THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF HEREFORD
IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES

by

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Abstract

This thesis studies the ranks of secular clergy and their changing career patterns in the diocese of Hereford between 1400 and 1535. This diocesan study will contribute to the developing research of the late medieval English clergy. The printed episcopal registers of Hereford are examined as the major source for the present thesis. Other additional records, for example, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, are also introduced as supplementary evidence. The study consists of five aspects relating to the clerical career in the late medieval diocese of Hereford. The changing patterns of clerical recruitment during the studied period are analysed in virtue of the calculation of acolytes and priests which were included in the ordination lists. The clerical movement across the diocesan boundaries in the phase of ordination is demonstrated through the calculation of letters dimissory held by ordinands. Various titles presented by individuals during the ordinations are categorised and analysed to indicate the different economic resources in the early stage of a clerical career. The other two aspects concern clerical careers after the ordination. The admission to a benefice is discussed through the analysis of the exercise of patronage regarding the parochial advowsons held by various patrons. The actual economic status of a parochial incumbent on the eve of the Reformation is demonstrated by the information extracted from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Based on the analyses of this thesis, the clerical career still had its attractiveness in the pre-Reformation diocese of Hereford, and secular clergy was a rank with the activeness and significance within the late medieval church and had close connections with the contemporary secular society.
Acknowledgements

Study in UK as a PhD candidate means that I have had to be away from my family and home country for at least three years. The three-year period of study in Birmingham and almost one-year writing-up in Beijing have been a wonderful yet rather solitary journey. I must acknowledge here that the completion of this thesis would not be possible without the consideration and support of my supervisor, my friend and my family.

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The staff of the Herefordshire Record Office gave me and my supervisor special permission to consult manuscripts preserved there, while they and their archives were preparing to move to a new location.

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Introduction

The general research topic of this thesis is *The Clergy of the Diocese of Hereford in the Later Middle Ages*. Its geographical focus is defined within the title; the chronological limits and content will require further comment later in this introduction. Its aims are both limited and broad. On one hand it is an explicitly regional study, concerning a specific diocese which has not received as much attention from historians of the late medieval English church as its surviving series of episcopal registers would suggest it merits. On the other hand, it is intended to contribute to the developing picture of the late medieval English clergy which has been evolving over recent decades, fed by an expanding bibliography of equally regional studies of other dioceses, but for the most part less ambitious in their chronological coverage, and so perhaps in their overall aims. (The articles are necessarily more restricted, and often deal with only a limited aspect of the wider issue.)

The starting point from which this and other analysis of the late medieval English church over recent decades has developed is perhaps Alexander Hamilton Thompson’s series of Ford lectures, published in 1947 as *The English Clergy and Their Organization in the Later Middle Ages*. Following its publication, during the second half of the twentieth century historians with interests in the study of the ecclesiastical history of late medieval England, especially those aspects relating to clerical careers in the late medieval English church, began to conduct further research, which revealed the history of the clergy and the church in England in the

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later Middle Ages in more detail. They followed Thompson’s historiographic methodology in some areas, but also introduced their own perspectives and techniques to their work. Some scholars produced national or general studies. For example, P. Heath revealed the general career patterns and conditions of the parochial clergy in late medieval England and examined the factors which would affect their situations, including ordination, patronage, income and expenditure.\(^2\) When R. N. Swanson developed his broad study on the church and society of late medieval England, he offered a detailed introduction to the ecclesiastical system of the late medieval English church and how the clergy lived within it.\(^3\) On the other hand, several scholars took a single diocese as a sample to provide a regional study of the careers of the clergy and the church within which they worked. For instance, M. Bowker chose the diocese of Lincoln as the object of her research while T. Cooper took the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield as his research sample.\(^4\) They mainly examined the different aspects affecting clerical careers in their chosen dioceses within a selected period before the eve of the Reformation. V. Davis made a detailed analysis of the clergy in the late medieval diocese of London, developing a biographical database derived from the ordination lists which provides a model for the Appendix to this thesis.\(^5\)

Other scholars devoted their attention to specific aspects of clerical careers and the general situation of the clergy within the church in England in the late medieval period. But shared

\(^3\) R. N. Swanson, *Church and Society in Late Medieval England* (Oxford, 1989).
\(^5\) V. Davis, *Clergy in London in the Late Middle Ages* (London, 2000), plus CD-Rom of 30,000 ordained clerics.
themes within their research can still be discerned when working through their books or articles. Here the focus has to be on the key themes which are examined in the later chapters of this thesis, rather than a comprehensive discussion. In the first place, several historians analysed the trends in clerical recruitment by using the data extracted from the ordination lists of single or multiple dioceses during the period they studied, but without using a common and agreed methodology for their work. In the second place, a few scholars have drawn attention to the question of early-career clerical movement and tried to analyse it through examination of the letters dimissory recorded in the ordination lists. In the third place, the patronage system in the late medieval English church, including the meaning of the titles presented for major orders and the exercise of rights of advowson for the presentations to benefices, emerged as one of the major points for debate among medievalists engaged on detailed research on clerical careers in late medieval England. Finally, the economic position of the clergy during the late medieval period also became a key theme for historian, examined as a factor for analysis of the careers and economic situation of both beneficed and stipendiary

6 The works listed in this paragraph are only a few selected examples which will also be mentioned elsewhere in this thesis. Other works will be referenced when they are cited.
clerics.¹⁰

The regional focus of this study means that the diocese provides the structural context, and requires a brief introduction, to establish some of its basic geographical and demographic features, and the relevant arrangement of its ecclesiastical administration as it affects the thesis. This will allow an initial impression of the general background against which the clergy who will be discussed in the thesis worked and lived during the late medieval period. The distinctive features reflected from the diocese can also be considered as potentially significant factors which had an impact on the career patterns of the diocesan clergy, affecting the career choices they might make.

Located on the far western borders of the midlands of England, the medieval diocese of Hereford was, unsurprisingly, centred on the city of Hereford, and contained the whole of the county of Herefordshire. Its borders enclosed segments of six other counties (using the county boundaries as they existed before 1974, which were not always those of the pre-Reformation period): in England itself the southern half of Shropshire and small parts of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire; in Wales fragments of Monmouthshire, Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire.¹¹ Some of the areas at the western boundaries of the diocese were


contained within the Marches of Wales, and so not technically under the authority of the kingdom of England.\textsuperscript{12} With respect to ecclesiastical geography, the diocese shared most of its eastern boundaries with two bishoprics: Worcester, and Coventry and Lichfield.\textsuperscript{13} The most distinctive feature of the diocese of Hereford for ecclesiastical geography is that it shared its long western boundaries with three Welsh dioceses of Llandaff, St. David’s and St. Asaph. This allowed the diocese of Hereford to become a significant transit route for Welsh clergy, even those who lived in the fourth Welsh diocese of Bangor, who wished to move to other parts of England to develop their clerical careers, if they did not choose to stay in Hereford to do so. With regard to the structure of the ecclesiastical administration of the diocese, below the episcopal level it comprised the two archdeaconries of Hereford and Salop.\textsuperscript{14} More specifically, the Hereford archdeaconry contained eight rural deaneries, including Hereford (although this, as the cathedral deanery, was under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter and constituted a peculiar jurisdiction essentially independent of episcopal jurisdiction), Frome, Leominster, Ross, Irchenfield, Weston, Weobley and Forest. The Salop archdeaconry, the northern part of the diocese, comprised six rural deaneries, which were Ludlow, Clun, Burford, Pontesbury, Wenlock and Stottesden. A total of less than four hundred parish churches and chapels were scattered across these rural deaneries by the end of the fourteenth century,\textsuperscript{15} a figure which probably changed slightly in the course of the period studied in this thesis.\textsuperscript{16} The population of this diocese was not very large during the medieval


\textsuperscript{13} J. Hillaby, 'The origins of the diocese of Hereford', \textit{Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists’ Field Club}, 42 (1976), pp. 37, 45.


\textsuperscript{15} Dohar, \textit{The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership}, p. 15.

\textsuperscript{16} This will be discussed later in the chapter three.
period, but was in its own way distinctive. A large proportion of its parishioners were clearly English, and spoke English in a West Midlands dialect. However, the situation of the diocese at the border with Wales meant that, unsurprisingly, a substantial minority spoke Welsh.\(^{17}\) For an unknown number, Welsh was their only language, which would have implications for the provision of pastoral care and the linguistic qualifications which would be expected for their parochial clergy, although these are points which can rarely be developed from the available sources.\(^{18}\) Although it was not densely populated, Hereford was still an important frontier diocese in medieval England having its own military and political significance, especially regarding Wales. In the early fifteenth century, Owain Glyndŵr’s revolt had severe impact on many aspects pertaining to the diocese of Hereford, including the society, the church, the population, the politics, the economy, and so on.\(^{19}\) After that, the city of Ludlow became the main political and ecclesiastical centre of the northern part of the diocese at the end of the fifteenth century due to the connection between the Mortimer family and the house of Duke of York.\(^{20}\)

The chronological limits of the study are set by two factors. Although the diocese of Hereford in the late Middle Ages has not received extensive scholarly attention, it has not been totally

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\(^{18}\) In the entry for Garway in the visitation returns of the diocese of Hereford in 1397, a chaplain named Richard was mentioned as no use because he did not know Welsh and many of the parishioners did not speak English. A. T. Bannister, ‘Visitation returns of the diocese of Hereford in 1397,’ *The English Historical Review*, 44 (1929), p. 289.


ignored. The study by W. J. Dohar, *The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership: the Diocese of Hereford in the Fourteenth Century*,\(^{21}\) provides a valuable assessment of the diocesan clergy in the period immediately before the years covered in this thesis: its end point of 1400 provides the starting point for the present work. One strand of the analysis here examines the diocese in terms of continuity and comparison with Dohar’s study, but that does not mean that this research will simply imitate his research methodology. In his case, the main focus of attention was the impact of the Black Death on the clerical population and the status of the parish clergy in the diocese of Hereford, and how these factors affected pastoral care within the boundaries of the diocese in the fourteenth century.\(^{22}\) This thesis will concentrate on the career development and pattern of the parish clergy who lived in the late medieval Hereford diocese, but in general concentrates on the mechanics and practicalities of their careers, usually with a focus on the early stages. The other terminal date for the study is set both by practical consideration, in the ending of the run of bishops’ registers in 1535, and by the need to avoid likely distortions and complications in the analysis which would emerge and need consideration if the time period was extended further point and had to confront the impact of the changes brought in the early Reformation.

The extended time frame covered by the research, combined with the practicalities of completing a thesis within a limited and a much shorter span of years, means that the work has to be based on readily available source materials, which would not require periods of

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\(^{21}\) Dohar, *The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership.*

\(^{22}\) *Ibid.*
extended archival work to acquire the basic resources. As a study of a late medieval English diocese, the basic source for much of this research would necessarily be the relevant bishops’ registers. The surviving medieval registers for the diocese of Hereford, including those covering the years from 1400 to 1535, have all been edited in print, although in formats which, while acceptable in the early twentieth century, now appear idiosyncratic. 23 The fourteenth-century registers provide the foundation for Dohar’s study; methodologically it made sense to continue in his footsteps. An edition of a source, whether it is a bishop’s register or anything else, generally has to be taken on trust, unless failings are glaringly obvious. Although the printed versions of the Hereford records are idiosyncratic in their arrangements, Dohar seems to have worked wholly from them, and makes no comment on their quality as sources. 24 Equally, there is no suggestion of severe deficiency in the comments in D. M. Smith’s Guide to Bishops’ Registers. 25 However, while an edition has to be taken on trust, it is also the case that an edition is rarely absolutely perfect. With a bishop’s register, and in the case of this thesis, a succession of registers, difficulties can arise from two directions. First, there is the basic quality and completeness of the source. Second, there is the accuracy of the edition. The available printed editions of the Hereford registers present both challenges, although the nature of the challenge could only become apparent as the work progressed.

23 The information about the conditions of all the episcopal registers of Hereford concerning the studied period has been given in Smith, Guide to Bishops’ Registers, pp. 98-101.
24 Dohar only makes a brief comment on some issues relating to the ordination lists preserved in the Hereford episcopal registers in his article, W. J. Dohar, ‘Medieval ordination lists: the origins of a record’, Archives, 20 (1992), pp. 18-20.
Hereford is a good diocese to study, since the registers survive for almost every episcopate. In the years reviewed in this thesis, the only major gap comes with the loss of the registers of bishops Edmund Audley and Adrian de Castello, for the years between 1492-1504. However, the vacancies between the episcopates are often blank spaces, which cannot usually be filled.\textsuperscript{26} Sometimes a vacancy register does survive, and can be included in the analysis if it contains relevant records; but gaps remain.

That problem of completeness becomes a greater challenge if the registers which at first close sight appear to cover a complete episcopate are themselves incomplete. Imperfections in a register can often arise from the registration process itself, with human error in the individual entries, and what can appear to be a random approach to the choice of material to be registered. As detailed analysis of the Hereford registers progressed, a succession of minor problems were encountered. Work on the ordination lists revealed many minor discrepancies which had to be resolved. Other questions arose when dealing with the successions to benefices. Detailed comment on these appears elsewhere;\textsuperscript{27} here only general remarks are needed, to focus mainly on the ordination lists.

The detailed analysis of ordination lists relies both on the accuracy and completeness of the records, and the accuracy of the editor if working from a printed text. The Hereford lists

\textsuperscript{26} The episcopate vacancies which appeared during the studied period are listed in Smith’s, \textit{Guide to Bishops’ Registers}, pp. 98-101.

\textsuperscript{27} A brief discussion about the issues relating to the ordination lists of the diocese of Hereford will be given next. On the other hand, this will be discussed in detail as an introduction of an index of ordination lists, which will be attached to this thesis as an appendix.

The issues regarding to the successions to benefices will be discussed in chapter three where the specific cases are analysed.
demonstrate many of the minor problems of accuracy which can be anticipated in advance of the work, and which can be put down to the process of registration: different spellings of names, scribal errors, men obviously entered as receiving the wrong order for that occasion, problems with the records of titles. Many of these can be resolved by close attention to the details and the framework provided by the expectations of logical progression through the stages of ordination to priesthood. Faulty registration which omits whole ordination ceremonies is a more serious problem, but cannot be automatically compensated for.

Editorial errors in the printing of ordination lists may occur along the same lines, and be capable of remedy in a similar way; but not all may be immediately visible or detectable on the printed page. Here, essentially, the edition has to be taken on trust, although questions may be asked, and attempts made to answer them.

While less concerned with detailed compilation than the work on the ordination lists, the construction of successions to benefices also relies on completeness in the records, and their basic accuracy. Here, one of the idiosyncracies of the printed Hereford registers is that they reduce the records of institutions to very basic lists, arranged in chronological order, which give minimal information. Footnotes expand, and give the impression that complexities and any significant additional information is also provided. Exchanges of benefices are often excluded from these lists, and summarised elsewhere. For example, in Bishop Thomas Spofford’s register, the institutions to and exchanges of benefices are recorded separately. This
forms two independent lists preserved in the register.\textsuperscript{28} That there are omissions in the lists is not surprising, as some omissions can usually be expected. Again, questions can be asked, and attempts made to answer them.

Unfortunately, for this thesis, an additional unexpected hurdle arose during the course of the research. The manuscript bishops’ registers for the diocese of Hereford are held at the Herefordshire Record Office; it was expected, as points of questionable detail were detected in the course of the work on the editions, that it would be possible to resolve some of them by consulting the original records through visits to the record office. At this point it was discovered that the Herefordshire Record Office was preparing to move to a new building, that the existing record office was closed, and the records were not available for public access. It proved possible to negotiate a couple of visits, which allowed the original registers to be examined and consulted, and some of the questions of detail to be settled. This limited consultation nevertheless suggested that the edited registers may be more problematic as editions than had been originally appreciated. Full and detailed comparison over the whole 135 years which are examined in the thesis was clearly not possible. The limited consultation of the original registers did not suggest that the aims of the thesis were undermined by the differences between the original records and the printed texts; but a full revision of the editions would certainly bring some enhancement to the core information, and add extra details.

The evidence from the episcopal registers will be supplemented by material from other sources. These include the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, which provides a valuable survey of the benefices within the diocese at that date;\(^{29}\) secular state records (for example, the patent rolls, with their evidence of the exercise of royal rights of patronage);\(^{30}\) and other available ecclesiastical records (such as the registers of the priory of Llanthony by Gloucester).\(^{31}\) Additional sources will also be used occasionally during the study, mainly to develop the information about individuals and individual benefices. Here the papal registers and the registers of bishops of other dioceses offer useful information. The challenges of tracing the lives and careers of individual clerics in the late Middle Ages are considerable, but when dealing with students who attended the universities of Oxford and Cambridge the difficulties are greatly reduced by the availability of A. B. Emden’s biographical registers for the two universities, which go through to 1500 (and to 1540 for Oxford).\(^{32}\) In combination, all of these sources allow the information presented in the episcopal registers of Hereford to be fleshed out, thereby allowing additional questions to be asked and settled.

The analysis of the clergy will examine the stages of a clerical career, from the ordination of holy orders through to the acquisition of a benefice, which is a typical progression for an

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29 The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 will be discussed in detail in the chapter four. The entries regarding the deaneries of the diocese of Hereford were included in *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (London, 1814), vol. II; *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (London, 1817), vol. III.
individual who wished to develop a career as a secular cleric within the ecclesiastical system in the late Middle Ages. (The few who received benefices before or during their ordinations are also discussed here.) Many aspects relating to the progress of this stage of a clerical career are considered in the discussion of this thesis, including the scale and flow of clerical recruitment, the nature of clerical mobility, the economic resources of the candidates before their ordination, their chances of obtaining a benefice, and their economic status after securing a benefice. The evidence will be assessed for the diocese of Hereford, but the information and conclusions from the diocesan analysis will be put into a national context by comparing the outcome of the investigation with the analyses and conclusions of other regional studies on equivalent issues, to determine whether the patterns at Hereford merely contribute to the development of a national picture, or show distinct regional characteristics. The research, and the thesis, will therefore contribute to the developing picture of the role and activities of the clergy in the pre-Reformation English church, and so to the evolving awareness of the role of the church in pre-Reformation English society.

The thesis is structured to permit detailed consideration of distinct stages and factors within the careers of the secular clergy of late medieval England in general, and of Hereford diocese in particular. Accordingly, the thesis is divided into four main chapters. In the first chapter, the scale and pattern of recruitment of secular clerics in the diocese of Hereford from the beginning of the fifteenth century through to the eve of the Reformation is first tested by a detailed examination of the available ordination lists. Beyond the analysis presented within
the chapter, an index of the ordination lists is attached to the thesis as an appendix. This
contains the consolidated information (as far as it can be consolidated) for all the ordinands
who obtained their clerical orders in the diocese of Hereford between 1400 and 1535. This
index is drawn up from the extant ordination lists in the Hereford episcopal registers during
the studied period, collating the names of all of the ordained regular and secular clergy as the
different orders, the titles which the ordinands used to justify their admission to orders, the
specific dates when they gained the different orders, information about the letters dimissory
for candidates from outside the diocese of Hereford, and any other personal qualifications or
indicators which are mentioned in the ordination lists. Going beyond the analysis of overall
trends in recruitment of the secular clerics, in the second part of this chapter an analysis of the
trend and scale of movement of the clergy entering or leaving Hereford diocese during the
studied period will be attempted, through an analysis on the one hand of the number and
nature of the letters dimissory which were presented by the ordinands from outside the
diocese who appear in the Hereford ordinations lists, and on the other of equivalent letters
granted by the diocesan authorities in Hereford to local individuals who wished to be ordained
elsewhere.

In the second chapter, the various titles held by individuals as supposed guarantees of their
personal financial security, and a necessary qualification for ordination, will be classified into
different categories, each of which will be analysed separately in detail. The information for
titles can also be extracted from the index of ordination lists. Whether a title was derived from
patrimony, private support, benefice or religious house (the categories are defined and examined in more detail in the chapter) may provide an indication of where an ordinand had obtained his economic resource and lived during the early stage of his clerical career. The information provided by the titles can also offer an opportunity to expose the personal ties an ordination had within secular society or the ecclesiastical system as he approached and progressed through his orders. In addition, evolutions in the form and character of the title are reflected in the changing proportions of the different types of titles during the studied period.

The third chapter will discuss and examine the exercise of the patronage system as it applied to parochial benefices and affected successions to benefices. The work involved in conducting a full survey of the diocese over the whole period from 1400 to 1535 would not be feasible within the constraints of a thesis, so for present needs the analysis and conclusions are based primarily on detailed consideration of four deaneries which are spread over the diocese and provide a substantial sample base. The relevant material is extracted from the information about institutions to and exchanges of benefices which are preserved in the bishops’ registers of Hereford. The different categories of benefices, and their comparative availability will be introduced as a first step. This gives an initial impression of the fierce competition faced by clerics as they sought to embark on careers within the church after their ordinations. After that, the patrons who owned the rights of advowson pertaining to parochial benefices will be classified into different groups. This will make it easier to observe and analyse how different patrons exercised their rights of advowson and exerted their influence on the successions of
incumbent of parish benefices. Where appropriate information is available, the connections between the patrons and the presentees can also be indicated and established. This will help to understand the clerical career pattern for those clerics who did eventually secure benefices.

The final chapter will focus on the economic status of the beneficed parochial clergy living in the late medieval Hereford diocese. The analysis will be mainly based on the information extracted from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535. This material provides the most straightforward evidence to reveal the entire income and a certain portion of expenditure a parochial incumbent would face during his incumbency, although it is necessary to test the accuracy of this source. To do this, and to attempt to extend the discussion over the fuller period of the thesis, other available information relating to the clerical taxation of the diocese which appears in the episcopal registers of Hereford will also be noticed and used as a supplementary evidence to indicate the economic status of the parochial clerics within the diocese during the studied period. As in the preceding chapter, the detailed discussion homes in on the evidence for the four sample deaneries. Through such examination and comparison, the real economic position of the parochial clergy living in the late medieval Hereford diocese can be revealed, to allow a relatively objective review of a clerical career during this pre-Reformation period.

The diocese of Hereford in the late Middle Ages provides a geographically distinct and compact unit to permit the study of clerical careers, and one which, despite the challenges
posed by the sources, is relatively well-documented for the length of the period under review. The distinctive characteristics and influences of its unique frontier situation allow the assessment of clerical careers as a distinct regional phenomenon; but the information should be, and here is, set in the wider national context. Unavoidably, between the constraints of the thesis and the sources, the analysis cannot be complete or definitive, and is definitely not intended to be a fully comprehensive study of the diocese and all of its clergy over these 135 years. There is obvious scope and potential for further development; but in dealing with the particular issues raised within the chapters, establishing trends and demonstrating similarities and dissimilarities with the outcomes of similar research conducted for other areas of England, the thesis allows the late medieval diocese of Hereford to be understood on its own, and also as one component of a wider national church which provided the broader context within which many of the clergy who were active within the diocese developed their full careers, and their lives.
The map of the late medieval diocese of Hereford

This map is cited from Dohar, *The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership*, p. 14.
Chapter I Patterns and Early Career Mobility

Was a clerical career still an attractive vocation for an individual living in fifteenth-century England, when he started to think about his future life? There were many factors (social, economic, psychological or even spiritual) which would affect an aspirant’s choice. First of all, population recovery was still slow until the mid-fifteenth century. Although the great depopulation ceased at the end of the fourteenth century, the demographic decline continued slightly but consistently in the first half of the fifteenth century. The main reason was that national or extra-regional epidemic disease still broke out intermittently during the course of this century.  

It was not until the second half of the century that the demographic recovery eventually began. Accordingly, a shortage of labour was the normal condition in the labour market. In consequence, the increasing level of wages probably encouraged people to choose a more profitable career than could be expected within the church. Although the Statute of Labour was promulgated to control wage growth, how far it had that effect is not clear, and ‘push’ factors driving young men into the church were reduced. Further economic problems arose with the additional developments later in the fifteenth century, and problems during a contraction of the economy in the middle; but exactly how these might have impacted on clerical careers is not yet clear.  

Whatever the precise explanation, it is obvious that fewer men were willing to dedicate themselves to a career among the secular clergy in the English

35 Dohar, The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership, p. 89.
36 Hatcher, Plague, Population and the English Economy, p. 35.
church in the fifteenth century than had been the case before the Black Death.\textsuperscript{37}

When an individual approached a similar career decision in the early Tudor period, he would probably confront a different situation. The long-term decline in the population was reversed by the end of the fifteenth century and its recovery was clearly visible by the second quarter of the sixteenth.\textsuperscript{38} As a result, increases also appeared in the price of food and in the demand for land; on the other hand, real wages decreased by a third.\textsuperscript{39} The effect was to change the economic equations affecting a decision to enter the clergy: the number of ordination candidates rose, with consequent pressure on jobs and incomes.

Whatever the economic context was, throughout the period it was essential for the ecclesiastical administration to recruit clergy consistently, not only to maintain the liturgical and sacramental character of parochial life, but also to cover the continuing losses among the clergy during periods of pestilence. At the same time, the overall demand for clergy probably remained high in the parishes because of the proliferation of clerical non-residence and pluralism; at the same time as the growing demand for prayers for souls was creating employment for stipendiary and chantry priests which was perhaps more attractive for clergy than some parochial posts.\textsuperscript{40} However, these trends were perhaps most significant for the careers of the unbeneficed clergy. Thus, attitudes to the adoption of a clerical career would not

\textsuperscript{37} Dohar, \textit{The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership}, p. 89.
\textsuperscript{39} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 63-67.
be unchangeable over time. It is, obviously, extremely difficult to find personal evidence on this point, in order to assess the reasons for choosing a clerical career in late medieval England. Therefore, the scale and changing pattern of clerical recruitment, illustrated through the evidence of the ordination lists, is perhaps the most effective way to analyse the pattern of attractiveness of a clerical career in the late Middle Ages.

Following on from W. J. Dohar’s analysis of the changing pattern of clerical recruitment in the diocese of Hereford in the fourteen century, this chapter will firstly attempt to calculate the recruitment of secular clergy within this diocese between 1400 and 1535, according to the extant ordination lists in the Hereford episcopal registers. Then, the statistics and changing patterns of clerical recruitment in other contemporary dioceses will be introduced into the analysis, and comparisons will be made, in order to determine whether the Hereford pattern is unique and specific, or can be treated as part of a general national evolution. After that, clerical movement will be examined by analysis of the letters dimissory recorded in the Hereford episcopal registers. Both the cases of outsiders who moved into Hereford for their clerical promotions, and of native Hereford ordinands, who left their home diocese for ordination outside, will be studied. Although necessarily tentative, this will allow some comments and deductions to be made on the pattern of movement affecting secular clergy in late medieval Hereford at this stage of their careers. Finally, the purpose of this chapter is to build up some sense of the changing levels of clerical population so that the attractiveness of a clerical career will be indicated. Again, the assessment has to be only tentative, but a sense of
the scale of clerical movement will suggest how well the level of clerical recruitment was maintained by ordinands from within Hereford diocese, or whether it was dependent on ordinands from outside it. This will permit a cautious conjecture about whether too many clergy were being produced, as it were, in late medieval Hereford, of whom some may have had to be exported from Hereford to achieve a clerical career. It has to be admitted that it is very difficult to give explicit and definite answers to these questions; but the survey undertaken in this chapter will nevertheless provide evidence which, even if itself inconclusive, will contribute to the ongoing search for a fuller understanding of recruitment patterns within the English church in the 135 years before the Reformation.

1.1 Clerical recruitment pattern

Numerous men in later medieval England would seek to acquire the ‘major’ or ‘holy’ clerical orders once they were ordained acolyte, so that they could possess an undeniably clerical status which distinguished them from the worldly society of the laity.\(^{41}\) Having done so, they could eventually join the competition for positions within the ecclesiastical system and hope to find a job with cure of souls, as long as they completed their priestly ordination. Nonetheless, even if not priests, they could still serve the Church with the lower orders of

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\(^{41}\) The candidates waiting for ordination as acolyte had normally obtained the clerical status conferred by first tonsure. However, this was only a simple sign to distinguish them from the laity and would be usually conferred in youth: individuals with first tonsure could still decide whether they would join the ranks of the clergy or not before they were ordained acolyte. Even individuals having the order of acolyte were still not obliged to obtain major orders and commit themselves to a clerical career. Nevertheless, it seems that normally acolytes did later progress to major orders. In the late Middle Ages, the candidates would be, in some (perhaps many) cases, ordained to first tonsure and acolyte on the same day, at the same time as to the other intervening minor orders. Swanson, Church and Society, pp. 40-42.
subdeacon and deacon, and perform some auxiliary duties. Such positions were less secure than full benefices with cure of souls. To assess the trends in admission to orders within the diocese of Hereford in the period under review, it makes sense to focus attention on two clerical ranks as research objects for the analysis of recruitment patterns. As the highest of the minor orders, ordination as acolyte was also the first step to joining the ranks of the clergy; priesthood was the last of the orders, and usually the starting point of a real clerical career, especially for that majority among the clergy who did not have high birth and other social connections to boost their career prospects. Accordingly, the figures for acolytes and priests ordained in the diocese of Hereford between 1400 and 1535 will be extracted from the extant ordination lists preserved in the episcopal registers. Graphs will be drawn from these statistics in order to demonstrate the general trend and changing pattern of clerical recruitment in Hereford from the beginning of the fifteenth century until the eve of the Reformation. This will establish a basis on which to determine whether the pattern of Hereford diocese is a distinct regional case or follows the general national trend. The graphs are designed to track two sets of figures, those for acolytes and priests ordained within the diocese. The reasoning here is straightforward. The figures for acolytes will give a preliminary impression of the attractiveness of the clerical career in the diocese at this time, establishing the number of individuals who would be eligible to pursue steady clerical employment after they achieved priestly ordinations. At the other end of the process, the figures for priests will suggest the future competition for benefices which the clergy would face over their lifetimes. Two other factors need to be noted which affect the construction of the graphs. In the first place, the
figures for ordination of regulars which appear in the lists are excluded. It was a normal expectation that regulars would return to their houses or religious orders after their ordination. While there were, admittedly, some regulars in parochial positions after 1400, whose presence might have an impact on the competition for clerical careers among the seculars in the late Middle Ages, the reality is that this impact remains difficult to observe or assess, and perhaps is limited. Moreover, the total number of regulars in England shrank after the 1350s, and there were fewer regulars after 1400 than before. Accordingly, the competition might actually have been reduced. If the presence of regulars was indeed a factor in recruitment and career prospects among the seculars, it would be difficult to detect in the available sources (or at least, in the sources which has been consulted); and no indication that it was a significant matter has been noticed in the records of admissions to benefices in the deaneries where patronage will be analysed. The other major factor is the incompleteness of the episcopal records; there are some missing years and a big gap from 1493 to 1503 in the ordination lists of Hereford episcopal registers. However, these years will be included in the timeline so that the full picture is given. 1533 is the last year that ordination lists were recorded in the Hereford episcopal registers; the years of 1534 and 1535 are therefore excluded from the series, and from the graphs. Analysis of the graphs will reveal the changing patterns of clerical recruitment in the diocese during that time.

44 A few exceptional cases relating to the presentations of regulars to benefices in the sample deaneries of Hereford diocese will be mentioned and discussed in the section of chapter three where the patronage exercised by the pope and bishops is analysed.
45 There may be records relating to some of the some missing ordinations elsewhere, but none have been discovered so far.
On the whole, three features stand out from the analysis of the graphs. First of all, compared with the level of recruitment of the secular clergy in the second half of the fourteenth century, the total number of acolytes and priests ordained within Hereford declined slightly, although a downward trend had been under way since the 1350s. The sixty-one men who were ordained acolyte in 1424 and fifty-one who became priests in 1514 were two peaks in their respective orders across the period. Overall, around seventeen acolytes and sixteen priests were ordained on average, \textit{per annum} during the whole studied period. The near identity of these two figures seems merely coincidental, and has no immediate significance for the direction of the following discussion. Secondly, the graphs show that the figures for both acolytes and priests fluctuated considerably in the course of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Thirdly, in most cases, the fluctuation in recruitments of both acolyte and priest followed a similar pattern. In general, more acolytes than priests were ordained, suggesting that the pattern of priestly recruitment generally followed the trend established by the recruitment of acolytes. However, there are a certain number of exceptional years. For instance, in the intervals of 1406-1408, 1435-1436, and 1512-1515, more priests than acolytes were ordained, as the graphs easily show. This perhaps suggests that the pool of acolytes which had accumulated could be swallowed up by such priestly recruitment. Furthermore, another peculiarity sometimes appears: the graphs clearly show that the trends of acolyte and priest recruitment go in opposite directions in certain years. For example, in 1457, twenty-nine acolytes were recruited in total and this continued the increasing trend in the previous four years.\footnote{A. T. Bannister (ed.), \textit{Registrum Johannis Stanbury, Episcopi Herefordensis}, A. D. MCCCLIII-MCCCCLXXIV (London, 1919), pp. 141-2.}
However, only four priests were ordained, which clearly shows a decline in priestly recruitment compared to the preceding three years.\footnote{Reg. Johannis Stanbury, pp. 141-2.} In general it is difficult to explain the reasons behind such situations.

An essential task is to make the analyses and comparisons of clerical recruitment patterns by phases, which requires some forms of periodisation. The easiest and most convenient periodisation is to base the analysis on the different episcopates throughout the whole period. In the late Middle Ages, it was supposed to be a routine task for the bishop to celebrate ordinations regularly within his diocese, unless there was a certain good reason for one to be cancelled. In accordance with the general pattern for the whole church set out in canon law, four major ordination ceremonies were held at regular and established intervals on the ‘ember days’ in a year.\footnote{Davis, Clergy in London, p. 16.} These ember days fell on the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of the weeks following the commemoration of the first Sunday in Lent, Whit Sunday (also known as Pentecost), the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14 September), and the feast of St. Lucy’s Day (13 December).\footnote{Ibid., p. 16; Davis, ‘Rivals for ministry?’; p. 99.} In addition, it was not unusual for some small ordinations also to be celebrated on the Saturday of Passion Sunday and Easter Saturday, especially for conferring minor orders.\footnote{Moran, ‘Clerical recruitment in the Diocese of York’, pp. 20-21; Davis, Clergy in London, p. 16.} Nonetheless, these smaller ordination ceremonies would only be held occasionally, not regularly in every year. Accordingly, if the standard pattern was followed, at least four ordinations should have been held, and could be expected to be held, each year in...
normal circumstances.

Two factors relating to this diocesan routine, which might have an impact on the pattern of diocesan clerical recruitment, were variations in the individual who would perform such a duty and in the place where the ordinations would be celebrated. The bishop might choose to hold ordinations in person, or leave that duty to his suffragans; and if the latter course was adopted then the celebrations would perhaps take place more routinely. On the other hand, the places the bishop chose to hold the ordinations might be affected by his direct personal involvement. Both of these factors might have potential impacts on attracting candidates to receive ordinations. With this in mind, it seems reasonable to take each episcopate as a whole as the target for analysis. Another simple but necessary periodisation will also be applied, taking the fifteenth century and early sixteenth century as two separate periods for the analysis of clerical recruitment. There are two main reasons for this. First of all, the first three decades of the sixteenth century were a crucial period in which great transformations were occurring across the whole country and the Reformation was imminent (although unforeseen, so not itself a factor for inclusion). Secondly, the entire fifteenth century was a difficult period for the diocese of Hereford, a period of continuing recovery from the great pestilence and its subsequently intermittent attacks, and from the Welsh rebellion which had caused devastation in the western boundary regions. In line with the approach, clerical recruitment will first be

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51 One worrying possibility should be mentioned here. Under particular circumstances, it was possible that the bishop and the suffragan celebrated ordinations in different places on the same day. Fortunately, such an exceptional case appears only once in the Hereford episcopal registers, so does not distort the overall pattern of clerical recruitment; on 7 March 1506, Bishop Richard Mayew celebrated one ordination in Whitborne church while his suffragan, Thomas Fowler, episcopus Lachorensis, held another ordination ceremony in the chapel of B. V. M. in Hereford Cathedral on the same day. A. T. Bannister (ed.), Registrum Ricardi Mayew, Episcopi Herefordensis, A. D. MDIV-MDXVI (London, 1919), pp. iii, 244-5.
considered as two separate sections divided by centuries, and will then be subjected to more
detailed analysis with periodisation determined by the length of successive episcopates for
Hereford diocese. This mixed periodisation offers a practical approach towards establishing
the character and changing patterns of secular clerical recruitment in different historical
periods in this diocese in the period under discussion.
Graph 1. The figures of acolytes and priests recruited between 1400 and 1430
Graph 2. The figures of acolytes and priests recruited between 1431 and 1460
Graph 3. The figures of acolytes and priests recruited between 1461 and 1490
Graph 4. The figures of acolytes and priests recruited between 1491 and 1520
Graph 5. The figures of acolytes and priests recruited between 1521 and 1533
1.1.1 Patterns of clerical recruitment in fifteenth-century Hereford

As John Trefnant (1389-1404), the first bishop of Hereford to be discussed, had begun his episcopate in 1389, it is necessary to refer to the situation which he had had to deal with regarding ordinations.\(^2\) As W. Dohar points out, the recruitment of secular clergy had begun to decline gradually before Trefnant’s reign.\(^3\) This trend continued throughout Trefnant’s entire episcopate, from the late fourteenth century to the end of his rule in 1404.\(^4\) In 1400, the opening year of this study, thirty-seven acolytes and twenty-eight priests were ordained respectively.\(^5\) However, no ordination record of 1401 appears in Trefnant’s register. In the following year, only two acolytes and one priest were recruited in Hereford.\(^6\) Moreover, it seems that Bishop Trefnant failed to celebrate ordinations in person in 1403 and in early 1404. As an alternative, Nicholas, bishop of Dunkeld, held two small ordinations in December 1403 and February 1404 respectively.\(^7\) At those ordinations, only one ordinand appeared, who received three orders from acolyte to deacon in succession.\(^8\)

Bishop John Trefnant died in early 1404, and Robert Mascall (1404-1416) succeeded to the bishopric of Hereford in the middle of that year.\(^9\) But the newly appointed bishop was absent


\(^4\) Ibid., p. 101.


\(^7\) Ibid., p. 230.


from the diocese till the end of 1407 for various reasons.\textsuperscript{60} The ordinations were therefore celebrated by the suffragan, Nicholas, bishop of Dunkeld, during this interval.\textsuperscript{61} In the remaining part of his thirteen-years’ episcopate, Bishop Mascall fully performed his duty at the ordination celebrations, although another suffragan, Matthew, bishop of Ebron, held one ordination in May 1415.\textsuperscript{62} Since the ordinations were celebrated regularly, the recruitment of acolytes and priests remained relatively stable. However, the level was still much reduced when compared with the previous century. More especially, about nineteen acolytes and fifteen priests were recruited on average \textit{per annum} in Bishop Mascall’s thirteen-year rule.

There were, however, major fluctuations, as in the contrast between the thirteen and twenty-nine acolytes who were ordained in 1404 and 1405 respectively. Strikingly, a total of only thirteen priests were recruited in these two years. In consequence, the surplus acolytes formed a dependable pool of candidates who would be potential ordinands as future priests between 1406 and 1408, years when slightly more priests were ordained than acolytes. The recruitment of secular clergy followed a normal pattern during most of Bishop Mascall’s episcopate, when the figure of acolytes recruited annually exceeded the number of priests. Two exceptional years were 1411 and 1414 when a few more priests were ordained than acolytes.

The next two succeeding bishops, Edmund Lacy (1417-1420) and Thomas Poltone

\textsuperscript{60} \textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, pp. ii, iii.
\textsuperscript{61} Bishop Robert Mascall appointed Nicholas as his suffragan in October 1404. \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 1-2.
\textsuperscript{62} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 161-2.
(1420-1421), did not hold the episcopate of Hereford for long. After the death of Bishop Mascall in December 1416, there was a short period of vacancy which lasted until the beginning of 1417. Soon after, Edmund Lacy was elected as bishop of Hereford with the king’s support. The newly consecrated bishop did not go to his diocese immediately, and appointed a vicar general as his deputy to carry out his duties in Hereford throughout most of 1417. It would be reasonable, accordingly, to assume that Bishop Lacy’s absence was the main reason why no ordination list of 1417 can be found in his register. Furthermore, no record of the appointment of a suffragan appears in Bishop Lacy’s register either. Thus, it might be the case that no ordination ceremony was celebrated in 1417 at all. However, Lacy resided in Hereford throughout 1418 and for much of 1419 before he was translated to Exeter in July 1420. As his successor, Thomas Poltone was promoted to the see of Hereford directly by the pope, when he was with Martin V in Italy, and was consecrated in Florence. Without having any chance to go to Hereford, he was soon translated to Chichester in November 1421. Due to the absence of Bishop Poltone, a suffragan, John, bishop of Annaghdown, celebrated all three ordinations recorded during the bishop’s brief episcopate.

The statistics of clerical recruitment between 1417 and 1421 showed a slightly increasing trend in the annual average level. About twenty-three acolytes and twenty priests were

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64 Smith, Guide to Bishops’ Registers, p. 99.
67 Ibid., p. iv.
69 Ibid., p. iii.
70 However, there is no record of the appointment of this Bishop John as the suffragan in Bishop Poltone’s register. Ibid., p. iii.
recruited in each year of the period. More precisely, twenty-eight individuals were ordained acolyte while twelve candidates became priests in 1418.\textsuperscript{71} The excess acolytes ordained in 1418 and the pool of acolytes accumulated in the previous decade would probably supply the potential candidates for the next three years. The figure of priests ordained between 1419 and 1421, therefore, was a little higher than that for acolytes recruited in these three years. It is worth noting that the numbers of priests ordained in 1419 (twenty-eight) and 1420 (twenty-four) were among the highest levels of recruitment since the beginning of the century. On the other hand, it should also be noticed that the number of newly ordained priests had begun to decline from 1419, a peak year in the first two decades. In general, the clerical recruitment level still remained relatively stable during the reigns of these two short-term bishops.

After a long dispute with other bishops about whether he could be consecrated as bishop of Hereford without the king’s consent, Thomas Spofford (1421-1448) finally took over the bishopric of Hereford and was consecrated by an English bishop in May 1422.\textsuperscript{72} At the end of 1422, he appointed a suffragan as his deputy.\textsuperscript{73} What had happened regarding the holding of ordinations after Poltone’s death is hidden by a lack of records. However, as some of the men named in the first ceremony recorded in Spofford’s register were obviously completing their acquisition of orders, it is likely that at least some ordinations had occurred, even if the

\textsuperscript{71} Reg. Edmundi Lacy, pp. 101-4.  
\textsuperscript{72} Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. i, ii, iii.  
\textsuperscript{73} Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 26.
full regular series had not been maintained.\textsuperscript{74} From September 1423 and over the next twenty-six years, Bishop Spofford fulfilled his duty in the celebration of ordinations, celebrating in person apart from four ordinations held by suffragans.\textsuperscript{75} The annual average level of clerical recruitment remained steady during Bishop Spofford’s episcopate, the general situation being similar to that of previous years. Around twenty-four acolytes and twenty-three priests were ordained \textit{per annum}. However, in detail it was far more complicated. The graphs show that the numbers of acolytes and priests ordained in each year fluctuated severely during this period. In 1423, the first year Bishop Spofford actually played his role as bishop, fifteen candidates were ordained acolyte while only four became priests. Both of these figures thus dropped greatly, compared to the previous level. But recruitment to the two orders soared in the following year. A total of sixty-one acolytes and thirty-nine priests were ordained in 1424, both of which represented the numerical summit in the 134 years discussed.\textsuperscript{76} In the next ten years, from 1425 to 1434, the normal pattern of clerical recruitment was that more acolytes were ordained than priests every year, except for 1426 and 1433. Moreover, the nadir of clerical recruitment during this decade came in 1430, when merely nine acolytes and six priests were ordained respectively.\textsuperscript{77} Then something strange seems to have happened between 1435 and 1437. A total of 142 priests, which is an uncommonly high figure, were ordained in these three years. Meanwhile, ninety acolytes were recruited in ordinations. However, the figure of newly ordained priests then radically dropped.

\textsuperscript{74} Ibid., p. 293.
\textsuperscript{76} \textit{Reg. Thome Spofford}, pp. 293-7.
\textsuperscript{77} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 307-8.
to only nine in 1438. There was some recovery in the following year, but priestly recruitment still fluctuated in the 1440s. After that, in 1448, only four priests were ordained, which is the absolute nadir for priestly ordinations in the whole of Bishop Spofford’s episcopate. There were only three ordinations celebrated in 1448 before Spofford resigned his bishopric later in the year.\textsuperscript{78} The recruitment level of acolytes between 1435 and 1448 shares a similar pattern with the level of priestly ordinations. The peak appeared in 1440 in which year forty-four acolytes were ordained, while the smallest number occurs in 1443, when only seven acolytes were recruited.\textsuperscript{79}

A short vacancy of the see occurred after the resignation of Bishop Spofford in 1448.\textsuperscript{80} Then two bishops took over the bishopric of Hereford in succession; however, both of them were swiftly translated to other dioceses. Richard Beauchamp (1449-1450) resided in the diocese for about one year. After another short vacancy caused by Bishop Beauchamp’s translation, Reginald Boulers (1451-1453) was consecrated to the bishopric of Hereford.\textsuperscript{81} In fact he spent less than one year in the diocese, although his episcopate officially terminated in March 1453.\textsuperscript{82} Bishop Beauchamp celebrated three ordinations within his short term.\textsuperscript{83} Bishop Boulers only held three ordination ceremonies in the first year of his episcopate; no record of

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{78} Ibid., pp. x, 349.
\item \textsuperscript{79} Ibid., pp. 332-5, 340-1.
\item \textsuperscript{80} Smith, Guide to Bishops’ Registers, p. 99.
\item \textsuperscript{81} Ibid., p. 100.
\end{itemize}
ordinations during the rest of his rule appears in his register, although he appointed Geoffrey Hereford, bishop of Kildare, as the suffragan.\textsuperscript{84} It is clear that the ordinations were affected by the disruption caused by the short term tenures of these two bishops. The level of clerical recruitment was lower than before. Only thirty-four individuals were ordained acolytes during these years while fourteen candidates completed their priestly ordination. In the single ordination celebrated in 1450, no secular priest was recruited.\textsuperscript{85}

In April 1453, John Stanbury was translated to Hereford and consecrated to the bishopric.\textsuperscript{86} This was the year that the national instability and chaos which was to characterise England intermittently over the next few decades started to emerge.\textsuperscript{87} In the first ten years of his episcopate, Bishop Stanbury only visited his diocese occasionally because he accompanied the king during the political turbulence.\textsuperscript{88} However, it seems that the celebration of ordinations was not severely affected. Two ordinations within this period were clearly stated as being held by a suffragan, Geoffrey, bishop of Kildare.\textsuperscript{89} After Stanbury’s return to the diocese at the end of 1463, he celebrated ordinations regularly till the end of his episcopate.\textsuperscript{90} In terms of the level of clerical recruitment, the declining trend which had appeared

\textsuperscript{86} \textit{Reg. Johannis Stanbury}, p. iii.
\textsuperscript{88} \textit{Reg. Johannis Stanbury}, p. iii.
\textsuperscript{89} These two ordinations were held on 13 March 1455 and 10 March 1458. However, the appointment of Geoffrey to be suffragan was not found in Bishop Stanbury’s register.
\textsuperscript{90} There is another tentative hypothesis. Perhaps Geoffrey, the suffragan, consistently celebrated ordinations as the deputy of Bishop Stanbury during these ten years. However, there is no direct evidence to prove it.
\textit{Ibid.}, pp. 140, 144.
\textit{Ibid.}, p. iii, iv.
previously extended into Bishop Stanbury’s rule. In general, the annual average figures of acolytes and priests ordained were maintained at the lower level, which dropped to sixteen and twelve respectively. In general, clerical recruitment fluctuated, in line with the preceding pattern throughout the whole episcopate of Bishop Stanbury, especially during the second half of his reign. In most years, the figure of acolytes ordained was higher than the number of priests. Moreover, some exceptional years can be discerned from the graphs. In 1457, twenty individuals were ordained acolytes. In contrast, a mere four priests were recruited in the same year, which shows a distinct dip when compared to the years before and after. Another three years showed a similar pattern: these were 1467, 1469, and 1472. It was particularly notable in 1472, when thirty-five acolytes appeared in the ordinations while only twenty priests were ordained. Furthermore, twenty-six priests appeared in the ordinations of 1461. This is the only year when the number of priests ordained was above the average level of clerical recruitment during Bishop Stanbury’s episcopate.

After the death of John Stanbury, Thomas Millyng (1474-1492) was consecrated as the bishop of Hereford in August 1474. Throughout his entire episcopate, he was frequently absent from the diocese. However, the celebration of ordinations was not severely disrupted. In the first few years of Bishop Millyng’s episcopate, John Alcock, bishop of Rochester, was

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91 Ibid., pp. 167-70.  
92 Ibid., pp. 146-9.  
94 Reg. Thome Myllyng, p. ii.  
delegated to hold ordinations in Hereford.\textsuperscript{95} Later a permanent suffragan, Richard Wycherley, \textit{episcopus Olonensis}, was appointed by Bishop Millyng. This suffragan assured the continuity of ordination celebrations until the death of Millyng.\textsuperscript{96} The same general pattern of clerical recruitment was maintained as before. The annual average level of acolytes and priests recruited stayed at a low rate. In each year, approximately sixteen acolytes and seventeen priests were ordained on average. Another similarity to the previous pattern is that some fluctuation persisted throughout the whole episcopate, if anything appearing a little more severe than before. The number of acolytes recruited annually declined after the second year of Bishop Millyng’s episcopate. This trend lasted for three years and stopped in 1479. After that, there was an increase in the recruitment of acolytes, with its peak in 1482 when thirty-three acolytes were ordained.\textsuperscript{97} In the rest of this episcopate, the recruitment of acolytes still fluctuated seriously every year and returned to the level of less than twenty \textit{per annum}. The lowest point appeared in 1487, when only six acolytes were ordained.\textsuperscript{98} However, there were still two exceptional years. In 1484 and 1490, twenty-eight and twenty-four acolytes were recruited respectively, which was above the average level.\textsuperscript{99} With respect to the priestly ordinations, the trends roughly corresponded with the variation of the pattern for acolyte in most cases during Bishop Millyng’s episcopate. On average, about seventeen priests were ordained \textit{per annum} in his term. In addition, a slight increase in the average number can be explained by high priestly recruitment in some exceptional years. In 1482, the

\textsuperscript{95} Ibid., p. iii.
\textsuperscript{96} Ibid., pp. iii, 7, 154-8
\textsuperscript{97} Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 165-8.
\textsuperscript{98} Ibid., p. 173.
\textsuperscript{99} Ibid., pp. 169-71, 177-80.
year of the peak number for acolytes, a total of forty-one priests were ordained, which is also the peak for the episcopate. Moreover, there were also five other years in which more than twenty-five priests were recruited. On the other hand, in another five years, the number of priests recruited was less than ten annually, with 1479 recording the lowest figure of all.

1.1.2 Patterns of clerical recruitment in early sixteenth-century Hereford

Unfortunately, a gap of around thirteen years appears in the Hereford episcopal registers for the years from 1492 to 1504. In this interval, Edmund Audley (1492-1502) and Adrian de Castello (1502-1504) were appointed as successive bishops of Hereford. During the Civil War in the seventeenth century, the volumes containing the registers of these two bishops disappeared. The analysis of clerical recruitment has to be suspended for this decade due to that interruption. However, it provides an opportunity to make a useful break between the discussions of clerical recruitment for the two centuries, allowing the pre-Reformation period to be analysed as a whole, but separately.

The Italian bishop, Adrian de Castello, was translated to the diocese of Bath and Wells in

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100 Ibid., pp. 165-8.
102 1477: 8; 1478: 8; 1479: 4; 1485: 7; 1492: 6. Ibid., pp. 159-61, 171, 183-4.
103 Smith, Guide to Bishops’ Registers, pp. 100-1.
1504. Then Richard Mayew took over the bishopric of Hereford (1504-1516). He returned to the University of Oxford, where he was chancellor, immediately after his consecration but appointed suffragans celebrated ordinations in Hereford Cathedral or Whitbourne on his behalf. After his retirement from the university, he returned to his diocese at the beginning of 1506 and celebrated ordinations regularly with the occasional assistance of his suffragans during the rest of his episcopate, until he died in 1516. The ordination lists of 1507 cannot be found in his register, a loss which cannot be explained. In addition to the normal run of ordinations contained in the register, it also contains records of ordination celebrated at Oxford by Mayew under licence from the bishop of Winchester. However, the figures of acolytes and priests recruited at Oxford will not be included when calculating the pool of clergy ordained in Hereford: for that these ordinations and their figures are clearly anomalous and not directly relevant to the primary task here. Generally speaking, the yearly numbers for clerical recruitment continued to fluctuate greatly throughout Bishop Mayew's episcopate. Apart from such instability, it is also worth noting that the overall figures for acolytes and priests recruited soared substantially when compared with the situation in the second half of the fifteenth century. It seems that levels of clerical recruitment were now restored to those of fifty years before. However, it is very difficult to explain this

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107 Ibid., p. ii.
108 Ibid., pp. iii, 237-8, 244.
110 There is also no such record in the manuscript of Bishop Mayew's register. Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/12.

Bishop Mayew celebrated these ordinations at St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. This college was technically a peculiar jurisdiction in which the bishop of Winchester was formally the 'ordinary'.

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abrupt increase in terms of a comprehensive view. One possibility might have been the growing impact of the recovery of both population and economy at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The competition for land and the decline in wages forced people to find jobs elsewhere in the country.\textsuperscript{112} On the other hand, the demand for spiritual services in secular society remained high in the early sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{113} As a result it seems likely that a clerical career became attractive once more. The attraction, however, may not have been that a clerical career was more rewarding than a lay life, but that it offered a more secure livelihood even if made up of short term stipendiary posts. Looking at the figures in more detail, in the first two years of Bishop Mayew’s episcopate, only a small number of individuals were ordained. In total, eighteen acolytes and twenty-six priests were recruited in 1504 and 1505.\textsuperscript{114} The situation improved between 1506 and 1509: the average numbers of acolytes and priests ordained annually were both maintained at above thirty.\textsuperscript{115} In the following two years, a decline showed in priestly recruitment: only thirteen and fifteen priests were ordained respectively.\textsuperscript{116} However, the figure of priests rocketed from 1512 to 1515. Approximately forty-five candidates on average became priests each year in this interval. It is also noteworthy that around one third of priests ordained in these four years presented letters dimissory for their priestly ordinations. In 1516, the last year of Bishop Mayew’s reign, the number of newly ordained priests dropped sharply to seven.\textsuperscript{117} Only one ordination in 1516 was recorded in the bishop’s register before the vacancy of the see caused by the death of

\textsuperscript{112} Hatcher, Plague, Population and the English Economy, p. 65.
\textsuperscript{113} Swanson, Church and Society, p. 51.
\textsuperscript{115} Ibid., pp. 244-53.
\textsuperscript{116} Ibid., pp. 253-6.
\textsuperscript{117} Ibid., p. 272.
Bishop Mayew in April 1516.\textsuperscript{118} Unlike the dramatically changing pattern of priestly recruitment in the second half of Mayew’s episcopate, the annual total of newly ordained acolytes remained above twenty on average consistently from 1508 to 1515. Nonetheless, the fluctuation in the recruitment of acolytes was also not uncommon during this period. In line with the priestly recruitment, only six acolytes were ordained in 1516.\textsuperscript{119}

It only took three days for Charles Booth to be appointed to the bishopric of Hereford after the death of Bishop Mayew in April 1516.\textsuperscript{120} He held it through to 1535, being consecrated in November 1516 and entering his diocese at Easter 1517.\textsuperscript{121} Thus, there was no ordination celebrated in Hereford until April 1517 because of the short vacancy of the see and the delay before the new bishop arrived at his diocese. In general, the continued fluctuation in clerical recruitment remained a significant point during Bishop Booth’s episcopate. The annual average figures of acolytes and priests during this period was back to a low level, which look like a return to the pattern of the late fifteenth century. Approximately seventeen acolytes and the same number of priests were ordained on average \textit{per annum}. The decline in the annual average number was partly because of the substantial reduction in recruitment in the last five years of Bishop Booth’s reign (1529-1533). In these five years, totals of only twenty-eight acolytes and thirty-eight priests were listed in Booth’s register.\textsuperscript{122} Apart from this particular

\textsuperscript{119} Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 272.
\textsuperscript{120} Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. ii.
\textsuperscript{121} Reg. Caroli Bothe, pp. ii, iii.
\textsuperscript{122} Ibid., pp. 327-30.
interval, there were also four years in which clerical recruitment looked more optimistic. In these four years (1522, 1524, 1525 and 1527), the numbers of newly ordained acolytes and priests were both above thirty annually.\textsuperscript{123} The peak appeared in 1524, which contributed forty-seven acolytes and thirty-six priests.\textsuperscript{124} Nevertheless, a declining trend clearly set in from 1528.

1.1.3 Comparisons between Hereford and other English dioceses

It is a fundamental task to set out the statistics and changing patterns of the clerical recruitment through the periodisations of different Hereford episcopates between 1400 and 1535. Nevertheless, it is also essential to make comparisons between Hereford and other dioceses by introducing statistics extracted from other dioceses in the equivalent periods. Many medievalists have already provided a substantial number of contributions towards the analysis of ordination lists of many English dioceses. They have also made numerous comparisons concerning clerical recruitment between the diocese they studied and others in the equivalent period. Therefore, to cite their achievements will without any doubt be greatly beneficial to enrich the discussion and analysis of the clerical recruitment pattern in late medieval Hereford diocese. Then, it will be possible to draw a conclusion which decides whether the pattern of clerical recruitment in the diocese of Hereford is an isolated case or fits the general pattern of the whole country in the late medieval period.

\textsuperscript{123} Ibid., pp. 311-4, 315-21, 322-6.

\textsuperscript{124} Ibid., pp. 315-8.
In most cases, these medievalists adopted similar methodologies to make calculations for the clerical recruitments of other dioceses. Nonetheless, there are also some variations between their specific approaches. First of all, most of them chose a short period or one bishop’s episcopate for their research. For example, T. Cooper took the whole episcopate of Geoffrey Blythe, who was bishop of Coventry and Lichfield between 1503 and 1530, as the period for his study. M. Bowker put her focus on the clerical recruitment in Lincoln diocese between 1495 and 1520. Unlike the above two, a few scholars undertook their examinations over an extended period. V. Davis investigated all the surviving ordination lists of London diocese between 1361 and 1539. J. A. H. Moran analysed the clerical recruitment in the diocese of York between 1340 and 1530. Secondly, different periodisations are adopted by these medievalists. It was obviously not very difficult to make a decision about periodization for those who only analysed a very short period, especially for those who only chose one episcopate as the focus of their research. W. J. Dohar analysed the pattern of clerical recruitment of Hereford diocese after the Black Death by the periodisations of different episcopates. His approach has been used in the previous discussion relating to the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, to offer continuity in the research on Hereford diocese. On the other hand, those who observed one diocese in a longer period, they often separated the whole period into several segments and took a decade as a unit. More importantly, there is no fixed and common format in periodization to enable scholars easily to analyse the figures extracted

125 Cooper, *The Last Generation of English Catholic Clergy*.
126 Bowker, *The Secular Clergy in the Diocese of Lincoln*.
127 Davis, *Clergy in London*.
128 Moran, ‘Clerical recruitment in the Diocese of York’.
129 Dohar, *The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership*.
from the ordination lists of different dioceses. The majority of these scholars only made comments and analyses about the changing trend of clerical recruitment of different periods in a single diocese and subsequently introduced the statistics of other dioceses for the comparison of different patterns. However, a few scholars also attempted to reconstruct the data for their analyses, an approach which might misinterpret the figures and affect their conclusions.

M. Bowker emphasized the large size of the Lincoln diocese when she tried to make a comparison of the scale of the clerical recruitment between Lincoln and four other dioceses (Exeter, Hereford, Bath and Wells, and Ely). Therefore, she first calculated the average number for ordained priests (including both seculars and regulars) at one ordination in these dioceses. Then she worked out the number of parishes in each of the four dioceses as a fraction of the number of parishes of Lincoln diocese. After that, she multiplied up the number of ordained priests as though the number of parishes in all of the dioceses had been equal.\textsuperscript{130} Through such estimation and comparison, she asserted that the scale of priestly recruitment in Lincoln diocese was not equivalent to that of the other dioceses, though the net number of ordained clergy in Lincoln diocese was quite large.\textsuperscript{131} When J. Moran explored the ordination lists of York diocese between 1340 and 1530, she attempted to compensate for the losses among the records and reconstruct the data. The approach she adopted was to track the names

\textsuperscript{130} Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 39.  
\textsuperscript{131} Ibid., pp. 38-40. However, it is hard to make a judgment on whether her methodology is reasonable and feasible. It might be a little risky just to focus on the size of the diocese when the comparison was made by simply equalizing the number of parishes between different dioceses and multiplying the number of ordinands, without considering other factors, such as the clerical mobility.
of different ordinands and their clerical promotions. For example, if a candidate’s name appeared in two different but successive ordinations in the extant episcopal registers and was there ordained acolyte and deacon, it could be assumed that the record of one ordination was missing from the episcopal registers. This assumption would be more convincing especially in cases where one of the major ordinations disappeared from the registers. The figures for such omitted ordinations could then be restored by determining the average number of ordained individuals in the ordinations held at the appropriate time in years before and after the omission.  

Different scholars have adopted various approaches for their own purposes. On the other hand, they have also shared the same ambition, namely to explore the changing pattern of clerical recruitment within one diocese in a certain period. The only difference between them is possibly that some of their analyses are rather general and painted broad pictures, while others are detailed and considered the distinctive periods they chose and difficulties they encountered during their studies. The methodology adopted in this thesis is a little different from that of these other scholars. In the first place, the secular clergy are taken as the sole object of the research here. The regulars will not be included into the statistics. As discussed earlier, although it is not impossible a certain number of regulars would join the secular clergy

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132 Moran, ‘Clerical recruitment in the Diocese of York’, p. 21. Although she admitted that this assumption would be only applied when at least three ordinations were celebrated in any given year, the approach may still distort the results and facts. It might be over simplistic to hypothesize that ordination ceremonies were held at regular intervals in every year. Even if this assumption is correct, not all the ordinands would choose to stay in one diocese to receive all of their orders; in particular, individuals who lived near the boundaries of dioceses would possibly incline to acquire letters dimissory and be ordained outside their home dioceses if the time and location of an ordination ceremony held in a neighbouring and more accessible diocese were suitable for them, or were even advantageous for the acceleration of their clerical promotions. Accordingly, the approach Moran adopted would probably exaggerate the scale of the clerical recruitment in the diocese under review.
and try to find a ‘secular’ post within the church, the figure is not significant enough to have had great impact on the career patterns of the parochial clergy before the Reformation. In the second place, only real figures extracted from the episcopal registers will be dealt with here. Compensation for the number of ordinands ordained in the gaps in the records is not adopted. Accordingly, the aim is to focus on the general trend of clerical recruitment in late medieval Hereford rather than make questionable claims for the accuracy of the data. The incompleteness of the sources is certainly a failing, but should still be fully appreciated.

In the diocese of Winchester, the impact of the Black Death still lingered at the beginning of the fifteenth century. As a result, the recruitment pattern remained unhealthy and no more than thirty priests were ordained on average in each year. This situation continued to the 1450s until the recovery finally emerged at the end of this decade. Through to the 1490s the average number of priests ordained annually in Winchester diocese gradually climbed up to over thirty, although the speed of the increase was not very fast. In terms of another southern diocese, the decline of clerical recruitment had already begun in the late fourteenth century in the diocese of Exeter. During the episcopate of Bishop Edmund Stafford (1395-1419), a recovery in the recruitment appeared initially, but it fell again in the later part of his episcopate. There were around thirty-three priests recruited annually on average between 1400 and 1418. In the early phrase of Bishop Edmund Lacy’s episcopate

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133 Davis, ‘Rivals for minisry?’, p. 103.
134 Ibid., p. 104.
135 Ibid., p. 104.
137 Ibid., p. 300.
138 The ordination lists are not complete in the episcopal register of Edmund Stafford. Therefore, R. L. Storey only calculated
(1420-1455), the level of the priestly recruitment improved temporarily. A total of 376 individuals were ordained priest between 1423 and 1430, which suggested that the average number of priestly recruits was forty-seven.\textsuperscript{139} However, the waning trend appeared again after the 1430s and the slump continued to the end of Bishop Lacy’s episcopate. The average number of recruited priests was approximately twenty-two per annum between 1431 and 1454.\textsuperscript{140}

A similar trend could also be discerned from the numbers of ordained priests in the Northern dioceses in the fifteenth century. In the diocese of York, a remarkable enhancement in priestly recruitment had been under way since the 1460s.\textsuperscript{141} This well-developed upward trend even continued into the sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{142} In contrast, priestly recruitment was under-developed in the diocese of Durham in the early course of the fifteenth century, as the bishop of this frontier diocese, Thomas Langley (1406-1437), barely recruited more than ten priests in a single year.\textsuperscript{143} In the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, the downward trend of priestly ordinations was clearly shown from the ordination lists by the end of the 1450s. No more than fifty priests were ordained in the diocese in most years of the first half of the fifteenth century.\textsuperscript{144} However, the pattern changed thereafter, and the number of ordained priests rose

\textsuperscript{139} Ibid., p. 300.
\textsuperscript{140} Ibid., pp. 300-1.
\textsuperscript{141} Ibid., pp. 300-1.
\textsuperscript{142} Ibid., pp. 19-54.
\textsuperscript{143} Ibid., 'Clerical recruitment in the Diocese of York', pp. 19-54.
\textsuperscript{144} Ibid., ‘Recruitment of English clergy’, p. 301.
gradually from the 1460s.\textsuperscript{145} It was not until the last two decades of the fifteenth century that the scale of priestly recruitment was restored to its pre-plague level.\textsuperscript{146} In terms of ordinations in Norwich diocese, the extant records of the lists in the fifteenth century cover the period from 1413 to 1486.\textsuperscript{147} According to J. F. Williams’ calculations, around 392 ordinations were celebrated, including the ceremonies during the vacancies of the see.\textsuperscript{148} Thus, the total number of ordained individuals in these ceremonies amounted to about 4100.\textsuperscript{149} However, this number is not calculated exclusively for the number of priests who were ordained. Therefore, it is very difficult to determine a precise figure of the average annual priestly recruitment in the diocese of Norwich in the fifteenth century. Nonetheless, it is still possible to make a rough estimate based on Williams’ study. In the largest single ordination, which occurred in December 1472, seventeen men were ordained priest. On the other hand, there were actually no priests recorded in some small ordinations.\textsuperscript{150} On this basis, it would be reasonable to deduce that the average number of priests ordained annually would be under twenty over the whole course of the fifteenth century. For aspirants from other dioceses, London diocese was attractive as a place with a great demand of clergy. Accordingly, a large number of ordinands rushed into London for their clerical promotions. However, in the first decade of the fifteenth century, clerical recruitment in London was still affected by the plague and the following depopulation.\textsuperscript{151} Only 169 priests were ordained during this period.\textsuperscript{152} A

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{145} Ibid., p. 35.
\item \textsuperscript{146} Ibid., pp. 34-35.
\item \textsuperscript{147} Williams, ‘Ordination in the Norwich diocese’, p. 347.
\item \textsuperscript{148} Ibid., p. 352.
\item \textsuperscript{149} Ibid., pp. 348-52.
\item \textsuperscript{150} Ibid., p. 352.
\item \textsuperscript{151} Storey, ‘Recruitment of English clergy’, pp. 308-9.
\item \textsuperscript{152} Davis, Clergy in London, p. 23.
\end{itemize}
recovery occurred in the following decade and the number of priests trebled to 502. By the end of the 1450s, it is feasible to set an average level at approximately forty priests ordained per annum in line with the healthy recruitments in most years. Unfortunately, the figure for priestly ordinations is not available between 1450 and 1489 because of the loss of the register of Bishop Thomas Kemp. Nevertheless, the trend can still be discerned by virtue of the total number of priests ordained in the decade of the 1490s. The number of priests ordained in this decade was 404, which was almost consistent with the statistic from the 1440s. Therefore, it can be suggested that the level of priestly recruitment did not shrink, and was possibly maintained in a healthy condition in the second half of the fifteenth century in London diocese.

Despite the big gap from 1493 to 1503 and other small gaps which appear in the bishop’s registers of Hereford, the records of ordination lists are relatively intact. It is true that the scale of ordinations held in fifteenth-century Hereford is not comparable with the experience of the larger dioceses across the country. Nevertheless, the trend of priestly recruitment in the diocese of Hereford at the beginning of the fifteenth century is similar to that in other dioceses. The basic reason is clear, which is the similar impact of the plague. However, the devastation resulting from the Welsh rebellion may be another factor. Following on from W. J. Dohar’s calculation of the number of priests ordained in the 1390s, the decline in priestly recruitment

153 Ibid., p. 23.
continued in the first decade of the fifteenth century. Only 117 priests were ordained in this decade, and according to the records no priest was recruited at all in 1403. However, the recovery in Hereford came sooner than elsewhere. In the next four decades, more than 784 candidates were ordained priests and the annual average doubled to twenty. The biggest improvement appeared in the 1430s when some 273 priests were recorded in the ordination lists. More specifically, in four years of this decade more than thirty priests were ordained in each year. The situation suddenly changed in the 1450s, and figures dropped dramatically to sixty-two in total in this decade. From the beginning of the 1460s, through to 1492, the recruitment level went back to the general level of before the 1450s, but was never consistently exceeded. About fifteen candidates were ordained priest annually on average between 1460 and 1492. Therefore, it should be noted that the trend of clerical recruitment in Hereford is a little different from other dioceses in the fifteenth century. Despite the decline in the 1450s, the overall record of priestly recruitment suggests that the long-term recovery in the diocese of Hereford actually occurred earlier, compared to evolutions elsewhere. From the 1460s, the pattern remains stable, although the improvement is not strong either. Occasionally the number of priests ordained in one year rises above twenty in last two decades of the fifteenth century. Accordingly, it is unclear whether the recovery in Hereford was strong enough to fit the national trend. However, the general variation in the clerical recruitment across the whole country probably fitted the national demographic changes after the first half

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158 The average number is about ten priests ordained each year between 1390 and 1399. Dohar, The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership, pp. 99-101.
159 No record of ordination of 1401 appeared in the register.
160 The total number might be slightly greater due to the loss of the ordination lists of 1417 and 1422.
161 1434: 30; 1435: 48; 1436: 44; 1437: 50.
162 The ordination lists of 1452 are missing.
of the fifteenth century when the depopulation was halted and signs of recovery appeared.163

Some reasons can be suggested to explain the dramatic change in clerical recruitment in fifteenth-century England. First of all, when the plague spread speedily across the whole country in the mid-fourteenth century, the number of priests ordained by bishops did not decline but actually increased for a while. This short-term immediate increase probably corresponded to the great clerical mortality.164 However, the increase was just immediate reaction and quickly came to a halt. After that, clerical recruitment remained relatively steady.165 Depopulation also caused a decline in the number of ordinands.166 This effect might be one significant factor which continued to impact on clerical recruitment in Hereford diocese until the first half of the fifteenth century. Another possibility might also be applied to explain the stable clerical recruitment after the plague. The excess number of priests accumulated in the pre-Black Death era might be swallowed up by the vacancies created by the clerical mortality. As a result, the pressures which had been building up among the clergy might have been released by the Black Death, thus, this might cause something of a recruitment ‘crisis’ after the Black Death.167 Secondly, it seems that a clerical career before the mid-fifteenth century was not as attractive for young aspirants as it had been in the preceding century, though the demand for spiritual services was consistent.168 The

166 Swanson, Church and Society, pp. 33-4.
168 Swanson, Church and Society, p. 34.
revitalization of the economy offered more potential opportunities for ordinands to pursue higher salaries or benefits in the agricultural and industrial field instead of entering a clerical career. Moreover, a certain number of individuals channeled their ambitions into political careers rather than ecclesiastical careers on account of the laicization of bureaucracies.\textsuperscript{169} In addition, the Conciliar Movement, caused by the great schism of the western Church, might be a further potential reason which triggered the reduction of the clerical recruitment at the beginning of the fifteenth century.\textsuperscript{170} However it is very difficult to demonstrate the influence of the movement on the attractiveness of a clerical career in England, and in reality the coincidence need not bring causality.\textsuperscript{171} Another factor can also be brought up into these speculations. The influence of the Oldcastle rising in 1414, and of later Lollardy may have persisted in many parts of England through to the Reformation. However, the influence of Lollards was clearly limited and confined within certain regions soon after the rising.\textsuperscript{172} In the diocese of Hereford, it seems that there were a very limited number of cases concerning the Lollards in the fifteenth century.\textsuperscript{173} Accordingly, the impact of Lollards and Lollardy on clerical recruitment was not significant, although it cannot be simply dismissed.

A clerical career became popular again in the second half of the fifteenth century. Along with the population growth at this time, the pressures on the economy were unavoidably getting tense and even worse. People were forced from their lands because of enclosure and other

\textsuperscript{169} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 35; Storey, ‘Recruitment of English clergy’, pp. 304, 3/1 at note 38.
\textsuperscript{170} Storey, ‘Recruitment of English clergy’.
\textsuperscript{171} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 305.
\textsuperscript{173} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 20-51.
economic pressures. Consequently, a growing number of people became vagrants because of their loss of lands. The economic situation in urban areas was not optimistic either. A certain number of large towns went through decline in various degrees, including loss of population, contraction of the built-up area, and reductions in commerce and industry. Some small towns proved unable to maintain their urban status because of the severe decline. Accordingly, a clerical career which was now more profitable could once more prove a temptation in the second half of the fifteenth century. In addition, the gradual recovery from the Welsh rebellion in Wales possibly drove a large number of Welsh ordinands to go to Hereford diocese for their clerical promotions and to embark on a clerical career after ordinations.

There was a great expansion of the pool of priests all around the country at the beginning of the sixteenth century, through to the arrival of the Reformation. During the period between 1504 and 1531, no fewer than 4,500 candidates were ordained priest by Bishop Blythe in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. It is true that fluctuations in clerical recruitment occurred during this interval. However, it is still remarkable that the average level could reach 167 priests per annum. On the other hand, it was also noteworthy that a decline in the trend

174 As C. Dyer discovered, the proportion of peasants with large land holdings increased in the fifteenth century while the proportion of peasants with small land holdings declined sharply. It probably meant that the majority of lands were distributed to a smaller group of people after the Black Death. C. Dyer, Standards of Living in the Later Middle Ages: Social Change in England c. 1200 – 1520 (Cambridge 1989), pp. 141-2.


176 Swanson, Church and Society, p. 35; Moran, ‘Clerical recruitment in the Diocese of York’, pp. 22, 45, 47-49, 52-53.


178 Ibid., p. 30.
perhaps occurred in the 1520s and continued to the 1530s. The situation in the diocese of Lincoln was very similar. About 2,609 secular ordinands were ordained priest in the diocese of Lincoln between 1495 and 1520. Therefore, it can be estimated that an average of over 100 men became priests in Lincoln diocese per annum. More strikingly, the annual average level reached 126 between 1514 and 1521 (although T. Cooper argues the figure is over 170). After that, priestly ordinations began to decline through to 1535. It might be natural to establish a connection between the large number of priestly recruits and ordinands with letters dimissory at the University of Oxford which was located within the boundaries of Lincoln diocese. However, only approximately one tenth of the priests who were ordained in the diocese of Lincoln were students from the University of Oxford who presented letters dimissory. Therefore, the impact of students from Oxford with letters dimissory on the ordination figures for Lincoln diocese was not as profound as that of the students from Cambridge on the figures for the diocese of Ely, where they contributed seventy-five per cent of the ordinands with letters dimissory. In York diocese, 187 priests were recruited on average annually between 1501 and 1527. A total of 645 priests were ordained in London diocese in the first decade of the sixteenth century. This number is much higher than that for the previous decade. The downward trend was initiated in the 1520s in London diocese, and deteriorated further in the 1530s when only 306 priests were recruited.

179 Swanson, *Church and Society*, pp. 35-36.
180 Bowker, *Secular Clergy*, p. 38.
Due to the incomplete records, it is difficult to analyse the trend of priestly recruitment in Hereford diocese in the first decade of the sixteenth century. However, a sign of recovery still can be observed from an examination of the extant ordination lists from 1504 to 1506 and from 1508 to 1509. In three of these five years, a little more than thirty ordinands were ordained priest *per annum* on average. Although some fluctuation appeared in the course of the 1510s, the decade still witnessed an essential increase in priestly recruitment in Hereford diocese. 259 priests were ordained in total in this decade. This figure nearly caught up with that of the 1430s, the peak decade in the whole studied period. In the next ten years, the total number of priests ordained dropped slightly to 222, but recruitment still remained healthy, in contrast to the yield of priests in the preceding century. Overall, twenty-four priests were recruited annually on average in the first three decades of the sixteenth century in Hereford diocese. Although the scale is still not compatible with that in other dioceses, the situation can be considered as improving from the 1440s. Moreover, the recovery in priestly recruitment in Hereford diocese continued a little longer than in other dioceses mentioned above, where the decline began in the 1520s. However, only thirty-one priests were ordained in total in Hereford between 1530 and 1533. It seemed to be a realistic fact that a sharp decline in priestly recruitment happened in most dioceses from the mid-1530s, alongside the evolutions of the Reformation Parliament.\footnote{Marshall, *The Catholic Priesthood*, p. 229.}

The figures for priests ordained in these dioceses in the early sixteenth century illustrate that the depressed recruitment caused by the great pestilence had eventually been overcome. There
is an assumption that the ecclesiastical authorities deliberately stimulated the significant increase in the number of priests ordained in the early sixteenth century; but no supportive evidence for this is available. In the meantime, other factors can also be considered to judge their impact on the expansion of the clerical recruitment in the early sixteenth century. A considerable number of priests were needed for the service of the Mass for the people due to the expansion of the impact of the doctrine of purgatory over the fifteenth century. Behind such advances in clerical recruitment, signs of crisis were also emerging. The statistics extracted from the ordination lists of Coventry and Lichfield diocese perhaps indicate that willingness to embark on a clerical career was declining from the 1520s. Some critics, such as Melton, Colet and More, appealed for stricter examination of the requirements for priestly recruitment. There is a slight possibility that their arguments had an immediate impact on the clerical recruitment pattern. However, these proposals may have had a visible effect in the long-term trend, rather than an immediate one. From the 1520s, taxation was regularly levied on a widening range of clergy, and even on an unprecedented scale. Therefore, the enthusiasm for entering priesthood and starting a clerical career was abated by the economic pressure resulting from the taxation. The Reformation also had a profound impact on the contemporary prospects for a clerical career. Numerous factors which emerged during the Reformation, such as changes among the requirement for becoming a priest, the abolition of

187 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 34.
188 Ibid., p. 34.
189 Swanson, Church and Society, p. 36.
190 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 36.
191 But P. Marshall suggests that the economic issues were unlikely the considerations for ordinands when they decided to take a clerical career. Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 36; Marshall, The Catholic Priesthood, p. 230.
the chantries and masses for souls, and the influx of regular clergy into the clerical labour market, undermined motivations to enter the ecclesiastical system. Accordi 192

1.2 Mobility in the early stage of a clerical career

Once an individual made up his mind to embark on a clerical career in the medieval English church, he had to find the most appropriate opportunity to attend the required ordination ceremonies so that he could obtain the successive holy orders as speedily as possible. Once he completed his priestly ordination, he was qualified to join the struggle for a freehold benefice, or at least to search for a job with cure of souls. 193 Therefore, it is perhaps not surprising that a large number of individuals travelled across the boundaries of different dioceses to seek their fortunes. In consequence, movement would be destined to become a crucial element in the clerical career for some aspirants as soon as they decided to edge themselves into the ranks of the clergy.

In the ordination lists entered in the episcopal registers, a number of ordinands were regularly recorded as bearing letters dimissory when they were ordained to their different orders. The notes of letters dimissory, which was added into the entry relating to an ordinand, indicated that he was not a native of the diocese in which he was ordained. Canon law required an

192 Swanson, Church and Society, p. 36.
193 Admittedly, it was also possible for an individual who had not yet obtained his priesthood to obtain a benefice, pending acquisition of priesthood or by virtue of a dispensation. On the other hand, clerics who were not priests could also find other jobs in the Church, but were not qualified to carry out the spiritual duties with cure of souls, in particular the key tasks of the cure of souls linked to the sacraments of mass and penance.
ordinand to procure letters dimissory from the bishop or his deputies of his diocese of origin, if he wished to leave that home diocese and attend an ordination ceremony elsewhere. From another point of view, letters dimissory authorised the bishop of another diocese to ordain a candidate from outside his diocese either to a specific or to all major orders.\textsuperscript{194} There were also other contexts in which a bishop granted letters dimissory to a cleric on the basis of long-term domicile, or his institution to a benefice in that diocese. However, these cases were probably statistically insignificant in the ordination lists. In addition to the diocesan bishops, the heads of some independent quasi-episcopal peculiar jurisdictions also had the power to issue letters dimissory for ordinands from within their territories. This list consists of abbeys of Waltham, Evesham, St. Albans, Bury St. Edmunds as well as the Gloucestershire jurisdiction of Churchdown and Northumberland peculiar of Hexhamshire which were assigned to the archbishops of York by King William II.\textsuperscript{195} In practice, an ordinand who was from outside the diocese where the ordination was celebrated was required to present letters dimissory as one of certifications for the examination carried out by the local ecclesiastical administration. Once he had passed that examination, he was allowed to attend the ordination ceremony and was ordained to the major orders permitted in the letters. In terms of the normal pattern of recording letters dimissory which appeared in the ordination lists, it was usual for the specific name of the diocese or exempt jurisdiction which granted the letter to be stated in entry for the individual ordinand. Through the calculation and classification of these letters dimissory, it becomes possible to explore clerical geographical mobility in relation to the

\textsuperscript{194} Williams, ‘Ordination in the Norwich diocese’, p. 358.

process of ordination, and so during the early phrase of an individual’s clerical career.

However, letters dimissory have not been systematically studied so far as evidence for the clerical movement by many medievalists, except for a few who have paid some attention to such records. Both V. Davis and R. L. Storey have noticed the presence of letters dimissory in the ordination lists of London diocese. Storey particularly focused on secular priests who presented letters dimissory for their ordinations in London diocese during the early Tudor period. Davis took up a more challenging task. She made a numerical analysis of the origins of secular ordinands who completed their priestly ordination in London diocese between 1360 and 1529 while bearing letters dimissory. Unfortunately, neither of them paid attention to the movement of ordinands who left London diocese for ordination after they obtained letters dimissory. Although their works demonstrated the flow of clergy entering London diocese, it seems impossible to have a full perspective of the scale of the clerical population, and of the attractiveness of a clerical career within a single diocese, without balancing both inward and outward migration.

The form of letters dimissory, which appeared abundantly in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese, followed the general pattern. The note of this proof was included in an ordinand’s entry together with other information. Accordingly, ordinands whose entries did not give any information on their dioceses of origin or letters dimissory could generally be presumed to be

local candidates from the diocese of Hereford (although there may be some omissions in the records of the lists). It has to be noticed that the places of origin for some Hereford ordinands were also occasionally mentioned in their entries in the ordination lists. However, the number of entries of this kind in the Hereford ordination lists is not particularly large. In addition, this practice was not customarily implemented in the diocese of Hereford, as was perhaps also the practice in other dioceses. For example, the real place name of an ordinand’s origin was not recorded any more after the 1450s in Norwich diocese.\textsuperscript{198} Some entries in Hereford ordination lists were exceptions to these general rules. In the first place, it was rare but not impossible that the specific name of the diocese from which an ordinand received letters dimissory was not noted in his entry of ordination. A total of sixteen ordinands who appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese fell into this category. In their entries, the records only indicated that they had obtained letters dimissory for their ordinations, but gave no further information about the original dioceses from which they came. It is very difficult to explain whether the missing information was caused by mistake or arranged deliberately. In the second place, the accuracy and reliability of letters dimissory was often undermined by ambiguities which appeared in ordinands’ records, especially in the case of those ordinands who had already received a benefice before completing their ordinations. Under such circumstances, it is very difficult to decide whether the letters dimissory of these beneficed ordinands indicated the diocese where they were born or where their benefices were located.\textsuperscript{199} A William Borowgh was ordained priest in April 1512 in Hereford to the title of

\textsuperscript{198} Except for the years of 1464 and 1465.
\textsuperscript{199} Davis, ‘Episcopal ordination lists as a source for clerical mobility’, pp. 155-6.
‘benefice of Curtenall’, which was noted as being in Lincoln diocese.\textsuperscript{200} In the same entry, he was also recorded as holding letters dimissory issued from the diocese of Canterbury.\textsuperscript{201} If his letters dimissory had been omitted due to a registrar’s error or other unexpected reasons, information about his real diocese of origin would have been concealed.

Although the information about the dioceses of origin of ordinands could be discerned from letters dimissory (subject to the qualifications already noted), this type of evidence had some unavoidable limits. It might be comparatively easy to establish the general area where the ordinand came from if he presented letters dimissory from geographically small dioceses such as Carlisle, Rochester or Ely. However, letters dimissory could not provide sufficiently precise information to locate in any real or useful sense the origins of ordinands when they were issued by bishops of large dioceses such as Lincoln or York. It was obviously more convenient for individuals who were born at or lived in the remote regions of such large dioceses, especially places close to the boundaries with other dioceses, to request letters dimissory and receive holy orders in a neighbouring diocese. For example, an ordinand might choose to cross the county border in Buckinghamshire and attend the ordination in the diocese of Winchester if he was from the other side of the border in the diocese of Lincoln.\textsuperscript{202} In some cases, this deficiency could be compensated for by the locative surnames of ordinands or the records of precise place of residence or origin if they appeared in the ordination lists. In the ordination lists of Hereford, it is rare to find the note of a specific town, parish or other

\textsuperscript{200} Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 257.
\textsuperscript{201} Ibid, p. 257.
\textsuperscript{202} Davis, ‘Episcopal ordination lists as a source for clerical mobility’, p. 156.
landmark which was attached to the entry of an ordinand who was ordained with letters
dimissory. Nevertheless, a small number of entries of individuals had the records of precise
places where ordinands were from. For example, David ap Meredith from Poole completed
his priestly ordination on 20 February 1434 with a title of ‘Strata Marcella Abbey’ and letters
dimissory issued from St. Asaph diocese.203 On 6 April 1527, John White who was from
Rounds (possibly Raunds in Northamptonshire) received the order of deacon by presenting a
title provided by Stonley priory and letters dimissory issued from Lincoln diocese.204

It could not be taken for granted that a candidate holding letters dimissory would permanently
settle within the diocese where he was ordained.205 There were several reasons which could
explain the appearance of an individual holding letters dimissory in the ordination lists of a
diocese other than his home diocese. First of all, it seems clear that some ordinands made only
a short visit or stayed temporarily in ‘foreign’ dioceses merely for the purpose of attending an
imminent ordination ceremony. In most cases, the place where a bishop celebrated ordination
ceremonies might alter casually even though the dates were canonically settled. This variation
could be explained on several counts. It was theoretically normal that bishops would
celebrate ordinations in the cathedral church of their dioceses. But the location would change
if the bishop decided to make a visitation through the diocese and carry out his duties with an
itinerant administration. Then the travelling bishop might conduct an ordination ceremony in

203 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 315.
204 Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 323.
205 R. L. Storey has the opposite opinion about this assumption. He claims that ordinands with letters dimissory would
presumably continue to stay within the diocese where they obtained orders. Davis, ‘Episcopal ordination lists as a source for clerical mobility’, p. 158; Storey, ‘Recruitment of English clergy’, p. 293.
a parish church. However, in most cases, the bishop preferred to hold ordinations in the chapel of his manors where he stayed there. Therefore, ordinands had to travel to the bishop’s lodging for the ordination when they were informed of the location by officials. As a result, the ordinands, who lived near the boundaries of the diocese (especially the large dioceses), and who lived far from the location where the ordination was to be celebrated, would probably find it difficult for them to make a long journey to attend the ceremony if the period of notice was too short. In such cases, a prospective ordinand might prefer to request letters dimissory and receive ordination in a neighbouring diocese which he could easily reach. A further possibility is that a diocesan bishop possessed some manors outside his own diocese. Accordingly, the bishop might sometimes leave his own diocese and to stay in one of those manors, and then celebrate ordinations while he was in residence there. Prospective ordinands living in the vicinity of that manor would appreciate that it was highly convenient for them to receive their ordinations from that visiting bishop. Therefore, they would probably request letters dimissory from their own bishop’s administration and receive ordination accordingly.

For example, there were cases of ordinations celebrated by the bishop of Hereford in his Worcestershire manors, and at which ordinands from Worcester diocese did receive ordination on the basis of letters dimissory issued by the Worcester diocesan administration (The relevant cases will be discussed later). On certain rare occasion it was not the candidate’s original decision to get letters dimissory for the ordination outside his home diocese. There is the example of the occasion, mentioned by R. L. Storey, when twenty clerks from the diocese of Exeter went to Winchester diocese in order to receive ordination from their own bishop.

while he was residing in his manor of East Horsley near Ripley in Winchester diocese.\footnote{207} However, the bishop had not secured a licence to hold ordinations within the diocese from the bishop of Winchester, William of Wykeham, basically because he had not anticipated that such ordinands would turn up. Out of sympathy for these men, who had traveled a long distance to reach him, the bishop of Exeter sent them on to Bishop Wykeham to get the ordination, with appropriate letters dimissory.\footnote{208}

In late medieval England, a large pool of would-be ordinands traveled around the country to find opportunities to be ordained. The numbers should not be underestimated. As the ecclesiastical centre of medieval England, the diocese of London needed a large number of clergy to maintain its spiritual services. Therefore, it became the place which numerous immigrants flooded into. By the end of the fifteenth century, four-fifth of the ordinands who were ordained in London diocese had letters dimissory, and the percentage increased further to eighty-five per cent by the 1530s.\footnote{209} There were a total of 1,840 ordinands from other dioceses who were ordained to holy orders in London diocese between 1490 and 1529, although only thirteen of them were noted as from Hereford diocese.\footnote{210} In Norwich diocese, more than 530 candidates held letters dimissory issued from almost every diocese of England.

