nov. 4th 1311	208 "	11" 11	10"
Mar. 29th 1313	113 "	13"	0"

An interesting list of items contributed is given in the Memoranda as follows:

From the archdeaconry of Oxford, twelve small rings and one

(1) Reg.Mem.Dalderby, f.79. (2) ff. 250, 250v.

silver buckle.

From the archdeaconry of Northampton, from the things left in the chest of Sir Robert de Flixthorpe, knight, one knight's tunic (gambison), one hauberk (lorica), also another hauberk, two hackneys, a pair of greaves (tibiarii), with knee guards (genulectis) and gaiters (vampedes), two caps (de nervis), a pair of chausses (chausons) of mail, two pairs of trappis (horse trappings?), one pair of gloves (chirothecae) of plate, and twenty silver shillings (1).

The money collected for the purpose was put into the custody of the archdeacon of Lincoln's official.

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 182.

The Tragedy of the Knights Templars

DALDERBY was very closely concerned in the closing stages of the tragedy of the Knights Templars. Proceedings against the English Templars began with the Pope's letter of Dec. 30th 1307 to Edward II, urging him to seize them and hand them over to the bishops of the places where they were found or to the inquisitors (1). This was followed by a directive, "Faciens Misericordiam" on Aug. 12th 1308, addressed to the archbishops which set in motion the prosecution of proceedings against the order in England by commissioning the Archbishop of York (2) the Patriarch of Jerusalem (3), the bishops of Lincoln (4), Chichester (5), Orleans (6), the abbots of Lagny (7) and St. Germain des Pres near Paris (8) and M. Sicard de Vauro, canon of Narbonne, papal chaplain and auditor of causes in the papal palace, and M. Guy de Vichio, the rector of Hayes, to inquire into the state of the order in England. Sentence was to be passed by a provincial council and the inquisitor was to be present at the proceedings, and the Master and certain others of the Order were to be exempted from the inquiry as they were to be examined by a special commission. The commissioners were to make investigations in the provinces of Canterbury and York, and, either in person or by deputy, to examine the Templars in the provinces of Lund in Denmark and

(1) Calendar of Papal Registers (Papal Letters) vol.ii, p.59.

(2) Greenfield. (3) Anthony Bek. (4) Dalderby (5) Langton

(6) Ralph Grosparmi. (7) Deodatus. (8) Peter de Corpoly.

of Trondheim in Norway. They were to be assisted by the bishop of St. Andrew's in the case of the Scottish Templars and by the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin in the case of the Templars in Ireland. The archbishops of Canterbury and York, Dalderby and Anthony Bek were appointed to preserve and administer the goods of the Templars in England pending the inquiry into the conduct of the members of the Order. They were to take counsel together and to carry out the Pope's mandate to make inventories in duplicate of the Templars' goods for the Pope's information. They were allowed to deduct moderate expenses but the balance was to be credited to the papal chamber. They were to assist in the expenses of the papal envoys who were sent to take part in the investigations in the areas over which they had been appointed.

As the commissioners were unable to go in person to Scotland and delegated their authority in that country to M. William de Yetham, dean of Dunblane, Hugh de Selkirk, archdeacon of Brechin, and John de Solerio, canon of St. Radeund, Poitiers, papal clerk.

The two papal commissioners, Deodatus, abbot of Lagny and Secard de Vauro, wrote from London to their fellow commissioners to say that they had assessed their expenses at ten gold florins a day, and that to meet this they were to impose a tax of a penny in the mark on the clergy. The first half of the amount to be raised was to be paid within two months and the letter concluded with the injunction that the imposition was to be made as little irksome as possible (1). In the diocese of Lincoln, the prior and convent of St. Katherine outside Lincoln were authorised by Dalderby to collect

(1) William Greenfield's Register, Surtees Soc. 1937, vol. iv, p. 296.

the levy from the archdeaconries of Lincoln, Leicester and Stow and also from the deanery of Rutland. Similarly the abbot and convent of Osney were to act as agents in the archdeaconries of Northampton, Buckingham, Oxford, Huntingdon and Bedford (1). They performed their task so efficiently that on Sept. 18th. 1312 Dalderby was able to certify that the collection of the tax in the diocese had raised about £200 which had been deposited in a safe place (2).

On Sept. 26th 1309 the commissioners wrote to the archbishops and bishops to inform them that the Pope had begun to inquire into charges against the Templars and that he had appointed commissioners to deal with the matter in the different provinces. They cited the members of the Order to appear in London on February 16th 1310, and requested the diocesans to see that the citations were published in their cathedrals, public gatherings, schools, officials' courts and in the main houses of the Order. Although the citations were issued, there were signs that the commissioners were not very enthusiastic about carrying out the papal instructions. The Bishop of Orleans and the Abbot of St. Germain's were excused from sitting on the board of inquiry. On October 1st 1309 Dalderby sent a letter of apology to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, the bishops of London, and Chichester, the abbot of Lagny and M. Sicard de Vauro saying, "We are greatly engaged with difficult business connected with our church and the

(1) Reg. Mem.. Dalderby, ff. 255v, 256. (2) *ibid.* f. 261.

inevitable necessary things concerned, and impeded by physical ill health, so that we are unable to carry out the apostolic mandates with the regular attention as we should wish. For which reason we plead your indulgence in the Lord, if it please you, to hold our absence excused as far as it is due to the said causes, until we shall be able to take part with a ready mind in the execution of the inquisition committed to us by the apostolic see against the Order of the Knights Templars either against individual members or the Order as a whole" (1). The Archbishop of York, Greenfield, felt that it was necessary to consult Dalderby about the business, but he was very much concerned with his quarrel with the Archbishop of Canterbury concerning carrying the primatial cross of York when he was traveling through the province of Canterbury. On Oct. 31st 1309 he wrote to Dalderby saying, "We cannot proceed in the matter of the Templars alone. You cannot come into our diocese, nor can we go into yours by reason of the trouble about carrying the cross", and went on to say that he would write to see if the trouble could be removed and then it might be possible for them to meet to discuss the matter (2). Apparently the commissioners were not satisfied with Dalderby's excuses, for they wrote to the Archbishop of York on Nov. 9th to ask if he would summon "our fellow commissioner, the Bishop of Lincoln, to help you in the matter of the Templars". They added that they

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 222v. (2) Archbishop Greenfield's Register, vol. iv, p. 294.

were intending to go to Lincoln after Nov. 24th and would go from there to York unless he had already finished the business. Greenfield was to send a messenger to Lincoln when they could arrange about the citation.

The proceedings against the Templars began with a meeting of a provincial council in St. Paul's cathedral, London, on Nov. 24th 1309, summoned by Archbishop Winchelsey at which Dalderby made the effort to be present. Other bishops present were those of London, Winchester, Salisbury, Chichester, Norwich, Exeter, Rochester,⁽¹⁾ Worcester, Bath and Wells, St. David's, St. Asaph and Bangor, the other suffragans having excused themselves on account of infirmity. There were also present deans and proctors of cathedral churches, provosts, archpriests, archdeacons and proctors of the clergy of the various dioceses, abbots, priors and proctors of collegiate churches. On the second day the apostolic letters which were the reason for calling the council were read as the first of them gave the archbishop authority to summon those who were not exempt. The clerk who recorded the account of the council in Archbishop Winchelsey's register added the interesting note to the effect that the bishop of Norwich, who celebrated mass said the customary prayers and gave the benediction on account of reverence to the "Body of Christ which he had before him at the altar" (2).

(1) Respectively Ralph Baldock, Henry Woodlock, Simon of Ghent, John Langton, John Salmon, Walter Stapeldon, Thomas of WOULDHAM, Walter Reynolds, John Drokensford, David Martin, Llewellyn of Bromfield, Anian.
 (2) Reg. Robert Winchelsey, Cant. & York Soc. 1957, pp. 1004-5.

The preliminaries were completed by the end of 1309, and action was taken against the members of the Order. A writ was issued to John de Cormel, Sheriff of Lincolnshire, to take a sufficient force to seize the ⁿproperty and the persons of the Templars in the county, while the same procedure was carried out in other parts of the country. The Lincolnshire Templars, together with William de la More, the preceptor of Temple Bruer, were arrested on Jan. 7th 1310, and brought to Lincoln where they were confined in the Clasketgate prison and in the Castle to await trial. (1).

When the Templars were arrested, their lands and property were seized by the King despite the papal mandate that they should be delivered to the commissioners, who at once informed the Pope. They said that after delays caused by the local preoccupations of the Archbishop of York, they had met for deliberation in London and made frequent efforts to bring the papal order to the King's notice but his involvement in various difficulties had caused further delay before it was at last presented to him. His answer had been that he wished for time to consider the request as the matter touched the country's interests.

Dalderby was unable to wait for the King's final answer as the examination of the Templars at Lincoln was due to commence on March 30th and was to continue on the Monday following, so before he left London, he appointed M. John de Harrington to act as his proctor (2).

(1) E. Mansel Sympson, Lincoln, Methuen, 1906, p.96. (2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.176v.

On his return to Lincoln he summoned the Templars who were imprisoned there to appear before him in the Chapter House of the cathedral. There they were interrogated and returned to their prisons until he decided what action to take. It would seem that as a result of his investigation he was not convinced of their guilt, for from then onwards he took no further action on his own initiative.

Meanwhile the Archbishop of York was pursuing inquiries concerning the Templars in his own diocese. He had summoned brothers William de Grafton, junior (1), John de Ousefleet, Edmund Latimer, otherwise known as de Barville, John de Poynton, Richard Engayne, Ralph de Bulford, Stephen de Stapleburgh and Walter le Rebel who, it was alleged, had laid aside their habit and had gone into the secular world as apostates to the peril of their souls. They had been cited to appear before the Archbishop at his palace at York on April 27th and, though he had waited for them for many days, they did not present themselves.

The next stage in the proceedings took place at Laneham where Dalderby, accompanied by Roger de Geddington, a notary and one of his household, later joined Greenfield on July 3rd 1310. In the hall of the Archbishop's manor there, Greenfield and Dalderby sat as a tribunal "immediately after the first hour" to question the Templars who had failed to appear at York, and had been cited by the official of the York curia to come to Laneham. Simon de Assecote, the Archbishop's janitor, went to the door of the manor and in the

(1) Not the William de Grafton, also a Templar who was presented to the rectory of Brauncewell.

presence of Geddington and Henry de Erdeslawe, the notary acting for the Archbishop, publicly called out the names of the brothers who were to appear. No Templar came in response to his name and after waiting, the Archbishop and Dalderby declared that they would wait till the next day in case they arrived.

The next day the tribunal sat again in the same place and the names of the Templars were called as on the previous day with the same result. The Archbishop and Dalderby then caused a statement to be read by John de Sutton to the effect that the brothers, having been cited and failed to appear, were to be proclaimed excommunicate for their repeated and manifest contumacy (1).