\footnote{208} Storey, ‘Recruitment of English clergy’, p. 294. In Bishop Wykeham’s register, these candidates were recorded as holding letters dimissory granted by Bishop John Grandisson, the predecessor of Bishop Brantingham as the bishop of Exeter. Kirby, Wykeham’s Register, p. 294.
\footnote{209} Davis, Clergy in London, pp. 28-29; Storey, ‘Ordinations of secular priests’, p. 129.
\footnote{210} These cases will be discussed in detail later. Storey, ‘Ordinations of secular priests’, p. 132.
when they were ordained to holy orders between 1413 and 1486. More specifically, over one third of these ordinands were from the neighbour dioceses of Lincoln and Ely, while only two Hereford ordinands appeared among these outsiders. It is intriguing that at least thirteen actual foreigners, from outside England and Wales, attended ordination ceremonies in Norwich diocese. In the early sixteenth century, around six per cent of ordinands on average had letters dimissory when named in the annual ordination lists of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. The percentage is a little higher in the diocese of Lincoln. There approximately ten per cent of ordinands were ordained by presenting letters dimissory in the first three decades of the sixteenth century. It has been suggested that the majority of these outsiders were probably students at the University of Oxford. However, certain factors might slightly undermine the foundation of this speculation. The large size of Lincoln diocese could be an obstacle for students of Oxford if they had to travel the long distance to Lincoln for their ordinations. It was perhaps possible, on the other hand, that the ordinands of Lincoln diocese who lived near the University of Oxford might prefer to get letters dimissory and receive their holy orders at the colleges of the University of Oxford, which were under peculiar jurisdictions. However, this does not mean that students at Oxford would not go to Lincoln diocese for ordinations by holding letters dimissory. Some exceptional ordination lists

211 However, their names and other information are not given in Williams’ article. William, ‘Ordination in the Norwich diocese’, p. 358.
212 Ibid., p. 358.
213 Scotland: four ordinands were from St. Andrew’s, one each was from Brechin, Dunblane and Glasgow; Ireland: one each was from Armagh, Dromore, Meath and Lismore and Waterford. Two ordinands were from the European Continent: Trajecten (Trieste) and Stagenen (Strengä, Sweden). Ibid., p. 358.
214 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 32.
215 Ibid., p. 32.
216 Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 39; Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 32.
in the episcopal registers of Hereford can be used as evidence to explain this phenomenon. In the early phase of Richard Mayew’s episcopate as bishop of Hereford, he celebrated several ordinations in the college of St. Mary Magdalen at Oxford under a licence granted by the bishop of Winchester.\(^{217}\) Accordingly, students at Oxford, perhaps as well as other ordinands, approached Bishop Mayew to receive their ordinations. A large number of these ordinands presented letters dimissory issued from a number of dioceses, among which the dioceses of Hereford, Lincoln and Winchester also appeared.\(^{218}\) For instance, John Millet, bachelor of law, was ordained priest in March 1505, to a title of ‘All Souls College’ and he obtained letters dimissory from Lincoln diocese.\(^{219}\) Richard Massy, likewise holding letters dimissory from Lincoln diocese, completed his priestly ordination with a title of ‘Oseney monastery’ in March 1505.\(^{220}\) Another candidate, Richard Lamballe, was ordained priest to a title of ‘Hyde monastery’ in March 1505 and his letters dimissory were granted from Winchester diocese.\(^{221}\) Two further ordinands, George Dudley and Geoffrey Clone, were ordained deacon on 21 March 1505 and both of them presented letters dimissory issued from Hereford diocese.\(^{222}\)

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\(^{217}\) Richard Mayew was the chancellor of the University of Oxford when he was translated to the bishopric of Hereford. After his consecration of bishop of Hereford, he returned to the university and resigned from the post of chancellor at the end of 1507.  


\(^{221}\) This Richard Lamballe was ordained deacon in the previous ordination. However, in this entry, he had letters dimissory from Lincoln diocese and had no title. He was recorded as bachelor of art (*in artibus bac.*) in the same entry. His biography was included in Emden’s register, where he is recorded as being from Lincoln diocese.  

\(^{222}\) George Dudley was already beneficed as rector of Hertingfordbury and he used this benefice as his title. However, in the entry of his ordination to subdeacon with the same title by Bishop Mayew at Oxford in February 1505, there is no record of letters dimissory. The explanation for this omission is elusive, other than it being an error by the registrar or the editors of printed bishop’s registers of Hereford. His career is recorded in Emden’s register.  
Geoffrey Clone’s title was granted by Cwmhir monastery. He was ordained priest in August 1505 by Bishop Mayew at Oxford with holding the same title. Although he was also recorded as from Hereford diocese, no note of letters dimissory appeared on this occasion. It was perhaps because of the registrar’s omission.  
An alternative explanation for the failure to record the letters dimissory is that a record was not actually needed, either for George Dudley or Geoffrey Clone. Both of them were originally from Hereford, and would have secured the letters dimissory
These exceptional ordination lists might suggest that the convenience of timing and limited travel could be the main concern for ordinands when they sought possible ordination ceremonies. Beyond this, the situation is perhaps clearer in Ely diocese, which was a small diocese and contained the University of Cambridge. Up to seventy-five per cent of candidates ordained in the diocese of Ely held letters dimissory issued in other dioceses.223 There can be no doubt that a large proportion of these outsiders were students at the University of Cambridge.224

1.2.1 Letters dimissory in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese

In the ordination lists of Hereford, around 2,050 ordinands were recorded as holding letters dimissory between 1400 and the 1530s. A certain number of them did not get all their major orders or complete their progression to priesthood in Hereford, although this makes the assumption that their ordinations were completely recorded. Alternatively, they might have chosen to be ordained to those other holy orders in another diocese, since they had already possessed letters dimissory. Whatever the reality in individual cases, it does not undermine the conclusion that clerical mobility in the late medieval diocese of Hereford was considerable.

As an important frontier diocese sharing boundaries with three of the four Welsh dioceses, it

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223 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 32; Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 39.
224 Ibid.
was unsurprising that Hereford had become one of the favorite destinations for Welsh aspirants seeking clerical orders. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Glyn dŵr Rebellion caused great damages to the churches in Wales and even affected churches in the Marches of Wales.\textsuperscript{225} It also created a turbulent political situation. In addition, it was not uncommon for the Welsh bishops to be employed as suffragans in English dioceses. This tradition provided opportunities for Welsh bishops to leave their poor Welsh dioceses and pursue a more lucrative career in England, and in this capacity, or for other reasons, some of the Welsh bishops celebrated ordinations outside their own dioceses. For instance, the bishops of St. David’s diocese sometimes held ordination ceremonies in London.\textsuperscript{226} Accordingly, it was likely that ordination ceremonies could not be celebrated regularly or on a large scale in the Welsh dioceses. Unfortunately, there is a lack of evidence to support this assumption because the majority of the episcopal registers for the four Welsh dioceses have not survived.\textsuperscript{227} However, a tiny thread might be revealed in the evidence available in the extant bishops’ registers of St. David’s diocese. These record seven ordination ceremonies in total celebrated between 1400 and 1409.\textsuperscript{228} After a long gap of the episcopal registers from 1410 until 1482, the records show that bishops of St. David’s diocese had begun to celebrate ordinations in their own diocese a little more regularly. However, it was still not impossible that the bishop held ordinations in other dioceses. Bishop Hugh Pavy (1485-1496) celebrated

\textsuperscript{225} Glanmore Williams had discussed the destruction and recovery of the Welsh church caused by Glyn dŵr Rebellion in detail in his book. Williams, \textit{The Welsh Church}, especially chapters VI and VII.


\textsuperscript{227} Smith, \textit{Guide to Bishops’ Registers}, pp. 25, 133, 179, 183.

three ordinations in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and a few of the ordinands were from St. David’s diocese.\textsuperscript{229} As a consequence of these factors, it would be realistic for Welsh aspirants to seek ordination in English dioceses if they wanted to save time and be promoted to holy orders swiftly. Hereford diocese was one of the main potential choices for them on account of the short distance from the Welsh dioceses to Hereford. As a result, the ordination lists of Hereford indicate that the number of emigrant clerics from Wales was impressive, recording 414 from St. David’s, 235 from Llandaff, 148 from St. Asaph and 110 from Bangor. It is not practical to trace the careers of all of these Welsh ordinands, but it might be a reasonable hypothesis to suggest that most of them did not return to Wales, as it would be difficult for them to find posts in such small and poor dioceses.

Another large pool of ordinands who appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford bearing letters dimissory were individuals from the dioceses in England which were geographically adjacent to Hereford. A total of 484 individuals from Worcester diocese were ordained to assorted orders in the ordinations celebrated by the bishops of Hereford or their suffragans. Furthermore, ten secular ordinands were clearly noted as possessing letters dimissory issued by Evesham abbey for their ordinations in Hereford diocese.\textsuperscript{230} A small Benedictine abbey

\textsuperscript{229} There were also some small gaps of the episcopal registers of St. David’s diocese between 1483 and 1519. Roberts, \textit{The Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of St. David’s}, vol. III, pp. 20-21; R. F. Isaacson (trans.), \textit{The Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of St. David’s 1397 to 1518} (London, 1917), vol. II, pp. 702-11.

located in Worcester diocese, Evesham was exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of Worcester.\textsuperscript{231} It did, however, have the authority to issue letters dimissory for ordinands living within its territory.\textsuperscript{232} Accordingly, the letters dimissory from Evesham, which appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford are helpful to locate the place of origin of an ordinand more precisely than is often possible with others. However, for the purposes of immediate calculations, these ten secular individuals are best included in the group of ordinands from Worcester diocese. Statistically, then, the total number from the diocese amounted to 494, which was the largest group of ordinands from outside the diocese of Hereford who were recorded in the episcopal registers of Hereford during the studied period. However, a number of factors need to be considered here, because of their potential impact on the apparent trend of ordinands moving from Worcester into Hereford which the bare figures might suggest. On the one hand, the bishops of Hereford would prefer to hold ordinations at large and easily accessible sites in most cases, such as the cathedral, Whitbourne church, Bromyard church, Ledbury church, Ludlow church and so on.\textsuperscript{233} Some of these places, for example Whitbourne and Bromyard, were in the eastern part of Hereford diocese and close to the boundary with Worcester diocese.\textsuperscript{234} On the other hand, it was not impossible for the bishop of Hereford to celebrate ordination ceremonies at his manor within Worcester diocese under special circumstances. In September 1419, Bishop Edmund Lacy held an ordination in his manor of Overbury in Worcester diocese, authorised by a commission from the bishop of

\textsuperscript{232} Swanson, ‘Peculiar practices’, p. 73.
\textsuperscript{233} Dohar, \textit{The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership}, p. 108.
Worcester, Philip Morgan.\textsuperscript{235} As a result, a large number of ordinands attending this ceremony were noted as from Worcester diocese. However, it is notable that ordinands from either Hereford or Worcester did not present letters dimissory in this ordination. It is perhaps because there would be no need for them to present letters under such circumstance.\textsuperscript{236} Due to the impact of these two factors, the number of ordinands from Worcester noted in the Hereford episcopal registers might be inflated by those individuals who only appeared in the ordinations celebrated in such places and circumstances, and who probably completed their clerical promotions in their home diocese under the jurisdiction of their own bishop.

A total of 176 ordinands from the other neighbour diocese, Coventry and Lichfield, also appeared in the Hereford ordination lists. The two dioceses divided Shropshire between themselves administratively, with each having its section as its own archdeaconry of Salop. It might be a little easier for some individuals who lived near the boundary between the two dioceses to enter the diocese of Hereford for their ordinations, if they found the time and place of ceremony celebrated there were suitable. Moreover, there were also a certain number of aspirants from dioceses of York, Lincoln, Exeter, Bath and Wells and Salisbury who were ordained in Hereford with letters dimissory. To be more precise, seventy-two recorded ordinands were from York, forty-nine from Lincoln, thirty-nine from Exeter, twenty-two from Bath and Wells, and twenty from Salisbury.\textsuperscript{237} With regard to letters dimissory granted from


\textsuperscript{236} The ordinands from the diocese of Hereford were being ordained by their own bishop, so did not need to rely on letters dimissory. For the ordinands from Worcester diocese, there would also be no need for letters because the bishop of Hereford was acting under licence from their bishop, so would be acting no differently from an ordinary suffragan bishop.

\textsuperscript{237} Two of the ordinand, Nicholas Whytehill and Gilbert Emworth, were ordained deacon to a title of ‘Cold Norton priory’ in
York diocese, it is necessary to point out one specific factor which might distort the superficial reliability of the figure. The area of Churchdown comprised several royal free chapels, including Churchdown, Norton, Sandhurst and Compton Abdale, which were annexed to the priory of St. Oswald’s at Gloucester in the diocese of Worcester and under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York.  

This diocesan exemption meant that the archbishop of York or his minister was authorised to issue letters dimissory for individuals who lived within this peculiar jurisdiction to receive ordination elsewhere. Thus, it would be difficult to distinguish the actual place of origin of an ordinand if he presented letters dimissory issued by the archbishop of York. It might be the case that the ordinand came from the area of Churchdown, and did not actually live in the proper diocese of York. Nevertheless, it might be possible to pin down the place of origin of some ordinands with letters dimissory from York diocese, through the examination of their titles. If those ordinands were ordained to holy orders on a title granted by St. Oswald’s priory in Gloucester, it could probably be assumed that they lived within the area of Churchdown which was actually within the diocese of Worcester. A total of five such cases appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford.

Intriguingly and mysteriously, four canons of St. Oswald’s priory also presented letters dimissory, which were noted as ‘Lanc. dioc. (l. d.)’ in the printed bishop’s register of Hereford. After checking the manuscripts of the episcopal register, the letters dimissory were granted from Lincoln diocese. The records in the printed registers here suffer from editorial error. These two cases have been calculated into the figure of ordinands from Lincoln diocese.  

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Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 318; Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/9, folio 31V.  


Swanson, ‘Peculiar practices’, pp. 73-74.  

William Curteys: s, 6 June 1433; Thomas Bypewey: s, 21 September 1437; Robert Arnold: s, 18 March 1480, d, 1 April, 1480, p, 27 May 1480; John Bounde: d, 18 September 1484.  

dimissory from York when they were ordained in Hereford.\textsuperscript{241}

In contrast, for those ordinands from the eastern dioceses of England, such as the diocese of Ely, Norwich, London, Rochester, Canterbury, Winchester and Chichester, it would be perhaps considered a little far to travel across the whole country and receive ordination in Hereford. This, however, is only a hypothesis which is based on the limited number of ordinands from these dioceses who appear in the ordination lists of Hereford. There were no more than twenty-five such cases in total.\textsuperscript{242} In fact, no ordinands presented letters dimissory from the diocese of Chichester. On the same basis, it was also not common to find ordinands who were ordained in Hereford by presenting letters dimissory issued from the two northern dioceses, Carlisle and Durham. Only six cases from Carlisle and ten from Durham were recorded in the ordination lists of Hereford.\textsuperscript{243} From the records of these individuals’ ordinations, it is obvious that some of them may have just chosen Hereford as a temporary location at which to be ordained to holy orders, especially for those who were students at

\textsuperscript{241} Richard Cheltenham: canon of St. Aust., a: 12 March 1440, s: 26 March 1440; John Hemyng: canon of St. Aust., a: 12 March 1440, s: 26 March 1440; John Melverne: canon regular of St. Oswald’s priory by Gloucester, a: 12 March 1440, s: 26 March 1440; Robert Morys: canon regular of St. Oswald’s priory by Gloucester, a: 12 March 1440, s: 26 March 1440; William Newlond, Aust. canon of St. Oswald’s, Gloucester, a: 21 December 1454, s: 21 December 1454, d: 20 September 1455, p: 18 September 1456.


\textsuperscript{242} Five ordinands were from Canterbury, two from Ely, seven from London, seven from Norwich, one from Rochester and three from Winchester.


Oxford or had obtained a title from the area near Oxford. Moreover, it also seems unlikely that those who only received one order (other than priesthood) in Hereford would stay long after the ordinations. Against this, a few of them might move to Hereford permanently if they completed their priestly ordinations in Hereford. Unfortunately, no confirmatory records, such as institutions, have yet been found in the episcopal registers of Hereford.

Unlike those outsiders who could be identified by their places of origin through letters dimissory both directly and indirectly, a small group of ambiguous cases defy explanation at the moment. Apart from the four canons of St. Oswald’s priory, nine regulars of Gloucester (four monks of St. Peter’s, Gloucester, two regulars of St. Bartholomew hospital, two canons of Llanthony priory, and one canon of St. Augustine’s) were also noted as bearing letters dimissory when they received ordination in Hereford diocese. These are abnormal cases because the regular ordinand did not have the canonical obligation to present letters dimissory to be ordained outside his home diocese (which can perhaps be understood as the one in which his house was located). Furthermore, the three monks of St. Peter’s abbey were even noted as being granted letters ‘with the privilege of the apostolic see’.

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244 For example, James Berwys from Carlisle and John Bamberewe from Durham, both of them appeared in Emden’s register as students at Oxford. The records showed that both of them left Hereford after receiving the order of deacon and went to the diocese of Salisbury for their priestly promotions. 


246 In the manuscripts of episcopal registers of Hereford, there was one more monk of St. Peter’s, Gloucester named James Onebury, who appeared with the other three monks and was ordained subdeacon as well. However, he did not appear in the ordination of 3 March 1436. The records showed all of them had letters dimissory.

Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/3, folio 26R.
Truebrugge, one of these Gloucester monks, the wording in his certification was even more specific, stating that his letters were issued according to a ‘bull of Pope Boniface granting the abbot of Gloucester faculty of giving licence to his monks to receive holy orders’. This bull has not yet been identified. In addition, a friar from the Dominican order at Warwick, Thomas Norman, was ordained priest in April 1506, and he obtained letters dimissory by an apostolic bull. This case is rather odd. As a friar, he was not subject to the bishop, and was not required to have letters dimissory either, like other regular ordinands. Apart from these cases, a few other canons and monks were also ordained to holy orders with letters dimissory. Although there is no obvious explanation to account for all these peculiar cases, their origins could be identified in any case through the location of their houses. However, they are not included in the figure of outsiders since they were regular ordinands and the calculation required here only refers to secular ordinands. There were, finally, a total of eighteen ordinands who showed letters dimissory for their promotions, but the relevant entries give no information about where they had obtained such letters. It would be too arbitrary to decide these ordinands’ places of origin simply from their titles. Accordingly, these cases are put into their own group of those with unidentified letters dimissory or origins.

247 In the manuscript episcopal register at Hereford, the note attached to Thoms Truebrugge’s entry states that ‘he showed the bishop and his council a bull of Boniface which granted the abbot of St. Peter’s, Gloucester a faculty to license his monks to receive all orders from any Catholic bishop and license that bishop to confer orders to his monks. Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/9, folio 49R.

248 In his entry in the manuscript, there was also a note to indicate that he had letters dimissory. Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 245; Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/12, folio 112V.

249 For example, two monks of Little Malvern, John Malverne and Richard Cleveland, were ordained deacon in March 1438. Both of them had letters dimissory.

In the manuscript of episcopal register, their letters dimissory were granted by the ordinary.

John Syly, a canon of Studley, was ordained priest in the same ordination. He also presented letters dimissory.

In the manuscript of episcopal register, his letters dimissory were issued from the diocese of Worcester. However, this case is not counted among the group of Worcester ordinands because the calculation only refers to the secular ordinands. Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 328; Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/9, folio 41V.
Finally, some real foreigners also appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford but the number is not large, in contrast to the experience of some other dioceses, especially London. Two Scottish ordinands presented letters dimissory from St. Andrew’s and obtained their holy orders, while three Irish aspirants fulfilled their ambitions in Hereford. It would be quite difficult for ordinands from the European Continent to travel as far as Hereford diocese, seeking an opportunity of ordination. Accordingly, only two cases appeared. The first candidate presented letters dimissory issued at Bayeux in France, while the other arrived with letters dimissory from Utrecht in Netherlands. Both of them were ordained priest in Hereford diocese.

1.2.2 Letters dimissory for ordinands of Hereford

While this influx of ordinands came into Hereford diocese and presented letters dimissory for their ordination, a certain number of local prospective ordinands requested letters dimissory from the bishop of Hereford so that they could seek their clerical promotions in other dioceses. The applicants would probably be required to present themselves before the bishop or his vicar general and provide a certain amount of personal information, such as their place of origin, clerical status, and any other qualifications that they had. As long as the personal details of each ordinand were certified, letters dimissory could be issued by the bishop and the

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grant would often also be recorded in the bishop’s register by the registrar as well.

As in the situation with the ordination lists, there are some gaps among the records of letters dimissory in the episcopal registers of Hereford between 1400 and 1535. The reasons for these gaps are various. In some cases, the explanation matches that which caused the absence or loss of ordination lists. The records of any letters dimissory which were granted between 1493 and 1503 disappeared with the loss of those bishops’ registers. However, it is not beyond possibility that no ordinands requested letters dimissory for ordination outside Hereford diocese in some individual years. The only obstacle to drawing that conclusion is that the bishop or vicar general could grant letters dimissory at any time throughout the year, and it would have to be assumed that the available registers provide absolutely complete information, which is clearly not the case. There are thirty-four years in which no record of letters dimissory granted by the bishop of Hereford has been found.

Examination of the surviving bishops’ records reveals a total of 644 native ordinands who received letters dimissory for ordination outside Hereford diocese in the fifteenth and early sixteenth century. This is clearly not the total number of men from Hereford diocese who received ordination elsewhere. Detailed work on the ordination lists of other dioceses (which was not practical for the completion of this thesis) would reveal some more, but because of losses among those records the total would never be complete. The number is roughly just under one third of the figure of native individuals who were ordained within the diocese of
Hereford. However, this figure is still considerable, even though does not match the number of ordinands entering Hereford. In most segments of the first half of the fifteenth century, no more than five letters dimissory were granted annually on average.\textsuperscript{252} There was then a slight increase until the 1470s. After that the number grew dramatically in the 1480s, with about 109 native ordinands of the diocese obtaining letters dimissory in that one decade. Afterwards, through until the end of the 1510s, around six letters dimissory on average were issued to native ordinands every year. In the final stage, an increase appeared again and at least 223 letters dimissory were granted between 1520 and 1535. It is notable that thirty-six ordinands procured letters dimissory in 1533.\textsuperscript{253} This is the largest number of letters dimissory issued in any single year recorded in the bishops’ registers of Hereford. Although the number fluctuated through the whole period, it still indicates that a certain number of ordinands from Hereford had been moving out of the diocese to other dioceses consistently in the late Middle Ages.

In general, the specific diocese that an ordinand intended to go would not be mentioned in the certification of letters dimissory. Therefore, the normal approach to trace the ordination of a letter-bearer outside Hereford is to search through other surviving episcopal registers across the whole country. It is obviously not really feasible for the purposes of this thesis to undertake a systematic search on such a large scale. Fortunately, the work of V. Davis, who has undertaken the digitalization of the ordination lists of London diocese, provides an opportunity to hunt ordinands from Hereford who obtained their clerical promotions in

\textsuperscript{252} Except for the year of 1420, fourteen letters dimissory were recorded.
\textsuperscript{253} \textit{Reg. Caroli Buthe}, p. 354.
London. For example, an individual named Roger Draper, holding letters dimissory issued from the diocese of Hereford in December 1440, was ordained first tonsure in London diocese in April 1441. A clerk of Hereford, John Actone was granted letters dimissory in April 1416. Three years later, in April 1419, he completed his priestly ordination in London diocese by presenting a title of ‘Brightwalton, Berkshire’ which was within the boundaries of Salisbury diocese. This perhaps indicates that he perhaps obtained his other orders before the priesthood in Salisbury diocese. A subdeacon, William Hychyns, was granted letters dimissory in June 1514 and ordained deacon and priest in succession in London diocese in March and April 1515 respectively. However, it is not always possible to find in the episcopal registers of Hereford the records of letters dimissory granted to some of the men who appear in the ordination lists of London diocese. For example, Thomas Cokatn, noted as from the diocese of Hereford, was ordained subdeacon, deacon and priest successively in September 1429, December 1429, and March 1430 in London diocese by presenting a title of ‘church Pulverbatch, Salop’. In the Hereford bishop’s register, the record of his presentation to the Pulverbatch rectory could be found but no relevant records of his other ordination to minor orders and grant of letters dimissory appear. Moreover, further cross-referencing would be necessary and useful to verify the reliability of V. Davis’ database

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254 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 371. Roger Draper’s ordination in London diocese can be found in V. Davis’ database. This database contains the records of 30,000 ordained clerics, which were extracted from the episcopal registers of the diocese of London between 1361 and 1539. Moreover, this database is included in a CD-Rom and attached to V. Davis’ book: Davis, Clergy in London.

255 Reg. Roberti Mascal, p. 189. John Actone’s ordination in London diocese can be found in V. Davis’ database.

256 Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 290. William Hychyns’ ordination in London diocese can be found in V. Davis’ database.

257 His ordinations in London diocese can be found in V. Davis’ database.

258 In July 1413, he was presented to Pulverbatch rectory by Philip Boteller after the death of the former incumbent, Thomas Bowlas. In this entry, he was noted as a clerk. Reg. Roberti Mascal, p. 178.
and the figures calculated by other scholar. R. L. Storey noticed that thirteen Hereford ordinands who completed their priestly ordination in London between 1490 and 1529; almost all of them could be traced in V. Davis’ database. In addition, only four of these thirteen individuals appeared in the lists of letters dimissory entered in the registers at Hereford.

In some instances, the dioceses where some Hereford ordinands decided to head for, could be located by virtue of additional information recorded in their registered entries. A. B. Emden’s publications provide an invaluable reference tool for tracing the footsteps of some native ordinands who were recorded in their ordination entries as students at Oxford or Cambridge or having already received degrees from these two universities, although sometimes not all details of their studies and careers were included. There are also some omissions, mistakes or obscurities in Emden’s volumes. For example, three ordinands were noted as being students at Oxford when they were granted letters dimissory in Hereford diocese. Unfortunately, the records of their subsequent ordinations are not included in Emden’s registers. It is likely either that their ordinations had not been noticed by Emden, or it might simply be the case

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259 1494: 1; 1497: 1; 1512: 1; 1515: 1; 1517: 1; 1518: 3; 1521: 2; 1522: 1; 1526: 1; 1527: 1.
Storey, ‘Ordinations of secular priests’, p. 132.
260 The ordination records for twelve ordinands could be found in V. Davis’ database.
261 William Barghill: 5 March 1512; William Hichyns: 12 June 1514; Walter Hoke: 7 March 1518; Humphrey Newall: 13 December 1518; Thomas Hall: 16 August 1525.
262 Thomas Bagard: 6 February 1519; John Dobyns: 13 March 1526; John Blaxton: 12 September 1530.
that they were ordained to holy order in ceremonies for which the records no longer survive.

On the other hand, the ordinations of some men who got a degree from the university were found in Emden’s registers. John Wyman, an M. A. of Oxford without having any clerical order, obtained letters dimissory from Hereford diocese in May 1534. Then he moved to Lincoln and Winchester dioceses for his clerical promotions. Another master of arts, Humphrey Newall, was granted letters dimissory when only holding the order of acolyte in December 1518. His ordinations of deacon and priest appeared in the episcopal registers of London diocese. However, sometimes, the information included in Emden’s register could cause further complexities. In Emden’s register, Thomas Fox, an M. A. from Hereford diocese, was ordained deacon by presenting letters dimissory in April 1477 in the diocese of Lincoln. But as the same entry shows, this Thomas Fox was granted letters dimissory in June 1478 from the bishop of Hereford and ordained priest in Winchester diocese in March 1479. Moreover, in the episcopal register of Hereford, another Thomas Fox, having first tonsure and master degree of arts, obtained letters dimissory in June 1478. A consideration of the two entries suggests that there is a confusion of different men in Emden’s register. Two graduates from Hereford diocese, John Game and Walter Meye, were both ordained priest in London diocese. However, neither of them was noted as holding letters dimissory in

265 BURO 1501 – 1504, p. 647.
266 Reg. Caroli Bathe, p. 351.
267 This record in Emden’s register was confirmed by the database of V. Davis. BURO 1501 – 1504, p. 415.
269 Ibid., p. 719.
270 Reg. Thome Myllyn, p. 203.
271 In V. Davis’ database, John Gam was ordained priest in September 1497, but the date of his priestly ordination is recorded as September 1498 in Emden’s register. The case of Walter Meye is more ambiguous. In V. Davis’ database, Walter Meye was ordained priest in May 1518 to a title
Emden’s register, nor do they appear among those being granted letters dimissory by the bishop of Hereford in the episcopal registers. Therefore, it has to remain uncertain whether they did obtain letters dimissory, although the home diocese of these two ordinands was noted as Hereford in V. Davis’ database. It is also not impossible, as in fact occasionally happened, that some graduates would return to Hereford diocese after they had been ordained some of their orders on the basis of letters dimissory in other dioceses. Master Richard Carpenter was ordained acolyte in Salisbury diocese soon after he got letters dimissory in May 1486. Four years later, his name appeared in an ordination list of Hereford, in which he was recorded as being ordained priest. John Betterton was both an acolyte and bachelor of arts when he gained his letters dimissory in January 1524. But it seems that he did not leave Hereford diocese immediately, as he was ordained subdeacon there in February 1524. At the end of the same year, his name dramatically appeared once more among the priests who were ordained in Hereford in December 1524. It is at present impossible to say where he received the order of deacon, as there is no such record in Emden’s register either. Although this information is fragmentary and confined to the university graduates, it still reflects on more general clerical movement in some respects. These graduates did not only intend to be ordained in the dioceses where their universities were located after receiving

of ‘Oriel College, Oxford University’. However, a Walter May, born at Newland, Gloucester and a probationary fellow of Oriel College, was ordained priest in April 1518 to a title of fellowship in Emden’s register. It is difficult to decide which one is correct. It is possible that these two graduates were different individuals. The ordinations of John Gam and Walter Meye in London diocese were included in V. Davis’ database. In the record in Emden’s register, Richard Carpenter was ordained deacon in Hereford diocese. BURO, vol. II, p. 741; BURO 1501 – 1504, p. 392. Reg. Thome Mylllyng, pp. 179, 204. Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 351. Ibid., p. 315. Ibid., p. 318. BURO 1501 – 1504, p. 31.
letters dimissory in Hereford diocese, but could also potentially move to any other diocese across the country in order to seek opportunities for their promotion in orders or even clerical employment.

An ordinand’s place of origin or the location of his benefice (if he had one) was occasionally mentioned in the records of grants of letters dimissory in Hereford episcopal registers. However, it does not seem to have been a convention to record such a statement during the whole period. Nevertheless, if such information appeared, it can be used to pin down a place on the map of late medieval Hereford diocese as a starting point. Thus, the potential directions where these native ordinands might proceed after they obtained letters dimissory might be suggested. The vast majority of places appearing in the lists of letters dimissory were close to or along the boundaries between Hereford diocese and its neighbours, including the dioceses of Conventry and Lichfield, Worcester, St. David’s, Llandaff and St. Asaph. Nearly a score of ordinands recorded in the lists of letters dimissory were from parishes in the archdeaconry of Salop, the northern part of the diocese. More specifically, about seven ordinands were residents living in the western part of the archdeaconry of Salop, which was close to the diocese of St. Asaph. The parishes they lived in were Chirbury (three ordinands), Worthen (one) and Bishops Castle (two).\(^{278}\) In terms of the places in the northern part of Salop which

\(^{278}\) Chirbury: Lewis ap David, to all the orders, 21 January 1486; Maurice ap Jevyn, to all the orders, 16 August 1513; John Myddelton, subdeacon, to deacon’s and priest’s orders, 17 September 1521.
Worthen: John ap Hoel, acolyte, to all the orders, 20 April 1513.
Bishop’s Castle: John Dobyn, to all the major and minor orders, 22 May 1417; John Nicholas, acolyte, to the greater orders, 17 May 1524.
appeared in the lists of letters dimissory, they were Beckbury (one ordinand), Chelmarsh (one), Chetton (one) and Little Wenlock (one).\textsuperscript{279} It is not surprising that these parishes were located on the border to the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. Similarly, a group of ordinands who lived in the areas adjacent to the diocese of Worcester were also listed as being granted letters dimissory in Hereford. Their parishes were Colwall (one ordinand), Bromyard (one), Bishop’s Frome (one), Ledbury (one), Newent (five), Newland (three), Knighton (one), Ross (four) and Taynton (one).\textsuperscript{280} However, it is equally obvious that some places mentioned in the lists of letters dimissory were nowhere near the borders of the diocese. This number is not particularly large. For example, Pembridge (two ordinands) and Wellington (one) were in the central area of Hereford.\textsuperscript{281} It is absolutely impossible to draw quick conclusions on the basis of the limited figures, let alone to analyse the reason why these ordinands chose to be ordained outside the diocese. Nevertheless, a hypothesis can perhaps be put forward from


\textsuperscript{281} Pembridge: Thomas Stevyns, deacon, to priest’s orders, 3 June 1525; Roger Pyper, subdeacon, to deacon’s and priest’s orders, 17 September 1528. Wellington: John Smythe, acolyte, to all the orders, 5 June 1525. \textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, pp. 352-3; Humphery-Smith, \textit{The Phillimore Atlas}, p. 30.
consideration of the distribution of the places concerned. Most of the men affected lived in remote areas of the diocese so that they probably had a natural incentive to request letters dimissory for ordinations outside the diocese. If they had concerns about travelling long distances within the diocese to receive ordination, they would have another potential choice of receiving orders in other diocese which was closer or more accessible to their home parishes. However, evidence in support of this hypothesis is currently not available, such as the records of appropriate ordinations in the episcopal registers of other dioceses. When Richard Mayew, bishop of Hereford, celebrated ordination ceremonies at Oxford under the licence granted by the bishop of Winchester, two ordinands attended the ceremonies by presenting letters dimissory issued from Lincoln diocese.\(^{282}\) Both of their titles were granted by Oseney monastery, which was in Oxfordshire.\(^{283}\) This may imply that these two ordinands lived in the vicinity of Oxford, and it would be a long distance for them to travel to Lincoln diocese for ordinations. However, it is not impossible that they were students studying at Oxford. Unfortunately, neither of their entries is included in Emden’s register. Even so, it is still possible that these two ordinands were students at Oxford, even though they were not included in Emden’s register. On the other hand, a further three ordinands who appeared in ordinations celebrated by Bishop Mayew at Oxford, also had titles from Oseney monastery and letters dimissory granted by Lincoln diocese.\(^{284}\) All of them appeared in Emden’s register,


which indicate they were students at Oxford.\textsuperscript{285}

Some ordinands may have already made developed plans about their clerical promotions outside the diocese before they requested letters dimissory. Philip Havard was ordained subdeacon within Hereford diocese on 8 March 1504.\textsuperscript{286} After he obtained letters dimissory on 20 March 1505, he stayed on in Hereford for his clerical promotion to deacon on 22 March.\textsuperscript{287} In the entry recording the grant of his letters dimissory, he was described as having the order of subdeacon and was granted letters dimissory specifically for the priestly order.\textsuperscript{288} This suggests that he was already preparing to leave Hereford after receiving his ordination to subdeacon and he knew where he would head for, but it was convenient for him to receive the diaconate first in his own diocese, and therefore only sought letters for the highest order even before he was canonically eligible for being promoted to it.

Sometimes, additional information can be discovered through careful examination of the contents of entries for grants of letters dimissory to different ordinands. Normally, the clerical status of an ordinand (if he had one) would be stated in the entry for his grant. In the Hereford episcopal registers, around two thirds of ordinands had already obtained clerical orders of

\textsuperscript{285} Apart from these three ordinands, other students from Lincoln diocese obtained titles from their own colleges. For example, William Dodwell received the three holy orders in succession in February and March 1505 and his title was granted by St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 239-240, 242; \textit{BURO}, vol. I, pp. 184, 581; vol. II, pp. 930-1; vol. III, p. 1843.

\textsuperscript{286} \textit{Reg. Ricardi Mayew}, p. 237.

\textsuperscript{287} He presented the same title, which was provided by the priory of St. John Evangelist, Brecon, for his ordination to subdeacon and deacon. \textit{Reg. Ricardi Mayew}, pp. 238, 289.

\textsuperscript{288} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 238.
some kind when they were granted letters dimissory.\textsuperscript{289} It is therefore possible to test the completeness of the ordination lists preserved in the Hereford registers by examining the information with regard to clerical status recorded in these entries for letters dimissory. If a Hereford ordinand was described as holding a stated clerical order when he was granted letters dimissory, it might be expected that the record of that ordination should be found in the ordination lists in the episcopal registers. If it is not, it seems reasonable to hypothesise that that particular record of ordination is missing from the Hereford episcopal registers. For instance, Thomas Mannyng was described as a deacon when he obtained letters dimissory in February 1469 for the order of priest.\textsuperscript{290} However, none of his ordinations to orders from acolyte to deacon appear in the extant Hereford ordination lists. In May 1524, a subdeacon, Lewis ap Meryck, was issued with letters dimissory for ordination as deacon and priest outside the diocese of Hereford.\textsuperscript{291} However, only one possible record pertaining to this Lewis ap Meyrick, for his ordination as acolyte, can be found in Bishop Booth’s register.\textsuperscript{292} His ordination to subdeacon cannot be found in the ordination lists in that register during the likely timespan. Moreover, another Lewis ap Meyrick appeared in the ordination lists one year later. This Lewis ap Meyrick was ordained priest to a title of ‘Cwmhir monastery’ in December 1524.\textsuperscript{293} This might imply that he perhaps returned to Hereford for his priesthood after obtaining the order of deacon somewhere else. The record of his ordination to subdeacon may be missing because of the incompleteness of the extant ordination lists in the Hereford

\textsuperscript{289} Acolyte: 232; Subdeacon: 117; Deacon: 83.
\textsuperscript{290} Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 194.
\textsuperscript{291} Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 352.
\textsuperscript{292} Lewis ap Meyrick was ordained acolyte on 12 September 1523. \textit{Ibid.}, p. 315.
\textsuperscript{293} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 318.
bishops’ registers; but in this case there is an extra complication in the ordination of Lewis ap Meryke as subdeacon to a title of Cwmhir monastery on 9 March 1524 with letters dimissory from St. David’s diocese, at the ceremony before the grant of the letters dimissory. This could be the same person, but the question then arises of which of his letters dimissory should be treated as reliable. While it is clearly impossible to establish firm conclusions from the available evidence, the information about an individual’s clerical status which can be extracted from the records of grants of letters dimissory can provide an additional possible perspective when assessing the completeness of the ordination lists contained in the extant Hereford episcopal registers.

Beyond these points, a few more exceptional cases merit being mentioned here. Eight ordinands were rectors when they procured letters dimissory. Although all of these rectories were within the boundaries of Hereford diocese, the reasons why they were willing to be ordained outside the diocese were probably varied. More specifically, four of them had already obtained licences for non-residence around the time of being granted letters dimissory, so that they were allowed to study outside the diocese for a certain period of time.

294 At least two ordinations were celebrated between September 1523 and May 1524 in the dioeces of Hereford. Ibid., pp. 315-7.

295 William Corve, rector of Stretton-in-the-Dale, at the instance of Sir William Forde, to all the sacred orders, 26 March 1405; Thomas Muddeltone, acolyte, rector of Tugford, to all the sacred orders, 28 May 1405; John Sutton, clerk, rector of Eton, to all the orders, 6 February 1406; Roger Capiteyn, rector of Hopesay, to all the sacred orders Oxford, 10 December 1406; David Wrorham[sic], rector of Wentnor, to deacon’s orders, 7 March 1407; Maurice Waterdene, rector of la Park, to subdeacon’s and deacon’s orders, 8 March 1407; Thomas Osewaldestre, acolyte, rector of Stretton, to all the sacred orders, 30 August 1418; William Gobard, Treasurer of the cathedral and rector of Ross, acolyte, to the other orders, 10 July 1515. Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 188; Reg. Edmundi Lacy, p. 121; Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 290.

296 William Corve, licence for one year study, 10 February 1405; Thomas Middeltone, licence for three years for education, 3 May 1407; Roger Capiteyn, licence for one year to study, 20 January 1406; Thomas Osewaldestre, licence for two years to study in England, 4 September 1418. Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 189; Reg. Edmundi Lacy, p. 121.
Therefore, it would be more convenient for them to be ordained in the diocese where they studied. This surmise, however, does not apply for all of the cases. Biographies of William Corve and Roger Capiteyn appear in Emden’s register but neither of them was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln.\textsuperscript{297} The remaining cases are more complicated. Although John Sutton, the rector of Eton, had already obtained letters dimissory in 1406, he was still ordained deacon and priest within Hereford diocese in 1407.\textsuperscript{298} It remains a possibility that he had planned only to seek advancement to the order of subdeacon before he came back to Hereford. For David Wrorham and Maurice Waterdene, it is possible that both of them sought opportunities of being ordained to only some of the clerical orders outside Hereford after they were granted letters dimissory. Accordingly, it is unsurprising to find them again receiving the priestly order within the diocese of Hereford.\textsuperscript{299} The case of William Gobard is the most complicated and intriguing one. He was described as an acolyte in the entry recording the issue of his letters dimissory, but none of his ordinations, including that as acolyte, appear in the extant Hereford ordination lists. According to Emden’s register, this William Gobard had been studying at Oxford since 1502.\textsuperscript{300} In the collation to him of the canonry and prebend of Morton and Whaddon in December 1509, he was still a student at Oxford.\textsuperscript{301} Presumably, the bishop sponsored him in the light of a non-resident prebend, with an expectation for his future

\textsuperscript{297} William Corve was ordained priest by Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, in December 1405 and Roger Capiteyn was ordained deacon and priest by the bishop of Salisbury in 1408 and 1409 respectively. J. M. Horn, \textit{The Register of Robert Hallum} (Torquay, 1982), pp. 159, 165; \textit{BURO}, vol. I, pp. 352, 487.


\textsuperscript{299} David Wrorham: 14 April 1408; Maurice Waterdene: April 14, 1408, but his title was changed to dean and chapter. \textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, p. 138.

\textsuperscript{300} \textit{BRUO} 1501-1540, p. 236.

service. Soon after his graduation, he was collated to the rectory of Ross in June 1512.\textsuperscript{302} However, he had to appoint a vicar to perform the parochial spiritual services on his behalf. After the death of the former vicar of Ross, he presented a graduate Richard Parkhurst to the vicarage in September 1514.\textsuperscript{303} In the whole course of his successful but short career, William Gobard was among the high ranks of the ecclesiastical administration of the early-sixteenth century diocese of Hereford. Apart from the prebend and rectory already noted, he also possessed the portion of Overhall in Ledbury church, and the prebend of Piona Parva. Moreover, he was appointed as archdeacon of Salop and treasurer of the cathedral.\textsuperscript{304} It is very surprising that he was finally granted letters dimissory for ordination in July 1515, at least three years after his graduation. In September of the same year he was finally ordained to subdeacon in the diocese of Salisbury.\textsuperscript{305} Less than seven months later after he obtained letters dimissory, he died in December 1515, and so never in fact become a priest despite his career among the beneficed clergy.\textsuperscript{306}

The calculation of the numbers of acolytes and priests ordained between 1400 and 1535 show that an impressive quantity of individuals entered the ranks of the clergy in the late medieval diocese of Hereford, although the total number is not easily comparable to the figures for

\textsuperscript{302} His admission as B. A. was on 13 June 1512. \textit{BRUO 1501-1540}, p. 236; \textit{Reg. Ricardi Mayew}, p. 280.
\textsuperscript{303} \textit{Reg. Ricardi Mayew}, p. 282.
\textsuperscript{304} The collation to the portion of Overhall in Ledbury church did not appear in the bishop’s register. However, it does mention that William Gobard resigned from this benefice on 27 July 1515, the date before William Webbe, archdeacon of Hereford was collated to the benefice by the bishop. \textit{Reg. Ricardi Mayew}, pp. 281, 283; J. Le Neve, \textit{Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300 – 1541, II: Hereford Diocese} (London, 1962), pp. 8, 12, 33, 40.
\textsuperscript{305} \textit{BRUO 1501-1540}, p. 236.
\textsuperscript{306} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 236.
other large or attractive dioceses. Significant fluctuations and recessions are not uncommon in some years, such as the starting point of the fifteenth century and the years of the early sixteenth century. These fluctuations explicitly indicate that a number of factors, among them the social, political and economic contexts, had an impact on the pattern of clerical recruitment within the diocese. However, the general trend of clerical recruitment remained relatively stable in most parts of the studied period.

As a necessity for an ordinand who wished to receive holy orders outside his native diocese, letters dimissory can be regarded as direct evidence of the mobility in the early stage of a clerical career. A consideration of the large number of letters dimissory which are noted in the ordination lists and issued for Hereford ordinands intending to leave the diocese reveals that the clerical movement between Hereford diocese and other dioceses was considerable and active. A typical example can be cited as final evidence of this clerical movement around the country. An ordinand from the diocese of Durham, Walter Durans, was ordained subdeacon, deacon and priest in succession in Hereford diocese, but his title was granted by the preceptory of Swinesfield in Canterbury diocese.\footnote{His ordinations were recorded in the register of Bishop Edmund Audley, which is missing, but are mentioned in a testimonial letters entered in the register of Bishop Charles Booth. \textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, pp. 160-1.} He probably travelled around the whole country to fulfill his clerical ambition, although further details about his career are not yet known. Overall, the statistics make it clear that the number of ordinands entering Hereford diocese to receive their orders exceeded the number of candidates from the diocese who left it to receive ordination elsewhere. It is true, admittedly, that not all of the outsiders would stay
in Hereford to continue their clerical career there. Similarly, a number of the emigrants might come back and serve the Church in their native diocese. Therefore, the analysis of clerical recruitment and movement allows the clear conclusion that the demand for clergy within the late medieval diocese of Hereford remained persistent and strong throughout the pre-Reformation period.
Chapter II The Title

Ordination was the indispensable starting point of a clerical career for aspirants who were ready to dedicate themselves to the Church in later medieval England. More importantly, for every ordinand, to attain the order of priest was the final stage of the entire process of ordination, so that he could begin to search for the opportunity of employment with cure of souls. It is true that, from the ordination lists included in the episcopal registers of Hereford, ordinations were held by bishops regularly in the late Middle Ages. Moreover, the speed of most clerics in going through the clerical ranks was accelerating from the fifteenth century. However, there were still always intervals as ordinands waited for their next ordination through to becoming a priest. On the other hand, it would also probably take some time for ordinands to secure a benefice, if they were lucky enough, or to find a stipendiary post, in most cases. Accordingly, a practical problem emerged. How could these ordinands sustain their lives before they could procure an income? Did they make their living depending on their own resources or did they need to search for financial support by means of other approaches? Some hints could be discovered from the records of ordination lists.

The notes of ‘t.’ or ‘ti.’, which abounded in the ordination lists printed in the episcopal edited registers of Hereford diocese, was the abbreviation of the term of ‘title’ and without a doubt the most distinctive part among other standardized clauses appearing in the registers. Concealed behind various categories of titles, different personal information regarding the ordained secular clergy can be implied and reasonably hypothesized. Moreover, there might
also be a chance to analyse the future career patterns of secular clergy after their ordinations through examination of the titles they possessed.308

In late medieval England, if an ordinand sought the major orders of subdeacon, deacon and priest, the canon law required him to present a ‘title’ to establish his financial status. This special requirement was to ascertain that the ordinand had sufficient financial resources to maintain his dignity, instead of becoming a burden on the diocese and bringing shame on the clerical order, before he could find permanent clerical employment.309 Otherwise, if a bishop ordained a candidate to major orders who did not hold a title, the ordaining bishop was canonically required to provide the ordinand with future financial support by using his personal resources.310 This would obviously be the last choice the ordaining bishop was willing to make. In view of this, the title would be considered as a requisite and was without exception examined by the ordaining bishop or the commissioner appointed by him, at the same time as the candidate’s personal identity and moral qualifications, prior to the ordination being celebrated. In addition, normally only secular clergy were compulsorily required to hold a title for their ordination to major orders. Their regular counterparts (monks, canons and friars), could obtain the financial support from their own houses or orders. After ordination, these regulars should go back to serve their houses or orders. Thus, it was not necessary for them to hold a title for ordination to major orders.

308 Dohar, The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership, p. 110.
After an ordinand’s attainment of major orders, it was normally the case that the title would be recorded and attached to the entry of an ordinand in the ordination lists. However, the custom of recording titles in these lists did not appear in all dioceses during the medieval period. Fortunately, the titles were usually recorded meticulously and regularly in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese during the studied period. Not surprisingly, some mistakes and exceptional cases would appear among the records, which will be specifically discussed later.

In principle, four main categories of titles could be extracted from the ordination lists of Hereford diocese, comprising patrimonial, private, benefice and monastic titles. However, the actual pattern was much more complex. The proportion occupied by each type of title was not static in differing periods over the course of centuries, although all of these four categories existed continuously until the Reformation. So the titles appearing in the episcopal registers of Hereford will be discussed in detail on the basis of different types, and the variation in the proportions of different titles can be analysed. Then statistical analysis will be applied to test whether the pattern in Hereford diocese followed the national trend or had its own distinctive feature.

2.1 The evolution of ‘title’ and the monastic title

At first, in the thirteenth century, nearly all ordinands’ titles that appeared in the ordination lists of most dioceses were derived from patrimony or from private provision. Comparatively, the religious houses provided only few. In the first half of the fourteenth

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In the fourteenth century, a significant change occurred. A growing number of titles began to be granted by religious institutions – monasteries, priories, abbeys, nunneries, hospitals, lay guilds, university colleges, and collegiate churches – rather than by patrimony or individual patrons. But a certain number of titles granted by some religious houses were not classified into monastic titles. These cases will be discussed later in this chapter. The change was remarkably rapid and was in effect completed by the end of that century. Until the eve of the Reformation, a wide range of religious houses consistently granted a vast majority of titles to ordinands.

Some possible reasons could explain this dramatic change. Since the appropriation had been carried out on a large scale, the religious houses obtained a large number of advowsons. In some cases, the religious houses might provide the financial guarantee for ordinands to receive major orders and present them to the appropriated benefices as long as these candidates completed their priestly ordinations. In such way, the titles granted by religious houses represented the authentic support the ordinands obtained, and even the future positions in which the ordinands were placed. For instance, in the Hereford lists John Ewyas was ordained priest in 1386 by holding a title issued from the dean and chapter of Hereford. Almost two decades later, he was presented to the vicarage of Lydney by the same dean and

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313 The process of this change in the fourteenth century has been analysed by D. Robinson in detail. *Ibid.*, pp. 527-533.
chapter in 1402.  

During this long gap between John Ewyas’ priestly ordination and institution, he was mentioned as a canon in the cathedral in 1394 being a witness in the lease of a tenement granted by the bishop. This suggests that John Ewyas continued to retain his connection with the dean and chapter of Hereford. However, it is not very easy to find a large number of similar cases. On the other hand, the monastic patrons which provided titles possibly acted as financial guarantors until ordinands could find a benefice, or offered them stipendiary contracts and hired them to work in parishes belonging to the houses, so that ordinands could offer such revenue as proof of financial security. It is because the pool of ordained priests exceeded available benefices in later medieval England and the monastic patrons could not offer benefices, on which they owned advowsons, as titles to all the ordinands. Robinson claims that he could frequently find the link between the ordinand’s title and his instant employment after the ordination in early fourteenth-century Hereford. However, he does not provide any specific examples to support his argument. As Dohar notices, an ordinand procured a title from Monmouth Priory for his ordination and then appeared as a chaplain in Monmouth parish. In the fifteenth century, the ordinand Richard Marret received his three major orders successively to a title of ‘a pension of 100s. by Wigmore abbey from the demesne of Ratlinghope’. This title indicated that Richard Marret received a sum of money as financial support from Wigmore abbey for his ordinations.

320 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 19; Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 61.
321 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 19.
323 Dohar, The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership, p. 111. He also mentioned other similar cases in his discussion.
324 s: 17 December 1463, d: 31 March 1464, and p: 16 May 1464.
However, it is not clear whether there was any further connection between them after Richard Marret completed his priestly ordination. In addition, Aveling had a suspicion that numerous ordinands started their careers by being hired as stipendiary curates on short contracts in monastic parishes, but he also admitted that such argument was lacking in supportive evidence.\textsuperscript{325}

Yet it was obviously unrealistic for religious houses to financially support all the ordinands to whom they granted titles. It therefore could be argued that the monastic title was merely a legal fiction, used to satisfy the legal requirements of the bishop. It has been speculated that monastic titles were in effect purchased by ordinands when they desired formal proof of their financial status for their ordination. Hypothetically, a virtual transaction arrangement commonly existed between ordinands and monastic guarantors.\textsuperscript{326} At the ordination, some expenditure certainly would be involved, but no evidence has yet been discovered to sustain the view that money was indeed paid to the monastic guarantor to obtain a title.\textsuperscript{327} Alternatively, it has been argued by some commentators that some monastic titles might imply the flow of funds to chantries.\textsuperscript{328} But it is hardly possible to assume this system could be applied extensively. The financial relationship behind the title derived from a chantry could not be identified simply on the basis of the wording of the records. It is unlikely that a chantry would hire a priest before ordination rather than after, if the chantry needed the services of

\textsuperscript{326} Swanson, ‘Titles to orders’, p. 234; Moran, ‘Clerical recruitment in the diocese of York’, p. 30.
\textsuperscript{327} M. J. Bennett, Community, Class and Careerism (Cambridge, 1983), p. 139.
\textsuperscript{328} Thompson, The English Clergy, p. 143; Bennett, ‘Medieval ordination lists’, p. 29.
someone who was already a priest in order to say the required masses. Thus, if the chantry
truly provided the funds for the ordinand, this income could be considered as a stipend; it
could be a benefice only if the chantry had considerable prescience regarding a vacancy.\footnote{Swanson, ‘Titles to orders’, p. 235.}

On the other hand, if the fund was donated by the ordinand to the chantry in exchange for a
letter of title, this payment would definitely be simony, which was forbidden by canon law. In
fact, in the thirteenth century canon law had already developed both excommunication and
dispensation to tackle the problem of fraudulent titles. When the title of a chantry suggests a
permanent endowment being offered as a benefice in advance of ordination, it might be within
the tolerance of canon law. Some chantries appeared as titles in the Hereford ordination lists,
but this happened on a very small scale.\footnote{Four chantries in total appeared as titles in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese between 1400 and 1535, which were Winforton chantry, St. Mary chantry in Cheltenham, St. Ethelbert’s chantry in the cathedral and St. Katherine’s chantry in the cathedral.}

In the first two decades of the fifteenth century, the Winforton chantry was presented as a title by six ordinands when they sought for the
major orders in the diocese of Hereford.\footnote{Thomas Carpunter: s, 9 June 1408, d, 27 September 1408, p, 22 March 1409; William Palmere: s, 22 March 1409, d, 1 June 1409, p, 21 September 1409; John Wormbrugge: s, 17 May 1410, d, 28 March 1411, p, 6 April 1411; John Hyre: s, 6 June 1411, d, 19 September 1411, p, 26 February 1412; John Clerk, alias Furch: s, 26 February 1412, d, 2 April 1412, p, 28
May 1412; Thomas Goreway, s, 21 December 1415. Reg. Roberti Mascall, pp. 138-9, 141-2, 144-5, 148-152, 154, 164.}
The precise relationship between these ordinands
and Winforton chantry cannot be decided yet since there is no further evidence which appears
in the registers. Moreover, none appeared among the registers of institutions and of the
exchange of benefices, although it seems that the timelines of ordinations to major orders for
some of these ordinands were successive to others.

However, the third theory would account for the proliferation of monastic titles from around
the 1350s. As the diocesan administration had to check the validity of the titles presented by ordinands, it perhaps made its own life easier by passing part of this responsibility to the religious houses, which then operated as a sort of ‘clearing house’, especially during the period of the increasing number and mobility of ordinands. Each secular candidate would present the house with proof of his financial status, or of the appropriate support from a patron. That proof would be checked by the house, which then provided the formal letter of title required for the ordination process. Accordingly, monastic houses did not provide the real titles for ordinands, but merely validated their financial status: after the completion of their ordinations, there was no formal connection between the ordinands and these monastic houses. To some extent, the patrimonial and private resources were administratively integrated into the system of monastic titles rather than being replaced as the actual financial support. However, the identity of the initial patrons or the real financial resources has disappeared from the records, leaving only the name of the monastic ‘clearing house’ which provided the formal letter. Nevertheless, it did not mean that the diocesan administration would entirely ignore the responsibility of checking the title. When Henry ap Howell was ordained subdeacon in December 1463 to a title of ‘Dore abbey’, a note was attached to his entry of ordination, indicating that his letters of title remained with the registrar until the title was corrected. Some ordinands might occasionally have connections with institutions which granted titles to them. One priest in York diocese made a bequest to Watton Priory,

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from which he had obtained a title for the ordination. But it would be hasty to jump to further conclusions until more evidence could be found. Even for the purpose of administrative convenience, religious houses would play the role of the examining house, combining the process of personal examination and title checking. The documents issued by such houses, including statements of personal qualification and letters of title, would be accepted by the registrars and noted as the official records in the ordination lists. It is difficult, admittedly, to envision precisely how the entire system would function accurately because the evidence is limited. According to the stipulation formulated in the Canterbury convocation of 1532, the potential candidate should pay the religious house 4d. for the service of issuing testimonial letters of title. This would imply that the monastic title in later medieval England had become an administrative expedient rather than a proof of a real title. Alternatively, it might also be adopted as a type of “letters testimonial”. It is also worth noticing that the dominating monastic titles in the ordination lists came to an end after the Dissolution. The old forms of titles, for instance, patrimonial and private titles reappeared and were presented by ordinands for their clerical promotions. This change obviously corresponds to the circumstances resulting from the Dissolution, since monastic lands were taken over by royalty or the laity. Therefore, the power of granting titles for ordinands was shifted from monastic houses to the recipients of monastic lands. However, these title controllers were too cautious to grant titles for would-be ordinands. In consequence, the total number of ordinands

337 Ibid., p. 244; V. Davis, ‘Preparation for service in the late medieval English Church’ in A. Curry and E. Matthew (eds.), Concepts and Patterns of Service in the Later Middle Ages (Woodbridge, 2000), pp. 40-41.
338 Williams, ‘Ordination in the Norwich diocese’, p. 357.
dropped sharply.\textsuperscript{339}

Although it is extremely difficult to trace the genuine financial resources of the ordinands simply from the monastic titles they presented, some other useful information could be revealed by the analysis on the houses or orders which provided such titles. Occasionally but not always, university graduates would be ordained by presenting titles deriving from their colleges which indicated their college fellowship. In the ordination lists of Hereford, a certain number of graduates were from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and received major orders by virtue of titles pertaining to their college fellowship. It is likely that some graduates who appeared in Hereford lists, including both those from Hereford diocese and others holding letters dimissory from other dioceses, had already obtained certain major orders in the dioceses which held their universities (Lincoln for Oxford and Ely for Cambridge), before they fulfilled the priesthood in Hereford. As to the graduates, they might go to another diocese for further clerical promotions with letters dimissory, if they did not complete their priestly ordination in Hereford. It would be possible to trace the promotions of those graduates ordained in Hereford through examining ordination lists in the surviving bishop’s registers of other dioceses. For example, a Lincoln ordinand, William Basset, graduated from Merton College at Oxford and received subdeacon in Lincoln on 12 March 1435, deacon in Hereford on 2 April 1435 and priest in Salisbury on 16 April 1435 with the same title, reflecting his fellowship of the college.\textsuperscript{340} Another graduate, Arthur Cole, graduated from Magdalen

\textsuperscript{339} Swanson, ‘Titles to orders’, p. 244; Bowker, ‘The Henrician Reformation and the parish clergy’, pp. 79-80.

\textsuperscript{340} He also obtained letters dimissory issued from Lincoln diocese. *Reg. Thome Spofford*, p. 319; *BURO*, vol. I, p. 127.
College at Oxford.\textsuperscript{341} With the same title of fellowship from Magdalen College, he was ordained subdeacon in March 1525 in Lincoln and priest in April 1525 in Hereford.\textsuperscript{342} In terms of possible missing records of ordinations, as in the case of Arthur Cole, a major issue arises. One possibility might be introduced here, which is that a suffragan bishop might act for the bishop of Lincoln and hold ordination ceremonies at Oxford. In consequence, the records of some graduates’ ordinations would not be included in the Lincoln registers. No matter what the situation might be, it would be a massive task to investigate, and beyond the immediate concerns of this thesis. However, one group of special ordination lists which were bound with other lists in the registers of Bishop Richard Mayew might provide the necessary supportive evidence. As mentioned in the first chapter, these ordination ceremonies were celebrated by the bishop of Hereford in 1505 at St. Mary Magdalen College at Oxford, being authorized by the bishop of Winchester.\textsuperscript{343} Therefore, it would be reasonable to assume that a great number of ordinands recorded in these lists were students or graduates of Oxford. Among these candidates, only four were from the Hereford diocese and bore letters dimissory. Unfortunately, three of them had no records of holding a degree and the fourth one was noted as ‘\textit{inceptor arcium}’. They might be students studying at Oxford. The only supportive evidence is that two of these four ordinands completed their priesthood at Oxford and the other two did not appear in the ordination lists of Hereford for their further promotions. By virtue of the location of benefices which ordinands finally received, or of the testaments they

\textsuperscript{341} \textit{BURO 1501 – 1504}, p. 128.
\textsuperscript{342} He had letters dimissory issued from Worcester diocese. \textit{Ibid.}, p. 128; \textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, p. 320.
\textsuperscript{343} \textit{Reg. Ricardi Mayew}, pp. iii, 239-243.
made, it could be suggested that the chosen providers of monastic titles were usually the institutions in the vicinity of ordinands’ places of origin or the regions where, or near to which, they lived.\textsuperscript{344} It would be easier for houses to check the details of financial testimonies submitted by potential ordinands if they were close to each other in locality. However, it is less likely that there was an obvious connection between the vacancies in livings held by a monastic house and the number of titles it issued to the ordinands.\textsuperscript{345}

It appears that poor institutions, rather than rich ones, provided a large proportion of monastic titles.\textsuperscript{346} Three wealthy houses in Norwich diocese valued at more than £200 \textit{per annum}, Norwich, Bury and St. Benet’s, did not grant a title to the ordinand between 1413 and 1486.\textsuperscript{347} In contrast, the hospital near Norwich cathedral provided hundreds of titles.\textsuperscript{348} St Mary’s hospital in Bootham in York diocese was extremely generous in granting titles for ordinands, compared with neighbouring York Minster and St. Mary’s abbey, which appeared rarely.\textsuperscript{349} As one of the twin seats of the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield, Coventry Cathedral Priory did not provide any titles for ordinands in the early sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{350} In view of the distribution of religious houses which customarily provided large numbers of titles, the hypothesis could be proposed that a certain number of institutions were designated to provide

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{345} Bowker, \textit{Secular Clergy}, p. 62.
\bibitem{347} Williams, ‘Ordination in the Norwich Diocese’, p. 357.
\bibitem{348} Swanson, ‘Titles to orders’, p. 242.
\bibitem{349} Cross, ‘Ordinations in the diocese of York’, p. 7.
\bibitem{350} Cooper, \textit{English Catholic Clergy}, p. 24.
\end{thebibliography}
titles in particular regions within a diocese.\textsuperscript{351} In the diocese of Hereford, the situation had been similar since the fourteenth century.\textsuperscript{352} Within the studied period, for instance, Dore Abbey, whose net income was only £101 in 1535, granted at least 110 titles for different secular ordinands. Another Cistercian house, Cwmhir Abbey, valued at £24 in 1535, issued more than 84 titles.\textsuperscript{353} In contrast, Great Malvern, with an annual income of £308, only granted around forty-one titles for secular candidates.\textsuperscript{354}

The monastic title apparently became the predominant title in late medieval Hereford through the examination of the ordination lists. However, it would be impossible to achieve the task of the calculation of monastic titles granted on the basis of different houses. It is because there was a large variety of religious houses, including those located not only in the diocese of Hereford, but also in other dioceses of England, Wales, Scotland, and even Ireland, which granted titles for candidates to be ordained to major orders in Hereford between 1400 and 1535. For instance, about twelve titles were granted by Basingwerke monastery in St. Asaph diocese mainly for ordinands from Wales.\textsuperscript{355} Another twelve titles were provided for ordinands by Strata Florida abbey in St. David’s diocese.\textsuperscript{356} As a result, it is also extremely difficult to analyse these different monastic patrons for such a long period in detail in limited length, as with T. Cooper’s analysis of monastic providers of titles in the diocese of Coventry.

\textsuperscript{351} Swanson, ‘Titles to orders’, p. 242.  
\textsuperscript{352} Dohar, \textit{The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership}, pp. 115-6.  
\textsuperscript{353} Knowles, \textit{Medieval Religious Houses}, p. 112.  
\textsuperscript{354} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 54.  
\textsuperscript{355} Knowles, \textit{Medieval Religious Houses}, pp. 112, 115.  
\textsuperscript{356} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 114, 126.
and Lichfield between 1504 and 1530. Nevertheless, it could be claimed with certainty that approximately four fifths of titles applied for ordinations in the diocese of Hereford in the studied period were monastic titles. Thus, the pattern of monastic titles in Hereford diocese fitted the general trend cross the country in the late Middle Ages. In contrast to monastic titles which might conceal certain information about their ordinands, more specific information could be detected through the analysis of three other types of title which appear in the Hereford registers. Even though the number of titles in each of these categories is limited, they still provide an opportunity for detailed and potentially revealing analysis.

2.2 Patrimonial title

A patrimonial title indicated the explicit financial means which an ordinand could obtain from his own family to support him to embark on a clerical career. It was probably from the late twelfth century that the patrimonial title, a title ‘de sua vel paterna hereditate’, begun to be admissible for presentation for ordination. In Lincoln diocese, the ordinand would be regarded as obtaining a title of his own patrimony if the title he presented was worth five marks. However, this classification might be too broad and may exaggerate the pool of ordinands who were actually supported by their own families or households. In the thirteenth century the patrimonial title might ideally be adopted as an expedient by an ordinand in the first place, before he could get a benefice as the real support for his ordination. In the light of the limited number of available benefices, the patrimonial title would eventually be applied as

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357 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, pp. 22-27.
359 Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 61
the title throughout the whole process of ordinations to all holy orders. Sometimes, the ordinand who held a patrimonial title was required to swear that he could keep such title in the successive ordinations. However, not every ordinand would have an opportunity to obtain a patrimonial title. Possibly as a consequence of the social and economic changes in later medieval England, fewer patrimonial titles than before appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese from 1400 to the 1530s. This continued the trend by which patrimonial titles went into a sharp decline from around 1350, following the Black Death. More specifically, during the episcopates of Bishop Thomas Charlton (1327-1344) and John Trillek (1344-1360), about 899 titles were patrimonial titles, which amounted to approximately sixty-six per cent of the total number of titles entered in the ordination lists. Afterwards, in the episcopates of the next three bishops, the number of patrimonial titles dramatically declined to seventy-one in total. Following W. Dohar’s argument, the decline in patrimonial titles in the late fourteenth century might be because the devaluation of the properties after the Black Death forced ordinands to rely less on their family support for the clerical promotion. On the other hand, the traditional bonds in the ‘possession and transmission of property within families’ were also affected and changed after the Black Death, although it was likely, in theory, that people and families were richer per capita after the Black Death. The changings might have had an impact on the number of patrimonial titles used by ordinands in

360 Swanson, ‘Titles to orders’, p. 233; Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 19.
362 Dohar, The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership, pp. 112-5.
363 Ibid., p. 112.
364 Ibid., p. 112.
the fifteenth century. However, this is less likely as the explanation for the sixteenth century, when other unknown factors might be at work. A similar change occurred in other dioceses as well, in some cases even earlier than in Hereford diocese. In Lincoln diocese, the decline had already started in the late thirteenth century. In contrast, the shift from the patrimonial to monastic titles did not occur in the diocese of Carlisle until the end of the fourteenth century. This change accelerated across the country in the course of the fifteenth century. Between 1495 and 1520, only two patrimonial titles appeared in the ordination lists of Lincoln diocese. In the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, there were merely two ordinands in total holding patrimonial titles for their clerical promotions in the first three decades of the sixteenth century. After the beginning of the sixteenth century, monastic titles had been the prior option for nearly all ordinands in York diocese and only a few patrimonial or private titles appeared in the ordination lists in the York episcopal registers.

Prior to the analysis of patrimonial titles appearing in Hereford ordination lists, one factor should be addressed here. It is very difficult to distinguish precisely between ‘patrimonial’ and ‘private’ titles in some cases, especially when the resources provided originated with parents and other close kin – with kinship possibly not obvious if the relative did not have the same surname. In accordance, the titles which were merely in form of ‘ti. pa.’ will be assumed as from the patrimony of the ordinands. On the other hand, the title in the form of ‘ti. pa.’

367 Ibid., p. 115.
369 Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 61.
370 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 21.
attached to a personal name will also be classified within the group of patrimonial titles, although it clearly might include the possibility of some parental support, or support from other kin. ‘Patrimony’ is also cited for private titles, but here more obviously it is the patrimony of another individual, with kinship ties not explicit, and often unlikely. Thirty-two individuals were ordained to patrimonial titles when they received major orders in the diocese of Hereford during the studied period.\textsuperscript{372} Among them, twenty-seven appeared in the first three decades of the fifteenth century; the other six occurred later. Moreover, no ordinand presented a patrimonial title for major orders after the 1480s. This might suggest that from the late fifteenth century, in the diocese of Hereford, the patrimonial title had become the last resort for the financial support an ordinand would prefer to procure. However, the disappearance of patrimonial titles might be mainly because of the prevalence of monastic titles in the late Middle Ages. It is highly likely that an ordinand would have had financial support from his own family or household, yet was still required to present a monastic title for his ordination. This policy had perhaps already been implemented by diocesan administrations in the earlier period. A candidate in Lichfield named John Raven presented a patrimonial title for his promotion in 1328 but was still required to obtain a monastic one if he wished to be ordained priest.\textsuperscript{373} On the other hand, a certain number of patrimonial titles might merely be nominal ones which were claimed by ordinands to meet the formal

\textsuperscript{372} The titles which were in form of ‘ti. pa.’ will be assumed and classified into the group of patrimonial titles, including those titles which were attached to a person’s name, although it might obviously include the possibility of some parental support. ‘Patrimony’ is also cited for private titles, but here more obviously it is the patrimony of another individual, with kinship ties not explicit, and often unlikely.

\textsuperscript{373} He was ordained to priest by presenting a title deriving from St John’s hospital, Warwick. Swanson, ‘Titles to orders’, p. 242.
requirements examined by the archdeacon or the bishop.374

Seventeen cases were simply recorded as ‘pa. (patrimony)’ in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese. As a consequence, no further information could be extracted from the content of these patrimonial titles for analysis. Two of these men changed their original patrimonial titles to religious titles as they progressed through major orders. John Vir was ordained subdeacon and deacon in September 1413 and June 1414 to a title of ‘pa.’.375 When he completed his priestly ordination in December 1414, his title was changed into ‘Wormesley priory’.376 The second case was Richard Gamme who was initially ordained subdeacon in March 1447 to a patrimonial title.377 After that, he obtained a title granted by Cwmhir abbey for the ordinations to deacon and priest in March 1447 and April 1448 respectively.378 Possibly these changes were demanded by diocesan administrators matching John Raven’s experience at Lichfield; or maybe the original patrimonial titles were seen as stop-gaps until the candidates secured monastic titles.379 One candidate, John Walle, was ordained subdeacon and deacon to a patrimonial title in March and September 1413 respectively.380 When he became priest in the ordination ceremony in December 1413, a note was attached to the statement of his title, which was referred to as one ‘with which he considers himself content’.381 It might imply that the amount of financial support was not enough to count as a title. However, it also

375 Reg. Roberti Mascall, pp. 156, 159.
376 Ibid., p. 160.
381 Ibid., p. 158.
suggests that he renounced any claim to additional financial support from the bishop. Apart from these seventeen cases, one other similar case should be mentioned here. Thomas Chapelen was ordained subdeacon to a patrimonial title in May 1431. Afterwards, he received the orders of deacon and priest in September 1431 and March 1432 by presenting a title granted by Robert S. George.

The remaining fifteen cases (the case of Thomas Chapelen has not been included) provided more information. An ordinand, John Smith, obviously procured financial support from his own family. He was ordained subdeacon in March 1418 ‘ad. titulum patrimonii patris sui.’ – ‘to the title of the patrimony of his own father’. Another ordinand, John ap Eynon, received the orders of deacon and priest ‘ad. titulum patrimonii Richard Cornewaylle, ad. omnes ord.’ in March and May 1421 respectively. The other twelve candidates shared a similar experience with John ap Eynon, apparently acquiring titles from their inheritance or from individuals who might be relatives, although the precise relationship between the candidate and the provider was often unknown. The last case was exceptional. John Mynde was ordained subdeacon and deacon in March and May 1421 respectively to a title ‘ad. tit. patrim. sui valoris iiii marc., ad. om. ord.’ This title explicitly indicated that John Mynde

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382 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 309.
383 Ibid., pp. 309, 311.
386 The reason to put these thirteen cases into the group of patrimonial titles has been mentioned in footnote sixty-three in this chapter previously. Although the connections between these ordinands and their title providers could not be identified yet, they are still be classified into the ordinands holding patrimonial titles for the moment.
got four marks as support for his clerical promotions through the patrimony.\(^{388}\) It is also obvious that four marks would also be considered an adequate fall-back income for John Mynde if he was to become a priest. The sum of four marks was even less than the maximum wage level of a stipendiary priest without cure of souls, which was stipulated as five marks in the second \textit{Effrenata} of 1362.\(^{389}\)

2.3 Private title

In the ordination lists of some dioceses during the fifteenth century, titles provided by private patrons were still occasionally recorded, even though monastic titles had become predominant in administrative practice. One possible reason for this was that the candidates came from areas which had not followed the general trend of the system of title presentation, and where they still presented their actual titles to the ordaining bishop.\(^{390}\) In Hereford diocese, approximately one fifth of individuals who presented private titles bore letters dimissory from Welsh and Irish dioceses including St. David’s, St. Asaph, Llandaff and Fern.\(^{391}\) For instances, John Endur holding letters dimissory from St. Asaph diocese, was ordained subdeacon in March 1441 to a title granted by ‘Richard Stunge, lord of Mowne and Knokyn’.\(^{392}\) An

\(^{388}\) A similar case was mentioned in C. Cross’ article. An ordinand of York diocese, William Farifax, was ordained subdeacon in March 1509 to a patrimonial title of eight marks a year. Cross, ‘Ordinations in the diocese of York’, p. 7.

\(^{389}\) B. H. Putnam, ‘Maximum wage-laws for priests after the Black Death, 1348 – 1381’, \textit{The American Historical Review}, 21 (1915), p. 21. In the same \textit{Effrenata}, the maximum annual wage rate for priests with small cures was six marks and for priests with large ones was seven marks. In the \textit{Effrenata} of 1378, the annual rate for priests with cures was raised to eight marks and for cantarists was seven marks. Putnam, ‘Maximum wage-laws for priests’, pp. 21-22.

\(^{390}\) Davis, ‘Preparation for service’, p. 41.

\(^{391}\) Only one ordinand bore letters dimissory from Fern diocese for his ordination in Hereford. David Max was ordained priest on 28 May 1412 to a title granted by John Gyffard, lord of Bekinnton. \textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, p. 154.

\(^{392}\) \textit{Reg. Thome Spofford}, p. 336.
ordinand from St. David’s diocese, John ap Llewellyn Lloyd became priest in June 1460 by presenting a title of ‘Jankyn ap Madoc ap Rees and his demesne of Sloghe’.\footnote{Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 146.} A Llandaff ordinand, Henry Morgan, achieved his priesthood in September 1476 with a title granted by Morgan Gamage, lord of Coytiff in Llandaff diocese.\footnote{Reg. Thome Mylllyng, p. 158.} The possible explanation might be that the specific areas where some of these ordinands lived had not adopted the use of a monastic title on a very large scale up to that point. However, these locations could not be identified due to the absence of information about the ordinands’ places of origin. It is also worth noting that only one ordinand bearing letters dimissory from the fourth Welsh diocese, Bangor, is mentioned as presenting a private title for the promotion in the Hereford ordination lists. In April 1528, John ap David ap Rys, recorded as from Bangor diocese, was ordained priest to a title of ‘college at Ruthin’.\footnote{Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 326.}

As V. Davis estimated, around the turn of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, twelve to fifteen per cent of ordinands in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese could be clearly identified as holding private titles, and information on the lay patrons was available from the title records.\footnote{Davis, ‘Preparation for service’, p. 41.} For the studied period in Hereford, there is a range of formats of private titles occurring in the ordination lists. The classification could also be attempted on the basis of the various information recorded about lay patrons. The most common was a title provided by a private person – a layman, a local noble, or a member of the ecclesiastical administration or of

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\footnote{The private titles granted by secular colleges will be discussed later.}

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a religious house.\textsuperscript{397} The layman Richard Wygemore granted a title to Thomas Maskalde to support him for the ordination of deacon in April 1406.\textsuperscript{398} The lord of Pennalth, Henry, supported an ordinand from St. David’s diocese, David ap Hoel, to be ordained deacon and priest in September 1469 and December 1469 respectively.\textsuperscript{399} A candidate, Thomas Kene, obtained a title from John Mey, the mayor of Hereford and was ordained to three major orders successfully.\textsuperscript{400} Among all the secular presenters, one distinctive entry merits comment. When John Burnell was ordained priest in April 1436, it is intriguing that his title was recorded simply as ‘John Burnell’\textsuperscript{401} This title might possibly be one granted by the candidate’s father, perhaps it indicates a patrimonial title if the ordinand actually provided his own support.\textsuperscript{402} With regard to titles offered by the heads of ecclesiastical administrations, Edmund Symonds was the luckiest among all the ordinands whose names appeared in the Hereford ordination lists. He obtained a title of ‘the bishop’s grace’ for his ordination as subdeacon on 10 June 1441.\textsuperscript{403} He was the only candidate who was granted a title by the bishop in person, although it seems only an expedient pending alternative financial support. Another Edmund Symonds was ordained deacon and priest in May and September 1442 respectively to the same title of ‘the cathedral’.\textsuperscript{404} These two candidates might be the same individual, judging by the time sequence of ordinations. Nevertheless, this phenomenon was

\textsuperscript{397} Robinson, ‘Titles for orders’, pp. 524-5.
\textsuperscript{398} Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 131.
\textsuperscript{399} Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 164.
\textsuperscript{400} s: 26 March 1407, d: 14 April 1408, and p: 21 September 1409.
\textsuperscript{401} Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 323.
\textsuperscript{402} The difficulty of distinguishing between ‘patrimonial’ and ‘private’ titles has been mentioned in the discussion on patrimonial titles.
\textsuperscript{403} Ibid., p. 337.
\textsuperscript{404} Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 339-40.
not specific to Hereford; the bishops of other dioceses also made similar grants.\textsuperscript{405} The archdeacon of Salop, John Hore, supported Walter Helyon to be ordained deacon in September 1402.\textsuperscript{406} Roger Webbe, from the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, obtained a title from the archdeacon of Hereford and was ordained priest in September 1424.\textsuperscript{407} Master Thomas Chippenham was ordained subdeacon and deacon in 1480 and his title was from ‘Richard Gardener, warden of the college of vicars choral’.\textsuperscript{408}

Apart from a named person, a piece of land or the income extracted from the land or from a manor would also be regarded a private title. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, titles originating directly from the land were not uncommon in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese, but then disappeared until a revival occurred in around 1460. For the former case, the title merely referred vaguely to a manor or demesne belonging to a landowner, or a piece of land granted by the patron. For instance, the demesne of Mapenore was recorded as the title when John Sertry successfully obtained all three holy orders.\textsuperscript{409} Sir James Delamare granted John Harryes ‘certain lands in Hethe and Wontone for life’ as a title, by which title he completed his priestly ordination on 17 May 1410.\textsuperscript{410} John ap Rees obtained a title of ‘the manor of Sir Roger Pylestone, knt., in Emrall’ and received the three major orders.

\textsuperscript{405} Robinson, ‘Titles for orders’, p. 525.
\textsuperscript{407} The archdeacon of Hereford then was John Barowe (1424-1446). Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 296; Neve, \textit{Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300 – 1541, II}, p. 6.
\textsuperscript{408} Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 161-2.
\textsuperscript{409} He was ordained subdeacon on 22 March 1409 but there was no record of his title in the ordination lists. Besides, he was ordained deacon on 1 June 1409 and priest on 20 September 1410. Reg. Roberti Mascall, pp. 141-2, 147.
\textsuperscript{410} He was ordained subdeacon and deacon by presenting the same title. s: 21 September 1409; d: 21 December, 1409. Reg. Roberti Mascall, pp. 143-4, 146.
successively.\textsuperscript{411} In contrast to land grants which did not indicate the specific number of income, a fixed sum of rent was often applied as the title for ordinands. Most of these titles promised six or seven marks in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese. John Stauntone submitted a title of ‘a rent of seven marks within the demesne of Leominster granted by John Salesbury’, for the double ordination of acolyte and subdeacon in September 1410.\textsuperscript{412} However, his title changed to ‘a rent of six marks within the demesne of Leominster granted by John Salesbury’ when he was ordained deacon and priest in June 1411 and December 1412 respectively.\textsuperscript{413} The reason why the rent promised to him as title declined is unclear. Hugh Russell supported two ordinands at the same title. He provided Richard Taylour a title of ‘a rent of six marks from the lands’ for ordinations of all major orders successively.\textsuperscript{414} Meanwhile, he also granted a title of ‘a rent of six marks from lands’ to Thomas Pury for his ordination as subdeacon only in February 1412.\textsuperscript{415} The title of a fixed rent was prevalent in the first two decades of the fifteenth century and then vanished from the ordination lists of Hereford diocese till the end of the century.\textsuperscript{416} At the beginning of the sixteenth century, different sums of rent were also adopted to be the title used by ordinands, apart from the regular sum of six or seven marks. Daniel Tybot, coming from Worcester diocese, presented his title of ‘a rent of £3 granted by Sir Robert Throgmorton, knt.’ for his priestly ordination in

\textsuperscript{411} s: 10 June 1514; d: 23 September 1514; and p: 3 March 1515.  
\textsuperscript{412} \textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, p. 146.
\textsuperscript{413} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 149, 155.
\textsuperscript{414} Richard Taylour was ordained acolyte and subdeacon at the same ceremony on 6 June 1411. Then he received the order of deacon and priest on 19 September 1411 and 26 February 1412. \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 149, 150, 152.
\textsuperscript{415} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 151.
\textsuperscript{416} There was one exception case appeared in the second half the fifteenth century. William Mercer was ordained priest on 9 April 1463 presenting a title of ‘100s. in the demesne of Brampton Brian’. It seemed that this title should be originated from the rent of the demesne. \textit{Reg. Johannis Stanbury}, p. 152.
December 1515. Another ordinand who was also from Worcester diocese, George Savage, was ordained subdeacon in December 1527 with the title of ‘an annual rent of £8 from Sir John Savage, knight, from his manor of Chedyll’.  

In the third place, a regular fixed cash payment was occasionally applied as a private title. Three cases could be found in the episcopal registers of Hereford. A Walter Russell received three major orders successively in 1432 by using the title of ‘six marks, John Jaye, lord of Jaye’. Richard Jankyns obtained six marks from William Cheyne in Longefeld as his title for the ordination of deacon in May 1437. His title was previously recorded as ‘pa. six marks’ when he was ordained subdeacon in March 1437, but presumably the money came from the same person. The third case is a pension of 100 shillings which was granted by William Wigmore, esquire, to John Pope, who was ordained priest on 20 September 1455.

It seems that no ecclesiastical legal requirement was enforced across the country to define a minimum amount of income or cash which could be counted as a title. However, the titles with the specified sum ranging from five marks to 100 shillings per annum were frequently mentioned in the ordination lists. According to the Effrenata of 1362 and 1378, these sums

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418 Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 325.  
419 His title was simply recorded as ‘lord of Jaye’ in the ordination of priest. However, it was probably that part of the content of this title was omitted by the registrar. s: 19 April 1432; d: 14 June 1432; and p: 20 December 1432. Reg. Thome Spoofford, pp. 310, 312-3.  
would be adequate as a title, even a little higher than formal maxima set for stipendiaries.\textsuperscript{423} An enquiry established by the bishop of Hereford, Thomas Spofford, for tax purposes in February 1436 revealed that around ninety-nine priests within the diocese had stipends of about 100 shillings.\textsuperscript{424} In late medieval England, a cleric could lead a decent life with an income of £5, regardless of inflation and economic changes.\textsuperscript{425} Practically, not all private patrons could afford such financial support for their presentees if they had to pay continuously through the ordinands’ entire career. Therefore, ordinands, such as Daniel Tybot, would be forced to find another source of income to maintain their clerical life-style and to prevent them from demeaning their status. There remains a suspicion that many titles were potentially at the level of forty shillings, which was apparently not sufficient to make a living.\textsuperscript{426}

Fourthly, when titles granted by secular colleges appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese, they will be considered as private titles here. This is because candidates might be offered a position to provide spiritual service for organizations after their ordinations. The figure in such titles was limited in the bishop’s registers of Hereford. Only ten ordinands held titles granted from different secular colleges, and half of them appeared in the first three decades of the sixteenth century. For instance, the college in Tong granted titles for three ordinands who were ordained in the diocese of Hereford. William Mortemer obtained a double ordination of acolyte and subdeacon on 19 September 1416 by presenting the title of

\textsuperscript{423} Putnam, ‘Maximum wage-laws for priests’, pp. 21-22.
\textsuperscript{424} Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 208-211; Storey, ‘Recruitment of English clergy’, pp. 299-300.
\textsuperscript{425} According to the calculation and analysis of Dyer, Standards of Living, pp. 31-32.
\textsuperscript{426} Swanson, ‘Titles to orders’, p. 244.
‘Tong college’. Richard Lye was ordained deacon on the same day as William Mortemer and with the same title as well. But his title was granted by Dame Isabel Pembrugge when he was ordained subdeacon on 12 June 1416. The title was specifically noted as only being applied for the ordination of subdeacon. Since the college of Tong was endowed by Isabel Pembridge in 1410, it was perhaps that Richard Lye was supported by Isabel Pembridge personally at first. Then the college of Tong continued his financial support and granted him a title, after the endowments of the college were enlarged in 1415. The third case was John Blackenage who was ordained both subdeacon and deacon on 19 September and 19 December 1506 respectively, holding the same title of ‘college of S. Bartholomew, Tong’.

Finally, among the varieties of providers of private titles appearing in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese, two merit specific mention: the Palmers’ Guild in Ludlow, and Dynmore preceptory. The Palmers’ Guild was an influential organisation in Ludlow, which had significant economic, social and religious impact on the Welsh Marches and the western part of England in the late Middle Ages. As an active and independent lay guild, the guild had the demand of priests or clerical assistants who were taking care of spiritual activities for members of the guild. In that case, the wealthy guild would readily provide titles for aspirants. The guild supported an ordinand, Thomas Sidler, to be ordained deacon and priest

427 Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 166.
428 Ibid., pp. 165, 167.
430 Ibid., pp. 131-3.
in April and June 1400 respectively.\footnote{Reg. Johannis Trefnant, pp. 227, 229.} Another candidate, Geoffrey Stynygton, was ordained priest in April 1400 presenting the title provided by the guild.\footnote{Ibid., p. 227.} These two individuals were offered the positions of chantry priests at the guild’s altars in St. Lawrence’s Church after their priestly ordinations.\footnote{Dohar, The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership, p. 111.} In the course of the entire fifteenth century, the guild provided titles for sixty-three ordinands in total.\footnote{One more case should be mentioned here. Hugh Skinner, was ordained priest on 24 September 1534 and his title appeared as ‘Guild of St. James, Bridgnorth’. Nevertheless, his title was granted by St. James’ hospital, Bridgnorth when he was ordained subdeacon and deacon on 12 March and 2 April 1435 respectively. Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 318-9, 321.} Some of these ordinands were presumably employed to serve the guild after their ordinations. Among these individuals, only one candidate possessed letters dimissory issued from St. David’s diocese.\footnote{William Tanke: s, 14 March 1489 and d, 18 April 1489. Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 176, 178.} On the other hand, the remainders were apparently local men from within Hereford diocese. The possibility of employment at Ludlow might be more attractive for ordinands within Hereford diocese. According to the ordination lists, the guild did not grant any titles for candidates ordained in Hereford after the beginning of the sixteenth century. However, it is revealed from another source that a group of ten priests, bestowed with local land, still resided in the guild in the 1530s.\footnote{Clark, ‘West March and Welsh March’, p. 96.} It is not clear why the guild did not offer titles for ordinands any more. Among all fifteenth-century ordinands, not all were recorded as completing their priestly ordinations, but this may be due either to the incompleteness of the records or to their having left Hereford diocese searching for promotion elsewhere. However, it should be noted that the average life expectancy in the fifteenth

\begin{footnotesize}
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\item[435] Ibid., p. 227.
\item[436] Dohar, The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership, p. 111.
\item[437] One more case should be mentioned here. Hugh Skinner, was ordained priest on 24 September 1534 and his title appeared as ‘Guild of St. James, Bridgnorth’. Nevertheless, his title was granted by St. James’ hospital, Bridgnorth when he was ordained subdeacon and deacon on 12 March and 2 April 1435 respectively. Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 318-9, 321.
\item[439] Clark, ‘West March and Welsh March’, p. 96.
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century was relatively low due to the intermittent pestilence. Perhaps, some ordinands died before they could secure all the holy orders. Nevertheless, no matter what the future careers of these ordinands, the Palmers’ Guild was undeniably one of the most generous providers of private titles in Hereford diocese.

The role played by Dynmore preceptory in ordinations was much more complicated. Founded before the end of the twelfth century, Dynmore preceptory was a possession and outpost of the knights of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and had its own chapel. When the preceptory is recorded in the ordination lists as the source of an ordinand’s title, it is unclear whether it simply provided a private title for the candidate, or whether it actually offered the ordinand both a title and future employment at the same time. In a few cases, the nature of the title is suggested. In June 1457, an ordinand from St. David’s diocese, Maurice ap Rees Gogh, was ordained subdeacon and his title was recorded as ‘Bro. William Dwaney, preceptor of hosp. of Dynmore and Gareway’. Sir Thomas Dockwray, knt., the preceptor of the Dynmore hospital, granted a title for an individual, William Ree, to support him to be ordained subdeacon, deacon and priest successively in 1514. On the other hand, it also has to be admitted that the hospitaller titles are problematic: they could fall at the boundary between private and monastic titles, especially when the references to these titles are less personal and simply say ‘the preceptor(y)’. The blurring may be mainly because the title is offered solely by the preceptor, and so lacks the communal authority of a grant by ‘abbot and

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convent’ – perhaps making it more like an individual title. For the moment the title provided by the preceptory will be considered as a private title. In addition, except for the case of 1514 discussed above, all the other twenty-two such cases appeared in the fifteenth-century ordination lists of Hereford.443

In the ordination lists of Hereford diocese, there are a total of 274 individual ordinands using private titles during the studied period. Two hundred of them occurred in the first half of the fifteenth century, with seventy-one in the first two decades. 1400 was the year when the most private titles appeared, seventeen being listed. The figure dropped dramatically to sixty-five in the second half of the century and kept shrinking afterwards. In the first two decades of the sixteenth century, twelve private titles were recorded. Ultimately, the private title vanished from the ordination lists of pre-Reformation Hereford diocese. This fits the general national trend as the monastic title became routine in ordinations. Over one third of these ordinands became priests eventually by virtue of private titles. Others began with a private title but subsequently changed to a monastic title. Thomas Blethyn held a title from Richard Rokhulle of Greete intended ‘for that order only’ when ordained subdeacon. After that his title was changed to ‘St. Giles’ hospital (or priory), Shrewsbury’ when he was ordained deacon and priest in March and June 1414 respectively.444 Another ordinand shared a similar experience. Roger Mylleverd received the double ordination of acolyte and subdeacon on 23 December

443 Another preceptory also appeared as the provider of a title. An ordinand from St. Asaph diocese, William ap Jankyn, was ordained priest on 6 April 1436. His title was recorded as ‘preceptory, Halston’. The purpose might be the same as the Dynmore preceptory, which was to hire a priest to in charge of spiritual activities for its own members. Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 323.
1413 by a private title from Richard Delabere, which was also noted as ‘to that order only’.