Apparently the Pope was not satisfied with the news that the commissioners in England were not able to secure the release of the Templars' property, for on August 6th he sent letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans, the Archbishop of York and the King, complaining that the inquisition which he had ordered had been hindered by certain prelates and that the provisions of his bull sent to London had not been carried out. He warned all those concerned that they must obey the apostolic command and he urged the King to listen to the Church and not to his counsellors and officials, and asked him not to put any hindrance in the way of his inquisition. (2).

Dalderby took no further part in the inquisition, and on Oct.

(1) William Greenfield's Register, vol.iv, pp. 336-340.

(2) Cal.Papal Reg. (Papal Letters), vol.ii. p.78.

19th. 1310 he wrote from Totteridge to the Archbishop of York, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, the Bishop of Chichester, the Abbot of Lagny and M. Sicard de Vauro to apologise for his absence, on the same lines as his apology of Oct. 1st 1309. (1). On May 7th he appointed Masters Thomas de Bray, his Official, Walter de Wermington, canons of Lincoln, and Thomas de Langtoft, rector of South Hykeham, to act as his proctors at the Provincial Council which was to be held in London to discuss, among other matters, the charges against the Templars (2). He wrote from Buckden on June 25th to apologise for his absence from the council, again pleading ill health. "We are prevented by so great bodily weakness which we suffer at present on account of the serious infirmity which we endure" (3). A further letter of apology was written on July 20th from Buckden and addressed to his fellow commissioners, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Chichester also making the excuse of ill health and various legitimate causes (4) but by then the fate of the Templars was settled.

The main body of the commissioners held the accusations to be proved and, at the instance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Provincial Council had passed sentence on the Templars on July 17th. Some were to be confined to monasteries and various degrees of penance were imposed upon them. The Archbishop of Canterbury then sent letters to his suffragans naming the persons concerned and the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.222v. (2) f. 215v. (3) f. 220v.

(4) f. 222v.

places designated to receive them. These instructions were forwarded by Dalderby to the abbots and priors of the houses in his diocese to which the named Templars were to be sent, quoting from the Archbishop's letter. John de Stoke, a priest, was sent to the Abbey of Peterborough, William de Lafford to Ramsey, William de Sawtry to Ormesby, Roger de Noreys to Croxton, Thomas de Ludham to St. Albans, William de Ethedon (1) to Woburn, William Raven to Croyland, Thomas de Chamberlain to Spalding, Hugh de Tadcaster to Sempringham, William de Chelsey to Kirkstead, Alan de Newsum to Revesby, Peter de Otteringham to Leicester, William de Thorp to Thornton, William de Burton to Barlings, William de Pocklington to St. Andrew's, Northampton, John de Sadelscomb to Swineshead, William de Bernewell to Wardon and Simon Strech to St. Katherine's outside Lincoln.

Having allotted the above Templars to their respective houses, Dalderby continues; - and his detailed instructions show how carefully he considered the individual cases - "We, therefore, charge your brotherhood that you cause the said brethren to be received into the said monasteries to perform their penance within their enclosures, causing them to be so carefully and prudently guarded in the said monasteries that they may be unable to stray beyond the limits assigned to them, and that they may be able to perform the penance enjoined to

(1) In a letter from the king dated Sept. 5th 1311 to Roger de Loutheburg, keeper of certain of the late Templars lands in Lincolnshire, authorising him to pay for the maintenance of certain Templars, the name William de Hedington appears. As the name of William de Ethedon does not appear although all the others do, it is very likely that they both refer to the same man. Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 242.

them, which is as follows: John de Stoke, priest, William de Lafford, William de Sawtry, Roger de Noreys, and William de Ethedon are to remain within the cells of the monasteries in which they are placed. They are to be so enclosed that they may not go out of the said cells except to the church or the cloister at due times to hear the Divine Office, and, once a week, to some places near, within the enclosure of the monastery, for four hours of the day for the purpose of taking purer air. The said brothers shall abstain from flesh every day except Sundays and Thursdays, on which days they may be allowed to eat one kind of flesh meat. On the other days, except Fridays, on which days they must fast on bread and water, they may be allowed to eat one kind of fish, which they shall choose. Moreover, those of the said brothers who have the ability to read shall say every day, besides the regularly appointed prayers, one portion of the Psalter with a litany. But those who are not able to read, shall say the Lord's Prayer with the Salutation of the Glorious Virgin two hundred times besides the other prayers. William de Raven, Thomas le Chamberlein, Hugh de Tadcaster, William de Chelsey, Alan de Newsum, Peter de Otteringham, William de Thorp and Simon de Strech shall not go out of the monastery in which they are confined except to some adjacent gardens not distant from the monastery, as the head of the monastery shall give them permission. On Mondays they shall abstain from flesh meat, and on Fridays from fish and other food except bread until Mass has been said, and every week if they can read, they shall say two portions of the Psalter with a

litany besides the other appointed prayers. If they cannot read they shall say each day the Lord's Prayer and the Salutation of the Virgin one hundred and fifty times in addition to the appointed prayers.

The Brothers William de Burton, Thomas de Ludham and William de Pocklington shall not go out of the enclosure of the monastery where they are confined, except to the adjacent gardens for the purpose of breathing purer air. On Mondays they shall abstain from flesh, and on Sundays they shall be allowed to eat of two kinds of flesh meat; but on other days, except Fridays on which they must fast on bread and ale, abstaining from other food, they may eat of two sorts of fish; and all these must abstain altogether from wine. But on double feasts, which are excepted from these abstinences, it may be permitted to them to use in moderation such meats and drinks as they shall choose and be able, also as often as there shall be need on account of any infirmities of their bodies which may arise. The priests of the said Order must abstain from the celebration of the Divine Offices. They should be kept in ward as aforesaid and do penance as long as the king shall appoint. To the brethren John de Sadelscomb and William de Bernewell you shall do what justice requires to be done. The king has promised the help of the sheriffs of the places through which they shall be conducted to their allotted monasteries, and has directed briefs to the sheriffs on this matter, and to the monasteries he has promised to pay by the hands of the custodians of the goods of the Order of the Temple, fourpence per day for providing each brother with the necessaries of life. Now, if the religious of the

said monasteries shall despise your commands in this matter, or neglect to obey, you shall fulminate ecclesiastical censures against them without delay whether they are exempt or not, and proceed against them with an ecclesiastical severity as justice shall require¹⁾ (1).

Dalderby soon had to act upon this final instruction. The Prior of St. Andrew's, Northampton, refused to receive William de Pocklington and Dalderby wrote sternly to the convent, warning them that if they delayed to obey the order they would render themselves liable to the ecclesiastical censure threatened in the Archbishop's letter for their contempt of the Holy See (2). This apparently did not dismay the recalcitrant convent and Dalderby had to carry out the threat to excommunicate the Prior, the Subprior, the Cellarer, the Precentor and the Sacristan (3). Even this did not reduce the convent to submission and a third letter was dispatched forbidding the excommunicated monks from using the fruits of the churches appropriated to the monastery so long as the sentence remained in force (4). This action brought about the required effect, for on August 12th, Brother Stephen de Brugg from St. Andrew's, Northampton, appeared before Dalderby at Spaldwick and, as proctor for the excommunicated monks, received their absolution. For his disobedience, the Prior was enjoined, in addition to votive prayers, to feed thirty poor men for seven days before Michaelmas with food and drink to the value of one penny. All the offenders were to celebrate ten masses, viz. two of the Holy Spirit,

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby f.223v. (2) f. 224 (3) f. 224v. (4) f. 226.

two of the Trinity, three for the departed and three for the state of the universal church in addition to other prayers. The Prior and Convent were also to make three solemn processions for the peace and tranquility of the realm (1).

The abbots of Swineshead and Warden received separate letters. The brothers allotted to them, John de Sadelscomb and William de Bernewell respectively, were at that time lying ill at Boston. They were described by Dalderby as "infirm, decrepit and somewhat deaf and dumb". He said that they could not be conducted to their designated places without danger to their lives. He felt that these two poor old men must be treated with mercy for their feeble strength was not sufficient for a long journey. He also added that they had not been absolved or reconciled to the Church; most probably in their deafness and senility they were quite oblivious of what had been going on around them. The Archbishop was notified that his instructions had been carried out, except in the case of John de Sadelscomb and William de Bernewell (2), and Sept. 17th 1311, Dalderby reported to the Pope that his mandate concerning the Templars had been executed, and at the same time he took the opportunity of informing him that he had been prevented by infirmity and his well known bodily feebleness from taking an active part in the proceedings (3). When the Archbishop received Dalderby's report, he replied by insisting that John de Sadelscomb and William de Bernewell who were

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f.227 (2) f. 223v. (3) f.230.

confined in the prison at Boston were to be sent to the monasteries of Swineshead and Warden in accordance with the original instructions. To this Dalderby answered on October 14th that the two brothers, who were deaf when they were alive, had now died, Sadelscomb on the Sunday after St. Giles' day and Bernewell on August 24th at Boston. He added that their bodies had been handed by the King as custodian of the temporalities of the Templars to their relatives for burial in unconsecrated ground after an inquiry which he had made, because there was nothing further to be done for or against them. Dalderby concludes with something of a tone of asperity, "awaiting your advice if anything further ought to be done in this matter" (1).

The lands and holdings of the Templars in the diocese of Lincoln were placed into the custody of Sir William de Spanneby. From the revenues of these holdings, sums of money were sent to the bishop, either directly or by the hand of Robert de Loutheburg, for the maintenance of those Templars committed to the various religious houses in the diocese at the rate of fourpence a day. Dalderby's Memoranda register records the sums of money he received for this purpose and receipts from the monasteries to which he forwarded them (2). As the order held large estates in the diocese of Lincoln it also held the advowson of a large number of churches, among which was that of Brauncewell, between Lincoln and Sleaford. When Imbert, the rector/resigned, the temporal goods of the Order had passed into the

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 232. (2) ff. 241-243.

hands of the king, and with them the right of patronage of the churches that went with them. The king had presented one William de Grafton to the vacant benefice. Master Peter de Dalderby, canon of Lincoln and the Bishop's commissary, issued a statement on May 7th 1310 from Stow Park concerning the appointment. (1). He stated that when Imbert, the last rector/resigned, the king presented William de Grafton to the Bishop for admission to the benefice. At that time he was totally unaware that William was professed in the Order of the Knights Templars; he believed that he was a secular clerk for he wore the habit of a secular. The Bishop who was equally unaware of William's status asked the Dean of that Deanery to make the usual inquiry regarding the vacancy and the person presented, and, as nothing was found which could suggest that William had deceived them, admitted him to the rectory. Later, however, it was found out that William spent some time in the habit of the Order of the Templars, that he had been and still was, a professed brother of the Order and so had deceived the king in regard to the presentation as well as the Bishop in the matter of the Admission to the church. The king, therefore, presented William de Levesingham/a priest, to the living instead. Apparently realising his position, Grafton took advantage of the order to the members of the Templars to surrender themselves within a year, and on his own initiative presented himself for examination before the

(1) Reg. Inst. Dalderby, ff. 32v, 33.