Then he changed his title into ‘Grace Dieu abbey’, a monastic title, for his ordination as deacon and priest in 1414. It is therefore likely that those individuals whose titles were clearly noted as being used for a certain order only had to search for another title, probably a monastic one, for their further promotions, even in cases where their ordination records are incomplete in the Hereford episcopal registers. Two candidates, John Halle and John Walkere, received the double ordination of acolyte and subdeacon on 21 December 1415. Their titles were only applied in only a single ordination of holy order. They were presumably forced to find another title if they wanted to be ordained deacon and priest, although their other ordination records do not appear in the bishop’s registers of Hereford. A more ambiguous case should be mentioned as a final example. In the entry for John Beckbury’s ordination of subdeacon in September 1430, his title appeared as ‘Preen priory and the title of G. Hankestone’. Although on normal reading ‘G. Hankestone’ would be considered as the person granting the title, it is unclear why the scribe also referred to Preen priory here. Moreover, when this Beckbury was ordained deacon and priest, ‘Preen priory’ was given as his title. It is possible that the complicated form here of the title for his ordination as subdeacon might be an underlying private title which breaks through the cover of the

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446 Ibid., p. 158-9.
447 Ibid., p. 164.
449 There was no record of the prior of Preen priory during this period. Therefore, it is not sure whether G. Hankestone was the prior of the priory during John Beckbury’s ordination.
450 d: 26 May 1431 and p: 22 September 1431.

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monastic one.

The private titles provided to individual ordinands not only identified the economic support they claimed to have obtained to permit ordination, but also sometimes indicated the relationship or connections between presenters and presentees. George Savage, who has been discussed before, obtained a title provided by Sir John Savage.\textsuperscript{451} Their shared surname suggests some sort of kinship, and also makes this title fall at the borderline between patrimonial and private titles. John Burton, ordained subdeacon and deacon in December 1475 and March 1476 respectively, held a title of ‘the demesnes of Brompton and Buyton, belonging to Sir John Harley, knt.’.\textsuperscript{452} It is likely that Burton had secured his title from his local landlord. Some individuals offered multiple titles. Indeed, no fewer than seven different individuals are recorded between the 1450s and the 1480s with titles provided by someone named John Harley, possibly the same man in all cases.\textsuperscript{453} The first three titles (presented by Roger Godeman, Thomas Done, and Davie Rethergh) identified him as ‘lord of Brampton Bryan’, the fourth (John Burton) referred to ‘the demesnes of Brompton and Buyton, belonging to Sir John Harley, knt.’, while the last three (John Janyns, Lewis Castell and Geoffrey ap Rees ap David) called him ‘Sir John Harley, lord of Liss. in co Southampton’. While it has not yet been possible to establish that all these references are to the same person

\textsuperscript{451} Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 325.
\textsuperscript{452} Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 156-7.
\textsuperscript{453} Roger Godeman: s, 2 April 1457; Thomas Done: s, 12 March 1468, d, 10 April 1468; Davie Rethergh: s, 21 December 1465, d, 28 March 1467, p, 19 December 1467.
John Burton: s: 23 December 1475, d, 9 March 1476; John Janyns: p, 21 May 1478; Lewis Castell: s, 19 December 1478, d, 5 June 1479; Geoffrey ap Rees ap David: s, 13 March 1484.
Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 156-7, 159-161, 170.
(or, possibly, to a father and son), there is equally as yet no evidence to disprove it.\textsuperscript{454} Lastly, the status and social rank of those who supplied private titles could also be indicated. In a certain number of private titles, providers were described as knights or esquires. These were men who presumably had sufficient funds to hire a priest for their own spiritual purposes. A few women also granted private titles. The lady of Collington, Isabel Donne, provided support for Lawrence Carpunter through all three ordinations to major orders in 1408.\textsuperscript{455} Dame Alianora, the widow of Sir Richard Croft, provided a rent of six marks for Philip Nicholas, who received all three holy orders in 1513-1514 successively.\textsuperscript{456} She and her husband’s son, Edward, also granted the same amount of rent as the title for Richard Yevans.\textsuperscript{457}

2.4 Benefice title

In theory, a benefice would be the most reliable indicator of the secure financial status of an ordinand when it was presented as a title in the ordination lists. The possession of a benefice, which would ensure an ordinand an income for life, was considered as an unquestioned title, regardless of its actual income. In general, the candidate had to achieve the clerical status of priest before he was eligible to pursue a benefice for himself. However, under some circumstances, ordinands could obtain benefices before they received ordination, or while


\textsuperscript{455} It seems that the Harley family obtained the manor of Liss at least after 1511. However, it remained unknown why the John Harley could grant titles to ordinands recorded as the ‘lord of Liss’. W. Page (ed.), \textit{A History of the County of Hampshire} (London, 1911), \textit{VCH}, vol. IV, pp. 84-86.


they were rising through their orders. V. Davis estimated that until the 1430s around fifteen per cent of ordinands obtained benefices before they became priests, but the proportion declined to five per cent by the end of the fifteenth century.\textsuperscript{458} Individuals who had good family and social connections had the best opportunity to procure a benefice. Others might be offered such opportunities as rewards if they had already had a successful career before they decided to devote themselves to the church. Furthermore, as the records demonstrated, a certain number of ordinands had already attained benefices before they were ordained acolytes. In the diocese of Winchester, six ordinands offered a benefice as their title when they were ordained acolyte between 1447 and 1486; in Ely nineteen between 1388 and 1425; twenty-nine in the London diocese in the first decade of the fifteenth century, while up to thirty-nine appeared in Lincoln from 1398 to 1404.\textsuperscript{459} However, only one similar case appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese during the studied period. When Master Richard Rudhale was ordained acolyte in December 1434, he had already been instituted to the rectory of New Radnor and presented it as his title for the ordination.\textsuperscript{460} This small group of ordinands presenting benefice titles was probably from the higher levels of society, being born in influential families or had succeeded in getting support from the Church. Among these successful men, some might be royal bureaucrats, as king’s clerks were allowed to hold benefices as acolytes.\textsuperscript{461} In addition, it is also likely that scholars and university graduates, as

\textsuperscript{458} Davis, ‘Preparation for service’, p. 41.
\textsuperscript{459} Ibid., pp. 42-43.
\textsuperscript{460} He was ordained subdeacon on 25 May 1437 in London diocese. In terms of his career, he was collated to treasurership of Hereford cathedral in 1443. Three years later, he became archdeacon of Hereford in September 1446 and held this position for twenty years till his death in May 1476. 
\textsuperscript{461} For instance, an individual, Thomas Jayat, was mentioned in a letter written by Bishop Rede of Chichester in 1413. The bishop complained that this person only had the first tonsure when he was instituted as rector of Bury and had no intention
well as other clergy in secular service, would delay their ordinations to priesthood until they were assured of a benefice. However, most of them had apparently already decided to embark on a clerical career and would be likely to join the clerical elite eventually. Some bishops in medieval England had gained benefices before they entered the major orders in the early stage of their clerical careers. This might imply that these individuals would be supported consistently as they worked through to the top of the hierarchy of the ecclesiastical administration, as long as they found patrons at the early stage of their ordinations.

There are a total of 217 ordinands holding a benefice which they put forward as their title in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese between 1400 and 1532. Seventeen of them did not leave specific information about the identity of their benefice in the records: their titles were recorded only as ‘his own benefice’ or ‘his benefice’. If their names appear in the institution lists in the bishop’s registers, information about the benefices can be gathered; but this is not possible in all cases. For example, David Travayse presented a title of ‘his benefice’ for the orders of deacon and priest in March and May 1434 respectively. By examining the institution lists, one finds that he was presented to the benefice of Tretire and Michaelchurch in February 1434, the advowson of which belonged to John Aberhale, after the resignation of William Michell, the former incumbent. At least two other ordinands with such titles could be...
traced in the registers of institutions.\textsuperscript{466} On the other hand, the attempt has failed in most cases. When Walter ap John was ordained subdeacon in September 1436, his title was only noted as ‘his benefice’.\textsuperscript{467} A Worcester ordinand, William Lymeke, was also ordained subdeacon in April 1436 using a benefice without any specific information as his title.\textsuperscript{468} In September 1458, William Syrell completed his priesthood with a title only recorded as his own benefice.\textsuperscript{469} However, the presentations of benefices to these three ordinands did not appear in the Hereford episcopal registers. Fifteen of these brief records occurred between the 1430s and the 1440s while the remaining two are in May 1412 and September 1458 respectively. Among all these seventeen beneficed ordinands, only one changed his title during his promotions. Master John Delewe presented a title provided by the cathedral when he was ordained subdeacon in April 1435; he then obtained a benefice which provided his title for his orders of deacon and priest.\textsuperscript{470}

There are two other instances which are worth mentioning here: William Coryngham and Thomas Hanwell. William Coryngham presented a benefice from the rectory of Rock as his title for the order of deacon in May 1418.\textsuperscript{471} When someone of the same name was ordained priest in March 1419, his title was simply recorded as ‘his own benefice’.\textsuperscript{472} At first glance it would appear obvious that the two should be treated as the same individual; but the second

\textsuperscript{466} William Syrell was instituted to benefice of Chantry of the B. V. M. in Weston and ordained priest on 23 September 1458. Reg. Johannis Stanbury, pp. 144, 175.
\textsuperscript{467} Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 324.
\textsuperscript{468} Ibid., p. 322.
\textsuperscript{469} Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 144.
\textsuperscript{470} Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 319-321.
\textsuperscript{471} Reg. Edmundi Lacy, p. 102.
\textsuperscript{472} Ibid., p. 105.
one bore letters dimissory from York diocese, and the rectory of Rock held by the first was located in Worcester diocese. However, it is still temporarily feasible to assume that these two individuals were the same person because they shared the same name and were ordained to successive orders within a reasonable time sequence, though there was no record of letters dimissory in the entry of the first William Coryngham. Even the seeming geographical discrepancy might be covered if the letters dimissory from ‘York’ actually relate to the enclave around St. Oswald’s, Gloucester.

Compared with the complication in the case of William Coryngham, it is easier to deal with the identification of Thomas Hanwell. The first Thomas Hanwell was ordained to deacon in March 1435 offering a benefice title of Wynford church in Salisbury, while the second one became a priest in April 1436 with a title recorded as his benefice. As both of these individuals had identical letters dimissory from Worcester diocese, both of them can be considered the same individual. He therefore is not included in the category of those without identifiable benefice titles, as his benefice could be traced.

Among the benefices presented as titles by ordinands, possession of a certain rectory, vicarage or prebend would be considered as the most trustworthy. A total of seventy-three individuals were rectors when they were ordained to holy orders in Hereford diocese between 1400 and the 1530s. As some of them had already acquired degrees in the university, they were probably already fairly mature individuals. John Calveshulle was the rector of Minsterworth

473 Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 318, 323.
when he was ordained deacon in June 1409. Lewis John presented the title of rector of Cusop for his ordination to subdeacon in April 1470. An ordinand from St. David’s diocese, William ap Richard Herbert, presented the title of ‘his benefice of Cusop’ and was ordained priest in April 1514. In April 1468, William Ireleond was ordained deacon by presenting a title of ‘his church of Rudford’. Some rectors, who intended to stay in a university for up to seven years under the papal constitution *Cum ex eo*, were usually satisfied at first to take orders no higher than subdeacon. However, it seems that ordinands in Hereford diocese only rarely made that choice. It also should be noticed that some of these beneficed ordinands were recorded as being ordained only to a single order in the diocese of Hereford. The reason is not easy to pin down. Those ordinands whose titles were benefices in other dioceses might have returned to their livings after they attended ordinations in Hereford diocese. For example, Thomas Wylmere was only ordained subdeacon in Hereford diocese in September 1408, holding a title of ‘the church of Westfelton’ and letters dimissory from Coventry and Lichfield diocese – West Felton is in north Shropshire, the part of the county not in Hereford diocese. A candidate from Lincoln diocese, John Arundell, received order in Hereford only as subdeacon, in June 1460 with the title of ‘church of Howarth’. It is also possible that some

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475 In January 1470, he was presented to the rectory by the prior and convent of Llanthony in Wales. *Reg. Johannis Stanbury*, pp. 165, 186.
476 He used the same title for his ordination to deacon in September 1512. Besides, he was presented to the rectory in March 1505 by the prior and convent of Llanthony by Gloucester. *Reg. Ricardi Mayew*, pp. 259, 266, 273.
477 He was presented to the rectory of Rudford in January 1468 when he was only subdeacon. *Reg. Johannis Stanbury*, pp. 162, 185.
478 Thompson, *The English Clergy and Their Organization*, p. 103.
rectors were granted dispensations of non-residence or plurality for the possession of more than one benefice. They therefore could reside in another benefice for their further promotions. Unlike the large number of rectories which provided titles for ordinands, the number of vicarages used for titles was limited, especially because priesthood was normally a pre-requisite for appointment to a perpetual vicarage. Only four ordinands put forward a vicarage as the title for their promotions. In March 1409, John Prestone became priest presenting the title of ‘Eye vicarage’. On the same day in February 1475, Richard Hore and Thomas Walker were ordained priest by using the title of ‘vicarage of Kyngeston in the Cathedral’ and ‘vicarage of Wychedeose in the Cathedral’ respectively. William Marble completed his priestly ordination in April 1514 when he held the title of ‘Woolhope vicarage’. Unfortunately, there appears to be no trace in the ordination lists for their earlier ordinations as subdeacon and deacon in Hereford diocese, so the titles used on those occasions are unknown.

Besides the rectories and vicarages, eleven ordinands presented a title based on a prebend for their ordinations in Hereford diocese. Although the prebend was more of a sinecure, the income of such posts was acceptable as a benefice for an ordinand’s title. Accordingly, the ordinand, William Edwards was ordained deacon in March 1532 when he presented a title of

481 R. A. R. Hartridge, A History of Vicarages in the Middle Ages (Cambridge, 1930), pp. 40, 89; Swanson, Church and Society, p. 44.
482 Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 141.
483 Reg. Thome Myllyng, p. 155.
These two benefices were not prebends in the cathedral of Hereford. The reason why the two vicarages were specifically noted as ‘in the cathedral’ is still unknown.
484 Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 265.
‘canonry and prebend of Hunderton’.\textsuperscript{485} In June 1533, a Thomas Edwards was ordained priest with the same title.\textsuperscript{486} On examination, these two ordinands were in fact the same person, who had been collated to the prebend by the bishop in 1528.\textsuperscript{487} Master William Delabere received the three major orders successively within two months in 1515 by holding the title of ‘his prebend of Eigne in the Cathedral’.\textsuperscript{488} In fact, the bishop had collated this benefice to William Delabere in October 1512.\textsuperscript{489} In the collation to another prebend of Pratum Majus by the bishop in February 1509, William Delabere was noted as ‘clerk’.\textsuperscript{490} It perhaps suggests he was the bishop’s clerk. Otherwise, no more useful information about the identities of the two ordinands above was recorded in Hereford bishop’s registers. The later bishop of Rochester, Edmund Audley, was ordained subdeacon and deacon in Hereford diocese in April 1466 and September 1471 respectively with the title of ‘prebend of Barton Colwall’.\textsuperscript{491} He had been holding such a prebend since June 1464.\textsuperscript{492}

In addition, a few exceptional cases showed that a minority of ordinands were already placed among the higher ranks of the diocesan administrative hierarchy when they received ordination. William Lathes had already been collated to the archdeaconry of Salop before he was ordained acolyte in April 1425.\textsuperscript{493} Then he was ordained deacon in September 1425, to

\textsuperscript{485} Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 329.  
\textsuperscript{486} Ibid., p. 330.  
\textsuperscript{487} Ibid., p. 341; Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300-1541, II, p. 29.  
\textsuperscript{488} s: 3 March 1515; d: 24 March 1515; p: 7 April 1515. Reg. Ricardi Mayew, pp. 269-270.  
\textsuperscript{489} Reg. Ricardii Mayew, p. 280; Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300 – 1541, II, p. 21.  
\textsuperscript{490} Reg. Ricardii Mayew, p. 276; Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300 – 1541, II, p. 42.  
\textsuperscript{491} Reg. Johannis Stanbury, pp. 157, 167  
\textsuperscript{492} Ibid., p. 180; Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300 – 1541, II, p. 19.  
the title of ‘archdeacon of Salop’. Master Thomas Yon was his successor in June 1441, and he obtained the three major orders successively by using the title of ‘archdeacon of Salop’. A third candidate, John Bothe, offered a title of ‘archdeacon of Hereford and prebend of Inkberrow’ when he was ordained deacon and priest in June and September 1527 respectively. This John Bothe was next of kin to Charles Booth, the then bishop of Hereford. In medieval England, the archdeaconry was a special type of benefice not only because it conferred ecclesiastical administrative responsibilities, but because its occupant could not easily be removed by the bishop. Therefore, bishops were usually inclined to collate an archdeaconry to their own clerks – or relatives – if possible.

The colleges in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge were regular providers of titles for their graduates when they were ordained to holy orders in the church. This sort of title was considered equivalent to a benefice title, as it drew on their status as Fellows of the colleges, which guaranteed their financial support. In Hereford diocese, twenty ordinands held titles

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494 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 298. He held the archdeaconry of Salop till his death by June 1441. No record of his ordination to priest was found by A. B. Emden. BURO, vol. II, p. 1105.

495 There was no record of title when he was ordained subdeacon. However, it was presumably that he should probably present the title of ‘archdeacon of Salop’ for this ordination. s: 24 September 1441, d: 31 March 1442, and p: 26 May 1442. Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 337-339, 363; Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Angl. 1300 – 1541, II, p. 7. He also held other benefices in the rest of his career life, including some incompatible ones allowed by the papal dispensation. BURO, vol. III, p. 2134.

496 In this entry, he was also noted as ‘in art. bac., sacre pagine interpres’ and ‘sancte theol. professor’. In addition, he was collated to archdeacon of Hereford on 29 January 1523 and prebend of Inkberrow on 28 January 1524. Reg. Caroli Bothe, pp. 324, 335-6; Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Angl. 1300 – 1541, II, pp. 6, 31.

497 R. N. Swanson has drawn a family tree of the Booth family in his book based on E. Axon’s research. Swanson, Church and Society, p. 79; E. Axon, ‘The family of Bothe (Booth) and the church in the 15th and 16th centuries’, Transactions of Lancashire and Cheshire antiquarian society, 53 (1938), pp. 32-82.


499 The discussion about the colleges of the university granted fellowship to students as benefices, in R. M. Haines, ‘The education of the English clergy during the later Middle Ages: some observations on the operation of Pope Boniface VIII’s
from different colleges of the University of Oxford. Seven of these nineteen cases appeared in the 1430s, and the other eleven in the first three decades of the sixteenth century. The two exceptions were William Baston, who was ordained deacon in June 1424, and William Walkere, a graduate master, who was ordained priest in May 1467. Those individuals, ordained with a title of college fellowship in the ceremonies held at Oxford in 1505 by Bishop Mayew, are excluded from the calculation in order to avoid the distortion of the data. In all the titles provided by the University of Oxford, six were from Merton College, five from Magdalen College, four from All Souls College, two from Queen’s College, one from St. Mary’s (that is, New) College, one from Exeter College, and one from University College. In contrast, only one ordinand, William Smythe, appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese holding a title from the University of Cambridge. He was ordained subdeacon in March 1490 by presenting a title issued from the master of Pembroke.

500 William Baston: deacon, 17 June 1424; Thomas Oldeby and Henry Sener: d, 15 April 1430; John Marton: p, 31 March 1431; James Berwys and William Basset: d, 2 April 1435; Master John Hanham: s, 6 April 1436; Richard Newbridge: p, 6 April 1436.
Master William Walkere: p, May 23, 1467.
Robert Tedburgh, John Fremantell and John London: s, 7 March 1506; John Wynger: d, 7 March 1506; Thomas Southerne: d, 11 April 1506; John Burges and John Symson: p, 11 April 1506; Richard Lyngyn: s, 3 March 1509 and d, 7 April 1509; Robert Dole: s, 7 April 1509.
Reg. Ricardi Mayew, pp. 244-5, 250, 252.
Arthur Cole and Andrew Stockton: p, 15 April 1525.
Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 320.
Magdalen College: John Burges, Thomas Southerne, John Symson, Arthur Cole, and Andrew Stockton.
All Souls College: Master William Walkere, Robert Tedburgh, John Fremantell, and Richard Lyngyn.
Queen's College: James Berwys, and Robert Dole.
S. Mary College: John London.
Exeter College: William Baston.
University College: John Marton.
John Marton’s title was recorded as ‘Oxford Univ.’ in the ordination lists. His college he belonged is identified in Buro, vol. II, p. 1235.
The personal details and future career of some of these graduates can be traced elsewhere, being recorded in Emden’s biographical registers. Richard Newbridge became a priest in April 1436 and had gained his bachelor degree at Merton College, Oxford. The title he submitted for his priestly promotion was provided by the same college. For some of these graduates who did not become ordained priest, or just obtained one or two orders in Hereford diocese, their other ordinations are also sometimes recorded in Emden’s registers. James Berwys, M. A., was ordained deacon in April 1435 by a title from Queen’s College, Oxford, and bore letters dimissory from Carlisle diocese. In the same month, he was ordained priest in the diocese of Salisbury with the same title and letters dimissory. One possible explanation might be that he was ordained deacon by chance when he was passing through Hereford diocese to start his career life in Salisbury. Unfortunately, further details of his career have not yet been traced. Among all these graduate ordinands, thirteen of them presented letters dimissory when they were ordained holy orders. The reasons why they chose Hereford diocese for their promotions are still unclear.

Eleven ordinands were recorded as holding a title of the sacristanship in a certain parish church for their ordinations. For instance, three different individuals were sacristans of Cleobury Mortimer when they were ordained to holy orders. Examination of the case of

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503 Reg. Thome Myllyng, p. 177. For his other personal and career details, see Emden, A Biographical Register of University of Cambridge, p. 537. His letters dimissory are perhaps missing from the ordination list of Hereford, as he was recorded as a man from York diocese in Emden’s register.
505 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 319.
507 John Hugyns: subdeacon, 21 September 1409; William Coupere: subdeacon, 20 September 1410, deacon, 6 June 1411, priest, 19 September 1411; Thomas Tannere, subdeacon, 10 March 1459, deacon, 19 May 1459.
Peter Hunt’s promotion may allow the nature of this title to be clarified. Sponsored by a private title of ‘a rent of 100s. from the lands of Llewellyn Cornewaylle’, he received double ordination of acolyte and subdeacon on the same day in May 1412. Then his title changed to ‘the sacristanship of Meol Brace’ when he was ordained deacon in December 1412. Finally, he received priestly ordination in September 1413 with a title provided by the dean and chapter. In his case, the sacristanship appears as a temporary position in the church and suggests a short term apprenticeship in exchange for the financial support for being ordained holy orders. However, this case provides only one possible explanation. For the remaining ten ordinands, four appeared in the ordination lists only once, and received only one holy order. The other six, who were ordained to more than one holy order, did not change their titles of sacristanship as they progressed, which suggests a more permanent position. Although this title is classified among the benefice titles here, its exact status and place within the system of titles is still unclear. Moreover, the use of a sacristanship to provide a title seemingly disappeared after the 1470s, without an obvious explanation.

As well as the use of such an apprenticeship in the parish church as a title for ordinands, a

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509 Ibid., p. 154.  
510 Ibid., p. 157.  
Professor R. N. Swanson tells that he came across an appointment to a sacristanship for one year at Ellesmere in the 1350s. This appointment was given to a chaplain (who was perhaps a priest) with obligations to serve as due, and assist the chaplain to celebrate at Colemere on Sundays and Fridays. From this case, it might suggest that such post sometimes also played the role of an assistant priest. 
The record Professor Swanson found was preserved in Shrewsbury: Shropshire Archives, 212/Box 10a, roll for 1351.
stall among the vicars choral in the cathedral was also used. Such a title was usually recorded in the ordination lists as the vicar’s stall in the choir of the cathedral, or the order of the stall in the choir of the cathedral for which the ordinand was prepared to be ordained. In Hereford cathedral, a certain number of vicars, probably equal to the number of canons, were appointed by the dean and chapter to act as their substitutes in maintaining the liturgical round within the cathedral. These vicars formed the group of vicars choral and most of them were paid by the dean and chapter from special funds. For instance, Richard Hugyns was ordained deacon in December 1463 by presenting a title of ‘office of deacon in the Cathedral’. Seven years later, someone of the same name became priest in June 1470 and his title was recorded as vicar choral (priest) in the Cathedral. It is not absolutely certain that these two ordinands were the same person because the interval of seven years could be too long; but the titles clearly indicated that there would be a position among the vicars choral in the Cathedral for the two ordinands after they obtained holy orders. A clearer instance of progression is provided by William Ockley, who submitted appropriately progressing vicars choral titles (one to the office of subdeacon in the Cathedral, the other to the office of deacon in the Cathedral), when he was ordained to the orders of subdeacon and deacon in September 1474 and February 1475 respectively. This case represented a typical changing of such title when an ordinand took the different holy orders. In the ordination lists of Hereford diocese, a

514 The practice and arrangements of vicars choral in Hereford cathedral and St. Paul’s London were different from other secular cathedrals. In other secular cathedrals, vicars were nominated and supported by individual canons. Edwards, The English Secular Cathedrals, pp. 252-4.
516 Ibid., p. 166.
517 Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 154-5.
total of fifty-nine men appeared holding titles among the vicars choral, which amounted to about a quarter of ordinands holding the benefice title. Among these fifty-nine individuals, only two candidates’ titles were not a stall in Hereford cathedral. A certain Griffin Sely, who had the title of ‘his vicarage in the choir of St. David’, was ordained priest in September 1411. The other exception was John Walter who completed his priestly ordination in June 1460. His title was recorded as choral vicarage in collegiate church of Abergwilly. Both of these two ordinands had letters dimissory from St. David’s diocese. The remaining fifty-seven cases were all listed between the 1450s and 1530s. Although the number of ordinands using such titles for promotions looks considerable, it still perhaps remains insufficient to fill the approximately twenty-eight posts which would account for the number of vicars choral over a period of eighty years, let alone the additional possible successors to some of them.

However, it might be implied through the note of one case. A certain Thomas Smythe was ordained to acolyte and sub-deacon on the same day in December 1463, and his title was ‘office of subdeacon in the Cathedral’. A note was attached to the entry of his ordination which stated that Thomas Smythe had obtained a dispensation allowing him to be promoted to the two orders on the same day because the Cathedral might not be without a subdeacon. It is possible that the Cathedral authorities only issued titles for ordinands when they needed clergy of a special rank to fulfill spiritual services and other duties. Unavoidably, some uncertainties occur when these titles are examined carefully. Occasionally an ordinand

520 There were about twenty-eight prebends in the cathedral of Hereford. Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300 – 1541, II.
522 Ibid., p. 153.
presented a title assigned to a stall of a lower rank than the order to which he was to be
ordained. A Roger Lingen (Lynghen or Lyngen) was ordained subdeacon in April 1512 to a
title of a subdeacon’s stall in the Cathedral. However, he presented the same title for his
promotion to deacon in September 1512. While allowance has to be made for the
possibility of an error in the registration, with the wrong rank being recorded, this was not an
isolated case; at least five others also appeared in the ordination lists. However, a large
proportion of their vicars choral titles were only recorded vaguely as a stall in the choir of the
Cathedral without mentioning the specific order. Furthermore, one more exceptional case
should be noticed. In April and December 1517, Roger Rawlyns was ordained deacon and
priest respectively. His title was recorded as ‘his stall in the Hereford choir and ‘ex
habundanti’ Cwmhir monastery’. The title clearly implies both possession of the cathedral
post and some connection with the monastery which may have meant additional funding; but
how the two elements in the title are actually to be brought together is unclear.

When a chantry or a chapel appeared as a title in the ordination lists, it would be also
considered as the benefice title here. The appearance of chantries as titles is a little odd. The
chantries only needed priests for saying masses. In accordance, the appearance of ordinands
using such posts for a title for ordinations to lower ranks is irrational. Apart from Winforton
chantry discussed above, three more specific chantries were recorded as ordinands’ titles as

523 Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 256.
524 Ibid., p. 259.
526 Ibid., p. 304, 306.
The meaning of ex habundanti is ‘moreover, beyond what is required’.
well. Richard Willies presented a title of ‘chantry of St. Katherine in the Cathedral’ for his ordination as priest in February 1428. An ordinand named Thomas Frensch, from Worcester diocese, was ordained to the three consecutive major orders in March, April and June 1436 by presenting the same title of St. Mary’s chantry in Cheltenham. The third case appeared more than half a century later. In September 1509, Master Hugh Pole was ordained subdeacon to a title of S. Ethelbert’s chantry in the cathedral. Titles derived from a chapel were rare in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese. Three ordinands’ titles derived from named chapels, but provided little basis for comment. Richard Praty had a title of the chapel “de Monte et Lleyrech” when he was ordained subdeacon in June 1416. John Bryd presented a title of his free chapel “quinque villatarum” in St. Asaph diocese for the order of priest in September 1473. Unfortunately, there is no more additional information about the identification of these two Welsh chapels. Most strikingly, Thomas Halywell’s title was recorded as the chapel of St. Peter in the Tower of London when he became deacon.

In conclusion, it is not easy to determine the actual relationship between titles and ordinands’ social and economic background, given that the vast majority of titles were granted by

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527 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 303.
528 Ibid., pp. 322-3.
529 This Hugh Pole was ordained deacon in May 1510 but presented a different title which was recorded as ‘ad titulum domus elimosinarie in ecclesia cathedral Herefordensi’. Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 252.
530 Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 165.
532 Unfortunately, the specific date of the ceremony he attended is missing in the Hereford bishop’s register. Since the list of this ordination was arranged between the ordinations held in September and December 1402 in the printed registers, it might be possible that the ceremony was held around the year of 1402. In addition, this ceremony was celebrated by Bishop Trefnant in the chapel of manor of Prestbury by the special licence of the bishop of Worcester.
533 In the entry of his ordination, he was also noted as ‘of jurisdiction of archbishop of Canterbury’. It is perhaps he may have been in the place of ordination in connection with an Archiepiscopal visitation, but that would be almost impossible to prove.
religious houses. But, there are still opportunities to expose such a relationship through the analysis of the various patrimonial, private and benefice titles which appeared in the ordination lists of Hereford, although the information relating to some of these titles is ambiguous. On the other hand, it is also not clear how far the nature and character of titles impacted on the patterns of clerical recruitment in the diocese of Hereford. It is undeniable that the title was consistently required by the diocesan administration and applied as a significant proof of the candidates’ suitability, status, and support which an ordinand sought for his clerical ordinations in the course of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. The title definitely played an important role in the early stage of a clerical career and may also have had an impact on the expansion of the clerical population in the diocese of Hereford before the Reformation. Some titles, especially the private and benefice titles, might occasionally indicate the future placement of ordinands. Nevertheless, the overall situation perhaps had not changed significantly from that which emerged in the aftermath of the Black Death, in that the reduced concern about the actual meaning of titles, in other words the proliferation of formulaic monastic titles, may be one of the important factors which contributed to the maintenance and subsequent expansion of the pool of secular clergy in fifteenth-and early sixteenth-century Hereford diocese.

Chapter III Acquiring a Benefice and the Exercise of Patronage

After attaining priesthood, it is highly unlikely that the majority of clerics could hope for continuing financial support from the patrons of their titles. They would have to find clerical employment to sustain their lives. Normally there were two main options for them. The first was to obtain a stipendiary position within the Church, which was usually not well paid, and lacked security of tenure. The other would be to find a patron, who was the holder of an advowson, and so be instituted to a specific benefice. A benefice in late medieval England, no matter what its form might be, meant a freehold income with certain obligations. More importantly, it would give security of tenure to secular cleric. However, it is obviously unrealistic to anticipate that the majority of clerics would obtain a benefice.\textsuperscript{535} In the surviving accounts of clerical poll-taxes levied in 1377, 1379, and 1381 – the period of the high level of clerical recruitment to cover the loss of clergy during the plague – less than half the secular clergy, approximately between 21,000 and 24,000 in total, were recorded as being beneficed.\textsuperscript{536} A. K. McHardy analysed the subsidy of 1526 for Lincoln diocese and found that the number of beneficed clergy there did not show any significance sign of increase compared to the figure in the late fourteenth century.\textsuperscript{537} From these rough estimates, it may be inferred that the competition for benefices was fierce during this period.

\textsuperscript{535} Swanson, Church and Society, p. 43; Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 37.
\textsuperscript{536} According to A. K. McHardy’s calculations and her analysis of the clerical poll tax, the rate of beneficed clergy in some deaneries of Lincoln diocese was much lower than R. L. Storey’s average rate. He estimated that less than forty-five per cent of clergy were beneficed in these areas in the late fourteenth century. Besides, he also cited the estimates of other scholars concerning other selected regions, which he also used to prove his argument. Storey, ‘Recruitment of English clergy’, p. 291; McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, pp. 112-4.
\textsuperscript{537} McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 115.
What factors resulted in such fierce competition for benefices in late medieval England? The magnitude of the clerical recruitment (which has been discussed earlier), and the limited number of available benefices (which will be discussed later), were probably the most critical factor. Nevertheless, some exceptions may have had an indirect influence on the competition. In certain circumstances institution to a benefice was not restricted to a cleric who had obtained his priesthood. It was not impossible that a cleric, whose clerical order was below priest and even as low as acolyte or first tonsure, could be instituted to a benefice of rectory. Moreover, a canon law promulgated in England in the council of 1237 allowed vicarages to be conferred on those who had only obtained the order of deacon. Nonetheless, those who had not completed their priestly ordination would normally be required to achieve priesthood within one year after their institutions, if they secured a benefice with cure of souls. The practice of exchange of benefices might be considered as indirect supportive evidence for such a regulation. If a candidate was presented to his first benefice without having his priestly order, it is highly likely that he would have attained it when he procured the next post through the exchange of benefices. However, it seems that the number of individuals being beneficed before or during their ordinations only occupied a small proportion of the large pool of clerics in late medieval England. This tentative conclusion is drawn from the relatively

539 An exception should be mentioned here. From the late thirteenth century, the papal constitution Cum ex eo was applied to allow the incumbent a living, including a rectory, prebend, or occasionally a vicarage and perpetual chantry, to be absent from his benefice for the purpose of studying in the university. If this incumbent still did not get the orders of deacon and priest before he went to the university, he was also allowed to postpone his ordinations until the termination of his licence of non-residence for study. However, those who did not reach the order of subdeacon before their absence for study were required to be ordained to that order within one year of their institution.
540 McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 117.
small number of benefice titles appearing in the ordination lists of Hereford diocese between 1400 and 1535. In addition, a certain number of lucky individuals could be beneficed soon after their priestly ordination, in virtue of their personal connections. In contrast, the majority of clerics had to take a stipendiary job at first and wait for the opportunity to obtain a benefice.

The statistical imbalance between clerical recruitment and available benefices was the reality which benefice hunters had to face. However, another prime consideration, probably the most important challenge for a member of the secular clergy, was to find a proper patron who would be willing to present him to a benefice by virtue of an advowson which he had in hand or by exerting influence on someone who had an advowson available. Even those most lucky individuals who could obtain a benefice before their ordinations or soon after could not skip over this process. The only reason they could be beneficed earlier than their peers was perhaps that they had a good family background or social connections directly or indirectly linking them with the advowson holder. They could therefore continue to use these established connections to fit into the ecclesiastical patronage system.\textsuperscript{541} For clerics who only had a humble background, to find a patron and be presented to a benefice would become the top priority after their priestly ordination.\textsuperscript{542}

\textsuperscript{541} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 67.
\textsuperscript{542} Of course, some of them would choose to study at Oxford or Cambridge so that they would probably have more opportunities of being beneficed. This group of individuals was not very great, compared to the large number of clerical recruits. However, they made different decisions to find a patron for securing benefices in the future.
The information on institutions to benefices and on exchanges of benefices preserved in the episcopal registers offers the potential for detailed analysis of the career patterns of beneficed clergy in late medieval Hereford. Although this group only comprised a certain proportion of the pool of secular clergy existing in the studied period, their career patterns represent the typical path all secular clergy would aim to follow during their clerical lives. On the other hand, among the information on institutions and exchanges, various patrons appeared as presenting candidates to benefices. This definitely indicated that the patron was an indispensable part in the operation of the ubiquitous patronage system. Admittedly, the entry usually only suggests the patron was performing a routine task without revealing any of the underlying motives behind the transaction. However, through examination of the different kinds of patrons, a pattern of personal information concerning beneficed clergy might be uncovered. This might provide a clear clue to whoever had a strong family background or social connections. It might also imply something about the career expectations of the candidates being beneficed; whether they would devote themselves to a parochial career or were ambitious to edge into the higher hierarchy of the church or of temporal society. In addition, exceptional cases of intrusion or interruption by other patrons might appear in the exertion of the advowson pertaining to a certain benefice. This would also provide valuable information. Through the analysis of these particular cases, not only would the patterns of exertion of ecclesiastical patronage be demonstrated, but special connections between the patrons and presentees might be detected more easily. However, some crucial questions would still remain unanswered. Why were these clergy lucky enough to be chosen for one or more

Swanson, Church and Society, p. 67.
benefices, while the great majority of their contemporaries had to take the first step of their career as a stipendiary chaplain? How could clerics find suitable patrons; and patrons clerics vice versa? As a matter of fact, it was the unbefrienced clergy who undertook the pastoral care in the parishes, for the most part. Unfortunately, how and by whom the beneficed clergy were chosen from the large pool of secular clergy is poorly understood.

It is patently not practical to make a thorough examination of the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage over the whole Hereford diocese during the course of more than one hundred years. As an alternative, a group of sample areas could be selected. Then it would be feasible to conduct a study on the patronage system in detail. Accordingly, four deaneries will be selected as samples for this study, namely the deaneries of Ludlow, Weobley, Forest and Pontesbury. Even this selection is a little random. However, these areas do present differences, such as the significant urban parish of Ludlow in Ludlow deanery. These significances were not tested prior to selection. The main initial aim of the selection is to give a cross-section of the whole diocese, although Hereford deanery has to be omitted because of the extent of the dean and chapter jurisdiction. The nature and significance of the differences between the deaneries would become evident only during subsequent analysis. All four deaneries had their own political and geographical significance to the diocese of Hereford, so some general introduction to these four deaneries is necessary. Both deaneries of Ludlow and Weobley were located in the areas of the Marches of Wales. On the other hand, the deaneries of Forest, Pontesbury, and Weobley shared boundaries with other dioceses. In terms of the quantity of
benefices under consideration, a total of forty-three rectories (Ludlow: nine; Weobley: sixteen; Forest: nine; Pontesbury: ten), and thirty-six vicarages (Ludlow: six; Weobley: sixteen; Forest: six; Pontesbury: three) will be analysed. In addition, a certain number of chantries will also be mentioned in the subsequent discussion. Free chapels will be considered as having the status of rectories in the discussion here. However, chantries will not be dealt with in detail, since this type of benefice is not the major concern of this chapter.

The special features of the four deaneries provided opportunities for external patrons to exert their influence on ecclesiastical patronage in Hereford diocese. This implies that a certain number of clergy from other dioceses might come into Hereford and compete for a parochial benefice with the local clergy. This decision would undoubtedly make the situation more complex. Thus, a straightforward approach is needed. Accordingly, different types of patrons will be extracted from the four selected deaneries and classified into several groups. Then, the exercise of patronage by various patrons in the selected deaneries will be discussed. In this way, an analysis of patronage on the basis of different groups of patrons can avoid the study becoming an isolated project. It will be helpful to reveal the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage from a diocesan perspective, and even to get a glimpse of the national picture. In contrast, although the four deaneries will be treated together through the discussion, their distinct local features can be reflected from analysis of a range of patrons. Finally, a

544 A. H. Thompson has analysed this in his lecture on the different chapels appearing in the late Middle Ages. He noticed that some manorial free chapels were still counted as free chapels even after they achieved independent parochial status from their mother churches. Thompson, The English Clergy and their Organization, pp. 123-8.
conclusion can be drawn to show whether the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage in the diocese of Hereford fits the nationwide pattern. Furthermore, great effort will be made to disclose the qualifications of the clergy in the presentations to parochial benefices of the four deaneries, as well as the relationships between these prospective incumbents and their patrons. Thus, the career pattern of clergy after ordination can be indicated, even if it was an idealised one for most of them.

3.1 The categories of benefices

Due to the continuous changing in levels of demand from patrons and to ecclesiastical administrative developments, a range of benefices appeared and evolved throughout the whole course of the medieval period. Primarily, each parish church would be considered as a rectory. The entire revenue yielded from the parish church was naturally a benefice and used to sustain the life of a rector, who had the spiritual responsibility of the cure of souls. Rectors who were not eligible to serve the cure of souls had to appoint an assistant, normally a vicar, as a deputy. The wealth of rectories varied extensively and not all the rectories could yield a large amount of revenue. Accordingly, some rectories with low revenues came to be exploited by the clergy in the higher ranks of the ecclesiastical system as one source of their income, but definitely not the only source. From the twelfth century, the system of appropriation was adopted, and it soon proliferated following the trend towards establishment of new religious orders. Approximately more than 3,300 parish churches, about one third of the total

545 Thompson, *The English clergy and their organization*, p. 102.
number, existed as appropriated churches in England and Wales between 1291 and 1535.\footnote{D. Knowles made the calculation of figures extracted from the \textit{Valor Ecclesiasticus} of 1535. He estimated that the number of rectories was 8,838, of which 3,307 had been appropriated and vicarages had been endowed. Knowles, \textit{The Religious Orders in England, II}, p. 291; Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 44; Zell, ‘Economic problems’, p. 33.} The movement for appropriation even continued into the fifteenth century. In the \textit{Calendars of Papal Letters}, about fifty-eight cases of appropriation were recorded as being executed in England between 1447 and 1464.\footnote{Hartridge, \textit{A History of Vicarages}, p. 108.} There were two cases of appropriation recorded in the Hereford episcopal registers, and both were granted by the bishop in the first half of the fifteenth century. In 1417 the prior and convent of St. Oswald’s, Gloucester submitted a petition to the bishop of Hereford, Edmund Lacy, pleading for the appropriation of the church of Minsterworth in Forest Deanery. In the petition, they stated that they had suffered great losses caused by the pestilence and under the harsh economic pressure, including the dilapidation of the house, the burden of debt, and the poverty of the canons.\footnote{\textit{Reg. Edmundi Lacy}, pp. 52-56; W. Page (ed.), \textit{A History of the County of Gloucester} (London, 1907), in \textit{Victoria County History}, vol. II, p. 86.} Besides, they also complained that they were bearing the consequences of the misgovernment of former priors.\footnote{Ibid.} Being satisfied with the result of an inquiry, the bishop granted the appropriation in 1418.\footnote{Ibid.} Another case of appropriation is a little complicated. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the priory of Alberbury was confiscated by the King on account of its alien status. After that, the priory was appropriated to All Souls College, Oxford under the grant of King Henry VI in 1441, and served by a vicar.\footnote{No formal appropriation record appeared in the bishop’s register of Hereford. However, the records relating to this appropriation can be found in several other registers. Due to the incompleteness and ambiguity of the documents, King Richard III requested the bishop to check the register and confirm whether this appropriation was granted by King Edward IV. This issue was even brought up by King Henry VII who also demanded the bishop confirm the appropriation. Hartridge, \textit{A History of Vicarages}, p. 117; \textit{Reg. Thome Myllyng}, pp. 91-93; \textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, pp. 85-86; Gaydon and Pugh, \textit{A History of the County of Shropshire, II}, pp. 47-50; R. Graham and A. W. Clapham, ‘Alberbury priory’, \textit{Transactions of the} 154} This case might follow the trend in the
fifteenth century by which a number of churches were either newly appropriated or diverted from former appropriators to newly-established colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.\textsuperscript{552} However, it seemed that the college could not prove its right of advowson of this appropriated rectory until Bishop Charles Booth assisted the priory to confirm this right.\textsuperscript{553} Apart from these two cases, there was no other record of appropriation in Hereford episcopal registers from the 1420s until the eve of the Reformation.

In response to the proliferation of appropriation and the permanent non-residence of certain rectors (such as cathedral prebendaries), perpetual vicarages were endowed for the maintenance of pastoral care of parishioners.\textsuperscript{554} It was normally the case that a vicar would be ordained to serve the parish church on behalf of the appropriator or the absentee.\textsuperscript{555} To support the vicar, a certain portion of the entire revenue deriving from the parish church would be allotted to the vicar as a benefice. According to the statistics of the \textit{Taxatio} of 1291, almost one fifth of parish churches in England were held by beneficed vicars.\textsuperscript{556} The relative proportion of the shares of the revenue allocated to the appropriator and the vicar might be varied since there was no stipulation of a specific percentage. However, the allocation of one


\textsuperscript{553} The Warden and the Fellows of the college promised Bishop Booth to show their gratitude by keeping his anniversary because of the bishop’s assistance to settle this issue. Hartridge, \textit{A History of Vicarages}, p. 117; \textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, p. 114; R. Graham, ‘Alberbury priory’, pp. 284-5.

\textsuperscript{554} R. A. R. Hartridge has discussed the history of vicarages in England in detail. Hartridge, \textit{A History of Vicarages}.

\textsuperscript{555} The duties of a vicar have been discussed in Hartridge, \textit{A History of Vicarages}, pp. 128-161.

\textsuperscript{556} However, this figure is very gross. The main reason is that a large number of small benefices, especially \textit{poor} vicarages, were exempt from this taxation. \textit{Ibid.}, p. 80.
third of the total revenue to the vicarage appears close to a generally accepted arrangement. Nevertheless, it was noteworthy that some monasteries would occasionally hire a stipendiary curate to serve their appropriated churches rather than ordain a vicar. This arrangement might be applied in a benefice which was close to the monastery because here the vicar in the nearby appropriated church usually held a reduced position. In addition, some parish churches were appropriated to prebendal stalls in the cathedral or collegiate churches, and a certain number of prebends were also created as sinecures in the chapter of the cathedral. Accordingly, the total number of benefices within the diocese increased, ostensibly because of the endowment of vicarages and creation of prebends.

Apart from the major benefices discussed above, other types of lesser benefices could also be found at this time. A large number of perpetual chantries were endowed from the late twelfth century onwards as intercessory institutions, to mitigate the impact of purgatory and secure prayers for both the living and the departed. The patrons of such foundations were varied, including both laity and ecclesiastics. These patrons usually provided an endowment which was generally in the form of certain lands or rents, or sometimes even cash, and presented an

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557 It was not uncommon that the vicar could obtain the whole revenue of the church, on condition that he paid pension to the rector, which in most cases was an absentee or incapable individual. On the other hand, it was also possible that the appropriator would take all the revenue from the church and would pay the vicar in cash as a stipend. Hartridge, *A History of Vicarages*, pp. 42-43, 48; Thompson, *The English Clergy and their Organization*, p. 117.
560 For instance, a portion of Pontesbury church was appropriated as the prebendal benefice. On the other hand, the prebends in the cathedral are listed in Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicaenae 1300 – 1541, II*. Thompson, *The English Clergy and their Organization*, pp. 105-7; Swanson, *Church and Society*, p. 44.
561 Other types of chantry were also founded in the course of the Middle Ages. However, only the perpetual chantry was considered as a benefice. Therefore, the chantries mentioned in the ordination lists and institutions were obviously perpetual chantries. A discussion about the various forms of chantries appears in: K. L. Wood-Legh, *Perpetual Chantry in Britain* (Cambridge, 1965), pp. 8-29; M. Rousseau, *Saving the Souls of Medieval London* (Farnham, 2001), pp. 11, 20-24.
incumbent with a secure tenure to pray for souls.\textsuperscript{562} If the patron of a perpetual chantry was a lay person, it was not uncommon that the lay founder was also in charge of its supervision.\textsuperscript{563} In general, the endowment of a perpetual chantry was to be sufficient to support the first chaplain and then his successors in perpetuity. As might be expected, the prosperous period of the founding of perpetual chantries came to an end in the late fourteenth century as a result of the Black Death.\textsuperscript{564} Nonetheless, new foundations of perpetual chantries probably contribute most to the increasing number of new benefices created in late medieval England.\textsuperscript{565} The final additional type of benefice was collegiate churches; for example, Howden and Hemingbrough in Yorkshire.\textsuperscript{566} The majority of collegiate churches were founded during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.\textsuperscript{567} Such organizations preferred to apply their advowsons to patronize a large number of priests. Usually this type of benefice was not encumbered with a cure of souls, although it sometimes shouldered the parochial responsibilities instead of a rector.\textsuperscript{568} Accordingly, the occupants could take other employment or another benefice by virtue of non-residence.\textsuperscript{569}

3.2 The quantity and availability of benefices

\textsuperscript{562} A. Kreider, \textit{English Chantries: The Road to Dissolution} (London, 1979), pp. 5-7; N. P. Tanner, \textit{The Church in Late Medieval Norwich 1370 – 1532} (Toronto, 1984), pp. 94-98.

\textsuperscript{563} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 46; Wood-Legh, \textit{Perpetual Chantries}, pp. 84-89.

\textsuperscript{564} Rousseau, \textit{Saving the Souls}, p. 16.

\textsuperscript{565} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 45.

\textsuperscript{566} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 46.

\textsuperscript{567} McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 120.

\textsuperscript{568} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 46.

Although there were various types of benefices within the ecclesiastical system, benefice hunters still had to face harsh reality. First and foremost, the total number of benefices fluctuated all the time. For parochial benefices with cure of souls, the number probably decreased by seven per cent from 1291 to 1535.\textsuperscript{570} As a result, there were only approximately 8,800 parochial benefices remaining across the country just before the Reformation.\textsuperscript{571} However, it would be extremely difficult, even impossible, to calculate the total of parochial benefices in medieval England as a precise number.

The reasons for the reduction in numbers seem various and complex. Economic factors would probably be the principal reason, but not the only one. Other factors, social and demographical, would also have an impact on the overall change in the statistics of parochial benefices. Before the end of the fifteenth century, the impact of the Black Death was still hovering over the whole country. Moreover, there were also several intermittent outbreaks of subsequent national or regional epidemic plagues in this century.\textsuperscript{572} In consequence, depopulation and its slow recovery inevitably affected the pattern of parochial life. More specifically, a great number of parishioners in the rural parishes died during the pestilences, so the population in these parishes declined sharply. In addition, a certain number of survivors migrated to the urban areas, to pursue the high wages caused by the shortage of labour.\textsuperscript{573} The

\textsuperscript{570} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 45.
\textsuperscript{571} Ibid., p. 45.

According to P. Heath’ calculation, the amount of parish churches was about 9,000 in medieval England. Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 27.
\textsuperscript{572} Hatcher, \textit{Plague, Population and the English Economy}, p. 57.
\textsuperscript{573} The wage level after the Black Death in England has been discussed by J. Hatcher. \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 47-49.
incumbents of these depleted rural parishes could not collect enough income to sustain their lives, let alone maintain parish churches, because of the desertion of villages and abandonment of parishes. Under such circumstances, bishops usually authorised the amalgamation of benefices to resolve the plight. In medieval England, two kinds of amalgamations were mostly adopted based on different situations. The first was to reintegrate those benefices which had formerly been different portions of one rectory. Due to the proliferation of appropriation and to economic demand, it would be a natural process that benefices belonging earlier to one rectory were gradually reunited again. Another type of amalgamation merged distinctly separate benefices; in most cases neighbouring ones. The motivation behind such amalgamation may be easily detected and can perhaps be mainly attributed to economic factors. Therefore, it was usually the case that a poor parochial living, whose income was insufficient to support one incumbent, would be merged into a wealthier one, although both of them might separately be too poor to sustain their own incumbents. With regard to the arrangement of the placement, it is generally the case that one incumbent would be retained, and permitted to collect the revenues from both sides. However, whether a chaplain was hired to reside in the other church is unknown. Another possible alternative arrangement might be to establish a chapel and present a semi-permanent chaplain to the position. In the episcopal registers of Hereford, three relevant cases were recorded, and all fell into the second group of amalgamations. In September 1442, the bishop granted the

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574 Swanson, Church and Society, p. 45.
575 Ibid., p. 45.
576 Ibid., p. 45.
577 Ibid., p. 45.
578 Ibid., p. 45.
amalgamation of the parish churches of Thongland and Munslow on the basis of the poverty suffered by the parish of Thongland.\textsuperscript{579} According to the arrangement, Thongland was entirely merged into Munslow.\textsuperscript{580} The incumbent of Munslow was allowed to continue to serve the cure of souls for the parishioners of this newly formed parish.\textsuperscript{581} Similarly, under Bishop Millyng’s authorisation, the parish church of Little Cowarne was united to another church, that of Ullingswick, in September 1478.\textsuperscript{582} After the amalgamation, the rector and his successors at Ullingswick were granted the right to hold the newly formed benefice.\textsuperscript{583} In addition, an annual pension was also arranged for the priory of St. Guthlac, the payment of which was out of the revenue deriving from Little Cowarne.\textsuperscript{584} The third case appeared in May 1527. Bishop Booth issued an order to unite the churches of Aylton and Pixley.\textsuperscript{585} The reason was similar to the other two cases mentioned above. The incumbent of Aylton could not have enough income to maintain the service of the church and he resigned from the benefice after the amalgamation.\textsuperscript{586} Meanwhile, the incumbent of Pixley, Richard Bluett, was granted the right to take the revenues deriving from both two churches.\textsuperscript{587} From the records of these three amalgamations what remain unknown are the specific arrangements for the pastoral care of parishioners in the poor parishes which were merged into the rich ones, although all the former incumbents of these poor livings resigned after the unions. It is

\textsuperscript{579} Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 247-8.
\textsuperscript{580} Ibid., pp. 247-8.
\textsuperscript{581} Ibid., pp. 247-8.
\textsuperscript{582} Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 39-41.
\textsuperscript{583} Ibid., pp. 39-41.
\textsuperscript{584} Ibid., pp. 39-41.
\textsuperscript{585} Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 192.
\textsuperscript{586} Ibid., p. 192.
\textsuperscript{587} The record of his institution to the benefice of Pixley could not be found in Hereford episcopal registers. Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 192.
probably the case that the incumbents of the newly formed parishes were required to take care of the parishioners on both sides. As an alternative, it is not impossible that a new foundation would perhaps be established in the former parish and a stipendiary chaplain hired to serve the parishioners. However, it is extremely difficult to make such a statement on the basis of the available sources. The situation was probably more complicated. Although the amalgamation of two parishes was granted by the bishop, it perhaps only meant that the union was confined to the revenue of two parishes, but did not merge their status. Among the above three cases, only the parishes of Thongland and Munslow were amalgamated completely, which meant the name of Thongland would disappear after the execution of the union. However, the names of parishes at Little Cowarne and Aylton still existed in the bishop’s registers, though they were not technically a parish any more after the amalgamation.588 When the new benefice of Pixley and Aylton fell vacant after the death of the incumbent Richard Bluett in 1536, two institutions were carried out separately. A John Sparrye was presented to Aylton by Richard Warmecombe, esquire, in August 1536.589 About one year later, the same candidate, John Sparrye, was presented to the living of Pixley in October 1537.590 The King took over the advowson in this change of presentation because of the minority of the intended patron, Thomas Hackluyt.591 Unfortunately, the reason why the presentations were arranged in this complicated way is still unclear.

588 In Phillimore’s registers, they are also mapped out. Humphery-Smith, The Phillimore Atlas, pp. 15, 160-2.
590 Ibid., p. 379.
591 Ibid., p. 379.
Another reason for the decrease in the number of benefices might be that the number of chantries and other new foundations also declined. It was not uncommon that the endowments for some perpetual chantries became insufficient to maintain the spiritual service in the course of time. Accordingly, such perpetual chantries were probably joined with others, or lapsed for a time, or were even destined for abandonment. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate number of the perpetual chantries founded in late medieval England because the founding and abandoning had been happening throughout the whole medieval period. Nevertheless, it is likely that a nationwide recession in the rate of foundation to perpetual chantries took place from the end of the fourteenth century. But some regional or isolated exceptions still existed. For instance, the number of new foundations did not fall from the fifteenth century in the city of Norwich, even though some chantries were united or abandoned during the same period. In addition, some new foundations existed outside the ecclesiastical benefice system and existed under the control of lay patrons.

Apart from the fluctuation in the total number of benefices, the rate at which parochial benefices fell vacant for new incumbents also fluctuated, and the number of benefices actually available remained variable throughout the whole period. First and foremost, one simple fact should not be ignored. The pool of newly ordained priests obviously exceeded the vacant benefices which emerged sporadically available. It was true, admittedly, that the mortality of

592 McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 125.
593 Kreider, English Chantries, p. 72; Rousseau, Saving the Souls, p. 31.
594 Tanner, The Church in Late Medieval Norwich, pp. 93, 212-9.
595 Swanson, Church and Society, p. 52.
beneficed clergy was large scale during the period of Black Death. However, in the aftermath, the speed of priestly recruitment and of progression through the lesser orders accelerated from the second half of the fourteenth century. According to an assessment of the clerical poll taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381, the proportion of unbefitted clergy probably ranged between fifty-five and eighty-three per cent in the last quarter of the century across the country. In the same period, approximately sixty-six per cent of secular clergy were unbefitted in the deaneries of Leominster and Weobley in Hereford diocese. Furthermore, in the clerical subsidy list of 1406, only 128 out of 257 chaplains were recorded as befitted in the diocese of Hereford. Nevertheless, the proportion of unbefitted clergy slightly declined, judging from assessments on several extant taxation and clerical subsidy lists in the sixteenth century. A figure of 315 unbefitted clergy was recorded in the archdeaconry of Chester in 1541, compared to 304 in 1379. In some deaneries in the archdeaconry of Lincoln, the proportion dropped from sixty-six to forty-seven per cent. A total of 145 befitted and 116 unbefitted clergy were listed in Norfolk in the Military Survey of 1522. In spite of the slight decrease of the proportion, the figures clearly show that the total benefitted clergy was large scale during the period of Black Death. However, in the aftermath, the speed of priestly recruitment and of progression through the lesser orders accelerated from the second half of the fourteenth century. According to an assessment of the clerical poll taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381, the proportion of unbefitted clergy probably ranged between fifty-five and eighty-three per cent in the last quarter of the century across the country. In the same period, approximately sixty-six per cent of secular clergy were unbefitted in the deaneries of Leominster and Weobley in Hereford diocese. Furthermore, in the clerical subsidy list of 1406, only 128 out of 257 chaplains were recorded as befitted in the diocese of Hereford. Nevertheless, the proportion of unbefitted clergy slightly declined, judging from assessments on several extant taxation and clerical subsidy lists in the sixteenth century. A figure of 315 unbefitted clergy was recorded in the archdeaconry of Chester in 1541, compared to 304 in 1379. In some deaneries in the archdeaconry of Lincoln, the proportion dropped from sixty-six to forty-seven per cent. A total of 145 befitted and 116 unbefitted clergy were listed in Norfolk in the Military Survey of 1522. In spite of the slight decrease of the proportion, the figures clearly show that the total

596 The main resource for the calculation of the mortality of benefitted clergy is the institutions to benefices recorded in the episcopal registers. But the situation is much more complicated. Apart from the challenge of knowing whether a vacancy was caused by the death of the incumbent, it is difficult to identify the reason for the length of the interval between the resignation of an incumbent and the institution of his successor. Obviously, the Black Death is not the only reason for the high death rate of benefitted clergy during this period; a high average age might perhaps be another reason. Hatcher, Plague, Population and the English Economy, pp. 21-24.
598 Hair, ‘Chaplains, chantries and chapels’, pp. 62-64.
600 McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 115.
number of the unbefueded clergy was still remarkable. But one also has to admit that these figures are rough and incomplete, and probably lower than the real ones. Nonetheless, that does not undermine the fact that the number of available benefices was insufficient for the pool of waiting clerics based on the rate of recruitments in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, even though some new benefices were occasionally created.

As a second point, it was not until the vacancy of a benefice occurred that clerics could attempt to strive for it. Several possibilities could result in a benefice falling vacant. The death of the incumbent was the most common situation in which a vacancy occurred. In the dioceses of Lincoln and Canterbury, about sixty-five per cent of the total vacancies in the early sixteenth century were as a result of the deaths of incumbents. In the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, two thirds of the institutions to benefices were confirmed as cases resulting from the death of predecessors. Otherwise, a vacancy could also appear when the incumbent resigned or was dismissed. Definite evidence to prove that a vacancy existed was required by the diocesan administrations; it made no difference whether the situation was caused by death, resignation or deprivation, if this living was sought by a claimant. In addition, the exchange of benefices was a practice by which a candidate obtained a desirable benefice, but this particular approach only was applicable to those who had already been beneficed. Thus, in effect, no vacancy appeared in

604 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 37; Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 89; M. L. Zell, ‘Economic problems’, p. 29.
605 Zell, ‘The personnel of the clergy’, p. 525.
practice. However, this practice of exchange had become so popular from the fourteenth century onward, that it perhaps evolved into an abuse later on.

Pluralism would be an additional factor which affected the availability of benefices, although technically it did not have a direct impact on the potential vacancies. The growing number of pluralists, who held more than one benefice at the same time, left fewer opportunities for would-be incumbents. It is estimated that only ten per cent of beneficed clergy actually held a quarter of total benefices between 1490 and 1539. A West-Country cleric John Hody, born with humble origins at the end of the fourteenth century, acquired twenty-six benefices during his forty-year career. Among these benefices, several of them were incompatible benefices and procured by John Hody to be held at the same time through papal dispensation. The deterioration of the situation continued in the course of the sixteenth century, even after the 1530s.

Thus, securing a benefice was not an easy goal for clerics to achieve in late medieval England. On the basis of her research on sample areas, A. K. McHardy deduced that chaplains had only a ten per cent chance of obtaining a benefice in the late fourteenth century. If they were quite determined to get one, they had to join the long queue and wait for an unpredictable

606 M. L. Zell reckons that around fifteen to twenty-five per cent of benefices were endowed to the clerics who held more than one benefice in the first half of the sixteenth century. Swanson, Church and Society, p. 54; Zell, ‘Economic problems’, p. 21; Bowker, Secular Clergy, pp. 73, 90; Zell, ‘The personnel of the clergy’, pp. 531-2.


609 McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 124.
period. In Lincoln diocese, it took five years on average for a newly ordained priest to be
instituted a benefice. Moreover, it was even not unusual that a cleric waited ten or even
twenty years after he became priest for an opportunity of being presented to a benefice.
Some probably gave up hope of ever being beneficed. The situation was perhaps a little better
in the southern province from the later fifteenth century, probably because of the decline of
clerical recruitment (although the diocese of Hereford is an exceptional case that the clerical
recruitment actually increased in the early sixteenth century), the creation of perpetual
chantries and the frequent exploitation of pensions. However, the only, though not too
optimistic, outcome was to reduce the period during which the candidate waited between their
ordination and institution to his first benefice. What is more, it was probably also not
uncommon that the first benefice obtained was less profitable than he would have hoped
for.

Patronage was a fundamental and crucial factor in clerical placement within the ecclesiastical
system of the English church during the medieval period. Finding a patron who owned an
advowson would be a problem for all prospective incumbents, even in the period of the

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610 Bowker, Secular Clergy, pp. 72-73.
611 McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 124.
612 This has been discussed in the chapter one.
613 McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 124.
614 Bowker, Secular Clergy, pp. 70, 73; McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 124.
Reformation.\textsuperscript{617} It was a cruel reality that those who did not have a wealthy family background or fine social connections could not expect rapid preferment.\textsuperscript{618} It was unlikely that a patron would present a particular candidate who was chosen with total disregard for the patron’s own concerns or for other unselfish purposes. Sometimes, patronage grew out of the connection established during the process of ordination.\textsuperscript{619} On the other hand, another fact that both patron and aspirant incumbent had to face was that the patronage could only be exercised when a vacancy occurred. The exercise of patronage was a waiting game unless movement could be engineered by other means, for example, by exchange, by resignation in exchange for a pension, or as result of deprivation. In some cases an incumbent held a benefice for decades.\textsuperscript{620} Some of these men were perhaps unwillingly stuck in a parish they had no opportunity to move away from. Who was legal patron would only matter when an appointment had to be made, even if attempts to influence or secure future patronage took place while the benefice was filled.

3.3 The exercise of royal patronage

The King of England was definitely the most significant lay patron in the church of late medieval England. Various types of ecclesiastical patronage could be exercised by the Crown. Primarily, the King possessed advowsons directly deriving from his own demesnes, which

\textsuperscript{617} Zell, ‘The personnel of the clergy’, p. 526.
\textsuperscript{618} McHardy, ‘Careers and disappointments’, p. 127.
\textsuperscript{619} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 67.
\textsuperscript{620} John Eylond, an incumbent of Tibberton vicarage in Forest deanery, held his living for fifty-three years. His case will be discussed later. There are some similar cases which will also be mentioned in this chapter.
The nature of these posts varied, ranging from bishoprics to parish churches or royal free chapels. In practical terms, not all the nominations to Crown livings were made by the King himself. It was the custom and practice that the Lord Chancellor dealt with many of these advowsons, and presented candidates to benefices in the King’s gift of which the annual value was no more than twenty marks. Nevertheless, it is distinctly impossible that the appointments made by the Lord Chancellor would not prove immune from royal pressure and influence. The King, sometimes, might even revoke a presentation granted by the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor had the responsibility to make the presentations ‘with the King’s knowledge’ initially, and wait for the King’s confirmation, before the formal nominations could be made. The presentations from the Lord Chancellor were generally granted to royal clerks of the Chancery, the Exchequer, and the Judicial Benches in most cases. The King would probably prefer to exercise his advowsons to high level appointments personally, especially to the vacant bishoprics and prebends without cure of souls. However, it is difficult to distinguish whether a presentation to a parochial benefice was made by the King or the Lord Chancellor simply from the entries in the bishop’s registers, in which the King was always recorded as the patron. Within the four sample deaneries of Hereford diocese, the advowsons of some parochial benefices had been in the hands of the King since the beginning of the fifteenth century. For

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624 Ibid.
626 Howell, Regalian Right, pp. 169-200.
instance, the King naturally obtained the advowson of Tibberton rectory in Forest deane
ry after the Dukedom of Lancaster was merged with the Crown at the beginning of the fifteenth
century, because the parish was located in the duchy of Lancaster and the advowson was in
the hands of Duke.\textsuperscript{627} However, the King did not exercise his patronage in the first three
presentations made in the fifteenth century, but entrusted it to a group of trustees.\textsuperscript{628} Among
the three presentees, both Robert Boure and John Frank were chaplains, but John Travays
only had the order of subdeacon.\textsuperscript{629} It was not until November 1471 that the King directly
exercised his right of advowson at Tibberton and presented John Eylond to the rectory.\textsuperscript{630}
Surprisingly, the incumbency of this John Eylond lasted for about fifty-three years. The next
institution to Tibberton after the death of John Eylond was made in December 1524 when
John Horne became the successor of this living at the King’s presentation.\textsuperscript{631} Receiving a
pension of 40s., John Horne resigned from the living and John Mayo was presented to the
rectory by the King in July 1532.\textsuperscript{632} It was also noteworthy that the King exercised the
advowson of Tibberton in two of the last three presentations on account of his title of Duke of
Lancaster.\textsuperscript{633} This was because the duchy of Lancaster was separated from the other

\textsuperscript{628} Robert Boure, chaplain, was presented on 4 August 1431 by Archbishop of Canterbury and others; John Frank, chaplain,
was presented on 7 April 1444 by Ralph Botiller and others; John Travays, subdeacon, was presented on 3 October 1463 by
Ralph, lord de Sudeley, and John, lord de Beachamp. The presentation of Robert Boure will be discussed later.
\textsuperscript{629} An ordinand, John Travays, was ordained acolyte and subdeacon on 24 September 1463, and priest 21 September 1465
respectively. His title was granted by St. Katherine’s hospital, Ledbury.
However, these two individuals are considered as different persons for the moment.
Reg. Johannis Stanbury, pp. 152, 156.
\textsuperscript{630} Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 187.
\textsuperscript{631} Reg. Caroli Buthe, p. 338.
\textsuperscript{632} Reg. Caroli Buthe, p. 346.
\textsuperscript{633} The patron of these two presentations was noted as ‘The King, as Duke of Lancaster’, on 9 November 1471 and 17 July
1532.

During the studied period, the King also held a certain number of advowsons deriving from his estates in the Marches of Wales. Accordingly, the King could independently present candidates to benefices as a Marcher Lord. However, the advowsons pertaining to estates in the Marches of Wales were merged into royal patronage only after 1461, when Edward IV was crowned. This came about because the new King inherited the title of Earl of March from his father.\footnote{Before his accession to the Crown, Edward presented a chaplain William Shery to the vicarage of Stanton Lacy in Ludlow deanery in September 1456. He was granted the right of presentation by John, the prior, and the convent of Llanthony Prima, before the vacancy occurred. \textit{Reg. Johannis Stanbury}, p. 174.} As a frontier diocese, Hereford has a substantial number of parishes which are located within the boundaries of the Welsh Marches, including parishes in three of the four selected sample deaneries. It is not therefore unusual to find in the Hereford episcopal registers that the King was noted as the patron with the power to make presentations to the livings of these three sample deaneries, whose advowsons had originally belonged to a lord of the March. The presentations to the rectory of Montgomery in Pontesbury deanery can be introduced as an appropriate example to illustrate how the King (or more likely the Lord Chancellor) exercised the advowsons at his disposal by acting as both the King and Marcher Lord. In August 1408, King Henry IV presented a chaplain, Richard Skynner, to the rectory of Montgomery, by taking advantage of the guardianship during the minority of the nominal patron, Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March.\footnote{A pension of 30s. was arranged for payment to Chirbury priory. There is no relevant document appearing in the patent rolls of King Henry IV. This round of presentation will also be discussed later. \textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, p. 173; E. B. Fryde, D. E. Greenway, S. Porter and I. Roy (eds.), \textit{Handbook of British Chronology}}

The next presentation to this living appeared
in September 1455, leaving a long gap between these two presentations.637 A chaplain, Lewis Subdone, became the new incumbent at the presentation of the Duke of York, who had inherited the advowson through marriage.638 Thereafter, when the Yorkist family took over the throne of England in 1461, the advowson of Montgomery came into the hands of the Crown. In November 1464, an exchange of this living was arranged between Lewis Subdone and John Brugge, who was the rector of St. Martin’s, Oxford.639 The King claimed the advowson in the right of his March in this arrangement.640 John Brugge held this living until 1480 and resigned after receiving a pension of ten marks.641 It is intriguing that the patron who presented the next prospective incumbent, John Smyth, to this living was noted as ‘Edward, the eldest son of the King’.642 However, the future King was only in his teenage years in 1480 and so would not have exercised the advowson himself in order to make the presentation to the benefice, although the young prince did not hold the title of Earl of March in 1479.643 In consequence, the reason remains unclear why the King did not exercise the advowson in his own right in this turn of presentation, nor was he recorded as exercising it by virtue of being his son’s guardian. The last three extant presentations to Montgomery within the studied interval were all made in succession in the 1520s. In March 1520, a Hugh Pole,
having a master degree, was nominated through the patronage of the King.\textsuperscript{644} Less than nine months later, Hugh Pole resigned from the living and a scholar, Thomas Evans, was presented by the King’s gift, though he was only an acolyte.\textsuperscript{645} The last presentation was made by the King to John Roberts, a bachelor, in January 1524 after the resignation of Thomas Evans.\textsuperscript{646} Through an analysis of these presentees, it was found that some of them were graduates appearing in Emden’s registers. Moreover, one graduate was also noted as holding a bureaucratic post. This probably fits the general trend in the fifteenth and early sixteenth century that an increasing number of graduates were appointed to parish livings. A possible factor in this trend is the laicization of bureaucracies and the hiring of more laymen. Thereafter, the incomes of lay officials could be partially generated from fees, pensions and corrodies, instead of them relying totally on the incomes from benefices.\textsuperscript{647} As a result, a certain number of benefices were released and became available to allow graduates and others to be appointed to them.\textsuperscript{648}

The King also exercised his advowson in a similar way when dealing with the rectory of Winforton located in Weobley deanery. Originally, the advowson of the rectory was owned by the Earl of March at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Accordingly, Edmund, Earl of

\textsuperscript{644} Hugh Pole had a very successful life in both his bureaucratic and ecclesiastical careers. He was Senior Regent at Oxford in 1507 and acted as Junior Proctor of the University in 1507.\textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, p. 333; \textit{BURO}, vol. III, p. 1490.

\textsuperscript{645} \textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, p. 333.

\textsuperscript{646} John Roberts’ biography was included in Emden’s register. He did not have any official bureaucratic post according to the register. He was admitted to another benefice, the vicarage of Cassington, Oxford in 1534, possibly through the exchange of benefices.\textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, p. 336; \textit{BURO 1501 – 1540}, p. 486.

\textsuperscript{647} Swanson, ‘Universities, graduates, and benefices’, pp. 57-58.

\textsuperscript{648} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 57-58; Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, pp. 81-82.
March, presented four candidates to the living in succession between 1416 and 1419. After that, John Waryn, vicar of Stennynton in the diocese of Salisbury, obtained Winforton rectory through exchange and by the gift of the Crown in February 1428. The reason why the King could exercise the advowson in this round of presentation is not given in the episcopal register. Some clues appear in the patent rolls of 1425, in which an auditor was appointed by the King to deal with the properties of the deceased Edmund, Earl of March. Furthermore, additional evidence is provided in the record of the next presentation. The King presented a candidate, Lewis Ban, to the living in May 1432, after the resignation of John Waryn. In this turn of the presentation, the King exercised the advowson in right of his guardianship of Richard, Duke of York, who had inherited the title of Earl of March through marriage. This might also explain why the King had been able to exercise the advowson in the previous exchange of benefices. After Lewis Ban resigned from the living, the Duke of York, Richard, successfully exercised the advowson and presented Richard ap David to fill the vacancy in March 1459. During the Wars of the Roses, the advowson of Winforton rectory finally fell into the King’s hands because Edward IV inherited all the properties of his

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651 There is also no explanation in the manuscript of Hereford episcopal register. Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/9, folio 111V.


653 The reason why the King could make the presentation for this turn was not mentioned in the printed episcopal register of Hereford. *Reg. Thome Spofford*, p. 358.

654 The explanation that the King could make the presentation was noted in the manuscript of Bishop Spofford’s register. Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/9, folio 157V; Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI, vol. II, A. D. 1429 – 1436 (London, 1907), p. 192; Fryde, *Handbook of British Chronology*, pp. 471, 489.

father, Richard, Duke of York. Accordingly, the King was noted as the patron in the next three presentations between 1474 and 1535.

Apart from Montgomery and Winforton rectories, the King also inherited the advowson of Ludlow rectory by virtue of acquiring the title of Earl of March. However, the right of ownership and exercise of the advowson of Ludlow rectory was quite a tangle. Roger, second Earl of March, united the two moieties of the parish of Ludlow and procured the advowson of the entire rectory in 1358. Then the advowson passed into the hands of Richard, Duke of York, after the death of Edmund, Earl of March, in 1425. Therefore, it might be reasonable to suppose that the advowson was merged into the fund of royal patronage after the accession of Edward IV in 1461. However, intriguingly, the King seldom claimed his right of presentation to this living in person, just like the Earl of March who exercised this patronage in the similar way. After 1400 the Earl of March did not himself present any candidate before King Edward IV obtained the advowson. In July 1407, the King was the patron in an arrangement of exchange between Henry Myle, precentor of the Cathedral, and Richard Talbot, the rector of Ludlow, during the minority of the Earl of March. Afterwards, it

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657 There are apparently some gaps among these records. In September 1474, a chaplain Walter Boleyn was presented to this rectory by the King after the resignation of the former incumbent Richard ap David. When the new holder Richard ap Meredith was instituted in April 1505, his predecessor was recorded as Owen Pole, who received a pension and resigned from the benefice. In the third case, the King presented Eustace Vaghan in September 1523 after the resignation of Master John Olyver. Therefore, there should be two or more incumbents between these candidates. However, they have disappeared from the register for an unknown reason. In addition, there is no record relating to the presentation of Owen Pole in the patent rolls.
659 Ibid.
660 In addition, the King also presented a clerk, William Lochard, to the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in Ludlow Castle in February 1405 on account of the minority of the Earl of March.
seemed that the King entrusted the advowson to the family of Lord Ferrers, until the early sixteenth century, though some exceptions appeared.\(^{661}\) It is perhaps because Walter Devereux, first baron of Ferrers of Chartley, served the house of York during the War of Roses and was therefore rewarded by the Yorkist king for his loyalty.\(^{662}\) In July 1471 and November 1518, William Bilte and John Cragg were respectively presented to the living by the Crown.\(^{663}\) The last two presentations might fit the trend for more graduates to be appointed to parochial benefices in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, as has been discussed previously. However, the true reason why the King specifically claimed the right of presentations for these two turns in particular still remains unknown since there is no note referring to them in either the bishop’s register or the patent rolls.

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\(^{661}\) In May 1420, John Merbury and his wife Agnes Deverous presented John Donwode, rector of Morton Birt, to the living. This is an interesting case. It is likely that this presentation was not an arrangement of exchange of benefice. John Donwode did not resign from his previous living and perhaps became a pluralist. On the other hand, a footnote showed that Agens presents with the Earl of March alternately. John Merbury also exercised the right of advowson in the next turn of presentation. William Monyntong, chaplain, was presented by John Merbury to the living in June 1437 after the death of William Hooton.


There were five presentations made by Lord Ferrers, a family member of the lord, and the other lay patrons who were granted the presentation by Lord Ferrers between 1437 and 1512. But there were clearly some missing records which did not appear in the episcopal registers.

John Bromehille: rector of Old Radnor, 3 January 1463, exchanged with John ap Richard, the patron was recorded as Sir Walter Devereux, lord de Ferrers; Hugh Tyler: 20 September 1472, presented by Sir Walter Devereux, lord Ferrers, after the death of William Bielt; Master John Baudrey: vicar of Walden, in the diocese of London, 20 June 1482, exchanged with Master John Locke who was the vicar of (the name of the living is missing from the register), in the diocese of Salisbury and the vicar of Ludlow, the patron was recorded as John, lord de Ferrars, for this turn; Robert Bedyl: 10 January 1492, presented by John Devereux, lord Ferrers, of Chartley, after the death of William Baldrie; Master Oliver Pole: 25 February 1512, presented by Thomas, earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Knvyett, knight, both of whom were granted by Sir Walter Devereux, lord de Ferrers, after the death of former incumbent, Humphrey Blackborne.

Reg. Johannis Stanbury, pp. 188, 192; Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 201-2; Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 279.

In the presentation of February 1512, the candidate, Master Olive Pole, was the Chancellor of Charles, Duke of Suffolk, in 1515-1516.

BURO 1501 – 1540, p. 453.

\(^{662}\) His mother was the daughter and heir of John Merbury.


\(^{663}\) John Cragg was noted as Master of Arts in the presentation. His career is included in Emden’s register.


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In addition to exercising the advowsons attached to his estates, the King could take over an advowson, deliberately or accidentally, from other patrons under certain specific circumstances or through some special methods. In the first place, the King would procure the patronage rights as a result of the exercise of a feudal right, such as the wardship of the lay patron during a minority, the escheat of the advowson of which the holder had died and left no heir, or the confiscation of the estate of a lay tenants-in-chief for treason.\textsuperscript{664} The King made eleven presentations to livings in the four selected deaneries by taking advantage of the guardianship of patrons.\textsuperscript{665} During the minority of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in September 1462, King Edward IV presented the chaplain John Hampsterley to the rectory of Bitterley in the deanery of Ludlow.\textsuperscript{666} The former incumbent, John Banne, was deprived of this living on account of non-residence and failure to officiate in the church.\textsuperscript{667} However, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, resumed his advowson in association with Lords Talbot, Furnivale, Verdon, and Strange seven years later and presented their candidate, Ralph Philips on 7 November 1469.\textsuperscript{668} The former incumbent, John Hampsterley, was also deprived of the benefice.\textsuperscript{669} Unfortunately, no reason for this deprivation is given in the register. Considering the sensitive date of this presentation which was the political instability occurred during King Edward IV’s reign, the reason is perhaps because John Hampsterley, who was the candidate in the last presentation made by the King (although possibly nominally), was regarded as an illegal

\textsuperscript{664} Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 28; Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, pp. 72-73; Saunders, 'Royal ecclesiastical patronage', p. 98.
\textsuperscript{665} This figure did not include the presentations made by the King as the guardian of the Earl of March which have been already discussed previously.
\textsuperscript{666} Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 191.
\textsuperscript{667} 'propter non residienciam et inofficiacionem ecclesie'. \textit{Ibid.}, p. 191; Fryde, \textit{Handbook of British Chronology}, p. 482.
\textsuperscript{668} Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 186.
\textsuperscript{669} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 186.
intruder. However, no further supportive evidence could be found to firmly prove this explanation. These two unusual cases expose the conflict over the ownership of advowson between the King and his subjects. In addition, these events might also suggest that the careers of beneficed clergy do not seem entirely secure. By virtue of the guardianship of patrons, the King made at least five presentations to different portions of Pontesbury church. In October 1471, the King presented a theologian, Thomas Danet, to the portion of Goldhalle in Pontesbury church when the patron, Edward, Earl of Worcester, was in his minority. It seemed that the advowsons of all three portions of the Pontesbury church fell into the hands of the lord of Powys at the end of the fifteenth century. After the death of John Grey in 1504, second Baron of Powys, the King successfully took the advantage of this windfall. As the guardian of Edward, third Baron of Powys, the King presented four individuals to the three portions of Pontesbury church respectively, two of which were to the same portion. John Cole became the incumbent of the first portion of the church in March 1520. In the same month, William Tofte, a King’s chaplain, was presented to the third portion of the parish church. Approximately two years later, he resigned from the living after receiving a pension from John Fyssher, who was presented to the benefice in succession in February 1522. On the other hand, Thomas Shylley obtained the second portion in April 1522, after the death of his predecessor William Grey, who was probably from the family of the lord of Powis. One more case concerning the King’s guardianship and the exercise of

670 The rectory of Pontesbury was divided into three portions.
672 Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 333.
673 Ibid., p. 333.
674 Ibid., p. 334.
675 Ibid., p. 334.
advowson rights should be mentioned here. After the death of William Peek, the former incumbent of Monnington-on-Wye rectory in Weobley deanery, John Smythe of Byford was presented by the King in June 1416, who exercised the advowson in his turn as guardian of James, son of John Touchet, Lord Audley, and Elizabeth, Lady of Audley. After John Smythe of Byford died, Sir James Audeley, presumably the same person mentioned in the last presentation but now in his majority, used his advowson to present a chaplain, Thomas Clough, in March 1443. However, a footnote was attached to the entry of this presentation in the Hereford episcopal register, indicating that the presentation was by the commission of the patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells and was only valid for this turn. It is likely that the bishop of Bath and Wells had become the real patron of this rectory and allowed James Audeley to make the presentation in this turn. However, the specific practice of the advowson of this living after the presentation of 1443 remains unknown because no record of presentation has survived.

As a second way of increasing his access to ecclesiastical patronage, the King could claim his regalian right and nominate his candidate to fill a benefice during the vacancy of a bishopric. Likewise, the advowson of churches belonging to some religious houses would also be taken

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676 Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 182.
677 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 364.
678 Ibid., p. 364.
679 In the manuscript of Bishop Spofford’s register, there is one more note saying that ‘The bishop sent a mandate to the dean of Weobley, saying James, lord of Audley, presented Thomas Slough to Monnington-on-Wye which fell vacant by death of John Byford by commission of the bishop of Bath and Wells of all the lands and properties of the presenter’. Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/A, folio IV.
over by the King during the vacancies of their abbeys.\textsuperscript{680} No such case appeared in the four selected deaneries. Finally, during a period of war, especially the Hundred Years War, the King probably obtained advowsons of parochial livings from the alien priories through taking custody of them.\textsuperscript{681} However, it seems that the King no longer seized such advowsons after 1404.\textsuperscript{682} Moreover, an Act of 1414 nominally completed the seizure of alien priories and ended the possibility of their return to their French owners.\textsuperscript{683} The advowsons of four parochial benefices in the four selected deaneries were transferred from alien priories into the King’s hands through confiscation during the war against France. The advowson of Dymock vicarage in Forest deanery originally belonged to the abbot and convent of Cormeilles (which had a dependent cell at Newent in Gloucestershire) at least from the beginning of the fourteenth century. However, it seems that the King had already exercised the patronage of Dymock since the middle of the fourteenth century by reason of the French war.\textsuperscript{684} In June 1407, the King was the patron in an exchange between Richard Tankard, the vicar of Dymock

\begin{footnotes}
\textsuperscript{680} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, pp. 72-73; Saunders, ‘Royal ecclesiastical patronage’, p. 98; Pantin, \textit{The English Church}, p. 31.
\textsuperscript{681} Pantin, \textit{The English Church}, p. 31.
\textsuperscript{682} The alien priories in medieval England and the suppression in 1414: Knowles, \textit{The Religious Orders}, II, pp. 157-166.
\textsuperscript{683} McHardy, ‘Some patterns of patronage’, p. 29.
In fact, the picture of alien priories after 1414 was much more complicated. This has been discussed by some scholars, for example: B. Thompson, ‘The prelate in England and Europe 1300 – 1560’ in M. Heale (ed.), \textit{Prelates in England and Europe, 1300 – 1560} (Woodbridge, 2014), pp. 50-75; D. Matthew, \textit{The Norman Monasteries and Their English Possessions} (Oxford, 1962), pp. 120-42; M. M. Morgan, ‘The suppression of the alien priories’, \textit{History}, 26 (1941), pp. 208-12.
\textsuperscript{684} Several presentations made by the abbot and convent of Cormeilles were included in the episcopal registers of Hereford. For example, a deacon, John Fillot, was presented by the abbot and convent of Cormeilles to the vicarage of Dymock in May 27 1304.

W. W. Capes (ed.), \textit{Registrum Ricardi de Swinfield, Episcopi Herefordensis, A.D. MCCCLXXXIII-MCCCXVII} (London, 1909), p. 535. The founder of Cormeilles, William FitzOsborn, endowed a large number of his properties in England to the priory, among which the church of Newent and Dymock were also endowed. Therefore, a cell to Cormeilles was established at Newent, which made the priory of Newent a dependent priory to Cormeilles abbey. However, it seemed that the priory of Cormeilles did not appropriate the church of Dymock to Newent priory.

\end{footnotes}
and John Ectone, the rector of St. Michael’s, Northampton.685 Afterwards, the King endowed this living with the priory of Newent to the college of Fotheringay in 1411, when the college was founded.686 Accordingly, the college obtained the advowson of Dymock by virtue of the King’s endowment and made at least eight presentations in the fifteenth century.687 As well as Dymock vicarage, the advowson of Newent vicarage was also taken from Newent priory at its seizure and transfer to Fotheringay.688 There were only three surviving presentations to Newent vicarage within the discussed period; all of them were made by the college of Fotheringay.689 The third case of royal intervention in the advowsons of a French religious house concerns Tidenham vicarage in Forest deane. The advowson of this living was in the hands of Lire Abbey, an alien house, but the King again usually exercised the right of presentation and appointed his own candidates in the fourteenth century.690 In April 1402 and March 1411, the King acted as patron in two arrangements for the exchange of benefices.691

Under the Act of 1414, the King took full possession of the advowson of Tidenham and

687 Apparently there were also some gaps between these presentations, which did not appear in the episcopal registers of Hereford. Moreover, there is also no record of presentation to the living in the early sixteenth century.
689 John Hope: 5 September 1434, chaplain, by the resignation of Robert Hooke; Thomas Byrde: in theology bachelor, 26 November 1524, by the death of William Porter; John Warde: 28 September 1537, by the death of Master Thomas Byrde. The career of Thomas Byrde was included in Emden’s register. As Emden presumed, Thomas Byrde probably owned University College of the University of Oxford.
691 14 April 1402: the exchange was between Walter Orelewayth, rector of Littleton, Worcester diocese, and John Collynge, vicar of Tidenham; 16 March 1410: the exchange was between Walter Orelewayth, vicar of Tidenham, and Reginald Teyler, vicar of Linton.
In the manuscript of Bishop Mascall’s register, the year of the second case is 1411.
Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/6, fo. 41V.
granted it to the Priory of Sheen.\textsuperscript{692} Later the priory made at least three presentations to the living until the eve of Reformation.\textsuperscript{693} The last case in the four selected deaneries is Alberbury vicarage, which has been discussed previously. More specifically, the advowson of Alberbury vicarage was at first seized from the alien priory of Alberbury by the King under the Act of 1414, and then the King granted it to Queen Joan, after that the advowson was finally transferred into All Souls College, Oxford.\textsuperscript{694} The King was still recorded as the patron in an arrangement of exchange in March 1420 between Henry Torot, vicar of Kinnersley, and John Heys, the vicar of Alberbury.\textsuperscript{695} As A. K. McHardy has said, a certain number of presentees to livings previously owned by alien priories can still be identified as local candidates from names with toponyms, although the advowsons of the alien priories had been confiscated into the King’s hands.\textsuperscript{696} Fortunately, there is no such connection discernible from the relevant presentations to livings mentioned above.

As a member of the royal family, the Queen of England could also exert ecclesiastical patronage in favour of her candidates. However, only a limited number of presentations were made by the Queen to parochial livings within the four sample deaneries. As discussed before,

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{692} Elrington, A History of the County of Gloucester, X, pp. 73-78.
  \item \textsuperscript{693} John Marketsted: 11 July 1420; Maurice John: 25 June 1445, by the resignation of John Marketsted; David ap Howell: 24 October 1515, by the resignation of Thomas Kemyes on 25 September.
  \item \textsuperscript{695} Queen Joan was the patron of the last presentation in August 1419.
  \item \textsuperscript{696} McHardy, ‘Some patterns of patronage’, p. 30.
\end{itemize}
Queen Joan, wife of King Henry IV, obtained the advowson of Alberbury vicarage from the King in 1414. Thus, she presented a chaplain, John de la Hey, to the vicarage in August 1419. Moreover, she also took advantage of the minority of Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, and procured the advowsons of three parochial livings in the diocese of Hereford, two of them located within the boundaries of the four sample deaneries. In view of this windfall, the Queen presented a chaplain, William Felyppes, to Shelve Chapel in February 1419, after the resignation of Adam Croke. In addition, she also nominated four candidates to Worthen rectory successively between 1411 and 1418; two of them were noted as clerks. It might be inferred from the speedy resignation of the first two clerks that both of them only considered this living as a step towards something more lucrative. The other two incumbents kept this benefice longer, especially Roger Skylle who held the living for about thirty-seven years. It is very difficult to observe the relationship between these beneficiaries and the Queen simply from the limited personal information provided in the records of institutions. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to speculate that the Queen might have made these presentations to clerics who had personal connections with her.

697 The name of this chaplain was noted as John Heys in the next presentation in March 1420, which has been discussed. Reg. Edmundi Lacy, p. 116.
Three parochial benefices: Wentor rectory, Shelve Chapel, and Worthen rectory. Both Shelve Chapel and Worthen rectory located in Pontesbury deanery. Although the register has no footnote to indicate that the queen exercised her right of patronage in the light of the wardship in some of these presentations, it can still be assumed that this was the case.
700 John Shireokes: clerk, 1 September 1411; John Ayllestone: clerk, 3 August 1412, by the resignation of Robert (probably John) Shireokes; Thomas Berker: chaplain, 23 October 1412, by the resignation of John Ayllestone; Roger Skylle: 17 February 1418, by the resignation of Thomas Berker. Reg. Roberti Mascall, pp. 177-8; Reg. Edmundi Lacy, pp. 114-5, 118.
701 The next presentation was made in March 1455 after the death of Roger Skylle. Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, presented John Wodurtone to the living. Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 173.
The ecclesiastical patronage system was exercised by the Crown broadly and effectively to reward, in its own interests, a certain number of favoured clerks. It was obviously convenient for the King to grant a benefice to a royal servant as the reward or payment for royal service provided, because it would not consume the King’s own money from the exchequer.\textsuperscript{702} Furthermore, such an honour is perhaps cheaper than the secular rewards the King could grant. Therefore, some benefices, including prebends in royal free chapels and some distant collegiate churches, could be exclusively awarded to civil servants or crown officials through the provisions of the King.\textsuperscript{703} The annual number of presentations to benefices made by the King steadily increased from the end of the thirteenth century and remained at a high level thereafter.\textsuperscript{704} By the middle of the reign of King Edward III, before the arrival of the Black Death, well over one hundred royal presentations were made annually by the King, for instance, about 178 and 170 presentations in 1344-45 and 1347-48 respectively.\textsuperscript{705} Sometimes, the King would also exert pressure on ecclesiastical patrons, such as an abbot or a bishop, and require them to present the King’s candidate to fill the next vacancy of a certain benefice. However, it is very difficult to reveal this influence simply from records in the episcopal registers because the registrar would only have recorded the name of the patron mentioned by the candidate during the procedure of the institution. Therefore, the influence of the King on another person’s advowson might be concealed in the records. But other types of

\textsuperscript{703} Royal free chapels, such as St. Stephen’s in Westminster and St. Martin’s le Grand; collegiate churches, such as Tamworth, Hastings and Bridgnorth.
The introduction of royal free chapels and royal colleges see: Denton, \textit{English Royal Free Chapels}.
\textsuperscript{704} Saunders, ‘Royal ecclesiastical patronage’, pp. 96-97, 103, 111-2.
\textsuperscript{705} Some factors might affect the statistics, such as the rapid frequency of the exchange of benefices held by royal clerks.
\textit{Ibid.}, p. 97.
written evidence, sometimes actual letters requesting the presentation of a named candidate, does reveal the King’s impact on other patrons’ exercise of patronage.\textsuperscript{706} In addition, it was also possible that the King would command ecclesiastical patrons to grant a pension to a clerk until a benefice was available.\textsuperscript{707} John Stanbury, the bishop of Hereford, was once required to grant a pension to a King’s chaplain, Ranulph Byrd, until he could present him to a benefice. An annual pension of forty shillings was swiftly granted to Ranulph Byrd by the bishop.\textsuperscript{708} However, it seems that Ranulph Byrd did not find an opportunity to be instituted to a benefice in Hereford diocese afterwards as he does not appear in the lists of institutions in Bishop Stanbury’s register.\textsuperscript{709} As a matter of fact, the King could not always succeed in usurping other patrons’ advowsons. In April 1404, the King commissioned the Dean of Forest deanery to investigate whether there was a vacancy in the rectory of Minsterworth.\textsuperscript{710} If the living had fallen vacant, he would present Robert Eggerley to the rectory. In the printed bishop’s register, this commission is recorded as an institution. It seems that the King presented Robert Eggerley to the living during the vacancy of the See, in spite of the advowson being owned by Prior and Convent of St. Oswald, Gloucester.\textsuperscript{711} However, the truth was that the King sent a writ to withdraw the presentation in May 1404, because the benefice was still occupied by its rector, John Calihulle.\textsuperscript{712}

\textsuperscript{706} Some cases were discussed in P. Heath’s book. Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 29.
\textsuperscript{707} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 28.
\textsuperscript{709} However, he was perhaps presented a benefice in other diocese, even if not by the bishop of Hereford. R. Newcourt, \textit{Repertorium ecclesiasticum parochiale londinense: An Ecclesiastical Parochial History of the Diocese of London} (London, 1708-10), p. 168.
\textsuperscript{710} Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/7, folio 58V.
\textsuperscript{711} \textit{Reg. Johannis Trefnant}, p. 187.
\textsuperscript{712} Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/7, folio 58V.
It is undeniable that the King, or ‘the Crown’, was the greatest single holder of advowsons in his kingdom. The scale of his exercise of patronage would be also considerable. However, it has to be noted that the extent to which royal patronage was a significant factor within any one single diocese would be variable. The King and Queen directly presented thirty-nine candidates to vacant benefices in Norwich diocese between 1503 and 1528, while there were 1,187 vacancies there over that whole period. In the diocese of London, only nine out of 300 presentees were nominated by the Crown during the whole episcopate of Bishop Cuthbert Tunstall (1522-1530). Around the period of the dissolution of the monasteries (1533-1537), the Crown only made five presentations to benefices with cure of souls in Canterbury diocese. During the episcopate of Thomas Millyng (1474-1492), the King presented a mere six candidates to benefices within the diocese of Hereford. From analysis of the four sample deaneries, only seven advowsons of parochial benefices were added into the pool of continuing royal patronage during the whole of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Among these, some did not pass to the Crown until the earldom of March was merged in in 1460; for example, the Montgomery rectory in Pontesbury deanery and Winforton rectory in Weobley deanery. It is intriguing that the King exercised his patronal rights efficiently on the advowsons of these parochial livings in the March. This might be because he particularly valued his patronage over these border livings. For the other, temporary acquisitions, it seems that the exercise of royal patronage was accidental, even if a certain proportion of its exercise,

715 However, the figure increased dramatically to thirty-three between 1541 and 1543 afterwards. Zell, ‘The personell of the clergy’, p. 526.
716 Two presentations were made by the King by taking advantage of the wardship. *Reg. Thome Mylllyng*, pp. 185-202.
paradoxically, stemmed from the minorities of heirs to the earldom of March. It shows that the King would take any opportunity to usurp other patrons’ advowsons, though in legal format. There were about thirteen such presentations to the parochial livings in these four sample deaneries during the studied period.\(^{717}\) In addition, the King also granted four livings to religious houses or secular colleges, and entrusted one living in Ludlow deanery to a group of trustees, rather than exert the right of presentation himself, though some exceptions still occurred.\(^{718}\) However, the total number the presentations made directly by the King and the royal family was apparently not significant over the whole period of 135 years, even though the research in this case was confined to a portion of Hereford diocese. Nevertheless, this in itself does not undermine the conclusion that the Crown was the greatest holder of advowsons in the Middle Ages, especially after the withdrawal of papal provision from the fifteenth century.\(^{719}\) Furthermore, the Crown was still the paramount patron during the period of the Reformation.\(^{720}\) On the other hand, from the limited number of presentations made by the Crown one might conclude that the group of secular clergy who could procure benefices directly as a result of royal patronage was not great. Moreover, based on the number of graduates appearing in the presentations made by the Crown, the implication is that education had a significant impact on a clerical career in late medieval England.

\(^{717}\) The majority of these cases have been discussed previously.

\(^{718}\) Three livings in Forest deanery: Dymock and Newent to Fotheringay college; Tidenham to Priory of Sheen; one living in Pontesbury deanery: Alberbury to All Souls College, Oxford; one living to trustees: Tibberton. The relevant cases have been discussed previously.


3.4 The exercise of ecclesiastical patronage by lay patrons

Apart from the Crown, other lay patrons, including the nobility, the gentry, and others of lower status, also possessed a large number of advowsons of parochial benefices and exploited them to reward their own candidates through the ecclesiastical patronage system. Nevertheless, unlike the Crown which would probably mainly focus on high level presentations in most cases, the group of lay patrons would have a tendency and intent to use their advowsons for more local or limited purpose.\(^721\) For some local lords, the acquisition and exercise of ecclesiastical patronage would be a substantial means to strengthen their local power further. For instance, the Stanleys of Lathom made great efforts to build up a pool of advowsons in the archdeaconry of Chester from the beginning of the fifteenth century, including rich benefices and temporary right of presentations through the encroachment on others’ patronage.\(^722\) Eventually, they established their ecclesiastical lordship with extensive influence in late medieval northwestern England, which lasted until the sixteenth century.\(^723\)

Within the four sample deaneries of Hereford diocese, about thirty-six advowsons of parochial benefices were in the hands of lay patrons. Among them were some chantries founded in parish churches, although patronage of chantries is not examined here. Such a figure indicates that a little more than a third of ecclesiastical patronage in the four sample deaneries was exerted by lay patrons, and was at their disposal throughout the period, except

\(^{721}\) Dunning, ‘Patronage and promotion’, p. 177.


\(^{723}\) *Ibid.*; Cooper, *English Catholic Clergy*, p. 43.
for the occasional intrusion of other patrons, especially the King. In the course of the fifteenth and early sixteenth century, the fortunes of different families were constantly fluctuating up and down. On the other hand, connections between different families were built up through marriage and inheritance. Therefore, it was not unusual that the advowson of a parochial benefice would be transferred between lay patrons in different epochs. Some local lords would possess the advowsons attached to their manors, while other influential national noble houses could also accumulate a great number of advowsons in many regions. In Weobley deanery, the Whitney family was the patron of Whitney rectory consistently within the studied period. They made about nine presentations in total to the rectory between 1412 and 1505.724 The Earls of Shrewsbury (or the Talbot family) held advowsons of four parochial benefices in the four sample deaneries.725 However, the potential for instability in the history of parochial patronage is demonstrated by the rectory of Lancaut in Forest deanery. Its advowson was held by John, Duke of Norfolk, at the start of the fifteenth century. After his death, his wife inherited the advowson, but it was transferred to John, Viscount Beaumont in the 1440s. In the 1470s, the bishop took over the advowson by lapse for two consecutive presentations, although the precise reason to explain this situation is unknown. Finally, Charles, Earl of Worcester, procured the advowson at the beginning of the sixteenth century. While the right of presentation to Lancaut rectory was transferred frequently between different patrons, a total of

725 Bitterley rectory and Culmington rectory in Ludlow deanery; Credehill rectory in Weobley deanery; Huntley rectory in Forest deanery.
nine presentations to the living were recorded in Hereford episcopal registers. It seems that
the continuity of the incumbency of the rectory was not severely affected by the changing of
patrons. However, only one entry of the presentation gave clarification as to why a vacancy of
the benefice had occurred.

In the first place, lay patrons would consider advowsons of parochial benefices as resources
for the benefit of their family. Thus, illegitimate sons and relatives of the noble houses were
more likely to be presented to parochial benefices by lay patrons, compared to other secular
clergy without any family background. Then, these privileged presentees could obtain
livelihoods or advance their clerical careers through the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage.
For example, the Lords Grey of Ruthin exploited some of their advowsons to support the
career advancement of their younger sons. In the archdeaconry of Chester, approximately
twenty per cent of presentations by lay patrons between 1495 and 1520 were made in favour
of their family members. In the second place, the senior estate staff, relatives of reliable
employees of the households, and local graduates or students with prospective value would
also have opportunities to attract lay patrons’ attention and were presented to benefices

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726 William Glover: 25 June 1413, chaplain; John Swynford: 29 November 1421, chaplain, by the death of William Glover; Walter Loryng: 30 June 1427; Thomas Honyburn: 2 May 1442; John Cotereil: 22 May 1448; Richard ap Thomas: 11 July 1453, clerk; William, abbot of S. Mary’s Flaxley: 3 March 1474, by bishop by lapse; Thomas Holand: 14 October 1476, by bishop by lapse; John Pole: 27 August 1519.
727 In the presentation of John Swynford, the reason was noted as the death of former incumbent, William Glover.
Reg. Thome Poltone, p. 16
730 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 43.
through the ecclesiastical patronage system.\textsuperscript{731} To exploit advowsons of parochial benefices in such a way would be a mutual choice. For the presentees, obtaining a benefice represented a reward for their service within the household, or the gaining of financial support for their future clerical career. For their part, the lay patrons could cut down the cost of estate management by such exploitation of the advowsons.\textsuperscript{732} Moreover, they could also build up potential connections with the clergy they presented, which might be helpful to expend their political influence on both the ecclesiastical and royal courts.\textsuperscript{733} In February 1405, Thomas, the fifth Earl of Arundel and nephew of Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, presented two clerks, William Corve and Roger Capiteyn, to Stretton-in-the-Dale rectory and Hopesay rectory respectively.\textsuperscript{734} Soon after these two institutions, the two incumbents were granted letters dimissory and licence for absence from the bishop of Hereford.\textsuperscript{735} With such dispensations, both of them left Hereford and went to the University of Oxford to study.\textsuperscript{736} It is clear that neither of them could have managed to find time to visit their parishes during that short interval. In addition, they did not complete their priestly ordination in Hereford either. Thus the arrangements for the presentations were evidently aimed at providing financial support for these two candidates in their university studies and the patron might entertain certain expectations in return. William Corve was ordained priest by Thomas Arundel,

\begin{itemize}
\item\textsuperscript{732} Pantin, The English Church, p. 32; Dunning, ‘Patronage and promotion’, p. 168.
\item\textsuperscript{733} Ibid.
\item\textsuperscript{735} Letters dimissory: William Corve, 6 March 1405; Roger Capiteyn, 10 December 1406. Dispensations for absence: William Corve, 10 February 1406; Roger Capiteyn, 20 January 1406. Reg. Roberti Mascall, pp. 188-9.
\item\textsuperscript{736} Their personal details and careers are included in Emden’s register. In addition, these two cases have been mentioned in the discussion of clerical mobility in the first chapter. BURO, vol. I, pp. 352, 487.
\end{itemize}
Archbishop of Canterbury, and obtained his doctorate at Oxford. The peak of his entire career was in 1414 when he was appointed as the proctor of Archbishop Chichele at the Roman Curia and the council of Constance, where he remained until he died at Constance in 1417. Fewer records survive concerning the second clerk, Roger Capiteyn. He attained his clerical promotions in the diocese of Salisbury. Between his ordination to subdeacon in April 1408 and priestly ordination in December 1409, it seems that he obtained a master’s degree at Oxford. Thereafter, he exchanged his living of Hopesay for the rectory of Merstham in the diocese of Winchester by the collation of Archbishop Chichele in 1414. The remainder of his life and career are unknown. The role of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the patron of the above two clerks, can be detected from a review of their clerical careers. It is apparent that these two clerks built up their connection with Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, through the same patron and then continued this connection with the succeeding Archbishop, Henry Chichele.

Sometimes, lay patrons presented family friends or members of their families to benefices under their presentations, with the expectation of establishing or promoting mutual friendship. In March 1465, William, Earl of Arundel, presented William Dudley to the rectory of

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737 Ibid., p. 487.
739 Deacon: 13 April 1408; priest: 21 December 1409. He used his benefice, the Hopesay rectory, as the title to obtained these two major orders. Horn, The Register of Robert Hallum, pp. 159, 165.
However, the record of his ordination to subdeacon could not be found in the relevant episcopal register of Hereford. When he was issued letters dimissory from the diocese of Hereford in December 1406, he was already recorded as a subdeacon. Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 188.
741 Jacob, The Register of Henry Chichele, p. 132.
Shrawardine after the resignation of previous incumbent, John Homme. The next institution occurred eleven years later when William Dudley resigned from this living after his consecration as the bishop of Durham. This William Dudley was the son of John Sutton, first baron of Dudley, who was related to the Earl of Arundel. In the context of the complex relationship between these two noble houses, the presentation might be an arrangement out of good lordship, or mainly for strengthening the relationship, or in order to enhance the income of William Dudley being advancement to his clerical career, or a combination of all these. Another similar case, involving the family of Dudley, can be found in another diocese. When the family of Molyneux exercised their right of advowson of the valuable rectory of Walton near Liverpool, they perhaps considered presentations to this living as expressions of good lordship. James Stanley, later Bishop of Ely, was presented to the benefice in 1485 and then Richard Dudley, son of Lord Dudley, succeeded to the incumbency in 1506. When Richard Dudley resigned from his incumbency, the benefice reverted to the possession of a member of the Molyneux family once more.

It was frequently the case in the late Middle Ages, and even during the period of the Reformation, that lay patrons were censured for their lack of concern about the spiritual qualifications of the candidates in the presentations they made to parochial benefices.
However, though this may well have been the case, it might be true to say that some lay patrons occasionally showed slightly greater spiritual consideration for the pastoral responsibilities of the incumbent, and for the spiritual care of parishioners, when they decided to make nominations to parochial livings in their gift. 749 Although Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, possessed a large number of advowsons, he did not employ any clerics in his administration. 750 Among all the nominees presented to benefices by Humphrey, only four of them might have had close connections with the Duke. 751 One such case appears in the episcopal registers of Hereford. In March 1455, a candidate, John Wodertone, was presented by Duke Humphrey to the rectory of Worthen in Pontesbury deanery, which fell vacant by the death of the former incumbent. 752 John Wodertone obtained this living together with another incompatible benefice by means of a papal dispensation. 753 Noted as Duke Humphrey’s chaplain, Wodertone was apparently rewarded with these benefices for his good spiritual service. 754 The Duke also presented a chaplain, John Mason, to Wentnor rectory in March 1431. 755 However, the identity of John Mason still remains obscure. Although further presentations were made by the Duke of individuals who had personal connections with him, the number is too small to equate with the large number of advowsons he held. 756 One explanation might be that Humphrey simply focused on the continuity of the spiritual service.

749 Dunning, ‘Patronage and promotion’, p. 177.
751 Rawcliffe, The Staffords, Earls of Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham, p. 83.
754 Ibid., pp. 83-84.
755 Humphrey was recorded as Earl of Stafford in this turn of presentation. Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 357.
for parishioners when he exercised his ecclesiastical patronage. It also possible that the Duke perhaps inclined towards adopting ‘a policy of laissez-faire’, as C. Rawcliffe assumed.\textsuperscript{757} On the other hand, Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke’s half-brother, did use his resources to reward relatives and others in Duke Humphrey’s household.\textsuperscript{758} The great grandson of Duke Humphrey, Edward, third Duke of Buckingham,\textsuperscript{759} was more likely to take advantage of his advowsons to reward the service of clerks in the household. He employed at least eleven clerics in the household at the beginning of the sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{760} Among all these clerics, Robert Gilbert, was presented by Edward to the rectory of Worthen in August 1518.\textsuperscript{761} He was described as involved in business with the Crown and held at least seven livings successively.\textsuperscript{762}

In addition, the right of presentation to a parochial benefice for a particular turn was occasionally transferred between laity and the patron, who was usually either a lay patron or a religious house. The normal arrangement was that the right of presentation at the next turn was granted by the original patron to a layman so that the temporary patron could present his candidate to the benefice, when the vacancy eventually occurred. The beneficiary of such an arrangement was probably a relative or protégé of the layman who obtained the temporary right of presentation.\textsuperscript{763} The right of presentation to the rectory of Onibury was granted by Sir

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{757} Ibid., p. 84.  \\
\textsuperscript{758} Ibid., p. 83.  \\
\textsuperscript{759} Fryde, \textit{Handbook of British Chronology}, pp. 453, 483.  \\
\textsuperscript{760} Dunning, ‘Patronage and promotion’, p. 168; Rawcliffe, \textit{The Staffords, Earls of Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham}, pp. 229–231.  \\
\textsuperscript{761} Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 331.  \\
\textsuperscript{762} \textit{BURO}, vol. II, p. 767; Rawcliffe, \textit{The Staffords, Earls of Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham}, p. 229.  \\
\textsuperscript{763} Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 32.
\end{flushleft}
Roger Savage to a layman, John Slade. Then John Slade presented Thomas Slade to fill the vacancy of the living in February 1509. Edward, Earl of March and later King Edward IV, was granted the right of presentation to fill the next vacancy of the vicarage of Stanton Lacy by the prior and convent of Llanthony Prima. By using this temporary right, Edward presented a chaplain, William Shery, to the vicarage in September 1456 after the former incumbent William Baxtere resigned in exchange for a pension of seven marks. On the other hand, a lay patron could transfer the right of presentation to a certain living into the hands of a group of feoffees. In the presentation of Master John Geoffrey to Worthen rectory in January 1466, a group of feoffees of the castle and demesne of Caus acted in accordance with a grant from Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, to make the nomination. The feoffees of the lord of Whitney presented Owen Poole to the rectory of Whitney in December 1505 after the death of former incumbent James Eston. Although it is difficult to trace the background of Owen Poole, a clue might be extracted from his topographical family name. He was perhaps from the area of Poole where the local lord had close family connections with the Stanleys.

3.5 Bishops as patrons

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766 The parish of Worthen was partly located in the hundred of Caus. The feoffees were John Bouchure, lord Barnes and half-brother of Humphrey; Sir Thomas Burghe, a member of the household; and John Hetone, steward of the household. Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 182; Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of England, pp. 687-692; Rawcliffe, The Staffords, Earls of Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham, pp. 222-3, 225.
767 The feoffees were Sir Walter Baskervyle, Simon Mylborne, James Skydmore, John Breynton, and Simon Heryng. Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 274.
768 Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 46.
Theoretically, the Papacy should be the greatest patron within the ecclesiastical system since the Pope claimed that he was entitled to appoint to all the benefices in Christendom. In fact, the Papacy had been attempting to obtain the patronage of benefices from local patrons before the fourteenth century. In consequence, the Pope, who held the right of provision, could present a nominee of his choice to a benefice in England, or (more commonly) allow a candidate to claim a benefice in the presentation of a named religious institution when one next fell vacant. It was not uncommon to find papal intervention in the successions to benefices in England in the late thirteenth and even early fourteenth centuries. However, papal provisions in England began to be restricted from the mid-fourteenth century through a series of Parliamentary laws. As a result, it seems that papal provision would not have had an impact on parochial benefices after the early fifteenth century, and only had a visible impact on the appointments to archbishoprics and bishoprics. Although foreigners could still be presented to benefices in England through papal provision, this was very rare from the early fifteenth century, apart from some particular cases permitted by the King in the early Tudor period. Local patrons in England, such as the Crown and the religious patrons, would prevent the implementation of the papal rolls if they believed that their advowsons were to be violated; these latter were perhaps more severely troubled by papal provisions. For the diocese of Hereford, it seems that the influence of papal provision on the exercise of

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769 Burger, Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance, p. 183.
771 Swanson, Church and Society, p. 70.
773 Swanson, Church and Society, p. 71.
774 Ibid., p. 72.
patronage on parochial livings, even prebendal benefices, had been very limited since the fourteenth century. This is probably because of ‘the relative poverty and remoteness’ of benefices in Hereford.

Nevertheless, the Papacy could still exert its influence on patronage by means of other approaches. It was within the explicit power of a papal dispensation to affect the presentation to a benefice. A dispensation could annul certain characteristics of a presentee (for instance, illegitimacy, age or plurality) which would otherwise disqualify him, and endow him with the opportunity to obtain a benefice. It would be rare, but not impossible, for a regular clergy to be given a dispensation in order to obtain one. Nevertheless, the number of such cases appearing in the four selected deaneries is limited. This indicates that the presence of regulars in the admissions to parochial benefices is not quite a significant matter which exacerbated the competition for parochial benefices existing among secular clergy in the diocese of Hereford. Crucially, if a candidate sought a benefice with cure of souls when he had previously already obtained one or more also with cure of souls (which rendered two such benefices legally incompatible), the examiner would require the authorisation of a dispensation to receive the two posts. Although the bishop might be temporarily satisfied with the candidate’s promise that he would endeavour to get a papal dispensation, it did not

776 Ibid.
778 Swanson, *Church and Society*, pp. 28, 86.
779 Ibid., p. 44.
mean that the need for an actual dispensation would be readily forgotten by the bishop. Unfortunately, this special measure unavoidably exacerbated the tensions of competition for benefices among the clergy in England. Among the presentations relating to the livings in the four sample deaneries, a few presentees were described as possessing a papal dispensation when they were beneficed. A Cistercian monk of Flaxley Abbey having a papal dispensation, William Barkeley, was presented by Roger Cowley to the rectory of Blaisdon in Forest deanery in May 1476. Since the right of presentation to Blaisdon rectory was jointly held by the abbot and convent of Flaxley Abbey and a local lay patron, this arrangement might have been out of courtesy to the abbey on the part of this patron himself. A candidate named William who was noted as the abbot of St. Mary’s in Flaxley in the record regarding institution, was collated to the free chapel of Lancaut in Forest deanery by the bishop by lapse in March 1474. He was probably the same person who was named as William Barkeley in the presentation to Blaisdon rectory in 1476 and became the abbot of Flaxley Abbey later. In January 1529, a Benedictine monk named John Perte alias Lichfilde was presented to the vicarage of Stoke St. Milborough in Ludlow deanery, as a result of holding a papal dispensation for this institution. The patron of that candidate was the bishop of Exeter, John Vesey, who had obtained the right of the presentation for this turn from the legal patron,

785 In addition, this case will also be discussed later in this chapter.
the prior and convent of Wenlock. Less than seven months later, this John Perte received a pension and resigned from this vicarage.\textsuperscript{787}

Regardless of the influence of papal provisions, the bishop, whether of a province or a diocese, was during his episcopate one of the most significant patrons within his territory in later medieval England.\textsuperscript{788} The beneficiaries of ecclesiastical patronages exercised by a bishop mainly comprised diocesan administrators, chaplains, other professionals such as graduates and lawyers, and people who had family or social connections with him.\textsuperscript{789} They were individuals who could either provide services for the bishop or bring potential benefits through their private ties. The bishop would prefer to exploit the income of livings as a financial source for maintaining his episcopal administration, instead of using his own resources, such as the landed estates.\textsuperscript{790} On the other hand, the servants would also prefer to take a benefice as a reward from the bishop rather than a salary because a benefice meant a freehold income which could be kept permanently and of which they could not easily be deprived. Between 1534 and 1552, it was estimated that the Archbishop of Canterbury presented two third of his livings to graduates.\textsuperscript{791} The reason is obvious; the majority of the archbishop’s juridical and administrative officers were graduates.\textsuperscript{792} Moreover, the bishop also had opportunities to advance his close relatives’ careers through the collation of

\textsuperscript{787} Ibid., p. 343.
\textsuperscript{788} Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, pp. 31-32.
\textsuperscript{789} Ibid., p. 31.
\textsuperscript{790} Bowker, \textit{Secular Clergy}, pp. 81-82.
\textsuperscript{791} Zell, ‘The personnel of the clergy’, pp. 525-6.
\textsuperscript{792} Ibid., p. 526.
benefices.\textsuperscript{793}

In terms of the type of advowsons of benefice a bishop might possess, he naturally owned the advowsons of benefices attached to his see. However, he could also obtain other advowsons in some special ways. After the practice of appropriation emerged from the later twelfth century, monasteries occasionally handed over the advowson of a new vicarage in exchange for the approval of the bishop for the collection of income of the appropriated church by full right.\textsuperscript{794} It was not only the bishops whose sees had monastic chapters who would undertake such transactions with monasteries, but also those with secular chapters.\textsuperscript{795} However, there was an alternative option. The bishop could preserve the right of presentation to the appropriated living as a shadow patron but leave the advowson to the monastery.\textsuperscript{796} For the present study, direct episcopal patronage over parochial benefices will be the major specific concern.

It seems that the bishops of Hereford did not possess any advowsons of parochial benefices within the four sample deaneries, except for the right of presentation to two chantries which were both founded in Westbury church in Forest deanery.\textsuperscript{797} In April 1459, the bishop presented a chaplain, William Sergeaunt, to a chantry called Richard Fulcher’s in Westbury.

\textsuperscript{793} The case was mentioned in T. Cooper’s discussion. Cooper, \textit{English Catholic Clergy}, p. 49.
\textsuperscript{794} Burger, \textit{Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance}, pp. 172-3.
\textsuperscript{795} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 170-3.
\textsuperscript{796} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 170.
\textsuperscript{797} As W. J. Dohar implied, the bishop of Hereford did not hold a large number of advowsons of parish churches within the diocese. However, he did not provide any specific numbers or evidence. Dohar, \textit{The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership}, p. 28.
church. Ten years later, in October 1469, Walter Reignold was instituted to this chantry by the bishop after the resignation of William Sergeanut. Although this chantry was founded by Richard Coppe, who was the executor of the will of the chaplain Richard Fulcher, the advowson of this living was perhaps handed over to the bishop by this founder. The information about another chantry was more limited. The bishop presented Thomas ap Robert and Richard Lya, in September 1511 and November 1511 successively, to the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr, which was noted as being founded ‘at Westbury in the Forest’ in the bishop’s register. The benefactors of these two chantries might have granted their advowsons to the bishop. Another possible explanation could be that the bishop perhaps took over the right of presentation by lapse. Neither is yet capable of confirmation. Apart from these two chantries, the bishop also owned the advowsons of two prebends in the studied deaneries; however, these are beyond the scope of the present discussion. The scarcity of the advowsons of parochial benefices in his own gift might suggest that the bishop of Hereford had limited influence over the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage in the four sample deaneries, except for the routine work of approving of the presentations by other patrons.

799 The chantry was founded at the altar of St. Nicholas, confessor, and Thomas the Martyr. The vicar of Westbury church indited these two institutions. *Reg. Johannis Stanbury*, pp. 175, 186.
800 According to the entry in the VCH, the chantry was founded in 1458 by the endowment of Richard Fulcher. It was noted that the bishop made presentations to this chantry in the fifteenth century. However, no record of the foundation of this chantry has been found in episcopal registers of Hereford. Elrington, *A History of the County of Gloucester*, X, pp. 98-101.
801 No other information could be found in the Bishop Mayew’s register or the VCH. *Reg. Ricardi Mayew*, p. 279.
802 The bishop held the advowsons of the prebends of Huntington and Vowchurch. A portion of the church of Vowchurch had been attached to the prebend of Puston Major since the thirteenth century. However, the portion of the Vowchurch was recorded in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, described as a vicarage. Since these two prebends were in the cathedral, the bishop was therefore their patron, with the prebendaries as rectors of their appropriated parishes. But the vicarages would be in the presentation of the prebendaries, and probably in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, or even of the individual prebend. J. S. Barrow, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066 – 1300* (London, 2002), vol. 8, pp. 57-58; *Valor*, vol. II, p. 31.
similar situation could also be detected in other dioceses. The Bishop of Lincoln diocese held only about fifty livings in the early sixteenth century, including hospitals, and chantries, and the rights of nomination to some others.\(^{803}\) During his episcopate, Bishop William Atwater (1514-1521) made only eleven collations to the livings at his disposal, and nineteen by lapse.\(^{804}\) Although this figure perhaps did not indicate the small number of advowsons owned by Bishop Atwater, it can still suggest the limited influence of episcopal patronage even in such a large diocese as Lincoln. In addition, it sheds light on the low rate of replacement of parochial incumbents and the tension associated with the competition for a benefice. A similar situation can also be detected in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, where matters were even worse. Bishop Geoffrey Blythe made merely two collations to two different parochial livings during his whole episcopate (1503-1531).\(^{805}\)

Apart from advowsons which the bishop held in full right, under some circumstances advowsons held by other patrons would also temporarily fall into his hands. Then he could obtain the right of presentation and nominate his candidate to fill the vacancy of a benefice for a particular turn. Accordingly, the bishop would be recorded as the patron in such a case.

In general, the bishop had two different ways to procure such a temporary right to use an advowson which belonged to other patron. For the first of these, according to canon law, the bishop was empowered to make a collation to a benefice by lapse, if it had been vacant for six

\(^{803}\) Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 66.
\(^{804}\) Ibid., p. 66.
\(^{805}\) Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 49.
months. In the case of a parochial benefice, the reason for this long vacancy would probably be because the legal patron had failed to present a candidate as soon as the vacancy emerged. Obviously, this would be a very good opportunity for the bishop to reward one of his own clerks without any cost. However, it was not uncommon for the bishop actually to allow the lawful patron to nominate the candidate, but later perform the collation himself. The failure to exercise patronage might occur for various reasons. It was sometimes difficult to attract ambitious candidates when a poor living fell vacant, including some rectories and vicarages with a low value. In the early sixteenth century, the Bishop of Norwich made 101 collations by lapse; around half of these were valued at under £5. It sometimes happened that a vacancy lasting over six months had resulted from the negligence of the lawful patron, or the death of the patron without a direct heir to inherit the advowson. A further potential scenario for episcopal intervention would be in the case of a benefice whose advowson had been in dispute for over six months, which could also be collated by the bishop by lapse to fill the vacancy. Where the bishop collated a benefice because of a disputed advowson, he was not meant to appoint the candidate of either party, and possibly preferred to make his own nomination. In addition, the bishop would exercise the power to collate his

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806 Burger, Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance, p. 173; Bowker, Secular Clergy, p. 66.
In fact, canon law had two different regulations concerning a lapsed right. For a secular patron, the right of presentation would be lapsed and passed to the bishop, if the vacancy lasted over four months. On the other hand, the duration of the vacancy changed to six months for clerical patrons. However, the common law took six months as the criterion for both secular and clerical patrons.


807 Burger, Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance, p. 173.

808 Thompson, The English Clergy and their Organization, pp. 102, 119.

809 Heath, The English Parish Clergy, p. 32.

810 Ibid., p. 32; Burger, Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance, p. 173.

811 Burger, Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance, p. 173.

812 Such a case of collation to a benefice of which advowson was in dispute is mentioned in Burger, Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance, p. 175.

For the inquest ordered by the bishop concerning a benefice in dispute: Helmholz, The Oxford History of the Laws of
own candidate to a vacant benefice by lapse if the lawful patron presented an unqualified one.\textsuperscript{813}

Between 1400 and 1535, a total of twenty-nine collations by lapse to parochial benefices in the four selected deaneries were made by the Bishops of Hereford. How many of these collations were the side-effects of patronage disputes extending beyond six months is not indicated in the printed bishop’s registers, but it would be surprising if none of them were. Unfortunately, without clear indications in the registers, it is generally impossible to identify patronage disputes easily in other sources. In the majority of these cases, it was hard to guess the truth that lay behind the entries in the episcopal registers, which simply contained a note that the bishop was acting as the patron by lapse. There are several examples. For instance, the bishop collated a chaplain, Griffin ap David, to Brobury rectory by lapse in December 1440.\textsuperscript{814} Four years later, the legal patron, Sir John Seymour, made the presentation of his own candidate, Lewis ap Jevan, chaplain.\textsuperscript{815} In the next presentation in August 1482, the bishop obtained the right by lapse again and collated Walter Hygins to the living.\textsuperscript{816} No indication appeared in the bishop’s register to explain the reason why the Seymour family, the legal patrons, failed to exercise their patronage on these two occasions. With respect to the rectory of Hope Bagot in Ludlow deanery, the advowson was possessed by the Hill family


\textsuperscript{814} Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 363.

\textsuperscript{815} Ibid., p. 365.

\textsuperscript{816} Reg. Thome Myllyng, p. 193.
from about 1341 through to the eve of the Reformation. However, the Hill family failed to use the advowson in two turns of presentation in 1430 and 1470. Instead, the Bishop of Hereford assumed the right of presentation by lapse. In October 1430, William Stevenes was collated to the living after the death of the former incumbent Richard Vaughan. No additional information about the date of the death of Richard Vaughan appears in the register, which leaves the duration of the vacancy created by his death unknown. In the collation of 1470, William Huchyn became incumbent of the rectory. However, information about the former incumbent and the reason for the vacancy was not included in the register. The limited information about these two collations prevents any attempt to trace the reason why the bishop could exercise the advowson by lapse. Moreover, three collations were made by the bishops of Hereford by lapse to Kempley vicarage in Forest deanery between 1448 and 1479. It is intriguing that the legal patron of this living, the warden of St. Katherine’s hospital, Ledbury, failed to exercise their patronage three times within a short period, although he did make two other presentations during the same time. Unfortunately, no supportive evidence could be found to explain these special cases.

In the entry of one case where a bishop made an appointment by lapse, the reason why he

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817 R. C. Purton (ed.), *Shropshire Parish Register*, vol. 20, part 1 (Shrewsbury, 1947), p. i.
818 Reg. Thomes Spofford, p. 357.
821 John Vaughan, master of St. Katherine hospital, Ledbury, presented a chaplain, Roger Penry, to the vicarage in May 1459. In April 1464, the same patron presented Thomas Balle, chaplain to the living after the death of the former incumbent, Roger Penry. *Reg. Johannis Stanbury*, p. 175, 179.
obtained the right to make his collation was noted in the register. In February 1447, Bishop Spofford collated a chaplain, John Longe, to the vicarage of Mansell Gamage in Weobley deanery by lapse. The reason noted by the registrar was that an unfit candidate was presented to the living by the abbot and convent of St. Peter’s, Gloucester, the rightful patrons. Sometimes, additional evidence might shed light on a possible reason for a bishop’s collation by lapse. In January 1516, the bishop presented John Pole, alias ap Llewelyn, to the vicarage of Alberbury by lapse of six months. As discussed above, the reason why All Souls College failed to exercise its patronage on this occasion might be because the college could not prove its right of advowson before Bishop Booth confirmed it in 1521, although Alberbury priory had been granted by King Henry VI to the college in 1441. Presumably therefore, in these special circumstances, the bishop would collate a candidate to this vicarage if a vacancy emerged. However, there is a long gap in the registered presentations between this collation and the previous registered appointment, made in March 1420, which adds some uncertainties to the presumption. The analysis of the reasons behind two collations to Bacton vicarage in Weobley deanery might be more tentative, although the suggested conclusion seems plausible. In July 1453, Bishop Stanbury collated a chaplain, John Snell, to Bacton vicarage by six months’ lapse. The patron of this vicarage should have been Dore Abbey. There is no record of the reason for the lapse in the bishop’s

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823 Ibid., p. 367.
824 The advowson of Alberbury vicarage has been discussed previously. Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 284; Gaydon, A History of the County of Shropshire, II, pp. 47-50.
826 The presentation of 1420, in Reg. Edmundi Lacy, p. 120.
register. However, a possible reason might be that abbot Rochester lost the control of the house to an abbot John in the 1450s and the abbey was then under the lay guardianship of the Crown because the abbey was ‘oppressed by sons of iniquity, injuring the abbey by intrusions and entries and taking and distraining of goods and chattels, without just cause and by spoliations, depredations, abductions and carrying away’.\(^{829}\) In the earlier entry relating to Bacton vicarage, in August 1434, Bishop Spofford collated the living to Richard ap Owen by lapse as well.\(^{830}\) The reason here might be connected to the vacancy of the abbacy of Dore;\(^ {831}\) but at present that is no more than a possibility lacking supporting evidence.

The practice of commendation was another mechanism by which a bishop could exploit to gain the right of presentation to a living from other patron. Unlike the normal presentation to a parochial living, a commendation was only a temporary grant of a benefice from the bishop to a cleric, but it did not extend to the actual institution by the bishop.\(^ {832}\) The beneficiary of the commendation could not hold the benefice with the guarantee of a secured tenure. According to the decree of the Second Council of Lyons in 1274, a commendation could last for a maximum of six months.\(^ {833}\) The purpose of that regulation was obviously to prevent the bishop from abusing the power of commendation and block the holder from attempting to enjoy the fruits of the benefice without limitation. However, it seems that the effect of the

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\(^{830}\) Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 360.


\(^{832}\) Burger, Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance, p. 74.

\(^{833}\) Ibid., p. 74; Rodes, Ecclesiastical Administration, p. 160; J. R. H. Moorman, Church Life in England in the Thirteenth Century (Cambridge, 1945), p. 32.
decree was not very extensive. The normal arrangement in a commendation was that a bishop appointed his candidate to be the incumbent of a benefice for which he did not own the advowson, *in commendam*, with the consent of the patron. On the other hand, a bishop would have the absolute power to commend any candidate any time to a benefice of which the advowson was in his (that is, the bishop’s) own hands. After commendation, the incumbent obtained the transient right to collect the income of the benefice to which he was commended. In practice, this measure was exercised by the bishop on various grounds. The original purpose of commendation was to allow a church to be served by a neighbouring parson until a suitable incumbent could be nominated. In addition, an unqualified candidate, who did not hold the order of deacon or priest, or who lacked learning, could also be commended to a benefice as a short-term expedient. After that, such a candidate could be officially instituted to the commended benefice by the bishop once his qualifications were judged satisfactory. A further practical possibility was that commendation would allow a candidate to have time to obtain a papal dispensation to overcome any obstacles which prevented his institution.

In most cases, the subordinates of the bishop were probably the major beneficiaries from commendation. By virtue of such power, the bishop could provide a means of reward for his

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834 It was not unusual that the time limitation was dispensed with. Furthermore, some commendations might last for years. Rodes, *Ecclesiastical Administration*, p. 160; Moorman, *Church Life*, p. 33; Burger, *Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance*, p. 75.
839 Burger, *Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance*, p. 75.
subordinates, perhaps in exchange for their loyalty, although this would be a limited reward if the commendation could normally last only six months and so nothing like as useful as a full institution. On the other hand, it was also possible that the bishop would help his clerks avoid the prohibitions against pluralism by using commendation.840 There are only three cases of commendation relating to benefices in the four selected deaneries appearing in the Hereford episcopal registers during the studied period. In February 1513, John Griffith, vicar of Bishop’s Castle, was commended Chirbury vicarage in Pontesbury deanery by Bishop Mayew.841 It seems that the bishop supported John Griffith as a pluralist, because he was noted as still holding the vicarage of Bishop’s Castle during the commendation.842 About four months later, the prior and convent of Chirbury, the legal patron of Chirbury vicarage, presented this John Griffith to the living.843 So at length he successfully gained possession of this living with secure tenure through a formal institution. Afterwards, he was mentioned also as the vicar of Bishop’s Castle in a mandate of Bishop Edward Foxe on 1 June, 1537, which empowered him to take possession in the case of clerks who were convicted by the civil authorities.844 Accordingly, John Griffith was perhaps in the retinue of the bishop’s clerks and servants.845 However, it is extremely difficult to discover the specific procedure or negotiation behind these two arrangements. It is still unclear why the bishop decided to

840 There could be various reasons why the bishop commended a benefice to a certain clerk. Sometimes, the reason remains mysterious.
Ibid., pp. 76-77.
842 Unfortunately, the presentation of John Griffith to Bishop’s Castle did not appear in the institution lists of the Hereford bishop’s register. Moreover, the last survived record relating to the presentation to this living within the studied period was made in September 1467, in which William Downe was presented by the abbot and convent of Wigmore abbey to the vicarage after the death of the former incumbent, John Aderley.
844 Reg. Edwardi Foxe, p. 375
845 Ibid. p. 375.
reward John Griffith with the income of Chirbury vicarage by commendation, although English bishops had already started, from the late thirteenth century, to commend benefices with cure of souls to recipients who were noted as being beneficed. 846 Neither is the reason known why the prior and convent of Chirbury agreed to let John Griffith enjoy the income temporarily at first and then confirmed his possession of the benefice.

The second case is Walter Baskerville, a sixteen-year old clerk, who was presented to the rectory of Staunton in Weobley deanery by James Baskerville in August 1533. 847 In this entry, he was noted as having an apostolic dispensation which permitted him to hold this benefice through commendation until he was eighteen years old. 848 From the shared family name, it might be possible that Walter Baskerville had a family connection with the patron, James Baskerville. In addition, James Baskerville, was probably the same person who was nominated by the bishop as one of the itinerant bailiffs of the bishopric in March 1524. 849 Apparently both the bishop and the patron agreed to present Walter Baskerville, under legal age though he was, to the living when the former incumbent Roger Benlloyde died and the vacancy occurred. 850 Although only the bishop had the authority to grant this commendation, James Baskerville was still noted as patron in the printed episcopal register, possibly to stress he was the actual owner of the advowson. Yet another commendation was granted in the same

846 Burger, Bishops, Clerks, and Diocesan Governance, p. 78.
847 Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 347.
848 ‘By apostolic authority dispensed in commendam till he is eighteen years of age’. Ibid., p. 347.
849 In the mandate, he was described as James Baskerville the younger. Ibid., p. 150.
850 Ibid., p. 347.
month. William Eylford alias Jenyn, prior of St. Oswald’s, Gloucester, was commended to the rectory of Rudford in Forest deanery on August 4 1533. He was noted as holding a papal dispensation stating that he was granted this benefice by perpetual commendation. The legal patrons of Rudford rectory were the abbot and convent of Gloucester. Thus, the connection between the candidate and the patron was extremely explicit. Likewise, the patron was still recorded as the abbot and convent of Gloucester in the episcopal register. The purpose for this commendation was probably to increase the income of the prior.

Beyond all the preceding possibilities, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York also appeared as temporary patrons relating to the arrangements concerning the parochial benefices of the four sample deaneries of Hereford diocese. Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, and other patrons were active as a group of trustees for the Duchy of Lancaster in a presentation of August 1431. They presented a chaplain, Robert Boure, to the rectory of Tibberton in Forest deanery. It was hard to identify which specific patron this candidate served. But such a presentation might be in favour of interests on both sides. In addition, Chichele also collated Richard Sandrey to the free chapel of St. Tirioc in Forest deanery by lapse in

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851 Ibid., p. 347.
The name of this prior might be William Gilford alias Giffard.
852 ‘By apostolic authority in perpetuam commendam’.

About four years later, Richard Skydmore, a monk of St. Peter’s, Gloucester, was presented to the living in February 1537 after prior William Eylford resigned. This monk obtained a dispensation from the King and the archbishop for being presented to a benefice with cure of souls and non-resident.
853 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 357.
The other two patrons were noted in the manuscripts of bishop’s register. They were feofoes of King Henry V: Walter Hungreford, knight, and John Leventhrop. There was also an investigation of the vacancy on 4 August 1431, which indicates that the date in the printed bishop’s register was not the actual date of the institution.
Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/9, folio 148R-V.
854 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 357.
December 1421. The vacancy was left by the death of the former incumbent, John Bremmor, who was presented by Thomas, Earl marshall, in October 1404. In May 1448, Archbishop John Stafford collated two candidates by lapse, Richard Fysshere and John Snell, to the vicarages of Kenchester and Peterchurch in Weobley deanery respectively. It seems that two legal patrons of these two livings, abbot and convent of Llanthony Prima and prior and convent of Great Malvern failed to nominate their own candidates within the time limit. However, it remains unknown why the right of collation to these two livings by lapse was transferred into the hands of Archbishop Stafford, instead of Bishop Spofford, then the bishop of Hereford. The candidate, John Snell, might be the same person mentioned above who obtained a benefice through Bishop Stanbury’s collation by lapse. This might suggest he was the bishop’s clerk. Moreover, the reasons why the two benefices fell vacant were not mentioned in the episcopal register. In contrast to his counterpart, the Archbishop of York showed less impact on the patronage system in the chosen deaneries of Hereford. Archbishop Rotherham collated a candidate, Richard Capull, with a bachelor’s degree, to the vicarage of

855 Reg. Thomes Poltone, p. 16.
857 In the manuscripts of the bishop’s register, it was noted that Archbishop of Canterbury appointed Richard Caudroy and he also instructed Master Walter Eston to investigate the vacancy on 2 December 1421. On 28 January 1422, Walter Eston reported to the archbishop that he had held the inquest. In Eston’s report, the vacancy left by John Bremmor had already lasted for more than two years and the Earl marshall was the true patron. Because the vacancy had lasted so long, and in line with the legislation of Fourth Lateran Council of 1215, the vacancy fell into the hands of the archbishop. The induction of this collation occurred on 28 January 1422.
858 In the manuscript of the bishop’s register, the two candidates were collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury by devolution. This might imply that there was a time limit for the bishop to make the presentations. However, the reason is unclear.
859 In the first half of 1448, several collations (including the collations by lapse) to other different benefices within Hereford diocese were recorded as being made by Bishop Spofford in the register. Accordingly, a vacancy in the bishopric could not be used as the explanation for those two unusual cases. Reg. Thom Spofford, p. 368.
Minsterworth in Forest deanery in November 1487. The Archbishop was in a position to exercise the advowson for this turn because the priorate of St. Oswald’s, Gloucester, the legal patron, fell vacant at that time. The previous incumbent, William Jones, resigned from this living after being instituted less than two years before. The patron for this presentation was not recorded in the episcopal register. The reason why the archbishop was able to make the collation was perhaps the poor management the priory was suffering. The priory had been administered under the supervision of commissaries appointed by Archbishop Rotherham after the prior, William Newland, was removed from the office between 14 February 1485 and 14 February 1486. Apart from the Archbishops, the Bishop of Exeter, as discussed above, also appeared among the patrons in these sample deaneries, although very rarely.

Analysis of the collations granted by bishops of Hereford in the four selected deaneries, and calculation of the total number, indicates that the bishop had limited advowsons at his disposal in these areas. Accordingly, he had to turn his attention towards taking advantage of advowsons of parochial benefices controlled by other patrons. Apparently the bishop of Hereford did not frequently adopt the commendation to usurp other patrons’ advowsons.

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862 Reg. Thome Myllyng, p. 194. In the manuscript of Bishop Millyng’s register, the name of the patron for this turn was also not mentioned. Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL19/11, fo. 54v.
864 William Newland was mentioned as prior in the letter of 14 February 1485, issuing letters dimissory to canons of St. Oswald’s priory, Gloucester. The commission from the archbishop of York, dated 14 February 1486, mentioned that William Newland was removed due to the dilapidations caused by the prior’s negligence and carelessness. Smith, The Heads of Religious Houses, III, p. 430; Barker, The Register of Thomas Rotherham, pp. 207, 210.
However, identification of the beneficiaries of commendations discussed previously clearly suggests that they were usually clerics with special connections. On the other hand, the Bishop of Hereford seemingly seised every opportunity to exploit the windfall of ‘lapse of time’ to collate his clerks to parochial benefices as rewards. In July 1470, the bishop collated the free chapel of Snodhill in Weobley deanery by lapse to Master Richard Jakessone.  

The candidate was noted as the bishop’s registrar in the episcopal register and he was appointed as vicar general of the Bishop of Hereford in his later career. As mentioned above, William, abbot of St. Mary’s, Flaxley was collated to the free chapel of Lancaut by the bishop by lapse using a papal dispensation. In addition, the bishop also collated three graduates to parochial livings in these areas by lapse. Moreover, the identities of these beneficiaries make it highly likely that they would not be resident on their newly possessed livings. However, this did not mean that the bishop would ignore the continuity of parochial administration totally. Eleven of twenty-nine collations by lapse were granted by the bishops of Hereford to candidates with the identity of ‘chaplain’ in Hereford episcopal registers. This might suggest that the chaplains would also have slight opportunities to be beneficed in

868 Two collations to graduates by lapse have been discussed: John Pole, alias ap Llewelyn, in bachelor degree, to Alberbury vicarage on 31 January 1516, and Hugh Barone, in bachelor degree, to Kempeley vicarage on 25 July 1471. The third collation was made by the bishop by lapse to Richard Monyngton, bachelor of civil law, of Almeley vicarage in Weobley on 4 May 1510. His career is included in Emden’s register: BURO 1501 – 1540, p. 398. Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 187; Reg. Ricardi Mayew, pp. 277, 284.
869 Some cases have been discussed previously, including John Snell to Bacton and William Lammer to Kempeley. The other nine cases: Bridge Sollers vicarage: Thomas Shipward, chaplain, 1 August 1442, by the death of John Forges; Brobury rectory: Griffin ap David, chaplain, 13 December 1440; Bromfield vicarage: Robert Richardsson, chaplain, 3 February 1479, certo modo; Cayham vicarage: Philip Cordale, chaplain, 1 October 1437; Credenhill rectory: William Harper, chaplain, 4 October, 1454; Harbberley rectory: Nicholas Chamburley, chaplain, 3 January 1426; Kempeley vicarage: William Forest, chaplain, 15 August 1479, by the death of John Berne; Mansell Gamage vicarage: Hugh Taylour, chaplain, 14 August 1490; Peterchurch vicarage: Walter Reynold, chaplain, 15 July 1488, by the resignation of Philip Smyth. Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 353, 361, 363-4, 368; Reg. Johannis Stanbury, p. 173, 273; Reg. Thome Myllyng, pp. 189, 196, 198.
virtue of bishop’s collation by lapse, possibly to the parochial churches they served.

3.6 The exercise of parochial advowsons by religious houses

From the twelfth century onwards, the proliferation of appropriations had resulted in the creation of a large number of perpetual vicarages across England. In very rare cases, a perpetual vicarage was also established even without appropriation, with an incumbent rector becoming the patrons of the vicarage in his own parish. Among the parishes considered within Hereford diocese, this precise situation arose only at Westbury church in Forest deanery; it is in some respects equivalent to a cathedral prebendary as rector of appointing the vicar of its prebendal church.

The majority of perpetual vicarages were created in parishes appropriated to religious houses; such establishments also possessed the advowsons of numerous parochial rectories which were never appropriated. In combination, their patronage of these unappropriated rectories and the perpetual vicarages meant that religious houses were the most significant patrons of all within any single diocese in late medieval England, if quantity is the only standard to be considered. The influence which they therefore had on clerical career patterns needs to be looked at specifically.

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870 This case will be discussed later in this chapter.
It was not unusual for there to be a long waiting list of clerics expecting to be beneficed by the heads of some religious houses. Just as with their secular counterparts, a major consideration for these patrons in some cases would obviously be the prospective service or benefit, such as service in form of legal counsel, which might be provided by these candidates when the heads of houses came to exercise their patronage of parochial benefices. For example, the priors of Llanthony priory maintained their ecclesiastical lawyers by exploiting the advowsons of churches and chapels. Nevertheless, most of such useful candidates would probably need to be rewarded with rectories rather than vicarages because of the requirement of the residence at vicarages and less attractiveness of this type of living. On the other hand, the monastic patrons would also wish to confer their livings on men with influence who would defend the interests of these houses during a difficult period. However, it seems unlikely that the advowsons could be used by religious houses of their own free will without any external pressure. The heads of different houses would be busy dealing with letters seeking benefices from the King, and from aristocrats, burgesses, and prelates, attempting to secure livings for their own relatives and clients. The abbot and convent of Whalley complained a great deal about lay interference on the exercise of advowsons belonging to this house. Between 1380 and 1500, at least eight-six petitions were sent to the priory of Durham

874 This is the reason why most monasteries initially kept some of their churches unappropriated. For example, the abbot and convent of Peterborough had adopted such approach to deal with some of their churches. However, it is still possible some of these unappropriated benefices would eventually be appropriated by the religious houses in the course of the late medieval period.
876 Ibid., p. 33.
877 Ibid., pp. 33-34.
878 Hosker, 'The Stanleys of Lathom and ecclesiastical patronage', p. 216.
requesting successive priors to present a recommended candidate to a living, sometimes a specific living. Occasionally, the heads of houses would try to avoid such pressure over the exercise of patronage, using various pretexts. When Anne, Duchess of Gloucester, wrote to the prior of Durham in March 1476 asking for the vicarage of Bossall for her clerk, prior Nicholas Headlam pretended to be unable to recall the existence of the letter. In fact, he had already granted this living to another candidate. However, the process of negotiation between interested parties about a presentation of any particular individual or the appointment to any particular post, is impossible to uncover in the evidence consulted.

In addition, as mentioned in previous section, it was sometimes the religious houses that only kept the nominal right of advowson of a certain parochial benefice and handed over the legal right of nomination of candidate to the bishop when a certain parochial benefice was appropriated and the vicarage was established. Among the presentations to Avenbury vicarage in Frome deanery, several of them were recorded as being made by the abbot and convent of Dore Abbey, the legal patron, but at the nomination of the bishop. According to the record of the appropriation of the Avenbury church in 1321, the abbot and convent of Dore Abbey remained the legal patron, but it was part of the basic ordination of the vicarage that they

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881 At least seven out of twelve presentees between 1400 and 1535 were explicitly recorded as being nominated by the bishops of Hereford. Walter Pakker, 5 September 1409, by the resignation of Thomas Webbe who received a pension of 40s. from the lands of the benefice; John ap Rees, rector of Blaisdon, 9 April 1411, by the exchange with Walter Pakker; Ralph Spurner, rector of Evesbatch, 1 March 1413, by the exchange with John ap Rees; John Aleyn, chaplain, 18 January 1432, nominated by the bishop and abbot and convent of Dore; Henry Smythe, 31 March 1514, presented by abbot and convent of Dore by the commission of the bishop, by the death of Hugh Martyn; John Longford, 5 May 1515, by the death of Henry Smythe, nominated by the bishop on 30 April; George Borwych, 23 March 1529, by the resignation of John Longford. *Reg. Roberti Mascall*, pp. 175, 185-6; *Reg. Thome Spofford*, p. 358; *Reg. Ricardi Mayew*, pp. 282-3; *Reg. Caroli Bothe*, p. 342.
would only present the candidate nominated by the bishop of Hereford, in exchange for the approval of the appropriation by the bishop. Nevertheless, no such case in the four sample deaneries could be found simply from the records of presentations appearing in the Hereford episcopal registers.

In the four selected deaneries of Hereford diocese, the religious houses were clearly the largest group of patrons, having accumulated a large number of advowsons of parochial benefices in these areas. Approximately forty-three advowsons of parochial livings were possessed by the religious houses during the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, which accounted for about half of the advowsons held by all patrons in these areas. The situation was probably the same within the entire Hereford diocese, and even in other parts of the country. A list of appropriated and exempt churches in the diocese appears in Bishop Lacy’s register, completed in 1419 under the command of the King for taxation purposes. From this list a number of religious houses can be highlighted as the most significant monastic patrons within the diocese. According to W. J. Dohar’s analysis, Wigmore possessed the advowsons of twenty-one churches; Leominster, Llanthony Prima, and Wenlock owned nine each, Monmouth Priory had seven, and Ledbury Hospital held three. Within the confines of the four sample deaneries, the greatest monastic patron was the priory of

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883 The figure includes two livings (Dymock and Newent), which were granted to Fotheringay college by the King, and one living (Tidenham), which was granted to Sheen priory by the King. All of these three livings had been the possessions of alien priories.
Llanthony, including Llanthony Prima and Llanthony-by-Gloucester, which possessed a total of ten advowsons of parochial benefices; most of them were in Weobley deanery. The next three great monastic patrons within the four sample deaneries were the abbey of St. Peter’s, Gloucester (five), Wormsley Priory (four), and Wigmore Abbey (three). The remaining monastic patrons normally possessed only one or two advowsons of parochial benefices within the four sample deaneries. For instance, Aconbury Priory was the patron of Bride Sollers and Mansell Lacy in Weobley deanery, Monmouth Priory held the advowson of Longhope in Forest deanery. Among all the monastic patrons of livings in the four selected deaneries, some were houses which only possessed the advowson of the church in their local or neighbouring parish; for example, Chirbury Priory only owned the advowson of Chirbury church, Clifford Priory was the patron of Clifford and Dorstone church. In addition, some of these monastic patrons were located outside the diocese of Hereford, and some were alien priories which were merely ‘single-parish’ houses which were dissolved during the period. For example, the Abbey of St. Peter’s, Gloucester was in Worcester diocese and Tintern Abbey in the diocese of Llandaff.

887 Llanthony Prima: Cusop, Eardisley, Kenchester, Stanton Lacy, Stretton Sugwas, Weobley, and Yazor. Except Stanton Lacy, which was in Ludlow deanery, all of these were in Weobley deanery.

Llanthony-by-Gloucester: Awre, Kington, and the Chantry in Newent church. Kington was in Weobley deanery, the others in Forest deanery.

888 Abbey of St. Peter’s, Gloucester: Bromfield (Ludlow deanery), Churcham (Forest deanery), Mansell Gamage (Weobley deanery), Rudford (Forest deanery) and Taynton (Forest deanery).

Wormsley priory: Almeley (Weobley deanery), Dilwyn (Weobley deanery), King’s Pyon (Weobley deanery), and Lyonshall (Weobley).

Wigmore abbey: Bredwardine (Weobley deanery), Caynham (Ludlow deanery), and Meole Brace (Pontesbury deanery).

889 The advowsons owned by alien priories have been discussed above. For example: the advowson of Newent vicarage was in the hands of Newent priory, a dependent priory of Cormeilles Abbey. However, its advowson was seized by the King and granted to Fotheringay college at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Apart from the occasional usurpation of the right of presentation by other patrons, continuity of the exercise of patronage could be maintained by religious houses in most cases, albeit sometimes superficially. There are surviving records of ten presentations to Stokesay vicarage in Ludlow deanery, made by the abbot and convent of Huaughmond, the legal patron, entered in the Hereford bishop’s registers between 1400 and 1535.\textsuperscript{891} Although the sequence of presentations is obviously incomplete due to the missing records and for other unknown reasons, at least half the replaced incumbents occur as presentees in previous presentations. Among these candidates, five were identified as chaplain and one was vicar of another parochial benefice. Likewise, there were also ten presentations made by the prior and convent of Wormesley to the vicarage of Lyonshall in Weobley deanery during the studied period.\textsuperscript{892} Except for the missing records of the late fifteenth century, the incumbency can be traced in a successive sequence. Among all these presentees to the vicarage, three were identified as chaplain when they were presented. In the arrangement of exchange in September 1411, the new incumbent was John Pyry, who was chaplain of the chantry of St. John the Baptist in St.

\textsuperscript{891} Thomas Attyngham, chaplain, 15 September 1407; William Asturley, chaplain, 23 October 1407, by the death of Thomas Attyngham; William Brompton, vicar of Diddlebury, 28 December 1413, by the exchange with William Asturley; William Mortimer, chaplain, 30 August 1425, by the resignation of William Brompton; William Mortimer, chaplain, 2 April 1435; Thomas Wilkes, 28 October 1468, by the resignation of Robert Deydos; Philip Sely, 4 October 1471, by the resignation of Thoomas Wilkes; Thomas Addurlay, chaplain, 12 March 1477, by the resignation of Philip Smith; Roger Colfax, 17 November 1514, by the death of Sir James; Rober Wyllastone, 26 March 1530, by the death of Roger Colforce. \textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, pp. 172, 187; \textit{Reg. Thome Spofford}, pp. 352, 360; \textit{Reg. Johannis Stanbury}, pp. 185, 187; \textit{Reg. Thome Mylyng}, p. 199; \textit{Reg. Ricardi Mayew}, p. 282; \textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, p. 344. The name of William Mortimer appears twice in the presentations, it was perhaps not the same person according to the manuscript of bishop’s register: Hereford, The Herefordshire Record Office, AL 19/A.

Peter’s, Hereford. 893 His former position might suggest that the vicarage of Lyonshall was the first fully parochial benefice that he obtained. In addition, two more cases merit brief comment. John Walker, who became the incumbent in 1418, held the living for about forty-two years. That might imply that this vicarage was the only benefice he held during his life. The second case is the presentation of Robert Worall in February 1520. The right of presentation for this turn had been granted to James Worall of Leominster and Roger Holder of Dilwyn by the prior and convent of Wormesley. 894 To pin down these places on the map of Hereford diocese would easily indicate that Robert Worall’s presentation for a benefice, in a parish not far from his hometown, was supported by his family. 895

As the largest single monastic patron within the four sample deaneries, Llanthony Priory paid close attention to any vacancy appearing in the parochial benefices of which they held the advowsons, and exercised their patronage efficiently and effectively. In the Hereford episcopal registers, a total of seventy-three presentations between 1400 and 1535 were made by the priory to parochial benefices within the areas. However, the records of bishop’s registers alone provide too scanty a basis to make a detailed analysis regarding these presentations. A detailed analysis of these presentations would not be possible on the basis of the bishop’s registers alone. Fortunately, the extant registers of Llanthony Priory offer an opportunity to make a complementary analysis of the presentations made by the priory,

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893 Reg. Roberti Mascall, p. 185.
894 Reg. Caroli Bathe, p. 333.
especially, in some cases, where two sets of registers can be cross-checked.\textsuperscript{896} Accordingly, the identity of some additional presentees can be revealed, and as a result it might be helpful to examine the relationship between the presentees and the priory.

Through the examination of the registers of Llanthony priory, four presentations to the livings of the four sample deaneries were recorded, though not all of them could be confirmed as having actually been implemented. In October 1506, John Batty was presented to the vicarage of Kington in Weobley deanery after the death of the former incumbent, Walter Myll.\textsuperscript{897} This John Batty appears in the next presentation to this living of Richard ap Thomas in July 1513 in the bishop’s register, in which he was noted as resigning from the benefice.\textsuperscript{898} In this way the presentation of John Batty could be confirmed. However, it was not very easy to decide whether the other three presentations to other livings were made by the priory actually or only a request of the priory. In the registers of the priory, the prior and convent of Llanthony-by-Gloucester presented John Winston to the vicarage of Awre in Forest deanery in March 1510, John ap John to the rectory of Cusop in Weobley deanery in April 1520, and Ralph Grymschawe to the vicarage of Stanton Lacy in Ludlow deanery in January 1502 respectively.\textsuperscript{899} Unfortunately, no subsequent presentation to these three livings appeared in either the bishop’s or the priory’s registers. Thus, it would be better for the moment to treat them as unproved, and not to include them in the calculation of presentations by Llanthony

\textsuperscript{896} However, the printed registers of Llanthony priory only covers the years of 1457-1466 and 1501-1525. Rhodes, \textit{Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester}.
\textsuperscript{897} Rhodes, \textit{Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester}, p. 66.
\textsuperscript{898} Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 281.
\textsuperscript{899} Rhodes, \textit{Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester}, pp. 55, 76, 152.
priory. There is, however, no obvious reason to consider them ineffective, so this approach
errs on the side of caution.

About a third of candidates identified as having been presented by Llanthony Priory were
recorded as chaplains when they became beneficed. For the rest, three candidates were vicars
of other livings when they obtained benefices owned by Llanthony priory, two of these were
through the exchange of benefices.900 Moreover, a candidate recorded as a priest, John ap
Richard, was presented to Weobley vicarage on 17 July 1473.901 That might suggest that the
priory would normally focus on the continuity of pastoral care, instead of exerting the
patronage for potential benefits. However, it does not mean that the priory did not sometimes
use its advowsons in a more profitable way. By virtue of the information provided by the
priory registers, the identities of some presentees could be determined more fully, and the
possible relationship between the presentee and the priory could be discovered. For instances,
William Burghill was presented to the vicarage of Eardisley in Weobley deanery in March
1517 after the death of the former incumbent, Geoffrey Jones.902 He kept this vicarage until
his death around 1519.903 According to the records in the priory registers, William Burghill
was one of the lawyers who provided legal services for the prior and took general

900 Awre vicarage: John Hereward, vicar of Woolford, 31 August 1407, by the exchange with John Doyle; Kington vicarage:
Richard ap Thomas, vicar of Llanavanvawr, 25 July 1513, by the resignation of John Batty; Yazor vicarage: John Gough, vicar
of Hom Lacy, 16 February 1490, by the exchange with John Wolfe.
901 John ap Richard: sacerdos.
903 The next presentation was in May 1519 to John Yaden by the death of William Burghill.
Ibid., p. 332.
responsibility for the priory. Thus, his presentation to the living of Eardisley was very likely a reward from the prior. Furthermore, Geoffrey Jones, as mentioned in the priory registers, possessed at least two other benefices in the prior’s gift, Hempsted in 1498 and Haresfield between 1497 and 1516. In another entry, a chaplain, Richard Butler, was presented to the vicarage of Haresfield in October 1516 after Geoffrey Jones’ death. This suggests that Geoffrey Jones was a pluralist possessing at least two benefices and possibly rewarded by the prior for the service he provided. A John Battye was also a pluralist appearing among the presentees favoured by Llanthony priory. In the Hereford bishop’s registers, he resigned from Kington vicarage in Weobley deanery in 1513 and from Weobely rectory in the same deanery in 1536. According to the records of Llanthony registers, he was presented to Kington in October 1506. In another entry of Llanthony registers, he was mentioned as the vicar of Weobley in September 1511. The suggestion from these records is that he held both benefices at least for a few years. Roger Brayne, was probably the most successful pluralist among all the presentees nominated by the prior and convent of Llanthony priory. From 1488, he accumulated a large number of benefices, four of which were in the four selected deaneries. In addition, he was also rewarded with at least two prebends in the

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904 Rhodes, Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester, p. xxvi.
905 Ibid., p. 137.
906 Ibid., p. 137.
908 Rhodes, Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester, p. 66.
909 Ibid., p. 101.
911 Lydney: 27 June 1488, presented by Dean and Chapter; Staunton: 30 November 1513, by the exchange with Thomas Lawrence; Taynton: 21 September 1524, presented by abbot and convent of St Peter’s, Gloucester. His presentation to Kenchester vicarage did not appeared in the bishop’s registers of Hereford and Emden’s register, but was mentioned in the priory register.
cathedral and his highest career point was as its treasurer between 1526 and 1527.\textsuperscript{912} No doubt he was a clerk favoured by the Bishop of Hereford, and Llanthony priory probably rewarded Roger Brayne in exchange for the bishop’s goodwill.\textsuperscript{913} Moreover, there was also an entry regarding a grant of patronage in the priory registers. In 1525, Llanthony priory granted the right of presentation relating to Weobley vicarage to Thomas Byryton, and John and Humphrey Parker of Barnwood for one turn.\textsuperscript{914} The prior probably expected to raise money for taxes by this grant.\textsuperscript{915} Eleven years later, in May 1536, a William Duppa was presented by this group of laymen to the vicarage of Weobley.\textsuperscript{916} This Thomas Byryton was a free tenant owning a messuage and lands from the prior’s manor.\textsuperscript{917} The eleven-year gap might suggest that this prospective patron bought the right of presentation to assist the priory, without any immediate thought of a specific candidate.

Apart from religious houses acting as patrons of parochial benefices in the four selected deaneries, two more ecclesiastical patrons linked to Hereford cathedral should be brought into the discussion. By the early sixteenth century, the dean and chapter of Hereford had obtained at least thirty-four advowsons of churches and chapels, most of them located within the boundaries of the cathedral’s own deanery and peculiar jurisdiction.\textsuperscript{918} Accordingly, it is not surprising that the dean and chapter only possessed two advowsons of parish churches in the


\textsuperscript{912} Neve, \textit{Fasti Ecclesiae Angl. 1300 – 1541}, I, pp. 12, 42, 49.
\textsuperscript{913} Roger Brayne will also be discussed later in this chapter.
\textsuperscript{914} Rhodes, \textit{Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester}, p. 185.
\textsuperscript{915} \textit{Ibid.}, p. xxvi.
\textsuperscript{916} \textit{Reg. Edwardi Foxe}, p. 377.
\textsuperscript{917} Rhodes, \textit{Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester}, p. 185, n. 2.
\textsuperscript{918} Dohar, \textit{The Black Death and Pastoral Leadership}, p. 28.
four selected deaneries, namely Diddlebury in Ludlow and Lydney in Forest. Although it seems that the dean and chapter had limited influence on ecclesiastical patronage in these deaneries, the parishes of Lydney and Diddlebury were among the main parishes they owned outside their own Hereford deanery. In terms of the exercise of its patronage over these two vicarages, a total of eight presentations to Diddlebury vicarage and nine to Lydney vicarage appeared in the Hereford episcopal registers during the studied period. Thus, it seems obvious that the dean and chapter controlled their advowsons in respect of these two vicarages continuously, without any serious disturbance. Although information about the identities of the presentees is limited, some individual cases could still be examined and analysed. Normally, a prospective canon would be appointed to a rectory as his first benefice, before obtaining a canonry in the cathedral chapter. According to the records of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, the net income of Lydney and Diddlebury vicarages was £23 18s. 8d. and £12 15d. respectively. This suggests that these two livings were also worth being used

919 The dean and chapter obtained the advowson of Lydney vicarage by a grant from Lire Abbey in the early thirteenth century. In the mid-thirteenth century, the advowson of Diddlebury church was given to the dean and chapter by the Norman Abbey of Seez, which had obtained the advowson of this church from Shrewsbury Abbey in 1147. C. R. J. Currie and N. M. Herbert (eds.), *A History of the County of Gloucester* (London, 1996), VCH, vol. V, pp. 46-84; W. G. D. Fletcher (ed.), *Shropshire Parish Registers*, vol. 15 (Shrewsbury, 1912), p. i.

920 Diddlebury vicarage: William Tiley, 17 July 1408, by the death of John Sutton; William Asturley, vicar of Stokesay, 28 December 1413, by the exchange with William Brompton; Richard Piers, rector of Manafon, 18 November 1417, by the exchange with William Asturley; John Atkyns, 3 April 1420, by the resignation of Richard Piers; Edward Janyns, chaplain, 5 March 1464, by the resignation of John Atkyns; Richard Longley, 23 June 1466, by the resignation of Edward Janyns; John Botteler, 7 November 1492, by the death of Richard Longley; Thomas Slade, 17 October 1515, by the resignation of John Butler, alias Jeffreys.

Lydney vicarage: John Stowe, 28 June 1400, by the death of Walter Arnald; William Baytone, 5 July 1400; John Ewys, 3 January 1402; Edward Janyns, 4 June 1466, by the resignation of Robert Warenne; Thomas Stokys, 14 October 1476, by the resignation of Edward Janyns; Philip Beynham, 2 December 1485, by the resignation of Thomas Stokys; Roger Brayne, 27 June 1488, by the acceptance of another benefice by Philip ap Eynon; Nicholas Walwyn, 23 March 1527, by the death of Roger Brayne; Thomas Hopkyns, 8 August 1531, by the resignation of Nicholas Walwyn.


as rewards for candidates supported by the dean and chapter. Accordingly, it is possible that some of these candidates would subsequently obtain a prebend in the cathedral and become a canon in the chapter. As discussed above, Roger Brayne was perhaps the most successful among these presentees. Lydney vicarage was the first benefice he held, according to Emden’s registers.\textsuperscript{923} In his later career, he secured a canonry and was collated to a prebend in the cathedral.\textsuperscript{924} In April 1420, John Atkyns was presented to Diddlebury vicarage after his predecessor Richard Peers received a pension of six marks and resigned from the living.\textsuperscript{925} He was probably the same person who was ordained to the three major orders successively with a title granted by the dean and chapter.\textsuperscript{926} Thus, it was also possible that he was expected to become a canon in the chapter, although no record of his collation to a prebend has been found. On the other hand, through examination of the family names of the presentees nominated by the dean and chapter, the social origins of some of them can be hypothesised. In November 1492, John Botteler became the incumbent of Diddlebury after the death of the late holder Richard Longley.\textsuperscript{927} The family name of this presentee, Botteler, might suggest a potential connection with the Butler family, who owned the advowson of Pulverbatch rectory in Pontesbury deanery. Another candidate, Thomas Slade, who was presented to Diddlebury vicarage in October 1515, possibly had a personal connection with John Slade, who was mentioned as the lay patron in the presentation to Onibury rectory in Ludlow deanery in

\textsuperscript{923} \textit{BURO}, vol. I, pp. 255-6.
\textsuperscript{924} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 255-6.
\textsuperscript{925} \textit{Reg. Edmundi Lacy}, p. 116.
\textsuperscript{926} His ordinations: acolyte, 25 May 1415; subdeacon, 25 May 1415; deacon, 21 September 1415; priest, 12 June 1416. \textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, pp. 161, 163, 166.
\textsuperscript{927} His name was recorded as John Butler, alias Jeffreys in the presentation of Thomas Slade in October 1515. \textit{Reg. Thome Myllyng}, p. 202; \textit{Reg. Ricardi Mayew}, p. 284.
February 1509.\textsuperscript{928} This John Slade was granted the right of presentation by Sir Roger Savage, the legal patron of Onibury rectory, and presented Thomas Slade, clerk, to the living of Onibury.\textsuperscript{929} It is reasonable to assume that the two Thomas Slades were the same person because the two presentations fit the time sequence. The additional supporting evidence concerning the two Thomas Slades can be found in the \textit{Valor Ecclesiasticus} of 1535. In the entries for Onibury rectory and Diddlebury vicarage in the \textit{Valor}, Thomas Slade was recorded as the incumbents of both livings.\textsuperscript{930} Accordingly, the shared surname might imply a family connection between Thomas Slade and John Slade. Among the candidates presented to Lydney vicarage, Philip Beynham, who was nominated to the living in December 1485, might have a potential connection with a lay patron family, the Beynhams, who possessed two advowsons in Forest deanery, the rectories of Abenhall and Mitcheldean from the late fifteenth century to the early sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{931} Admittedly, more solid evidence is still needed to support and confirm such assumptions about the connections between presentees and local families. However, it was perhaps the case that the dean and chapter of Hereford diocese used its advowsons of parochial benefices in a similar way to its contemporaries in other dioceses. Accordingly, the dean and chapter of Hereford would prefer to support candidates from local landholding families, peerage families and armigerous families to be canons in the cathedral.\textsuperscript{932} In addition, there are also some exceptional cases concerning the durations of the incumbency of these two livings. According to the Hereford episcopal

\textsuperscript{928} Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 284.
\textsuperscript{929} Ibid., p. 277.
\textsuperscript{930} Valor, vol. III, pp. 201-2.
\textsuperscript{931} Reg. Thome Myllyng, p. 201.
\textsuperscript{932} Lepine, \textit{A Brotherhood of Canons}, pp. 48-54; Swanson, \textquote{The later Middle Ages, 1269 – 1535}, p. 57.
registers, Richard Atkyns held the vicarage of Diddlebury for forty-two years, Richard Longley for twenty-six years, and John Botteler for twenty-three years. Roger Brayne had kept the vicarage of Lydney for thirty-nine years at his death. In contrast, in June 1400, John Stowe became the incumbent after the death of his predecessor, Walter Arnald; but in the following month a William Baytone was also presented to the living. It was very rare for a living to change hands so quickly.

The vicars choral of Hereford Cathedral also appear among the patrons recorded in the Hereford bishop’s registers, holding the advowson of Westbury church in Forest deanery. The church of Westbury was a rectory by the late thirteenth century and its advowson was in the hands of a joint group of lords of Westbury manor. In 1291, the vicarage was created and the rectors achieved the right to present the vicar. Subsequently, a share of the advowson was given to the Bishop of Hereford and then in 1383 was granted by his successor to three clerks. Finally, the three clerks successfully obtained the whole advowson of the church and granted it to vicars choral of Hereford Cathedral in 1395. Although the advowson had already been given to the vicars choral, the rector, Thomas Thurgrym, who held the living before the grant of the advowson in 1395, still presented two candidates, William Holte and Richard Wodeford, to the vicarage in April 1404 and June 1407 respectively. After the

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934 Ibid., p. 184.
936 Ibid.
937 Ibid.
938 Ibid.
death of Thomas Thurgrym, John Saunders was presented to the rectory in January 1408 by
the warden and vicars of the college of vicars choral of the cathedral. After that, John
Saunders was licensed by the vicars choral to present vicars for the church in 1411. In
addition, in the same licence, it was stipulated that the rectory would be appropriated in 1442,
regardless of whether John Saunders resigned or die before that year. Accordingly, he
made at least one presentation to the vicarage, in which John Bennington, chaplain, was
nominated in December 1430. After the appropriation, the vicars choral made seven
presentations before the end of the fifteenth century. In August 1473, a graduate, Nicholas
Rewys, was presented to the living. In his clerical career, he accumulated a great number
of benefices, including incompatible ones with a papal dispensation. Thus, it is unlikely
that he would reside in the parish or that he even visited it in his life. Another incumbent was
William Berkeley who was abbot of Flaxley and rector of Rodmarton when he was presented
to Westbury vicarage in May 1487. This definitely suggests that this presentation was only
an approach to increase the abbot’s income. Beyond these appointments, only one record of a
presentation made in the early sixteenth century has survived. For this turn, the right of
presentation was granted to Richard Brayne, generous, by the vicars choral. Accordingly,

942 Ibid.
943 By the resignation of Richard Wodweford.
Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 357.
944 Thomas Peny, 24 October 1442, by the resignation of John Bennington; William Walker, vicar of Hillingdon, in the
diocese of London, 6 September 1447, by the exchange with Thomas Peny; Walter Llewellyn, 15 August 1454, by the death
of William Walker; John Dyny, chaplain, 17 February 1464, by the resignation of Walter Llewellyn; Nicholas Rewys, in
decretis bac. 30 August 1473, by the resignation of John Dyny; William Berkeley, abbot of Flaxley, rector of Rodmarton, 20
May 1487, by the exchange with Nicholas Rawys; Thomas Smyth, 26 November 1492.
Richard Sheryff became the incumbent in September 1537. This perhaps fits the trend established after the Reformation and the dissolution that the lay patron began to take over the advowsons previously owned by religious bodies.

The patronage system as it applied to parochial benefices was extensively exploited by the range of patrons in late medieval Hereford, although this study only focuses on some selected samples, and difficulties with sources and gaps in the records prevent more comprehensive research. Through an analysis of the use of parochial advowsons by different patrons, the complexity and context of the patronage exercise relating to parochial benefices is revealed. The classifications adopted reveal the wide range of patrons involved in the patronage system in late medieval Hereford, and all of them took every opportunity to claim their own rights and usurp others’. This is a demonstration that patronage was an important element in the structure of the late medieval church and in contemporary social arrangements. In addition the evidence offers an opportunity, through the analysis of patronage, to speculate on the identities of some of the presentees who appeared in the presentations and draw conclusions regarding the career patterns of clergy who secured benefices after their ordinations. There are a considerable number of graduates and other individuals who clearly had family and social connections who appeared as candidates in the presentations, including the usual presentations made by legal patrons and more exceptional ones exploited by temporary patrons. This situation definitely aggravated the competition among the rest of the clerics for a benefice with a security of tenure. However, as mentioned previously, the patron could only

exploit his right of advowson when a vacancy chanced to occur, unless a transfer was specifically arranged. From a rough calculation of the presentations to livings in the four sample deaneries, no more than ten presentations would have been made during the period under study in the majority of the parochial livings; although admittedly, the incompleteness of the records may make the estimate unreliable. Nevertheless, the low frequency of turnover among the incumbents is obviously another factor which played a part in the fierce competition for benefices. Finally, the relatively static number of benefices during the period exacerbates the tension further. In conclusion, most secular clergy could look forward, after their ordinations, to involvement in this ferocious competition for benefices. It is probable that the majority of them had to take stipendiary jobs at first. It is true that the lay demand for stipendiaries to pray for souls and serve chantries had been continuous from the late thirteenth century, and was perhaps still growing in the early sixteenth century. Ironically, the increasing clerical cohort might have reduced the competition among the laity for priests. The laity could benefit from the advantage of paying less for hiring priests because there were always priests available. In turn, the deteriorating economic situation of stipendiaries would push the clergy even harder to compete for a benefice with secure tenure.
Chapter IV The Economic Status of Beneficed Parish Clergy

Taken together, analysis and discussion of the title in the ordination lists and of patterns of patronage in the institution lists contained in Hereford episcopal registers confirms that securing a benefice was extremely significant for a clerical career in the late medieval diocese of Hereford, as in other dioceses across the whole country. A title based on a benefice could definitely provide the security for an ordinand to complete his progress through ordination to priesthood. On the other hand, patrons would exploit their advowsons as a means of financial support to reward their own candidates to undertake a clerical career without any practical concerns. The revenue generated from a benefice was an important source of income for incumbents who had no responsibility of cure of souls. More importantly, it was even more essential as a source of financial support for incumbents who were actually in charge of the pastoral care for parishioners in this period. In such cases, the competition for a benefice was unavoidable and fierce between parochial clerics. Moreover, many factors would exacerbate this competition, among them the limited number of parochial benefices available at any one time, the large pool of priests which had built up, and the various factors which affected the actual exercise of patronage. However, a basic question relating to the benefice has to be asked. Were all parochial benefices worthy of such severe competition? In other words, did all parochial benefices provide sufficient financial support for their incumbents? In late medieval England, criticism from both seculars and prelates pointed out that the beneficed clergy, who were obsessed with the financial aspect of the parish, lived luxurious lives and ignored their
spiritual duties, and also that the pluralism and non-residence were very prevalent among the incumbents, inevitably causing the spiritual care of parishes and parishioners to be neglected.\textsuperscript{949} John Colet, dean of St. Paul’s, London, complained in his sermon of 1512 that there were ‘covetousness and secularity’ existed among all ranks of clergy.\textsuperscript{950} With regard to parochial clergy, his criticisms mainly focused on the non-residence and seeking lucrative benefices, inadequate qualifications for spiritual services, simony in the arrangement of pensions, neglect of pastoral and liturgical responsibilities, and so on.\textsuperscript{951} However, some modern scholars acknowledge that ‘a relatively large minority’ of parochial benefices were so poor and under-endowed that they could not adequately support an incumbent before and even after the Reformation.\textsuperscript{952} To what extent are these comments true?

To answer these questions, the best approach is to analyse the value of parochial benefices and demonstrate the actual economic condition of beneficed parochial clergy in the late Middle Ages. That is the purpose of this chapter. Limited source material means that attention has mainly to focus on the sixteenth century, but it is still possible to make comments generally on the preceding decades. The chapter will look first at the information extracted from \textit{Valor Ecclesiasticus} of 1535 and the Hereford episcopal registers. To build up the linkage between these two main original sources it will be helpful to test the accuracy of the

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{951} Harper-Bill, ‘Dean Colet’s convocation sermon’, pp. 203-4.
\textsuperscript{952} Zell, ‘Economic problems’, pp. 19-20.
\end{flushright}
information appearing in them. Such preparation offers a relative strong evidential foundation for study in this chapter. The chapter then turns to an outline analysis of an incumbent’s income and expenditure in late medieval England, with cross-reference to such information as is included in the entries of benefices in the four sample deaneries examined in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The examination will reveal the general problems of integrating the financial element of the parochial benefice into clerical careers, and how those financial concerns might be a decisive issue. Finally, a rough impression about the economic status of a parochial incumbent in late medieval Hereford will be offered, together with a tentative conclusion on the career pattern for these beneficed clergy.

Since the four deaneries of Hereford diocese (namely Forest, Weobley, Pontesbury and Ludlow deaneries) were used in the previous chapter as sample case studies for study of the ecclesiastical patronage system of parochial benefices in the late medieval diocese of Hereford, it makes sense to continue to use them here for the examination of clerical economic status and resources. This continuity in the sample will help to establish a perspective to demonstrate the different stages of a clerical career in the period. It would also be illuminating to determine the different patterns of a clerical career in different parts of the same diocese. In terms of the selection of research objects, rectors who held unappropriated rectories within the four deaneries would definitely need to be studied. In addition vicars, as incumbents of appropriated livings in the sample deaneries, provide a second group for analysis. The appropriators will not be included in the study, for obvious and easily-stated
reasons. The appropriators, who were religious houses in most cases, would mainly be concerned for the profits they could procure from parochial benefices; the vicars were the ones who took charge of the pastoral duties for the local parishioners. Chantry priests will not be included in the analysis either; because they were not parochial benefices with cure of souls. As they were supported by the endowments supplied by their founders, their finances were also organised differently from those of the parish clergy.

4.1 The sources

Before exploring the clerical economic condition in the selected deaneries in late medieval Hereford, it is necessary to say something about the sources utilised as supporting evidence for the analysis. The research will mostly rely on the information recorded in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, as an authoritative and comprehensive benchmark survey. Other resources, such as the lists of exemption from clerical taxation contained in the Hereford episcopal registers, will also be examined to provide complementary evidence. However, neither of these two categories of resources is flawless. It will therefore be necessary to test and at times challenge the accuracy of the information extracted from them. The accuracy of the *Valor* is often debatable, but there is no possibility of resolving all of its problems fully at this point. Meanwhile, the evidence contained in the Hereford episcopal registers is often decidedly obscure. Accordingly, both categories of evidence need to be discussed before embarking on the detailed discussion of the economic status of beneficed parochial clergy in
late medieval Hereford.

4.1.1 The Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535

During the medieval period, two major surveys provide primary sources with direct reference to clerical taxation. The first is the Taxatio of 1291, which was ordered by Pope Nicholas IV as a full-scale assessment of clerical possessions, including both ‘the spiritualities and the temporalities annexed to spiritualities’.\[953\] The assessment of 1291 and its subsequent modifications were initially used for the levy of clerical taxation payable to the papacy. Subsequently, the convocations in England adopted the assessment of 1291 and its later amendments as the basis for tenths levied from the clergy for the crown.\[954\] This provided the basis through to the 1520s for the levy of clerical tenths, the taxation of the church most regularly exploited by the English crown during the late medieval period.\[955\] The second major national source is the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 (hereafter Valor). When compared to the Taxatio of 1291, the Valor provides fuller revised data for the assessment of clerical taxation on all benefices in pre-Reformation England. Thus, it offers opportunities for scholars to engage in extensive research on the economic condition of the English church at the outbreak of the Reformation. Many medievalists have selectively analysed the data

\[953\] Swanson, Church and Society, p. 111.
\[954\] Ibid., p. 112.
For example, A. Rogers has discussed about the tenths which were granted by the Convocations and levied under the reign of Henry IV between 1399 and 1413.
\[955\] Swanson, Church and Society, p. 114.
extracted from the *Valor* for their own research purposes. It was used by D. Knowles as the primary source to reveal the wealth of the monasteries before the Dissolution.\textsuperscript{956} It has also been studied for the evidence it provides to illustrate the economic position of clergy holding parochial livings, and the changing value of parochial benefices in selected areas of late medieval England.\textsuperscript{957} Others have used the data from the *Valor* as indirect evidence for research into agrarian outputs in certain areas.\textsuperscript{958} C. Harrison has studied the parish entries in the *Valor* and used the entries relating to Staffordshire as a sample.\textsuperscript{959} His main purpose was to introduce the general pattern of the arrangements of the content in the *Valor*’s parish entries relating to Staffordshire. Although he also gives a table containing the value ranges of parishes in Staffordshire, he does not look at the details of the economic condition of every parish in such area, to assess the specific income and expenditure each parish involved.\textsuperscript{960} Nevertheless, this invaluable original source has still not been fully appreciated and exploited by scholars as the basis for an analysis of the economic position of parochial incumbents and using a single diocese as the focus of study. As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, here the *Valor* will be used as the major source to analyse the economic situation of parishes in the four sample deaneries in Hereford diocese. The analysis will permit some suggestions


D. Knowles based his analysis on A. Savine’s work relating to the monasteries on the eve of the Dissolution. A. Savine’s research mainly relied on the information extracted from *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535.


\textsuperscript{960} Ibid., pp. 47-49.
about the rewards the incumbents could actually procure from their parochial livings, and the
range of financial burdens they had to bear, in the different parts of the Hereford diocese in
the late Middle Ages.

A series of parliamentary acts relating to the church finances were passed in the early sessions
of the Reformation Parliament (1529-1536), which provided financial weapons to be used by
King Henry VIII against the papacy. However, in the sixth session of the parliament, in
November 1534, a bill was introduced which is its final version became the Act of First Fruits
and Tenths. This act empowered the King to take financial control over the Church and
take financial benefits from the English church. Two new taxes resulted from this act. The
first one granted to the crown the first year’s income (‘first fruits’) from every benefice within
England and Wales each time the benefice changed hands after 1 January 1535. The
second was the imposition of an annual tax, ‘the tenth’, on all types of benefices, to be levied
from the Christmas of 1535. As the name suggests, the tenth was a charge on an incumbent
of ten per cent of the net annual income he received from his benefice. In contrast to the
clerical subsidies which the crown had received in previous years, and which needed the
nominal agreement by the clergy and were then subsequently granted by the Convocations,
the tenths was developed and transformed by Henry VIII into a system of perpetual taxation

961 The successive sessions of the Reformation Parliament were narrated in detail by S. E. Lehmberg in his book.
963 Ibid., p. 29.
p. 92.
on the clergy, confirming an approach which had been exploited regularly but differently by
the Kings across preceding centuries.  

In preparation for the introduction of the new taxes, Henry VIII commanded that a
comprehensive survey be made in 1535 to assess the values of all benefices and religious
houses so that the tenths could be calculated based on the latest available data, instead of
retaining the outdated assessments of the Taxatio of 1291. In January 1535, numerous
commissioners were sent to all the dioceses across the country to fulfil this enormous task,
and were required to complete their reports ‘after the auditor’s fashion’. The instructions
issued for the survey clearly manifested the purpose of this task: to establish the ‘yearly
values of all the possessions, manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments and profits’ both
spiritual and temporal ‘pertaining to any manner of dignity, monastery, priory, church
collegiate, church conventual, parsonage, vicarage, chantry, free chapel or other dignity’
within England, Wales, Berwick [upon Tweed], and the Marches, including all peculiars.
The survey was carried out promptly in all the dioceses once the bishops received the
command and instructions. Although the returns of the survey were meant to be completed
within four months, the final one was completed and submitted to the Exchequer in early
1536. After that, these returns were compiled into the Valor Ecclesiasticus.