Bishop concerning his errors and heresies. He asserted that he wished to purge himself and to seek reconciliation with the Church with a humble and contrite heart. On Jan. 5th 1313, Dalderby committed him to the Abbey of Missenden where he was to be detained to work out his penance before being absolved from the excommunication he had incurred and thus being reconciled. He was to be kept in a room in the monastery and was not to leave it except for occasions of necessity and to go to church at the usual hours for the Divine Offices. He was to be allowed to go to some place within the enclosure of the monastery once a week for four hours of the day if he wished for the purpose of breathing purer air. In the matter of diet he was to abstain from all meats every day except Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, when he could have one kind of meat. On the other days he could eat of one kind of fish. On Fridays, which were fast days, he could have bread, ale and pottage.. As he could read, he was to read three portions of the Psalter with a litany for the welfare of the universal church every week besides the appointed prayers (1).

8 / it
 The property of the Templars lay for a while in the hands of the king until ~~they~~ passed into the possession of the Knights Hospitallers. One pathetic cry arose from Nicholas, the vicar of Thorp near Stow. He asked the Bishop to certify that his vicarage was so poor that it was augmented by the Templars who were the impropiators of the church. The prior of Willoughton had been accustomed, so he alleged,

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 267-267v.

to pay five marks yearly from time beyond memory because of its poverty (1). Daldorby instructed the archdeacon of Stow's official to investigate the claim, and on April 5th 1316, the inquiry was held in the church of St. Margaret on the Hill at Lincoln. The first witness was a man of sixty years of age or more, named John Freeman of Thorp. He declared that Richard de Thimbleby, one-time vicar of Thorp, a predecessor of the present vicar and his own uncle, received the five marks in question annually for thirty five years or more in augmentation of the benefice without any condition and that the present vicar was known to have received the same sum for thirty seven years already in full and without any difficulty from the preceptory of Willoughton. He also stated that the same vicar had received the five marks for the whole time in which Willoughton and Thorp were in the King's hands and that for almost three years the money had been withheld by the servants of the Earl of Lancaster. He said that the revenues of the church at Thorp when the five marks were deducted was not worth twenty shillings a year. This testimony was corroborated by Walter ad Aula de Thorp who was over forty years of age, Roger de Thorp and Richard Ponyaunt de Thorp who were over sixty and Simon de Thorp, an octogenarian (2). The pension was eventually restored, for in Brother Philip de Thame's terrier of lands held by the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England

(1) Reg. Mem. Daldorby, f. 154v. (2) Vet. Repertorium, Cambridge University Library. Dd x 28.

in the year 1338, under the heading "Reprise de Gaynesburgh", there appears the item, "Paid to the vicar of Thorp in augmentation of his stipend five marks". (1).

The tragic story of the Templars closes on a rather happier note. In December 1318, the Pope sent a directive from Avignon. In it he said that he had been informed that some of the former Templars had married despite their vows of celibacy, which he held to be binding for life. To save them from breaking their vows, therefore, they were to be absorbed into other religious orders of their own choice. The diocesan bishops were to ask the selected houses whether they were prepared to receive them, and having notice of their willingness to do so they were to apply to the prior of the Hospitallers for money to pay for their expenses. The Templars who had married were to put away their wives before making their choice of the monastery to which they wished to go. By October 1319, the former Templars living in the diocese of Lincoln had chosen their monasteries and Dalderby requested the following houses to receive one of the disbanded brothers, the abbot and convent of Thornton, Bro. William de Thorp, an acolyte; the prior and convent of Bicester, Br. William de Sawtry, an acolyte; the abbot and convent of Barlings, Bro. William de Burton, an acolyte; the abbot and convent of Ramsey, Bro. Richard de Bisham on Thames, a layman; the abbot and convent of Revesby, Bro. Alan de Newhouse (Newsom) a layman; the prior of

(1) L.B.Larking & J.M.Kemble, *The Hospitallers in England*, Camden Soc. 1857, p.150.

the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Bros. Roger de Hughenden* and Thomas le Chamberleyn, laymen; and a request was made to the prior of the Hospitallers for their expenses (1). Bro. Thomas de Standen, a layman, chose the house of Burton Lazars, and the master and the brethren of that house consented to receive him (2). Similarly Bro. Walter de Gaddesby* a layman, chose the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, and the house agreed to admit him (3). Bro. John Copham, another layman, who had previously been at Croxton, chose the house of Sempringham (4), and Sir Simon de Strech, a knight, appeared before Dalderby and expressed his choice of Spalding, whose prior consented to receive him (5). He did not go there, however, for a little over three weeks later, Dalderby wrote to the prior asking him to receive Thomas le Chamberleyn in his place (6). Bro. William de Chelsea, a layman, chose Kirkstead and the abbot and convent were asked for their agreement (7).

It is interesting to note that some of the former Templars had been so well treated in the houses to which they had been allotted

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 425, 425v. (2) 427v. (3) loc.cit.

(4) f.428. (5) f.428v. (6) f.430v. (7) 429.

* Their names appear among the names of the Templars in the county of York assigned by the Archbishop and the whole provincial council to do penance in certain monasteries from Aug. 1st 1311 till further orders, for whose support 4d. a day was granted by the King on Sept. 1st 1311 (William Greenfield's Registers, vol.iv. p.336).

to work out their penances, that five of them chose to remain there. They were given a pension for their maintenance in the houses which they had chosen. Strech, Chelsea, Gaddesby and Newhouse all received the sum of six marks and Standen six and a half, from the treasury of the Hospitallers (1).

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list or a series of entries.]

(1). Larking & Kemble, op.cit. p.209.

"Iste Confessor"

THE EXAMINATION of the itinerary which Dalderby made through his diocese in the early days of his episcopate will reveal that he began as a very energetic bishop. During the first years of his rule he visited on an average seventy places each year, and from the year 1310 the number of places visited dropped appreciably. It is perhaps significant that when he apologised on Nov. 1310 to the archbishop of Canterbury for his absence from the provincial council called to consider the action against the Templars, he pleaded his excessive infirmity (1) and thereafter he continued to make ill health his excuse for his absence from further meetings of the council. Though there seems to be little doubt that Dalderby felt that the Templar case was distasteful, it is not likely that his was a "diplomatic" illness, invented as an excuse for not involving himself further. The number of places he visited on his journeys through his diocese never again approached that of former years, in fact during 1316 he never left Stow Park at all.

By Aug. 30th 1315, Dalderby's health had so far deteriorated that he was unable to perform his duties personally and M. Thomas de Bray, his official, and Hugh de Normanton, his steward, acted as his coadjutors (2). On June 22nd 1317, he issued a statement that he had taken the advice of the Chapter and had appointed M. Henry de Benniworth, the subdean, as his coadjutor because of his old age and ill health (3). About a year later he again expressed

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 199. (2) f. 329v. (3) f. 370.

his desire to have the assistance of a coadjutor because of his ill health and blindness, and appointed M. John de Stratford to negotiate with the Chapter to find someone to take the office (1). Stratford's choice was M. Gocelin de Kirmington and the members of the Chapter who were in residence met in the chapter house on July 29th 1318 and unanimously gave their consent to the appointment (2). Four months later, however, Kirmington resigned and the Chapter met again on Dec. 1st and chose M. Thomas de Bray, who was willing to do so, to take his place (3).

Dalderby died on Jan. 12th 1320 at Stow Park, and was buried in the south arm of the great transept of his cathedral, appropriately opposite the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, not far from the great central tower which he saw completed during his reign. There is no account of his funeral, nor are there any details of his will, save that on Nov. 8th 1320, Roger de Sutton, the parson of Stow, acknowledged that he owed M. Thomas de Langtoft and his fellow executors of Dalderby's will, the sum of a hundred shillings which were to be levied, if not paid, on his lands and chattels in Northamptonshire (4). In 1321, John Wishart, the bishop of Glasgow, apparently acting on the behalf of Dalderby's successor, Henry Berghersh, granted an indulgence of forty days to all who came to worship at his tomb and confessed their sins with true contrition (5).

(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f. 393. (2) *ibid.* (3) ff. 402, 402v.

(4) C.P.R. 1318-1323, p.339. (5) D. & C. Dij/61/23

Stories of miracles performed by him were being circulated shortly after his death and people came to worship at his tomb as if he were already recognised as a saint. The new bishop of Lincoln, Henry Berghersh, appointed John de Schalby to inquire into the accounts of his life and the miracles attributed to him, and as a result of his inquiries Schalby left accounts of two of the miracles.

He said that on May 14th 1322, M. Roger de Craxton, the rector of Middleton Bryan, appeared in person before him in the cathedral, and having been sworn on the Holy Gospels, told him that Robert de Normanton, who was recently living at Empingham, but had since left and his whereabouts were then unknown, swallowed a bone while he was drinking broth. The bone, which was about a finger's length and a thumb's breadth wide, stuck in his throat and remained there for nearly a week. From the pain and infection he contracted a fever, and in his suffering, he called upon the help of God through the merits of the late bishop, and as soon as he had made the vow to visit his tomb, he vomited up the bone which was bloodstained inside and out, and recovered his former health. When Roger was asked how he knew that he said that Robert himself had told him, and that he had seen and measured the bone for himself, adding that at the time he was administering the revenues of the prebendal church of Empingham and Robert was a thresher in the granary belonging to it. (1).

(1) D. & C. Dij/20/2

This account illustrates how quickly Dalderby's reputation had spread among the people of the diocese, that even only two years after his death the humble farm labourer invoked his help. Nor was Dalderby's fame for ability to work miracles confined to the limits of his diocese as the second account told by Schalby shows.

On Aug. 22nd 1324, three nuns from the priory of Swine in Holderness, Isabella de Keld, the subprioress, Juliana de Scolakle and Dionisia de Skelton, arrived in the cathedral at Lincoln, and told Schalby that they had come to fulfil a vow which they had made. Their prioress, who was of a great age, had suddenly had a stroke while she was at dinner on Nov. 24th 1322, which had bereft her of speech, sense and movement, although those who were with her had unsuccessfully tried on her all the remedies they knew to be effective in such cases. The following day the nuns made a vow to visit Dalderby's tomb if she recovered, and made an image of her "as the custom is in their country". When night came, the prioress fell into a deep sleep, and when she awoke, she spoke plainly, her former power of movement and proper senses were restored and she was still in that state when the nuns left her to make the pilgrimage to Lincoln in accordance with the vow they had made. They told their story separately under oath, declaring that they were eye witnesses (1).