967 Harrison, ‘The Valor Ecclesiasticus’, p. 29; F. Heal, ‘Clerical tax collection under the Tudors: the influence of the
For the discussion of the irregular clerical taxation in late medieval England, see Scarisbrick, ‘Clerical taxation’.
968 Harrison, ‘The Valor Ecclesiasticus’, p. 32.
969 Ibid., p. 31.
971 C. Harrison has discussed the different versions of the compilation of the original returns. Besides, he also refers to the
order arrangement of the printed Valor Ecclesiasticus which most of scholars cited from, as well as the spelling issues and
In terms of the identities of the commissioners who were appointed to fulfil the task, most were lay gentry selected from the regions where they undertook the investigation. The only group of clerics among the commissioners were the diocesan bishops. Accordingly, it was a natural outcome that the survey was conducted county by county, instead of diocese by diocese. However, within the entry for each county, the sub-unit adopted was the rural deanery. This was perhaps because the rural deanery was the unit of ecclesiastical administration in which the parish clergy were accustomed to operate. As a result of this organisational arrangement, it is not surprising that in the printed edition of the Valor the entries of rural deaneries which belonged to the same diocese are sometimes separated in different volumes dealing with of different counties. Accordingly, for the four sample deaneries, the entries for Forest, Weobley deaneries were included in the county of Herefordshire (volume three), while the entries for Ludlow and Pontesbury deaneries occurred among the returns for the county of Shropshire (volume two).

It was still unclear what precise procedure the commissioners adopted to enable them to collect the information for all the benefices within one deanery, let alone a whole county. It might be reasonable to assume that they would take some existing documents as reliable starting points for their task, possibly including material extracted from the episcopal registers, rental books of the monastic houses and the cathedral, and so on. For the parochial

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972 Harrison, ‘The Valor Ecclesiasticus’, p. 32.
benefices, the commissioners would probably require the incumbent to report the income and expenditure referring to his own living under oath, and then hand in a written certification as well.975 It is almost certain that the commissioners examined the incumbents under oath. The phrase of ‘by scrutiny and examination by the commissioners’ (per scrutinem & examinacionem comissionarum) which appears in the entries of Weobley deanery may indicate inspection under oath executed by the commissioners.976 However, the full reliability of this testimony and the nature of the checking procedures used by the commissioners still remain obscure.977 If the accounts for the parish clergy had survived, they could provide additional evidence to test the accuracy of the information reported by the incumbent of a parochial benefice. However, no relevant account for a cleric or parish within Hereford diocese has been noticed so far.978 From a psychological perspective, it might be expected that the incumbents of parochial benefices would tend to understate the true value of their livings, viewing the visitation as a hostile act and seeking to escape the full impact of the heavy taxation which was to be levied on them.979

In fact, though, it is possible that the commissioners conducted most of their work of assessing parochial benefices in person. Unfortunately, the specific approach which the

975 Ibid., p. 33.
In terms of the Latin used in the Valor, the heavily abbreviated Latin words will be an obstacle to be read thoroughly. When certain phrases of words are cited, they will be extended as far as possible. However, it sometimes has to keep them as the original forms recorded in the Valor in order to avoid the misreading.
978 For those survived accounts relating other areas, the situation about the details for rectories and vicarages would be different. P. Heath has made a detailed analysis about the accounts of Hornsea. However, it only provides a sense of a vicarage. The situation of rectory accounts is more complicated. There is still no detailed analysis of unappropriated rural rectories by now.
P. Heath, Medieval Clerical Accounts (York, 1964).
commissioners adopted when making the evaluation still remains obscure. It is perhaps
obvious that some figures included into the *Valor* by the commissioners would be based
purely on assumption, but they seem to have been estimated with reasonable accuracy.\footnote{980}
Nevertheless, the real possibility is that the commissioners would adopt certain standard
formulae when making their calculations, for example, when they assessed the value of tithes
which were received in a benefice.\footnote{981} In most cases, the figure would depend on whether the
incumbent was receiving tithes in cash or as crops, animals, and so on. The commissioner
could therefore simply add up cash totals provided in accounts, but if they were not available
had to find some way of converting goods into a market value. While the set objective for the
commissioners was to investigate the ‘clear value’ of each benefice during the survey, it is
likely that the rental value, an overall valuation applied to both appropriated rectories farmed
out by monasteries and to some ordinary rectories, provided the value adopted by the
commissioners and included in the *Valor*.\footnote{982} This arrangement has similarities with the
assessments in the *Taxatio* of 1291, which clearly adopted rental values on a large scale, a
practice which resulted in the underestimation of the real value of many benefices.\footnote{983} Given
the potential differences in assessment practices, it is clear that there probably was not a
single universal standard used by all of the commissioners to access the value of parochial
benefices in different regions. Each group probably worked out its own approach for

\footnote{981} The approach of how to assess an incumbent’s income will be discussed in detail later in this chapter.
115.
\footnote{983} Two cases were mentioned in Swanson, ‘Standards of livings’, p. 154.
The possible methods of the assessment on the value of parochial benefices will be discussed later in this chapter.
assessments, depending on local factors and features. Nevertheless, whatever the problems it poses, the Valor serves as a valuable original resource for a local study of the economic position of the clergy in the diocese of Hereford, even though there are some distortions in the information.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, others might also distort the accuracy of the data in the Valor. In the first place, errors and omissions might be, as expected, unavoidable during the course of the survey and compilation of the Valor, given the speed with which the survey was carried out. Nevertheless, it appears that most returns were accepted without provoking any questions from the commissioners.\footnote{The errors might be found out immediately by the commissioners or the Exchequer. Then the returns were rejected and sent back for corrections. Some cases of the errors and omissions were mentioned in Harrison, ‘The Valor Ecclesiasticus’, pp. 34-35.} It is also obvious that not all the types of compulsory or unavoidable expenditure which a parochial incumbent might be expected to incur were deducted from the assessment.\footnote{The different categories of expenditure will be discussed later in this chapter.} Normally only a very limited range of expenditure was allowed to count against income. As a result, the real net annual value of a parochial living was inevitably somewhat overstated.\footnote{Swanson, ‘Standards of livings’, pp. 154-5, 157.} Nevertheless, it is believed by some scholars that the figures for the values of benefices included in the Valor were in fact understated, even though it seems true that the valuations recorded in the survey were often higher than those of the Taxatio of 1291.\footnote{Scarisbrick, ‘Clerical taxation’, p. 51; Brooks, ‘The social position of the parson’, p. 36; C. Hill, Economic Problems of the Church from Archbishop Whitgift to the Long Parliament (Oxford, 1956), p. 110.} The basis of this argument lies in the reluctance and the resentment of the clergy when required to submit to the taxation. Accordingly, it is
very difficult to test the accuracy and validity of the data recorded in the Valor without other supporting and supplementary evidences. Nevertheless, the value of the Valor cannot be regarded as completely undermined because of these shortcomings. It can still be accepted that the Valor can be considered as ‘an authoritative record’ which drew ‘a reasonably accurate picture of gross value of benefices in 1535’. Some scholars indeed consider the assessment of 1535 a rigorous survey which accurately reflected clerical incomes in its details.

The details of the contents the commissioners would include in the Valor was obviously not fixed by a template, as the differences in the entries reveal. The actual format was perhaps determined according to the different types of ecclesiastical institution they surveyed. There was no general pattern for the arrangement, and variations would appear in different entries. Confining attention to the parish level studied here, the entry relating to a parochial benefice normally provides the following information: the name and status of the living (whether it was a rectory or a vicarage); the incumbent’s name (although in the entries considered here this only appeared in parochial entries in Ludlow and Pontesbury deaneries); the gross annual income, usually including the income from glebe, various tithes, and other types of revenue or endowment; deductible expenditures (for example the payments for synodals, procurations, bishop’s triennial visitation, and pensions); the net value of the living,

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988 Harrison, 'The Valor Ecclesiasticus', p. 37; Robinson, 'The Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 as evidence of agrarian output', p. 16; Proudfoot, 'Parochial benefices in late medieval Warwickshire', p. 205.
989 Carter, 'The fiscal Reformation', p. 95.
990 The arrangements of different entries were discussed in the case of Staffordshire by C. Harrison. Harrison, 'The Valor Ecclesiasticus', pp. 40-49.
and finally the amount calculated as payable as a clerical tenth.991

4.1.2 The episcopal registers of the diocese of Hereford

Before the passing of the Act of First Fruits and Tenths, the clerical subsidy (or tenth) was granted by the clergy in the Convocation of the province of Canterbury to the King when he needed money from the church.992 This became a regular process from the end of the thirteenth century.993 While the church was not strong enough to reject a request for a subsidy outright, exemptions could vary the tax base, affecting the number of parishes which were actually to pay. Once the subsidy was granted, each bishop was then expected to organise the collection within his diocese. He would nominate subsidiary collectors (usually the head of one of the leading religious houses within the diocese) to undertake the actual collection.994 In consequence, some of the relevant records are often preserved in the episcopal registers. Confining attention to bishops’ registers of Hereford diocese, the most useful records for the purposes of this thesis are the list of benefices which were exempted from each subsidy. Such evidence can be used to test the accuracy of the data extracted from the Valor and might also provide additional supportive evidence to illustrate the economic condition of beneficed

991 The difference between the entries of the four sample deaneries and other deaneries will be mentioned in the later discussion.
992 As mentioned previously in this chapter, A. Rogers has discussed about the tenths Henry IV exacted on the clergy during his reign, see Rogers, ‘Clerical taxation under Henry IV’.
J. J. Scarrisbrick analysed the clerical taxation under the reign of Henry VII and Henry VIII.
Scaribrick, ‘Clerical taxation’, pp. 49-54.
P. Heath mentions the clerical taxation granted by the Convocation during different reigns between 1272 and 1461 throughout his book with a final overall comment: Heath, Church and Realm, pp. 348-9.
993 Heath, Church and Realm, pp. 62-63.
parochial clergy in the late medieval diocese of Hereford. Nevertheless, the detailed evidence of exemptions and benefice valuations contained in the Hereford episcopal registers relates to only a few cases, despite the regularity of grants of clerical subsidies. Only four such cases can be found among exemption lists which appeared during the studied period: the exemption lists of 1418 (for the tenth granted in 1417), 1453 (for two tenths granted in 1453), 1474 (for the tenth to be paid in 1474 and 1475), and 1517 (for the two tenths granted in 1514). On the other hand, most exemption lists only contain the names of benefices (which were listed under their rural deaneries) which were allowed to be immune from a certain subsidy. But they can still be used as indirect evidence to show the frequency of a single parochial benefice exempted from taxes throughout the whole period. Then the economic status of such parish might be implied. Apart from the exemption made for the subsidy paid to the King, sometimes, some benefices could also be allowed the immunity from the subsidy grant by the Convocation (which is the Convocation of Canterbury) for other purposes, for example, the expenses for the commissioners or legates to the Council held in the Continent. Three relevant cases appeared in the bishops’ registers of Hereford, which were in 1414, 1422 and 1432 respectively. However, only the list of 1414 provides some detailed information about the valuations of parochial benefices.

It is not very difficult to understand the reason why some benefices were exempted from the


996 They will be discussed in detail later. Reg. Roberti Mascall, pp. 116-20, Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 10-13, 134-7.
clerical taxes. Under certain circumstance, the parochial benefices would be exempted if they were suffering the destruction caused by war. For example, in the register of Bishop Mascall, some benefices were allowed immunity from the liability of one and a half tenths granted to the king in the Convocation of Canterbury at the end of 1404, on the ground of their losses during the rebellion of Owain Glyndŵr, which was devastating the borderlands. Some benefices in Pontesbury deanery were exempted from an aid granted to the archbishop for the expenses of the legates to the general council at Constance, due to the destruction of the Welsh war. In 1422, a certain number of benefices in the Marches of Wales were also exempted from the payment of a subsidy, which was granted for the expenses of the commissioners leaving to attend the general council. The reason for the exemption was those benefices were still suffering the after-effects of that conflict, which indicates that the impact of the rebellion continued to be felt along the border areas.

Apart from these cases, benefices which were impoverished, for whatever reason, were also usually exempted from the clerical taxation. In the Taxatio of 1291, the benefices which had taxable incomes of less than ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.) were exempted from that levy. This standard provision of exemption was perhaps mainly applied for the clerical taxation for the

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999 Montgomery, Worthen, Pulverbatch, Shrawardine, Pontesbury, Alberbury, Hanwood, Meole Brace.
1000 Ibid., p. 13.
Pope, whereas the maximum parochial income below which exemption was allowed was probably set at twelve marks (£8) in the Southern Province between 1425 and 1440. It seems that such standard was still used until Thomas Wolsey’s legation. Nevertheless, the exemptions at this figure were also based on the valuations in the Taxatio of 1291. Under the early Tudors, Archbishops John Morton and Thomas Wolsey tried to enforce a re-assessment on the valuations of benefices for the subsidy collection, instead of using the data of 1291 which had remained essentially unaltered (at least, in the province of Canterbury) since that date. The Military Survey of 1522 launched by Wolsey was aimed at collecting information about the wealth of both laity and clergy supposedly for the organisation of the defence of the realm. During the execution of this survey, the wealth of beneficed clergy was revalued. During Wolsey’s time it is also likely that the valuations of 1291 were abandoned and a new set of realistic valuations of benefices was introduced for the purpose of clerical taxation, although how far that was a national change is unclear. Accordingly, when a subsidy was granted in the Convocation of 1523, benefices worth less than £8 were exempted from the levy, possibly based on the new valuation of benefices. Moreover, this level of income was also emphasized in one of the early statutes of the Reformation.

1005 Ibid., p. 146.
1007 However, only few returns of this survey survived. Some surviving musters were using by J. Pound as the evidence to analyse the clerical economic condition.
1008 Swanson, ‘Standards of livings’, p. 156; Pound, ‘Clerical poverty’.
1009 For example, some parts of Lincoln diocese, York diocese and Bath and Well diocese.
Parliament, in 1529. In Statute 21 (concerning pluralism, non-residence, and leasing) passed as the third bill of the parliament in 1529, an incumbent, who held a benefice which entailed the cure of souls and had an annual value of more than £8, would be prohibited to acquire the second one and become a pluralist. This suggests that, according to official opinion, the subsistence level for a beneficed parochial cleric in pre-Reformation England was an annual income of £8.

With regard to the Hereford episcopal registers, the exemption lists were usually attached to the entry which recorded the King or the archbishop’s command for the levy of a clerical subsidy. However, it sometimes happens that there is no exemption list attached to the grant of a subsidy. In the entry of March 1488, it seems no benefice was exempted from the subsidy of £25,000 granted to the King by the Convocation of 1483, according to Bishop Millyng’s register. It was rare for the threshold of the tax to be mentioned, as mentioned previously. Three entries extracted from the registers of Bishop Stanbury, Millyng, and Booth contained the benchmark for the exemption from the tax, which is an annual value of twelve marks (£8). This sum, as discussed, is the regular standard adopted in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. However, some exceptional cases were also recorded. In the entry of 1414 in Bishop Mascall’s register, some untaxed benefices which were worth above 100s. were

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1012 In October 1453, an exemption list was recorded and used for the levy of two tenths granted to the King in March 1453. In an entry of 1474, the exemption was allowed for the tenth to be paid to the King in November and November 1475. In July 1517, the record of exemption list was included for the levy of the first of the two tenths which was granted to the King in the Convocation of 1514.

specifically given their respective valuation, apart from other exempted benefices which recorded only their names.\textsuperscript{1013} Exactly why this list of untaxed benefices was noted in particular is unknown. In contrast to that £8 benchmark, an entry of March 1418 in the register of Bishop Lacy recites a certificate which referred to benefices valued at under £10 as being exempt from the payment of a tenth granted to the King in November 1417.\textsuperscript{1014} At the end of this entry, the values of some benefices were also specifically mentioned. The valuations of benefices in the four sample deaneries mentioned here were the same as those recorded pertaining to the entry of 1414 in the register of Bishop Mascall.\textsuperscript{1015} When compared to the assessments recorded in the \textit{Taxatio} of 1291, it seems that most of them were less than the figures which appear there, with one exception, for the valuation of Yazor vicarage.\textsuperscript{1016} The declining value of these benefices might well be explained by the impact of war; but this creates the difficulty of explaining the slight increase of the value of Yazor vicarage from £4 to 103s. 4d.. Apart from these lists, no other list mentioned the valuations of the exempted benefices.

Although the threshold for the exemption of the clerical taxation seemingly remained

\textsuperscript{1013} This entry relates to an aid granted to the archbishop and has been discussed previously. The benefices in the four deaneries were: Weobley deanery: Yazor Vicarage, 103s. 4d., Eardisley Vicarage, eight marks; Forest deanery: Newent Vicarage, ten marks, Dymock Vicarage, 10 marks, Huntley Rectory, eight marks, Woolastone Rectory, eight marks; Ludlow deanery: Bromfield Vicarage, eight marks.\textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, pp. 116-20. In April 1407, a certificate to the Exchequer was recorded in Bishop Mascall’s register, which also noted the names of untaxed benefices with an annual income of more than £5.\textit{Reg. Roberti Mascall}, p. 37.\textsuperscript{1014} \textit{Reg. Edmundi Lacy}, pp. 15-17.\textsuperscript{1015} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 16-17.\textsuperscript{1016} The values in \textit{Taxatio} of 1291: Weobley deanery: Yazor vicarage, £4 (six marks), Eardisley Vicarage, £4; Forest deanery: Newent Vicarage, £4, Huntley Rectory, £4, Woolastone Rectory, £4; Ludlow deanery: Bromfield Vicarage, £4. There is no mention of the Dymock vicarage in \textit{Taxatio} of 1291.\textit{Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae Auctoritate P. Nicolai IV Circa A. D. 1291}, printed by command of His Majesty King George III. &c. &c. &c. in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons of Great Britain (1802), pp. 158, 161, 166.
unaltered in most cases from the mid-fifteenth century to the early sixteenth century in the diocese of Hereford, the numbers of benefices included into the exemption lists varied over the period. The first complete exemption list which includes benefices from all of the four sample deaneries appeared in Bishop Spofford’s register in 1432. Nevertheless, this exemption was used for the levy of a subsidy two pence in the pound of ecclesiastical property granted by the Convocation in 1432 to the commissioners who were sent to the Council of Bâle (Bassel).\textsuperscript{1017} Approximately half of parish livings in the four sample deaneries were allowed to be exempted from the duty.\textsuperscript{1018} In other exemption lists which also appear in Bishop Spofford’s register, the numbers of exempted benefices from the four sample deaneries were slightly higher, but some benefices disappeared from the lists while others were added in. For example, the exemption list of 1435\textsuperscript{1019} had some minor differences compared to the list of 1432. There were fewer benefices from the four sample deaneries exempted from the tax in 1474 in the register of Bishop Millyng.\textsuperscript{1020} Among the records of tax exemption in the register of Bishop Mayew, the list of 1514 probably included the most of the benefices from the four deaneries.\textsuperscript{1021} In the register of Bishop Booth, the total group was different, but identical placenames were recorded in the exemption lists of 1517 and 1520. This was a relatively small group compared to the lists which had appeared earlier.\textsuperscript{1022}

\textsuperscript{1020} *Reg. Thome Myllyng*, pp. 1-4.
\textsuperscript{1021} *Reg. Ricardi Mayew*, pp. 186-8, 200.
Table 1. The exempted benefices in Weobley deanery

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Comparison of these selected lists reveals the obvious fluctuation of the overall number of exempted benefices, giving a sense of the scale of exemption. Some benefices within the four sample deaneries appear repeatedly in the exemption lists. This suggests that these benefices had long been suffering impoverishment, and remained poor on the eve of the Reformation, a suggestion which can be tested by the complementary analysis of the relevant entries in the Valor which will be offered later in the discussion.

Before doing that, a further piece of evidence needs attention. In addition to the lists of exempt benefices, there is also a list of assessments on benefices in Hereford diocese which was made in 1536, entered in the register of Bishop Edward Fox.\textsuperscript{1023} This is not only an intriguing list, it might also challenge the statistics contained in the Valor. In July 1536, the year after the great survey, Bishop Fox received a King’s writ commanding him to confirm the annual income of all the ecclesiastical benefices within Hereford diocese.\textsuperscript{1024} The reason behind the request is not recorded in the register. In October, after three months, the bishop returned his required certificate reporting the result of his enquiry.\textsuperscript{1025} A list was attached to the bishop’s return which reported the names of all types of benefices and their values within Hereford diocese. The meaning of the figures is unclear, because there is no statement whether these figures were the gross values of benefices or the net incomes of incumbents minus the deductible expenditures. Clarification requires comparison between the figures

\textsuperscript{1024} The content of this entry is very brief without providing any more information: ‘Breve regium de annuo valore omnium beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum.’ \textit{Ibid.}, p. 364.
\textsuperscript{1025} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 364.
recorded in the *Valor* and those entered on the list of 1536. Since the commissioners for the *Valor* listed only the net values of benefices in Forest deanery, this deanery provides an appropriate initial sample to use to test the character of the figures in the 1536 list.\(^{1026}\) The assessments of three parochial benefices in the list were exactly the same as the figures in the *Valor*: Browsberrow rectory (£7 15s.), Minsterworth vicarage (£10 13s. 4d.), and Dymock vicarage (£9 13s. 8d.).\(^{1027}\) Ostensibly, this indicates that the figures in Bishop Fox’s register record the net incomes of incumbents. Furthermore, while the assessments of thirteen parochial benefices noted in the register were a little higher than those entered in the *Valor*, the increase is within a range sufficiently small to be considered negligible. The great majority of these parochial values only increased by a few shillings or pence. Among them, the greatest jump appeared in Tidenham vicarage, where the valuation increased from £7 14s. in the *Valor* to £9 in 1536.\(^{1028}\) On the other hand, four parochial benefices appear with reduced valuations in the 1536 list.\(^{1029}\) If the figures of other three deaneries in the list of 1536 also represented the net incomes of parochial benefices, a similar pattern should be revealed through comparisons with the data in the *Valor*. Most of the parochial livings were assessed a little higher in 1536, again with an unproblematic rate of the increase. Usually the value of a parish was assessed at just a few pence more in 1536, compared with the value reported in the *Valor*. However, a number of parochial livings were assessed at several shillings or pounds more than the valuations calculated in 1535. For example, in Ludlow

\(^{1026}\) Only parochial benefices are used as the testing objects here.


\(^{1029}\) Westbury vicarage: from £20 2s. to £20; Woolaston rectory: from £13 11s. 5d. to £13 6s.; Longhope vicarage: from £9 7s. 1 1/2d. to £9 6s. 8d.; Huntley rectory: from 7£ 5s. 10d. to £6. Valor, vol. ii, pp. 500-1; Reg. Edwardi Foxe, p. 367.
deanery, the net value of Stanton Lacy vicarage increased from £13 7s. 11d. *per annum* to £16 a year, and Wistanstow rectory rose from £16 8s. 3d. to £18; in Weobley deanery, Mansell Lacy vicarage was valued at £5 4s. in the 1536 list, but only £3 17s. 10d. in the *Valor*. On the other hand, a few parochial benefices within those three remaining deaneries had suffered devaluation, according to the figures recorded in 1536. In the *Valor*, Kinnersley rectory in Weobley deanery had a yearly net income of £13 18s. 4d., but the figure dropped to £8 5s. 4d. in 1536. Another living, Worthen rectory in Pontesbury deanery, also suffered decreasing in its annual net income, from £28 14s. 7d. to £25 15s. 6d..

Some unexpected findings were also revealed from the examination of the 1536 list. The free chapel of St. Tiriac in Forest deanery was noted in the *Valor* as worth nothing because it was already in the sea. However, it appeared in the list of 1536 as being worth 26s. 8d.. In the same deanery, Oxenhall was described as a vicarage in 1535, yet became a dependent chapel attached to Newent vicarage in 1536. A benefice named Ford was noted as a rectory valued at £6 13s. 4d. in the 1536 list, but did not appear in the *Valor*, although it was mentioned occasionally in the exemption lists. It is very difficult to determine which data

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1030 *Valor*, vol. III, pp. 32, 201.
1031 *Valor*, vol. III, p. 31.
The exemption lists are those of 1414 and 1432. *Reg. Roberti Mascall*, p. 120; *Reg. Thome Spofford*, p. 134.
Ford was actually a chapelry attached to the parish of St. Michael, Shrewsbury, and part of an exempt peculiar jurisdiction over which the bishop of Hereford had no authority.
extracted from the two lists are more reliable. The truth might be that neither set is perfect, and both of them obviously have some mistakes. However, this does not undermine the basic authority of the data in the *Valor*.

So far, no other similar list appears to have been noticed in the episcopal registers of other dioceses. Accordingly, the reasons for the assessment of 1536 in Hereford diocese still remain unclear. However, the data entered in the 1536 list can be treated as additional and complementary evidence to test the accuracy of the data in the *Valor*. Admittedly, most of the assessments of the value of parochial benefices in the four deaneries in the list are different from those in the *Valor*, but only a limited number of them are substantially different. However, some of the parochial benefices retained the same value in both assessments. It is necessary to point out that some vicarages may have been endowed with a fixed cash sum of income by the appropriators.\(^\text{1037}\) Such specific arrangements might help to explain why the values of some parochial livings did not change in 1536. However, there are also a certain number of rectories among this group. This suggests that the data in the 1536 list, regardless of whether the figures changed or remained the same, could in general positively support the accuracy of the data regarding the four sample deaneries in the *Valor*. With regard to the reason why most of the valuations changed in 1536, it is possible to put forward likely explanations, or rather hypotheses. First of all, it might be true, as some scholars insist, that under-statement of the value of parochial benefice was a common feature of the 1535 survey.

\(^{1037}\) *Shropshire Parish Registers*, vol. 1 (Shropshire, 1900), *The Register of Ford*, pp. iii-iv.
Secondly, the changes in the data between 1535 and 1536 might indicate that the commissioners for the two surveys gauged the value of the different resources of a parochial benefice on the basis of the market price. The price of different resources, such as the tithes or the produce yielded from glebe lands, would vary regularly in the markets and be affected by many factors. Hence the variation in the value of parochial benefices emerged when the second assessment was made in 1536.

Consultation of the institutions recorded in the Hereford episcopal registers might provide an additional approach to test the accuracy of the information given in the Valor. The incumbents’ names which appear in the entries of Pontesbury and Ludlow deaneries of the Valor can be compared with names of those last presented to the same benefices as recorded in the episcopal registers. In the entries of Pontesbury deanery, only one incumbent’s name was not the same as that given in the register. In January 1524, John Roberts was presented to Montgomery rectory by the king. However, in the Valor, the rector’s name was Henry Scurgs. The likely explanation is that the record of Henry Scurgs’s presentation is missing from the Hereford episcopal register. In the same deanery, the name of the incumbent at Hanwood rectory, John Hodgyes, also did not appear in the bishop’s register. The reason for this omission is more obvious. The last record of an institution to Hanwood rectory which appears in the Hereford episcopal register was entered in 1467, and no further record of the

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1040 Ibid., p. 213.
later institutions has been noted.\textsuperscript{1041} With regard to Ludlow deanery, a total of three problematic cases in 1535 can be extracted. The names of the rectors of Cold Weston and Silvington, and the vicar of Stanton Lacy cannot be found in the institution lists in the Hereford episcopal registers; but the registered records of institutions to these three benefices are incomplete.\textsuperscript{1042} The reason why the registrars failed to include the relevant records in the registers, sometimes for long periods, remains elusive. Despite the occasional discrepancies, the validity of the data in the \textit{Valor} is generally confirmed by the comparisons with the records in the bishop’s registers.

4.2 The income of a parochial incumbent

In theory, an incumbent holding a parochial benefice could obtain his income from various sources. First and foremost, the rectory house and the glebe land were the basic necessities. The glebe was an especially significant component of a full rectory, although its value was probably not high enough to make it the chief resource.\textsuperscript{1043} Secondly, the great and small

\textsuperscript{1041} Matthew ap David was presented to this rectory in March 1467. The patrons were Thomas Mathurst, Robert Foxe and Joanna Cotene. \textit{Reg. Johannis Stanbury}, p. 184.

\textsuperscript{1042} The only one presentation to Cold Weston rectory between 1400 and 1535 was made in March 1409. The patron, abbot and convent of St. Peter’s, Shrewsbury, presented John Pusselow to the rectory. \textit{Reg. Roberti Mascal}, p. 174.

The last presentation to Silvington rectory before the survey of 1535 occurred in March 1524. Francis Meysey was presented to the living by the bishop, by lapse. \textit{Reg. Caroli Bothe}, p. 336.

The last presentation to Stanton Lacy vicarage which appears in the bishop’s register was made in November 1484. Thomas Kenley was presented to the living by the prior and convent of Llanthony by Gloucester. However, one presentation of Stanton Lacy vicarage in November 1502 occurs in the Llanthony’s registers: Ralph Grymschawe, who was the vicar of Houghley (Salop) between 1486 and 1489, and vicar of Sidbury (Salop) from 1491, was presented by the same patron, the prior and convent of Llanthony by Gloucester. \textit{Reg. Thome Mylling}, pp. 195, 197-8, 200; Rhodes, \textit{Registers of the Priory of Llanthony by Gloucester}, p. 55.

tithes deriving from the produce of husbandry in the parish, and the personal tithes paid from the profits, salaries and wages of the parishioners whose occupations were non-agricultural, constituted the key economic resource for a parochial benefice.\textsuperscript{1044} Lastly, a variety of regular oblations and irregular payments for spiritual services, and mortuaries paid by the parishioners, also contributed a proportion of an incumbent’s income.\textsuperscript{1045} If the incumbent was a rector, he could take complete possession of all these income. However, if the benefice had been appropriated and a perpetual vicarage had been ordained, it was normal for the vicar to be allotted a certain portion of the total revenue derived from the living.\textsuperscript{1046} It is, however, clear that there was no fixed nationwide rate for the division of the parochial revenues between the appropriator and the vicar. In fact, it varied remarkably. The normal arrangement was that the appropriator would collect the great tithes of the grain and hay, and the revenue of the glebe land as well. Meanwhile, the appropriator would leave the rest of the revenue to the vicar, often including the rectory house, other small tithes, and the offerings and fees paid by the parishioners.\textsuperscript{1047} It was also not uncommon for the appropriator to hand over the glebe land—but not always all of it—to the vicarage so that the vicar could exploit it and obtain the income generated from it.\textsuperscript{1048} For example, when the living of Awre was appropriated to Llanthony priory in 1354, Bishop John Trillek granted ‘all small tithes except the tithes of...

\textsuperscript{1044} Palmer, Selling the Church, pp. 31-39; Heath, The English Parish Clergy, pp. 148-52; A. G. Little, ‘Personal tithes’, The English Historical Review, 60 (1945), p. 68; Swanson, Church and Society, pp. 210-5.

\textsuperscript{1045} Zell, ‘Economic problems’ p. 33; Heath, The English Parish Clergy, pp. 147, 153-8; Swanson, Church and Society, pp. 215-7.

\textsuperscript{1046} Heath, The English Parish Clergy, pp. 147-8.

\textsuperscript{1047} It was also possible that the vicar would not obtain the house from the rector. In such cases, the vicar had to accommodate in an alternative place.


traders crossing the sea’, as well as ‘the offerings, mortuaries and all other things pertaining to
the altarage’ to the newly-ordained vicarage of Awre. \(^{1049}\) Unfortunately, no equivalent
document which discusses the distribution of revenue in detail can be found in the Hereford
episcopal registers from 1400 through to the eve of the Reformation. This may be because the
massive appropriations had been completed before the fifteenth century, despite evidence of
further appropriations during the period. \(^{1050}\) Only one piece of ambiguous evidence relating
to the distribution of parochial economic resource can be extracted from these later Hereford
bishops’ registers. At the appropriation of the church of Minsterworth in 1418, the hay was
specifically mentioned and assigned by the future vicar to the appropriator, St. Oswald’s,
Gloucester. \(^{1051}\) A certain amount of additional evidence relating to the distribution of
parochial revenues in the Hereford episcopal registers is provided in cases of disputes
between the appropriators and the vicars of the parishes. The vicar may seek an augmentation
in his allowance from the appropriator or the rector because of the impact of economic change
on his income. In the entry for the priory of Wormesley in the \textit{Valor}, the augmentations of the
vicarages at Lyonshall (18s. 8d.) and Almele (21s. 8d.) in Weobley deanery are recorded
among the expenses which the priory had to bear. \(^{1052}\) Such augmentations were sometimes
sorted out amicably between the two parties involved; but, if the vicar’s plea for augmentation
was unavailing, the case would probably turn into litigation in the spiritual court. \(^{1053}\) In

243-4; Little, ‘Personal tithes’, p. 72.

\(^{1050}\) The appropriation of Minsterworth church is discussed in the chapter three. In 1418, the church was appropriated by
the priory of St. Oswald’s, Gloucester by Bishop Lacy. The revenue endowed to the vicarage will be discussed later.

\(^{1051}\) \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 54-57.

\(^{1052}\) \textit{Valor}, vol. III, p. 29.

\(^{1053}\) Litigation for augmentation for the vicarage was perhaps the usual procedure when the vicar pleaded against his
September 1433, Bishop Spofford settled a lawsuit relating to a dispute between the vicar of Leominster and the abbey of Reading, the appropriator of the parish, about the distribution of the revenue deriving from the living into different portions for the two parties. According to the agreement reached by both parties, the vicar would receive ‘omnes decimas personales de omnibus pistoribus et pandoxatoribus et aliis qui ad decimas panis vel cervisie reddendas ab antiquo tenebantur ex debito sive devocinone infra villam Leomestre et parochiam’.  

Occasionally, but still legitimately, the appropriator would collect all the revenue from the parochial living and only endow the vicarage with a certain amount of cash as a stipend or a pension. Under such circumstance, the vicar would be allowed to use his income to support himself without the obligations to other charges which would be covered by the appropriator.

Generally speaking, almost all kinds of sources of revenue deriving from a parochial benefice appeared among the different entries in the Valor. However, the format of the record varied enormously according to the different patterns adopted by commissioners when they compiled the documents. In some entries, the commissioner gave a full list of every type of tithes which were considered main resources for a parochial benefice. For instance, in the entry of the Much Marcle Vicarage, all of its revenue sources were set out in the Valor, including the grain

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1054 The quoted part of the agreement relates to the distribution of the personal tithes. Arrangements about other revenues were also mentioned in the register.

tithes, wool and lamb tithes, other tithes, oblations, manse and glebe.\textsuperscript{1056} This pattern could also be found among the records for other dioceses.\textsuperscript{1057} However, not all the commissioners followed a uniform pattern. It was not uncommon for all the spiritualities of a parochial benefice not to be listed separately. This means that the different types of tithes, including the great and small tithes, would be recorded under a single composite figure. Moreover, the mortuaries and oblations may be lumped into the total figures without specification or separate valuation, but still be counted in the Valor, because they were in some sense accidental and unpredictable revenues. However, they would still be recorded as part of the parochial income.\textsuperscript{1058} Consequently, the following discussion will concentrate on the two main elements, glebe and tithes, which attracted attention from the Valor commissioners. With regard to the entries of the four sample deaneries included in the Valor, the patterns that the commissioners adopted to record the sources of the revenue of benefices differed slightly from each other. First of all, in Weobley deanery, the commissioner only gave a gross number for a parochial benefice without any indications about its sources. The only comment made in each individual entry for this deanery was that the figure was recorded under the scrutiny and the examination of the commissioner.\textsuperscript{1059} As a result, no more additional information about the parochial revenue in Weobley deanery could be extracted.

\textsuperscript{1057} For example, M. L. Zell selected some sample benefices from the Valor which offered detailed list of different types of revenues.
\textsuperscript{1058} Zell, ‘Economic problems’, p. 34.
\textsuperscript{1059} In the four sample deaneries, the commissioners mentioned the income of offerings in only two of the Valor entries, for Newent vicarage and Rudford rectory in Forest deanery, but they merely gave an overall and unrevealing note of ‘Worth clear in tithes and offerings there each year’.

\textsuperscript{1056} Valor, vol. II, p. 500.
from the \textit{Valor}. In contrast to the Weobley material, the general sources of an incumbent’s income were mentioned in the entries of Pontesbury, Forest and Ludlow deaneries. Nevertheless, it is only in the entries of Ludlow deanery that the value of glebe land was listed separately from the income of the various tithes. Moreover, the great tithes were omitted from the statement of tithe income of most parochial benefices in this deanery,\textsuperscript{1060} while the private tithes and other small tithes were given in one total sum.\textsuperscript{1061} This might suggest that agriculture was not the main economic resource in this deanery. In addition, some exceptional entries appear among the Ludlow deanery entries in the \textit{Valor}. Under the entry of Richards Castle rectory, the revenue deriving from glebe land was integrated into the revenue of private and other small tithes, instead of being listed separately.\textsuperscript{1062} There is no record of glebe land in the entries of Stokesay, Diddlebury and Bromfield vicarages, which perhaps indicates that their appropriators did not allow them any glebe land when these vicarages were ordained; but their incumbents were noted as receiving income from both major and minor tithes.\textsuperscript{1063} In relation to Cold Weston rectory, also in this deanery, only the revenues generated from private and small tithes were included in the \textit{Valor}, and no sign of the revenue deriving from glebe land appears in its entry.\textsuperscript{1064} The explanation for this absence is not obvious. Possibly it is

\textsuperscript{1060} Most of them are rectories since the proportion of the appropriation in this deanery was not very high.
\textsuperscript{1061} ‘Et in decimis privatis cum alis diversis’ minutis decimis communibus annis’.
The free chapel of St. Margaret de Lee Clee was endowed the income from tithes of grain and hay, which were great tithes. On the other hand, the chantry founded within the parochial church of Ludlow was endowed with the land and tenement as the mortmain by the founder, Peter Beaupe. The chantry was beyond the discussion here.
\textsuperscript{1062} ‘Valet per annum in decimis privatis ac alis diversis’ minutis decimis ibidem communibus annis cum ...pro terra glebata”.
\textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.
\textsuperscript{1063} ‘Valet per annum in decimis privatis cum alis decimis tam majoribus quam minoribus communibus annis’.
\textsuperscript{1064} ‘Valet per annum in decimis privatis cum alis minutis decimis ibidem communibus annis’.
merely an error in the recording of a poor and small parish. Some similar cases may also be found in other places. In Gloucestershire, about seven livings may not have possessed any glebe, or very little, according to the records of four deaneries in the Valor. (In comparison, there is a possibility that less than thirteen per cent of rectories did not have glebe in Warwickshire.) Among the entries of Pontesbury deanery, all the parochial benefices were noted as receiving revenue from glebe lands, private tithes and other small tithes, with the exception for Chirbury vicarage. That vicarage was endowed with an annual pension of £9 6s. 8d. from its appropriator, the prior and convent of Chirbury. In a similar fashion, the valuations of the parochial benefices in Forest deanery also separated out the revenues deriving from the rents, farming, and other tithes. It is not surprising that some exceptional cases appear among the entries of this deanery. Rental and farming revenues were not mentioned in the entries of Newent vicarage and Rudford rectory, while offerings contributed by the parishioners to these two livings were specifically noted. It seems that Kempley vicarage received only revenues from tithes, without receiving any rents or farms. Lydney vicarage was not endowed with any revenue from rents or farms, but its

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Ibid., p. 201.

Cold Weston was a very small parish which was almost deserted by 1535, although not quite abandoned. Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of England, pp. 524-7.


Ibid., pp. 37-38.

The free chapel of Alberbury was endowed with income from tithes of sheaves and hay. Valor, vol. III, pp. 212-4.

‘Valet per annum in anua pensione annuatim recepta de priore et conventu de Chirbury’.

Ibid., p. 213.

‘Valet clare in redditus & firma ibidem per annum’.


‘Valet clare in decimis unacum oblacionibus ibidem per annum’.

Ibid., p. 500.

‘Valet clare in decimis ibidem per annum’.

Ibid., p. 501.
incumbent did receive a pension as well as the revenue from tithes. The most exceptional case is Minsterworth vicarage which was granted a cash stipend of £10 13s. 4d. from its appropriator, St. Oswald’s, Gloucester. In addition, the entry relating to this living in the Valor also confirmed the appropriation arrangement recorded in the episcopal register, which indicates the hay deriving from the parish was to be handed over by the incumbent. This might suggest that the vicar was not totally removed from the local agricultural economy.

To demonstrate the different economic resources pertaining to a parochial living is one thing, it is another to figure out how the commissioners assessed the values of those various sources and turned them into the specific monetary amounts recorded in the Valor. How the survey of 1535 was conducted has already been discussed, suggesting the possibility that in some cases the commissioner would merely adopt the monetary value of a parochial benefice reported by its incumbent. However, the phrase ‘in average years’ (comunibus annis) was frequently used in the Valor for the assessment of the gross value of the different resources of a parish (if they were listed separately) and given as a specific sum or sums. This term suggests that the commissioner would instead require the incumbent to report his income over the past several years rather than collect information for only one year. Having done that, they would calculate an average figure for the gross income based on the dynamic changes of the market and price, instead of giving a static amount on the basis of a single year’s record. The intriguing list of

1073 ‘Valet clare in pencione unacum aliis decimis ibidem per annum’. Ibid., p. 501.
1075 Ibid., p. 500; Reg. Edmundi Lacy, pp. 54-57.
benefice assessments in 1536 contained in Bishop Fox’s register could provide supportive evidence for such an assumption. Most of the figures included in that list varied within a reasonable range. On the other hand, a further alternative approach could also have been adopted by some commissioners. In such cases, they would themselves convert the value of various economic resources possessed by an incumbent into a monetary figure, depending on the market price of the goods. According to W. Robinson’s research on some specific cases, it seems that the commissioners who were in charge of the survey in the Surrey deaneries (Ewell and Southwark) took as their starting point the quantities of produce of tithe which represented the average yield, and then calculated a value based on the market price in 1535 and preceding years.\textsuperscript{1076} He also noticed the phrase of ‘common years’ appeared in some entries he worked on, and suggests that the valuations were possibly calculated depending on the estimates of ‘average tithe yields and produce prices’ instead of the precise data.\textsuperscript{1077} Unfortunately, no explicit evidence demonstrates which of these approaches was (or were) adopted by the commissioners during the survey for the four sample deaneries in 1535.

More importantly, the real difficulty is to test whether the figures reflect the true value of various economic resources enjoyed by a parochial incumbent. With regard to the glebe land, it seems that the majority of rectors, as well as vicars who were endowed with the whole or part of the glebe, would probably incline to leasing out their glebe land or at least a portion of it.\textsuperscript{1078} Even after the passage of the Statute of 1529, the incumbent could still lease the glebe

\textsuperscript{1076} Robinson, ‘The Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 as evidence of agrarian output’, p. 19.  
\textsuperscript{1077} ibid., pp. 19-20.  
\textsuperscript{1078} Heath, The English Parish Clergy, p. 159; Palmer, Selling the Church, pp. 40-41, 80.
This arrangement could release an incumbent from the time-consuming labour of direct management and let him focus on the pastoral care for his parishioners. The rent gained from the lease of the glebe would vary according to the amount of land farmed out, the development of the local economy, the potential value of agrarian produce, and many other economic factors, including inflation and demographic changes.\textsuperscript{1080} M. Zell made a translation that a typical holding of glebe land in Gloucestershire, which comprised of about twenty-five acres of arable land and two or three acres of meadow, would be assessed at around 15s. \textit{per annum} by the commissioners during the survey of 1535.\textsuperscript{1081} Furthermore, he estimated that glebe land assessed at an annual rental value of around £1 represent a virgate with a reasonable amount of meadow and pasture and would be considered as a considerable small holding in reality.\textsuperscript{1082} From P. Heath’s study, some glebe houses, land and meadow pertaining to Downham rectory (Suffolk) were leased for 13s. 4d. a year, and another glebe meadow was leased for £2 13s. 4d. by its rector, the priory of Ixworth.\textsuperscript{1083} The glebe at Helmingham in Norfolk was leased at 19s. 1d. a year.\textsuperscript{1084} In some deaneries of the diocese of Llandaff, it appears that the general rate of rent when leasing glebe varied from one shilling to two shillings per acre.\textsuperscript{1085} On the other hand, it is also possible that incumbents residing in rural deaneries would prefer to farm the glebe in person.\textsuperscript{1086} However, the commutation of revenues in such cases is a complex issue, and creates an obstacle to any attempt to calculate

\textsuperscript{1079} Palmer, \textit{Selling the Church}, p. 188.
\textsuperscript{1080} Robinson, ‘The \textit{Valor Ecclesiasticus} of 1535 as evidence of agrarian output’, p. 21
\textsuperscript{1081} Zell, ‘Economic problems’, p. 37.
\textsuperscript{1082} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 37.
\textsuperscript{1083} Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 159; Heath, \textit{Medieval Clerical Accounts}, p. 5.
\textsuperscript{1084} Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 159.
\textsuperscript{1085} Robinson, ‘The \textit{Valor Ecclesiasticus} of 1535 as evidence of agrarian output’, pp. 21-22.
\textsuperscript{1086} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 20.
the true value of glebe land farmed directly by a rector or vicar. The uncertainties mean that
directly farmed glebe must be excluded from the discussion here.\footnote{1087}

Among the entries for the four sample deaneries in the \textit{Valor}, records of income deriving from
glebe land appear only in Ludlow deanery. In addition, the general pattern used by
commissioners in the entries of Forest deanery to describe the revenue of a parochial benefice
is ‘\textit{valet clare in reddit[us]’ & firm[am] unacu[m] aliis [decim]is ibide[m p[er] annu[m]}’\footnote{1088}.
Such wording might suggest the holding of glebe land in Forest deanery, and the possibility
that glebe was also leased out in this deanery, as other scholars have found elsewhere.\footnote{1089}
Nevertheless, the value of glebe was not listed separately here. For the unappropriated
rectories in Ludlow deanery, four procured income of more than 20s. a year from glebe land.
More specifically, three were relative wealthy rectories for which the annual gross income
exceeded £15. The rector of Bitterley obtained 60s. 8d. from glebe land, while his total gross
income was £22. 11s. \textit{per annum}\footnote{1090}. The annual gross revenue of Culmington rectory was
recorded as £19 3s. 4d. in the \textit{Valor}, of which 23s. 4d. was yielded from glebe land.\footnote{1091} The
rector of Wistanstow obtained the least income from glebe among these three incumbents. He
only earned 20s. from it, in contrast to his gross income was £17 17s. \textit{per annum}.\footnote{1092} The
fourth one is relative poorer. The Onibury rectory, for which the annual income extracted from

\footnote{1087} Some medievalists mentioned such topic in their studies, for example, M. Zell discussed a little in his article, see Zell, ‘Economic problems’.
\footnote{1088} \textit{Valor}, vol. II, p. 500-1.
\footnote{1089} In the entries of several deaneries W. Robinson examines, the value of glebe may be estimated based on the farm rent. Robinson, ‘The \textit{Valor Ecclesiasticus} of 1535 as evidence of agrarian output’, pp. 20-21.
\footnote{1090} \textit{Valor}, vol. III, p. 200.
\footnote{1091} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.
\footnote{1092} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.
glebe land amounted to 46s. 8d., a sum which formed a large proportion of its total income of £9 8s. 8d. As an urban parish, it is hardly surprising that the rector of Ludlow received only 6s. 8d. from the glebe annually, in stark contrast to his income derived from other resources, which added up to £19 13s. 4d. per annum. Another two rectories in this deanery, Hope Bagot and Silvington, were also noted as having an annual income generated from glebe land, both receiving the same sum of 13s. 4d. Although this was not a large sum compared to some of the figures discussed above, it did amount to a considerable percentage of their gross income, for which the assessments were 60s. at Hope Bagot, and 66s. 8d. at Silvington. As mentioned earlier, the rectory of Cold Weston is an exceptional case among the Valor entries pertaining to Ludlow deanery, with no note about the possession of glebe. For the vicarages in this deanery, three did not have any income recorded from glebe land. This may suggest that none of them was endowed with glebe land from their appropriators, assuming that there is no error in their entries. Nevertheless, it does not mean that these three vicarages were endowed with sufficient economic resources by their appropriators. Their annual gross income were respectively assessed at £4 8s. 4d. in Stokesay, £6 10s. in Bromfield, and £13 6s. 8d. in Diddlebury. From these figures, it is obvious that the vicars in Stokesay and Bromfield faced a difficult time. The remaining three vicarages

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1093 Ibid., p. 201.  
1094 Ibid., p. 200.  
1095 Ibid., p. 201.  
1096 Ibid., p. 201.  
1097 One further entry needs to be mentioned here. The rectory of Richards Castle is described as having revenue from glebe in the Valor, however, the figure is not given separately from other revenues. Therefore, only a total figure for the annual gross revenue deriving from this living is given in the entry.  
1098 Stokesay vicarage, Diddlebury vicarage, and Bromfield vicarage.  
were endowed with glebe land, although the *Valor* provides no indication of the acreages involved. The vicar of Stoke St. Milborough could obtain 10s. annually from his glebe, while his gross income was £6 13s. 4d. *per annum.*\(^{1100}\) The vicar of Caynham procured 20s. from the glebe yearly, but his annual income was only £4 9s. in gross.\(^{1101}\) In contrast, the vicar of Stanton Lacy had the income to provide a better lifestyle. The total value of this benefice was assessed at £14 13s. 4d. *per annum* in the *Valor,* among which £4 derived from glebe.\(^{1102}\) This is the largest figure for income from glebe land recorded in this deanery. Furthermore, it might indicate that this vicarage had been endowed with the whole of the glebe land of the parish by its appropriator, the priory of Llanthony prima. This analysis on the assessments of values of glebe land suggests that about a quarter of parochial incumbents in Ludlow deanery possessed the equivalent of a small holding in glebe land, if M. Zell’s standard of £1 *per annum* as the equivalent rental value is adopted as the basis for drawing the conclusion.\(^{1103}\)

While the original endowment of glebe land was meant to be freehold, and held without any service obligations (other than spiritual ones),\(^{1104}\) later additions to a benefice’s landed endowment might have carried liabilities. This is suggested by two payments recorded in the parochial entries under examination here. The *Valor* entries for the rectories of Mitcheldean and Abenhall in Forest deanery record payments of 2s. for chief rents to William Beynham and George Baynham respectively.\(^{1105}\) Such payments might be the rents that the incumbents

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\(^{1100}\) Ibid., p. 201.
\(^{1101}\) Ibid., p. 201.
\(^{1102}\) Ibid., p. 202.
\(^{1103}\) Zell, ‘Economic problems,’ p. 37.
\(^{1104}\) Palmer, *Selling the Church,* p. 40.
\(^{1105}\) *Valor,* vol. II, pp. 500-1.
owed for leasing land from the laity. These obviously suggest additions to the endowment rather than short-term leases (whose income and expenditure would distort the long-term leases which the *Valor* was meant to be assessing), and which by this date were in any case illegal for parochial clergy.\footnote{Palmer, *Selling the Church*, pp. 158-60, 185-8.}

Looking beyond the glebe, it is even more difficult to provide a detailed discussion of the tithes mentioned in the entries of the four sample deaneries in the *Valor*. Only speculation is possible because of the lack of detailed information in the *Valor* entries. Here, unlike entries elsewhere, the commissioners did not distinguish different types of tithes from each other when they recorded the valuation of a parochial benefice.\footnote{Little, ‘Personal tithes’, pp. 86-87.} Instead, they only gave a lump sum for the annual revenue generated from various categories of tithes, sometime even lumping them together with the revenue generated from glebe land. As in the case of the glebe land, the value of different tithes belonging to a benefice in entries of Pontesbury and Ludlow deanery is specifically noted as being calculated on the basis of average years. In Forest deanery, the commissioners did not even separate private and small tithes, but only gave a vague description of ‘other tithes’ (*aliis xīs*).\footnote{Valor, vol. III, pp. 19-22.} The simplest pattern of description about the total value of a benefice is used for the entries of Weobley deanery. The item ‘worth in total’ (*valet in gross*) was adopted by the commissioners, without any reference to the categories of

\footnote{For example, in the entries of Irchenefeld deanery, different sorts of tithes of rectories and vicarages, including great, small, and private tithes, were listed in detail by the commissioners. This is not the only case. \footnote{Valor, vol. II, pp. 500-1.}
tithes or even the glebe land. On the other hand, one factor should be noticed. It is perhaps true in some areas that a portion of revenue deriving from great tithes would be assigned to the vicar in the appropriated living. Such divisions might also have been adopted in the four sample deaneries. However, the reality is uncertain because no detailed information is available within the Valor itself. In addition, as with the glebe, it is also impossible to observe the process of collection and commutation of different tithes simply from the data of the Valor. For some appropriated rectories, it is possible that the religious houses would find local tithe-farmers and only obtain a fixed rent. Similarly, the non-institutional rectors farmed their benefices as frequently as the monasteries around 1500, and they also adopted a fixed rent as the typical way to manage their livings. After the enforcement of the Statute of 1529, ecclesiastics were prohibited from holding leased benefices, although the parishes could still be leased to lay people. Thus, the real value of a parochial benefice may be distorted or under-estimated by tithe-farming for a fixed rent.

While there is insufficient information about the detail of the incomes of the benefices in the four sample deaneries, their gross annual values do provide a basis for discussion. Among the

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1109 Valor, vol. III, pp. 31-33.
1110 Robinson, 'The Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 as evidence of agrarian output', p. 23.
1110 In addition, J. Scarisbrick believes that vicars were unjustly treated during the survey of 1535 because the value of great tithes was included in the vicar's income. He gets the inspiration from C. Hill's book. However, he might misunderstand the comment made by C. Hill that 'the value of vicarages was computed as if the great tithes were included: so that taxation fell as heavily on the vicar (if his living was worth more than £10 a year) as if he had been the rector'.
1111 Discussion of the commutation of tithes appears in other scholars' works.
1112 Heath, The English Parish Clergy, pp. 148-9, 161-3; P. Heath, 'North Sea fishing in the fifteenth century: the Scarborough fleet', Northern History, 3 (1968); Little, 'Personal tithes'; Robinson, 'The Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 as evidence of agrarian output'.
1114 Palmer, Selling the Church, pp. 99-100.
1114 Ibid., pp. 158-9.
rectories in Ludlow deanery, five could be regarded as providing a decent economic return. Their gross incomes are above £10 per annum, two of them are higher than £20 annually.\textsuperscript{1115} Except for Onibury rectory, which was valued close to £10 (£9 8s. 8d.), the remaining three rectories in this deanery were obviously under the poverty line.\textsuperscript{1116} Their annual gross incomes are far less than £10. Hope Bagot rectory was valued at £3 while Silvington rectory was £3 6s. 8d.\textsuperscript{1117} The rectory of Cold Weston, as mentioned repeatedly, was the poorest living in this deanery, and could only generate £2 8s. 4d. per annum from private and small tithes.\textsuperscript{1118} With regard to the vicarages, only two of them are noted as obtaining an annual income above £10 in gross. The vicar of Standon Lacy could procure an income of £10 13s. 4d. yearly from the different tithes, as well as £4 from the glebe.\textsuperscript{1119} Although no relevant record of glebe appears in the entry of Diddlebury vicarage, the vicar could still enjoy an annual income of £13 6s. 8d..\textsuperscript{1120} However, the assessments for the rest of the four vicarages are less optimistic. Their average gross value is only about £5 per annum, although this was still a little higher than some poor rectories in the same deanery.\textsuperscript{1121}

The situation in Pontesbury deanery was similar. More specifically, seven of eleven rectories were assessed at a gross value of more than £10 per annum. Among them, the rectory of

\textsuperscript{1115} Ludlow rectory, £20; Bitterley rectory, £22 11s.; Culmington rectory, £19 3s. 4d.; Wistanstow rectory, £17 17s; Richards Castle rectory, £16 6s. 8d.;
\textsuperscript{1116} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.
\textsuperscript{1117} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.
\textsuperscript{1118} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.
\textsuperscript{1119} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.
\textsuperscript{1120} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 202..
\textsuperscript{1121} Stoke St. Milborough, £6 13s. 4d.; Caynham vicarage, £4 9s.; Stokesay vicarage, £4 8s. 4d.; Bromfield vicarage, £6 10s. \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 201-2.
Worthen received an annual income of £30 while the prebends of Pontesbury church were valued at £42 17s. a year in gross.\footnote{Ibid., p. 213.} They were the most valuable benefices in the four sample deaneries. For the remaining five rectories, their average value was approximately £12 \textit{per annum}.\footnote{Ibid., p. 213.} In contrast, four rectories suffered from impoverishment and all of their values are recorded as less than £5 in the \textit{Valor}.\footnote{Ibid., p. 213.} Ironically, all the three vicarages in this deanery are a little wealthier than those four poor rectories. The poorest vicarage was Meole Brace which was valued at £4 13s. 4d. \textit{per annum}.\footnote{Ibid., p. 213.} Alberbury vicarage received 100s. in total annually.\footnote{Ibid., p. 213.} Instead of exploiting the income directly from the resources of his living, the vicar of Chirbury received an annual pension of £9 6s. 8d. from its appropriator, the prior and convent of Chirbury.\footnote{Ibid., p. 214.}

In contrast to these two deaneries, the data extracted from the entries for Forest deanery show a converse economic condition pertaining to the parochial benefices. Only three of the nine rectories were recorded as having an annual income of above £10. The rectory of Woolaston generated £13 19s. 1d. \textit{per annum}.\footnote{Ibid., p. 213.} The other two, Mitcheldean and Taynton, were assessed with the annual values of £10 10s. 3d. and £10 2s. 1d. in gross respectively.\footnote{Ibid., p. 500.} For the remaining six rectories in this deanery, the average figure for their gross revenue was

\footnote{Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. II, p. 500.}

\footnote{Ibid., p. 500.}
around £7 2s. 7d. *per annum*. Among them, the least valuable rectory was Abenhall, which was valued at a mere £4 12s. 2d. *per annum*. It is intriguing that most vicarages in this deanery were more profitable livings. A total of nine vicarages enjoyed an income of more than £10 yearly. Some of them were even wealthier than the three rectories mentioned above which were valued above £10. Accordingly, the average value for these nine vicarages was around £15 17s. *per annum*. In addition, two poor livings were exceptional cases among the vicarages in this deanery, being noted as having values below £10. The vicar of Tidenham procured an annual income of £9 5s. from his living while the vicar of Kempley only received £5 12s. 3½d. a year.

The entries for Weobley deanery present the most dramatic picture. A total of twelve rectories and fifteen vicarages within the deanery were assessed with an annual income of less than £10 in gross. Among these impoverished parochial benefices, seven were valued at under £5 *per annum*, including Willersley rectory (£3), Brobury rectory (£5 11s. 4d.), Turnastone rectory (£4 8s. 3d.), Clifford vicarage (£4 13s. 4d.), Bridge Sollers vicarage (£7 6s. 4d.), Mansell Lacy vicarage (£10 5s.), and Bacton vicarage (£7 17s.).

The assessments could be considered as explicit evidence to illustrate the poverty their incumbents presumably suffered. Apart from these poor

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1130 The assessments for other five rectories are: Bromsberrow rectory, £8 7s.; Rudford rectory, £9 11s. 4d.; Tibberton rectory, £7 17s.; Blaisdon rectory, £5 1s. 11d.; Huntley rectory, £7 6s. 4d. *Ibid.*, pp. 500-1.
1132 The other five vicarages valued above £10: Oxenhall vicarage, £10 11s. 4d.; Minsterworth vicarage, £10 13s. 4d.; Awre vicarage, £11 10s.; Longhope vicarage, £11 2s. 3½d.; and Dymock vicarage, £10 6s. 8d. *Ibid.*, pp. 500-1.
livings, twenty benefices, comprising nine rectories and eleven vicarages, were assessed with an annual income which ranged between £5 and £10. The average figure for their values was about £7 12s. 11d. for rectories and £6 19s. 4d. for vicarages. It is interesting that these two totals were very close, although it is unlikely to be anything other than coincidence. In contrast to these relatively low values, some incumbents were well-off within this deanery.

Three rectories and one vicarage could generate an income above £10 annually. More specifically, the total income of Kinnersley rectory was £14 19s. per annum. Staoundon rectory could offer a slightly higher income, at £15 3s. 4d. a year. Credenhill rectory was the richest living in this deanery, receiving £18 13s. 4d. yearly. As the only vicarage with a relative higher income, the vicar of Kington could acquire £11 13s. 4d. in gross per annum.

Analysis of the data regarding the annual gross income clearly shows that not all parochial benefices in the four sample deaneries were lucrative posts for clerics who had no other extra economic resource. Although each parochial benefice may have had various channels through which to generate revenues, that does not mean that each would automatically prove to be an attractive and lucrative post for the potential incumbent. Before introducing the comparative data for other dioceses, it is appropriate to consider the general situation regarding incomes.

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1135 Rectories: Willersley, £115s. 8d.; Cusop, £6 6s. 8d.; Winforton, £9 17s. 8d.; Moccas, £6 12s.; Stretton, £9 19s. 5d.; Byford, £7 6s. 2d.; Bishopstone, £8 3s.; Monnington on Wye, £8 6d.; and Letton, £6 15s. 8d..
Vicarages: Eardisley, £8; Mansell Gamage, £6 6s. 8d.; Yazor, £6; Vowchurch, 109s.; Peterchurch, 106s. 8d.; Lyonshall, £6 4d.; Brewardine, £7 8s.; Almeley, £6 16s. 10d.; Kenchester, £6 13s. 4d.; Weobley, £9 12d.; and Dorstone, £9 11s. 1d..

1136 Ibid., p. 31.
1137 Ibid., p. 31.
1138 Ibid., p. 33.
1139 Ibid., p. 32.
Many factors could have impacted on the widespread poverty which many parochial incumbents experienced in late medieval England. Taking both income and outgoings into account, it is probably a fact that a large number of parochial benefices were ill-rewarded in late medieval England. They were either too small in size, which might be crucial to determine their fortune, or had insufficient endowments, which seems to be one significant factor for the poor rectories without enough glebe land.\textsuperscript{1140} Moreover, the holders of benefices located in the under-developed regions were also likely to struggle for their subsistence. It is not always reasonable to expect that all the poor parochial livings would be located in poor regions;\textsuperscript{1141} but it is reasonable to expect that the proportion of the poor livings in the poor areas was likely to be higher than in the richer regions. However, it is accepted that poor benefices were probably also numerous in large towns, cities, and areas which had been populous and prosperous before the sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{1142} A range of additional factors also had a great impact on the problems facing the holders of parochial benefices. Throughout most of the fifteenth century, the long-term impact of plague was still being left. Only at the end of the fifteenth century did real signs of recovery finally emerge, but initially not very strongly. Depopulation may have caused a reduction in the private offerings from parishioners.\textsuperscript{1143} Moreover, rent and wage levels had also been changed by the shortage of labours caused by the depopulation. Accordingly, the collection of personal tithes would be affected and the cost of maintaining servants would rise. On the other hand, the

\textsuperscript{1140} Harrison, 'The Valor Ecclesiasticus', p. 48; Zell, 'Economic problems', p. 34.
\textsuperscript{1141} Harrison, 'The Valor Ecclesiasticus', p. 48.
\textsuperscript{1142} Zell, 'Economic problems', p.35.
\textsuperscript{1143} Swanson, 'Standards of livings', p. 152.
basic economic pattern had been changed with the development of different arrangements in both the countryside and urban areas.\textsuperscript{1144} The changes in agriculture and farming practices would have influence on the collection of great and small tithes. Overall, it seems that the decline in parochial revenues was a long continuous process in the fifteenth century, and the trend could still be detected in the early sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{1145} In addition, the Welsh rebellion had definitely caused considerable damage in the areas which the war affected. As a close neighbour to the Welsh dioceses, Hereford diocese, and especially the parts sharing the boundary with those Welsh dioceses, was certainly among the victims. For the four deaneries examined here, Ludlow and Weobley deaneries might have suffered the most. It had to be admitted that the economic situation of many rectories in the four deaneries was not much better than of the vicarages there.

Many scholars have analysed the widespread poverty suffered by parochial incumbents in different dioceses or regions in late medieval England. Some of them base their research mainly on information extracted from the \textit{Valor}, while others use other distinctive material. P. Heath estimates that three quarters of parochial benefices across the country were valued at under £15 \textit{per annum} in the late Middle Ages.\textsuperscript{1146} Furthermore, he points out that twenty-five per cent of all benefices were assessed with a value of less than £10; a significant number were under £7.\textsuperscript{1147} According to M. Zell’s calculations on statistics extracted from the \textit{Valor},

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item \textsuperscript{1144} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 153.
\item \textsuperscript{1145} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 152-3.
\item \textsuperscript{1146} Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 173.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
in Canterbury diocese thirty-one rectories were valued at under £6 per annum, while another forty-nine were valued in a range between £6 and £8 per annum.\textsuperscript{1148} In Rochester diocese, approximately thirteen per cent of benefices were noted as possessing an income of under £6 a year, while another twenty-two per cent had an annual total income ranging between £6 and £8.\textsuperscript{1149} Accordingly, in Kent, comprising the diocese of Canterbury and Rochester, the percentage of livings providing an annual income under £10 amounted to half of all rectories and seventy-two per cent of the vicarages.\textsuperscript{1150} Zell makes a further speculative calculation that one third of all parochial livings in these two dioceses were valued at under £8 per annum, although he also admits that the figure for the wealth of benefices there is higher than in some other dioceses.\textsuperscript{1151} The economic situation of parochial benefices was more striking in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, where T. Cooper calculates that seventy-seven per cent of vicarages and about half of rectories were valued at under £10 per annum.\textsuperscript{1152} On the basis of the data picked out from the Military Survey of 1522, an assessed value of £8 is considered as the median level for parochial benefices in Norfolk, meaning that the livings attaining an income below that level would be classified as poor benefices.\textsuperscript{1153} In Lancashire, the average annual income obtained by a parochial incumbent was £22 16s. 5d., according to the survey of 1535,\textsuperscript{1154} but there is considerable diversity between the rectors and the vicars. For rectors in Lancashire, their average income was £34 8s. 5d. per annum; on the other hand, vicars only

\textsuperscript{1148} Zell, 'Economic problems', p. 34.
\textsuperscript{1149} Ibid., p. 34.
\textsuperscript{1150} Ibid., p. 35.
\textsuperscript{1151} Zell, 'The personnel of the clergy', pp. 528-9.
\textsuperscript{1152} Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 78.
\textsuperscript{1153} Pound, 'Clerical poverty', pp. 393-6.
\textsuperscript{1154} Haigh, Reformation and Resistance, p. 23.
procured a yearly income of £12 9s. 4d. from their livings.\textsuperscript{1155} As mention above, the entries pertaining to Staffordshire in the \textit{Valor} was examined by C. Harrison. He estimates that about thirty-five per cent of parochial benefices in that area were valued at less than £10 \textit{per annum}; in contrast only seventeen per cent were noted as possessing an annual income of above £30.\textsuperscript{1156} In the archdeaconry of Leicester, the poorest living was the vicarage of Bitteswell, for which the gross value was assessed at only £3 6s. 8d. in the early sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{1157} Moreover, around sixty per cent of incumbents in that archdeaconry could only procure an annual gross income of £10 or less from their livings during the same period.\textsuperscript{1158} It seems that poverty was a predicament faced not only by most vicars there, but also the rectors who held unappropriated livings.\textsuperscript{1159}

4.3 Expenditure

It has been established that the incumbent of a parochial benefice could accumulate his income from various sources. However, it was by no means possible for an incumbent to expect to keep all the income in his own pocket. In fact, an incumbent had to bear a great range of charges from the starting point of his career as a parochial benefice holder. At the beginning of his incumbency, he had to make some one-off payments, such as the induction fee to the archdeacon, fees for institution to the bishop, and so on.\textsuperscript{1160} Apart from these, there

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{1155} Ibid., p. 23.
\textsuperscript{1156} Harrison, \textit{The Valor Ecclesiasticus}, pp. 47-48.
\textsuperscript{1157} Fuggles, \textit{The parish clergy}, p. 36.
\textsuperscript{1158} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 38-39.
\textsuperscript{1159} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 36.
\textsuperscript{1160} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, pp. 221-2.
\end{flushleft}
were also various repetitive expenditures an incumbent had to consider while he was holding a parochial benefice. If the classification of these outgoings is made on the basis of whether they would be exempted from the Tenths after the survey of 1535, two main categories of payment could be considered. As the Valor was drawn up for the purpose of tax assessment, its calculations work out a future mandatory expenditure which the incumbents would be required to incur. The future implications of this major change in the approach to clerical taxation for the financial status of the beneficed parish clergy is irrelevant for the purpose of this thesis; but it will be necessary to consider the implications of the preceding method of clerical taxation, and how that would have impacted on the budget of the parish incumbent.

4.3.1 Non-deductible expenditure

As the name suggests, the non-deductible expenditure was the costs which would not be exempted from clerical taxation. Such expenditure was therefore beyond the commissioners’ consideration when they calculated the Tenths in 1535 and was not recorded in the Valor. However, it is still necessary to mention such expenditure here because it would definitely have impact on the economic position of the beneficed parochial clergy. Due to the lack of such data appearing in the Valor and bishop’s registers of Hereford, only a general discussion is possible here.

In the first place, it was the incumbent’s responsibility to prevent the church and other
buildings of his living from falling into dilapidation.\textsuperscript{1161} If dilapidation did occur, a portion of the incumbent’s income would be sequestrated by the bishop to cover the costs, if the incumbent did not complete such work within a fixed term.\textsuperscript{1162} If the living was a rectory, the incumbent usually had the full responsibility to maintain the church and the other buildings. When the rectory was appropriated by a religious house and a vicarage was ordained, it was normal for the rector/appropriator to continue to maintain the living. Occasionally the rector would reach an agreement with the vicar that the latter should have a share of the costs. Sometimes, the newly appointed incumbent had to take on the repair for dilapidations caused by his predecessor.\textsuperscript{1163} This situation often caused a lawsuit in the church courts. In terms of the cost incurred for repair or maintenance, expenditure would vary depending on the scale of the task. In some cases, it would be very expensive for an incumbent to fulfil this responsibility.\textsuperscript{1164} This inescapable duty became one of the heaviest burdens which the parochial clergy had to face. The burden was finally relieved in 1547 when an order was issued with a requirement to set up a reserve fund, which was to be raised annually and would be used to cover the expense of repairs.\textsuperscript{1165}

As a second charge, an incumbent holding a parochial benefice would be expected to spend part of his income on alms and hospitality. The latter obligation was mainly intended for the

\textsuperscript{1161} The rectory itself would comprise more than just his house: there would also be farm buildings, brewery, etc.

\textsuperscript{1162} P. Heath has mentioned several types of houses for an incumbent and his household. Heath, The English Parish Clergy, pp. 138-40.

\textsuperscript{1163} Ibid., p. 140; Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, p. 90.

\textsuperscript{1164} As P. Heath noticed, the cost of repair the house at Clifton Campville in 1453 was estimated at £103 10s.; the cost amounted to £16 5d. at Hornsea and Riston around 1487-1490.


\textsuperscript{1165} Ibid., p. 141.
incumbent’s own parishioners and was met by providing entertainment or accommodation for guests.\textsuperscript{1166} However, it is not clear exactly how much an incumbent could be expected to spend on this from his income. It might be regulated as a fixed fraction, usually a very small fraction for incumbents who held poor benefices and could not afford such disbursement.\textsuperscript{1167}

In the third place, it was necessary for an incumbent to hire a certain number of servants as his assistants in running and maintaining the benefice. The number of servants would vary, obviously depending on the demands of the benefice. These servants were usually hired to take care of the temporal aspect of the living so that the incumbent could concentrate on spiritual service for his parishioners. It was usually difficult to discover the specific amounts an incumbent paid to his servants, although there is occasional evidence.\textsuperscript{1168} In addition, an incumbent had to provide food and other necessities for his servants and labour and equipment for managing his living by himself.\textsuperscript{1169} Unfortunately, he could not expect such domestic expense to be considered for deduction from his tax assessment.

Beyond all this, it was also necessary for an incumbent to employ curates or stipendiary chaplains as assistants to provide spiritual services in the parish church.\textsuperscript{1170} This is also a

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{1166} Ibid., pp. 141-2.
\textsuperscript{1167} Ibid., p. 141.
\textsuperscript{1168} P. Heath mentions some daily work the servants would engage in, such as house cleaning, cooking, laundry, garden cultivation, glebe farming, husbandry, and so on. The cost for hiring servants is sometimes reflected in surviving clerical accounts or incumbents’ wills, but the specific point is beyond discussion here. Ibid., p. 142; Cooper, English Catholic Clergy, pp. 88-89.
\textsuperscript{1169} Heath, The English Parish Clergy, pp. 142-3.
\textsuperscript{1170} A curate would bear various duties after he was employed to assist an incumbent to shepherd the parishioners in a parish. The career pattern of the chaplains has been discussed by P. Heath.
\end{flushleft}
significant and necessary expense for pluralists who held two or more parochial benefices
with cure of souls. These unbefricd chaplains are occasionally found in the clerical subsidy
lists or mentioned in local evidence. For example, in the presentation to Ludlow rectory in
May 1420, a group of individuals were recorded as the jury at the inquest.\footnote{Reg. Edmundi Lacy, p. 117.} Among them,
John Fremon was mentioned as the chaplain of Stanton Lacy, while the vicar of the same
living, John Yonge, was also mentioned.\footnote{Ibid., p. 117.} As P. E. H. Hair studied the clerical subsidy lists
of 1406, 1420, and 1436, he found a certain number chaplains were mentioned in the lists as
serving the parish churches in the north-west part of Hereford diocese.\footnote{Hair, 'Chaplains, chantries and chapels', pp. 62-64.} Normally, the
incumbent would pay the stipends of these curates or chaplains personally. It was also
possible that the farmer of the rectory would be required to pay for the stipendiary. In Henry
V’s reign, a statute was issued to establish the chaplain’s remuneration. The curates, who were
priests and could hold spiritual service with cure of souls, were allowed to receive an annual
salary of eight marks in maximum or four marks with food. Those chaplains without cure of
souls were only allowed to receive an annual payment of seven marks or three marks with
food.\footnote{Heath, The English Parish Clergy, p. 22.} This statute was only an emphasis for the series of Effrenata which were enacted in
the second half of the fourteenth century.\footnote{These ecclesiastical measures have been discussed in the chapter two.} However, it still remained questionable whether
this sum of income could provide an adequate income for a chaplain. In fact, the specific sum
of the salary might be negotiated between the incumbent and the chaplain. Accordingly, the

\begin{flushleft}
The duties are mentioned in Zell, 'The personnel of the clergy', p. 524.
\footnote{Reg. Edmundi Lacy, p. 117.}
\footnote{Ibid., p. 117.}
\footnote{Hair, 'Chaplains, chantries and chapels', pp. 62-64.}
\footnote{Heath, The English Parish Clergy, p. 22.}
\footnote{These ecclesiastical measures have been discussed in the chapter two.}
\end{flushleft}
level of the stipend might vary to some extent between different regions based on differences in their local economies. There is, unfortunately, not too much surviving evidence to indicate the precise level of chaplains’ wages in the diocese of Hereford. Among the entries of the Hereford episcopal registers, two clerical subsidy lists for the tax purpose contain information about the annual stipends received by chaplains in Hereford. The first one is the list of 1420 preserved in Bishop Lacy’s register, which contains the names of chaplains whose annual stipend was seven marks or above, or 40s. with meals.\footnote{Reg. Edmundi Lacy, pp. 87-88.} Another one is the list of 1436 included in Bishop Spofford’s register, which recorded the chaplains receiving a stipend of between 100s. and ten marks a year.\footnote{Reg. Thome Spofford, pp. 209-12.} It is estimated that the normal figure was £5 per annum for the wages of a curate in the pre-Reformation Kent.\footnote{Zell, ‘The personnel of the clergy’, p. 522.}

4.3.2 Deductible expenditure (allowances)

Apart from the aforesaid expenditures, there were also other disbursements which a beneficed incumbent had to consider during his incumbency. Fortunately, such expenditures were allowed to be exempted from the clerical taxation after 1535 (the status of these charges before then is not an issue for now, merely the fact that they were demands on the incumbent’s budget).\footnote{In the records of the subsidy collected in Lincoln diocese in 1526, a certain number of deductions were allowed during the estimate of an incumbent’s income, for example, a portion of the expense for repairs to the rectory or vicarage, and cost of the stipend of the curate. However, it seems that the curate’s stipend was not always allowed to be exempted from the taxation in this subsidy. Salter, A Subsidy Collected in the Diocese of Lincoln in 1526, p. v.} The commissioners for the survey of 1535 listed all of these
deductible costs in detail when they assessed the value of a parochial benefice. After that, such costs were deducted from the gross value of the benefice by the commissioner, and a clear value of that living was calculated to be used as the basic data for the forthcoming collection of the Tenths. Among the entries of the *Valor*, a variety of deductible expenditures appear. It is true, through such exemption, that an incumbent could get a small amount of relief from the clerical tax. However, the reality behind these assorted charges is generally that a parochial incumbent not only had to financially maintain his benefice by himself, but also had to suffer a degree of exploitation from higher ecclesiastical administrations.

First of all, the bishop could undoubtedly get benefits from the beneficed parish clergy within his own diocese. As the head of a diocese, the bishop had the obligation to visit every parish under his rule triennially during his episcopate, although the regularity remains uncertain during the late medieval period.\(^\text{1180}\) Accordingly, it was the responsibility for a parochial incumbent to financially support the bishop’s visitation, although it is probable that the bishop usually appointed delegates to fulfil this task during the medieval period. It seems likely that there was no general charging rate for this compulsory payment across the country; for example, the average rate was perhaps set at 66s. 8d. in total for three years in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.\(^\text{1181}\) The sum might be set based on the local economy. It can be observed from the *Valor* that the rate of the bishop’s triennial visitation fee was fixed at 17s. 9d. *per annum* in the four sample deaneries of the diocese of Hereford. Accordingly, the total


amount for a three-year payment to the bishop was 53s. 4d.. In the entries of thirteen parochial
benefices in the four selected deaneries, the incumbents were noted as being obliged to make
such payment, possibly they were supposed to be visited by the bishop during the survey of
1535.\textsuperscript{1182} Two exceptional cases appear among these records. In the entry for Churcham
vicarage in Forest deanery, it was noted by the commissioner that the payment to the bishop’s
triennial visitation procuration was 2s. 6½d.\textit{ per annum} according to the rate of payment of 7s.
8d. every three years.\textsuperscript{1183} This is really not a great disbursement for a living which net value
was assessed at £20 4s. 5½d. annually.\textsuperscript{1184} According to the full entry for St. Peter’s abbey,
Gloucester, the appropriator of Churcham parish, the abbey had to pay 22s. 2½d. (a third of
the total payment of 66s. 8d.) for the bishop’s triennial visitation to Churcham.\textsuperscript{1185} Thus, it is
clear that the liability for the diocesan visitation fee was split at the appropriation, with the
vicar of Churcham paying only a share. Another case was Alberbury vicarage in Pontesbury
deanery. It was recorded in the \textit{Valor} that the annual procuration fee paid to the bishop was
13s. 4d..\textsuperscript{1186} According to this rate, the total payment for the bishop’s triennial visitation was
set as 40s.. It remains unclear why these two parochial livings did not pay the same sum for
the bishop’s triennial visitation as other incumbents in the four deaneries.

\textsuperscript{1182} Pontesbury deanery: Worthen rectory and portion of Pontesbury church; Ludlow deanery: Bitterley rectory, Wistanstow
rectory, Richards Castle rectory, Stanton Lacy vicarage, Stokesay vicarage, Diddlebury vicarage and Bromfield vicarage; Forest
deanery: Awre vicarage; Weobley deanery: Staunden rectory, Kington vicarage, and Dorstone vicarage.
R. N. Swanson refers to the arrangement of bishop’s visitation in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. The Bishop would
visit the archdeaconry of Chester only in the first year and the remaining archdeaconries in the second year. Then the third
year would be ‘fallow’, as Swanson describes.
Swanson, ‘Episcopal income from spiritualities’, pp. 4-5.
\textsuperscript{1183} \textit{Valor}, vol. II, p. 501.
\textsuperscript{1184} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 501.
\textsuperscript{1185} \textit{Valor}, vol. II, p. 412.
\textsuperscript{1186} ‘Et pro procuraconibus annuatim fol’ episcopo’.
The payment due for annual synodals was another expense which a parochial incumbent was obliged to pay to the bishop.\textsuperscript{1187} As with the fee paid for the bishop’s visitation, the rate of payment for annual synodals also varied in different areas, perhaps even in different parishes. As P. Heath found, the liability for annual synodals cost each incumbent a shilling in Dagenham, Nazeing and Woodford (all of them are in Essex), while the incumbents in Downham (Suffolk) and Kirkby Malham (East Yorkshire) had to pay 1s. 4d. and 4s. respectively.\textsuperscript{1188} Among the entries of the four sample deaneries in Hereford diocese, only the entry for Hope Bagot rectory in Ludlow deanery contains the payment for annual synodals, which is explicitly noted as payable to the bishop. According to the record, the rector paid 6d. for annual synodals.\textsuperscript{1189} As discussed above, this rectory is a very poor living with an assessed annual value of £3 in gross.\textsuperscript{1190} On the other hand, in all the remaining entries, the charge for the annual synodals is recorded as being paid to their local archdeacon (either of Hereford or Salop), instead of the bishop of Hereford. This is probably because the archdeacon was responsible for organising the synods: the collection of payments for synods would then naturally fell on the shoulder of archdeacon.\textsuperscript{1191} It was customary elsewhere that the archdeacon would obtain a share of the annual payments for synodals, perhaps being commonly fixed at a third of the total, and then hand over the remaining part to the bishop.\textsuperscript{1192} However, it seems the situation in the four Hereford deaneries was different. Two figures are

\textsuperscript{1187} Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, pp. 221-2; Swanson, ‘Standards of livings’, p. 155; Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 143.

\textsuperscript{1188} Heath, \textit{The English Parish Clergy}, p. 143.

\textsuperscript{1189} Valor, vol. III, p. 201.

\textsuperscript{1190} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.

\textsuperscript{1191} Swanson, ‘Episcopal income from spiritualities’, pp. 3-4.

\textsuperscript{1192} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 3-4; Swanson, \textit{Church and Society}, p. 221; Bowker, \textit{Secular Clergy}, p. 9.
frequently mentioned in the entries of the *Valor* pertaining to the payment of synodals in such areas. A total of fourteen parochial benefices were recorded as paying 6d. for synodals. On the other hand, twenty-three livings were charged 12d. for synodals. It seems that the sum of such payment is not related to the status of a benefice – that is, whether it was a rectory or a vicarage. In addition, some exceptional sums charged for synodals also appear among the entries. In Forest deanery, three livings were charged 2s. for synodals, while the other one paid 11d.. Dorstone vicarage in Weobley deanery had to bear an expense of 18d. for synodals. The largest sum for this fee was the 7s. 2d. paid by Pulverbatch rectory in Pontesbury deanery.

The archdeacon could also take further advantage from the parochial benefices under his jurisdiction. Apart from the windfall deriving from the payment of annual synodals, the archdeacon would also extract annual procurations for his visitation on the parishes within the boundaries of his archdeaconry. It was probably that the fee for archdeacon’s procurations was paid as a customary rate during the late medieval period. The amount was possibly

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1196 *Valor*, vol. III, p. 32.

1197 Ibid., p. 213.


also fixed for each parish, but may have varied between parishes.\textsuperscript{1200} From the records of some parishes examined by P. Heath, the sum was set 7s. 6d. at Kirkby Malham (East Yorkshire), 6s. 8d. at Dagenham (Essex) and Downham (Norfolk), 5s. at Nazeing (Essex), and 3s. at Woodford (Essex).\textsuperscript{1201} Heath also points out that the payment for archdeacon’s visitation may also be changed temporarily in a single parish in different years, although in most cases being increased.\textsuperscript{1202} The \textit{Valor} records of Weobley deanery show the standard rate of procurations as 6s. 8d.. Twenty benefices in the same deanery were recorded as paying such sum to the archdeacon in their entries in the \textit{Valor}.\textsuperscript{1203} Apart from them, no other livings had such payment in Weobley. The same amount, for the same purpose, can also be found in some parishes of the other three deaneries: Shrawardine rectory (Pontesbury deanery), Bromfield vicarage (Ludlow deanery), and six parochial livings in Forest deanery.\textsuperscript{1204} Not surprisingly, other different sets of figures pertaining to the procuration fee also appeared among the remaining parish entries. In Forest deanery, Churcham vicarage was charged 3s. 4d., which is half of the standard amount.\textsuperscript{1205} Two other livings in the same deanery were charged slightly more heavily. The vicar of Lydney had to pay 7s. 8d., while the rector of Tibberton paid 8s. for his procurations.\textsuperscript{1206} Chirbury vicarage in Pontesbury deanery suffered the most for the disbursement for procurations. In the \textit{Valor}, its entry shows the vicar paid a

\textsuperscript{1200} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 144.
\textsuperscript{1201} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 144.
\textsuperscript{1202} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 144.
\textsuperscript{1203} The exceptional case is the chapel of Michaelchurch annexed to the vicarage of Kington. It was charged 4s. 4d. for procuration. \textit{Valor}, vol. III, pp. 31-33.
\textsuperscript{1205} \textit{Valor}, vol. II, p. 500.
\textsuperscript{1206} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 500-1.
procuration fee of 27s. 10d. to the archdeacon of Salop.\textsuperscript{1207} It is baffling why this poor vicarage was required to afford such a large sum. Its net income was £9 6s. 8d., in the form of an annual pension directly allotted by its appropriator, the prior and convent of Chirbury.\textsuperscript{1208}

Against this precise information, the payments for procurations and synodals were given in a total number, instead of being listed separately, in a certain number of parish entries in three of the sample deaneries (Pontesbury, Ludlow, and Forest). Among them, six parochial livings paid 7s. 8d. altogether to the archdeacon.\textsuperscript{1209} It is easy to split this sum into 6s. 8d. for procurations and 12d. for synodals., which are perhaps the standard charging levels in the four deaneries. Four other livings paid a little less than 7s. 8d. for the combined fees.\textsuperscript{1210} The remaining nine parochial livings had to face greater charges, even more than double the standard sum, for the procurations and synodals. For instance, the incumbent of the prebend of Pontesbury church was required to pay 21s. to the archdeacon of Salop for procurations and synodals altogether.\textsuperscript{1211} It was initially expected that the amount levied for synodals would be a standard charge for all parochial livings in the four sample deaneries. However, it turns out the situation is in reality more complex. Given the variation in the real costs as percentage of the total income for a parochial living, the real burden as such costs for an individual benefice is a significant factor in whether it was a viable post for the incumbent.

\textsuperscript{1207} ‘Inde allo’ pro procuraonibus fol’ archino Salop’.
\textsuperscript{1208} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 212–3.
\textsuperscript{1209} Ludlow deanery: Ludlow rectory, Richards Castle rectory, Standon Lacy vicarage, and Diddlebury vicarage; Forest deanery: Awre vicarage and Kempley vicarage.
\textsuperscript{1210} Two parochial livings paid 7s. 4d., which were Meole Brace vicarage in Pontesbury deanery and Westbury vicarage in Forest deanery.
Silvington rectory in Ludlow deanery paid 6d.; Mitcheldean rectory in Forest deanery paid 2s. 5d..
\textsuperscript{1211} \textit{Valor}, vol. III, p. 213.
A further deduction which has to be considered is the different types of pensions which appeared in the *Valor*. These were not the pensions which were negotiated between an incumbent (who actually had to afford the pension) and his predecessor (who had resigned the living in exchange for a pension). Pensions of this type were not considered deductible in the calculation of the Tenths. The pensions which were included in the group of deductible expenditures in the *Valor* were long-term financial arrangements between incumbents and other parities, which reflected miscellaneous origins and purposes. The background to most of these pensions is rather obscure, and for the purposes of this discussion does not need to be traced through in every case. The range of scenarios in which they were established or evolved is complex, ranging from pensions set up to compensate the bishop and cathedral authorities for revenue lost by the implementation of an appropriation, to pensions which were effectively annual rent charges paid to religious houses by incumbents in return for the latter being allowed to collect portions of tithes which had previously been alienated to the houses but whose administration would have been too cumbersome for them to collect themselves.\textsuperscript{1212} Among these payments, two vicarages were recorded as owing a pension to their appropriators. The vicar of Longhope in Forest deanery had to pay 26s. 8d. out of his income, about a tenth of the gross annual income (£11 2s. 1½d.), to the priory of Monmouth, the rector.\textsuperscript{1213} A pension of 2s. was extracted from the income of the vicar of Kenchester in Weobley deanery and paid to the appropriator, the priory of Llanthony.\textsuperscript{1214} On the other hand, some pensions appeared in the *Valor* pertaining to the parishes in the four sample deaneries

\textsuperscript{1213} *Valor*, vol. II, p. 501.
\textsuperscript{1214} *Valor*, vol. III, p. 32.
were arranged between the incumbents and the religious houses or orders. For example, the rector of Kinnersley in Weobley paid a pension of 6s. 8d. to priory of Leominster and 3s. to the priory of Wormesley.\textsuperscript{1215} In the entry for Stretton rectory of the same deanery, the rector assumed several pensions, including 2s. and 12 modi of wheat (which valued 8s. 6d. in average year) to his appropriator, the priory of Llanthony, and 16d. to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford cathedral.\textsuperscript{1216} The arrangement regarding the wheat is unique among the entries of all the four sample deaneries, although it might not be unusual in the broader picture. A list of pensions was displayed in the entry of Dorstone vicarage in the same deanery. The vicar owned different pensions to the choristers of Hereford church (6s. 8d.), Dean and Chapter (3s. 3d.), and the prior of the choristers of Hereford church (3s. 4d.) respectively.\textsuperscript{1217} In the entry for Taynton rectory in Forest deanery, the rector had to pay an annual pension of 26s. 8d. to St. Peter’s, Gloucester, who held the advowson of the church, and 2s. to the master of Fotheringay college.\textsuperscript{1218} The rector of Bitterley in Ludlow deanery also undertook to pay an annual pension of 30s. paid to the priory of St. Guthlac of Hereford.\textsuperscript{1219} The background to these pensions is essentially undetectable simply from the figures.

Some uncommon items of expenditure can also be noticed among the entries of the \textit{Valor} for the parishes which have been examined. In the same entry for Bitterley rectory mentioned

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item \textsuperscript{1215} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 31.
\item \textsuperscript{1216} ‘Itm pdict piori xii mod’ fri coibgannis’ \textit{Ibid.}, p. 31.
\item \textsuperscript{1217} ‘Pencion’ vg choristis eccle Hereford’ vii viii d, Decano & capitlo cjufdm eccle iii ii d, & p’ori eccle pd’ iii iii d. \textit{Ibid.}, p. 32.
\item \textsuperscript{1218} ‘xxvi’ viii d solutos sacrist; monasterii Sci Petri Glouc’ pro quadm annual penc’, ii d magro de Fodrynghay pro quadm annual penc’. \textit{Valor}, vol. II, p. 500.
\item \textsuperscript{1219} \textit{Valor}, vol. III, p. 200.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
above, the rector also needed to pay 23s. 4d. to the prior of the priory of Wenlock for an
annual portion at Hugford Middelton. The same record can also be found in the entry of
the priory of Wenlock. What exactly this payment represents is unclear (although it may
have been a payment in return for the rector receiving tithes which had at some point in the
distant past been granted to the priory). Apart from a pension of 13s. 4d. owed to the church
of Titley, the vicar of Kington had also to pay 6s. 8d. for the deacon of the church. Technically, if this sum of money was the salary for a stipendiary priest, it would not be
exempted from the calculation of the Tenths. The precise purpose of this payment, and why it
was considered tax deductible, is therefore obscure. The rector of Abenhall spent 2s. annually
on the obit of Thomas Baynham, who was a patron of the rectories of both Abenhall and
Mitcheldean in Forest deanery who had died in the second half of the fifteenth century.
The obit would have been founded as a separate obligation for the rector with its own funding.
Although this is not part of the formal endowment, it is still part of the income and the
funding perhaps derived from the lands for which he had to pay the chief rents mentioned
earlier. All of this income would therefore be included in the incumbent’s total annual
income, but the costs of the obit, as compulsory and regularly payments each year, were

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1220 Ibid., p. 200.
1221 The sum of the payment is identical to the record in the entry of Bitterley rectory.
1222 It cannot decide whether this payment was made to the deacon of his church of Kington or the deacon of the church of Titley. In the Valor entry of this rectory, the payment for procurations to the commissary was recorded between the payment of the pension to Titley church and the payment to the deacon of the 'church'. For the moment, the payment of 6s. 8d. is presumed to the deacon of the church of Kington.
1224 The cases relating to the chief rents by the rectors of Abenhall and Mitcheldean to the laity have been discussed previously.
1225 Ibid., pp. 500-1.
allowable expenses which were set against the tax.

Finally, another very unusual payment which appeared among the entries of the four sample deaneries in the *Valor* needs specific discussion. A certain sum of money paid ‘to the commissary’ by some incumbents was noted in the list of their expenses. According to the relevant records, 6s. 8d. or half of this sum (3s. 4d.) are the normal amount an incumbent would pay to the commissary. More specifically, referring to the entries of the three deaneries, four incumbents bore 6s. 8d. while five others spent 3s. 4d. for the commissary. Moreover, the rector of Bromsberrow was also charged 8s. to the same purpose. It remains unclear why this rector had to pay a little more than others. In addition, this fee was usually combined with the payment allotted to the archdeacon when it is mentioned in Ludlow deanery. Among the entries of this deanery, three refer to the fee paid to the commissary. The rector of Culmington had to find 14s. 4d. from his income for synodals and procurations to the archdeacon and commissary annually. In Onibury rectory and Stokesay vicarage, the total of the payment was set at 11s. and 7s. 8d. respectively, both of these being a combined payment to the archdeacon and commissary. If the rate of the payment to the archdeacon for procurations was set at 6s. 8d. or 3s. 4d., as discussed earlier, it is possible that rectors of Culmington and Onibury each paid 7s. 8d. to the commissary, apart from the payment made

1225 6s. 8d.: Worthen rectory in Pontesbury; Winforton rectory, Staundon-on-Wye rectory, and Kington vicarage in Weobley deanery.
3s. 4d.: Tibberton rectory and Tidenham vicarage in Forest deanery; Kinnersley rectory, Bishopstone rectory, and Credenhill rectory in Weobley.
1227 *Valor*, vol. III, p. 201.
to the archdeacon. However, this was still one shilling more paid by these incumbents than by their counterparts in the other three deaneries. It is very difficult to explain why the incumbents in the four deaneries were required specifically to pay this fee to the commissary (similar arrangements also appeared in the other deaneries of Hereford diocese). M. Bowker mentions that commissaries (or sequestrators, or sometimes commissaries-general in other dioceses) were appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln as deputies, who had power independently of the archdeacon, to exercise a certain number of diocesan rights in each archdeaconry, including visitation, the hearing of causes of correction and probate, and so on.\textsuperscript{1229} It possibly became common from the fifteenth century for the Bishop of Lincoln to appoint the same man to be both commissary and archdeacon in order to avoid the confusion caused by the co-existence of the two officers, although this change was not ‘universal and permanent’.\textsuperscript{1230} Moreover, lay people were also possibly appointed as commissaries by the bishop in Lincoln diocese from the sixteenth century.\textsuperscript{1231} Unfortunately, it is difficult to determine whether the commissary who appears in the entries of the four sample deaneries of Hereford is the same kind of officer as the commissary in Lincoln diocese because the situation here seems much more complicated. In some of the \textit{Valor} entries for Hereford diocese, the incumbent had to make two separate payments to the commissary (for procuration) and the bishop (for visitation) at the same time.\textsuperscript{1232} Sometimes, the two payments to the archdeacon and the


\textsuperscript{1230} Ibid., p. 63.

\textsuperscript{1231} For example, the rector of Staunton-on-Wye in Weobley deanery had to pay 6s. 8d. to the commissary for procuration, 6s. 8d. to the archdeacon for procuration, and 17s. 9d. each year for the bishop’s triennial visitation. \textit{Valor}, vol. III, p. 31.
commissary were combined together and recorded as a total amount in a few records of incumbents’ expenditure.\textsuperscript{1233} It can also be seen in some entries pertaining to the four sample deaneries in the \textit{Valor} that the payment to the commissary was listed separately from the expenditure for the archdeacon.\textsuperscript{1234} The complexity of different patterns of the payment to the commissary appearing in the four sample deaneries makes it more difficult to give a clear explanation for this mysterious payment. As far as Hereford is concerned, this is perhaps a unique diocesan phenomenon among the material in the \textit{Valor}.

Through the analysis of the different deductible expenditures which are recorded in the entries for the four sample deaneries of the \textit{Valor}, it is possible to make a rough calculation of the general charges levied on a parochial incumbent which were handed over mainly to the higher ecclesiastical administration and religious houses. If an incumbent was required to make payments for synodals and procurations to the archdeacon and the bishop, he had to take around £1 5s. 6d. \textit{per annum} out his own pocket on the basis of the standard rate of charge. Moreover, if he also had other obligatory expenses, such as the pensions, the total number of his expenditure would probably increase to about £2 a year. The rectory of Bitterley in Ludlow deanery provides the most extreme case, suffering from a high total of deductions. The rector was responsible to the archdeacon 14s. 4d. for procurations and synodals, to the bishop 17s. 9d. annually for triennial visitation, to the prior of Wenlock for 23s. 4d. for an

\textsuperscript{1233} The three examples, Culmington rectory, Onibury rectory and Stokesay vicarage, have been discussed previously. \textit{Ibid.}, p. 201-2.
\textsuperscript{1234} For example, in the entry of Tibberton rectory in Forest deanery, the incumbent had to pay 8s. to the archdeacon for synodals while 3s. 4d. to the commissary for procuration. \textit{Valor}, vol. II, p. 500.
annual pension, and to the priory of St. Guthlac, Hereford for a further 30s. for another annual pension. Accordingly, the total amount of this deductible expenditure comes to £4 5s. 5d. a year, nearly a fifth of the benefice’s gross income; although as it was valued at £22 11s. per annum, this suggests a decent income. Even though these expenses were exempted from the clerical taxation, for the incumbents they still amounted to a substantial charge on their annual incomes. Therefore, if the non-deductible expenses are also brought into the calculation, even if at a speculative level, it might not be an exaggeration that M. Zell estimates that a parochial incumbent had to spend about £10 a year to cover all his financial obligations.

4.4 The economic status of parochial clergy

After completing the assessment of the gross income and deductible expenses of a parochial benefice, the commissioners could then calculate the clear value of a living and determine the due Tenths. As a result, the net income of a parochial incumbent and the amount of the Tenths he should pay from the Christmas, 1535, constituted the third essential element of an entry referring to a parish benefice in the Valor. Examination of the relevant records appearing in section of the Valor entries allows for some tentative comment on the actual economic status of a parochial incumbent living in the four sample deaneries of Hereford diocese. This cannot completely reveal the totality of the economic conditions of the pre-Reformation parish clergy.
living in the diocese, and can only be considered a rough indication.

The tenth that an incumbent was obliged to pay were calculated on the basis of the net income extracted from his benefice *per annum*, the taxable income. Accordingly, the greater the annual net income an incumbent nominally received from his living, the greater his liability in terms of the amount he had to pay as his tenth. For example, the gross value of Bitterley rectory in Ludlow deanery was assessed at £22 11s. *per annum* and its deductible allowances amounted to £4 5s. 5d. in total, as already discussed.\(^\text{1238}\) Hence, the rector’s net annual income was £18 6s. 3d. and the tenth was 36s. 7½d., based on the calculations of the commissioner.\(^\text{1239}\) The rector of Worthen in Pontesbury deanery could procure an annual net income of £28 14s. 7d. after the deduction of untaxable expenses.\(^\text{1240}\) Then the rector was responsible for paying 57s. 5½d. as the tenth. The vicar of Newent in Forest deanery could obtain a gross income of £23 11s. from tithes and offerings annually, while he only needed to pay 11s. to the archdeacon of Hereford for procurations.\(^\text{1241}\) In consequence, he was liable to pay 46s. for the tenth, according to his calculated net annual income.\(^\text{1242}\) On the other hand, if a benefice was poor, the corresponding tenth would be relatively small. The gross value of Turnastone rectory in Weobley deanery was assessed at merely 40s. 8d. *per annum*.\(^\text{1243}\)

\(^{1238}\) Procuration to the archdeacon: 14s. 4d.; fees for the bishop’s visitation: 17s. 9d. each year; annual portion to the prior of the priory of Wenlock at Hugford Middelton: 23s. 4d.; annual pension to the prior of St. Guthlac, Hereford: 30s.. *Valor*, vol. III, p. 200.

\(^{1239}\) It seems that the commissioner made a mistake on the calculation of the net income. The correct result should be £18 5s. 5d. according to the recorded the gross value and the deductible expenditures of this living.

\(^{1240}\) The gross value was £30. The untaxable expenses consisted of 6s. 8d. to the commissary for procurations, 12d. to the archdeacon of Salop for the synodals, 17s. 9d. to the bishop for visitation.

*Valor*, vol. III, p. 213.

\(^{1241}\) *Valor*, vol. II, p. 500.


\(^{1243}\) *Valor*, vol. III, p. 33.
deductible expenditure which the rector had to pay was entered in the *Valor*. Accordingly, the tenth for which he was liable was only 4s. ¾d.\textsuperscript{1244} In the same deanery, the vicar of Bacton did not have any deductible expenditure either. Therefore, the tenth was calculated as 7s. 4d. for him based on his clear annual income of 73s. 4d..\textsuperscript{1245} The general pattern means that those parochial incumbents who suffered the heaviest burden of deductible expenditures would get a compensatory windfall of sorts, in that they would pay less as the tenth according to the calculation. For instance, the rector of Taynton in Forest deanery had £1 15s. 4d. of deductible expenses in total.\textsuperscript{1246} Therefore, his net annual income was £8 5s. 9d. after the deduction and the tenth he should bear was 16s. 7d.\textsuperscript{1247} However, those rectors whose expenses were possibly under-assessed would end up paying more tax than they should have done. This situation might apply for those rectors who had no deductible expense recorded in the *Valor* entries, as mentioned above. It is unlikely that a rector had absolutely no compulsory liabilities, no matter how poor his living was.

If the sum calculated as the due tenth is also excluded from the annual net income of a benefice, the picture of widespread poverty among the parochial incumbents can be drawn more clearly. It seems that more parish livings in the four sample deaneries would fall into the category of destitute benefices, after deduction of the due tax from their gross annual income.

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{1244} Ibid., p. 33.
\textsuperscript{1245} Ibid., p. 33.
\textsuperscript{1246} Procurations to the archdeacon: 6s. 8d.; annual pension to the man in charge of the service from Monastery St. Peter’s, Gloucester: 26s. 8d.; annual pension to Master of Forthingay college: 2s.. *Valor*, vol. II, p. 500.
\textsuperscript{1247} The gross income was £10 2s. 1d. *per annum*. Ibid., p. 500.
\end{flushright}
In Pontesbury deanery, no more than £5 was left as the remaining income for the four rectories each, after excluding the tenths. Two other rectories, Pulverbatch and Shrawardine, would receive a slightly higher income after allowing for the tax, between £5 and £10 per annum. One more rectory in Forest deanery falls into the group of parochial livings which would procure an after-tax income of less than £5 a year, joining those rectories in the same deanery which had already been below the poverty line based on their gross annual value. In particular, the vicarages would record a significant change after accounting for payment of the due tenth. The vicar of Kempley would be left with only about £4 14s. 1d. per annum after paying 10s. 5¾d. as the tenth. Another six vicarages would maintain the level of their annual income between £5 and £10 after the deduction of the calculated tenth. The remaining four vicars could still obtain a net income above £10 yearly from their livings. However, this does not mean that the burden of the newly calculated tenth was lighter for these ten vicars. For example, the after-tax annual value of Tiddenham vicarage was only £6 18s. 7d., which was close to the set line of £5 per annum, after the deduction of the due tenth of 15s. 5d.. Although the vicarage of Lydney was a wealthy living which was assessed with an annual clear income of £23 18s. 8d., the tenth for this vicarage was calculated as 47s. 10½d., which was quite a large sum. There would also be

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some aggravation of clerical poverty would happen among the vicarages in Weobley deanery, once the tenths were levied, given the ubiquitous impoverishment of the vicarages already revealed in the gross value previously discussed. Seven vicarages would receive an annual income of less than £5, with a further nine receiving between £5 and £10 respectively. As a result, no vicar in this deanery could expect to receive an income above £10 a year after payment of the tenth. On the other hand, the number of rectories receiving less than £5 in this deanery would increase to five while eight other rectories could still enjoy an annual net income between £5 and £10. Although the figures of these two groups did not change significantly, it did not mean that those livings, which remained in the group of which received an annual income of between £5 and £10 after payment of the calculated tenth, would not be severely affected by the tax. Most of them could struggle to have an income of only a little more than £5 per annum after the deduction of the portion of the tenths. Accordingly, the due tenths would also have a deteriorating impact on the financial condition of these rectories in Weobley, which had already not been considered as wealthy livings before the tax according to the assessments of their clear annual value. The general situation for the benefices in Ludlow deanery would perhaps be the best among the four sample deaneries, after levying the tenths. Only Bromfield vicarage would then be added into the group of poor livings with an annual income of no more than £5, compared to the data discussed previously.


Through the above calculation and comparison, it is easily to understand the reaction of the clergy once the levies projected in the Act of First Fruits and Tenths began to be collected. The clergy felt that they were under the heavier tax burden than others.1257 Although Henry VIII allowed some exemptions for payments of both the first-fruits and tenths, both taxes were collected in due course.1258 The new tax provoked discontent among the clergy, which was even detected in early 1535.1259 Accordingly, the instability emerged in the late 1530s, which was incurred by the universal resentment of the clergy holding rural benefices and laity obtained the property of religious houses through the Dissolution.1260 This reaction, and the subsequent development of clerical taxation in the later years of reign of Henry VIII and beyond, does not need attention here.1261 Nevertheless, the change Henry VIII innovated did impose a considerably increased tax burden on the clergy and on the incumbent in particular. Indeed, it was estimated that the total amount of clerical taxation obtained by Henry VIII between 1535 and 1547 was about two and a half or three times greater than the amount paid by the English clergy between 1485 and 1535, when the Church had to pay taxes to both the King and the Pope at the same time.1262

1257 Scarisbrick, ‘Clerical taxation’, p. 53.
1260 Ibid., pp. 101-3.
1261 The clerical subsidy was imposed again from the 1540s and the rate of such subsidy was increased from 2s. in the £ per annum to 3s. in the £. This reimposition deteriorated the economic condition of parish beneficed clergy and incurred the accumulation of arrears. After the reign of Edward VI, Queen Mary abandoned the first-fruits and returned the tenths to the Church for easing the heavy burden of the clergy, although the clerical subsidy was still granted. After that, both of the first-fruits and tenths were reintroduced under Elizabeth’s reign. Nevertheless, the benefits valued less than ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.) and vicarages valued under £10 were allowed to be exempted. Heal, ‘Clerical tax collection under the Tudors’, pp. 106-113; Scarisbrick, ‘Clerical taxation’, pp. 51-53; Harrison, ‘The Valor Ecclesiasticus’, p. 39.
1262 Scarisbrick, ‘Clerical taxation’, pp. 52-53.
The preceding discussion demonstrates the variation and complexity in the reality of incumbents’ incomes as recorded in the Valor. However, a critical point is that the net income which the Valor itself calculates was not the real disposal income left to the incumbent, or indeed the totality of income which he might enjoy. The possibility of additional income from other sources cannot be discounted, and the possibility that some at least of his basic subsistence would be provided by direct cultivation of unrented glebe which did not figure in the Valor accounts. That, though, would have its own costs, not considered deductible in the Valor. There were also all the other unavoidable costs of maintaining the parish and serving the parishioners which were not considered deductible in the Valor. Even without taking such factors into account, it is obvious that those incumbents from the four sample deaneries who would only receive a net income of less than £5 after tax were going to find it extremely difficult to manage the parishes so that they would function well and provide an adequate standard of living.

The exemption lists contained in the bishops’ registers of Hereford can also be introduced as supplementary evidence to demonstrate the general economic situation of the parochial incumbents in the four sample deaneries throughout the period under review in this thesis. If the exemption lists of 1406, 1432, 1474, 1514 and 1517 are taken as samples, it is easy to find some benefices which consistently or frequently appeared in these throughout the intervening years.

1263 The management of a parochial living by an incumbent to procure different revenues has been mentioned in the section of the discussion about the income.
1264 The non-deductible expenses for a parochial incumbent have been discussed earlier.
period, generally because of their poverty. For example, the rectories of Whitney, Winforton, Stretton, and Letton in Weobley deanery, Tibberton, Blaisdon, and Rudford in Forest deanery, Onibury in Ludlow deanery, Hanwood in Pontesbury deanery were frequently exempted from the subsidies before 1535. Similarly, a certain number of vicarages in the four selected deaneries also often appeared in the exemption lists. By borrowing L. Proudfoot’s analysis on parochial benefices in Warwickshire, over half of the benefices which were valued at less than £13 in 1291 normally did not experience any significant increase of their value in the following period through to 1535. Nevertheless, there were also some rich parochial benefices which appeared in the exemption lists. For instance, the rectories of Credenhill, Montgomery, Wistanstow, and vicarages of Churcham, and Lydney were also occasionally exempted from the taxation. All of them received an annual net income above £10 according to the records of the Valor. It is impossible at present to offer a real explanation for why these rich livings were granted such exemption.

In conclusion, poverty was the near-universal plight which the incumbents of the four sample deaneries of Hereford diocese faced on the eve of the Reformation, on account of not receiving adequate financial returns from their benefices. Although the conclusion might be a little tentative, it does not over-state the fact that parochial clergy holding a poor living were the norm in the diocese of Hereford during the early Tudor period, based on this examination and analysis of the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535. It is striking that a large number of rectories

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1265 The exemption list of 1406 was not complete. There was no benefice of the deaneries of Forest and Ludlow appeared in the list.
in the sample deaneries suffered harsh economic problems. This provides the kind of evidence needed to partially explain the widespread pluralism and non-residence among the beneficed clergy during the late medieval period. The richest and most secure rectories had been the ones which were appropriated early on (with those that became richer over time being then picked off when they became worth appropriating). In consequence, this would leave only the poorer and more economically vulnerable rectories for the seculars. Accordingly, the rectors who held a poor living had to find an opportunity to obtain more than one parochial living to survive. Pluralism therefore became the most attractive approach to overcome the poverty which many of the parochial clergy suffered.\textsuperscript{1267} However, it did not mean that the incumbents who held more than one parochial benefice at the same time could simply ignore their duties with regard to the cure of souls. They might prefer to acquire a second benefice located near to the one they already held, so that they could easily manage the two livings even if they could not minister both cures directly at the same time.\textsuperscript{1268} Another alternative solution was perhaps adopted by those poor rectors in order to overcome the obstacle. The hiring of a stipendiary priest would perhaps allow the rector to be absent from his unappropriated rectory. That approach would allow the rector to secure at least a portion of the revenue extracted from the living, as well as to relieve him of the burden of direct spiritual care for the parishioners. M. Zell estimates that one fifth of parishes in the Midlands, East and South of England were served only by a curate, who was perhaps financially supported by an absent incumbent, or a monastery which did not present a vicar to the living, although did

\textsuperscript{1267} Fuggles, ‘The parish clergy’, pp. 36-39.  
\textsuperscript{1268} Ibid., p. 36.
appropriate the rectory. Admittedly, the presence of a curate is not necessarily itself an evidence of a poor benefice. It sometimes simply means that the incumbent can afford to pay an assistant – and most pre-Reformation parishes were actually expected (sometimes required) to have at least one assistant priest. However, it is still possible that a few of parishes in those areas were left by the incumbents to a curate because of the impoverishment of the living. It is slightly possible that some of the poor rectories in the four sample deaneries were only served by a curate. Unfortunately, no names of curates appeared in the relevant entries of the Valor. On the other hand, it is also not impossible that a certain number of the poor rectories in the sample Hereford deaneries did not even have sufficient economic resources to hire a stipendiary during the absence of the incumbent, because the livings were too poor to attract a curate. This assumption can be supported to a certain degree by the analysis of the poor financial condition of the unappropriated rectories which remained within the four selected deaneries. Moreover, a large number of vicarages in those four deaneries also obviously lacked sufficient endowment. In consequence, pluralism might also become an essential solution adopted by these poor vicars to increase their incomes. Accordingly, the economic difficulties caused by an insufficient income would have an obvious and profound impact on many aspects of an incumbent’s life in the late medieval diocese of Hereford, including his expectations and planning for his prospective clerical career, his sense of personal satisfaction, and in particular the relationship between an incumbent and his parishioners.

1269 A subsidy list showed that the curates were found in forty-four per cent of parishes in Rochester diocese. Zell, ‘Economic problems’, pp. 21-22.
1270 Swanson, ‘Standards of livings’, p. 151.
On the other hand, another important factor at play in the late medieval Hereford diocese was the existence of the large pool of ordained clergy. Once they had achieved their priesthood, the majority of these men had to face the concurrent challenges both of fierce competition to obtain a benefice and of the impoverishment of the parochial benefices. The relentless reality was that the benefice hunters would join the competition, no matter how poor a benefice was. The parochial incumbents, would probably only rarely be trapped into the desperation of extreme poverty, unlike some non-incumbents who suffered the extreme poverty and lacked secure careers and futures. Nevertheless, a large number of incumbents who held poor benefices would perhaps pay more attention to securing the fiscal rewards rather than meeting their spiritual responsibilities. Moreover, they were unlikely to be among those of high social rank,1271 with the wealthier livings informally but effectively reserved for the clergy with good social connections or those who had studied in the universities.1272 In the pre-Reformation diocese of Hereford, the vast majority of parish clergy were not living an easy life; in that they were probably no different from most other parochial incumbents in pre-Reformation England.

1272 Ibid., p. 40.
Conclusion

In the previous chapters, different aspects of the career paths of secular clergy in the diocese of Hereford between 1400 and 1535 have been discussed and analysed in detail. This has been done through examination of various available sources, but chiefly using the Hereford episcopal registers. The typical pattern of a clerical career, from ordination to holy orders through to the admission to a benefice, has been built up. Moreover, the factors which might affect clerical career patterns have also been put under consideration within the thesis. Overall, the general career pattern of secular clergy in the diocese of Hereford follows the national pattern in most cases during the studied period. Nevertheless, the full picture with regard to the complete population of secular clergy in this diocese is much more complicated, and obviously has its local features in some cases.

Considering the numbers of clerical recruits which have been calculated, and the regularity of clerical movement during the ordination process, a clerical career can be still considered as attractive for individuals, and the demand for clergy remained persistent and strong in the diocese across the period. The impact of the Black Death on the clerical population within the diocese was finally overcome in the course of the fifteenth century. The levels of recruitment remained relatively stable through to the eve of the Reformation, although fluctuations and recessions occurred in some years. To enter the ranks of clergy would not absolutely guarantee a promising or successful future career, but a large number of aspirants from
different places (or dioceses) and of differing social origins still rushed into Hereford diocese to obtain their clerical orders, even though it is true that the overall number of ordained clergy within Hereford diocese is not comparable to figures for other significant dioceses. However, the accumulation of a pool of priests was one side-effect of the recovery in the clerical population. While the persistent demand for clergy by the secular society would swallow up a certain proportion of these priests, fierce competition for benefices between the secular clergy was unavoidable. Accordingly, a stipendiary chaplaincy was probably the first job for most secular clerics after their ordinations, taking into account the limited number of available benefices within the diocese and the low rate of replacement of their incumbents. Those who successfully obtained a benefice in the Hereford diocese during the early Tudor period had to face the reality that most parochial benefices within the diocese were not very lucrative, and they also faced the heavy burden of the clerical taxation indicated by the information extracted from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, with its record of the financial rewards of a parochial living and the obligation to pay the tenth calculated on that income. However, in contrast to the unstable income for a stipendiary, a benefice, even a minor parochial living, would offer secure tenures and incomes for the secular clergy. Thus, for those who could do it, hiring a curate and taking on extra employment elsewhere, including pluralism, would then be one way for incumbents, including both rectors of unappropriated livings and vicars, to increase their income and overcome the economic difficulties. This would have an obvious impact on the relationship between an incumbent and his parishioners, and then on secular attitudes towards clerical careers.
The secular clergy were not an isolated and static group of people in the late medieval diocese of Hereford. Not only were they the largest group of ecclesiastics within the church, but they also had close ties with secular society. Although the majority of them might expect to remain as parochial clergy serving their parishioners throughout their careers, some would climb to higher ranks within the ecclesiastical or social hierarchy through various connections. Although the abundant monastic titles may conceal some facts, the various specific titles provided by family members or lay patrons indicate that the clergy not only originated within secular society, but were also supported by members of that secular society from the beginning of their clerical careers. Those who used their benefices as the title for their ordinations would already have built up some connections within the ecclesiastical system or with secular patrons. Some cases which illustrate the use of parochial advowsons also reveal the connections between patrons and prospective incumbents. Candidates who would bring potential benefits for the patrons or have useful personal connections were likely to be presented to a benefice (possibly the wealthier one) early in their careers. The fact that these connections existed between the secular clergy and other social or ecclesiastical parties would definitely affect career patterns and opportunities, and exacerbate the fierce competition for benefices in the late medieval diocese of Hereford.

The detailed analyses provided in this thesis enrich study of the clergy in the diocese of Hereford in the late Middle Ages, a diocese previously discussed in detail only by W. J. Dohar in his work on the fourteenth century. More extensively, this study contributes to the
substantial research on the late medieval English clergy which has been carried out over the past few decades. The general pattern established from the Hereford records demonstrates that the contemporary national pattern observed by other scholars can also be applied within the diocese, and so has increasing validity as a national pattern, but one which also has to take into account regional (or diocesan) differences. The peculiarities which appear in the diocese of Hereford offer an opportunity to develop a fuller perspective on the ranks of the clergy in late medieval England.

Apart from filling one of the gaps in the regional and national studies on the late medieval English clergy, most obviously in the discussion of titles for ordination and the pattern of ordinations across the studied period, the more significant precise contributions made by this thesis should be restated here. Firstly, although the letters dimissory which appear in episcopal registers have been examined by other scholars for analysis of the mobility of the clergy during the early stage of their clerical careers, this type of evidence had not been fully appreciated, and has been analysed in more detail in this thesis. In addition to the examination of letters dimissory offered by candidates from other jurisdictions which are recorded in the Hereford ordination lists, equivalent certificates issued for native candidates from the diocese of Hereford wishing to be ordained elsewhere are also examined and analysed. This analysis of the two-way movement provides a useful cross-reference for the research on clerical movement across the whole nation during the late medieval period. Moreover, it offers an opportunity to test or enrich other scholars’ work, for example, A. B. Emden’s registers for the
students at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and V. Davis’ database for the clergy ordained in London diocese.  

Secondly, the analysis of the exercise of patronage for the parochial benefices has also expended previous approaches, which have usually looked at specific social groups. Here the focus of specific areas of the diocese has allowed a more regional assessment, of changing character of patronage and the changing character of the benefices, so that there is a clearer sense of the benefice as an element in the construction of clerical careers, as well as in the patronage strategies of the patrons.

Thirdly, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* has not been fully appreciated by historians seeking to understand the economic position of beneficed parochial clergy in late medieval England, even though selected entries extracted from it have been used occasionally by some scholars. Likewise, the tax exemption lists preserved in the episcopal registers have also not received much attention from historians up till now. Admittedly, both of these types of evidence should be used cautiously and critically. However, the approaches adopted in this thesis offer a new perspective for historians seeking to analyse the economic life of parochial English clergy in the later Middle Ages. Here, the list of 1536 recording the values of parochial benefices in Hereford diocese offers a valuable complementary source, of a kind

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apparently not noticed before.

Looking to the future, a few points could be developed by more detailed investigation, or by expanding the present material to make the study more comprehensive. This, though, would require time to deal with the uncertainties and complexities of the evidence. The records relating to all of the remaining deaneries within the diocese might then be included in the analyses so that the admissions to benefices and economic status of parochial incumbents across the whole diocese could be fully examined and discussed. Furthermore, the gaps and other uncertainties which exist within the Hereford episcopal registers, which have been pointed out in the thesis, might perhaps be filled in some cases by consulting additional sources, although which those might be cannot be indicated immediately. Through using these two approaches, the information regarding some individual careers, especially those which were confined mainly within the boundaries of the diocese, might be more extensively developed and filled out. Moreover, in order to ensure the accuracy of the information recorded in the printed episcopal registers, more detailed comparisons with the manuscripts registers would be desirable; although it would seem reasonable to adopt this approach only when the specific questionable cases are noticed in the printed registers. As mentioned previously, despite occasional problems the printed bishops’ registers are reliable sources for the basic study here.

Beyond all this, the information relating to individual clerical careers and career patterns in
the diocese of Hereford in the late medieval period, as revealed by this study, may be helpful for a fuller project to establish a proper prosopographical database of the medieval English clergy. This will be beneficial in expanding the material collected for the post-Reformation period in the Church of England Clergy Database.¹²⁷⁵ This would be a massive long-term task if it were to be undertaken. A diocesan study such as this one has its own value, and can be compared with work on other dioceses for comparative purposes; but the final goal must be a full and comprehensive record of the clergy of pre-Reformation England, as a tool to develop a properly national assessment.

¹²⁷⁵ The website of this database: http://theclergydatabase.org.uk/.
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Appendix

Introduction

This index is added to the thesis as an appendix, as the most straightforward way of presenting some of the basic evidence used in the work, and a short-cut to avoid over-burdening the text with the large number of references to the printed registers which would be needed when dealing with the individuals concerned. As an index which consolidates some of the information about a large number of the clergy of the late medieval diocese of Hereford, it is an important supplementary work in its own right; it also provides the consolidated evidence which contributes a lot to the research for the thesis, especially for the first two chapters. It should, however, be viewed as a body of evidence and a working tool which is still a work in progress. Its production has been a complex task, with every individual entry having to be arranged and assessed extremely cautiously. Accordingly, this index has been continuously refined during the course of the research, and as particular issues were being worked out. It thus also offers a primary impression about how the work has been done and the challenges which were met during it. A large number of issues are considered more fully and analysed in detail when the specific cases are brought up during the discussion in the main body of the thesis.

Three of the major challenges in the compilation of this index need specific comment. In the first place, there are several missing years in the ordination lists, for example, the years of 1401, 1422, 1452, and the decade-long gap from 1493 to 1503. Moreover, some shorter gaps among ordination ceremonies were noticed during the indexing. For instance, only one list of ordination referring to the year of 1521 was recorded in the episcopal register. Various possibilities could be put forward as reasons to explain the incompleteness of the records, such as the vacancy of the see, the record simply being lost in process of reservation, the information being not recorded when the ordinations were held, or that no ordinations actually happened. Such interruptions to the series of ceremonies, which meant no ordinations were recorded in the register at certain points, unavoidably leaves a lot of people with incomplete records. Accordingly, numerous candidates only had one or two recorded ceremonies and did not appear again in the episcopal registers. Moreover, it is also difficult to identify the ordination succession of different individuals, especially those whose names were Welsh, because of the complications introduced by the missing years and gaps.

The second issue is that there are unsurprisingly various errors due to different types of human errors introduced by the registrars were compiling the ordination lists, or by the more recent editors in preparing their volumes for publications. It has to be stressed that this index

\[\text{Reg. Caroli Bothe, pp. 310-1.}\]
is of the published registers; re-checking the entries in the original documents would have been an impossible task within the confines of the thesis. Sometimes, errors were easily detected. In several lists, ordinands were ordained to orders which they already possessed and were recorded in the previous lists. Normally, however, the records did show the actual order which they received. The problem is most acute for an ordination list of 10 September, 1429, in which all the ordinands were recorded with the orders they possessed before this celebration, rather than the one which they received at it. The other main errors are wrong orders, wrong titles, and missing notes of letters dimissory and titles. These errors will be analysed respectively by introducing some specific examples here.

1. Wrong orders. In the register of bishop Thomas Spofford, William Hayles was recorded as being ordained to subdeacon on 30 March 1437. However, this name appeared again in the list of 25 May 1437 being ordained to the same order. These two names were carrying the same letters dimissory issued from York diocese and the same title provided by Dudley priory. A William Hayles was also recorded as being ordained to acolyte on 23 February 1437 (no record of letters dimissory) and to priest on 21 September 1437 with the same letters dimissory and title. The logical deduction is that all four ordinations relate to only one person. Apparently, William Hayles was mistakenly put in the list of subdeacons of 25 May 1437 and he should be considered as ordained to deacon on that day. A John Wormbrugge showed twice in the priest lists of 28 March 1411 and 6 April 1411, in both cases he was recorded as holding the title provided by Winforton chantry. By checking the previous ordination lists, it appeared that another John Wormbrugge was ordained to acolyte and subdeacon on 17 May 1410, to the same title. Accordingly, the conclusion is that this candidate actually received the order of deacon on 28 March 1411 and was mistakenly put into the list of priests.

2. Wrong titles and missing titles. Some individuals appear in the lists who held different titles when they received successive orders. For instance, Thomas Caswall was ordained subdeacon on 23 April 1519 and priest on 7 April 1520 to a title of Wigmore monastery. However, another man with the same name was ordained as deacon on 24 September 1519 to a title of Worcester priory. It was presumably a mistake by the scribe to note the wrong title of this candidate. A William Smythman was promoted to subdeacon on 22 February 1524 and priest on 17 December 1524 by presenting a title provided by Buildwas monastery. Another William Smythman was ordained to deacon on 9 March 1524 to a title of White Nuns of

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1277 Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 306.
1278 Thome Spofford, p. 306.
1279 Ibid., pp. 324, 328.
1281 Ibid., p. 145.
1283 Ibid., p. 308.
1284 Ibid., pp. 315, 318.
Whitston by Worcester.\textsuperscript{1286} By considering the reasonable sequence of these orders and the dates, these two William Smythymain were probably identical. However, in some cases, it is highly possible as well that some ordinands did change their titles when they received different major orders. Both titles are recorded in the index, although it makes the situation even more complex.

In terms of the missing titles, the index shows that some secular ordinands who did not have any titles were nevertheless ordained to the major orders, seemingly against canon law. On 10 June 1441, an acolyte named Richard ap David was ordained subdeacon, however, no title was recorded in the register.\textsuperscript{1287} This name recurred in later ordination lists, being ordained to deacon and priest respectively to a title of St. Giles’ hospital of Shrewsbury.\textsuperscript{1288} John Estopp was recorded being ordained subdeacon on 21 September 1437 without a title being identified in the register, although the entry did indicate that he had a title.\textsuperscript{1289} Unfortunately, this name did not appear again in other lists. Therefore, there is no clue to indicate where his title actually came from. The third type of missing title can be illustrated by the case of David ap Pryce, who was ordained acolyte and subdeacon at the same ordination on 6 April 1527.\textsuperscript{1290} It seems that the scribe did not record the title David ap Pryce submitted for his ordination. Four other men (David ap Thomas, John David, Hugh ap David and Maurice ap Griffith) shared the same experience at that date.\textsuperscript{1291} Among all of them, only Maurice ap Griffith definitely recurred in the later ordination list and presented a title provided by Strata Marcella monastery when he was promoted to deacon on 11 April 1528.\textsuperscript{1292}

3. Missing and incomplete notes of letters dimissory. Like the records of titles, the notes of letters dimissory were also sometimes missing or documented incompletely. For instance, John ap Gryffyth initially appeared in the register being ordained subdeacon on 5 June 1512 to a title of the monastery of Whiteland, with no indication that he obtained letters dimissory.\textsuperscript{1293} Then this name holding the same title recurred in the ordination lists on 12 March 1513 and 24 September 1513, as appropriate for an orderly sequence for ordination as deacon and priest.\textsuperscript{1294} But his letters dimissory were now recorded, as being granted St. David’s diocese for these two major orders. Other individuals (like John Porter from Worcester diocese, who was ordained to acolyte on 13 March 1484,\textsuperscript{1295} and John ap Gruffuth

\begin{footnotes}
\item[1286] Ibid., p. 317.
\item[1287] Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 335.
\item[1288] Ibid., pp. 337-8.
\item[1289] A mark of ‘ti.’ was recorded in his entry.
\item[1290] Ibid., p. 327.
\item[1291] Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 323.
\item[1292] Ibid., p. 326.
\item[1293] Reg. Ricardi Mayew, p. 257.
\item[1294] Ibid., pp. 261, 263.
\item[1295] Reg. Thome Myllyng, p. 169.
\end{footnotes}
from St. David’s diocese, who was ordained to deacon on 3 April 1400) came into Hereford diocese to be promoted to major orders, but the records did not explicitly indicate that they were holding letters dimissory. Sometimes, the confusion concerning letters dimissory was caused by the inconsistency in identification of the diocese of origin. A Thomas Hughes was ordained deacon on 6 May 1511 to a title of Grace Dieu monastery and letters dimissory issued from Llandaff diocese. Coincidently, another Thomas Hughes with the same title completed his priestly ordination on 14 June 1511, but his letters dimissory were granted by St. David’s diocese. Considering the shared name and title and the succession of orders at successive ordinations, it seems a reasonable deduction that these two entries relate to one person, but that the diocese which provided letters dimissory was mistakenly recorded by the scribes. Unfortunately, without any further evidence at present, it is impossible to say which of the two entries is actually correct.

The third issue arising from indexing may be the most complicated one, which relates to the problems of the spelling of ordinands’ names, especially the Welsh names. The scribes usually recorded the candidates’ names phonetically, according to what they heard when the candidates presented their names in person during the ordinations. Therefore, each single candidate could have his name written down in the register with slightly different spellings or other and more radically different forms when he was ordained to successive orders. Usually this problem was easily solved by considering and collating the titles of the ordinands and the ordination time sequence, as a straightforward instance demonstrates. For example, the candidate Richard Yevans was ordained to acolyte, deacon and priest on 24 September 1513, 3 March 1514 and 10 June 1514 respectively. He possessed a title which was a rent of six marks being paid from lands in Croft by the widow of Sir Richard Crofte, Alinora, and the son and heir, Edward. With minimally different spelling of the surname, a Richard Jevans appeared in the subdeacon list of 17 December 1513 with the same title. Bringing together the title and time sequence, it is a natural and valid conclusion that Yevans and Jevans were different forms of Richard’s surname. A different version of the problem is posed by Robert Harryson, who became an acolyte on 1 April 1525. In the next few ordination lists, another man Robert Warcop was ordained to the orders of subdeacon, deacon and priest respectively on 23 December 1525, 26 May 1526 and 15 March 1527 by presenting a title provided by St. Radegund’s, Thellisford priory. It seems that there is no connection between these two individuals. But a note of ‘alias Harryson’, indicating an alternative family name, was attached to the entry of Robert Warcop. That confirms that these two individuals were actually the same person. Numerous similar instances occurred in the episcopal registers.
with varying degrees of complexity, some quite possibly to the point where linkages cannot be reliably established because of other problems associated with the lists.

The most particular difficulty derives from Welsh naming practices themselves. The Welsh names are most easily recognisable by the use of ‘ap’, a contraction of the Welsh word ‘mab’, which means ‘the son of’. Normally, the typical form of a Welsh name recorded in the register consisted of an ordinand’s Christian name followed by ‘ap’ and then of the ordinand’s father, so that David ap Rice means David, the son of Rice. This tradition brought the confusion that the ‘surnames’ of the descendants were always changing, sometimes with additional generations being added beyond the father. This presents two major challenges. The first is to recognize and combine those distinctive forms of Welsh names, ensuring that individuals are indeed separated out, even when they share the same combination of personal and paternal names. On the other hand, the greater problem is that some people may have switched naming patterns between ordinations: a Welsh ‘ap’ form might be used at one ceremony, but a real ‘surname’ form used elsewhere. For individuals who fall in the latter category the progression through ordinations can rarely be recovered; the differences are simply too great. For individuals with names following the straightforward Welsh pattern the situation is clarified in part by the fact that many of the Welsh ordinands came from Welsh dioceses, and therefore needed letters dimissory, which provide an additional distinctive variable to aid in the identifications. This, however, does not apply for ordinands from Hereford diocese, who would not need such letters. A typical case can be used to indicate the complexity. An ordinand named Rys ap David was ordained acolyte on 22 February 1524 while another candidate Rice ap David became an acolyte on 5 April 1522, recording his place of origin as St. David’s diocese.1305 Then a third Res ap David who held letters dimissory from St. David’s diocese was ordained subdeacon and deacon respectively on 9 March 1524 and 1 April 1525 to a title of Strata Florida monastery.1306 However, yet another Rice ap David was ordained priest by holding the same title and letters dimissory as the previous person on 15 April 1525.1307 Although there was a two-year interval, it still remains a possibility that the second acolyte might be the person who received the major orders in 1524 because some candidates were ordained to minor orders at a very young age so that it could take a span of time for them taking the major orders. Here the Welsh naming tradition makes it particularly difficult to recognize, solely by virtue of the candidates’ surnames, which Rys or Rice of the acolytes (if, indeed, either of them) was then ordained to subdeacon, deacon or priest in 1524. Likewise, the other three Res or Rice’s orders could not be incautiously and simply put together, even though they had the same title and letters dimissory. For the moment, as a bold presumption, the acolyte of 1524 and the other three men with major orders have been put into one career line because all these four ordinations more reasonably corresponded to the general pattern for progression through the various stages of ordination.

Sometimes, more complicated names with the grandfathers’ name appeared in the ordination

1305 Reg. Caroli Buthe, pp. 312, 315.
1306 Ibid., pp. 316, 318.
1307 Ibid., p. 320.
lists. For instance, John ap David was ordained to acolyte on 17 April 1435 holding letters dimissory from St. Asaph diocese.\textsuperscript{1308} Another name John ap Dd (David) ap Madok, containing his grandfather’s name Madok, was recorded as being ordained to subdeacon on 24 September 1435, deacon on 17 December 1435 and priest on 6 April 1436 by presenting a title of Aberconway Abbey and letters dimissory from St. Asaph diocese.\textsuperscript{1309} There might be a link between these two individuals according to similar part of their names, same letters dimissory and reasonable time sequence. However, here the evidence still was not sufficient to justify a conclusion that they were same person.

In some cases, different or possible faulty letters dimissory also enhanced the difficulty and complexity in distinguishing the individuals with Welsh names. A Hugh ap David was ordained deacon on 15 March 1527 to a title of Llanthony prima in Wales priory, with letters dimissory granted by St. Asaph diocese.\textsuperscript{1310} Another Hugh ap David completed his priestly ordination on 21 September 1527 with a very similar title provided by Llanthony prima priory but different letters dimissory from St. David’s diocese.\textsuperscript{1311} It is probable that one of letters dimissory was mistakenly recorded: but this is only a hypothesis due to the lack of more straightforward evidence. Another instance could also illustrate a similar issue. The first candidate David ap Jevan, carrying letters dimissory from St. David’s diocese, was ordained to subdeacon on 3 March 1436 supported by a private sponsor, Howell ap Jevan Vagan de Kynlleuth.\textsuperscript{1312} A second David ap Jevan was promoted to priest on 22 September 1436, recorded with a private title provided by Howel ap Jevan Vaghan and letters dimissory from St. Asaph diocese.\textsuperscript{1313} Although the names of the two sponsors were indeed slightly different, it is still very possible that they were the same individual. Considering the title and time sequence, these two David ap Jevan were probably just one person in spite of their different letters dimissory, one of which might be faulty. Nevertheless, it would be wise to keep both of these letters dimissory in the index because the matter still could not be fully explained.

It must again be stressed that this index is a working tool, compiled to clarify and provide a means of dealing with the evidence contained in the ordination lists. It lacks some of the standardization and refinement of a full index intended for publication. It must, however, be basically usable even in its present state. Some of the entries retained the abbreviate formats of the printed ordinations entries, without full extension. The main abbreviations necessary to interpret the entries are as follows:

\begin{itemize}
  \item a: acolyte;
  \item s: subdeacon;
  \item d: deacon;
  \item p: priest;
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{1308} Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 319.
\textsuperscript{1309} Ibid., pp. 320-1, 323.
\textsuperscript{1310} Reg. Caroli Bothe, p. 322.
\textsuperscript{1311} Ibid., p. 325.
\textsuperscript{1312} Reg. Thome Spofford, p. 322.
\textsuperscript{1313} Ibid., p. 324.
t.: title;
dioc.: diocese;
l. d.: letters dimissory;
pr: priory;
Fr.: Friar;
ord.: order;
Ben.: Benedictine;
Cist.: Cistercian;
abb.: abbey;
Fr. Pr.: Friary Preacher;
Min.: Minor (Franciscan);
hosp.: hospital;
mon.: monastery.

Cases where the printed ordination lists record a candidate under one order but there are strong reasons for believing that he actually received a different one, and that revision has been used for the calculations in this thesis, are indicated by, for example, s/d – recorded as subdeacon, but treated as deacon.

A listing of the ordination ceremonies at the end of the index allows the dates of ceremonies to be cross-checked to page references in the printed editions of the registers.
The Index of Ordination Lists

[---], Roger\textsuperscript{1314}. Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.). t. the Cathedral. p: 11 March, 1441
Abbat, John. a: 3 April, 1400
Abbot, John. a: 20 Sept., 1427
Abbot, John. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. a: 13 March, 1455/1456
Abbott, Hugh. t. Wenlock priory. s: 26 May, 1478, p: 5 June, 1479
Abbott (Abbot), John. t. Oseney mon.. a: 12 June, 1473, s: 16 Sept., 1473
Abeyayen, John. Linc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Oseney monastery. d: 8 April, 1508
Aburton, Thomas. t. Pershore monastery. d: 19 March, 1491
Abyndon, John. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 27 May, 1458, s: 23 Sept., 1458
Acros, John. a: 22 Dec., 1481
Acton, John. a: 17 Dec., 1435
Acton, Nicholas. Cist. monk of Tintern. s: 1 April, 1525
Acton, Thomas. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. a: 20 Sept., 1483, d: 18 Sept., 1484
Actone, Thomas. Ben. monk of Evesham. s: 18 Sept., 1406
Adam, Lewis ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Llanthony prima pr.. a: 19 Dec., 1467, p: 21 April, 1470
Adam, Roger ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. pa.. d: 1 June, 1409, p: 21 Dec., 1409
Adam, Thomas ap. t. Dore abb.. s: 21 Dec., 1454
Adams, David. t. Cwmhir monastery. s: 27 March, 1490, d: 5 June, 1490
Adams, John. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Westwood pr.. s: 17 Feb., 1439
Adams, John. t. Aconbury pr.. d: 21 March, 1439
Adams, John. Llanthony prima, Aug. monk, Menev. dioc.. d: 19 June, 1451
Adams, John. a: 7 March, 1506
Adams, John. a: 17 Dec., 1524
Adams, Philip. a: 20 Sept., 1469
Adams, Richard. t. Wenlock pr.. s: 13 May, 1523, d: 12 Sept., 1523
Adams, Robert. t. Wormesley priory. a: 7 April, 1509, s: 25 May, 1510, d: 21 Sept., 1510
Adams, Roger. t. Wormesley priory. a: 29 March, 1483, s: 20 Sept., 1483, d: 13 March, 1484

\textsuperscript{1314} surname is missing in the register.
Adamys, Richard.  a: 23 Sept., 1475
Addurley (Adeley), Thomas.  t. Cwmhir abb. / Cwmhir mon..  a: 22 Feb., 1472, s: 23 May, 1472, d: 19 Sept., 1472
Aderly (Adeley), John.  t. Wenlock pr..  s: 23 April, 1415, d: 25 May, 1415, p: 21 Dec., 1415
Adieys, William.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 22 Sept., 1492
Ady, John.  t. Flaxley abb..  d: 16 Sept, 1454, p: 21 Dec., 1454
Ady, Thomas.  a: 18 Sept., 1451
Adyce, Thomas.  a: 6 June, 1457
Adyes (Adys), John.  t. Dore abb..  s: 18 March, 1424, d: 8 April, 1424, p: 17 June, 1424
Adys, Thomas.  a: 26 May, 1442
Aglaham, Robert.  a: 20 Dec., 1432
Ailmestre, John.  professed canon of Wigmore.  d: 24 Sept., 1418
Akyll, John.  Cist. monk of Tintern.  s: 20 Dec., 1460
Alathea, John.  of Wormesley.  p: 21 Sept., 1482
Albirtone (Alberton / Albrighton), Richard.  monk of Dore.  a: 2 March, 1482, s: 16 April, 1482, d: 21 Sept., 1482, p: 20 Sept., 1483
Albon, Thomas.  t. deacon’s stall in the cathedral.  a: 21 Sept., 1510, d: 10 April, 1512
Albon, Thomas.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 10 June, 1514
Alcetour, John1315.  presented by Dominus Richard, a fellow monk.  p: 24 Sept., 1513
Alcetre, John.  Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  p: 16 May, 1464
Alcetre, John.  Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  s: 20 Dec., 1460
Alcockers (Alkocks), Thomas.  t. Buildwas mon..  s: 13 May, 1523, d: 12 Sept., 1523, p: 22 Feb., 1524
Aldeford, John.  a: 22 Sept., 1442
Aldeford, Richard.  a: 6 June, 1457
Aldeford, Thomas.  t. Aconbury pr..  s: 4 March, 1447, d: 8 April, 1447, p: 16 Feb., 1448
Aldemache, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  s: 18 Sept., 1428
Alderne, Richard.  a: 19 April, 1522
Aldesford, William.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford.  s: 19 Dec., 1478
Aldewelle, Hugh.  a: 4 March, 1514
Aldeword, John.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 29 March, 1444, p: 6 April, 1444
Aldeword, Thomas.  a: 27 March, 1445
Aldeworth, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 7 March, 1443/1444
Aldforde, Thomas.  t. priory of Llanthony by Gloucester.  s: 13 March, 1484
Alexander, William.  Fr. Aust., Caremardayn.  d: 26 May, 1431

1315  a monk
Aleyn, Thomas. Fr. Aust. of Shrewsbury. p: 26 May, 1453
Alforce, William. a: 20 Sept., 1477
Alford, Thomas. a: 22 Dec., 1481
Alford, William. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 9 March, 1524, d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 15 April, 1525
Allardi, Henry. Fr. Pr., Brecon. p: 13 March, 1484
Alstone, Thomas. Aust. canon of S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester, in the jurisdiction of York. s: 26 May, 1526
Altone, John. t. S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury. s: 2 June, 1436
Alvyntone, Dominus William. of the Aust. priory of Llanthony in Wales. p: 18 March, 1513
Alye, Robert. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Westwood nunnery. s: 26 May, 1526
Alye, Thomas. a: 13 May, 1523
Alymestrey, John. professed canon of Wigmore. d: 6 April, 1420
Alvyntone, John. Fr. Cam. of Gloucester. a: 22 May, 1456, s: 22 May, 1456, p: 6 June, 1457
Alysaundre, Robert. a: 1 June, 1409
Amberley (Amburley / Ambyrley), Richard. t. Dore abbey / Dore monastery. a: 2 April, 1485, s: 20 May, 1486, d: 1 March, 1488
Amery, Guy. Fr. Aust., Ludlow. a: 22 Sept., 1440, s: 17 Dec., 1440, d: 11 March, 1441, p: 10 June, 1441
Amery, Robert. Fr. Aust., Ludlow. a: 22 Sept., 1440, s: 17 Dec., 1440, d: 11 March, 1441, p: 10 June, 1441
Andreuse (Andrewes / Andrews), Christopher. t. Wormesley pr. s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 15 April, 1525
Andrew (Andrewe), John. t. Wormesley pr. a: 22 May, 1456, s: 2 April, 1457, p: 23 Sept., 1458
Andrew, Richard. first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Androwe, Christopher.  a: 20 Sept., 1522
Androwe (Androw / Andrew / Andrewes), William.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 21 May, 1418, s: 21 May, 1418, d: 24 Sept., 1418, p: 11 March, 1419
Angyll, Thomas.  t. Westwood nunnery.  s: 22 March, 1505
Annowille, John.  a: 5 June, 1479
Anthonye, William.  Aust. canon of Llanthony pr. by Gloucester.  a: 26 May, 1526
Antoni, John.  a: 22 Dec., 1481
Anwritell, John.  t. Wormesley mon..  p: 9 April, 1474
Appilby, John.  monk of S. Peter ('s), Gloucester.  (l. d.), with privilege of apost. see..  s: 7 March, 1433, p: 3 March, 1436
Approsser, Hugh.  t. Buildwas abb..  s: 16 March, 1437, d: 30 March, 1437, p: 25 May, 1437
Appulby, John.  t. Halesowen mon. (Haughmond abb.).  s: 27 May, 1469, d: 20 Sept., 1469
Appulby, Thomas.  t. Halesowen mon..  p: 22 Dec., 1469
Apurley, John.  monk of Tewkesbury.  p: 5 June, 1490
Archer, Richard.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 25 May, 1521
Argentyn, Henry.  Fr. Min., Worcester.  p: 25 May, 1437
Arlyngham (Arlingham / Erlyngham), Edward.  Cist. monk of Flaxley.  a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 9 March, 1524, d: 17 Dec., 1524
Arnesbergh, Gervin de.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 20 Sept., 1427
Arnold, Robert.  York dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Oswald's priory, Gloucester of the same dioc..  s: 18 March, 1479/1480, d: 1 April, 1480, p: 27 May, 1480
Arthur, William.  monk of Gloucester abb..  p: 16 Sept., 1473
Arundel (Arundell), John.  Ben. monk of Gloucester abb..  s: 20 Dec., 1460, d: 30 May, 1461
Arundell, John.  Linc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. church of Howarth.  s: 7 June, 1460
Arundell, Richard.  monk of Gloucester abb..  p: 16 Sept., 1473
Ashe, Master James.  t. Locus Regalis mon..  p: 11 April, 1528
Ashehulle (Asshehulle / Asshehull), William.  t. S. John Bapt. hosp., Ludlow.  s: 6 April, 1444, s: 14 Sept., 14441316, p: 19 Dec., 1444
Asheley, William.  t. Oseney monastery.  s: 15081317
Ashewode, Thomas.  t. Wombridge priory.  s: 29 March, 1483
Aske, Robert.  Fr. Carm., Shrewsbury.  s: 13 Dec., 1530
Asplyn, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Oswald's priory, Gloucester.  s: 8 April, 1508, p: 15081318
Asplyn, Richard.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.), in jure civ. bac..  t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester.  d:

1316 Might be ordained as the deacon
1317 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1318 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
13 March, 1484
Aspurley, Robert.  a: 7 June, 1449
Asshe, James.  a: 22 Sept., 1464
Asshehull (Asshehulle), Roger.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 21 Sept., 1443, s: 6 April, 1444, s/d: 14 Sept., 1444\(^{1319}\), p: 19 Dec., 1444
Asshelworth, Richard.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  p: 15 June, 1443
Aston, Dompinus John.  of Tewkesbury (a monk).  p: 21 Sept., 1482
Aston, John.  canon regular.  a: 3 April, 1400
Aston, John.  monk of S. Oswald's, Glouc..  d: 17 April, 1400
Aston, Roger.  t. Buildwas mon..  d: 23 Dec., 1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Aston, William.  a: 14 June, 1427
Astone, Henry.  ord. of S. Benedict, Gloucester.  d: 24 Sept., 1463
Astone, Hugh.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 15 April, 1430
Atha, Hugh ap.  t. his office of subdeacon in the cathedral.  s: 17 Dec., 1485
Atkyn (Atkyns), Richard.  t. Wenlock pr..  s: 5 June, 1406, d: 18 Sept., 1406, p: 12 March, 1406/1407
Atkyne, John.  a: 25 May, 1510
Atkynes, Thomas.  a: 18 Sept., 1428
Atkyns, Henry.  a: 19 Sept., 1461
Atkyns (Atkins), John.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 25 May, 1415, s: 25 May, 1415, d: 21 Sept., 1415, p: 12 June, 1416

\(^{1319}\) might be ordained as the deacon
Aubrey (Awbrey), Roger. t. Llanthony by Gloucester priory. a: 19 March, 1491, d: 28 May, 1491
Aubrey, Thomas. Minorites of Hereford. p: 21 May, 1418
Audeley, (Master) Edmund. canon and prebendary of Barton Colwall / his prebend of Barton Colwall. s: 5 April, 1466, d: 21 Sept., 1471
Aumenet (Aumenett), William. als Watts. t. the prebend of Wodecote in S. Chad’s, Shrewsbury. a: 12 June, 1416, s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416
Austen, Thomas. t. Aust. canon of Llanthony. d: 26 May, 1526
Austyn, Thomas. Linc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Chacombe pr. s: 20 Feb., 1440
Award, Richard. York dioc. (l. d.). t. Little Malvern pr. a: 7 June, 1449, s: 30 May, 1450
Aylberton, Gerard. Fr. Aust. of Llanthony by Gloucester, presented by John Abyndon, a canon. p: 12 Sept., 1523
Ayleman, Thomas. a: 5 March, 1463
Aylesbury, Robert. monk of Worcester pr. (l. d.). p: 7 June, 1460
Aylevyne, Richard. a: 20 Dec., 1438
Aylmone, Thomas. canon of Llanthony prima. p: 29 March, 1472
Aymestreo (Aylmestreo), John. of the convent of Wigmore / of Wigmore conv. a: 21 May, 1418, s: 21 May, 1418
Aythen, John. canon of Flanesford priory. s: 22 Dec., 1515
Aythen, John. t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford. p: 11 April, 1517
Bacheler, John. a: 8 April, 1424
Bacton, Miles. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. s: 16 June, 1492, d: 22 Sept., 1492
Bade (Bate), John. t. Richard ap Henry. a: 31 March, 1431, s: 14 June, 1432, p: 20 Dec., 1432
Badlond (Badelond), Richard. t. Wigmore pr. a: 2 June, 1414, s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416
Badneth, Thomas. Fr. Aust. of Wigmore. a: 22 Sept., 1480
Badnettis, John. a: 17 Dec., 1513
Badrone, Thomas.  a: 17 June, 1424
Badyn, Richard.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 29 March, 1483
Bagge, George.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  s: 13 Dec., 1530, d: 25 March, 1531
Baggesore, John.  t. Poulton pri.  s: 23 Sept., 1419
Bailey, Richard.  a: 16 June, 1470
Bailly, Richard.  of Much Dene.  a: 20 Feb., 1434
Baister, Richard.  a: 18 Sept., 1423
Baker, George.  t. Wombridge pr., Cov. and Lich. dioc.  a: 24 Sept., 1519, s: 7 April, 1520
Baker, Henry.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 5 April, 1522, s: 19 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522
Baker, John.  York dioc.  a: 11 April, 1433
Baker, John.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 20 Feb., 1440, s: 12 March, 1440, d: 26 March, 1440, p: 22 Sept., 1440
Baker, John.  a: 22 Sept., 1480
Baker, John.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 29 March, 1483, d: 13 March, 1484
Baker, John.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 22 Sept., 1492
Baker, John.  utriusque juris bac.  t. Dorchester monastery, Linc. dioc.  p: 17 June, 1508
Baker (Bakere), Richard.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 12 June, 1416, s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416
Baker, Richard.  t. his stall in the choir of the cathedral / deacon’s stall in the choir of the cathedral.  s: 8 April, 1508, d: 22 Sept., 1509, p: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Baker, Richard.  a: 19 April, 1522
Baker, Walter.  t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Gloucester.  a: 18 March, 1424, s: 8 April, 1424, p: 17 June, 1424
Baker, William.  monk of Flaxley abb.  d: 3 April, 1400, p: 17 April, 1400
Baker, William.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  a: 11 April, 1517, s: 3 April, 1518
Bakere (Baker), Edmund.  t. Sir Lawrence Merbury, knt.  s: 18 Dec., 1407, d: 14 April, 1408, p: 9 June, 1408
Bakere, William.  t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester.  s: 19 Dec., 1467
Balkyn, Thomas. t. Wormesley priory s: 21 Sept., 1476
Ballard, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 3 April, 1400
Ball, Edward. t. Wenlock pr. s: 24 Sept., 1519
Balle, John. t. the lands of John Devereux, lord de Ferrers. p: 14 March, 1489
Balle, John. t. Wenlock pr. s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April, 1522, p: 20 Sept., 1522
Balle (Ball), Richard. t. Dudley priory (Cluniaec). a: 18 Dec., 1512, s: 19 Feb., 1513, d: 21 May, 1513, p: 24 Sept., 1513
Balle, Stephen. t. magr. Roger Andrewe. a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Balle, Thomas. t. Flaxley abb. a: 15 March, 1427, s: 5 April, 1427, p: 12 March, 1429
Balle, Thomas. Cluniaec monk of Wenlock. s: 2 March, 1530, d: 2 April, 1530, p: 11 June, 1530
Balle, William. t. dean and chapter. a: 17 Dec., 1412, s: 22 Dec., 1414, d: 23 April, 1415, p: 25 May, 1415
Balsame, John. t. rector of Rotherfield Grey, Linc. dioc. (l. d.), his benefice. d: 14 March, 1404/1405
Baltone, Richard de. t. Flaxley abb. d: 25 May, 1415
Banbrok, Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Cokehill (Cokehulle) nunnery. p: 10 April, 1512
Bange, William. Wenlock pr. a: 9 April, 1519
Banham, Thomas. Fr. Min., Worcester. a: 5 June, 1406, s: 5 June, 1406
Barbor (Barbour), Richard. Augustinian of Wormesley (Wrumsley / Worumsley) / professed canon of Wormesley. a: 21 May, 1418, s: 21 May, 1418, d: 24 Sept., 1418
Barbour, John. a: 16 Feb., 1448
Barbour, Nicholas. in art. bac. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. priory of S. Mark of Ghent, by Bristol. d: 5 June, 1490
Barbour, Thomas.  t. his portion in Pontesbury, called Childeshalle.  s: 22 Sept., 1487
Barboure, Thomas.  a: 17 Dec., 1446
Barboure, William.  a: 17 Dec., 1446
Barby, Donat.  Fr. Min., Bridgnorth.  d: 6 April, 1436
Bardsley, Thomas.  monk of Flaxley abbey.  p: 19 Dec., 1506
Baret, John.  a: 2 April, 1457
Baret, William.  a: 21 Sept., 1471
Baret (Barrett), William.  t. Limebrook priory.  s: 3 March, 1509, d: 24 March, 1509, p: 22 Sept., 1509
Barette, Thomas.  t. guild of Palmers, Ludlow.  a: 20 Feb., 1467, s: 19 Dec., 1467, d: 12 March, 1468, p: 20 Sept., 1469
Bareway, Thomas.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  s: 22 Sept., 1431
Barka (Barcha), Peter de.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 20 Feb., 1440, s: 17 Dec., 1440, d: 11 March, 1441
Barkeley (Barkley), Humphrey.  Ben. monk of Gloucester / monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  d: 22 Feb., 1524, p: 17 Dec., 1524
Barkeley (Barcley / Barkley), John.  Fr. Min., Hereford / Fr. Min., Hereford presented by Fr. John Wood.  a: 23 Dec., 1525, s: 26 May, 1526, d: 11 April, 1528
Barker, John.  t. Wenlock priory.  s: 20 Sept., 1483, d: 13 March, 1484
Barker, Richard.  canon of Wormesley, Hereford.  p: 10 June, 1419
Barker, Richard.  a: 21 Sept., 1482
Barkley, Thomas.  Lond (on). dioc. (l. d.).  t. Osney abb..  a: 3 March, 1436, d: 6 April, 1436
Barnard, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 7 June, 1533
Barnes, John.  a: 4 March, 1514
Barone (Baroune), Thomas.  t. Flaxley abb. / abb. and conv. of Flaxley.  s: 26 March, 1418, d: 21 May, 1418, p: 24 Sept., 1418
Barnard, John.  arc. mag..  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Lianthony priory by Gloucester.  d: 2 April, 1485
Barre, John.  a: 17 May, 1410

\textsuperscript{1320} might be ordained as the deacon
Barret, Triamour. t. Aconbury nunnery. p: 1508
Barrett, William. a: 1508
Barrey (Barry), Roger. Fr. Clun., Wenlock / Clun. monk of Wenlock. a: 5 June, 1406, s: 5 June, 1406, d: 18 Sept., 1406
Barry (Barre), William. t. Chepstow pr., by papal dispensation, ex solute et soluta. s: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 16 March, 1437, p: 30 March, 1437
Barstowe, William. Fr. Carmel. p: 15 March, 1427
Barton, Richard. a: 17 Feb., 1439
Barton (Berton), Thomas. t. Reading mon. a: 11 April, 1517, s: 9 Dec., 1517, d: 27 Feb., 1518
Bartone, Richard. monk of Gloucester, Ben. Ord. s: 21 Dec., 1455
Bartone, Roger. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. d: 22 Dec., 1469
Baryn (Baron), Nicholas. t. Aconbury priory. a: 27 March, 1490, s: 5 June, 1490, p: 18 Dec., 1490
Bastard, Richard. a: 23 April, 1415
Bastard, William. Fr. Clun., Wenlock / Clun. monk of Wenlock. a: 5 June, 1406, s: 5 June, 1406, d: 18 Sept., 1406
Batche (Bathe), John. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. s: 18 Sept., 1484, d: 2 April, 1485
Bate, Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). a: 1 April, 1525
Battory, John. a: 3 April, 1400
Baughe, John. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. p: 17 Dec., 1485
Baughmon, Peter. Fr. Min., Hereford. p: 22 Dec., 1431

1321 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1322 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Bawdene, Robert. a: 19 Sept., 1506
Bawdewyn, Francis. t. Wenlock pr. d: 7 June, 1533
Bawdewyn, Richard. t. the Cathedral. a: 7 March, 1443/1444, s: 27 March, 1445,1323 p: 18 Sept., 1445
Bawdewyn, Thomas. Fr Pr., Worcester. d: 21 Dec., 1409
Bayley (Bayly), Master John. t. the Cathedral. a: 18 Sept., 1445, s: 16 Feb., 1448, d: 9 March, 1448, p: 23 March, 1448
Bayley, Thomas. a: 18 Dec., 1451
Baylie, William. t. Worcester pr.. p: 4 April, 1439
Baylly, William. t. canon, and preb. de prato minori. p: 24 Sept., 1418
Baylowe, John. t. Wormesley pr.. d: 12 March, 1435
Bayly, Geoffrey. t. Strata Marcella mon.. a: 19 April, 1522, s: 21 March, 1523
Bayly, James. t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford / S. Guthlac’s priory by Hereford. a: 19 Sept., 1472, s: 9 April, 1474, d: 24 Sept., 1474, p: 8 Feb., 1475
Bayly (Bayley), James. t. hosp. of S. John Ev., Ludlow. a: 18 Feb., 1486, s: 20 May, 1486, p: 1 March, 1488
Bayly, Richard. t. hosp. of S. James, Bridgnorth. s: 21 Sept., 1471, d: 19 Sept., 1472
Bayly, Thomas. t. Dore abb.. p: 26 May, 1453
Bayly, Walter. canon of Wigmore. p: 13 April, 1471
Bayly (Bayli), William. t. dean and chapter. a: 22 Dec., 1414, s: 22 Dec., 1414, d: 19 Sept., 1416
Bayly, William. t. Wormesley pr.. a: 20 Dec., 1438, s: 17 Feb., 1439, d: 21 March. 1439
Bayre, William. a: 27 March, 1490
Bayton, John. a: 23 Dec., 1424
Bayton, William. t. Palmers’ Guild, Ludlow. a: 27 March, 1445, s: 4 March, 1447, d: 8 April, 1447
Baytone, Walter. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. a: 16 March, 1466, s: 19 Sept., 1467, d: 12 March, 1468
Bazhe, John. a: 15 March, 1522
Beale, John. a: 26 March, 1418
Beangworth, John. monk of Evesham. d: 21 Sept., 1482
Beaupre, John. t. Whiston nunnerby by Worcester. d: 12 June, 1473

1323 without a title
Beaupre, Reginald. a: 23 May, 1472
Beche, John. Fr. Min., Worcester. s: 26 May, 1526
Beche, Robert. Fr. Min., Worcester. a: 23 Dec., 1525
Bedford, John. a: 19 Dec., 1528
Bedford, John. t. Wormesley pr. s: 24 Feb., 1532
Bedoo, John. arcium mag. t. All Souls’ college, Oxford. p: 1 April, 1480
Bedylle, Geoffrey. t. Great Malvern pr. s: 7 June, 1533
Bedylle, Gregory. a: 24 Feb., 1532
Beerde, Master Richard. a: 4 Feb., 1445
Beke, John. a: 4 March, 1447
Beland, Richard. Fr. Pr., Gloucester. a: 7 April, 1509
Bele, Henry. monk of Tewkesbury. p: 5 June, 1490
Bele, Thomas. t. Little Malvern priory. s: 23 Sept., 1458, d: 27 March, 1490
Beley, Thomas. monk of Tewkesbury (Twexbury). a: 21 Sept., 1482
Belgard, John. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., without the East gate of Oxford. a: 19 Dec., 1405, s: 19 Dec., 1405
Belle, Thomas. t. Flaxley abb. d: 19 Feb., 1429
Belleswardyn, John. Fr. Min., Bridgnorth. a: 23 Dec., 1447
Benbow, Lawrence. a: 6 June, 1517

1324 The title possessed when he was ordained to sub-deacon
1325 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Benet, John.  Fr. Pr. of Worcester.  s: 21 Sept., 1471
Benet, Thomas.  Benedictine monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  s: 22 Feb., 1524
Benet, William.  Ben. monk of Great Malvern pr..  s: 26 May, 1526
Benett, Richard.  psalmist: 18 Sept., 1512
Benett (Benet), Thomas.  Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.).  t. stall in the choir.  a: 11 April, 1517, s: 6 June, 1517, d: 27 Feb., 1518
Benne, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 8 April, 1424, d: 17 June, 1424, p: 22 Sept., 1425
Bennett, John.  a: 17 Dec., 1440
Bennett (Benet), Richard.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 16 Feb., 1448, s: 7 June, 1449, d: 30 May, 1450
Bensty, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Cokehill pr..  s: 20 Feb., 1440
Bentham, William.  ord. of S. Benedict, Gloucester.  d: 24 Sept., 1463
Berew, John.  t. his rectory of S. Owen’s, Hereford.  d: 23 April, 1415
Berewe, John.  t. his benefice of S. Owen’s, Hereford / his church of S. Owen’s.  s: 22 Dec., 1414, p: 10 March, 1415
Berde (Beerde), Master Richard.  t. Little Malvern pr..  s: 16 Feb., 1448, d: 9 March, 1448, p: 23 March, 1448
Berkeley, Richard.  monk of Gloucester.  d: 23 Sept., 1419
Berkley, John.  of the city of Hereford.  t. pa..  a: 14 April, 1408, d: 22 Dec., 1408
Berkley, John.  S. David’s dioc..  p: 1 June, 1409
Bernes, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 4 March, 1447
Berkeley, William.  monk of Flaxley.  d: 8 March, 1438
Berkle, John.  t. pa..  s: 27 Sept., 1408
Bertesham, John.  a: 20 Dec., 1404
Berton, William.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 24 Sept., 1519, p: 7 April, 1520
Berwe, John.  of the city of Hereford.  a: 14 April, 1408

1326 Without a title
Bery (Bury), John.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 13 April, 1476, d: 8 June, 1476, p: 21 Sept., 1476

Besford, William.  monk of Pershore.  a: 22 Sept., 1487


Best, John.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 17 Dec., 1463, s: 8 June, 1465


Betturtone (Betterton), John.  in art. bac..  t. White Nuns by Worcester / Whitston nunnery.  s: 22 Feb., 1524, p: 17 Dec., 1524

Bettyrtone, John.  a: 27 May, 1469


Bewdley, Walter.  t. Evesham monastery.  p: 19 Sept., 1489

Bewno, Lawrence.  psalmist: 18 Sept., 1512

Beynam, Davy dap.  a: 16 April, 1482

Beynam, Roger.  a: 2 April, 1485

Beynam, John.  monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  p: 3 March, 1436

Beynon, Thomas.  Heref. dioc.  t. ad tit. dom. de Warnford, ad om. ord.  s: 8 March, 1420/1421

Beynon, Roger.  a: 2 April, 1485

Beyhan, Thomas.  t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worcester.  p: 15 April, 1430


Bidyn, John.  t. Bordersley abb.  s: 10 June, 1419

Bidyne, William.  a: 26 March, 1418

Bilmore, Richard.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 17 Dec., 1468, s: 16 June, 1470, p: 22 Feb., 1472


Bircheovere, John.  a: 14 March, 1404/1405

Birde, John.  a: 4 April, 1461


Bitterley (Bytterley), John.  Carmel. monk of Gloucester / Fr. Carm. of Gloucester.  a: 19 June, 1451, s: 16 Sept, 1454


Blackenage, John.  t. college of S. Barth., Tonge.  s: 19 Sept., 1506, d: 19 Dec., 1506

Blackwell, John.  monk of Worc. pr.  a: 23 Dec., 1525


Blake, Hugh.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 17 April, 1435, s: 2 June, 1436

Blakehed, James.  t. Keynsham abb.  s: 23 Feb., 1437

Blakeney, John.  t. S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury.  p: 25 May, 1426
Blakeway (Blakewey), John.  t. S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury.  a: 3 March, 1425, s: 22 Sept., 1425, d: 22 Dec., 1425
Blakeway, Reginald.  a: 12 March, 1440
Blakke, Philip.  Fr. Pr., Worcester.  p: 19 Dec., 1405
Blewet, John.  t. office of priest in the cathedral.  p: 21 Sept., 1482
Blewett (Blewet), Richard.  t. office of subdeacon in cathedral / his office in the cathedral.  a: 20 Sept., 1477, s: 20 Sept., 1477, d: 2 March, 1482
Blewett, Richard.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  a: 15 March, 1511, s: 28 March, 1510(1512), d: 10 April, 1512, p: 18 Dec., 1512
Blither (Blyther / Blithir), William.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 7 March, 1506, s: 11 April, 1506, d: 6 June, 1506, p: 19 Sept., 1506
Blithure (Blithere / Blythere), Roger.  t. S. Leonard’s pr., Wormesley.  a: 16 March, 1466, s: 17 Dec., 1468, d: 23 Feb., 1469
Blommarde, Vincent.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 25 May, 1415
Blont, Thomas.  who receives a dispensation for a defect.  a: 10 June, 1514
Blundell, George.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Little Malvern priory.  p: 10 April, 1512
Blythe, Hugh.  a: 22 Sept., 1425
Bocok, Bro. W.  Aug. hermit of Ludlow.  p: 15 April, 1419
Bodde, William de.  a: 7 March, 1506
Bode, William.  Heref. dioc.  t. ad tit. hosp. S. Barthol., Glouc., ad om. ord..  s: 8 March, 1420/1421
Bodelicho (Bodelyche), Thomas.  t. Great Malvern pr. / Little Malvern pr.  s: 9 April, 1463, p: 24 Sept., 1463
Bodeman, John.  a: 19 Sept., 1411
Bodenham, John.  t. Flaxley abb.  s: 19 Sept., 1411, d: 2 April, 1412, p: 28 May, 1412
Bodenham, John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 23 Feb., 1437, s: 30 March, 1437, d: 21 Sept., 1437
Bodenham, Stephen.  t. Flaxley abb.  a: 23 Dec., 1424, s: 3 March, 1425
Bodenham, William.  a: 25 May, 1415

When was ordained to subdeacon
Bodenham, William.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 23 March, 1420, p: 6 April, 1420
Bodilich, Thomas.  tonsure: 22 Oct., 1423
Bodilich, Thomas.  a: 14 June, 1432
Bodylicke, Thomas.  of Newent.  t. Flaxley abb.  p: 7 March, 1433
Boge, William.  a: 22 Feb., 1524
Bokeland, William.  a: 20 Dec., 1460
Bokinhulle, John.  monk of Worcester.  a: 23 Sept., 1424
Bolde, Henry.  Worc.  dioc. (l. d.).  t. Osney abb.  s: 20 Feb., 1440
Bolde (Bold), John1328.  s: 21 Sept., 1437
Bolde, Roger.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 14 March, 1489, d: 18 April, 1489
Bole, Richard.  t. Dore abb.  p: 10 March, 1458/1459
Bole, William.  t. Wigmore mon.  a: 25 May, 1521, s: 15 March, 1522, d: 5 April, 1522, p: 19 April, 1522
Bolett (Bolette), Walter.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 13 March, 1455/1456, d: 22 May, 1456, p: 18 Sept., 1456
Bolgay, Walter.  Fr. Min.  s: 22 Dec., 1481, d: 2 March, 1482, p: 16 April, 1482
Bolkyn, Thomas.  a: 9 April, 1474
Bolley, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 10 June, 1514
Bolocke, Thomas.  a: 3 March, 1509
Bolter, John.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
Boltere, John.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 18 Sept., 1445
Bolton, John.  Fr., Gloucester.  d: 16 March, 1437
Boltone, John.  Fr. Carmel., Gloucester.  s: 22 Sept., 1436
Boltone, John.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Boltone, Richard.  t. Flaxley abb.  s: 23 April, 1415, p: 21 Sept., 1415
Bonde, Richard.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford.  a: 22 May, 1456, s: 2 April, 1457, d: 6 June, 1457
Boner, Thomas.  Worc.  dioc. (l. d.).  t. the Cathedral.  p: 10 June, 1441
Bonna, John de.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 19 Sept., 1461
Bonna, Thomas de.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 19 Sept., 1461
Bonyfaunt, John.  Worc.  dioc. (l. d.).  t. Bruera monastery.  s: 8 April, 1508
Boole, John.  t. Cwmhir abb.  s: 5 March, 1463, d: 9 April, 1463
Boole, Richard.  a: 27 May, 1458
Boor, Hugo (Hugh).  t. the Cathedral.  s: 15 April, 1419, p: 23 Sept., 1419

1328 was granted to letters dimissory on 20 September, 1437
Boore, John.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 10 June, 1419
Bor (Bore), Peter.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 17 Dec., 1468, p: 13 April, 1471
Boreford, John.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 22 Dec., 1414, s: 22 Dec., 1414
Borey, Hugh.  t. Limebrook pr..  s: 28 March, 1467
Borewey, Thomas.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  a: 26 May, 1431
Borley, William.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 18 March, 1424
Borley, William.  t. Wigmore abb..  d: 8 April, 1424, p: 17 June, 1424
Borowgh, William.  Cant. dioc. (l. d.).  t. benefice of Curtenall, Linc. dioc..  p: 10 April, 1512
Bosco (Busco), John de.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 18 Dec., 1434, p: 17 April, 1435
Bosgaweyne, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 25 May, 1415
Boter, Robert.  t. of the hosp. of S. John Ev., Ludlow.  s: 21 May, 1478, d: 26 May, 1478
Boter, William.  a: 9 March, 1476
Boteler, John.  t. Wenlock priory.  d: 8 Feb., 1475
Boteler, Roger.  a: 24 Sept., 1441
Boteler (Botelere / Botelere), Roger.  t. Chirbury pr..  s: 7 March, 1443/1444, d: 6 April, 1444, p: 18 Sept., 1445
Boteller, Richard.  Ben. monk of Evesham.  p: 1 June, 1409
Bothe, Master John.  master of arts.  a: 11 April, 1517
Bothe, William.  in art. bac. / artium mag..  t. his own church of Cradley / rector of Cradley.  s: 15 June, 1527, p: 27 March, 1529
Botte, William.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 16 April, 1446, d: 11 June, 1446, p: 24 Sept., 1446
Bouer, Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. the Cathedral.  s: 11 March, 1441, d: 15 April, 1441
Bowen, Richard.  a: 21 Sept., 1482
Bowles, Thomas.  monk of Flaxley.  p: 6 June, 1411
Bowley, John.  a: 15 April, 1514
Bowoyer (Bowyer), Richard.  t. Flaxley abb..  a: 18 March, 1424, s: 8 April, 1424, d: 17 June, 1424
Bowe, Robert.  t. Flaxley abb..  a: 22 Sept., 1426, s: 15 March, 1427, d: 5 April, 1427, p: 20 Sept., 1427
Bowyer, John.  a: 20 Sept., 1469
Bowyer, Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 22 Dec., 1425
Bowyer, Thomas.  Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  a: 18 Sept., 1512
Boydon, William.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 11 March, 1441
Bozhan (Bozham), John.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  a: 1 April, 1525, s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526, p: 27 March, 1529
Braban, Henry.  t. Dinmore priory.  a: 28 May, 1491, s: 22 Sept., 1492
Braban (Braben), William (de).  Fr. Min., Hereford.  s: 22 Sept., 1425, d: 22 Dec., 1425
Brace, John.  t. Monmouth pr..  s: 4 April, 1439
Brace (Bracy), John.  t. priory of the Holy Cross, Aconbury / priory of S. Cross, Aconbury.  s: 13 March, 1484, d: 2 April, 1485, p: 20 May, 1486
Bracy, John.  a: 27 May, 1480
Braddewardyn (Bradewardyn), Walter.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 16 March, 1437, p: 30 March, 1437
Braddwell, John.  monk of Tewkesbury (Twexbury).  a: 21 Sept., 1482
Bradeleyne (Bradwardine / Bradwardyne), Walter.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 24 Sept., 1435, d: 17 Dec., 1435, p: 3 March, 1436
Bradley, Thomas.  Fr. Pr., Gloucester.  a: 23 Dec., 1525
Bradwardyn, John.  a: 27 May, 1458
Bragot, Richard.  a: 7 June, 1460
Bragot, Richard.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  s: 24 Sept., 1463
Bragot, Richard.  t. vicar choral in Cathedral.  d: 12 March, 1468, p: 10 April, 1468
Branche (Braynche), Thomas.  monk of Gloucester.  d: 20 Dec., 1460, p: 30 May, 1461
Brase, John.  a: 17 Dec., 1438
Brasier, John.  t. Abergavenny priory.  d: 20 Sept., 1477
Brasyntone, John.  Fr. Aust. of Shrewsbury.  a: 16 Feb., 1516
Brawde, John.  a: 17 Dec., 1440
Brawnebone, John.  Cist. monk of Llantarnam mon..  s: 13 March, 1473
Bray, John.  a: 24 Sept., 1519
Bray, John.  t. Chirbury pr..  d: 23 Dec., 1525
Bray, Thomas.  monk of Evesham abb.  p: 23 Sept., 1424
Brayne, Roger.  t. Flaxley abbey.  s: 2 March, 1482, d: 16 April, 1482
Brayne, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 10 March, 1458/1459, s: 7 June, 1460, d: 20 Dec., 1460
Braythye, John.  Worc. dioc.  (l. d.).  t. Deerhurst pr..  s: 26 May, 1526
Brayund, Roger.  a: 22 Dec., 1481
Breckenock, Robert.  t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow.  d: 30 March, 1521, p: 25 May, 1521
Bredon, Mark.  monk of Gloucester.  d: 23 Sept., 1419
Bredone, Hugh.  a: 2 April, 1485
Bredwardyn, Walter.  a: 31 March, 1431
Bretfordon, John.  a: 16 March, 1437
Brey, Hugh.  a: 21 Sept., 1465
Brey, Hugh.  t. Limebrook pr..  d: 19 Dec., 1467, p: 10 April, 1468
Bribury, John.  monk of Pershore abb..  p: 25 May, 1437
Brewer, Henry.  t. Monmouth pr..  a: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 20 Dec., 1438, p: 4 April, 1439
Brewere, John.  t. Hereford Cathedral.  a: 2 April, 1457, s: 27 May, 1458, d: 23 Sept., 1458
Brewere, William.  t. vicar choral (subdeacons) in the Cathedral.  a: 12 June, 1473, s: 12 June, 1473

1329 No specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1330 Ad tunc, ut asserit, gerentis vicem prioris ibidem, tunc absentis.
Bridgestowe, Richard.  Fr. Carm. of Ludlow.  p: 19 Sept., 1461
Brige, Nicholas.  Fr. Min., Worcester.  s: 23 Dec., 1525
Brigge, Dompinus Henry.  t. S. Peter’s monastery, Gloucester.  a: 14 March, 1489, s: 14 March, 1489
Brigge, Thomas.  a: 6 April, 1436
Brilley, Thomas.  a: 20 Sept., 1469
Brisse, John.  Fr. Min..  s: 23 Dec., 1525
Bristow, Philip.  monk of Malmesbury.  p: 19 Sept., 1416
Bristow, Stephen.  monk of Malmesbury.  p: 19 Sept., 1416
Bristowe, John.  t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester.  s: 19 March, 1491
Bristowe, Walter.  monk of Evesham abb..  p: 21 May, 1429
Brocas, John.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford.  s: 16 April, 1482, d: 21 Sept., 1482
Brockworth, John.  canon of S. David’s dioc. / canon of Llantony priory in Wales.  d: 7 March, 1506, p: 11 April, 1506
Brocwer, Matthew.  p: 27 Feb., 1518
Brodey, William.  t. Halesowen monastery.  s: 2 April, 1485
Brok, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 1 June, 1409
Brok (Brook), John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 19 Sept., 1411, p: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Broke (Brooke), Bro. William.  Augustinian of Ludlow, on letters of the prior there / Augustinian of Ludlow, presented by his prior.  s: 26 March, 1418, d: 24 Sept., 1418
Broke, Henry.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Whitston nunnery.  s: 7 June, 1533
Broke, John.  arcium mag..  t. Oseney abb..  s: 22 Sept., 1464
Broke, Philip.  of Bishop’s Castle.  t. John Colbache.  s: 7 March, 1433
Broke, Philip.  t. Chirbury pr..  d: 11 April, 1433, p: 6 June, 1433
Broke, Ralph.  t. Wigmore mon..  d: 15 March, 1527, p: 6 April, 1527
Broke, Ranulf.  a: 30 March, 1521
Broke, Richard.  t. Little Malvern pr..  d: 19 Sept., 1416
Broketone, William.  arcium mag..  t. S. Frydeswyde’s pr., Oxford.  p: 21 April, 1470
Brome, John.  in art. bac..  t. Wigmore mon..  s: 21 March, 1523, d: 13 May, 1523, p: 15 April, 1525
Brome, Walter.  t. guild of Palmers, Ludlow.  d: 19 May, 1459
Bromeyard (Bromeyerd), (Dominus) Thomas.  Aust. canon of Wormesley / Aust. priory of

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_1331 might be a monk or canon_
Bromfeld (Bromfield), Richard. Ben. monk of Gloucester abb. s: 20 Dec., 1460, d: 30 May, 1461

Bromfeld, Roger. Lland. dio. (l. d.). t. Sir Ralph Boulers. a: 16 March, 1432, s: 5 April, 1432, d: 19 April, 1432


Bromhill, John. t. Humber church. s: 12 March, 1429

Bromhill (Bromhulle), William. Fr. Aust., Ludlow. a: 17 Dec., 1440, p: 24 Sept., 1441

Bromlowe, John. t. the Cathedral. s: 5 April, 1427

Bromlowe, John. t. the Cathedral. s: 5 April, 1427

Bromlowe, Richard. t. Shrewsbury mon. of SS. Peter and Paul. s: 26 May, 1526

Brompton (Bronytone / Bronyngtone), David. t. Griff. ap Jankyn / Gryff. ap Jankin. s: 6 April, 1436, d: 2 June, 1436, p: 22 Sept., 1436

Brompton, Nicholas. a: 6 June, 1517


Brompton, Lawrence. Minorites of Hereford. d: 21 May, 1418

Brompton, Richard. a: 21 Sept., 1471

Bromwich, Leonard. a: 22 Sept., 1480


Bromyard (Bromyord), Thomas Brown de. t. S. Cath. hosp., Ledbury. d: 3 April, 1400, p: 17 April, 1400

Bromyerde (Bromyard), William. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 25 May, 1415, s: 12 June, 1416

Bromyord, Bro. William. of Order of Preachers, Hereford, presented by his prior. d: 24 Sept., 1418

Bromyord, Robert. monk of Great Malvern pr. p: 20 Sept, 1455

Brock, Richard. t. Little Malvern pr. a: 2 June, 1414, s: 2 June, 1414

Brooke, Philip. a: 22 Dec., 1431

Brorton, John. a: 28 Feb., 1428

Broughtone, Edmund. Carmel. monk of Gloucester. a: 19 June, 1451

Broun, Edmund. a: 23 Dec., 1430

Broun, Gilbert. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 20 Dec., 1404


Broun, Roger. t. the Cathedral. p: 18 Sept., 1423

Broun, Walter. t. the whole inheritance of John Romayn of Leominster. a: 28 May, 1412, s: 28 May, 1412

Broun, Walter. monk of Flaxley abb. s: 15 March, 1427, d: 5 April, 1427
Broune, John. a: 28 May, 1491
Brown, Walter. t. the sacristanship of Bishop’s Castle. d: 17 Dec., 1412
Brown, William. a: 8 March, 1434
Browne, Clement. Cluniensian of Clifford. s: 9 Dec., 1517
Browne, Dionisius. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 1 April, 1480, p: 27 May, 1480
Browne, George. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 7 June, 1533
Browne, John. in art. bac. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester. p: 30 March, 1521
Browne, Richard. t. Halesowen priory. a: 8 Feb., 1475, p: 13 April, 1476
Browne, Richard. a: 23 Dec., 1525
Browne (Brown), Richard. t. Wormesley pr. d: 15 March, 1527, p: 6 April, 1527
Browne, Robert. Fr. Carm., Ludlow. a: 6 June, 1506
Browne (Broun), William. t. Little Malvern pr. s: 22 May, 1434, d: 18 Sept., 1434, p: 18 Dec., 1434
Browne (Broune), William. t. S. John’s pr., Ludlow / S. John’s hosp., Ludlow. s: 10 March, 1458/1459, d: 19 May, 1459
Browne, William. Fr. Carm. of Gloucester. s: 30 May, 1461
Browne, William. a: 22 Sept., 1492
Browne, William. t. Wormesley pr. s: 26 May, 1526
Bruere, Master John. t. vicar choral (priests) in the Cathedral, by disp. a: 19 Sept., 1472, s: 19 Sept., 1472, p: 13 March, 1473
Brug (Brugge / Brugg), John. t. Wormesley pr. a: 15 March, 1427, s: 5 April, 1427, d: 19 April, 1427, p: 14 June, 1427
Bruge, Richard. t. Llanthony by Gloucester pr. p: 14 March, 1404/1405
Brugg, David. a: 2 June, 1436
Brugg, Thomas. t. S. Guthlac pr. s: 8 March, 1438
Brugge, Dompinus Henry. t. Gloucester monastery. p: 18 Dec., 1490
Brugge, John. t. the Cathedral. d: 12 March, 1435
Brugge, John. t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester. s: 14 March, 1489, d: 18 April, 1489, p: 19 Sept., 1489
Brugge, Richard. a: 21 May, 1418
Brugge, Thomas.  a: 9 June, 1408
Brugge (Burge), Thomas.  t. dean and chapter.  s: 19 Sept., 1411, d: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, p: 2 April, 1412
Brugge, Thomas.  t. S. Oswald’s, Worcester.  p: 18 Sept., 1423
Brugge, Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 30 March, 1438, p: 10 April, 1438
Brugge, William.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 3 Aug., 1427, s: 20 Sept., 1427
Brugge, William.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 21 Sept., 1443
Brugge, William.  Fr. Herem. of Wodehouse.  s: 18 Sept, 1456
Brugges, Richard.  t. Llanthony by Gloucester pr..  d: 20 Dec., 1404
Brumhill, William.  friar of Wiche, Worc. dioc..  s: 11 March, 1441
Brumwych (Bromwych / Bromwich), James.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  a: 29 March, 1483, d: 18 Sept., 1484, p: 18 Feb., 1486
Bryan, John.  a: 23 Sept., 1458
Brydde, John.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 15 March, 1522, s: 20 Sept., 1522, p: 22 Feb., 1524
Brydeford (Bridford), Thomas.  t. dean and chapter.  d: 13 June, 1405, p: 19 Dec., 1405
Bryggewater, John de.  Carmelites of Gloucester.  d: 23 Sept., 1419
Brymesfeld, Walter.  monk of Tewkesbury abb..  a: 8 March, 1438
Brymyngham, Domnus William.  d: 27 Feb., 1518
Brynles, Henry.  t. vicar subdeacon choral in the Cathedral / office of vicar of the cathedral.  a: 12 March, 1468, s: 10 April, 1468, d: 16 June, 1470, p: 24 Sept., 1474
Brystowe, Thomas.  Cist. monk of Dore.  d: 7 June, 1533
Brystowe, William.  Fr. Carm. of Gloucester.  s: 16 Sept, 1454
Brythere, Robert.  a: 30 May, 1461
Bryzte, John.  regular.  p: 4 April, 1439
Buckeland (Buckland), John.  t. Monmouth priory.  a: 24 Sept., 1513, s: 4 March, 1514
Buckingham, Robert.  Ex. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Frideswide pr..  s: 17 Dec., 1435
Buckland, Thomas.  t. Flaxley mon..  s: 9 Dec., 1517
Buckland, William. t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester, et domus eiusdem de Dudstone. s: 30 May, 1461, d: 19 Sept., 1461
Bucland, Walter. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. s: 1 March, 1488
Budge, William. t. Flaxley mon. s: 9 March, 1524, d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Bugill (Bugyll), John. t. Dore monastery. s: 18 Sept., 1525, d: 2 April, 1485
Buildwas, Thomas. monk of Dore abb. p: 22 March, 1466
Bukenhille, William. a: 17 Dec., 1468
Bulkey (Bulghay), Hugh (Huge). t. Cwmhir abb. s: 22 Dec., 1425, d: 30 March, 1426, p: 25 May, 1426
Bullesdone, Roger. t. Llanthony by Gloucester / Llanthony pr. by Gloucester. s: 21 March, 1439, p: 12 March, 1440
Bulley, Thomas. monk of Gloucester. p: 21 Sept., 1476
Bulloc (Bullocke), Richard. t. hosp. of S. Giles, Shrewsbury. d: 18 March, 1513, p: 24 Sept., 1513
Bullocke (Bullock), Thomas. t. S. Kenelm’s monastery, Winchcombe / Winchcombe monastery. s: 18 Sept., 1512, d: 18 Dec., 1512, p: 4 March, 1514
Burch, William. t. Monmouth pr. s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Burche, William. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 5 June, 1490
Burdon, William. Fr. Pr., Gloucester. p: 23 March, 1412/1413
Burfford, Richard. Cistercian of Dore mon. / Cist. monk of Dore mon. a: 15 March, 1522, a/s: 5 April, 1522
Burghill, Roger. a: 22 Sept., 1487

1332 Might be ordained to subdeacon
Burghope, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pri.  a: 23 Dec., 1525, s: 11 April, 1528, d: 27 March, 1529
Burghylle (Broghehill / Brughill / Burghulle), (Fr.) Philip.  Fr. Pr., Hereford / Hereford priory / Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  a: 20 Dec., 1505, s: 7 March, 1506, d: 11 April, 1506, p: 6 June, 1506
Burley, John.  a: 20 Sept., 1522
Burmyngham, Fulk.  a: 24 Sept., 1435
Burnell, John.  t. John Burnell.  p: 6 April, 1436
Burton, John.  of Wigmore.  t. the demesnes of Brompton and Buyton, belonging to Sir John Harley, kn.t. / Sir John Harley, kn.t., lord of Brompton and Bayton.  a: 25 March, 1475, s: 23 Dec., 1475, d: 9 March, 1476
Burton (Dompnus), John.  Cistercians of Dore mon. / Cist. monk of Dore mon. / Cist. of Dore abb..  a: 15 March, 1522, a/s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April, 1522
Burton (Burtone), Robert.  Fr. Min. of Hereford / ord. Fr.  a: 13 March, 1462, s: 17 April, 1462
Burtone, Richard.  monk of Evesham / Ben. monk of Evesham.  a: 18 Sept., 1406, s: 18 Sept., 1406, p: 1 June, 1409
Burtone, Robert.  Fr. Aust..  s: 16 March, 1466
Burtone, Roger.  a: 23 May, 1467
Burtone, Roger.  s: 27 May, 1469
Burtone, Roger.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  p: 16 June, 1470
Bury, George.  t. a moiety of the church of Okeford Skelyng, Sarum diocese.  s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 11 March, 1486
Bury, John.  a: 8 Feb., 1475
Buschbye (Buschby), Nicholas.  Linc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Whiston priory / Whiston nunnery.