Meanwhile, the Chapter had been collecting together other

(1) D. & C. Dj/20/2.

accounts of the miracles reputed to have been performed through Dalderby's merits, and on July 1st 1324, M. Giles de Rademer and M. John de Sutterton, the keepers of Dalderby's tomb, showed the Chapter certain documents concerning such miracles. It is evident that by then so many pilgrims came to Dalderby's tomb that it had been necessary to appoint officials to take care of it as if it were a holy place, and in the memorandum describing the occasion the tomb is called that of the blessed John de Dalderby as if he was already recognised by the Chapter as a saint. The two keepers produced four documents drawn up by William Costard a notary public, concerning twenty-two miracles attributed to Dalderby, and a fifth concerning another from two certificates which had been drawn up by the Dean and Chapter and M. John de Harrington, their official during the vacancy. They had also been given three documents drawn up by M. Richard de Croft, a notary public, concerning seven more miracles alleged to have been performed at the invocation of Dalderby's aid and proved as far as possible by inspection (1).

Having collected evidence of the sanctity of Dalderby's life and the miracles attributed to him, the Dean and Chapter began to institute proceedings for his canonisation. With this purpose in mind they enlisted the support of the King, the archbishops and the bishops of the province of Canterbury, the heads of religious

(1) D. & C. A2/23, f.4v..

houses in the diocese, the Mayor and citizens of Lincoln, and a number of the great temporal lords and local magnates. Copies of the letters of support and other instruments regarding the petition to the Pope for Dalderby's canonisation are preserved in the cathedral muniments in a thin volume of twenty one folios entitled:

"Transcriptio literarum Domino Pape directarum pro canonizatione beati Johannis de Dalderby simul cum aliis leteris et instrumentis processum eiusdem tangentibus".

The story of the action taken to bring before the papal court the Dean and Chapter's request for Dalderby's canonisation with descriptions of the letters of support which they collated is fully told by the Revd. R.E.G. Cole. (1). The efforts of the Dean and Chapter were unsuccessful for the Pope did not accede to their request. On July 4th 1330, M. John de Hagh, the rector of Langton by Partney, who had represented the Dean and Chapter at the papal court, reported to them in person that his mission had failed. He had been allowed to present his case three times before his Holiness in full consistory, but the Pope had finally declined to proceed any further with the matter (2). In spite of this, like Robert Grosseteste for whose canonisation he had petitioned, Dalderby was venerated as a saint by the people of his diocese and they continued to make pilgrimages to his tomb.

(1) Proceedings relative to the canonisation of John de Dalderby, bishop of Lincoln, A.A.S.R. xxxiii, pt. ii, 1916, pp.243-276.

(2) D. & C. A2/23, f.16v.

A silver shrine was built over the tomb which became the most valuable one in the cathedral after that of St. Hugh. It was said to have been enriched with precious gems and enclosed by rails of silver and there is also a suggestion that the present rose window in the gable of the transept was inserted in place of an earlier one to do honour to it.

Bound up with the canonisation correspondence is a small parchment booklet entitled, "Istoria de Sancto Johanne de Dalderby, Episcopo Lincolnensis", containing a series of offices for Dalderby's feast day, which gives a description of his saintly life and the miracles worked by him. This has been transcribed by the Revd. J.F. Wickenden (1) who omitted a line in one of the antiphon^e at Lauds which when completed reads,

"In fossatum corruit

Et vitam finivit

Puer et per merita

Sancti modo vivit".

In the antiphons and responds reference is frequently made to the significance of John's name which means "the grace of God", his gentleness and his devotion to his duty as a pastor, shown by the fact that during the whole of his episcopate he very seldom went outside the boundaries of his diocese. They tell how he sought

(1) J.F. Wickenden, John de Dalderby, Bishop of Lincoln, 1300-1320, The Archeological Journal, xl, 1883, pp. 215-224.

not a life of ease but one of service to God in helping the needy and much is made of his ascetic life, wearing the hair shirt, his fasting and flagellations. The following miracles are recounted. A man in his neighbourhood possessed with a devil was cured, men in Rutland who could only bark like dogs were enabled to speak intelligibly, a woman with a withered hand and foot was healed by touching his tomb, dead animals revived, blind and dumb people were given sight and speech, a woman with a diseased breast was cured, several drowned or suffocated persons were restored to life, a boy with a swollen knee and a well-known and loved clerk who had been injured by flagellation were healed by him, a pilgrim setting out on his journey had his money miraculously doubled and mention is made of a monk who troubled him by legal actions at Rome for whom he provided with the means of life without taking away his dignity, obviously referring to Robert de Wainfleet. The collect for his feast day ran as follows:

"Deus, qui beatum Johannem, confessorem tuum atque pontificem, tue gratie largitate iuxta sensum sui nominis decorasti, fac nos, quesimus, eius meritis et precibus ad celestem qua perfruitur gloriam pervenire".

A chantry to perpetuate Dalderby's memory was founded in Dalderby church by Thomas de Louth, treasurer of the cathedral, who had once been his chancellor. He endowed it with a messuage at Dalderby acquired from Robert de Withcall, and eight bovates of arable land in the fields belonging to the city of Lincoln. On Sept. 21st

1327, a royal licence was granted allowing him to give the property to the Dean and Chapter for the provision of a secular priest to say a daily mass at St. Mary's altar in Dalderby church in honour of the late bishop, the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist and specially for the souls of Dalderby's parents and benefactors as well as for all the faithful departed. The chaplain was to receive a stipend of four pounds a year for his services, a house was to be built for him and he was to maintain the fabric of the house, "the gates, the missal of the use of Lincoln with musical notation, the chalice, the double set of priest's vestments, the double set likewise of corporals with covers of silk, reliquias, frontals, cruets and towels which I have now provided for him", and to replace them when necessary at his own cost and preserve them for the use of his successor." (1).

In the returns sent from Lincoln at the time of the dissolution of the chantries, the incumbent of the Dalderby chantry, John Ward, was described as "of the age of sixty years and by no means fit to serve the cure". He had a yearly gross income of £4. 4s 8d. in addition to which he had goods and chattels worth four shillings and four pence (2). The revenues of the lands belonging to the chantry were worth £4. 0s. 4d. (3).

About two hundred years after the chantry was dissolved, Dalderby church was in ruin and the parish united with that of

(1) C.W. Foster, A. Hamilton Thompson, Chantry certificates for Lincoln and Lincolnshire returned in 1548 under the Act of Parliament I Edward VI, A.A.S.R. xxxvi, 1921-22, p.292 (2) op.cit. (3) H. Bradshaw, C. Wordsworth, Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral, C.U.P. pt. II, 1897, p. cclviii.

Scrivelsby. At the present time nothing remains of it save a few mounds in a field near the Manor Farm house. The shrine in the cathedral fared just as badly. On June 6th, 1540, Henry VIII issued a commission to the then Dean of Lincoln, George Heneage, his brother John, John Halely and Robert Draper to supervise its destruction (1). All that remains today are two turretted pillars in the arcading on the transept wall and the terse wording on the stone marking the place where once the magnificent shrine stood.

Dalderby was one of the last bishops of Lincoln to be freely elected by the Chapter. He was not elevated to the episcopate as a reward for his services to the Crown, nor was he outstanding as a scholar, like Grosseteste, or a reformer. There was nothing sensational about his ministry, but he was essentially a pastor, a bishop who tried to be a father in God to his people, not only in name but in actual fact, and he showed particular care to see that justice was done. There was a degree of stubbornness in his nature which was shown when he engaged in long and costly law suits against the archbishop of Canterbury over the question of probate, and against Robert de Wainfleet, the deposed abbot of Bardney. He tried to secure a balance between the concessions to the religious Orders and the rights of the secular clergy and appeared to have been successful in doing so. His zeal as a pastor and his ascetism made such a strong impression on the minds of the people of his diocese

(1) R.E.G. Cole, Chapter Acts, 1536-1547, L.R.S. 1917, p.35.

that within so short a time after his death, they were already
regarding him worthy of ^{veneration} ~~re~~veration.

Appendix A. Itinerary1300

March 19-23	London	July 11-12	Newnham
23	Edlington	13	Tickford
24	Ware	14-16	Bradwell
25	Baldock	18-19	Notley
29	Bywell	23	Goring
April 1-3	Caldwell	23	Oxford, St. Frideswyde's
4-6	Buckden	24	South Stoke
8-16	Spaldwick	25	Dorchester
May 1-26	Buckden	28	Bicester
June 10-14	Milton near Canterbury	31	Oxford
16-17	Buckland	Aug. 2	Osney
19	Fremingham	3-5	Godstow
20-21	London, Old Temple	6	Brackley
21-22	Uxbridge	7	Luffield
23	Marlow	8-9	Northampton, St. James'
23	Fingest	10	Northampton, St. Mary de Pratis
23-30	Fingest	12-Sep.6	Liddington
? June 30-July 2	Messenden	Sep.11-12	Launde
3	Markyate	13	Owston
3-4	Dunstable	15-16	Leicester
? 6	Messenden	16	Ulverscroft
7-9	Elstow	19	Loughborough

Sep. 22-24	Syston	Dec. 12-17	Edlington
26-28	Sleaford	17	Horncastle
Oct. 3-5	Mere, nr. Lincoln	19	Asterby
6-7	Lincoln	20	Edlington
9-13	Nettleham	23-31	Louth
15-16	Stow Park	<u>1301</u>	
17	Sexilby	Jan. 1-15	Louth
18-22	Stow Park	17	Norton
23	Thornton	19-20	Stow Park
26-28	Flixborough	24	Lincoln
30	Thornholme	22-Feb. 4	Scampton
Nov. 2-4	Elsham	4	Lincoln
6-8	Thornton	7-9	Scampton
9	Newhouse	10-11	Lincoln
10	Grimsby	14	Edenham *
13-14	Humberston	15-17	Scampton
15-16	Binbrook	17	Lincoln
19-20	Sixhills	17-22	Scampton
22-23	Stainfield	23-24	Burton
25	Bardney	25	Lincoln
26	Tupholme	25	Louth
27-28	Stixwold	28 -Mar. 1	Nocton
Dec. 2.	Asgarby	Mar. 3	Temple Bruer
4	Halton		
10	Thoresby		

* I feel that the entry in the memoranda is wrongly dated. xvi kal. Mar. perhaps should read xvi kal. April. This would fit in with Dalderby's itinerary as he was already in the area of Sempringham and Bourne then.

Mar. 3-7	Sleaford	May 27	Huntingdon
9	Kyme	29-June 4	Buckden
11-14	Sleaford	5-7	St. Neots
15-17	Sempringham	8-11	Buckden
18-19	Bourne	12-13	Spaldwick
20	Deeping Priory	14-15	Benefield
20	Newstead nr.	15	Barnwell
0	Stamford	21	Geddington
24-26	Ketton	22-24	Kettering
29-Apr. 11	Liddington	27	Wellingborough
Apr 11	Fineshade	30-July 2	Newnham
12-13	Ketton	July 3	Tickford
14-15	Tinwell nr. Stamford	4	Bradwell
15	Morton nr. Bourne	7-8	Whitchurch
15-17	Tinwell	10	Aylesbury
18	Swaton	11	Merton
20	Boston	12-13	Passenham
20-13	Freiston	14	Paulerspury
? 25	Dowdyke	15-19	Thorpe
26-29	Whaplode	19-20	Northampton
May 1	Spalding	23-24	Daventry
3	Crowland	24-27	Kilsby
6	Peterborough	29	Sulby
8	Sawtry	29	Pipewell
14	Houghton, Hunts	30-Sept. 19	Liddington
17-26	Buckden		

Sept. 22	Ketton	Dec. 12	Aynho
23	Stamford	15	Chetwode
23-24	Ketton	16-18	Buckingham
25-26	Brooke	20	Clayton
29-Oct. 1	Burton St. Lazar	21	Thame
Oct. 3	Barkby	23	Lewknor
6-12	Leicester	24-26	Fingest
12	Loughborough	26	Buckingham
17-18	Grace Dieu	26-31	Fingest
19	Hinkley		
20-22	Burbage		<u>1302</u>
24	Kilsby	Jan. 1-14	Fingest
26	Misterton	16-20	Woburn
27	Ashby	21-23	Fingest
28	Bowden	26	Fawley
Nov. 3	Banbury	27-28	Rotherfield
6-11	Canons' Ashby	31-Feb. 3	Dorchester
13	Northampton	Feb. 6	Osney
15	Weldon	10-12	Eynsham
16	King's Cliffe	14-18	Bicester
19-21	Gayton	19-20	Studley
24	Wood Newton	22-23	Milton
Dec. 1	Banbury	25	Chinnor
9	Cold Norton	26-27	Edlesborough
10	Deddington	Mar. 1	Messenden ?

Mar.	4	Ashridge	July 21	Felmersham
	5	St. Albans	24-30	Buckden
	7	Hertford	31	Spaldwick
	8-10	Watton	Aug. 2-3	Barton
	11-14	Weston nr. Baldock	12-14	Liddington
	16	Offley	18	Ketton
	17	Hitchin	22-Sept. 15	Liddington
	18-21	Offley	Sept. 18	Morborne
	22	Dunstable	19-21	Buckden
	27	Leighton Buzzard	22	Huntingdon
April	1-3	Millbrook	23-Oct. 4	Buckden
	5	Warden	Oct. 8	Newnham
	9-15	Biggleswade	10-11	Biggleswade
	17	St. Neots	15	Edlington
	20	Buckden	21-23	London
May	2	Wotton	26-27	Isleworth
	4-5	Biggleswade	Nov. 1	Buckland
	6-23	Buckden	5	Highfield
	26	Biggleswade	7	Rochester
	30	Ware, Edlington	11	Totterbridge ?
June	3-7	London, Old Temple	14-15	Dunstable
	8-28	Fingest	17-28	Fingest
	29	Upton	30	London
July	4-14	London, Old Temple	Dec. 3	Fingest
	19	Biggleswade	5-6	Woburn

Dec.	7	Fingest	Apr. 1-15	Louth
	8	Hounslow	19	Thorpe nr. Wainfleet
	14	London, Old Temple	21	Freiston
	17	Fingest	24	Asgarby
	25-29	Banbury	27-28	Stixwold
	<u>1303</u>		29-30	Stainfield
Jan.	1	Armston	May 3	Nettleham
	2	Banbury	5-8	Stow Park
	4	Canons' Ashby	9	Nettleham
		Daventry	10-31	Stow Park
	12	Grace Dieu	June 1-2	Torksey
	16-22	Newark	2	Stow Park
	23	Sleaford	4	Thunneyby (Thonock)
	25	Belton	5-7	Stow Park
	28	Sleaford	9-12	Nettleham
Feb. 1-18		Stow Park	12-14	Sleaford
	21	Lincoln	15	Corby
	22nd-		15-18	Liddington
Mar.	3	Nettleham	20	Glatton
	6-7	Stow Park	22-25	St. Ives
	13-17	Nettleham	26 -	
	20-26	Stow Park	July 13	Buckden
	26	Scotter	15-17	Biggleswade
	27	Stow Park	19-21	Newnham
	29-31	Thornholme	27 -	
			Aug. 14	Liddington

Aug. 18	Morton nr. Bourne	Jan. 23	Goring
22-23	Tupholme	24	Rotherfield
29-			Mardock (Herts)
Sept. 4	Bardney	27	Fingest
7-15	Louth	Feb. 1-16	Banbury
17	Hagworthingham	16-17	Brackley
21	Freiston	18	Luffield
21-11	Boston	21-24	Northampton
23	Kirton in Holland	27 -	
25-26	Spalding	May 20	Liddington
27	Croyland	23	Uffington
Oct. 3	Glatton	25	Bourne
4	Berugh (Burrow on the Hill?)	27-28	Newstead nr. Stamford
Nov. 7	Warboys	June 2	Spaldwick
8-16	Buckden	7-18	Buckden
16	Harrold	19-20	St. Neots
16-19	Buckden	21	Biggleswade
23	Higham	25	Newnham
25	Spaldwick	26	Felmersham
28	Bradwell	27	Lavendon
Dec. 2	Ashridge	28	Bradwell
	Dunstable	July 3	Aylesbury
6-31	Fingest	4	Milton
<u>1304</u>		5	Notley
Jan. 1-13	Fingest	8	Dorchester

July 12	Bicester	Oct. 6-20	Buckden
13	Kirtlington	22-23	Spaldwick
16	Brampton	23-24	Islip
19	Cold Norton	24	Spaldwick
20-Aug. 4	Banbury	25-27	Liddington
Aug. 5	Chacombe	29	Hallaton
7	Gatesby	Nov. 1-4	Kilsby
8	Daventry	5	Hinkley
10	Kilsby	7-8	Bosworth
11-Sept. 2	Liddington	8-9	Ashby de la Zouche
Sept. 4	Geddington	9-11	Breedon
5	Wellingborough	11	Grace Dieu
8	Thornby	15-19	Leicester
	Ashby Parva	21	Kirby nr. Melton Mowbray
10	Haddenham	23	Owston
12	South Stoke	24	Launde
16	Rotherfield	25 -	
18	Fingest	Dec. 8	Liddington
19	Wycombe	11	North Witham
19-20	Fingest	13	Sleaford
22	Dorchester	15	Mere, Lincoln
25	Thame	16	Nettleham
26-27	Bledlow	21-28	Stow Park
29-30	Lidlington	29	Nettleham
Oct. 1-3	Spaldwick		

1305

Jan. 1-23	Stow Park	May 7	Wrangle
26-27	Nettleham	10	West Keal
28	Harmston	11	Thorpe nr. Wainfleet
Feb. 1-3	Liddington	12-14	Markby
6	Spaldwick	15-16	Louth
8	Buckden	17	Humberston
10	Biggleswade	18	Grimsby
13	Broxbourne	21-22	Thornton
16	London, Old Temple	22	Elsham
17	Edlington	23	Caistor
22	Totteridge	24	Sixhills
27	? Harrington	30 -	
Mar. 1-5	London, Old Temple	June 3	Barlings
7-12	Fingest	3	Nettleham
13	Stokenchurch	8-10	Stow Park
15-		12	Lincoln
Apr. 3	Fingest	13-14	Nettleham
3	Biggleswade	16-24	Stow Park
7	3-4	26	Blyton
	Messenden	28-29	Scothern
	7		
	Dunstable	30-	
	8	Aug. 1	Stow Park
	Hitchin	3-5	Sleaford
	9-10		
	Biggleswade	10 -	
	13-23	Sept. 28	Liddington
	Buckden	28-29	Kilsby
May 1	Holbeach, Swaton		
4	Algarkirk		

Oct.	1	Catesby	Feb.8.	Weldon
	3-13	Banbury	9	Weldon, Thrapston
	19	Great Tew	10-23	Liddington
	20	Adderbury	26	Rothwell
	21-28	Northampton	27 -	
	30-		Mar. 4	Liddington
Nov.1.		Wellingborough	4	Buckden
	3	Rothwell	5-27	Liddington
		Newnham	30 -	
	4	Rothwell, Geddington	Apr. 11	Sleaford
		Tickford	14	Newstead nr. Stamford
	6-7	Irthlingborough	17	Buckden
	7	Odell	18-19	Biggleswade
	10	Olney	19	Watton
	11-13	Tickford	20	Cheshunt
	15	Newnham	21-24	London, Old Temple
	16-		26	Ware
Dec.	3	Biggleswade	27	Weston nr. Baldock
	13-14	Spaldwick	29-	
	18-19	Buckden	May 1	Biggleswade
	19-21	Spaldwick	2-4	Buckden
	27-28	Buckden	8	Cottesmore
	<u>1306</u>		11-20	Stow Park
Jan.	4-29	Buckden	21-24	Newark
	30	Ketton	27-28	Ab Kettleby
Feb.	60	Spaldwick	28	Melton Mowbray

May	29-30	Ab Kettleby	Aug.	29	Keyston
	30	Wymeswold	Sept.	7-14	Liddington
June	2	Bosworth		15	Herugh? Burrow on the Hill
	3	Hinkley		19 -	
	4	Lutterworth	Oct.	1	Stow Park
	10	Launde		6	Lincoln
	13-29	Liddington		8	Nettleham
	30	Ketton		11-	
July	1	Liddington	Nov.	3	Stow Park
	3	Yaxley		8-9	Norton
	4	Conington		18	Winteringham
	5	Castor		20	Thornholme
	6	Old Weston		21-24	Elsham
	7	Yaxley		25	Barrow on Humber
	9-12	London, Old Temple		26-27	Thornton
	13	Totteridge		30	Nun Coton
	15	London, Old Temple, Wheathampstead	Dec.	1	Limber
	17-19	Biggleswade		4	Kelsey
	23-24	Newnham		8	Rasen
	25-26	Wilden		10	Sixhills
	26-30	Biggleswade		14	Waltham
	31	Buckden		15	Scartho
Aug.	1	Abbotsley		16-17	Wellow
	3-20	Buckden		21	Wold Newton
				23-31	Louth

1307

Jan. 3-9	Louth	May 20	Hertford
12-13	Hainton	21	Cheshunt
20-		23	London, Old Temple
Feb. 22	Stow Park	24	Cheshunt
22	Gedling	30 -	
22 -		June 1	Biggleswade
Apr. 5	Stow Park	2	Weston nr. Baldock
9	Lincoln	5-8	London, Old Temple
9-11	Nettleham	8	Barnet
12	Norton	9	Wheathampstead
18-19	Nettleham	13-	
20	Stainfield	July 4	Buckden
22	Minting	4	Ware
	Stainfield	10	Islip
26	Asgarby	12	Cottesbrook
29	Nettleham	16	Culworth
May 2	Ingleby	18-23	Banbury
5	Nettleham	26-27	Kilsby
10	Skillington	29	Lubbenham
	Exton	31-	
11	Oundle	Aug. 5	Liddington
13-15	Buckden	9	Leicester
17	Biggleswade	10	Sulby
18	Weston nr. Baldock	13	Dunstable
19	Ware	15	Wheathampstead
		16	Ware