1333 Might be ordained to subdeacon
1334 without a title
Busshe, Walter.  a: 1 June, 1409
Butler, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 11 April, 1528
Butler, Robert.  a: 18 Sept., 1484
Butt, Bro. David.  Aug. hermit of Ludlow.  a: 24 Sept., 1418
Buxley, William.  Heref. dioc..  a: 17 May, 1421
d: 13 April, 1476, p: 8 June, 1476
Byde, Robert.  t. Flaxley monastery.  s: 17 March, 1481
Bydyn, Richard.  a: 16 April, 1482
Bydyn, William.  t. Bordesley abb..  d: 23 Sept., 1419
Byers, Richard.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  p: 17 Dec., 1463
Bygell, John.  a: 13 March, 1484
Bygge (Bigge), Robert.  artium mag..  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Barth. hosp. “inter pontes”, 
Gloucester / hosp. of S. Bart., Gloucester.  d: 5 April, 1522, p: 19 April, 1522
Bykenor, Henry.  t. Flaxley abb..  d: 18 March, 1424
Bykenor, Henry.  monk of Flaxley abb..  p: 22 Sept., 1425
dom. Joh. Scudamor, mil., ad om. ord..  s: 22 March, 1421, d: 17 May, 1421
Bynsild, Richard.  a Benedictine of Leominster.  p: 22 Sept., 1480
Bypewey (Bypewy), Thomas.  York dioc. (l. d.)\textsuperscript{1336}.  t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Gloucester.  s: 21 Sept., 1437
Byrbeck, John.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  d: 7 June, 1533
Byrch (Byrche), James.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 1 April, 1480, s: 27 May, 1480
Byrche, William.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 16 Feb., 1448, d: 9 March, 1448
Byrcher, William John.  a: 19 Dec., 1528
Byrches, Jacob.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 15 June, 1443
Byrd, Walter.  free and legitimate.  a: 27 March, 1424
Byrde, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1451
Byrde, Thomas.  Fr. Pr. of Worcester.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Byrry, Edmund.  t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow.  s: 30 March, 1521, d: 25 May, 1521
Bytheway (Brittheway), Thomas.  Ebor. dioc., suff. dimiss.. / Ebor. dioc., suff. dim..  t. ad tit.

\textsuperscript{1335} without a title when was ordained as subdeacon
\textsuperscript{1336} was granted on 20 September, 1437

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prior. et conv. S. Oswald, Glouc., ad om. ord. / at tit. prior et conv. S. Oswald, Glouc. 

s: 22 March, 1421, d: 17 May, 1421
Bythewey, Roger. t. S. John’s hosp., Dymock. a: 2 April, 1457, p: 27 May, 1458
Bythewey, Walter. a: 11 June, 1462
Bytone, Thomas. a: 19 May, 1459
Cadawalather (Cadwaladre / Cadwallader), John. t. Chirbury pr. a: 20 Dec., 1432, s: 11 April, 1433, d: 6 June, 1433
Cadogan, David. t. Carmarthen mon. / Carmarthen pr. s: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Cadogan, William. a: 3 April, 1400
Calner, Thomas. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. d: 8 Feb., 1475
Calowhill, William. t. Whiston nunnery. s: 26 May, 1526
Calowhille (Calohylle), Roger. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford / S. Guthlac’s priory, Benedict. ord. a: 1508\(^1\), s: 3 March, 1509, d: 24 March, 1509, p: 10 April, 1512
Calveshulle, John. t. rector of Minsterworth. d: 1 June, 1409
Cam, John. t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow. d: 14 March, 1489
Camarone, David. a: 27 May, 1458
Cambrige, Richard. Ben. monk of Wenlock. p: 8 Feb., 1475
Camen, Thomas. Fr. Aust. d: 24 Sept., 1463
Camme, (Dom.) John. t. S. Barth. priory, Gloucester / S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester. s: 25 May, 1510, d: 15 March, 1511, d/p: 6 May, 1511\(^2\)
Capedene, John. a: 21 May, 1418
Campo, Cornelius de. Fr. Pr., Worcester. p: 22 Dec., 1414
Canterfelly (Cantrecely), Thomas. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 30 May, 1450, s: 30 May, 1450, p: 18 Septe, 1456
Cantrocely, Henry. a: 13 Dec., 1530
Capeley, Thomas. a: 31 March, 1431
CAPELL, Edmund. t. the Cathedral. a: 20 Feb., 1434, s: 8 March, 1434, s/d: 18 Dec.,

\(^1\) no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
\(^2\) might be ordained to the priest
1434, p: 12 March, 1435
Caple, Richard. a: 8 April, 1508
Caple, Thomas. t. Wormesley priory. s: 24 Feb., 1532
Capper, John. Worc. dioc. (l.d.). a: 12 March, 1440
Capper, Thomas. Fr. Carm., Ludlow. d: 12 Sept., 1523
Caprich (Caperiche), John. t. the Cathedral. s: 18 Sept., 1428, d: 19 Feb., 1429, p: 21 May, 1429
Capull, Richard. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. a: 16 April, 1482, s: 21 Sept., 1482
Carbynelle (Corbonelle), John. t. S. Milburgh’s pr., Wenlock / Wenlock priory. a: 21 Dec., 1415, s: 21 Dec., 1415, d: 12 June, 1416, p: 19 Sept., 1416
Cardigan, William. a: 25 May, 1510
Cardyntone, John. a: 23 Dec., 1413
Carew (Carewe), Master Robert. t. the Cathedral. a: 7 March, 1443/1444, d: 6 April, 1444
Carewardyn, James. t. Dore abbey. s: 18 March, 1479/1480
Carewardyn, Roger. t. the Cathedral. a: 30 March, 1426, s: 14 June, 1427, d: 20 Sept., 1427, p: 21 May, 1429
Carewardyne, Edward. a: 14 March, 1472
Carewe, Master Robert. t. the Cathedral. s: 29 March, 1444, p: 14 Sept., 1444
Carlerton, David. monk of Lanternam. a: 16 March, 1426
Carles, John. t. the Cathedral. a: 18 Sept., 1423, s: 18 March, 1424, d: 8 April, 1424, p: 17 June, 1424
Carnific, Mathias. Fr. Min., Hereford. p: 23 Dec., 1430
Carpenter, Hugh. a: 17 June, 1424
Carpenter, John. canon of Llanthony by Gloucester. d: 23 Sept., 1419
Carpenter, John. a: 19 April, 1432
Carpenter, John. a: 20 Dec., 1432
Carpenter, John. a: 17 Dec., 1468
Carpenter, Lawrence. a: 19 Dec., 1405
Carpenter (Carpunter), Richard. t. dean and chapter. s: 2 April, 1412, d: 23 Dec., 1413, p: 3 March, 1413/1414
Carpenter, Richard. t. pa.. a: 23 Sept., 1413, s: 23 Sept., 1413
Carpenter, Richard. in leg. bac.. t. Aconbury priory. p: 5 June, 1490
Carpenter, Thomas. t. the Cathedral. a: 17 March, 1431, s: 31 March, 1431, d: 26 May

1339 might be recorded by mistake as a subdeacon
Carpenter, Thomas.  Fr. Pr.  d: 21 Sept., 1482
Carpenter, William.  can. reg. de Chirbury. / can. reg. de Chyrbury. / canon. regul. de Chyrbury.  a: 8 March, 1420/1421, s: 8 March, 1420/1421, d: 22 March, 1421
Carpunter, Laurence.  t. Isabel Donne, the lady of Collington.  s: 14 April, 1408, d: 9 June, 1408, p: 27 Sept., 1408
Carpunter, Thomas.  t. the chantry of Winforton (Winferton) / Winforton chantry.  s: 9 June, 1408, d: 27 Sept., 1408, d/p: 22 March, 1408/1409
Carpunter (Carpuntier), William.  t. John Walewayn of Stoke Edith.  s: 14 April, 1408, d: 9 June, 1408, p: 27 Sept., 1408
Carpynter, John.  of Hereford.  t. dean and chapter.  s: 20 Dec., 1404, d: 14 March, 1404/1405
Carpynter, Thomas.  t. S. Wulstan’s hosp., Worcester.  a: 14 March, 1404/1405, s: 27 March, 1406, d: 5 April, 1406, p: 5 June, 1406
Carpynter, Thomas.  t. Little Malvern pr..  s: 27 March, 1406, d: 5 April, 1406, p: 5 June, 1406
Carpynter (Carpenter), Thomas.  t. Monmouth pr..  a: 18 Sept., 1445, s: 16 Feb., 1448, d/p: 7 June, 1449
Carpynter, William.  a: 20 Dec., 1404
Carpynter (Carpenter), William.  t. S. Kath. hosp., Ledbury.  s: 7 March, 1443/1444, s/d: 14 Sept., 1444
Carre, Nicholas.  York dioc. (l. d.).  t. Monkbretton pr..  s: 15 March, 1522
Carter, John.  a: 18 Feb., 1486
Cartere (Carter), Richard.  t. Wenlock pr..  a: 11 June, 1462, s: 11 June, 1462
Carwardyne, James.  t. Dore abbey.  d: 1 April, 1480
Carwardyne, Roger.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  a: 9 March, 1524, s: 1 April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525, p: 23 Dec., 1525
Carwardyne (Carwardyn), Thomas.  t. Aconbury pr. / Aconbury nunnery.  a: 7 April, 1520, s: 30 March, 1521, d: 25 May, 1521, p: 15 March, 1522
Cassy, John.  Fr. Aust. of Wyche, presented by letter.  s: 16 Sept., 1473

1340 Might be ordained to the priest
1341 Might be ordained as the priest
1342 Might be ordained as the deacon
Castell (Castle), Lewis. t. Sir John Harley, lord of Liss, etc. / Sir John Harley, knt., lord of Liss. a: 20 Sept., 1477, s: 19 Dec., 1478, d: 5 June, 1479
Castell, Thomas. Bangor dioc. a: 4 April, 1439
Castelle, Maurice. diocese of Hereford. t. the Cathedral. a: 24 Sept., 1418, s: 24 Sept., 1418, p: 11 March, 1419
Castilcombe, Richard. Aust. monk of S. Mary’s, Cirencester. s: 22 Sept., 1487
Castone, William. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. s: 17 Dec., 1463
Castor, Bernard de. Fr. Min. of Hereford. p: 28 March, 1467
Castro, Cornelius de. Fr. Pr., Hereford. s: 23 Sept., 1413
Castro, John de. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 23 Sept., 1424
Castro, Maurice de. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. s: 2 April, 1457, d: 27 May, 1458
Caswall, Thomas. t. Wigmore mon. / Worcester pr. 1343. a: 9 April, 1519, s: 23 April, 1519, d: 24 Sept., 1519, p: 7 April, 1520
Caswell (Caswall), Richard. t. his canonry and prebend of Garwey in S. David’s cathedral. a: 18 Sept., 1484, s: 2 April, 1485
Cauntone, David. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Dogmael’s mon.. s: 16 March, 1466, d: 22 March, 1466, p: 5 April, 1466
Cawis, Nicholas. Lichfield dioc. (l. d.). a: 9 March, 1476
Cawnt (Cawnte), Thomas. t. the Cathedral. a: 18 Sept., 1434, d: 12 March, 1435, p: 2 April, 1435
Celeby, William. Linc. dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Mary’s monastery, Semperingham, ord. of S. Gilbert. s: 26 May, 1478
Celer, John. a: 2 June, 1436
Ceute, William. t. Wormesley priory. p: 1508 1344
Chabnore (Chabnoure), Robert. t. Little Malvern pr.. s: 24 Sept., 1435, p: 25 May, 1437
Chadesley (Chaddesley), Richard. monk of S. Oswald’s, Glouc. / canon of S. Oswald’s, Glouc.. d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Chalner, Robert. t. Great Malvern pr.. d: 17 Dec., 1435
Chalnor (Chaloner), Malcolm (Malcomb). t. Little Malvern pr.. a: 2 June, 1436, s: 8 March, 1438, d: 10 April, 1438, p: 19 Sept., 1439
Chaloner (Challoner), John. t. Aconbury pr.. a: 20 Feb., 1440, s: 11 March, 1441, d: 15 April, 1441, p: 10 June, 1441

1343 might be an error in the register
1344 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Chalonere, John.  t. S. John’s hosp., Ludlow.  a: 13 March, 1462, s: 22 Sept., 1464
Chamber, Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Oswald’s pr. by Gloucester.  s: 23 Dec., 1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Chamberlayn, William.  a: 20 Dec., 1432
Chamberley, John / Pynchebek, John Chamberley (Chamberlene) de.  Linc. dioc. (l. d.) / Lincoln dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Guthlac pr. / the Cathedral.  s: 18 March, 1424, d: 8 April, 1424, p: 17 June, 1424
Chamberley (Chamburley), John.  t. guild of Palmers, Ludlow.  s: 4 April, 1461, d: 30 May, 1461, p: 19 Sept., 1461
Chamberley, Nicholas.  a: 3 April, 1400
Chamberley, Rowland.  a: 5 April, 1522
Chambron, Thomas.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  p: 11 March, 1441
Chambyr (Chambre), Thomas.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow / Fr. Carm. of Ludlow.  a: 15 March, 1511, s: 6 May, 1511, d: 20 Sept., 1511, p: 10 April, 1512
Champeny (Champney), Christoper.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526, p: 11 April, 1528
Chapell, Richard.  a: 18 March, 1513
Charite, Giles.  Ben. monk of Monmouth.  s: 25 March, 1531
Charnock, John.  t. Westwood nunnery.  a: 13 Dec., 1530, s: 24 Feb., 1532
Chaunselle, John.  a: 14 March, 1404/1405
Chavener (Chalnar), William.  Fr. Aust. of Woodhouse.  a: 20 Sept., 1511, p: 10 April, 1512
Chedworth, John.  monk of S. Peter, Gloucester.  s: 17 Dec., 1524
Chelle, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Little Malvern pr..  d: 11 April, 1517
Cheltenham, William.  monk of S. Peter, Gloucester.  d: 8 March, 1438, p: 20 Feb., 1440
Chepstowe, John.  monk of Margam abb..  d: 22 Sept., 1425
Cheser (Chesare), Matthew (Mathew).  t. the preceptor of Dinmore and Garway.  a: 27

1345  Christian name omitted

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March, 1490, s: 28 May, 1491
Chestre, John.  a: 21 Dec., 1409
Cheylmershe (Chilmersh), Walter.  Fr. Herem. of Wodehouse / Fr. Aust. of Wodehouse / Fr. Aust..  a: 19 May, 1459, s: 19 Sept., 1461, d: 11 June, 1462
Cheys, Rowland.  t. Shrewsbury mon.  s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526
Child, William.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 11 March, 1441
Childe (Chyld), John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Dodston pr..  d: 20 Feb., 1440, p: 31 March, 1442
Childe, Richard.  a: 16 Sept., 1473
Childe, Richard.  t. manors of Ashton, &c., belonging to Sir Thomas Cornewayle, knt..  p: 20 Sept., 1477
Childe, William.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 17 Feb., 1439
Chippe, John.  in art. bac..  t. Limebrook nunnery.  p: 7 June, 1533
Chippe, William.  t. hosp. of S. Oswald by Worcester.  s: 21 April, 1470, d: 16 June, 1470, p: 21 Sept., 1471
Chirbury, David.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  a: 12 June, 1400, s: 12 June, 1400
Chirbury (Cyrbury), John.  t. subdeacon’s stall in the choir of the cathedral / subdeacon’s stall in the cathedral.  a: 2 March, 1482, s: 21 Sept., 1482, d: 21 Dec., 1482
Chirbury, Philip.  t. Chirbury pr..  s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 28 May, 1412, p: 17 Dec., 1412
Chirbury, Philip.  Fr. Carmel., Ludlow.  a: 23 Sept., 1430
Chirbury, Richard.  a: 21 Sept., 1409
Chirbury, Robert.  a: 12 June, 1400
Chirbury, Robert.  t. dean and chapter.  p: 18 Sept., 1406
Chistok, Geoffrey.  t. Chirbury pr..  s: 12 March, 1429
Chotes, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr..  p: 25 May, 1426
Christoke, Geoffrey.  d/p: 10 Sept., 14291346
Church, John.  a: 7 March, 1506
Churche, William.  a: 16 Sept., 1473
Churchehill, Laurence.  monk of Bruera abb..  p: 22 Sept., 1436
Churchey, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester.  s: 26 May, 1526

1346 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.
Churley, William.  t. Dore monastery.  a: 20 Sept., 1488
Chyld, Thomas.  Hereford dioc.  a: 23 March, 1420
Chyld, William.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 20 Sept., 1427, s: 22 Dec., 1431
Chytenham (Chippenham), (Master) Thomas.  t. Richard Gardener, warden of the college of vicars choral.  s: 18 March, 1479/1480, d: 1 April, 1480
Chyppa (Chippe), Thomas.  t. Wigmore monastery.  a: 17 Dec., 1513, s: 23 Sept., 1514, d: 23 Dec., 1514, p: 3 March, 1515
Chyrstock (Chyrstok), Geoffrey.  t. Chirbury pr.  a: 19 Feb., 1429, d: 21 May, 1429
Chyrstoke, John ap David de.  t. S. James’s hosp., Bridgnorth.  s: 23 Feb., 1437
Chyrstok, John.  a: 21 May, 1429
Cisetur (Ciscetor), John.  monk of Worcester priory.  a: 16 June, 1481, s: 22 Sept., 1481
Clarke, James.  t. Whiston nunnery, Worcester.  d: 13 Dec., 1530
Cle (Clee), John.  t. Flaxley monastery.  a: 14 March, 1489, s: 18 April, 1489, p: 19 Sept., 1489
Clebury (Cleobury), John.  of Wenlock pr. / monk of Wenlock pr, Clun ord.  a: 26 May, 1453, d: 22 May, 1456, p: 18 Sept, 1456
Clebury, William.  canon of Wigmore.  d: 17 March, 1519
Clement, Hugh.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 8 March, 1504
Clement, Hugh.  Fr. Pr., Brecon.  p: 20 Dec., 1505
Clement, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1423
Clement, John.  a: 18 Dec., 1512
Clement, Maurice.  a: 24 Sept., 1474
Clement, Morgan.  t. priory of Llanthony by Gloucester / Aconbury priory1347.  a: 2 March, 1482, s: 16 April, 1482, d: 21 Sept., 1482, p: 21 Dec., 1482
Clement, Richard.  t. S Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  a: 2 April, 1457, s: 6 June, 1457
Clement, Richard.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  d: 10 April, 1512

1347  might be a wrong title
Cleobury, John.  t. Little Malvern pr..  a: 23 Dec., 1413, s: 2 June, 1414, p: 19 Sept., 1416
Cleobury, Richard.  monk of Wenlock pr..  s: 5 April, 1427, d: 20 Sept., 1427, p: 18 Sept., 1428
Cleobury, William.  monk of Wenlock pr..  s: 5 April, 1427, d: 20 Sept., 1427, p: 18 Sept., 1428
Clerc, William.  of the city of Hereford.  t. Grace Dieu abb..  a: 14 April, 1408, s: 14 April, 1408, d: 9 June, 1408, p: 27 Sept., 1408
Clerk, Edmund.  Fr. Aust. of Wigmore.  a: 22 Sept., 1480
Clerk, Edmund.  t. S. Victor’s monastery, Wigmore.  a: 1 March, 1488
Clerk (Clerc), John.  als Furch (Furche / Forches).  t. Winforton chantry / Chantry of B. V. M., Winforton.  a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 2 April, 1412, p: 28 May, 1412
Clerk, John.  t. Llanthony prima pr..  p: 18 March, 1424
Clerk, John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 16 March, 1432, s: 19 April, 1432, d: 14 June, 1432, p: 20 Dec., 1432
Clerk, John.  S. Asaph dioc..  a: 20 Dec., 1438
Clerk, Matthew.  t. Cwnhir abb..  d: 24 Sept., 1463, p: 31 March, 1464
Clerk, Thomas.  t. S. Oswald’s, Worcester.  p: 18 Sept., 1423
Clerk, Thomas.  free and legitimate.  a: 27 March, 1424
Clerk, Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester.  s: 18 Dec., 1490
Clerk, William.  of Bokilton.  a: 7 March, 1433
Clerk, William.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 11 April, 1433, d: 6 June, 1433
Clerke, Henry.  Durham dioc. (l. d.).  t. Thame abb..  s: 8 March, 1438
Clerke, James.  a: 19 Dec., 1528
Clerke, John.  a: 20 Dec., 1460
Clerke (Clarke), John.  t. Limebrook nunnery / Lymebrook nunny / Limebrook priory.  a: 20 Sept., 1511, s: 5 June, 1512, d: 18 Sept., 1512, p: 21 May, 1513
Clerke, Peter.  t. Chirbury pr..  a: 15 March, 1527, d: 19 Dec., 1528
Clerke, Philip.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  s: 23 April, 1519
Clerke, Robert.  a: 18 March, 1513
Clerke, Thomas.  t. Llanthony prima pr..  a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 13 March, 1455/1456, d: 22 May, 1456, p: 18 Sept. 1456
Clerke (Clerk), Thomas.  t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester / S. Barth. hosp. in the town of Gloucester.  s: 9 Dec., 1517, d: 27 Feb., 1518, p: 3 April, 1518
Clerke, William.  t. Halesowen monastery.  s: 7 March, 1506, d: 11 April, 1506, p: 19 Sept., 1506
Cleveland, Richard.  monk of Little Malvern (l. d.) / monk of Great Malvern.  d: 8 March,
Clifford (Clyfford), John.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford / Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 24 Sept., 1519, p: 30 March, 1521


Clinton (Clunton / Cluntone), Hugh.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 29 March, 1483, d: 20 Sept., 1483, p: 13 March, 1484

Clintone, Guy.  t. Little Malvern pr..  a: 16 March, 1466, s: 22 March, 1466, d: 20 Dec., 1466, p: 20 Feb., 1467

Cloghan (Cloughen), David.  t. Dynmore preceptor / Dinmre preceptory.  a: 18 Sept., 1423, s: 18 March, 1424, p: 17 June, 1424

Clon (Clone), Hugh.  t. Hayles abb..  d: 5 April, 1432, p: 19 April, 1432

Clon, John.  t. deacon’s stall in the choir of Hereford cathedral.  d: 25 May, 1521


Clone, Hugh.  a: 11 March, 1419


Clone, Hugh.  a: 7 June, 1460

Clone, John.  t. canon of Wigmore.  a: 17 Dec., 1412, s: 22 Dec., 1414

Clone, John.  Ben. monk of Wenlock.  s: 21 Sept., 1415

Clone, John.  Clun. monk of Gloucester.  d: 19 Sept., 1416

Clone, John.  canon of Wigmore.  d: 21 May, 1418

Clone, John.  Cluniac of Wenlock.  p: 21 May, 1418

Clone, John.  professed canon of Wigmore.  p: 24 Sept., 1418

Clone, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 31 March, 1431, d: 26 May, 1431, p: 22 Sept., 1431

Clone, John.  a: 8 March, 1438

Clone (Clonn / Clonne), John.  t. Wenlock priory.  a: 2 March, 1482, s: 29 March, 1483, p: 13 March, 1484

Clone, Master David.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford.  s: 17 March, 1481

Clone, Maurice.  a: 2 April, 1485

Clone, Richard.  a: 22 Dec., 1431

Clone, Walter.  a: 17 May, 1410

Clone, William.  Ben. monk of Wenlock.  s: 21 Sept., 1415

Clone, William.  Clun. monk of Gloucester.  d: 19 Sept., 1416

Clone, William.  Cluniac of Wenlock.  p: 21 May, 1418

Clotte, Jacob.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 27 March, 1445, s: 12 March, 1445/1446, d: 2 April,
1446
Clun, John.  t. Wenlock priory.  d: 20 Sept., 1483
Clutt, Theodore.  Fr. Min., Bridgnorth.  a: 23 Dec., 1447
Clyfford, Philip.  a: 6 June, 1517
Clyftone, John.  monk of Little Malvern, presented by Dom. Thomas Evesham, a fellow monk.  p: 7 April, 1515
Clymore, John.  t. Clifford pr..  p: 12 April, 1449
Clyne, Guy.  Augustin Chaddesley.  p: 13 June, 1405
Clynt, James.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  a: 27 March, 1529, s: 24 Feb., 1532, d: 30 March, 1532
Clynton, Hugh.  a: 16 June, 1481
Clytteword, William.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 5 June, 1406
Clytteworthie, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 5 June, 1406
Coberley, William.  Fr. Pr., Ludlow.  s: 22 Dec., 1414
Cobland, Master Thomas.  Bang. dioc. (l. d.).  t. his benefice.  p: 6 April, 1436
Cobley, Richard.  t. of the order of S. Victor, Wigmore mon..  d: 30 March, 1521
Cobley, Robert.  canon of Wigmore mon..  s: 17 March, 1519
Coburley, William.  a: 8 March, 1438
Cocke (Coke), Reginald.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  t. Grace Dieu mon..  s: 11 April, 1517, d: 6 June, 1517
Cocke, William.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  a: 6 June, 1457, s: 27 May, 1458, d: 23 Sept., 1458
Cockes (Cockis), Lawrence.  t. Dore monastery.  a: 20 Sept., 1488, d: 14 March, 1489, p: 19 Sept., 1489
Coke, John.  a: 21 April, 1470
Coke, John.  a: 14 March, 1472
Coke, John.  Fr. Carm. of Hereford.  s: 30 March, 1521
Coke, Richard.  Worc. dioc..  a: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Coke, Roger.  t. Halesowen mon. / Halesowen pr..  s: 26 May, 1526, d: 15 March, 1527, p:
27 March, 1529
Coke, Walter.  a: 8 March, 1434
Coke, Walter.  t. Little Malvern pri.  s: 17 Dec., 1435
Coke, William.  t. Flaxley monastery.  s: 14 March, 1489
Coke, William.  t. Chirbury pri.  d: 30 March, 1521
Cokis, James.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 11 April, 1506
Cokkes, Richard.  a: 6 June, 1411
Cokyn, Anthony.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 15 March, 1527
Colard, Hugh.  monk of Evesham abb.  s: 23 Sept., 1424, d: 3 March, 1425
Colayn, John.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  s: 29 March, 1444
Coldhale, Mathew.  Carl. d. (l. d.).  t. S. Denis pr., Winchester.  d: 2 April, 1435
Cole, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  s: 14 June, 1432
Cole, John.  t. Flaxley mon..  a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 17 Dec., 1524
Cole, Robert.  canon of Llanthony by Gloucester.  d: 23 Sept., 1419
Cole, William.  a: 5 April, 1522
Cole, William.  t. Limebrook nunnery / Limebrook mon..  s: 9 March, 1524, d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Collone, Frater John de.  ord. frat. min. Heref.  d: 8 March, 1420/1421
Collwelle (Collewalle), Thomas.  Worcestre, Fr. Ben., Worcester / Fr. Ben., Worcester.  a: 5 June, 1406, s: 5 June, 1406
Collyng (Collynge), Richard.  t. Worcester pr..  a: 17 May, 1410, s: 6 June, 1411, d: 19 Sept., 1411, p: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Collyng, Thomas.  a: 18 Sept., 1423
Colman, John.  a: 14 March, 1404/1405
Colman, Richard.  t. S. Aug., Cirencester.  p: 15 June, 1443
Colonia, Bertram de.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 23 Sept., 1424, d: 23 Dec., 1424
Colonia, Francis de.  Fr. Min., Hereford, presented by the prior.  d: 1508
Colonia, Henry de.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  d: 19 June, 1451
Colonia, John de.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 17 May, 1410
Colonia, John de.  Fr. Min.  d: 7 June, 1449
Colonia, John de.  Fr. Aust.  a: 15 March, 1511
Colonia, Nicholas de.  Fr. Min., Worcester.  p: 21 Dec., 1409
Colonia, Nicholas de.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 23 Sept., 1413
Colonia, Peter de.  Fr.  p: 7 June, 1449
Colsey, Thomas.  canon of Llanthony pr. by Gloucester (l. d.).  d: 6 April, 1444
Coly, Hugh.  t. Monmouth pr..  s: 20 Sept., 1410, p (d): 28 March, 1411, p: 6 April, 1411

1348 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1349 maybe ordained as deacon on 28 March, 1411
Coly, John.  a: 7 June, 1449
Coly, John.  t. Monmouth pr..  p: 18 Dec., 1451
Coly, Roger.  t. Nich. Caswell de Orleton.  a: 31 March, 1431, s: 5 April, 1432, d: 19 April, 1432, p: 20 Dec., 1432
Coly (Colye), Thomas.  t. Limebrook nunnery / Limebrook mon..  a: 25 May, 1521, s: 15 March, 1522, d: 5 April, 1522, p: 21 March, 1523
Coly, William.  t. Reading abb..  a: 18 Sept., 1434, s: 12 March, 1435, d: 2 April, 1435
Colyar, William.  t. S. Mary’s monastery, Halesowen.  s: 22 Sept., 1487
Colyer, John.  a: 30 March, 1437
Colyer, John.  t. Keynsham abb..  s: 11 March, 1441, d: 10 June, 1441
Colyng (Colyngs), John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford / Fr. Min., Hereford.  s: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 9 March, 1524
Colyns, John.  Fr. Min. of Gloucester.  p: 17 Dec., 1524
Colynton, Hugh.  Cist. monk of Tintern.  d: 9 March, 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Combay (Cormbey / Combey), Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 12 March, 1429, s: 26 May, 1431, d: 22 Sept., 1431, p: 22 Dec., 1431
Combe, Henry.  a: 22 Sept., 1431
Combe, John.  t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester.  s: 19 March, 1491
Combe (Comb), Thomas.  t. Cokehill pr..  a: 18 Sept., 1423, s: 18 March, 1424
Combe, Walter.  t. pa..  a: 19 Dec., 1405, s: 18 Sept., 1406, d: 26 March, 1407
Comber, Robert.  t. office of subdeacon in Cathedral.  a: 19 Sept., 1472, s: 8 Feb., 1475
Compton, Roger.  Ben. monk of S. Peter’s monastery, Gloucester.  d: 14 March, 1489
Compton, Thomas.  monk of S. Peter, Gloucester.  d: 8 March, 1438
Compton, Thomas.  Aust. canon of S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester, in the jurisdiction of York.  s: 26 May, 1526
Compton, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Anne’s priory by Coventry.  d: 19 March, 1491
Comptone, Domini Richard.  d: 23 Sept., 1508
Comptone (Camptone), Hugh.  t. Sir Thomas fitz Nicholas, knt..  s: 26 March, 1407, d: 14 April, 1408, p: 9 June, 1408
Conhope, John.  a: 20 Dec., 1505
Conhope (Conhoppe), Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr. / Wormesley priory.  s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April, 1522, p: 21 March, 1523
Conope, Henry.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 22 Sept., 1492
Conope (Cohope), John.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 16 June, 1492, d: 22 Sept., 1492
Conope, John.  a: 15 March, 1522
Conwards, Judocus.  Fr. Pred. of Brecon, by letters from the prior.  a: 22 Sept., 1464
Conwey, Patrick.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  p: 21 Dec., 1455
Coynesby, Thomas.  monk of Gloucester abb..  d: 16 Sept., 1454
Conyngsby, Thomas.  Bened. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  a: 19 June, 1451
Cook, Philip.  first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Cook (Cook), Richard.  t. S. Kath. hosp., Ledbury.  a: 26 March, 1407, s: 26 March, 1407
Cook, Robert.  t. priory of the Holy Cross, Aconbury.  a: 29 March, 1483, s: 13 March, 1484
Cook, Thomas.  first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Cook, William.  a: 13 March, 1484
Coors, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Kingswood abb..  d: 8 April, 1424
Corbe, William.  a: 6 June, 1457
Corbe, William.  a: 17 June, 1424
Corbet, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1434
Corbet (Corbett), Robert.  t. S. Peter’s monastery, Shrewsbury.  d: 2 April, 1485, p: 18 Feb., 1486
Corbet, Thomas.  t. Catesby nunnery.  s: 23 Dec., 1514, d: 3 March, 1515
Cordmaker, Hugh (Hugo).  t. S. James’ hosp., Bridgnorth.  s: 17 Dec., 1435, d: 3 March,
1436, p: 6 April, 1436
Core, William.  a: 7 March, 1433
Corent, Richard.  a: 12 March, 1435
Corkyn, Anthony.  Fr. Pr., Worcester.  a: 23 Dec., 1525, s: 26 May, 1526
Cornelius, Peter.  Fr. Pr.  s: 2 March, 1482
Cornesse, William.  a: 24 Feb., 1532
Cornewall, William.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  d: 18 Feb., 1486
Corteyse, William.  t. S. Bath hosp., Gloucester.  d: 5 April, 1406, p: 5 June, 1406
Corveser, John.  a: 15081351
Corveser, Roger.  t. Halesowen monastery.  s: 20 Sept., 1488, d: 14 March, 1489
Corviser, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 25 May, 1510
Coryngham, John.  Linc. dioc.  t. rector of Dean.  s: no date
Coss (Cors), William.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 22 May, 1434, d: 18 Sept., 1434, p: 12 March, 1435
Cosyn, John.  York dioc.  a: 17 June, 1424
Cosyn, John.  t. priory of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 3 March, 1509
Coteler, John.  first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Coteler, Nicholas.  a: 20 Dec., 1404
Coteller, Nicholas.  t. the dean and chapter.  s: 20 Sept., 1410, d: 20 Dec., 1410, p: 28 March, 1411
Coterel, John.  Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  d: 10 March, 1458/1459
Coupere, William.  t. sacristanship of Cleobury Mortimer.  s: 20 Sept., 1410, d: 6 June, 1411, p: 19 Sept., 1411
Covenoppe, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 19 Sept., 1506, d: 19 Dec., 1506
Coventre, Henry.  Fr. Pr., Gloucester.  p: 23 March, 1412/1413
Covynhope, Thomas.  t. Wigmore abb..  p: 27 March, 1406
Cowley, Robert.  monk of Pershore.  a: 22 Sept., 1487
Cowper, David.  t. a grant made him by Sir Thomas Blunt, knt., lord of Kinlet.  a: 23 Dec.,

1351 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1514, s: 16 Feb., 1516
Cowper, John.  t. S. Wolstan’s and (S.) Godwall (Godwald / Godwald’s) hosp., (Worcester).  s: 18 Dec., 1434, d: 12 March, 1435, p: 2 April, 1435
Cowte (Courte), Thomas.  t. Wenlock pr.  a: 22 May, 1456, s: 2 April, 1457
Cowynhope (Couenhope), Thomas (de).  t. sacristanship of Meol Brace.  s: 13 June, 1405, d: 19 Dec., 1405
Coyde, David.  Fr. Pr., Shrewsbury.  d: 9 March, 1524
Coyde, David.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 1 April, 1525
Coyde, Walter.  a: 18 Sept., 1423
Coydour, Morgan.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 20 Dec., 1404
Cracker, John.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  d: 13 Dec., 1530
Cradoc, Thomas.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 20 Dec., 1505
Cranayse, David.  a: 3 April, 1400
Crew, Thomas.  a: 5 April, 1427
Croft, Thomas.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 17 Dec., 1440
Crofte, George.  atrium mag. / atrium magister.  a: 27 Feb., 1518, d: 3 April, 1518
Crofte, Henry.  t. Pershore monastery.  a: 23 Sept., 1514, s: 24 March, 1515
Crofte, Master Rowland.  s: 27 Feb., 1518, p: 3 April, 1518
Crok (Croke), Bro. John.  of Order of Preachers, Hereford, presented by his prior.  d: 11 March, 1419, p: 10 June, 1419

1352 might be ordained as the deacon
1353 without a title
Cromp, William. canon of Wormsley. d: 18 Sept., 1423
Crompe, Alexander. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Whiston nunnery by Worcester. s: 11 April, 1517
Crompe, William. canon regul. de Wormesley. / can. reg. de Wormesley. a: 8 March, 1420/1421, s: 8 March, 1420/1421
Crompe (Crumpe), William. t. Dore mon. a: 16 Sept., 1473, p: 9 April, 1474
Cromer, William. t. Wormesley pr. p: 8 April, 1424
Cropp, William. Fr. Min., Gloucester. a: 19 June, 1451
Cros, (Fr. )Alexander. Fr. Aust., Wormesley / can. of Wormsley / Aug. canon of Wormesley. a: 26 March, 1407, s: 26 March, 1407, d: 14 April, 1408, p: 9 June, 1408
Crosby, William. Fr. Pr., Bristol. s: 21 Sept., 1476
Croucher (Crouch), Richard. t. Deerhurst pr. a: 25 May, 1437, s: 21 Sept., 1437, d: 8 March, 1438
Cryll, Thomas. t. the Cathedral. s: 27 March, 1445
Crylle, Richard. a: 21 Dec., 1454, p: 20 Sept., 1455
Cuor, David. t. Wormesley pr. s: 22 Sept., 1426
Curche, William. t. Dore mon. p: 9 April, 1474
Curteys, Richard. a: 28 May, 1491
Curteye, William. t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester. s: 27 March, 1406
Cygan, David ap Meredith ap Jevan ap. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Peter’s priory, Ruthin. p: 26 May, 1478
Dackys (Dakcus / Dackus), Robert. t. New College of S. Mary Magdalene, Battlefield / the New College of S. Mary, Battlefield / the chapel or college of Battlefield, Cov. and Lich. dioc. s: 17 Dec., 1463, d: 25 Feb., 1464, p: 16 May, 1464
Dalby, Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Studley monastery. s: 28 May, 1491
Dale, Thomas. canon of Wigmore / Wigmore abb. / Fr. Aug. of Wigmore. a: 14 April, 1408, s: 14 April, 1408, d: 9 June, 1408, p: 21 Dec., 1409

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Dale, Wlater.  canon of Wigmore. / can. reg. ord. S. August. de Wyggemor.  a: 24 Sept., 1418, s: 24 Sept., 1418, d: 1 June, 1420, p: 17 May, 1421

Dalowe, Andrew.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  a: 13 Dec., 1530, s: 24 Feb., 1532


Danyell, John.  a: 27 March, 1445

Danyell, John.  a: 24 Sept., 1446

Danyell, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 4 March, 1447, d: 25 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447

Danyell (Danyel), Thomas.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  a: 21 May, 1429, s: 26 May, 1431, d: 22 Sept., 1431, p: 6 June, 1433

Danyell (Danyells), William.  t. Wigmore mon.  a: 17 Dec., 1524, s: 11 April, 1528, d: 19 Dec., 1528

Danyes, Thomas.  a: 19 Feb., 1429

Darker, Thomas.  t. Worc. dioc., Alcester abb.  p: 23 Sept., 1419

Daveres, William.  Hereford dioc..  a: 23 March, 1420

David, Clement ap.  a: 25 May, 1437

David, Clement ap.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 17 Feb., 1439

David, David ap.  a: 17 Dec., 1468


David, Griffin ap.  S. David’s dioc.  t. David Lloyt.  p: 17 April, 1400


David, Gruffin ap.  S. David’s dioc.  t. Cumhir abb.  d: 3 April, 1400

David, Gruffuth ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 8 March, 1434

David, Hugh ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. the Cathedral.  s: 20 Dec., 1432, d: 7 March, 1433


David, Hugh ap.  t. Chirbury pr.  s: 27 May, 1458, d: 23 Sept., 1458, p: 19 May, 1459

David, Hugh ap.  t. Strata Marcella monastery.  s: 19 March, 1491
David, Hugh ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. subdeacon’s stall in the choir of the cathedral / stall in the choir of the cathedral. a: 1 April, 1514, s: 15 April, 1514, d: 22 Dec., 1515
David, Hugh ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. stall in the choir of Hereford cathedral. p: 9 April, 1519
David, Hugh ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Carmarthen pr. / Carmarthen dioc. a: 9 March, 1524, s: 9 March, 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 15 April, 1525
David, Hugh ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Abergavenny pr. s: 1 April, 1525, p: 23 Dec., 1525
David, Hugh ap. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. Abergavenny pr. d: 15 April, 1525
David, Hugh ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Llanthony prima pr. a: 6 April, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527, p: 21 Sept., 1527
David, Hugh ap Jevun ap. a: 16 Feb., 1448
David, Hugh ap Jevan ap. s/d: 12 April, 1449
David, Hugh ap Jevan ap. t. the dean and chapter. d/p: 7 June, 1449
David, John. S. David’s diocese (l. d.). a: 11 March, 1419
David, John. a: 17 Feb., 1439
David, John. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 23 Sept., 1475
David, John. a: 23 May, 1479
David, John (ap). S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Talley mon. a: 5 April, 1522, s: 19 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522
David, John. a: 6 April, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527
David, John ap. S. David’s diocese (l. d.). a: 19 Feb., 1429
David, John ap. S. Asaph’s d. (l. d.). a: 17 April, 1435
David, John ap. t. Chirbury pr. s: 22 Sept., 1440, d: 17 Dec., 1440, p: 10 June, 1441
David, John ap. a: 7 June, 1460
David, John ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). a: 5 March, 1463
David, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 9 April, 1474

1354 with no title, was ordained at the same day
1355 subdeacon or deacon. There is the confusion in the register; without a title
1356 might be ordained as the priest
1357 with no title, was ordained at the same day
David, John ap.  a: 18 Sept., 1484
David, John ap.  t. Chirbury priory.  s: 4 March, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514, p: 22 Sept., 1515
David, Lewis.  a: 31 March, 1442
David, Lewis.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 17 March, 1519
David, Lewis.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Strata Florida mon..  p: 30 March, 1521
David, Lewis ap.  S. Asaph’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Strata Florida abb..  d: 30 March, 1437
David, Lewis ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  a: 11 March, 1441
David, Lewis ap.  t. Abergavenny pr..  p: 12 April, 1449
David, Lewis ap.  S. Asaph dioc..  a: 18 Feb., 1486
David, Lewis (Lewes) ap.  t. Clifford pr..  a: 20 Sept., 1522, s: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 9 March, 1524, p: 17 Dec., 1524
David, Matthew ap.  t. Chirbury pr..  d: 17 April, 1462, p: 11 June, 1462
David, Maurice ap.  t. rector of Welsh Bicknor.  d: 3 April, 1400, p: 17 April, 1400
David (Dd.), Maurice ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Th. ap Ll. / Thomas ap Ll. ap Ho..  s: 3 March, 1425, p: 22 Sept., 1425
David, Maurice ap.  a: 7 March, 1443/1444
David, Maurice ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Cwmhir abb..  d: 10 March, 1458/1459
David, Maurice ap.  t. Chirbury priory.  s: 4 March, 1514, d: 1 April, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
David, Maurice ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Strata Florida monastery.  d: 10 June, 1514
David, Maurice ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Whitland mon..  p: 15 April, 1525
David, Morgan.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 21 Sept., 1527
David, Morgan.  Fr. Pr., Brecon.  p: 11 April, 1528
David, Owen (Owyn).  monk of Cwmhir, Cist. ord..  a: 27 May, 1458, p: 10 March, 1458/1459
David, Owen ap.  monk of Hereford.  a: 19 Dec., 1478, d: 1 April, 1480
David, Owen ap.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 15 March, 1527

1358 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
David, Philip.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 21 Dec., 1454
David, Philip.  Fr. Min of Gloucester.  s: 21 Dec., 1455
David, Philip ap.  a: 15 March, 1511
David, Philip ap Ho.  ap.  Lland. dioc..  a: 17 June, 1424
David, Rice ap.  S. David’s dioc..  a: 5 April, 1522
David, Richard ap.  S. Asaph dioc..  a: 18 Feb., 1486
David, Richard ap.  t. Strata Marcella monastery.  s: 11 March, 1486
David, Roger ap.  Menev. dioc..  a: 30 May, 1450
David, Roger ap.  t. Wenlock pr..  s: 30 May, 1450
David, Rys (Res / Rice) ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Strata Florida mon..  a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 9 March, 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 15 April, 1525
David, Thomas.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 17 Dec., 1412, s: 17 Dec., 1412, d: 23 April, 1415
David, Thomas ap.  Fr. Pr., Brecon.  a: 14 March, 1404/1405
David, Thomas ap.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 10 April, 1438
David, Thomas ap.  a: 13 March, 1484
David, Thomas ap.  a: 24 March, 1509

1359 title is missing when was ordained as the subdeacon
1360 without letter dimissory
David, Thomas ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Usk nunnery / Usk pr..  d: 3 April, 1518, p: 9 April, 1519
David, Thomas ap.  a: 22 Feb., 1524
David, Thomas ap.  a: 21 Sept., 1527
David, Vitalis ap.  a: 25 May, 1521
David, William ap.  t. the prioress of Aconbury.  d: 26 March, 1418, p: 21 May, 1418
Davies, Edward.  t. Wigmore mon..  p: 23 Dec., 1525
Davies (Davyes), John.  t. hosp. of S. John Batp., Ludlow.  a: 20 Sept., 1488, s: 14 March, 1489, p: 19 Sept., 1489
Davies, John.  t. Aconbury priory.  a: 5 June, 1490, s: 18 Dec., 1490, d: 19 March, 1491
Davies, John.  t. Aconbury priory.  p: 8 March, 1504
Davies, John.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  s: 24 March, 1515
Davies (Davyes), Richard.  t. Chirbury pr..  d: 8 June, 1465, p: 21 Sept., 1465
Davies, William.  a: 18 Dec., 1490
Davies, William.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  s: 28 March, 1510(1512), p: 5 June, 1512
Davis, Edward.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester.  d: 2 April, 1485
Davis, John.  a: 6 May, 1511
Davis (Davyes), (Dom.) Richard.  in artibus bac..  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  a: 20 Dec., 1511, s: 10 April, 1512, d: 5 June, 1512, p: 18 Sept., 1512
Davis, Thomas.  a: 6 May, 1511
Davy, Edward.  a: 18 Sept., 1484
Davy, Hugh.  a: 18 Dec., 1490
Davy, John.  monk of Monmouth.  d: 26 March, 1418
Davy, John.  a: 23 Sept., 1430
Davy, John.  of Montgomery.  t. Chirbury pr..  d: 20 Dec., 1432, p: 7 March, 1433
Davy, John.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 13 March, 1455/1456
Davy, John.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  t. Usk pr..  p: 8 June, 1465

1361 Might be a private title
Davy, Thomas. a: 20 Sept., 1483
Davy, William. Llantarnam monastery, Llandaff dioc. a: 18 Dec., 1490
Davyd, John. Fr. Min. of Hereford. s: 12 June, 1473
Davyd (David), Thomas ap. t. Chirbury pr. a: 24 Sept., 1441, d: 31 March, 1442, p: 26 May, 1442
Davyes, Edward. a: 21 March, 1523
Davyes, Henry. t. Dore abb. a: 17 Dec., 1463, s: 16 May, 1464, d: 22 Sept., 1464
Davyes, John. canon of Studley (Stodeley) pr. Worc. dioc. (l. d.) a: 7 March, 1443/1444, d: 6 April, 1444
Davyes, John. alias Taylour. t. Dore monastery. p: 10 April, 1512
Davyes, John. a: 4 March, 1514
Davyes, John. t. Limebrook nunnery. s: 11 April, 1528, p: 19 Dec., 1528
Davyes, John. alias Taylour. t. Dore monastery. d: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Davyes, Robert. t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester. s: 7 April, 1520
Davyes, Thomas. t. S. John’s hosp., Ludlow / S. John’s priory, Ludlow. a: 27 March, 1406, s: 27 March, 1406, d: 5 April, 1406, p: 5 June, 1406
Davyes, Thomas. t. Flaxley monastery. d: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Davyes, William. t. the guild of Palmers, Ludlow. s: 2 April, 1457
Davyes, William. a: 29 March, 1483
Davyes, William. t. Aconbury nunnery. d: 10 April, 1512
Davys, John. t. Aconbury priory. p: 28 May, 1491
Davys, John. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Deerhurst priory. d: 8 April, 1508
Davys, Thomas. t. Flaxley monastery. s: 20 Sept., 1511, p: 10 April, 1512
Davys, William. a: 15081362
Dawkins, Robert. a: 13 March, 1462
Dawnant, Roger. Fr. Min. of Hereford. a: 17 Dec., 1463, s: 8 June, 1465, d: 22 March, 1466
Dawson, Humphrey. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 5 June, 1490
Day, Thomas. t. S. Katharine’s hosp., Ledbury. p: 21 May, 1418
Dayle, John. t. Lilleshull mon.. s: 21 Sept., 1527, d: 21 Dec., 1527

1362 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Dd., David Vaghan ap. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). a: 30 March, 1426
Dd., John ap. t. Chirbury pr. s: 14 June, 1432
Deacon, John. of jurisdiction of Evesham (l. d.). t. Wroxall monastery. s: 19 March, 1491
Deane, Dom. Thomas. Fr. Aust. a: 15 March, 1511
Deane, Dompinus Richard. monk of Flaxley, Cist. ord. a: 29 March, 1483, s: 20 Sept., 1483
Deane, John. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. a: 27 March, 1490, s: 18 Dec., 1490
Deane, John. a: 1508
Deane, Richard. t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester. p: 5 June, 1490
Deane, Richard. Cist. monk of Dore abbey. a: 1 April, 1525
Deane, Richard. a: 26 May, 1526
Deane, (Dominus) Thomas. mon. of Dore monastery / of Dore monastery. s: 12 March, 1513, d: 18 March, 1513
Deane, John. a: 3 March, 1509
Dedewene (Dodewene / Dydewene), Thomas. t. the Ludlow Guild of Palmers / the Palmers of Ludlow / Guild of Palmers, Ludlow. a: 20 Dec., 1410, s: 20 Dec., 1410, d: 19 Sept., 1411, p: 28 May, 1412
Dee, William. a: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Deen, Henry de. monk of Flaxley abb. a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400
Deeo, Lewis. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. a: 21 Dec., 1455
Dekyn, Geoffrey le. t. Dean and chapter. d: 11 June, 1462
Delabere (Delaber), (Master) William. t. his prebend of Eigne in the cathedral. a: 22 Sept., 1509, s: 3 March, 1515, d: 24 March, 1515, p: 7 April, 1515
Delewe (Dilewe), Master John. t. the Cathedral / his benefice. a: 18 Sept., 1434, s: 17 April, 1435, d: 11 June, 1435, p: 17 Dec., 1435
Dene (Deane), John. t. Monmouth priory. s: 25 May, 1510, d: 21 Sept., 1510
Dene, Dompi Thomas. p: 27 Feb., 1518
Dene, George. Aust. canon of Llanthony by Gloucester. s: 26 May, 1526
Dene, Laurence. tonsure: 22 Oct., 1423
Dene, Robert. monk of Flaxley abb. a: 18 March, 1424, s: 23 Dec., 1430, d: 26 May, 1431

1363 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1364 a monk
1365 He got the benefice when was ordained to deacon and priest
Dene, William.  monk of Worcester pr.  d: 7 June, 1460
Denison(Dionisii), Cornelius.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  p: 21 Dec., 1454
Denovet, Robert.  t. Buildwas pr. / Buildwas mon.  s: 30 March, 1521, d: 25 May, 1521, p: 15 March, 1522
Densell, Thomas.  Clun. monk of Wenlock.  s: 19 Sept., 1416
Deny, John.  Fr. Aug. of Wormesley.  a: 17 Dec., 1412
Deny, Thomas.  Fr. Aug., Wigmore.  s: 17 Dec., 1412
Denyse, Nicholas.  Fr. Pr.  s: 7 June, 1449
Dere (Dene), Thomas.  Cist. canon of Kingswood abbey.  a: 13 March, 1484, s: 13 March, 1484
Deryn, Richard.  t. Hereford Cathedral.  s: 18 Sept., 1456, d: 6 June, 1457
Deukestone, Walter.  a: 21 Sept., 1471
Deverose, Roger.  Fr. Pr., Gloucester.  a: 21 Sept., 1409, s: 21 Sept., 1409
Dewchurch, Philip de.  t. Wormesley pr.  p: 17 Feb., 1439
Dews, William.  a: 21 Sept., 1482
Deye, Thomas.  a: 21 Sept., 1415
Deyne, Richard.  Cist. monk of Dore.  s: 15 March, 1527
Deyo, Hugh ap.  a: 18 Sept., 1456
Deyos, Thomas.  a: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Deyos, Thomas.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514
Deyos, Thomas.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  a: 19 Dec., 1528, s: 27 March, 1529
Didbroke, Thomas.  Fr.  s: 21 Sept., 1482
Dier, Dom. Brian.  a: 15 March, 1511
Dier (Dyer), John.  t. Aconbury priory.  a: 22 Sept., 1481, s: 22 Dec., 1481, d: 2 March, 1482, p: 16 April, 1482
Dier, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  a: 8 April, 1508
Dier, Philip.  Menev. dioc.  a: 30 May, 1450
Diere, Roger.  t. Limebrook priory.  p: 8 Feb., 1475
Dobble, John.  a: 8 April, 1424
Dobbys, William.  a: 18 Dec., 1407
Dobell (Dobel / Doble / Dudle), Thomas.  t. Walter Coykyn / Walter Cokyn / Walter Corkyn.  a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400

Doberloo (Doburlowe), James.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 11 April, 1528

Dobules (Dobulle), William.  of Richard’s Castle.  t. Rich. Cornwai le.  a: 11 April, 1433, p: 20 Feb., 1434

Doburlow, Richard.  t. Aconbury pr. / Aconbury nunnery.  s: 11 April, 1517, d: 6 June, 1517, p: 9 Dec., 1517

Dobyn, Richard.  t. Monmouth pr.  a: 23 Feb., 1437, s: 20 Feb., 1440, d: 12 March, 1440, p: 22 Sept., 1440

Doget, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 18 Dec., 1407

Dogmore, Stephen.  Hereford dioc.  t. Little Malvern pri.  a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420, d: 1 June, 1420

Dokygham, Robert.  Ex. d. (l. d.).  t. S. Frideswide’s pr.  d: 3 March, 1436


Dole, Robert.  arcium bac.  t. Queen’s college, Oxford.  s: 7 April, 1509


Domilan, Cornelius.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 23 Sept., 1424

Domitone (Dormitone), John.  canon of Chirbury.  a: 12 June, 1416, s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416


Don, John.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. pa.  s: 2 June, 1414

Don, John.  a: 11 March, 1419

Donatus.  Fr. Aust.  s: 22 Dec., 1481, d: 2 March, 1482

Done, John.  t. Richard Wigmore de Kyngeshemed e / Richard Wigmore, lord of Kyngeshemed.  a: 30 March, 1426, s: 5 April, 1427, d: 14 June, 1427, p: 20 Sept., 1427

Done (Donne), Thomas.  t. John Harley, lord of Brampton Bryan.  a: 28 March, 1467, s: 12 March, 1468, d: 10 April, 1468


Donlane, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 23 Dec., 1424

Donn, John.  of the city of Hereford.  a: 14 April, 1408

Donne, Edward.  a: 9 April, 1519

Donne (Doon), Geoffrey.  t. Wigmore abb.  s: 27 Sept., 1408, d: 22 Dec., 1408


Donne, John.  t. Wenlock pr.  s: 10 April, 1438

Donne, John.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 13 March, 1455/1456, s: 6 June, 1457

Donwode (Dowwode / Dunwode), John.  t. William Wortone / William Wartone / William Wortone, layman.  a: 5 April, 1406, s: 5 April, 1406, d: 18 Sept., 1406, p: 14 April, 1408

Doole, Robert.  in art. bac.  a: 3 March, 1509

Doppa (Duppa), Geoffrey ap Jevan.  t. Wigmore abb.  a: 27 Sept., 1408, s: 22 Dec., 1408, d:
22 March, 1408/1409, p: 1 June, 1409
Dora, John (de). t. Dore abb.. a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 2 April, 1412
Dore, John de. t. Dore abb.. s: 28 May, 1412
Dore, John. t. Dore abb.. d: 15 April, 1430, p: 22 Dec., 1431
Dore (Dowre), John. monk of Dore abb. / regular / monk of Dore. a: 20 Dec., 1438, s: 17 Feb., 1439, p: 20 Feb., 1440
Dore, John. a: 13 March, 1484
Dore, William. monk of Dore / Cist. of Dore. a: 2 April, 1485, d: 20 May, 1486
Dornyng, Robert. Worc. dioe. (l. d.). t. Pershore mon.. d: 30 March, 1521
Dortas (Dorcas), Thomas. Fr. Carn., Ludlow. a: 6 June, 1506, p: 21 Sept., 1510
Dounton (Downtone / Duntone), Richard. t. sacristanship of Morville / the sacristanship of Morville. a: 9 June, 1408, s: 27 March, 1408, d: 22 Dec., 1408, d/p: 22 March, 1408/14091367
Dountone (Downtone), Thomas. (l. d.), Worc. dioe. / Worc. dioe. (l. d.). t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester. a: 19 June, 1451, s: 19 June, 1451
Dover, Maurice. t. of Strata Florida monastery. a: 22 Dec., 1515
Dovye, Walter. t. Limebrook nunnery. a: 15 March, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527, p: 19 Dec., 1528
Dowdal (Dowdale), Cornelius. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. a: 21 Dec., 1465, s: 16 March, 1466
Dowe, Walter. a: 10 April, 1438
Dowle, John. t. the Cathedral. s: 25 May, 1426, d: 22 Sept., 1426, p: 18 Sept., 1428
Dowlund, Cornelius. Fr. Pr., Hereford. p: 5 April, 1427
Downe, John. regular. d: 21 March. 1439
Downe, John. t. Aconbury priory. d: 22 Sept., 1492
Downs, John. a: 23 Feb., 1437
Doze, John. t. H. Trin. hosp., Bridgnorth. s: 2 April, 1435
Draper, Edward. t. Strata Florida monastery. a: 20 Sept., 1511, s: 10 April, 1512, d: 5 June, 1512, p: 18 Sept., 1512
Draper (Drapere), John. t. Dore abb.. s: 13 April, 1471, d: 21 Sept., 1471, p: 22 Feb., 1472
Draper, John. a: 21 Sept., 1476
Draper, Richard. t. Flaxley abbey. s: 9 March, 1476, d: 8 June, 1476

1366 possibly an error, might be Fr. Min., Hereford when was ordained as the subdeacon
1367 Might be ordained to the priest
Draper, Thomas.  a: 27 March, 1490
Draper, Thomas.  t. monastery of the B. V. M., Keynsham / Keynsham monastery.  d: 18 March, 1513, p: 21 May, 1513
Draper (Draper), Thomas.  t. Tintern abbey.  s: 23 Dec., 1475, d: 9 March, 1476, p: 13 April, 1476
Drayton, John.  t. S. Mary’s, Stretford church.  a: 25 May, 1426, s: 22 Sept., 1426, d: 15 March, 1427, p: 5 April, 1427
Drebull, Thomas.  t. Tintern monastery.  p: 22 Sept., 1509
Dredeles, Nicholas.  of Hereford city.  t. Little Malvern pr. / Great Malvern pr.  a: 22 March, 1408/1409, s: 1 June, 1409, d: 21 Dec., 1409, p: 17 May, 1410
Drewbrugge, Thomas.  monk of Gloucester.  d: 20 Feb., 1440
Drivere (Dryver / Dryvere), Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory / Aconbury nunnery.  a: 8 June, 1476, s: 21 May, 1478, d: 5 June, 1479, p: 18 March, 1479/1480
Drivere, Geoffrey.  p: 22 Sept., 1509
Dryhurst, Henry.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 22 Dec., 1414
Dryvere, John.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 19 Sept., 1416, s: 19 Sept., 1416
Duddeley, John.  t. of S. Mary’s monastery, Worcester.  p: 22 Sept., 1487
Duddestone, Walter.  t. Chirbury pr.  s: 19 Sept., 1472
Dudeley (Dudley), John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 22 Dec., 1431, s: 18 Sept., 1434, s/d: 18 Dec., 1434, p: 12 March, 1435
Dudlebury, Richard.  Heref. dioc.  a: 15 Feb., 1420/1421
Dudley, Hugh.  a: 3 March, 1436
Dudley, Hugh.  t. Flaxley abb.  s: 17 Feb., 1439, d: 21 March. 1439, p: 4 April, 1439
Dudlyck (Dudlyk), Philip.  t. Buildwas mon..  a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 23 Dec., 1525
Dudyston, Richard.  a: 24 Sept., 1474
Due, William.  a: 15 March, 1522
Duke, Thomas.  a: 14 March, 1489
Dumbletone, Philip.  t. S. Frideswyde’s pr., Oxford.  d: 13 April, 1471, p: 21 Sept., 1471
Dun, Geoffrey.  of the city of Hereford.  t. Wigmore abb.  a: 14 April, 1408, d/p: 22 March, 1408/14091369

1368 Might be recorded by mistake as a subdeacon
1369 Might be ordained to priest
1370 Might be ordained to priest
Dundi, John. alias Walker.  a: 19 Dec., 1478
Dunkles, Thomas.  a: 12 June, 1400
Dunkryf, Bro. Thomas.  of the Order of Preachers, Hereford.  p: 23 March, 1420
Dunoff, Robert.  Worc. d. (l. d.).  t. his benefice.  d: 3 March, 1436
Dunstable, Thomas.  t. Llanthony by Gloucester.  d: 12 March, 1440
Duntesborne, Edmund.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 23 Dec., 1430
Duntesborne, Edward.  Fr. Pr., Gloucester.  d: 14 June, 1432
Duppa, John.  a: 13 April, 1476
Duppa, Richard.  a: 16 Feb., 1448
Durant, Roger.  ad ti / t. Limebrook pr.  a: 23 May, 1467, s: 19 Dec., 1467, d: 12 March, 1468
Duraunt, Thomas.  a: 19 Dec., 1506
Durneboll, Walter.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 11 March, 1441
Durant, Roger.  ad ti / t. Limebrook pr.  a: 23 May, 1467, s: 19 Dec., 1467, d: 12 March, 1468
Dyche, Thomas.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  a: 3 March, 1515
Dyebroke (Didbroke), William.  Fr. Carm. of Gloucester / Fr. Carm., Gloucester.  s: 22 May, 1456, d: 23 Sept., 1458
Dyer, Berinus.  arcium bac.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory / S. Guthlac’s priory outside the walls of Hereford.  s: 28 March, 1510(1512), d: 10 April, 1512
Dyer, Henry.  a: 17 March, 1519
Dyer, James.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  p: 19 Dec., 1467
Dyer, John.  a: 17 Feb., 1439
Dyer, John.  t. Dore abb.  s: 9 April, 1463, p: 17 Dec., 1463
Dyer, John.  a: 15 March, 1527
Dyer, Richard.  a: 9 April, 1474
Dyer, William.  in art. bac.  a: 23 Dec., 1525
Dyer, William John.  a: 15 March, 1527
Dylle, John.  Heref. dioc.  a: 8 March, 1420/1421
Dymmok, John. t. Great Malvern priory. s: 11 March, 1419, d: 1 April, 1419, p: 15 April, 1419
Dymmok, Stephen. monk of Flaxley abbey. d: 3 April, 1400, p: 17 April, 1400
Dymmok, Walter. monk of Flaxley abbey. a: 22 Dec., 1425, p: 14 June, 1427
Dyny, John. t. the Cathedral. a: 23 Dec., 1430, d: 8 March, 1434, p: 22 May, 1434
Dyny, John. Fr. of the order of S. Victor, Leominster. d: 23 Sept., 1413
Dyny, John. canon of Wormesley. p: 3 March, 1413/1414
Dynaunt, John. a: 20 Sept., 1522
Ede, John. a: 21 Sept., 1443
Edeward, Hugh. a: 23 Dec., 1424
Edg, John. t. Flaxley abbey. s: 2 April, 1435
Edkynnys, Henry. t. Winchcombe abbey. s: 13 March, 1462, d: 17 April, 1462, p: 11 June, 1462
Edmonds, Roger. t. Wenlock priory. p: 8 June, 1476
Edmund, William. Fr. Pr. Hereford. s: 26 May, 1526
Edward, John. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 22 Feb., 1472
Edward, John. Fr. – of Ludlow. p: 21 Dec., 1527
Edward, John Fitz. t. his benefice. s: 16 March, 1437, d: 30 March, 1437
Edward, Walter. a: 12 March, 1435
Edwarde, Richard ap. S. David’s dioc.. t. Carmarthen priory. p: 8 March, 1504
Edwards, John. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Usk nunnery. d: 1 April, 1525
Edwards, John. a: 15 March, 1527
Edwards, Thomas. t. dean and chapter. a: 23 Dec., 1475, s: 9 March, 1476, p: 13 April, 1476
Edwards, Thomas. t. his prebend of Hunderton. p: 7 June, 1533
Edwards, William. t. canon and preb. of Hunderton. d: 30 March, 1532
Edwardse, John. Fr. Carm. of Gloucester, presented by the prior, David Boys. s: 21 Dec., 1465

Edy, John. free and legitimate. a: 27 March, 1424

Edy, John. t. Flaxley abb. a: 12 March, 1435, d: 17 April, 1435, p: 11 June, 1435


Egendone (Eggyntone), Thomas. t. hosp. of S. James, Bridgnorth. a: 19 Sept., 1467, s: 19 Dec., 1467

Egerley, William. Fr. Herem. of Shrewsbury, presented by prior / Fr. Aust. a: 8 June, 1465, p: 21 Sept., 1466

Egewyn, Henry. Ben. monk of Monmouth. a: 25 March, 1531

Egge, Richard. Fr. Pr., Ludlow. p: 5 June, 1490


Ekkeley (Ekeley), Walter. t. the Cathedral. d: 17 June, 1424, p: 23 Sept., 1424


Elies, Thomas. Fr. Pr. p: 21 Dec., 1465


Elloitt, Walter. a: 14 March, 1489


Elize, Robert. Friar Min. of Hereford. s: 24 Sept., 1519

Elkynnes, Richard. Much Marele. a: 7 March, 1433

Elkyns, Richard. t. the Cathedral. s: 3 March, 1436

Ellerley, Walter. t. the Cathedral. s: 8 April, 1424


Ellaway, David. Fr. Pr., Worcester. d: 3 March, 1425


Ellys, Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Barth. priory, Gloucester. d: 8 April, 1508

Ellysmere, Robert. ord. Fr. p: 17 April, 1462

Ellysmere, William. a: 16 April, 1482

Elme, William. a: 2 April, 1435

Elmeley, William. Fr. Aug., Wiche. a: 19 Dec., 1405, s: 19 Dec., 1405

Elmeley, William. monk of Gloucester abb. p: 16 Sept., 1454

Eltone, Edward. alias Baker. a: 20 Dec., 1511

Ely (Elys), John. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. a: 23 Sept., 1475, s: 23 Dec., 1475

Elyes, William. a: 27 March, 1445

Elyot, Thomas. a: 11 March, 1419
Elyottes, Thomas. t. Wormesley pr. s: 22 Sept., 1425, d: 22 Dec., 1425
Elys, Dominus Thomas. Aust. of Wormesley. d: 24 March, 1509
Emley, William. t. Dore monastery. s: 19 Sept., 1489, p: 5 June, 1490
Emley, William. Benedictine monk of Gloucester. d: 19 Sept., 1506
Emlyn, Gruff ap Mereduth de. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). s: 20 Dec., 1438
Empton, John. t. Cwmhir monastery. d: 14 March, 1489
Emynchopp, John. a: 4 March, 1447
Engill, John. t. Westwode pr. d: 15 April, 1430
Enkewe, Geoffrey. t. Chirbury pr. s: 4 April, 1439, p: 20 Feb., 1440
Enysburn (Enysborne), John. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. a: 16 April, 1482, s: 21 Sept., 1482, d: 21 Dec., 1482
Erchehulle, Thomas. dioecese of Hereford. t. prioress and conv. of Whitstone, Worcester dioc., to all orders. a: 24 Sept., 1418, s: 24 Sept., 1418
Erlesgate, Hugh. clerk/a: 10 Sept., 1429
Erleslone, Thomas. a: 16 June, 1470
Erlingham, Thomas. reg. canon of Llanthony by Gloucester. s: 23 Sept., 1419
Erwith, Thomas. t. Flaxley mon. s: 9 Dec., 1517
Esenbruge (Esenbruge / Hesombruge), Philip. Fr. Clun., Wenlock / Clun. monk of Wenlock. a: 5 June, 1406, s: 5 June, 1406, d: 18 Sept., 1406
Esshe, John. Fr. Min. of Hereford. d: 22 Sept., 1464
Estopp, John. a: 12 March, 1435
Estopp, John. t.: 1374 s: 21 Sept., 1437
Estyn, John. t. the Cathedral. s: 8 March, 1434, d: 27 March, 1434, p: 22 May, 1434

1371 Ordained to subdeacon without a title
1372 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here.
1373 He was granted to letter dimissory on 20 September, 1437
1374 The title is missing in the register
Evans, John. in art. bac. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Whitland mon. p: 15 April, 1525
Evesham, George. Aust. canon of S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester, in the jurisdiction of York. s: 26 May, 1526
Evesham, Thomas. a: 19 Feb., 1429
Evett (Evet), Robert. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Whiston nunnery. a: 8 April, 1508, d: 1508
Ewyas, John. a: 1 June, 1420
Ewyas, John. a: 20 March, 1428
Ewys, Matthew. Fr. Pr., Oxon. p: 21 March, 1439
Exhale, Robert. t. Dymnmore and Garewy precept. s: 21 May, 1429
Eye, James. t. Dore monastery. p: 28 May, 1491
Eyler, Thomas. t. Great Malvern pr. p: 23 Sept., 1430
Eynon, David. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Limebrook mon. s: 24 Feb., 1532
Eynon, David ap. t. Newchurch(e) benef. d: 15 March, 1427, p: 5 April, 1427
Eynon, David ap. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. s: 13 March, 1484
Eynon, John (Jevan) ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Cumhir abb. a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Eynon, John ap. pr. of S. John Bapt., Brecon. p: 19 Sept., 1411
Eynon, John ap. pr. of S. John Bapt., Brecon. a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 2 April, 1412
Eynon, John ap. Hereford dioc. t. the Cathedral. a: 23 March, 1420, s: 1 June, 1420
Eynon, Philip ap. t. Hereford Cathedral. a: 2 April, 1457, s: 27 May, 1458
Eynon, Thomas ap. a: 18 March, 1424
Eytone (Etone), John. Fr. Carm., Ludlow / Fr. Carm. of Ludlow. a: 15 March, 1511, s: 6 May, 1511, p: 10 April, 1512
Faber, Nicholas. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. p: 7 June, 1460
Faber, Tedric. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. d: 19 Sept., 1461

1375 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Farley, Henry. Worc. dioc. (l. d.), t. the same hospital. d: 13 March, 1484
Farley, Nicholas. Ben. monk of Gloucester / monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. d: 22 Feb., 1524, p: 17 Dec., 1524
Farley, Robert. Worc. dioc. a: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Farley, Robert. t. Dudston pr. p: 25 March, 1531
Farnewell, Thomas. t. Flaxley monas. s: 5 June, 1490, d: 18 Dec., 1490, p: 19 March, 1491
Fawconere (Fawconere / Fawkenere), John. t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester. a: 6 June, 1457, s: 27 May, 1458, d: 23 Sept., 1458
Fawken, John. t. Whiston nunnery, by Worcester. p: 8 April, 1508
Fawkener (Fawkner), Thomas. t. Flaxley monas. a: 15 March, 1527, s: 21 Sept., 1527, d: 11 April, 1528, p: 19 Dec., 1528
Fawley, Geoffrey. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. monastery of the B. V. M., Fawley. a: 22 Sept., 1509
Feld, John. t. Wormesley pr. s: 10 March, 1458/1459
Feld (Felde), Thomas. Hereford dioc. t. Wormesley pri. a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420
Felde, Roger. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Bruera abb. s: 20 Feb., 1440
Felde (Feld), William. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 19 May, 1459, s: 30 May, 1461, d: 19 Sept., 1461, p: 17 April, 1462
Feltone, William. a: 17 Feb., 1439
Fene, Dionisius. Fr. Pr. p: 2 March, 1482
Ferley, William. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. a: 14 Sept., 1444
Fermour (Fermoy), Thomas. t. subdeacon’s stall in the cathedral. a: 12 March, 1513, s: 18 March, 1513
Fernam, Thomas. Ben. monk of Leominster pr. p: 23 Dec., 1525
Ferne, John. Fr. Aust., Ludlow. d: 30 March, 1426
Ferne, John. t. the guild of Palmers, Ludlow. s: 18 Sept., 1456, d: 2 April, 1457
Ferre, Thomas. t. monastery of the B. V. M., Buildwas / Buildwas Cist. mon. s: 20 Sept., 1511, d: 20 Dec., 1511
Ferreys, Matthew. Fr. Carm., Gloucester. s: 4 March, 1447
Fewe, John. t. Wormesley priory. p: 21 Sept., 1482
Fforst, Richard.  a: 7 March, 1443/1444
Fidian, William.  t. Flaxley abb.  p: 6 June, 1411
Fido, William.  t. Westwood nunnery.  p: 1508
Fisher, James.  a: 27 March, 1490
Fissh, William.  Fr. Aust., Carmardy.  p: 26 May, 1431
Fisshere, William.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford.  a: 20 Sept., 1469, s: 22 Dec., 1469, d: 21 April, 1470, p: 13 April, 1471
Fisshpole, Hugh.  t. Whiston priory.  s: 8 April, 1508, p: 7 April, 1509
Flandria, Vitellus de.  Fr. Pr., Worcester.  d: 22 Sept., 1426
Flaxley, Richard.  Cist. monk of Flaxley abbey.  d: 2 April, 1485
Flaxleye, Thomas.  Cist. monk of Flaxley.  a: 9 April, 1474
Flemstede, John.  a: 16 April, 1482
Flemstede, Thomas.  t. Flaxley abbey.  s: 20 Sept., 1483, d: 13 March, 1484
Flemmyng, Thomas.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  d: 24 Feb., 1532
Fletcher, Hugh.  a: 22 Sept., 1431
Fletchere, Hugh.  t. Monmouth pr.  s: 21 Sept., 1465
Fletchere, Triamoure (Triomoure).  t. Aconbury pr.  a: 22 May, 1456, s: 18 Sept., 1456, p: 2 April, 1457
Flewyde (Flewde), John.  Fr. Pr., Gloucester.  s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526
Fuellement, Thomas.  t. Whiston nunnery, Worcester / Worc. dioc.  s: 21 Sept., 1527, d: 11 April, 1528
Flymynge, Thomas.  a: 13 Dec., 1530
Flynsham, William.  a: 3 June, 1447
Flynte (Flynt), Thomas.  t. subdeacon’s stall in the choir.  a: 28 March, 1510(1512), s: 19 Feb., 1513
Flynt, Thomas.  t. Little Malvern priory.  p: 24 March, 1515
Flys, John.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr. by Hereford.  d: 9 March, 1476
 fodder, Thomas.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Folcher (Fulcher / Folchere), Richard (Robert).  t. Flaxley abb..  a: 5 April, 1406, s: 5 April, 1406, d: 5 June, 1406, p: 18 Sept., 1406
Folehardt, Richard.  a: 8 March, 1438
Folyon, Boger.  Fr. Herm. of Wyche.  d: 15 April, 1514
Fontnes, William.  monk of Dore abb..  s: 20 Dec., 1432

1376 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1377 might be by mistake as Robert
Foot, Frater Albert. t. ord. minor. Heref. dioc. d: 15 Feb., 1420/1421
Forbour, William. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. a: 16 Sept., 1454, s: 21 Dec., 1454, d: 20 Sept., 1455
Forde (Ford), Edmund. t. Wigmore abb. d: 23 March, 1420, p: 6 April, 1420
Forden, Geoffrey. t. Wigmore abb. s: 11 March, 1419, d: 15 April, 1419
Forege, William. a: 21 May, 1418
Forest (Foreste), Adam. Sar. d. (l. d.) / Sarum dioc. (l. d.). t. Kyngton (Kington) pr. a: 24 Sept., 1435, s: 17 Dec., 1435, d: 3 March, 1436, p: 6 April, 1436
Forest, Hugh. Fr. Pr., Gloucester. p: 18 Dec., 1451
Forest, William. Fr. Pr., Hereford. s: 11 March, 1441, d: 22 Sept., 1442
Forest, William. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. s: 19 June, 1451
Forge, William. a: 2 June, 1414
Forge, William. t. abb. And conv. of Reading / Reading abb. s: 21 May, 1418, d: 24 Sept., 1418, p: 11 March, 1419
Forst, John. Heref. dioc. a: 8 March, 1420/1421
Forst, John. t. Westwood pr. s: 23 Dec., 1424, d: 3 March, 1425
Forster, John. a: 23 Sept., 1424
Forster (Forstere), Richard. t. Aconbury pr. s: 16 April, 1446, d: 11 June, 1446, p: 24 Sept., 1446
Forty, John. t. Little Malvern pr. d: 30 May, 1450
Fouilere (Fowlere), Thomas. t. Little Malvern pr. s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416
Fourbour, John. a: 15 June, 1443
Fourbour, John. t. Limebrook pr. s: 16 Feb., 1448
Foutnes, William. monk of Dore abb. a: 5 April, 1432
Fowle, Edward a. a: 7 April, 1520
Fowler, Peter. Fr. Pr., Worcester. d: 13 Dec., 1530
Fowlere, Thomas. a: 21 Sept., 1415
Fox, John. t. priory of S. Giles of the Foregate (Foreyete), Shrewsburh / hosp. of S. Giles of Foryete / hosp. of S. Giles of Foryete Monochorum. a: 19 Dec., 1405, s: 19 Dec., 1405, d: 27 March, 1406, p: 5 April, 1406
Francford, James de. Fr. Min., Gloucester. d: 22 Sept., 1426
Franche, William. t. Wormesley priory. p: 11 March, 1419
Francombe, Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). a: 12 March, 1440
Franke, Walter. Fr. Aust., Ludlow. a: 3 March, 1515
Frankelyn, Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Winchcombe mon. s: 11 April, 1517
Frate, Richard. t. Wormesley priory. p: 28 May, 1491
Fremann, Richard. S. David’s dioc. a: 22 Sept., 1425
Fremantell, John. legume bac. Winton dioc. t. fellow of the same college. s: 7 March, 1506
Fremont (Freman), Thomas. t. Flaxley abb. s: 17 June, 1424, d: 23 Sept., 1424, p: 22 Sept., 1425
French (Frenche), Henry. t. Wormesley priory. a: 22 Sept., 1509, s: 25 May, 1510, d: 21 Sept., 1510
Frensch (French), Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.) / Worcester dioc. (l. d.). t. chantry in Cheltenham / S. Mary’s chantry in Cheltenham. s: 3 March, 1436, d: 6 April, 1436, p: 2 June, 1436
Frensch (Frensche), Walter. t. Wormesley priory. a: 21 May, 1418, s: 24 Sept., 1418, p: 1 April, 1419
Frenso, Thomas. monk of Malmesbury. p: 19 Sept., 1416
Frette (Frett), Richard. t. Wormesley priory. a: 20 Sept., 1488, d: 18 Dec., 1490
Frowceter, Edmund. arcium mag., Worc. dioc. a: 13 March, 1484
Furlard, John. Ex. d. (l. d.). t. S. Frideswide’s pr. a: 11 June, 1435, d: 3 March, 1436
Furnes (Ferneyse), William. monk of Dore abb. d: 6 June, 1433, p: 12 March, 1435
Fydan (Fidyian), William. of Hereford city. t. Flaxley abb. a: 22 March, 1408/1409, s: 22 March, 1408/1409, d: 1 June, 1409
Fydo, William. t. Westwood priory. s: 8 April, 1508
Fyeney, William. a: 21 Sept., 1482
Fylde (Felde), Roger. Fr. Carm., Ludlow. a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 9 March, 1524
Fylder, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Worcester. d: 26 May, 1526
Fyman, Thomas. of Hereford city. a: 22 March, 1408/1409
Fynch, Richard. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. a: 9 March, 1476, d: 21 May, 1478, p: 26 May, 1478
Fyne, Dionisius. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 16 June, 1481
Fyscher, Richard. a: 18 March, 1424
Fysshepole, John. t. S. Guthlac’s pr. a: 1 April, 1525, s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526, p: 15 March, 1527
Fyssher, Fraternus. t. of the monastery of the B. V. M., Caerleon, alias Llanternam, presented by the abbot. d: 24 Sept., 1513
Fyssher, Richard. t. S. Guthlac pr. s: 15 March, 1427, d: 5 April, 1427, p: 19 April, 1427
Gae, William. York dioc. (l. d.). a: 3 March, 1436
Galber, John. Fr. Carm., Ludlow. d: 3 March, 1436
Galewey (Galwey), William. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 20 Dec., 1410, d: 6 June, 1411
Gam, John. first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Gam, John. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. s: 20 Sept., 1488
Gamitfelde, John. Fr. Min. of Hereford. p: 13 March, 1462
Gamm, Richard. a: 3 March, 1400
Gamm, Richard. t. pa.¹³⁷⁸ / Cwmhir abb.. s: 4 March, 1447, d: 25 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447
Gamul, John. Worc. dioc.. a: 7 March, 1443/1444
Gardyner, Richard. Hereford dioc.. a: 23 March, 1420
Gardyner, Richard. t. dean and chapter. p: 9 April, 1463
Gardyner, Thomas. t. Wormesley pr.. s: 16 Feb., 1448
Gardynere (Gardenere), Richard. t. Hereford Cathedral. s: 27 May, 1458, d: 23 Sept., 1458
Garford, John. t. Wormesley pr.. s: 21 Sept., 1471
Garley, Walter. a: 22 Sept., 1481
Gates, William. monk of Clun.. p: 23 Sept., 1447
Gayme, Thomas. a: 8 April, 1424

¹³⁷⁸ When was ordained to subdeacon
Gayner (Gaynar), Edward.  t. Flaxley monastery.  a: 19 March, 1491, s: 28 May, 1491, p: 16 June, 1492

Gebon, Thomas.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. a rent of 6 marks in the demesne of Sputall granted him as a title by John Eynon, armiger / a rent of 6 marks granted from the demesne of Sputell by John Eynon.  s: 6 June, 1411, d: 19 Sept., 1411

Geeres, Richard.  a: 24 Sept., 1446


Geffrey, David.  a: 20 Sept., 1488

Geffrey, Edmund ap.  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Seiriol’s mon.  a: 17 Dec., 1524, s: 1 April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525, p: 23 Dec., 1525

Geffrey (Geffreye), Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 18 Sept., 1445, s: 16 April, 1446

Geffrey, William.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 18 Feb., 1486

Geffreys, Richard.  t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow.  d: 22 Feb., 1524


Geffys, Miles.  (l. d.).  t. Little Malvern priory.  a: 1 April, 1514, d: 10 June, 1514, p: 22 Dec., 1515


Geoffrey, Jevan.  a: 6 June, 1506

George, Hugh.  t. Dinmore preceptory.  a: 18 March, 1424, s: 8 April, 1424


George, Robert.  a: 13 Dec., 1530

George, Thomas S.  s: 26 May, 1431


Gerald, Thomas.  a: 23 May, 1472

Gerhym, David ap Jevan.  S. David’s dioc.  a: 12 June, 1400

Gernas, Roger.  a: 6 June, 1517

Gernes, John.  a: 15 March, 1427

Gernes, John.  t. Flaxley abbey.  d: 12 March, 1429, p: 21 May, 1429


Gers, Fulk.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 27 May, 1469

Gerves (Gervyes), Roger.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 25 May, 1521, p: 20 Sept., 1522

Gervesse, John.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 20 May, 1486


Gerys (Gereys), Richard.  t. Holy Trin. hosp., Bridgnorth / S. Trin. hosp., Bridgnorth.  s: 4 March, 1447, d: 25 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447

Gesard, John.  a: 14 March, 1489
Gesarne (Gysarne), John.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 18 April, 1489, p: 19 Sept., 1489
Gethyn, John.  Cist. monk of Dore.  a: 30 May, 1450
Gethyn, Matthew ap Jevan.  t. Osney abb..  a: 20 Dec., 1466, s: 28 March, 1467, d: 23 May, 1467
Gethyn (Gethen), Maurice.  t. Cwmhir abb..  a: 24 Sept., 1463, s: 17 Dec., 1463, d: 25 Feb., 1464, p: 31 March, 1464
Gethyn, Robert.  Fr. Min., Hereford, presented by the warden.  d: 18 March, 1513
Gethyn, Roger.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  s: 18 Sept., 1512
Gidde, Richard.  t. Doddeford pr..  s: 22 Sept., 1436
Gierce (Giers), Fulk.  t. S. John’s hosp., Ludlow.  a: 23 Feb., 1469, d: 20 Sept., 1469, p: 22 Dec., 1469
Giles, Hugh.  in jure bacallarius.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 16 June, 1492
Gittones, Thomas.  a: 8 June, 1465
Gittyn, John.  a: 20 Feb., 1467
Glace (Glaas / Glaace), David.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 17 Dec., 1446, s: 4 March, 1447, d: 8 April, 1447
Glace (Glase), Geoffrey (Geeffrey).  t. hosp. of S. James, Bridgenorth / the warden of hosp. of S. James, Bridgenorth.  d: 15 April, 1419, p: 10 June, 1419
Glace (Glase), Geoffrey.  Hereford dioc..  t. Wigmore abb..  a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420
Glace, Meredith.  a: 18 Dec., 1451
Glase, Edmund.  t. Cwmhir mon..  p: 7 June, 1533
Glase, John.  reg. canon of Llanthony by Gloucester.  s: 23 Sept., 1419
Glase, Ralph.  a: 11 March, 1419
Glasebury, John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 30 May, 1450, p: 19 June, 1451
Glassewas, Richard.  t. dean and chapter.  s: 4 April, 1461, d: 30 May, 1461
Glastonbury, Dompinus John.  t. Leominster priory.  p: 18 Dec., 1490
Glasyer (Glasier), Richard.  Hereford dioc..  t. the desmesne of John Merbury, arm., at Eton and Burghill / John Merbury’s desmesne of Eton Gamage.  a: 23 Sept., 1419, s: 23 Sept., 1419, d: 6 April, 1420
Glasyer, William.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford.  a: 9 March, 1476, s: 21 Sept., 1476, d: 21 May, 1478
Gloucester, Domini Richard.  of Evesham monastery.  s: 18 Sept., 1512
Gloucester, Dompni Walter.  a: 27 Feb., 1518
Gloucester, John.  monk of Evesham.  p: 21 May, 1429
Gloucester, John.  regular of S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester (l. d.).  d: 10 June, 1441
Gloucester, Thomas.  Fr. Carmel..  d: 15 March, 1427
Gloucetre, Adam.  Ben. monk of Gloucester.  p: 19 Sept., 1416
Gloucetre, John.  monk of Tewkesbury abb..  a: 8 March, 1438
Gloucetre, John.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  p: 15 June, 1443
Gloucetre, William.  t. S. Oswald’s hosp. by Gloucester.  s: 30 May, 1450
Gloucetre, William.  Aug. monk of S. Oswald’s, Worc. dioc..  d: 19 June, 1451
Gloucetre, Walter.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 29 March, 1472, s: 12 June, 1473
Gloucetur, Walter.  Cist. monk of Tintern.  p: 1 April, 1525
Glover, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 3 March, 1425, s: 30 March, 1426, d: 22 Sept., 1426
Glover, John.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
Glover, John.  t. Llanthony priory in Wales.  s: 31 March, 1442, d: 26 May, 1442
Glover, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1445
Glover, Richard.  a: 10 June, 1441
Glover, Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 21 Sept., 1443
Glover, Roger.  Worcester dioc..  a: 23 Sept., 1419
Glover, William.  t. Llanth. prima / Llanthony prima priory.  a: 20 Dec., 1438, s: 17 Feb., 1439, d: 21 March, 1439
Glovere, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 23 May, 1467
Glyn, John.  t. Valle Crucis mon., alias Llynegwestyllle.  s: 26 May, 1526
Glyne, William.  t. S. Jame’s pr., Bristol.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Glyne, William.  t. Tewkesbury monastery.  d: 7 June, 1533
Glynne, Lewis.  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Mary’s monastery, in the island of the saints, called Gully.  s: 11 March, 1486
Goche, John.  psalmist: 18 Sept., 1512
Godechild, John.  a: 6 April, 1420
Godeman (Godewyn), Roger.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  a: 22 May, 1456, d: 18 Sept., 1456
Godeman, Roger.  t. John Harley, armiger, lord of Buyton.  s: 2 April, 1457
Godfrey, John.  a: 24 Sept., 1463
Godstone, William.  Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  a: 10 March, 1458/1459