Aug.	23	Oundle, Burde ^{et} giet	Dec.	22	Kimbolton
Sept.	1-21	Liddington		23-31	Buckden
	22-23	Ketton		<u>1308</u>	
Oct.	25-		Jan.	1 -	
	2	Liddington	Feb.	6	Buckden
	3	Owston		11	Biggleswade
	4-12	Liddington		14-15	Weston nr. Baldock
	13-18	Brampton nr. Northampton		17-18	Watton at Stone
	19-20	Harrold		21-22	Cheshunt
	24	Wycombe		23-Mar. 3	London, Old Temple
	27-31	London, Old Temple	Mar.	4	Hendon
Nov.	2	Cheshunt		5-11	London, Old Temple
	3-4	Therfield		13-14	Uxbridge
	4-7	Biggleswade		16-29	Fingest
	10-25	Buckden		30	Wycombe
	27	Eaton Socon		31-Apr. 23	Fingest
	30	Elstow	Apr.	29	Hendon
Dec.	1	Caldwell	May	1-20	Lillingstone
	6	Harrold		23-25	Biggleswade
	8	Ravenstone		27-29	Buckden
	11-14	Northampton	June	4	Spaldwick
	15	Wellingborough		5	Fineshade
	16	Northampton		7-8	Ketton
	18	Ecton		8	Stamford
	19	Wellingborough		9-14	Liddington

June	22-26	Sleaford	Dec.	9	Winchendon
	28	Swaton		11	Chetwode
	29	Donington		12-13	Brackley
July	2	Whaplode		14	Wappenham
	5-6	Gedney		20-21	Liddington
	6	Whaplode		21	Rothwell, Rushton
	11	Freiston			<u>1309</u>
	13-14	Liddington	Jan.	2-6	Liddington
	16 -			6	Tinwell
Sept.	8	Sleaford		10	Newstead nr. Stamford
	13	Berugh? Burrow on the Hill		14	Langtoft
	13-20	Liddington		15	Bourne
	21	Stamford		17-20	Aslackby
	22-			21	Boothby
Oct.	7	Liddington		23	Belton
	17-18	Newnham		25-26	Sleaford
	19-25	Liddington		27	Bassingham
	26-			29	Eagle
Nov.	14	London, ,Old Temple	Feb.	1	Stow Park
	16	Lampport		4-9	Nettleham
	19	Acton		11	Stainfield
	23	Burnham		14-15	Stixwold
	25	Woburn		17-22	Thimbleby
	27-29	Fingest		22	Horncastle
Dec.	3-4	Stoke (South Stoke)		24-26	Asgarby
	6-8	Thame			

			15	Kirtón in Holland
Feb.	28-			
Mar.	2	Candlesby	16-18	? Donnedyke
	3-4	Markby	19-24	Holbeach
	5	Burwell	24	Pinchbeck
	10-11	Binbrook	25	Holbeach
	13	Humberston	28-30	Spalding
	15	Grimsby, Legbourne	30	Aswick*
	16	Nun Coton	31-	
	18	Thornton	June 1	Croyland
	20	Elsham	2-3	Deeping
	23-24	Thornholme	4-5	Water Newton
	25	Scotter	6	Yaxley
	26 -		10	Glatton
Apr.	10	Stow Park	23-27	Buckden
	14-18	Nettleham	July 3	Spaldwick
	18	Caenby	5-7	Stanwick
	19-20	Norton	9-17	Liddington
	21-22	Corringham	18-19	Kettering
	24 -		19	Irchester
May 4		Stow Park	21	Felmersham
	6	Nocton Park	22 -	
	7	Kyme	Aug. 7	Spaldwick
	9-10	Sleaford	10	Somerton **
	10	Swaton		
	11	Swineshead		
	13	Frampton		

* Aswick was a chapelry in the area of Whaplode Drove.

** Dalderby witnessed the grant of Somerton castle by Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham to the King on Aug. 10, 1309.

(C.P.R. Edward I, p.226).

Aug	19 -		Dec.	20	Hertford
Sept.	18	Liddington		29	Biggleswade
	19-20	Ketton		31	Spaldwick
	21-28	Liddington			<u>1310</u>
Oct.	30 -		Jan.	1	Spaldwick
	1	Launde		2	Titchmarsh
	4	Owston		5-24	Liddington
	6 -	Tugby		29	Geddington
	10-12	Misterton		30	Thrapston
	14	Hinkley, Liddington		31	Spaldwick
	17	Bosworth, Ashby- de la Zouch	Feb.	2-3	Tempsford
	21	Grace Dieu		4	Biggleswade
	28-30	Leicester		11-	
	31-		Mar.	21	London, Old Temple
Nov.	2	Evington		24	St. Neots
	3	Hanslope		26	Oundle
	4	Olney		31-	
	7-9	Burton Lazars	Apr.	20	Lincoln, Nettleham
	10-12	Brooke		24	Stow Park
	14	Oundle		25	Scothern
	16	Spaldwick		26	Grasby
	17	Buckden		27	Nun Coton
	20	Biggleswade		30	Nettleham, Stow Park
	22	Ware	May	1-14	Stow Park, Nettleham
	24	London, St. Paul's		15	Mere
	25-			16	Navenby
Dec.	18	London, Old Temple			

May	18	Cottesmore	Sept. 3	Morborne
	20-25	Liddington	15-17	Biggleswade
	28	Vaudey Abbey	19	Hitchin, Pirton
	29	Haceby	20	Wheathampstead
	30 -		21-22	Totteridge
June	3	Sleaford	23-	
	5	Aslackby	Oct. 7	London, Old Temple
	8	Stanground	7	Stevenage
	9	Conington	7-19	London, Old Temple
	10-14	Buckden	21 -	
	15	Spaldwick	Dec. 29	Totteridge
	16	Brington	31	Essendon
	19-20	King's Cliffe		<u>1311</u>
	21	Fineshade	Jan. 1	Essendon
	22-27	Liddington	3	Stevenage
	29	Harlaxton	4-8	Biggleswade
	1-3	Stow Park	10 -	
July	6	Scarle	Feb. 18	Buckden
	7	Bennington	18-20	Spaldwick
	9	Erlesthorp (? Woolsthorp)	22-25	Geddington
	13-19	Liddington	25-	
	24	Wellingborough	Mar. 1	Liddington
	26-		2	Edith Weston
Aug.	16	Spaldwick	3	Stainby
	21 -		4	Houghton? H on the Hill
Sept.	13	Buckden	6	Grantham
			8	Honington

Mar.	11-19	Stow Park	June 9	Dunstable
	21-22	Nettleham	10	Millbrook,
	24-31	Stow Park		Caldwell
Apr.	1	Newark	12-13	Bushmead
	2	Shelford	Aug. 13 -	
	3-4	Wymeswold	7	Buckden
	5	Humberstone	9-21	Spaldwick
	6	Lutterworth	25	Keyston
	8-13	Kilsby	26-27	Twywell
	16	Potterspury	Sept. 29-	
	18	Woburn	16	Liddington
	19-24	Offley	17-18	Brooke
	24	Wheathampstead	18	Oakham
	25-26	Hatfield	Nov. 20 -	
	27 -		29	Liddington
May	1	London, Old Temple	Dec. 1	Oakham
	1-10	Tottenham	3	Buckminster
	11-13	Acton, Hayes	5-9	Sleaford
	14-20	Woburn	10	Gosberton
	22	? Seuston	11	Sleaford
	25 -		18-21	Stow Park
June 2		Woburn	24	Brant Broughton
	3	Millbrook	25	Stow Park
	4-6	Woburn		<u>1312</u>
	6	Missenden	Jan. 1-5	Stow Park
	8	Ashridge	11-23	Nettleham

Jan. 25-			July 31	Felmersham	
Mar 15		Stow Park	Aug. 1	Felmersham	
	15-16	Nettleham		Harrold	
	17	Navenby		2 Harrold	
	18-			3 Thurlaston	
Apr. 16		Sleaford		Wollaston	
	20-			6-7 Northampton	
May 11		Stow Park		7 Weedon, Okeburn ?	
	12	Collingham		8 Canons' Ashby	
	16	Newark		11 Chacombe	
	17	Bennington		12-	
	19	Newbo	Oct. 14	Banbury	
	20	Harlaxton		16 Kilsby	
		Grantham		31-	
	21	Harlaxton	Nov. 7	Banbury	
	24-			11 Kilsby	
June 16		Liddington		12 Croppery	
	25	Lilford		13 Catesby	
	26	Spaldwick		14 Daventry	
	27	Lilford		15 Liddington	
	30	Spaldwick		16-18 Kilsby	
July 1-23		Buckden		20 Navesby	
	24	Stockerston		21 Harrington	
	25	Weldon		Liddington	
	27	Newnham		22 Cottingham	
	29	Caldwell		23 -	
	29-30	Elstow	Dec. 31	Liddington	

	<u>1313</u>		June 12	Deeping
Jan.	1 -		15-18	Croyland
Feb.	18	Liddington	19	Whaplode
	19	Fineshade	21-22	Spalding
	23 -		24	Gosberton
Mar.	2	Spaldwick	26	Swaton
	5-8	Buckden	28-	
	10	Huntingdon	July 1	Sleaford
	11-15	Buckden	3-20	Stow Park
	16-17	Eaton Socon	21	Lincoln
	17-18	Newnham	22	Nettleham
	18-21	Biggleswade	22-26	Stainfield
	21	Weston nr. Baldock	26-27	Stixwould
	22-23	Biggleswade	28	Revesby
	27-		29-31	Wrangle
Apr.	3	London, Old Temple	31	Thorpe nr. Wainfleet
	4-8	Edlington	Aug. 1	Markby
	11-18	Biggleswade	3	Greenfield, Sutton
	19-		4	Legbourne
May	8	Buckden	6-7	Louth
	11-12	Spaldwick	8-11	Wyham
	14-19	Peterborough	13	Humberston
	20	Water Newton	14	Waltham
	21-22	Ketton	18	Thornton
	22 -		19	Elsham
June	10	Liddington	20	Thornholme
	11	Tinwell		

Aug	21	Burton Stather	Feb.	6	Carlton
	24	Northorpe		7	Doddington
Sept.	25-		July	13-	
	10	Stow Park		20	Stow Park
	10-11	Collingham		22	Nettleham
	12	Waltham	Aug.	31-	
	14	Oakham		12	Stow Park
	14-16	Liddington		12	Doddington
	17	Lowick		13	Welbourn
	18	Spaldwick	Oct.	14-	
	19-25	Buckden		22	Sleaford
	26	Bushmead		22-24	Brauncewell
Oct.	28-		Dec.	29-	
	19	Biggleswade		31	Stow Park
	22-				<u>1315</u>
Dec.	16	Buckden	Jan.	1-	
	17-20	Spaldwick	Mar.	26	Stow Park
	21	Islip		27	Lincoln
	23-31	Liddington		28 -	
			May	4	Stow Park
	<u>1314</u>			7	Torksey
Jan.	1-20	Liddington		7 -	
	21	Edith Weston	Sept.	17	Stow Park
	22	Thistleton		20	Lincoln
	23	Houghton nr. Grantham		21 -	
	24-		Dec.	31	Stow Park
Feb.4		Sleaford			<u>1316</u>
			Jan.	1-	
			Dec.	31	Stow Park

	<u>1317</u>		July 17	Byfield
Jan.	1 -		18	Catesby
Nov.	13	Stow Park	19	Daventry
	14 -		21 -	
Dec.	21	Newark	Aug. 1	Kilsby, Kimcote
	22-31	Stow Park	3	Frisby
	<u>1318</u>		4	(Outhby Oadby
Jan.	1 -		5	Belton
Aug.	16	Stow Park	9 -	
	30	South Scarle	Dec. 31	Stow Park
Sept.	1	Croxton		
	2	Burton Lazars	<u>1320</u>	
	6 -		Jan. 1-12	Stow Park
Oct.	22	Liddington		
	26	Stoke Doyle		
	29	Spaldwick		
	30 -			
Dec.	31	Buckden		
	<u>1319</u>			
Jan.	1 -			
May	28	Buckden		
	29	Banbury		
	31 -			
June	3	Buckden		
	7	Wellingborough		
	9	Maidford		
	13 -			
July	11	Banbury		

Appendix B. A Fragment of Dalderby's Ordination Register

IN the Lincolnshire Records Office there is a sheet of parchment folded into two folios (1). It had apparently been used as a cover to bind a book in which were probably recorded the proceedings of an archdeacon's court, for the title,

"Correctiones

1602 "

is written in red ink on the outside.

The two outside pages are worn, and the original writing on them is partly illegible, but that on the inner ones is easier to read, and is sufficient to show that it was part of Dalderby's ordination register, and the only part extant.

Each page is divided into two columns, and the names of the candidates are divided into those of priests belonging to religious orders, those who were beneficed and those who were not.

Folio i

Twenty four	Three illegible lines.
illegible	John..... de Croxton
lines	William de Oxcombe.....
	Thomas de Brinkhill with a title from
	the house of Stixwould by dimissory from
	A.....
	Nicholas, son of Gilbert de Corby with
	a title from the house of Bushmead for
	all orders.

(1) Maddison Collection, Covers i.

William de Walton with a title from the house of
Spalding for all orders by dimissory from the bishop
of N(orwich)

Robert de Walmesford with a title from St. Michael's
Stamford, for all orders.

Henry de Carlton with a title from..... by
dimissory.

John de la Wood (?) with a title from the house of
Humberston for all orders.

Roger Baldwin with a title from St. Michael's,
Stamford, for all orders.

Robert de Hal..... with a title from the house of
Gokewell for all orders.

William de S.....sham with a title from the house
of Sempringham for all orders.

Robert de Mareham (Marum) with a title from the
house of Stixwould for all orders.

Henry de Threckingham with a title from the house of
Ha(rrold).....

William, son of de Mareham (Maring)

James de Empingham with a title from the house of
Newstead.....

Richard de Medburn with a title from the house of
Laund.....

Richard de Panton with a title from

Robert Harding de Charlton.....

Robert de Weston.....

Richard W..... de

An illegible line

..... of Newhouse

Line illegible,

..... of Croyland.

.... of the house of...

Five illegible lines

Bro. James de Botelbrigge

Bro. Adam de

Bro. Thomas of Kirkstead.

Bro. Richard de

Bro. John

Bro. John

Bro. W

Bro. John

Line illegible

Six illegible lines

Nicholas de Blakam, vicar of the church of...

Four illegible lines.

John..... Stanford, rector of W.....

Six illegible lines

Three illegible lines

John, son of Roger de

Two illegible lines

John de

Folio ii:

Two illegible lines

Henry de Riston in Holderness (by dimissory
from) the Archbishop of York.

John de Harleston, with a title from Bicester.

..... title from Bushmead	William Perre de Lincoln with a title from St. Michael's, Stamford.
....de Little Carleton with a title from Wellow	William de Houghton with a title from...wald.
... de Ruckland with a title from Greenfield	Robert de Bytham with a title from St. Michael's Stamford.
Henry le Doc de Aldington with a title from St. John's Northampton.	John Godmar de Wilshamstede with a title from Newnham.
William, son of Baldwin de Thorp, with a title from Louth Park.	John de South Maltby with a title from Hagnaby. Robert, son of Henry ad Crucem de Thirkelby with a title from Legbourne.
Peter de Bolestone with a title from Biddlesden.	Hugh de Croxton with a title from Owston John le Mazon de Huttoft with a title from Louth Park.
William Brand de Lafford with a title from Kyme.	John, son of Thomas de Legbourne with a title from Legbourne.
Lambert de Branston with a title from Owston	John, son of Benedict de Withcall with a title from Kirkstead.
William de Braytoft with a title from Humberston.	John, son of Robert de Withcall with a title from Kirkstead.
Walter de Sudbury de Sawtry with a title from St. Michael's, Stamford	John Aldous de Frisby with a title from Launde. John Gocelin of Peterborough with a title from St. Michael's, Stamford
Henry de Welton with a title from Fosse	Gilbert de Kirkby with a title from Grace Dieu. John de Burwell with a title from Burwell

John de Barkwith with a title from Hagnaby William, son of Bartholemew with a title from St. Mary de Pratis, Northampton.

Simon de Higham with a title from Harrold Henry de Messingham with a title from St. John of Jerusalem.

Thomas Bevereg de Binnington with a title from Croxton Hugh de Walton with a title from Bullington

Robert de Sotby with a title from Tupholme Roger, son of Hugh de Burgo with a title from the Augustinian canons of Grimsby

Thomas de Syston with a title from Owston William, son of Thomas de Torksey with a title from St. Leonard's, Torksey.

This list, which does not record either the date or the place of the ordination, concludes with memoranda concerning three letters dimissory and a licence allowing an incumbent to be absent from his benefice in order to study.

May 8th 1309, from Kyme, a dimissory granted to William, called de Redbourne, the rector of Waltham, an acolyte, for all holy orders from any catholic bishop.

May 9th 1309, from Lafford, a dimissory granted to John de Stow, the Rector of Rotherfield Peppard, an acolyte, for all holy orders from any bishop.

May 24th, from Holbeach, a licence granted to Hervey de Stanton, the rector of Warkton, a deacon, to study theology or canon law in England or abroad, and a dimissory so that his studies would not be interrupted by coming to receive priest's orders from Dalderby.

May 27th 1309, from Nettleham, a dimissory granted to Stephen de Dilton, the rector of Galby, an acolyte, for all holy orders from any bishop.

Next follows a heading giving the date of an ordination held at Pinchbeck in Hoyland on May 29th 1309.

Folio iii

It does not follow that the names on this page are necessarily those of the clergy ordained at Pinchbeck. It must be remembered that the parchment formed part of a book and the two folios into which it is folded might not have been consecutive.

Robert	for all holy orders. de Magna.....
Baldwin de Rippingale with a title		Line illegible
from Hagnaby for all holy orders		Robert de Croxton with a title from
John de Tours with a title from		Fulk de Buckworth with a title from
St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester,		the Hospital of St. John of
for all holy orders.		Jerusalem.
John, son of Gilbert de Gilb....		John, son of William Bonvil de....
Dio. Norwich by dimissory from		Robert de la Lee with a title from
Nicholas Wytchurch, commissary		Bushmead.
of the bishop of Norwich.		John de Bissenden with a title from
Simon de Louth with a title from		Bushmead.
Legbourne, for all holy orders.		Robert de Deddington with a title
John de Hadden with a title		from St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester
from St. Michael's, Stamford,		for all holy orders.
for all holy orders.		

William de Hanslope with a title
from St. John of Jerusalem.

Bro. Thomas de Stoke.....

Bro. Robert de W...of Peterborough

Bro. Richard de Ashby.....

Bro. William de.....Bourne

Bro. Walter de Fingest.....

Bro. Peter de W..... from the
house of Edenham (?)

Bro. John de.... from
the house of Hagnaby

Bro. Gilbert from the
house of.....

Bro. Michael of the house
of.....

Bro. Thomas of B..... of the
dioc. of Coventry by dimissory
from the bishop of Coventry.

Bro. Richard de.....

Bro. William from the house of
Bullington

Bro. John from the house of
Bullington

Bro. William from the house of
Bullington.

Bro. Elias de Woodford from the
house of Newnham.

Bro. Walter de Leeke from the
house of Osney.

Bro. John Peynaud from the house
of Osney

Bro. Thomas de Dalby of the order of
the Franciscans, Stamford.

Bro. William de Sweanton of the
order of the Dominicans

Bro. John la Rid(?) of the order of
the Dominicans, Leicester

Bro. Robert de Haccombe of the
order of the Dominicans,
Northampton.

Bro. Robert de Winteringham of
the Carmelites.

Bro. Ralph de Kel.....

Bro. Robert de Conington of the house
of Dumfries

Bro. John de Kel.....

Bro. Richard de Fleet of the house of
Owston.

Bro. John de.....

Bro. Richard de Burton of the order of
the Dominicans, Lincoln.

Bro. Richard..... by dimissory
from the bishop of Coventry

Bro. Gilbert de Holywell of the house
of Croxton

Bro. Thomas de.....

Bro. Richard de Camera of the order of
the Dominicans, Oxford.

Marginal note: Priests

Bro. Robert de Kirmington of the house
of Dumfries

belonging to religious
orders.

M. Hervey.... Friesthorpe

John, rector of Wappenham

Hugh.....

Nicholas, rector of Bisham by dimissory
from the bishop of Salisbury.

Roger.....

Brian, rector of Martinsthorpe.

William, rector.....

Bertrand de Turris, rector of
Celssedalii and Pluma, by dimissory
from the bishop of Agen.

William.....

Hugh de Bampton, rector of Great....
by dimissory from the bishop of
Coventry.

Hugh, rector.....

Richard de Wardby, rector of Scureye
(Shorne?) by dimissory from the

guardian of the spiritualities
of the diocese of Canterbury.

Robert.....

Hugh de

This section bears a marginal note "Beneficed priests".

William

William de Andirchirche with sufficient
title by patrimony according to the
testimony of the official..

Line illegible.

William de Thorp with a title from the
house of Humberston.

Roger de.....(with a title
from the Hospital of St.
John of Jerusalem.

Robert de Deddington with a title from
the house of Launde.

John de..... Stamford

Thomas de Loddington with a title from
the house of St.Mary de Pratis,
Northampton.

William de... (with a title
from the house of Kirkstead.

Simon de Wothorpe with a title from the
House of Newstead, Stamford.

Line illegible

Adam de Sutton with a title from the
house of Biddlesden.

Lambert... with a title from the
house of St.James,
Northampton.

John de Staunton Harcourt with a title
from the house of Osney.

Six lines illegible

Roger Sweyn de Sutton with a title from

the house of St. John, Brackley.

John Remer de Steventon with a title
from the house of Newnham.

Hugh de Brinkhill with a title from
the house of Stixwould.

William, son of John Adday de Brickels-
worth with a title from the house
of St. James, Northampton.

William de Oundle with a title from
the house of Harrold.

Marginal note, "Unbeneficed priests"

Folio iv

Three illegible lines

Four illegible lines

Hugh de Marston with a title
from the house of Torksey

William de Thornton with a title from
the house of Humberston

John de Montserat with a title
from the house of Owston

Walter de Wyssendon with a title from
the house of Legbourne

Hugh, son of Adam de Thirging
with a title by patrimony
of the value of 60/-

Simon de Leicester.....

William Daubeny de Stake....
with a title from the house
of Beaumont (Belvero) dioc.
of Carlisle.

William, (son of) Vincent de Stonely
with a title from the house of
Bushmead.

William de Seabrook with a title from the house of Newbo.	Line illegible
Henry Kempe de Raunds with a title from the house of Newnham. with a title from the house of of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.
John de Woodenderby with a title from the house of Nun Coton de Shalford with a title from the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.
Simon Gote de Brackley with a title from the house of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester.	Roger de Coupel with a title from the house of.....
Robert de Caldecote with a title from the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.	Jordan de W.....
John de Chatemor with a title from the house of Osney.	Roger of Ashby
William de Lubbenham with a title from the house of Newnham.	Walter de Bernwood.....
John de..... with title from the house of Newnham. de Grafton.....
Henry de Meppershall with a title from the house of Newnham. de Morborne.....

William de Churchill with a title from the house of Bruern.	J..... de Hellington.....
Simon de Doddington with a title from the house of Kirkstead.	J.....
John Russell de Buckden with a title from St.Mary de Pratis, Northampton.	John de.....
John de Horncastle (?) with a title from the house of St. James, Northampton.	Thomas de Hintlesham. (?)..
John deresford, with a title from the house of St.Michael, Stamford.	R.....
Peter..... de.... with a title from the house of Biddlesden by dimissory from.....	John.....
John Pyrie de Bledlow with a title from the house of Missenden.	Thomas, son of Roger the mason....
Robert de Loddington with a title from the house of Launde.	Robert.....
Roger le.... de Pirton with a	Robert de Burgand.....

title from the house of

Dorchester.

Thomas de Spridlington with a

title from the house of Fosse.

John de Buckworth with a title

from the house of Newnham.

Robert Sportum de Sevingdon

with a title from the house
of Markyate.

Geoffrey de Wood Weston with a

title from the house of
Bushmead.

Walter de Clop.... with a title

from the house of Thorney

Roger de Shefford with a title

from the house of Caldwell.

Robert de Naventon with a title

from the house of Harrold

Stephen.....

Henry de Loddington.....

John de.....

John de.....

John de

Roger de Suth... with a title from
the house of Dorchester.

William, son of William.....

A..... de.....

Geoffrey..... house of Wi.....

Richard.....

Walter.....

Hugh.....

William.....

Then follow eight illegible lines running across the page.

Heading. Ordinations held in the parish church of Kimbolton in the

Ember Week after the feast of St. Lucy, the Virgin,.... Date illegible...

According to Dalderby's itinerary the only time when he was at Kimbolton was on December 22nd, 1307 which fits in with this heading.

Appendix C. Summary of Appointments from Bishop John de Dalderby's

Register of Institutions

Arch- deaconry	Magisters	Priests	Chaplains	Deacons	Sub- Deacons	Acolyte Clerks	Chantry Priests or Chaplains	Rectors	Vicars	Ordina- tions of Vicarages	Exchanges
Lincoln	92	125	237	48	32	174	19	428	201	8	10
Stow	22	18	44	7	5	30	1	76	41	6	1
Northampton	49	55	23	32	121	18	301	89	2	5	5
Oxford	39	52	96	12	11	67	4	190	63	3	5
Buckingham	25	40	76	8	14	49	2	157	43	0	6
Leicester	32	41	100	15	10	53	10	151	79	2	4
Huntingdon	26	44	86	11	17	64	7	186	38	1	0
Bedford	17	19	71	8	7	35	7	89	53	1	0
TOTALS	302	394	841	132	128	593	66	1578	607	23	31

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John de Dalderby

Bishop of Lincoln 1300 - 1320

by

Clifford Clubley

Corrigenda, Addenda and Index

Corrigenda and Addenda

- 1 line 4 For "Dalderby" read "d'Alderby".
 2 " 19 Add "(2)" after "canonisation" and insert
 footnote "(2) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, f 113".
 3 " 1 Delete "One...made" and substitute "His parents
 probably died before his consecration which
 would explain the absence of any such indulgence
 among those granted by him".

Footnotes

(1) Read "Rotuli Hugonis Welles, Episcopi
 Lincolnensis, III, L.R.S. 1914 p.p. 109,
 137."

(3) Read "Rolls and Register of Bishop Oliver
 Sutton, I, L.R.S. 1948, p. 185."

- 6 Footnote (1) Read "Rolls and Register of Bishop Oliver
 Sutton, II, L.R.S. 1950, p. 191, Registrum
 Antiquissimum, VIII, L.R.S. 1958, p. 98."

- 8 line 17 For "lay" read "laid".
 12 " 18 Full stop after "1299 (2)".
 13 " 18 For "Martiligium" read "Martilogium".
 19 Begin "In 1302".
 16 " 7 Insert "(1)" after "1316".
 15 For "(1)" read "(2)".
 22 For "(2)" read "(3)".

Footnotes Line 2 Insert "(2) f 148v" after
 "354".

- Line 3 For "(2)" read "(3)".
 17 lines 5; 6, Substitute "," for the full stop after
 "year". Delete "It was pleaded...outside"
 and substitute "pleas made at York before
 R. de Hengham and his associates, justices
 of the King's Bench, and also a roll, with
 red leather on the outside."
 " 8 For "Ellington" read "Attington".
 18 " 2 For "£22" read "£44".
 3 For "£7" read "£14".
 4 For "£27. 5s." read "£54. 10s.".
 5 For "£14" read "£28".
 6 For "£15" read "£30".
 7 For "£10" read "£20".

- p. 18 line 8 For "£10" read "£20".
 9 For "£14" read "£28".
 Add "These were all paid in half yearly instalments (1)".
 13 For "(1)" read "(2)".
 22 For "(2)" read "(3)".
- Footnotes For "(1)" read "(2)".
 " "(2)" read "(3)".
 Insert "(1) Reg. Mem. Dalderby, ff. 308, 379, 385v, 391, 392, 393, 393v, 394, 399.
- " 26 line 18 For "Ingoldmels" read "Ingoldmells".
 " 30 " 6 For "of November 5th" read "on November 5th".
 18 Insert "(5)" after "St. John the Baptist's day".
 20 For "(5)" read "(6)".
 20 For "(6)" read "(7)".
- Footnotes Delete "(5) f.98v. (6) f.125" and substitute "(5) f.75v. (6) f. 98v. (7) f.125".
- " 33 " 19 After "Armagh" insert "were first mentioned as Dalderby's assistants".
- " 35 " 10 For "benedication" read "benediction to".
 15 After "reached" add "(4)".
- Footnotes Add "(4) f.345".
- " 38 " 5 For "develved" read "devolved".
 " 39 " 14 For "(stratford)" read "(Stratford)".
- Footnote (5) "I.J. Churchill".
- " 42 " 5 For "Estaco" read "Estmaco".
 " 63 " 15 Insert "the" before "vicar".
 " 65 " 4 Read "Hanvyle's".
 18 Read "Berwick".
- " 66 " 3 Read "Stevenage".
 " 69 " 8 For "Bary" read "Bray".
 " 70 " 21 For "Pentrich" read "Penkridge".
 22 Delete "of" before "M. Hugh de Ogbourne".
- " 75 " 14 For "carying" read "varying".
 " 80 " 3 For "Brinkhill" read "Brickhill".
- " 81 Footnote Add "(7) ff. 126, 163v, 329, 333, 344v, 426, 430v.
- " 91 " 23 For "Pope John XXIII" read "Pope John XXII".

- p. 92 line 1. Read "prior and convent of Thornholme".
- " 93 " 23 For "Ropley" read "Ropsley".
- " 98 " 22 For "Bart" read "Barton".
- " 99 lines 16, 20 For "Edelsborough" read "Edlesborough".
- " 107 line 4 After "Benefice" insert "of Scotton".
- " " 9 After "Benedict" insert "XI".
- " 112 " 7 For "friars" read "canons".
- " 115 " 21 For "Moravia" read "Moray".
- " 116 lines 2, 6, 9, 13 For "Moravia" read "Moray".
- " line 19 For "purjury" read "perjury".
- " 117 lines 6, 8, 12, 17 For "Moravia" read "Moray".
- " 139 line 17 After "Edmund" insert "of Abingdon".
- Delete "de Pontiaco" and substitute "at Pontigny".
- Substitute comma for full stop after "Hereford" and add "two English saints".
- " 140 " 4 For "asting" read "fasting".
- " 149 " 9 For "register" read "registrar".
- " 151 " 21 For "inform" read "infirm".
- " 154 " 7 After "1293" insert "from the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, collections^{of} of the subsidy".
- " 19 For '11"2' read '11"'.
Footnote (2) Read "ff. 250v, 251".
- " 155 " 3 For "chest" read "will". After "Knight", insert "deceased".
- " 4 After "~~han~~berk" insert "two Knight's cloaks, two gorgets".
Footnote For "f.182" read "f.185v."
- " 157 " 16 For "Radqund" read "Radegund".
- " 18 For "Secard" read "Sicard".
- " 161 " 4 For "peoperty" read "property".
- " 164 " 5 For "Wermington" read "Warmington".
- " 168 " 4 Close quotation after "require".
- " 173 " 18 For "aula" read "aulam".
- " 185 " 14 Close quotation after "successor".
- " 188 lines 21, 24, col. 1 For "Messenden" read "Missenden".
- " 191 line 24 col. 2 For "Messenden" read "Missenden".
- " 192 " 12 col. 1 For "Warden" read "Wardon".
- " " 20 col. 2 For "Tatterbridge" read "Totteridge".
- " 196 " 19 col. 1 For "Messenden" read "Missenden".
- " 200 " 1 col. 1 For "Burdegiet" read "Burdegut".
- " 206 " 15 col. 2 For "Cropperly" read "Croppredy".

p. 206 line 20 col. 2 For "Navesby" read "Naseby".
" 216 " 17 col. 2 For "Sweeanton" read "Swaton".

Bibliography. First page line 23 Delete all after "R.M.T. Hill".
Insert "vols. 1 - 5, 1948,
1950, 1954, 1958, 1965".
Second page line 18 Read "Hemingburgh, Chronicon,
London 1848".

v

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