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1379  might be a mistake
Gogh, Thomas.  a: 16 Feb., 1448
Gogh, Thomas.  of Aylmondestre.  a: 16 Feb., 1448
Goghe, Roger.  a: 15 March, 1511
Goion (Goioun / Gogion / Goione), Hugh.  of Presteign.  t. Philip Ympton, Gentilman / John Ymptone.  a: 20 Feb., 1434, s: 18 Dec., 1434, d: 12 March, 1435, p: 2 April, 1435
Gold (Goolde), John.  t. Minorites of Hereford / Minorites of Hereford, on presentation of their warden.  d: 21 May, 1418, p: 24 Sept., 1418
Goldesmythe, Fr. Jasper.  of Hereford.  p: 1508
Gomond, John.  t. hosp. of S. Giles, the abbot, Shrewsbury / S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury.  a: 20 Sept., 1410, s: 20 Sept., 1410, d: 3 March, 1413/1414, p: 2 June, 1414
Gomond, Roger.  t. Haughmond abb..  p: 28 March, 1433
Gonne, John.  a: 23 Feb., 1437
Good (Goode), John.  t. Halesowen abbey / Halesoweu monastery.  s: 16 June, 1481, d: 22 Sept., 1481, p: 16 April, 1482
Goodeman, Richard.  Fr. Aust. of Wigmore.  a: 22 Sept., 1480
Goodner, John.  a: 5 June, 1479
Goodson, John.  a: 4 March, 1447
Googh, John.  a: 13 March, 1484
Goore, Philip.  a: 11 April, 1517
Goore (Gore), Philip.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April, 1522, p: 20 Sept., 1522
Goreway, Thomas.  t. Winforton chantry.  a: 21 Sept., 1415, s: 21 Dec., 1415
Goreway, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr..  d: 12 June, 1416, p: 19 Sept., 1416
Gorewey, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr..  d: 19 Sept., 1416
Gomes, John.  t. Flaxley Abbey.  s: 19 Feb., 1429
Gortmoore, Robert.  Bangor d. (l. d.).  t. Conewey abb..  p: 2 April, 1435
Gosse, Nicholas.  Ex. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Dunkeswell abb..  d: 6 April, 1436
Gough, John.  t. Dore abb..  s: 11 June, 1462
Gough, Richard.  t. Dore monastery.  s: 19 March, 1491
Gough, Thomas.  t. Aconbury pr..  s: 23 March, 1448
Gough (Gogh), William.  t. Combermere abb..  s: 15 April, 1441, d: 10 June, 1441, p: 24

1380 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Gourda, John.  canon of S. Thomas Martyr, Haverford, S. David’s dioc..  p: 3 April, 1400

Gower, Maurice.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 23 Feb., 1437

Gower, William.  a: 7 March, 1506

Gowgh (Gough), John.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  s: 18 Sept., 1484, d: 2 April, 1485, p: 17 Dec., 1485

Gowich, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 9 March, 1476

Gowre, Roger.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 26 March, 1418, s: 26 March, 1418

Gowre, Roger.  t. pa. of Roger Bodenham / an annual rent of 100s. from Roger Bodenham’s manor of Yarkhulle.  d: 21 May, 1418, p: 24 Sept., 1418

Gowre (Gower), William.  t. Wenlock priory / Wenlock monastery.  s: 3 March, 1509, d: 7 April, 1509

Gowych, John.  a: 8 Feb., 1475,

Gowzch (Gowych), John.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 9 April, 1474, d: 24 Sept., 1474, p: 8 Feb., 1475

Goze, David ap John ap Howell.  t. Clifford priory.  s: 3 March, 1515, d: 24 March, 1515, p: 7 April, 1515

Gozhe, John.  alias Smythe.  a: 24 March, 1515

Gozhe, John.  t. Aconbury pr..  d: 6 June, 1517

Gozhe, John.  a: 26 May, 1526

Gozhe, Roger.  t. Dore mon..  s: 11 April, 1517, d: 6 June, 1517, p: 9 Dec., 1517

Graccher, Richard.  a: 24 Sept., 1446

Grace, David.  Fr. Pr. of Worcester.  p: 13 April, 1471

Grace, Domini Richard.  presented by Dominus Richard, a fellow monk.  p: 24 Sept., 1513


Grafton, John.  a: 17 Dec., 1440


Graftone, John.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford.  p: 15 June, 1443

Granage, John.  a: 3 April, 1400

Grange, John.  t. Little Malvern pr..  s: 22 Sept., 1442

Granger, John.  a: 7 March, 1506

Granowe, Thomas ap Jevan ap.  Lland. dioc..  a: 25 May, 1426

Graseley (Grazeley), John.  t. the whole heritage of John Hereford of Ludlow / the whole inheritance of John Hereford.  a: 20 Sept., 1410, s: 20 Sept., 1410, d: 6 June, 1411, p: 2 April, 1412

Grateford, William.  a: 19 Sept., 1416

Graunte, Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 18 Dec., 1434

\footnote{the title of priest omitted in Register, therefore, could not be sure whether was ordained as the deancon or the priest}
Gravemore, Richard.  
  a: 20 Sept., 1511
Greffrey, Maurice ap. 
  Bangor dioc.  (l. d.).  
  t. Wenlock pr.  
  s: 20 Dec., 1438, d: 17 Feb., 1439
Greffyth, Morese ap.  
  a: 2 March, 1482
Gregge, John.  
  a: 9 April, 1474  
  bach. arcium
Gregge, Mater William.  
  t. Aconbury priory.  
  p: 20 Sept., 1488
Gregor, Hugh ap. 
  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  
  a: 23 Dec., 1525
Gregorie, Geoffrey.  
  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  
  t. S. Mary’s mon. in the island of All Saints, Gully.  
  d: 21 Sept., 1466
Gregory, Richard.  
  F.. Carm., Ludlow.  
  a: 20 Sept., 1488
Gregory, Richard.  
  Cant. dioc. (l. d.).  
  t. Motyndon priory.  
  s: 22 Dec., 1515
Gregory, Symon.  
  Fr. Min..  
  a: 16 April, 1482
Greene, Adam.  
  Ben. monk of Gloucester.  
  d: 27 March, 1406
Greene, David.  
  t. Aston Church / Astone church.  
  s: 5 April, 1432, d: 19 April, 1432, d/p: 14 June, 1432\(^{1382}\)
Greene, Edward.  
  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  
  t. Little Malvern priory.  
  p: 4 March, 1514
Greene, John.  
  t. S. Oswald’s pr., Worcester.  
  a: 19 Sept., 1416, s: 19 Sept., 1416
Greene, John.  
  Norwich dioc. (l. d.).  
  t. hosp. of S. Oswald in suburbs of Worcester.  
  p: 11 March, 1419
Greene, John.  
  canon. eccl. eath. Heref.  
  a: 15 Feb., 1420/1421
Greene, John.  
  canon of Hereford.  
  a: 8 April, 1424, d: 23 Sept., 1424
Greene, John.  
  t. the Cathedral.  
  s: 22 Dec., 1425, d: 30 March, 1426, p: 25 May, 1426
Greene, John.  
  t. Wormesley pr.  
  a: 12 March, 1440, s: 10 June, 1441, d: 24 Sept., 1441, p: 31 March, 1442
Greene, John.  
  disp. for illeg. “ natus inter presbiterum et solutam”.  
  a: 21 Sept., 1466
Greene, John.  
  a: 25 May, 1510
Greene, John.  
  a: 21 Sept., 1510
Greene, John.  
  t. monastery of the B. V. M. of.  
  s: 15 March, 1511
Greene, John.  
  t. Wormesley priory.  
  s: 18 Dec., 1512, d: 19 Feb., 1513, p: 18 March, 1513
Greene, John.  
  t. Dore mon.  
  s: 30 March, 1521, d: 25 May, 1521
Greene, John ap David ap.  
  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  
  t. Cath., Lland..  
  p: 20 Dec., 1432
Greene, Richard.  
  in medicinis bac.  
  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  
  t. Whiston nunner by Worcester.  
  s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 11 March, 1486
Greene, Richard (Roger\(^{1383}\)).  
  Aug. of Chirbury pr. / canon of Chirbury / Aug. canon of Chirbury.  
  a: 21 Dec., 1415,\(^{1384}\) s: 21 Dec., 1415, d: 12 June, 1416, p: 19 Sept., 1416
Greene, Richard.  
  t. Dore mon.  
  a: 30 March, 1521, s: 19 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522, p: 21 March, 1523
Greene, Thomas.  
  a: 21 May, 1429
Greene, Thomas.  
  t. Aconbury priory.  
  a: 27 March, 1490, s: 18 Dec., 1490, d: 19 March,

\(^{1382}\) might be ordained to the priest
\(^{1383}\) He might be an error in the register
\(^{1384}\) He might be ordained to the acolyte on the same date and be mistakenly listed under the category of the subdeacon
Greene, Thomas.  a/s: 10 Sept., 1429
Greene, Thomas.  a: 21 March, 1523
Greene, William.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 19 Dec., 1444, d: 27 March, 1445, p: 18 Sept., 1445
Greene, William.  t. Flaxley monastery.  s: 28 March, 1510(1512), d: 10 April, 1512, p: 18 Sept., 1512
Greneway (Grenewey), (Master) John.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 22 Sept., 1440, s: 17 Dec., 1440, d: 11 March, 1441, p: 15 April, 1441
Gren, William.  a: 3 March, 1509
Greny, Marcel.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 23 Dec., 1430
Greot, Thomas.  a: 13 March, 1473
Greve, John.  Fr. Carm., Gloucester.  a: 4 March, 1447
Greve, Richard.  t. S. John’s hosp., Ludlow.  s: 2 April, 1457, d: 6 June, 1457
Grey, John.  Fr. Pr..  d: 22 Sept., 1481
Griff, David ap.  monk of Llantarnam abb..  s: 22 Dec., 1425
Griff., David ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  a: 2 June, 1436
Griff, Hugh Coydmore alias ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 5 April, 1427
Griff, Lewis ap.  a: 22 Sept., 1425
Griff, Owen ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Guthlac pr..  s: 18 March, 1424, d: 8 April, 1424
Griff, Resus ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Talley abb..  d: 8 April, 1424
Griff, Thomas ap Tudor ap.  S. Asaph’s dioc..  a: 3 March, 1436
Griff, Walter ap.  S. David’s dioce (l. d.).  a: 14 June, 1432
Griff (Gryff), Walter ap.  t. Roger Bodenham.  s: 11 April, 1433, d: 6 June, 1433
Griffith, Clement ap.  t. Limebrook pr..  s: 16 June, 1470
Griffith, David ap.  t. Chirbury priory.  a: 22 Sept., 1515, s: 22 Dec., 1515
Griffith, David ap Jevan ap.  a: 27 March, 1490
Griffith, Hugh.  S. David’s dioec. (l. d.).  a: 8 April, 1508
Griffith, John.  Fr. Carm. of Shrewsbury.  d: 18 Sept., 1456
Griffith, John.  Fr. Aust. of Shrewsbury.  s: 26 May, 1453

1385 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.
March, 1467, d: 23 May, 1467, p: 19 Sept., 1467
Griffith, John. t. Strata Florida monastery. s: 20 Sept., 1488
Griffith, John. t. Strata Florida monastery. s: 14 March, 1489, p: 19 Sept., 1489
Griffith, John. d: 14 March, 1489. 1386
Griffith, John. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 3 March, 1515
Griffith, John ap. a: 22 Sept., 1509
Griffith, John ap. a: 24 Sept., 1513
Griffith (Gryffyth), Maurice ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Talley monastery. s: 21 Dec., 1482, d: 29 March, 1483
Griffith, Maurice ap. S. Asaph’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Strata Marcella mon. a: 6 April, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527, d: 11 April, 1528
Griffith, Philip. a: 24 March, 1509
Griffith, Richard ap. t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford. a: 20 Sept., 1469, s: 22 Dec., 1469, p: 21 April, 1470
Griffith, Richard ap. a: 22 Sept., 1515
Griffith, Richard ap John ap. a: 3 March, 1509

1386 no title
1387 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Griffith, Thomas.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Talley mon.  p: 5 April, 1522
Griffith, Thomas (ap).  t. Cwmhir mon. / Cwmhir pr.  a: 1 April, 1525, s: 26 May, 1526, d: 15 March, 1527, p: 21 Sept., 1527
Griffith, Walter.  a: 15 March, 1427
Griffith, William.  a: 19 Dec., 1478
Griffith, William.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 8 March, 1504
Griffith, William ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 8 March, 1434
Griffith, John.  t. Wenlock priory.  d: 8 Feb., 1475
Griffith, Rice ap.  t. Monmouth pr.  p: 23 April, 1519
Grigge, John.  a: 15 April, 1430
Grobbe, Richard.  a: 18 Sept., 1428
Grobbe, Richard.  (of Tenbury).  t. the Cathedral.  s: 7 March, 1433, p: 20 Feb., 1434
Gron Vichan (Vychan), Trahayan (Tryhayam) ap.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  t. Caerlyon abb.  a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400
Grono, Lewis ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 23 Feb., 1469
Grono, Owen ap.  t. Chirbury pr.  a: 13 March, 1462, s: 17 April, 1462, d: 11 June, 1462
Gronow, John ap Wylym ap.  Lland. dioc.  a: 22 Sept., 1425
Grove, Thomas.  t. S. Mary Magdalene’s nunnery by Worcester.  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527, p: 21 Sept., 1527
Grubbe (Grubb), Reginald.  t. Walter Hakeluyt.  a: 17 Feb., 1439, s: 22 Sept., 1440, d: 17 Dec., 1440, p: 11 March, 1441
Gruff, Thomas ap.  t. John Burght, lord of Mowthe.  s: 17 Dec., 1440
Gruff, Walter ap.  t. Dore pr.  d: 19 April, 1427
Gruffith (Griffith), John.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. Basingwerk monastery.  s: 4 March,
1514, d: 1 April, 1514
Gruffyths, John ap.  a: 11 March, 1441
Gruffuth, David ap Jevan ap.  Llandaff dioc.  t. Abergavenny pr.  s: 3 April, 1400
Gruffuth, Jevan ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Cumhir abb.  a: 3 April, 1400, p: 17 April, 1400
Gruffuth, John ap.  S. David’s dioc.  t. Cumhir abb.  d: 3 April, 1400
Gruffuth, Madoc ap.  t. Cumhir abb.  S. David’s dioc.  p: 3 April, 1400
Gruffuth, Madoc ap.  S. David’s dioc.  a: 12 June, 1400
Gruffyth, Clement.  a: 19 June, 1451
Gruffyth, Edward ap.  S. Asaph dioc.  a: 24 Sept., 1441
Grydeler, William.  t. Doddeford pr.  s: 22 Sept., 1436
Gryff (Griff), Walter (ap).  t. Dore abb.  s: 5 April, 1427, p: 14 June, 1427
Gryffith, Richard.  a: 20 Sept., 1511
Gryffith, Richard ap.  t. Monmouth pr.  d: 9 April, 1519
Gryffyth, Elis ap.  a: 22 Sept., 1481
Gryffyth (Griffith), John ap.  t. Ludlow hosp.  s: 15 March, 1511, d: 6 May, 1511
Grygge, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  d: 3 March, 1509, p: 24 March, 1509
Gryll, Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 18 Sept., 1445
Grym (Grim), Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 15 March, 1427, d: 5 April, 1427, p: 14 June, 1427
Gunrard, Cadoc.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  s: 16 March, 1466
Gunter, Lewis.  a: 17 Dec., 1513
Gunter, Thomas.  Menev, dioc. (l. d.).  Dore abb. / monk of Dore.  s: 12 April, 1449, d: 7 June, 1449, d/p: 30 May, 1450
Gurtes, Richard.  t. S. Mary’s priory, Malmesbury, Worc. dioc.  p: 22 Sept., 1492
Gwelym, Philip ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  a: 12 April, 1449
Gweneth, David ap Llewellyn (ap) Eynon.  (l. d.).  t. Combermere abb.  s: 17 Dec., 1440,

1388 the title of priest omitted in Register, therefore, could not be sure whether was ordained as the deancon or the priest
1389 without letter of dimissory when was ordained as the subdeacon
1390 might be ordained as the priest
1391 Malmesbury was an abbey, and not in Worc. dioc.
d: 11 March, 1441, p: 10 June, 1441
Gwilim, Richard ap. a: 3 April, 1400
Gwilim, Richard ap. t. pa. p: 12 June, 1400
Gwilliam, Thomas ap. a: 7 April, 1509
Gwillim, Edward ap. a: 23 Dec., 1525
Gwillim, Thomas. a: 10 June, 1514
Gwillym, David ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 28 March, 1467
Gwillym (Gwyllym), Geoffrey ap. t. Cwmhir abb. a: 27 May, 1458, s: 23 Sept., 1458
Gwillym, John ap. t. Cwmhir abb. / Cwmhir mon. s: 23 May, 1472, d: 19 Sept., 1472
Gwyllym, David ap. t. Dore mon. d: 7 June, 1533
Gwyllym (Gwillym), Lewis ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 18 Dec., 1407, p: 14 April, 1408

1392 without a title
1393 without a title
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Role</th>
<th>Date/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gwyn, David</td>
<td>S. David’s dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>a: 17 March, 1519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwyn, Edward</td>
<td>a: 3 March, 1515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwyn, John</td>
<td>a: 27 May, 1458</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwyn, Thomas</td>
<td>Fr. Min., Hereford</td>
<td>s: 15 March, 1511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwyn (Gwyne), William</td>
<td>(Walter Gwyne) pr.</td>
<td>a: 15 March, 1522, s: 19 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwynne, John</td>
<td>t. Dore abb.</td>
<td>s: 28 Feb., 1461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwynne, John</td>
<td>t. Cwmhir abb.</td>
<td>s: 13 April, 1471, d: 21 Sept., 1471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwynne, Thomas</td>
<td>Fr. Min., Hereford</td>
<td>d: 18 Sept., 1512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gybbon, John</td>
<td>a: 7 April, 1520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gybons, John</td>
<td>t. Aconbury pr. / Aconbury nunnery</td>
<td>s: 30 March, 1521, d: 25 May, 1521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gydd (Gydde), Richard</td>
<td>t. Doddford pr.</td>
<td>s/d: 23 Feb., 1437, p: 16 March, 1437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyell, Richard</td>
<td>t. the dean and chapter</td>
<td>a: 30 May, 1450, s: 30 May, 1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyell, Thomas</td>
<td>t. the dean and chapter</td>
<td>d: 30 May, 1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gylbert, William</td>
<td>Aust. canon of Wormesley</td>
<td>p: 17 Dec., 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyldford (Gyldford), John</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worcester  s: 12 March, 1445/1446, d: 16 April, 1446, p: 11 June, 1446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyldern, Richard</td>
<td>Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. Halesowen monastery           p: 19 March, 1491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyles, Thomas</td>
<td>a: 16 Feb., 1448, s: 12 April, 1449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gylys (Gyles), John</td>
<td>t. the Cathedral</td>
<td>s: 17 Feb., 1439, d: 24 Sept., 1441, p: 18 Sept., 1445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyse, Richard</td>
<td>a: 18 Sept., 1423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyttons (Gyttyns), John</td>
<td>t. Wenlock monastery</td>
<td>s: 3 March, 1509, d: 22 Sept., 1509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyttns (Gittyns), John</td>
<td>t. Duddeford pr.</td>
<td>s: 26 May, 1526, d: 15 March, 1527, p: 21 Sept., 1527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habraham, Nicholas</td>
<td>Fr. Herem., Ludlow</td>
<td>s: 3 March, 1443/1444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haburley, Edward</td>
<td>t. Wenlock priory</td>
<td>s: 20 Sept., 1488, p: 14 March, 1489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1394 might be a wrong name in the register when was ordained as the deacon
1395 might be ordained as the deacon
1396 might be ordained as the deacon
1397 without a title
1398 might be ordained as the deacon
Haburley, Thomas.  t. Wenlock pr.  s: 24 Sept., 1519, d: 7 April, 1520
Hacklett, Hugh.  a: 25 May, 1521
Haggeley, Thomas.  Fr. Herem. S. Aust., Woodhouse.  a: 3 June, 1447
Haghmond, Edward.  t. Chirbury pr.  s: 26 May, 1526
Haghmond, John.  t. Wigmore mon.  a: 1 April, 1525, s: 26 May, 1526, d: 15 March, 1527, p: 6 April, 1527
Hailewyne (Hailewyn), Edmund.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  a: 19 Sept., 1467, d: 13 April, 1471
Haket, Humphrey.  a: 1 March, 1488
Hakey, Humphrey.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 22 Sept., 1487
Hale, Giles.  a: 24 Sept., 1463
Hale, Robert.  a: 7 March, 1506
Hales (Hayles), Thomas.  Fr. Aug. of Evesham / Ben. monk of Evesham.  a: 6 June, 1411, s: 6 June, 1411, d: 28 May, 1412
Hall, Richard.  a: 13 April, 1471
Hall, Richard.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 1508
Hall, Roger.  de Leomestre.  t. Wormesley pr.  p: 20 Dec., 1432
Halle, John.  of Hereford city.  a: 22 March, 1408/1409
Halle, John.  t. John Lonteley, to that order only.  a: 21 Dec., 1415, s: 21 Dec., 1415
Halle, John.  of Bromyard.  t. the inheritance of Walter Hacluit, Domicellus, in Wigtone and Stoke.  d: 24 Sept., 1418
Halle, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. the Cathedral.  a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 2 April, 1446
Halle, Richard.  t. Great Malvern pr.  a: 11 March, 1441, s: 26 May, 1442, d: 22 Sept., 1442
Halle, Richard.  t. Cwmhir mon.  d: 16 June, 1470
Halle, Roger.  Heref. dioc.  t. ad tit. sacrist. eccl. paroch. de M’en, ad om. ord.  s: 17 May, 1421
Halle, Thomas.  t. Reading abb.  a: 22 May, 1456, s: 2 April, 1457, d: 6 June, 1457

1399 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Halle, Thomas.  t. Little Malvern pr.  s: 22 Feb., 1472, p: 23 May, 1472

Halle, Thomas.  t. Flaxley monastery / Flaxley priory.  a: 25 May, 1510, s: 15 March, 1511, d: 14 June, 1511, p: 20 Dec., 1511

Hallowe, Richard.  monk of Worcester pr.  d: 23 Dec., 1525

Halmont, Marcel.  monk of Worcester pr.  t. S. Peter, Tower of London.  d: no date

Halsetter, Hugh.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 19 Sept., 1411, s: 19 Sept., 1411

Halyss, Nicholas.  monk of Evesham.  p: 7 June, 1460

Halywell (Holywell), David.  monk of Worcester.  a: 23 Dec., 1525, s: 26 May, 1526

Halywell, Thomas.  of jurisdiction of archbishop of Canterbury.  t. chapel of S. Peter, Tower of London.  d: no date

Hambury, John.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 6 June, 1411, s: 6 June, 1411


Hampton, Thomas.  monk of Gloucester abbey.  d: 13 March, 1484

Hampton, Thomas.  monk of S. Guthlac’s priory.  p: 18 Sept., 1484

Hamptone, Domini Johannes.  a: 8 April, 1508

Hamptone, Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 26 March, 1418, d: 21 May, 1418, p: 24 Sept., 1418

Hamond, William.  a: 18 Dec., 1434


Hanbury, William.  of Evesham monastery, presented by Domini Richard, a fellow monk / Ben. monk of Evesham monastery.  d: 24 Sept., 1513, p: 23 Sept., 1514

Hancoks, John.  t. Whiston nunnery.  s: 17 May, 1410, d: 20 Dec., 1410

Hankestone (Hankestone), Robert.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Whiston pr.  a: 22 May, 1434, p: 3 March, 1436

Hancock (Hancock), Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Coldnorton pr.  s: 8 March, 1438, p: 17 Feb., 1439


Hanley, John.  monk of Leominster pr.  p: 21 Sept., 1471
Hanley, Richard. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. (l. d.), with privilege of apost. see. s: 7 March, 1433, p: 3 March, 1436
Hanleye, Thomas. Benedictine monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. s: 22 Feb., 1524
Hanneley, Edmund. monk of Gloucester. p: 21 Sept., 1476
Hannnewode, Thomas. t. Hereford pr. d: 20 Dec., 1432
Hanwod, Thomas. t. S. Guthlac’s church and priory. p: 17 Dec., 1435
Hany, William. t. Monmouth pr. s: 20 Feb., 1440, d: 12 March, 1440, p: 22 Sept., 1440
Hanyet, Walter. a: 20 Feb., 1440
Happer, William. t. Cwmhir abb. s: 17 Dec., 1435
Harden (Hardyng), Degerus. Fr. Pr., Hereford / Fr. Pr., Hereford, presented by the sub-prior, Fr. Hugh Marsh (Marche). a: 18 Sept., 1512, s: 18 March, 1513, p: 3 March, 1515
Hardewik (Hardwycke), John. monk of Worcester priory (l. d.). a: 16 June, 1481, s: 22 Sept., 1481
Hardingtone, William. Fr. Aust., Ludlow. p: 7 April, 1509
Hardyng, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 21 Sept., 1476
Hardyng, William. t. Wormesley pr. / ad ti. a: 5 April, 1406, s: 5 April, 1406, d: 18 Sept., 1406, p: 14 April, 1408
Hare, Richard. t. S. Oswald’s hosp., in the suburbs of Worcester. a: 17 May, 1410, s: 20 Sept., 1410, d: 20 Dec., 1410, p: 28 March, 1411
Hare, Richard. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Neath abb.. s: 10 June, 1441
Hare, William. a: 16 Feb., 1448
Harewell, John. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 9 Dec., 1517
Harewode, Robert. Fr. Carm. of Gloucester. s: 2 April, 1457, d: 6 June, 1457
Hareweode, Thomas. t. portion in Bromyard. p: 7 June, 1460
Haries (Haryes / Harrys / Harryes), Thomas. t. the cathedral chapter / his stall in the choir of the cathedral / stall of a vicar choral in the cathedral. a: 23 Sept., 1508, s: 23 Dec., 1508, d: 22 Sept., 1509, p: 19 Feb., 1513
Harley, Rowland. t. Buildwas mon. s: 12 Sept., 1523, d: 22 Feb., 1524
Harley, Thomas. Fr. Aug., Ludlow, presented by Philip Lem—a brother of the same house. s: 13 June, 1405, d: 27 March, 1406, p: 5 June, 1406
Harley, William.  Fr. Aust. of Wyche, presented by letter.  s: 16 Sept., 1473
Harper, John.  a: 24 Sept., 1441
Harper, John.  t. Reading abb..  s: 4 March, 1447, d: 25 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447
Harper, Ralph.  t. Aconbury priory.  p: 8 March, 1504
Harper, William.  a: 5 April, 1432
Harper, William.  t. Cwmhir abb..  d: 3 March, 1436
Harper, William.  t. Evesham abb..  p: 6 April, 1436
Harper, William.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 20 Feb., 1440, s: 11 March, 1441, p: 10 June, 1441
Harper, William.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 21 March, 1523, s: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 9 March, 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Harrey, Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 20 Sept., 1488
Harreys, James.  a: 24 Sept., 1441
Harreys, John.  de Webley.  t. Dore abb..  d: 26 May, 1442
Harries, John.  a: 18 Dec., 1490
Harries, John.  t. Aconbury priory.  d: 8 March, 1504
Harrison, John.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  d: 14 March, 1489, p: 19 Sept., 1489
Harry, John ap.  t. Dore monastery.  a: 16 April, 1482, s: 13 March, 1484, p: 18 Sept., 1484
Harry (Harries), Nicholas.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 22 Sept., 1425, d: 28 Feb., 1428
Harrye (Harry), John ap.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 1 April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525
Harries, David.  a: 7 June, 1460
Harries, Edward.  t. Chirbury pr..  d: 15 March, 1522, p: 20 Sept., 1522
Harries, John.  t. Dore abb..  p: 22 Sept., 1442
Harries, John.  a: 22 May, 1456
Harries, John.  t. Dore monastery.  s: 7 April, 1509
Harries, John.  t. stall in the choir of the cathedral.  p: 22 Sept., 1509
Harries, John.  friars of Ludlow.  d: 15 March, 1511
Harries (Harries), William.  Worc. d. (l. d.).  t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worc. / St. Oswald’s hosp., Worc..  s: 2 April, 1435, d: 17 April, 1435, p: 11 June, 1435
Harryes, William. t. Clifford pr. p: 21 Sept., 1471
Harryngton, Thomas. t. Lilleshall mon. a: 26 May, 1526, s: 15 March, 1527, d: 6 April, 1527, p: 21 Sept., 1527
Harryngton (Harryngton), William. t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow. s: 20 Sept., 1522, d: 21 March, 1523, p: 13 May, 1523
Harys, John. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. p: 9 April, 1474
(Warcop) Harryson, Robert. (alias Harryson). t. S. Radegund’s, Thellisford pr. / S. Radigund’s pr., Thellisford / Thellisford pr. a: 1 April, 1525, s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526, p: 15 March, 1527
Harsevette, Thomas. a: 21 May, 1418
Harsfeld (Harsfeld), John. monk of Gloucester / monk of S. Peter, Gloucester. d: 22 Sept., 1442, p: 15 June, 1443
Harshefelde, Thomas. monk of S. Bartholomew’s, Gloucester. p: 1508
Hart (Hert), Thomas. t. Flaxley abb. s: 8 March, 1434, p: 22 May, 1434
Hart, Thomas. t. Aconbury pr. s: 3 June, 1447
Hartilbury, Thomas. t. of S. Mary’s monastery, Worcester. p: 22 Sept., 1487
Hartpury, Thomas. ord. of S. Benedict, Gloucester. d: 24 Sept., 1463
Hartylbury, John. monk of Worcester abb. s: 22 Sept., 1426
Harwod, William. t. Wigmore mon. d: 11 April, 1517
Haryngton, William. a: 25 May, 1521
Harys, John. a: 1508
Haseley, Edward. t. guild of Palmers, Ludlow. a: 20 Dec., 1460, s: 21 March, 1461, d: 4 April, 1461, p: 30 May, 1461
Hastyngs, William. canon of S. Victor, Wormesley pr. a: 25 May, 1521
Hatheway (Hathewy), Thomas. monk of Dore abb. s: 23 Dec., 1424, d: 22 Sept., 1425, p: 20 Sept., 1427
Hathewode, Thomas. monk of Dore. a: 17 June, 1424
Hauker, John. Fr. Carm., Gloucester. d: 20 Feb., 1440
Haukyns, Thomas. t. hosp. of Dinmore / preceptory of Dinmore. d: 14 March, 1489, p: 19 Sept., 1489

1400 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1401 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Haukyns, William. t. Pershore mon. d: 30 March, 1521
Hauyes (Hawyes), Ralph. t. vicar choral (priests) in the Cathedral. a: 23 May, 1472, s: 19 Sept., 1472, p: 13 March, 1473
Hauyes, Walter. a: 22 Sept., 1492
Havard, Henry. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. the Cathedral. p: 17 June, 1424
Havard, Maurice. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. the Cathedral. s: 18 March, 1424
Havart, William. t. Wormesley priory, domiciled in the diocese. s: 4 March, 1514, d: 1 April, 1514
Havart, William. t. Whiston nunnery. p: 23 Sept., 1514
Havord, William. S. David’s dioc.. a: 15 March, 1511
Haw, Richard. a: 20 Sept., 1410
Hawker, Richard. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 23 April, 1519, s: 24 Sept., 1519, d: 7 April, 1520
Hawkyns, Ralph. t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester. s: 21 Sept., 1527, p: 11 April, 1528
Hawkyns, Thomas. t. Master Richard Pede, dean of the cathedral. p: 20 Sept., 1477
Hawthorne, John. t. Little Malvern pr. d: 7 June, 1460
Hawys, Thomas. t. the Cathedral. s: 21 May, 1418
Hay, David. a: 19 Dec., 1405
Hay, David. a: 12 June, 1416
Hay, Hugh. Fr. Min. of Hereford. p: 20 Sept., 1469
Hay, Jacob. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 4 March, 1447
Hay, John. Fr. Herem.. S. Aust., Ludlow. a: 7 March, 1443/1444
Hay, Roger. a: 29 March, 1483

1402 Without a title
Haye, Roger. t. hosp of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. s: 20 May, 1486, d: 1 March, 1488
Hayes, William. a: 8 March, 1438
Haynes, Thomas. t. Dore monastery. d: 27 March, 1490
Hayes, William. a: 17 June, 1424
Haynes, William. a: 8 March, 1438
Hayleywynne, Edmund. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. p: 21 Sept., 1471
Hayward, John. canon of Llanthony pr. by Gloucester. p: 6 April, 1444
Hayward, John. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Barth. priory. s: 7 March, 1506
Hayward, Richard. clerk/a: 10 Sept., 1429
Hayward, Walter. t. the Cathedral. a: 15 March, 1443/1444, s: 6 April, 1444, s/d: 14 Sept., 1444
Hegyns, William. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. s: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Hely, John. a: 1 March, 1488
Heeth, John. a: 27 May, 1458
Hegg, Philip. monk of Flaxley. d: 12 April, 1449, d: 7 June, 1449
Hegyns, William. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. s: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Helkyns, Richard. t. the Cathedral. p: 22 Sept., 1436
Hellusmere, William. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. s: 21 Sept., 1482
Hemmyng, Master William. t. the Cathedral. a: 12 March, 1435, s: 2 April, 1435, d: 17 April, 1435, p: 11 June, 1435
Hemmyng, Thomas. t. the Cathedral. s: 2 April, 1435

1403 He might be ordained as deacon.
1404 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here.
1405 He might be ordained as deacon.
1406 The time of the ordination as a priest might be wrong.
1407 He might be ordained as deacon.
Hemyng, John.  canon S. Aust., S. Oswald’s pr. by Glouc. / canon regular of S. Oswald’s pr. by Gloucester, York dioc. (l. d.).  a: 12 March, 1440, s: 26 March, 1440
Henely, Thomas.  t. S. Oswald’s pr.  s: 14 June, 1432
Henley, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 27 March, 1529
Henley, Thomas.  a: 4 March, 1514
Henry, David.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. rector of Penederyn.  d: 2 June, 1414
Heobone, John.  canon of Wormesley pr. / Fr. Aust. of Wormesley.  a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 13 March, 1455/1456, p: 19 May, 1459
Herdewicke, Thomas.  t. Great Malvern pr.  p: 16 Sept., 1454
Herdewyk (Herdwyk), Philip.  Hereford dioc.  t. S. Mary’s pri., Clifford / Clifford pri.  a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420
Herdewyk, Richard.  a: 25 May, 1415
Herdiwyke, Robert.  a: 7 June, 1449
Here, John.  t. deacon’s stall in Hereford cathedral choir.  s: 30 March, 1521
Here, John.  a: 9 March, 1524
Hereford, Bro. Walter.  of Order of Preachers, Hereford.  s: 11 March, 1419
Hereford, David.  a: 7 March, 1433
Hereford, David.  t. Aconbury pr.  p: 23 Feb., 1437
Hereford, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 10 June, 1441
Hereford, John.  monk of Worcester pr.  d: 7 June, 1460
Hereford, John.  of Evesham monastery.  s: 18 Sept., 1512
Hereford, John.  Ben. monk of S. Guthlac’s pr.  d: 24 Feb., 1532
Hereford (Herford), Nicholas.  monk of Dore abb.  a: 3 March, 1436, s: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 21 Sept., 1437, p: 20 Dec., 1438
Hereford 1408 (Chaundeler), Nicholas.  t. abbey of S. James, Wigmore monastery/ canon of Wigmore.  a: 23 Sept., 1475, s: 23 Dec., 1475, d: 20 Sept., 1477
Hereford, Nicholas.  Fr. Carm. of Ludlow.  a: 23 Sept., 1475
Hereford, Richard (son of William de).  t. Palmers’ Guild, Ludlow.  a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 12 June, 1400
Hereford, Richard.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  p: 23 April, 1415
Hereford, Richard.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  a: 1 June, 1409
Hereford, Richard.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford.  a: 6 June, 1506, s: 19 Dec., 1506, p: 17 June, 1508
Hereford, Richard de.  Fr. Min., Ludlow.  s: 17 Dec., 1412
Hereford, Robert.  monk of Dore abb.  d: 22 Sept., 1425, p: 30 March, 1426

1408 Probably a scribe’s mistake for “Chaundeler”, as in the list of subdeacons at the next ordination.
Hereford, Robert. Fr. Aust. a: 15 March, 1511
Hereford, Thomas. Fr. Aug., Llanthony. a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Hereford, Thomas. Worc. dioc., monk of Dore. a: 20 May, 1486
Hereford, Walter. of Order of Preachers, Hereford. d: 10 June, 1419
Hereford, Walter. monk of Dore abb. a: 20 Sept., 1455, s: 21 Dec., 1455
Hereford, William. Fr. Carn., Ludlow. a: 21 Sept., 1443
Hereforde, Thomas. monk of Gloucester abbey. d: 13 March, 1484
Heremite, John. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). a: 14 April, 1408
Heremyt, William. a: 4 March, 1514
Herford, John. monk of Dore abb. s: 23 Feb., 1437
Herford (Hereford), Thomas. monk of Dore. a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 2 April, 1446, d: 16 April, 1446, p: 11 June, 1446
Heringe, Richard. a: 22 Feb., 1524
Herry, David. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. s: 17 April, 1462, d: 11 June, 1462
Herrys, John. a: 1 June, 1409
Herrys, William. a: 17 Feb., 1439
Hert (Herte), John. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 22 Sept., 1425, d: 1 Aug., 1428, p: 21 May, 1429
Hert, Thomas. Weston. a: 7 March, 1433
Hert, Thomas. t. the Cathedral. d: 27 March, 1434
Herte, Thomas. a: 18 Sept., 1445
Hertehull, Richard. monk of S. Peter’s, Glouc. d: no date
Hertelbury, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Worcester. d: 18 Dec., 1407
Hertlond, John. ord. of S. Benedict, Gloucester. d: 24 Sept., 1463
Hevedon (Hevedone), William. t. Wormesley pr. s: 2 June, 1436, d: 22 Sept., 1436
Hewes, John. Fr. Pr. of Gloucester. p: 17 Dec., 1524
Hewes, Thomas. a: 30 March, 1521
Hewet, William. York dioc. a: 26 May, 1431
Hewett, John. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 26 May, 1431
Hewis, Thomas. Fr. Pr. a: 11 April, 1506, s: 1508\textsuperscript{1409}
Heye, John. t. Westwood nunnery. s: 13 Dec., 1530
Heynes, John. t. the Cathedral. a: 17 Dec., 1446, d: 25 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447

\textsuperscript{1409} no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Heynes, Thomas.  Ebor dioc., per litt. dim. sue dioc. t. ad tit. prior. Llant. juxta Glouc. d: 22 March, 1421
Heynes, Thomas.  Fr. Pr. of Gloucester, presented by Fr. Thomas Benlloyd. p: 23 Sept., 1514
Heynes (Heynys), William.  t. Wenlock prr. a: 6 June, 1457, d: 27 May, 1458
Heynys, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Oswald’s priory, Gloucester. s: 13 March, 1484
Heynys, John.  t. Wormesley priory. d: 19 March, 1491
Heyward, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr. a: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Hidale, Richard.  a: 7 June, 1460
Hide, John.  t. Polesworth pr. a: 7 June, 1460, s: 13 March, 1462
Higg, Richard.  a: 2 June, 1436
Higgs (Hyggs), William.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow. s: 21 March, 1523, d: 13 May, 1523, p: 12 Sept., 1523
Higons, John.  a: 7 March, 1506
Higyns, John.  t. Wenlock priory. p: 24 Sept., 1513
Higyns (Higgyns), Nicholas.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Shrewsbury mon. a: 9 Dec., 1517, s: 27 Feb., 1518
Hill, Geoffrey.  in leg. bac. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. his canonry and prebend in S. David’s cathedral. s: 19 Dec., 1506
Hill, Hugh.  t. Halesowen monastery. s: 19 March, 1491
Hill, Philip.  t. Dudley pr. s: 13 Dec., 1530
Hill, Thomas.  t. Bustlesham pr., Sarum dioc.. s: 23 Dec., 1525
Hill (Hyll), Walter.  t. Dore monastery. s: 29 March, 1483, d: 20 Sept., 1483
Hill, William. a: 18 Sept., 1484
Hill (Hylle), William. t. Flaxley abbey. a: 18 Feb., 1486, s: 20 May, 1486
Hille, Edward.  t. hosp of S. Barth., Gloucester. d: 21 May, 1478, p: 26 May, 1478
Hille, John.  a: 2 April, 1457
Hille, John.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. s: 20 May, 1486
Hille, Lewis.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 22 Feb., 1472, s: 14 March, 1472, d: 29 March, 1472, p: 13 March, 1473
Hille, William.  t. Westwood nunnery. p: 12 March, 1468

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1410 might be ordained as the priest

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Hille, William.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  d: 22 Sept., 1487
Hille, William.  t. Flaxley monastery.  d: 1 March, 1488
Hilley, Thomas.  monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  p: 14 Sept., 1444
Hincke, Thomas.  Fr. Aust. of Wyche.  d: 16 Sept., 1473
Hinton, Henry.  monk of Leominster.  p: 19 Dec., 1478
Ho. (Howell), John ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Abergavenny pr..  a: 22 Dec., 1431, s: 16 March, 1432, d: 5 April, 1432, p: 19 April, 1432
Ho., Lewis ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Talley abb..  p: 17 June, 1424
Ho., Rerech ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Cwmhir abb..  d: 15 April, 1430
Hobbye, John.  Weston parish.  a: 7 March, 1433
Hoby, Hugh.  a: 9 April, 1519, s: 24 Sept., 1519
Hoel, David ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Abergavenny pr..  s: 19 Feb., 1513, d: 12 March, 1513
Hoel, Lawrence ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Abergavenny pr..  d: 13 April, 1471
Hoel, Thomas ap.  a: 22 Dec., 1469
Hoell, David ap.  t. Chirbury pr..  d: 18 Sept., 1434
Hoell, Thomas ap.  in art. bac..  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Dudston pr..  p: 13 Dec., 1530
Hoell, William ap.  a: 17 Dec., 1513

1411 without a title
Hoelle (Hoel), David ap. t. Chirbury pr. s: 25 Feb., 1464, d: 31 March, 1464, p: 16 May, 1464
Hoelle, David ap. a: 20 Dec., 1466
Hoelle, Thomas. t. Little Malvern pr. d: 14 March, 1472
Hogan, Eugene. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 16 Feb., 1448
Hogge, John. t. Flaxley abb. s: 20 Sept., 1469
Hoggekyns (Hogekyns), Richard. t. Buildwas abb. a: 18 Dec., 1407, s: 18 Dec., 1407, d: 14 April, 1408, p: 9 June, 1408
Hogges, John. t. Wormesley pr. s: 19 Dec., 1405, d: 27 March, 1406, p: 5 June, 1406
Hogges, John. a: 27 May, 1469
Hogissson, Richard. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). a: 1 April, 1525
Hoke (Houke), John. t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester. s: 6 June, 1433, p: 20 Feb., 1434
Hoke, John. a: 9 April, 1474
Hoke, Thomas. t. Wormesley pr. d: 17 June, 1424
Hoke, William. t. the Cathedral. s: 8 April, 1424, d: 17 June, 1424, p: 3 March, 1425
Hoke, William. canon of Llanthony pr. by Gloucester (l. d.). d: 6 April, 1444
Holand, John. Fr. Pr., Hereford. p: 17 Dec., 1440
Holand (Howland), Richard. t. Dinmore preceptory. a: 23 Sept., 1424, s: 23 Dec., 1424, d: 3 March, 1425
Holand, Thomas. t. Hereford Cathedral. s: 21 Dec., 1454
Holand (Holland), Thomas. confrater of the hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow / Fr. of S. John’s hosp., Ludlow. a: 9 April, 1519, s: 7 April, 1520
Holder, John. a: 27 May, 1480
Holder, John. Fr. Min., Wich. s: 5 June, 1490
Holder, Thomas. a: 11 March, 1441
Holder, Thomas. psalmist: 18 Sept., 1512
Holder, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 3 March, 1515
Hole, Mathew. a: 18 March, 1424
Holiday, Thomas. a: 13 April, 1476
Holl (Holle), Thomas. t. Little Malvern priory / Great Malvern priory. a: 8 March, 1504, s: 20 Dec., 1505, d: 7 March, 1506, p: 11 April, 1506
Holle, Edward. first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Holle, John.  first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Holle, Philip.  first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Holle (Holl), Roger.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 5 April, 1432, d: 14 June, 1432
Holle, Thomas.  a: 28 May, 1412
Holle, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 8 April, 1424
Hollynton, William.  a: 17 Dec., 1524
Holmer, Hugh.  a: 22 Dec., 1431
Holondia, Fr. Theodore de.  p: 21 Dec., 1409
Holte, Richard.  Fr. Ord. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  a: 1 April, 1480
Home, John.  a: 18 Sept, 1455
Home, John de le.  t. S. John’s priory, Ludlow / S. John’s hosp., Ludlow.  d: 7 March, 1506, p: 11 April, 1506
Home, John.  t. Haughmond pr.  s: 11 April, 1528
Home, John of.  a: 26 May, 1526
Home, Roger.  t. Whiston nunnery.  p/d: 19 Sept., 1489
Home, William.  t. Flaxley abbey.  p: 21 Sept., 1476
Home (Homme), William.  t. Little Malvern pr.  s: 9 April, 1519, d: 23 April, 1519, p: 24 Sept., 1519
Homme, John.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 16 April, 1446
Homme, Roger.  t. Whiston nunnery.  a: 20 Sept., 1488, d: 27 March, 1490, p: 5 June, 1490
Homptone (Hamptone), Edmund.  Fr. Aug., Llanthony.  a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Honnessone, Richard.  a: 22 Feb., 1472
Honout, Thomas.  alias Spicer.  t. Dore mon.  s: 7 April, 1520
Honte (Hont), David.  t. Richard Wiggemore / the Cathedral.  s: 11 March, 1441, d: 15 April, 1441, p: 10 June, 1441
Hontytone, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 1 June, 1409
Honybrigg (Honybrugge), John.  t. office of vicar in the cathedral / office of subdeacon in the cathedral.  a: 3 Dec., 1486, s: 1 March, 1488, p: 14 March, 1489
Hooges, Henry.  t. Oseney abbey.  d: 5 June, 1490
Hooke, John.  t. Flaxley abbey.  s: 8 June, 1476, d: 21 Sept., 1476
Hoome, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 2 April, 1446, p: 4 March, 1447
Hooper, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1434
Hooper, Thomas.  t. S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester.  d: 5 March, 1463
Hooper, William.  t. Sir James Baskerfel and his demesne of Eardisley.  s: 5 March, 1463, d: 9 April, 1463
Hoore, John.  canon of Wigmore.  a: 18 Sept., 1423

1412 Might be ordained to deacon
Hoore (Hore), John.  t. S. Kath. hosp., Ledbury.  s: 19 March, 1491, d: 28 May, 1491
Hoore, Richard.  t. office of deacon in the cathedral.  d: 24 Sept., 1474
Hope, John.  a: 21 Dec., 1409
Hope, John.  t. S. Frideswyde pr..  s: 3 March, 1436
Hope, (Dom.) John.  t. Monmouth priory.  a: 1508, s: 24 March, 1509, d: 25 May, 1510, p: 15 March, 1511
Hope (Hoper), Robert.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 26 May, 1526
Hope, Thomas.  t. office of subdeacon in the cathedral.  d: 19 Sept., 1489.  t. office of deacon in the cathedral.  d: 19 March, 1491

Hoper, John.  a: 8 April, 1424
Hoper, John.  t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester.  a: 13 March, 1484, s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 20 May, 1486
Hoper, John.  Fr. Aust. of Wormesley.  a: 22 Sept., 1492
Hoper, Philip.  a: 7 March, 1443/1444
Hoper, Walter.  a: 12 March, 1429
Hoper, Walter.  a: 21 May, 1429
Hoper, Walter.  s/d: 10 Sept., 1429
Hoper, William.  t. office of subdeacon in the cathedral / office of deacon in the cathedral.  a: 16 June, 1481, s: 16 April, 1482, d: 21 Sept., 1482
Hopere, John.  t. the dean and chapter.  s: 17 May, 1410, p: 20 Dec., 1410
Hopkes, Henry.  t. hosp. of S. James, Bridgnorth.  s: 17 Dec., 1468, d: 16 June, 1470
Hopkins, Henry.  a: 23 May, 1467
Hopkins, John.  t. Bristol abb..  d: 10 April, 1438
Hopkins, Philip.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Cokehill pr..  d: 22 May, 1434
Hopkyn, Lewis (ap).  t. Chirbury abb..  a: 2 April, 1457, s: 6 June, 1457
Hopkyn, Richard.  t. Cwmhir monastery.  d: 18 Dec., 1490
Hopkyn, Thomas.  a: 22 Feb., 1524
Hopkyns (Hopkins), David ap.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  s: 4 March, 1514, d: 1 April, 1514, p: 15 April, 1514
Hopkyns (Hopkins), John.  a: 21 Sept., 1437

1413 No specific date was recorded, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508.
1414 He might be ordained to priest.
1415 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.
Hopkyns, John.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  d: 30 March, 1521
Hopkyns, John.  a: 15 March, 1522
Hopkyns, Thomas.  t. Monmouth pr.  s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 23 Dec., 1525
Hopkyns, William.  a: 8 March, 1504
Hopley (Hoppeley), Hugh.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 19 Dec., 1528, d: 27 March, 1529
Hopper (Hoper / Hopar), Henry.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  s: 15 April, 1514, d: 10 June, 1514, p: 24 March, 1515
Hopton, John.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
Hoptone, John.  a: 12 March, 1429
Hoptone, John.  t. Wenlock pr.  s: 18 Sept., 1456, d: 2 April, 1457
Hore, John.  monk of Wigmore abb.  s: 25 May, 1426, d: 18 Sept., 1428, p: 12 March, 1429
Hore, John.  t. dean and chapter.  s: 21 Sept., 1471
Hore, Richard.  a: 13 April, 1471
Hore, Richard.  t. vicarage of Kyngston in the Cathedral.  p: 8 Feb., 1475
Hore, William.  a: 26 May, 1442
Horewode, Thomas.  a: 19 May, 1459
Horner, Richard.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 3 March, 1436
Horsman, Nicholas.  t. Monmouth priory.  s: 14 June, 1511, d: 20 Sept., 1511, p: 5 June, 1512
Horsman, William.  a: 24 Sept., 1474
Horsnet, Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 23 March, 1420, d: 1 June, 1420
Hort (Hart), Bernard.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 25 May, 1415, p: 21 Sept., 1415
Horton, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Westwood nunnery.  s: 11 April, 1528
Hory, John.  t. S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  d: 3 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Hosear (Hosier), Richard.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 15 March, 1511, s: 20 Dec., 1511
Hoskyns, Thomas.  a: 14 March, 1472
Hoskyns, Walter.  t. subdeacon’s stall in the cathedral.  a: 21 Sept., 1482, s: 21 Dec., 1482
Hoskyns, Walter.  t. office of vicar in the choir of the cathedral.  p: 1 March, 1488
Hosteler, Richard.  a: 24 Sept., 1513
Hosyer, Richard.  t. Wormesley priory.  d: 10 April, 1512, p: 18 Sept., 1512
Houke, John.  a: 11 April, 1433
Hounte, Thomas.  t. S. John Apost. de Haghmon abb.  s: 27 March, 1445

1416 was granted to letters dimissory on 20 September, 1437
Howel, David ap. alias ap Hee. t. Great Malvern pr.. s: 11 March, 1441, p: 15 April, 1441
Howel, David ap. t. Chirbury pr.. d: 5 March, 1463
Howel, Gwydo ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 17 April, 1462
Howel, John ap. a: 26 May, 1442
Howel, Lewis ap. a: 3 April, 1400
Howel, Thomas ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Dore abb.. a: 11 June, 1462, p: 9 April, 1463
Howel, Walter. t. dean and chapter. p: 17 April, 1400
Howell, David ap. t. Chirbury pr.. s: 22 May, 1434, p: 18 Dec., 1434
Howell, David ap. S. Asaph’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Strata Marcella abb.. s: 4 April, 1439
Howell, David ap. a: 17 Dec., 1463
Howell, David ap. t. Chirbury priory. s: 2 March, 1482, d: 16 April, 1482, p: 21 Sept., 1482
Howell, David ap. t. Tintern monastery. s: 3 March, 1509
Howell, David ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Grace Dieu pr.. s: 9 March, 1524
Howell, David ap Jevan ap Madoc ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Ruthin priory, order of Bonhommes.. p: 26 May, 1478
Howell, Elizeus ap. Fr. Pr. of Ridlame (sic.). s: 11 April, 1528
Howell, Geoffrey ap. t. Cwmhir abb.. s: 2 April, 1457
Howell, Geoffrey ap. a: 20 Dec., 1460
Howell, Gervase ap. Menev. dioc.. t. Chirbury pr.. a: 30 May, 1450, p: 19 June, 1451
Howell, Henry ap. t. the Cathedral. a: 8 March, 1434, s: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 25 May, 1437, p: 21 Sept., 1437
Howell, Henry ap. t. Dore abb., his letters to remain with the registrar until the title is
corrected. s: 17 Dec., 1463
Howell, Hugh ap. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 13 March, 1462, s: 17 April, 1462, d: 11 June, 1462
Howell, Hugh ap. of Puslow. t. Limebrook nunnery / Limebrook pr. s: 9 April, 1519, p: 24 Sept., 1519
Howell, John. Heref. dioc.. a: 15 Feb., 1420/1421
Howell, John. a: 16 March, 1432
Howell, John. a: 13 March, 1473
Howell, John. Fr. Min. of Hereford. d: 11 April, 1506
Howell, John ap. of Montgomery. t. Peter Milletone / Peter de Mydeltone / Peter Milletone. s: 14 June, 1432, d: 20 Dec., 1432, p: 7 March, 1433
Howell, John (Philip1417) ap. t. Griffin ap Harry / Griffin Harry. a: 12 March, 1435, s: 2 April, 1435, d: 17 April, 1435, p: 24 Sept., 1435
Howell, John ap. t. William Forde, in Montgomery. p: 22 Sept., 1436
Howell, John ap. t. Aconbury pr. a: 31 March, 1442, d: 22 Sept., 1442
Howell, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 19 May, 1459
Howell, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 13 March, 1484
Howell, John ap. t. Strata Marcella monastery. d: 8 April, 1508, p: 3 March, 1509
Howell, John ap. t. Chirbury priory. d: 15 April, 1514
Howell, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Clifford’s pr.. d: 3 April, 1518
Howell, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Talley mon.. s: 9 March, 1524
Howell, John ap. a: 21 Sept., 1527
Howell, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Monkton pr. in Pembroke. d: 11 April, 1528
Howell, John ap Jevan ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). a: 1 June, 1420
Howell, Lewis ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Llanthony prima pr. s: 19 May, 1459

1417 might be a mistake by recording as Philip
Howell, Lewis ap.  a: 20 Sept., 1483
Howell, Lewis ap Gwelym ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. pa..  s: 18 Dec., 1407
Howell, Maurice ap John ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. hosp. of Dynmore.  p: 7 June, 1460
Howell, Morgan ap Rys ap.  (l. d.).  a: 16 Feb., 1516
Howell, Resus ap.  a: 3 April, 1400
Howell, Richard.  a: 22 Dec., 1414
Howell, Richard ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. Aberconway abb..  s: 3 March, 1436, d: 6 April, 1436
Howell, Richard ap.  a: 4 March, 1447
Howell, Roger ap.  Bath and Wells dioc. (l. d.).  t. Monmouth pr..  p: 11 April, 1517
Howell, Thomas ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. his benefice of Llanvrenagh, same dioc..  p: 2 March, 1482
Howell, Thomas ap.  a: 21 Sept., 1482
Howell, Thomas ap.  a: 5 June, 1490
Howell, Thomas ap.  a: 20 Dec., 1505
Howell, Thomas ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Talley monastery.  a: 8 March, 1504, s: 20 Dec., 1505
Howell, Thomas ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 22 Feb., 1524
Howell, Thomas ap Jevan ap.  t. Dore monastery.  a: 27 March, 1490, s: 18 Dec., 1490
Howell, Walter.  t. dean and chapter.  d: 3 April, 1400
Howell, Walter ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. Strata Marcella mon. / Strata Florida mon..  s: 1 April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Howell, William.  a: 27 March, 1529
Howell (Howel), William ap.  t. Chirbury pr..  s: 5 March, 1463, d: 9 April, 1463
Howell, William ap.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  s: 15 April, 1514, d: 10 June, 1514, p: 23 Sept., 1514
Howell, William ap.  a: 19 Dec., 1528
Howelle, Lewis ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  s: 17 Dec., 1468
Howper, Henry.  a: 18 Dec., 1512

1418 without a title
Howse, John.  a: 25 May, 1437
Howtone, Dominus Henry.  Cist. monk of Strata Florida / of Strata Florida monastery.  a: 22 Sept., 1515, s: 22 Dec., 1515
Howys, Thomas.  a: 25 May, 1415
Howys (Howes), Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 24 Sept., 1418, p: 11 March, 1419
Hubbold, Walter.  of Ludlow, Fr. Aust..  p: 23 Sept., 1508
Hubon, Thomas.  a: 23 Dec., 1424
Huchon, William.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 16 March, 1432
Huchuns, Thomas.  t. Wenlock pr..  a: 19 Sept., 1416, s: 19 Sept., 1416
Huddes, Richard.  a: 27 March, 1490
Hugenes, Andrew.  with l. d..  t. the Cathedral.  a: 19 Feb., 1429, s: 12 March, 1429, d: 21 May, 1429, d/p: 10 Sept., 1429
Hugenes (Hugen), John.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Abergavenny pr..  a: 5 April, 1432, s: 19 April, 1432, d: 14 June, 1432
Hugynns, Richard.  t. S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester.  s: 12 March, 1440
Hugh, Maurice ap.  t. Chirbury pr..  p: 9 April, 1519
Hughes, Cedric.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  p: 19 May, 1459
Hughes, Thomas.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.)\(^{1420}\).  t. Grace Dieu monastery.  p: 14 June, 1511
Hughes, Thomas.  t. Grace Dieu mon., Llandaff.  p: 19 April, 1522
Hughis, William.  a: 22 Feb., 1524
Hugynnes, John.  a: 2 April, 1435
Hugyns, John.  t. sacristanship of Cleobury Mortimer.  s: 21 Sept., 1409
Hugyns, John.  t. Lland. dioc., Abergavenny pr..  d: 20 Sept., 1410
Hugyns, John.  canon of Wormesley pr..  s: 20 Dec., 1466, d: 20 Feb., 1467
Hugyns, John.  t. Wormesley pr..  d: 17 Dec., 1468
Hugyns, Richard.  t. office of deacon in the Cathedral.  d: 17 Dec., 1463
Hugyns, Richard.  t. vicar choral (priests) in the Cathedral.  p: 16 June, 1470

\(^{1419}\) The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.

\(^{1420}\) It might be a mistake of the letter of dimissory; could be the same person who was ordained as the deacon on 6 May, 1511 with letter of dimissory of Lland. dioc..
Hugyns, William. a: 18 Dec., 1451
Huksbury, Richard. monk of Pershore. a: 22 Sept., 1487
Hulle, Edward. t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester. s: 20 Sept., 1477
Hulle, John. a: 26 March, 1418
Hulle, John. t. the Cathedral. s: 26 March, 1418, d: 21 May, 1418, p: 24 Sept., 1418
Hulle, John. t. the inheritance of Walter Hakeluyt in Hyngetone. p: 23 Sept., 1419
Hulle, John. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). d: 16 April, 1446
Hulle, John. t. the Cathedral. p: 11 June, 1446
Hulle, John. t. S. Leonard’s priory, Wormesley / Wormesley priory. a: 8 Feb., 1475, s: 23 Sept., 1475, d: 23 Dec., 1475
Hulle, Nicholas. Fr. Aug., Wodehouse. p: 28 May, 1412
Hulle, Richard. t. Great Malvern pr. d: no date
Hulle, Roger. a: 1 June, 1420
Hulle, Simon. a: 19 Dec., 1405
Hulle, Thomas. t. dean and chapter. s: 23 Sept., 1413, d: 3 March, 1413/1414, p: 2 June, 1414
Hulle, Thomas. Heref. dioc. a: 17 May, 1421
Hulle, Thomas. t. Wormesley pr. p: 22 Sept., 1426
Hulle, William. Fr. Pr., Gloucester. p: 21 Sept., 1476
Hullyn, John. a: 22 Dec., 1469
Hullyn, John. a: 16 June, 1470
Hullyn, John. t. Chirbury pr. d: 13 April, 1471, p: 21 Sept., 1471
Hullys, Henry. t. Aconbury priory. s: 8 March, 1504
Hunbullrigge, Henry. Fr. Min., Hereford. d: 20 Feb., 1440
Hunden, Thomas. of Shrewsbury, monk. p: 21 Sept., 1437
Hungarford, Thomas. Fr. Carm., Ludlow. a: 27 Sept., 1408
Hunt, David. a: 17 Feb., 1439
Hunt, Henry. t. Wormesley priory. a: 22 Sept., 1509, s: 25 May, 1510, d: 21 Sept., 1510
Hunt, Henry. a: 13 Dec., 1530
Hunt (Hunte), Peter. t. a rent of 100s. from the lands of Llewellyn Cornewaylle / the sacristanship of Meol Brace / dean and chapter. a: 28 May, 1412, s: 28 May, 1412, d: 17 Dec., 1412, p: 23 Sept., 1413
Hunt, Robert. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Winchcombe mon. d: 11 April, 1517
Hunt, Thomas.  t. Haughmond abb.  a: 14 Sept., 1444, d: 18 Sept., 1445
Hunt, William.  t. Haughmond pr. / Haughmond mon.  a: 13 May, 1523, s: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 26 May, 1526
Hunt, William.  t. Buildwas mon.  d: 1 April, 1525
Huntar (Hunter), Bro. Thomas.  of the Order of Preachers, Hereford.  s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420
Hunte, John.  t. Alice Wormbrugg (Wormbrugge) de Elton.  d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Hunte, John.  Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  a: 18 Sept., 1512
Hunte, Nicholas.  Fr. Carm..  p: 21 Sept., 1482
Hunte, Thomas.  t. priory of Llanthony in Wales / Llanthony prima priory.  a: 18 March, 1479/1480, s: 22 Sept., 1480, d: 17 March, 1481
Hunteley, Dompinus John.  monk of Gloucester.  p: 21 Sept., 1482
Hunteley, William.  Cistercian monk of Flaxley.  a: 7 March, 1506
Huntingdon, Thomas.  a: 7 March, 1506
Huntingtone, Thomas.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 12 March, 1513, d: 18 March, 1513
Huntley, William.  Cist. monk of Flaxley.  a: 21 Sept., 1415, s: 21 Sept., 1415
Huntlowe, Hugh.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 16 June, 1470
Huntyngdon (Huntyngdone), John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 27 March, 1406, s: 27 March, 1406
Huntyngtone, John.  a: 9 April, 1474
Husband, Henry.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 18 Dec., 1434, d: 12 March, 1435, p: 2 April, 1435
Huske, John.  monk of Flaxley.  p: 30 May, 1450
Huy, William ap.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  s: 12 Sept., 1523, d: 22 Feb., 1524, p: 9 March, 1524
Huys, John.  a: 23 Sept., 1413
Hwodson, Richard.  alias Lyonell.  Atrium inceptor.  t. S. James’ pr., Dudley.  s: 3 April, 1518
Hychnys, John.  a: 10 June, 1514
Hychnys, William.  t. priory of the B. V. M. of Overy, in Southwark.  s: 10 June, 1514
Hyde, Hugh.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 19 April, 1427, p: 14 June, 1427
Hyde, Hugh de.  a: 30 March, 1426
Hyde, John.  t. Polesworth pr.  d: 17 April, 1462, p: 11 June, 1462
Hyde, John.  t. Osney abb.  s: 5 March, 1463, d: 9 April, 1463
Hyde, John.  t. Flaxley abbey.  d: 17 March, 1481, p: 2 March, 1482
Hyde, Richard.  t. Dinmore (Dynmor) and Garway preceptory.  a: 23 Sept., 1430, s: 23 Dec., 1430, d: 17 March, 1431
Hyde, Walter.  a: 6 April, 1436
Hyett, Robert.  t. Grace Dieu priory.  d: 25 March, 1531
Hygon, John.  a: 1 June, 1409
Hygons (Hyggons), John.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 11 April, 1506, d: 6 June, 1506, p: 19 Sept., 1506
Hygyns (Hygons), John.  t. Wenlock priory / S. Milburgh’s priory, Wenlock.  a: 5 June, 1512, s: 18 Dec., 1512, d: 19 Feb., 1513
Hygyns, Richard.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 9 April, 1463, s: 9 April, 1463
Hygyns (Hygons), Richard.  t. Aconbury priory.  a: 3 March, 1509, s: 25 May, 1510, d: 15 March, 1511
Hyland, William.  Cist. monk of Dore monastery.  d: 8 March, 1504
Hyll, Edward.  a: 24 Sept., 1474
Hyll, Walter.  a: 2 March, 1482
Hyll, Walter.  a: 18 Sept., 1484
Hyll, William.  a: 20 Dec., 1505
Hyllar, Richard.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
Hylle, John.  a: 2 April, 1485
Hylle, John.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  d: 1 March, 1488
Hyndone, William.  a: 6 April, 1436
Hyngeyn, Richard.  t. Great Malvern priory.  d: 14 June, 1432
Hyntone, Walter.  a: 20 Dec., 1404
Hyntone, Walter.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 1 June, 1409
Idrich (Ydrich), Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 8 April, 1424, s: 30 March, 1426, d: 15 March, 1427, p: 14 June, 1427
Inchemerch, John.  Fr. Carmel., Ludlow.  a: 18 Sept., 1428
Inkerbergh, John.  monk of Evesham.  p: 16 Sept., 1473
Insteys (Instice), Richard.  of Leominster.  a: a rent of 7 marks at Knighton, granted him as a title by John Leyntwardine of Knighton / rent of 6 marks at Knighton granted by John Leyntwardyn.  s: 20 Sept., 1410, d: 20 Dec., 1410, p: 19 Sept., 1411
Instice, Richard.  a: 2 March, 1408/1409
Ipsley, William.  Cist. of Flaxley.  a: 9 Dec., 1517
Ipsley, William.  Cist. monk of Flaxley.  p: 17 Dec., 1524
Ireland, Roger.  a: 20 May, 1486
Irelande, Roger.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  s: 1 March, 1488
Irelond, Thomas.  t. Llanthony pr., by Gloucester, Wore dioc..  d: 16 Sept., 1454, p: 21 Dec., 1454
Irelond, William.  t. S. Barth hosp., Shrewsbury.  a: 20 Feb., 1467, s: 19 Dec., 1467
Irelond, William.  t. his church of Rudford.  d: 10 April, 1468
Islip, Dompnus William.  Cist. of Flaxley mon..  d: 24 Sept., 1519
Issak, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 30 March, 1426
Ithell, Griffin ap David ap Llewellyn ap.  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  t. Bethkellert pr..  d: 3 April, 1518
Ivor, David.  a: 25 May, 1426
Ivor, Resus ap.  first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Jackes (Jakke / Jakkes), John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 27 March, 1445, s: 16 April, 1446, d: 11 June, 1446, p: 24 Sept., 1446
Jackessone, (Master) Richard.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 2 April, 1457, s: 21 March, 1461, d: 4 April, 1461, p: 30 May, 1461
James, Robert.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  a: 14 April, 1408
James, William.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  s: 1 June, 1409
James, William.  a: 31 March, 1431
Jamys, Thomas.  Landaff dioc. (l. d.).  a: 21 Sept., 1476
Jankyn, John ap David ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Brecon pr..  a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420
Jankyn, Walter ap.  t. Brecon pr..  a: 18 March, 1424, s: 8 April, 1424, d: 17 June, 1424, p:

1421 might be ordained as the deacon
23 Sept., 1424
Jankyn, William ap.  a: 17 June, 1424
Jankyns, Richard.  t. pa. 6 marks / 6 marks per William Cheyne in Longefeld.  s: 16 March, 1437, d: 25 May, 1437
Jannus, Roger.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Little Malvern pr..  p: 21 March. 1439
Jannys (James), William.  t. Palmers’ Guild, Ludlow.  s: 5 April, 1432, d: 19 April, 1432
Janyns, Edward.  t. Monmouth pr..  s: 10 March, 1458/1459, p: 19 May, 1459
Jaunys, Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 30 March, 1438, d: 10 April, 1438
Jawnysus, Richard.  Fr., Worc. dioc..  a: 16 March, 1437
Jeffrey, W.  Fr. of S. Guthlac’s.  a: 18 Sept., 1484
Jeffreys, John.  a: 19 Dec., 1506
Jeffys, Miles.  t. Little Malvern priory.  s: 15 April, 1514
Jenkin, John ap.  alias Moris.  a: 15 March, 1511
Jenkins, John.  of Ereslond.  a: 15 March, 1522
Jenkyn, David ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 4 March, 1514
Jenkyn, Griffin.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Clifford pr..  p: 7 April, 1520
Jenkyn, John ap.  a: 13 April, 1476
Jenkyn, John ap.  t. Cwmhir monastery.  s: 4 March, 1514
Jenkyn, John ap.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  d: 1 April, 1514
Jenkyn, John ap.  p: 22 Sept., 15151423
Jenkyn, John ap.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 12 Sept., 1523, d: 22 Feb., 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Jenkyn (Jankyn), John David (Davy) ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. mon. of S. Mary and S. Dogmael / S. Dogmael’s pr..  s: 10 March, 1458/1459, p: 19 May, 1459
Jenkyn, Richard ap.  a: 18 Sept., 1512

1422 with no title in the register
1423 with no title
Jenkyn, Thomas ap. a: 18 Dec., 1490
Jenkyns, John. a: 22 Sept., 1515
Jenkyns, John. t. Wormesley pr. p: 11 April, 1517
Jenkyns, John. of Presteign. a: 15 March, 1522
Jenkyns, John. t. Limebrook nunnery / Limebrook mon. s: 5 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522, p: 17 Dec., 1524
Jenkyns, William. a: 15 March, 1511
Jennyns, George. Fr. Carm., Gloucester. a: 26 May, 1526
Jenyne, John. a: 23 Dec., 1525
Jenyne, Thomas. a: 24 Feb., 1532
Jevan, David ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). a: 3 April, 1400
Jevan, David ap. t. Chirbury pr. s: 22 Sept., 1440, d: 17 Dec., 1440, p: 15 April, 1441
Jevan, David ap. t. Chirbury pr. s: 8 June, 1465, d: 21 Sept., 1465, p: 23 May, 1467
Jevan, David ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 19 Sept., 1472

1424 with no title
1425 one of the letter of dimissory might be wrong

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Jevan, David ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Carmarthen pr..  d: 9 April, 1519
Jevan, David ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. Vale Crucis mon..  d: 7 April, 1520
Jevan, David ap Llewellyn ap.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  t. Llantarnam abbey by Caerleon.  a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400
Jevan, David ap Madok ap.  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  t. Bardesey mon..  d: 11 April, 1517
Jevan, David ap Llewellyn ap.  Llandaff dioc..  t. Morgan abb..  p: 3 April, 1400
Jevan, Geoffrey ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Strata Marcella abb..  p: 22 May, 1456
Jevan, Gruffin ap.  Landaff dioc..  t. Morgan abb..  p: 3 April, 1400
Jevan, Guy ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Talley mon..  s: 27 March, 1529
Jevan, Henry ap.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 25 May, 1426, d: 22 Sept., 1426, p: 21 Dec., 1426
Jevan, Hugh ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Goldcliff pr..  s: 3 March, 1425
Jevan, Hugh ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. monastery of S. Mary of Kymner, Bangor dioc..  s: 13 April, 1476, d: 8 June, 1476
Jevan, Hugh ap.  a: 30 March, 1521
Jevan, Hugh ap.  a: 15 March, 1527
Jevan, John ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 15 April, 1430
Jevan, John.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 11 June, 1462

1426 the title of priest omitted in Register, therefore, could not be sure whether was ordained as the deancon or the priest
Jevan, John ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). a: 19 Dec., 1467
Jevan, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Clifford priory. a: 17 Dec., 1513, s: 4 March, 1514, d: 1 April, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
Jevan, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Limebrook nunnery (Limebrok). a: 1 April, 1514, s: 15 April, 1514, d: 10 June, 1514, p: 3 March, 1515
Jevan, Mathew ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Cwmhir abb. d: 15 April, 1430
Jevan, Maurice ap. a: 3 March, 1425
Jevan, Maurice ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. the precentor of Llandewy brevy church. p: 26 May, 1478
Jevan, Owen ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Talley abb. a: 18 March, 1424, s: 8 April, 1424
Jevan, Richard ap. a: 19 Sept., 1489
Jevan, Richard ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 6 June, 1517
Jevan, Robert ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Conway mon. p: 1 April, 1525

1427 the place where he comes from
Jeynkyn, Thomas ap. S. David’s dioc. t. Whitland monastery. p: 8 March, 1504
Jhones, David. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Cwmhir abb. d: 10 April, 1468
Jhony, Thomas. t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester. d: 19 March, 1491
John. nacione Teutonicus. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 18 March, 1513
John, Cornelius. Fr. Min.. d: 7 June, 1449, p: 30 May, 1450
John, David. Fr. Min., Hereford. a: 13 March, 1484, s: 13 March, 1484, p: 20 May, 1486
John, David ap. a: 1508
John, David ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Vale Crucis mon.. d: 7 April, 1520
John, David ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Chirbury pr.. d: 19 April, 1522
John, David ap. t. Cwmhir mon.. a: 15 March, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527, d: 21 Sept., 1527
John, David Lloyd ap Meredith ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Valle Crucis mon.. d: 7 April, 1520
John, Edmund ap. a: 17 Dec., 1524
John, Geoffrey ap. a: 20 May, 1486
John, Geoffrey ap. t. Dore mon.. d: 11 April, 1517, p: 6 June, 1517
John, Griffin ap. a: 22 Sept., 1515

1428 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
John, Henry.  a: 22 Sept., 1425  
John, Henry ap.  t. Wormesley pr. / S. Leonard’s pr., Wormesley.  a: 28 March, 1467, s: 19 Dec., 1467, d: 12 March, 1468, p: 10 April, 1468  
John, Henry ap.  t. Mon. pr.  s: 6 June, 1517  
John, Henry ap.  t. Strata Marcella mon.  s: 21 March, 1523, d: 13 May, 1523, p: 12 Sept., 1523  
John, Hugh.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 20 Sept., 1455  
John, Hugh.  a: 19 Sept., 1472  
John (Johns), Hugh (Hugo).  t. Aconbury nunnery.  s: 11 April, 1528, d: 19 Dec., 1528, p: 13 Dec., 1530

John, Hugh ap.  a: 31 March, 1464  
John, Hugh ap.  a: 16 Sept., 1473  
John, Hugh ap.  a: 27 March, 1529  
John, John ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Clifford priory.  s: 4 March, 1514, d: 1 April, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514  
John, John ap.  a: 24 Sept., 1519  
John, John ap.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  s: 30 March, 1521, d: 25 May, 1521, p: 15 March, 1522  
John, John Cyenrill ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. the Cathedral.  d: 26 March, 1429  
John, John Grenryw ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 19 Feb., 1429  
John, Lewis.  t. rect. of Cusop (Cuyshope).  s: 21 April, 1470  
John, Lewis.  t. Flaxley abbey.  s: 13 March, 1484  
John, Lewis ap.  a: 22 May, 1456  
John, Master.  t. rect. of Stowe S. Edward (l. d.). d: 19 Sept., 1472  
John, Matthew.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 21 Sept., 1527  
John, Maurice.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  s: 27 Feb., 1518  
John, Maurice ap.  a: 6 June, 1457  
John, Maurice ap.  (l. d.). Bangor dioc..  a: 16 Feb., 1516  
John, Morgan.  Fr. Pr., Gloucester.  p: 7 April, 1509  
John, Morgan ap.  a: 26 May, 1526  
John, Owen.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Dogmael’s pr.  d: 28 Feb., 1461

1429 might be the different person from the person who was ordained as the subdeacon and deacon with the same title.
John, Owen ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Wormesley pr..  p: 7 June, 1533
John, Peter ap.  t. Monmouth priory.  p: 8 March, 1504
John, Rees ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Strata Florida abb..  s: 11 June, 1462
John, Reginald ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. Strata Marcella mon..  d: 23 April, 1519
John, Richard ap.  alias Breghnoke (Breghnok).  t. the Cathedral.  s: 11 June, 1435, d: 24 Sept., 1435
John, Richard ap.  alias ap Griff..  t. the Cathedral.  p: 2 June, 1436
John, Richard ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Grace Dieu abb..  d: 30 March, 1438, p: 10 April, 1438
John, Richard ap.  a: 25 Feb., 1464
John, Richard ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Wormesley pr..  p: 5 April, 1522
John, Roger ap.  a: 2 April, 1457
John, Roger ap.  t. Dore monastery.  p: 24 March, 1509
John, Ryce ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Tally mon..  d: 23 April, 1519
John, Thomas.  a: 7 June, 1449
John, Thomas ap.  Menev. dioc..  t. Dore abb..  s: 30 May, 1450
John, Thomas ap.  t. Dore abb..  a: 13 April, 1471, s: 21 Sept., 1471, p: 22 Feb., 1472
John, Thomas ap.  a: 17 March, 1519
John, Walter ap.  t. his benefice.  a: 2 April, 1435, s: 22 Sept., 1436
John, William ap. a: 14 March, 1472
Johnes, Geoffrey. a: 14 March, 1472
Johns (Johnys), Edmund. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Grace Dieu mon.. s: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 9 March, 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Johns, Edmund. t. Strata Florida mon. / Strata Marcella mon.. d: 23 Dec., 1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Johns, Hugh. a: 21 Sept., 1527
Johns, Humphrey. a: 13 Dec., 1530
Johns, John. in art. bac.. t. Cwmhir mon.. a: 13 Dec., 1530, s: 25 March, 1531
Johns, Morgan. monk of Strata Florida. d: 24 Feb., 1532
Johns (John), Nicholas. alias Tyler (Tylor). t. Wormesley pr.. s: 27 Feb., 1518, d: 24 Sept., 1519, p: 17 Dec., 1524
Johns, Thomas. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Talley mon.. p: 12 Sept., 1523
Johns, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Worcester. p: 15 March, 1527
Johnys, Thomas. t. Llanthony by Gloucester priory. p: 28 May, 1491
Joldewyn, John. a: 4 March, 1514
Jon, Clement ap. t. Dore abb.. s: 12 March, 1406/1407
Jones, Henry. a: 18 Sept., 1406

1430 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Jones, John.  t. Ankerwyke pr..  a: 14 June, 1427, s: 28 Feb., 1428
Jones, John.  t. Aconbury pr..  d: 20 March, 1428
Jones, John.  a: 6 June, 1506
Jones, John.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  p: 5 April, 1522
Jones, Lewis.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. priory of S. Mary Magdalene, Bristol.  s: 12 March, 1513
Jones, Maurice.  t. Dore abb..  s: 7 June, 1460, d: 20 Dec., 1460
Jones, Maurice.  t. Llanthony prima pr..  a: 20 Dec., 1404, s: 20 Dec., 1404, d: 14 March, 1404/1405
Jones, Maurice.  of the city of Hereford.  t. the dean and chapter.  a: 14 April, 1408, s: 9 June, 1408, d: 27 Sept., 1408, p: 22 Dec., 1408
Jones, Maurice.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 12 March, 1435
Jones, Maurice.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  a: 9 Dec., 1517
Jones, Philip.  t. Godstow nunnery.  Linc. dioc..  d: 15 March, 1522, p: 5 April, 1522
Jones, Richard.  Fr. Min. of Carnarvon.  p: 2 April, 1457
Jones, Roger.  a: 20 Dec., 1404
Jones, Roger.  of Hereford city.  t. the dean and chapter.  p: 27 Sept., 1408
Jones, Thomas.  t. the dean and chapter.  s: 3 April, 1400
Jones, Walter.  a: 2 June, 1436
Jones, William,  bac. in legibus.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Dore abb..  s: 2 April, 1457, p: 6 June, 1457
Jonesone (Jonnesone / Jonnessone), Henry.  t. Dudley (Dodeley) pr..  s: 6 June, 1411, d: 19 Sept., 1411, p: 22 Dec., 1414
Jonis, Richard.  a: 17 Dec., 1435
Jonys (Joonnys), Geoffrey.  t. Chirbury priory.  s: 23 Dec., 1475, d: 9 March, 1476, p: 13 April, 1476
Jonys, Hugh ap.  a: 23 Dec., 1475
Jonys, John.  t. S. Frideswyde’s mon., Oxford.  p: 9 April, 1474
Jonys (Joony), William alias Vlesscher (Vlescher).  t. S. Leonard’s priory, Wormesley.  s: 13 April, 1476, d: 8 June, 1476
Jonys, David.  t. Monmouth priory.  s: 8 March, 1504
Jonys (Jones), Hugh.  in leg. bac..  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Aconbury priory.  d: 3 March, 1509, p: 7 April, 1509

¹⁴³¹ no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Jonys, John. t. Aconbury priory. s: 1 March, 1488
Jonys, John. t. Aconbury priory. s: 16 June, 1492, d: 22 Sept., 1492
Jonys, John. a: 18 Sept., 1484
Jonys, John. a: 18 Sept., 1484
Jonys, Master Hugh. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. prior of S. John Ev., Carmarthen. s: 8 April, 1508
Jonys, Richard. t. Aconbury nunnery. s: 1 April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525
Jonys, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Worcester. d: 22 March, 1505
Jonys, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Brecon. p: 20 Dec., 1505
Jonys, Thomas. Fr. Min., Worcester. a: 23 Dec., 1525, s: 26 May, 1526
Jonys, Thomas. a: 26 May, 1526
Jonys, William. a: 24 Sept., 1474
Jonys, William. t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford. s: 23 May, 1472, d: 19 Sept., 1472
Jonys, William. t. S. Frideswyde’s pr.. a: 12 June, 1473, s: 16 Sept., 1473
Joram, Thomas ap. Llandaff dioc.. t. Jevan ap Lleyson de Aven. s: 3 April, 1400
Jordan, John. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). a: 1 April, 1480
Jordan, Master John (Robert1433). t. his benefice. s: 17 Feb., 1439, d: 21 March, 1439, p: 4 April, 1439
Jordan, Robert. first tonsure: 28 March, 1424
Jordan, Robert. a: 5 April, 1432
Jordan (Jordane), Thomas. t. dean and chapter. a: 20 Dec., 1460, s: 28 Feb., 1461, d: 21 March, 1461, p: 19 Sept., 1461
Jordan, William. a: 20 Feb., 1467
Jordan, William. t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford. d: 21 Sept., 1471
Jordan, William. t. vicars choral (priests) in the Cathedral. p: 19 Sept., 1472
Jornerth, Walter. t. S. Katherine hosp., Ledbury. s: 2 April, 1435, d: 17 April, 1435
Jovam, Adam ap. Llandaff dioc.. t. Usk pr.. s: 3 April, 1400
Jowkes, John. a: 21 Dec., 1409
Jows, William. Fr. Min., Worcester. p: 14 June, 1427

1432 might be a mistake
1433 might be a mistake
Joy, Thomas ap.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  a: 3 April, 1400
Joynor, William.  a: 21 Sept., 1476
Judde, Richard.  a: 9 April, 1474
Judde, Richard.  utriusque juris baccallarius.  t. the college of vicars choral.  d: 21 May, 1478, p: 26 May, 1478
Judei, Martin.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 3 March, 1413/1414
Julians, Richard.  a: 21 Sept., 1415
Justetes, Philip.  t. Hugh Hacklute.  d: 12 June, 1400
Juvan, John ap.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 21 Sept., 1443
Ka, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Mary’s monastery, Cirencester.  p: 16 April, 1482
Kay, John.  t. dean and chapter.  d: 23 Sept., 1402
Kayer, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 5 June, 1512, d: 18 Dec., 1512, p: 19 Feb., 1513
Kedward, William.  a: 13 April, 1471
Keen, Thomas.  a: 20 Dec., 1404
Kegewyn, John.  t. Llanthony by Gloucester pr..  s: 18 March, 1424, d: 8 April, 1424
Kelsall, Richard.  Cist. monk of Basingwerk.  s: 27 March, 1490
Kemptone, Richard.  t. the inheritance of Walter Hakelwyt (Hakeluyt), arm., in his demesne of Eton.  s: 15 April, 1419, d: 10 June, 1419, p: 23 Sept., 1419
Kemptone, Thomas.  t. Dore abb..  a: 16 June, 1470, d: 21 Sept., 1471
Kemptone, Thomas.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  p: 22 Feb., 1472
Kempyngtone, Roger.  a: 11 March, 1419
Kendale, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1434
Kene, Thomas.  t. John Mey, mayor of Hereford.  s: 26 March, 1407, d: 14 April, 1408, p: 21 Sept., 1409
Kenefek, John.  monk of Margam abb..  d: 22 Sept., 1425
Kenelme, John.  Aust. canon of Llanthony by Gloucester.  s: 26 May, 1526
Kenet, Hugh.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 20 Dec., 1404
Kenlesse, Thomas.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 19 Dec., 1478, p: 5 June, 1479
Kent, Richard de.  monk of Dore.  p: 24 Sept., 1418
Kent, William de.  monk of Dore.  p: 24 Sept., 1418
Kentwode, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 10 April, 1438
Kenwer, Thomas.  t. Tewkesbury monastery.  s: 5 June, 1490
Kerner (Kerver), Richard.  t. Wormesley pr..  d: 2 June, 1436, p: 25 May, 1437
Kerver, Thomas.  t. vicarage in the cathedral.  p: 20 Sept., 1477
Kervere, John.  canon of Llanthony in Wales.  d: 27 May, 1458
Kervere, Richard.  a: 17 Dec., 1468
Kervere, Richard.  t. the castle and demesne of Weobley belonging to Sir Walter Devereux, knt., and lord Ferrers. / the manors of Ashton, Stanage, Hampton Lovet, Tonoke, Laghton, belonging to Sir Thomas Cornewayle, knt.  s: 24 Sept., 1474, d: 8 Feb., 1475, p: 23 Sept., 1475
Kery, Henry.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  a: 20 Dec., 1505, s: 19 Sept., 1506
Kery, Lewis.  t. Cwmhir abb..  s: 2 April, 1457, d: 6 June, 1457
Kery, Richard.  t. Flaxley monastery.  d: 27 March, 1490
Keterminst, Richard.  monk of Winchcombe.  d: 21 Sept., 1482
Kett (Kette), John.  t. dean and chapter / his church of Stoke Lacy.  a: 21 Sept., 1415, s: 21 Dec., 1415,1435 d: 12 June, 1416, p: 19 Sept., 1416
Kew, Thomas.  S. David’s dioc..  p: 1 June, 1409
Key, Richard.  s: 23 March, 1448
Keye, Richard.  a: 4 March, 1447
Keyme, Nicholas.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  a: 6 June, 1411
Kilcom, David.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 16 March, 1432
Kilfodus, Thomas.  t. Aconbury pr..  d: 17 Feb., 1439
Kingslase, Thomas.  canon of Wormesley priory.  a: 21 May, 1478
Kingsley (Kyngley / Kingley), Philip.  Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.).  t. vicar’s stall in the choir of the cathedral / stall in choir of Hereford cathedral / vicar’s stall in the choir, Hereford.  a: 12 Sept., 1523, s: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 11 April, 1528
Knolle, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 14 Sept., 1444, d: 19 Dec., 1444, p: 27 March, 1445
Knollis, William.  a: 22 Sept., 1509
Knote, William.  t. Roger Sompnour.  s: 3 April, 1400

1434 without a title
1435 without a title when was ordained as sub-deacon
Knyght, Richard.  a: 5 June, 1479
Knyght, Richard.  t. Holy Trinity priory, Repton (Repyngdon), Cov. and Lich. dioc..  s: 17 March, 1481
Knyght, William.  a: 28 Feb., 1428
Knyght, William.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 13 March, 1462, s: 17 April, 1462
Knyghton (Knyghtone), Maurice.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Bittlesden abb..  a: 18 March, 1424, s: 8 April, 1424
Knyghton, Thomas.  a: 22 Sept., 1440
Knyghtone, Hugh.  monk of Worcester pr..  p: 24 Sept., 1435
Knyghtone (Knyghton), Thomas.  t. Palmers’ Guild, Ludlow.  s: 11 March, 1441, d: 15 April, 1441, p: 26 May, 1442
Knyton (Knyghton), Maurice.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 5 April, 1432, d: 19 April, 1432, d/p: 14 June, 1432
Koyne, Thomas.  S. David’s dioc..  t. pa..  d: 22 Dec., 1408
Kydermyster, Thomas.  a: 24 Sept., 1519
Kydford, Richard.  a: 5 March, 1463
Kydurmynstere, Giles.  monk of Worcester pr..  p: 22 Sept., 1426
Kydyn, Jevan ap David.  S. Asaph dioc..  t. Strata Marcella abb..  p: 12 June, 1400
Kyffyn, David.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. Whitland abb..  d: 4 April, 1439
Kyldodes, Thomas.  a: 24 Sept., 1435
Kynardesley, Richard.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 17 June, 1508
Kyne, Robert fitz Madoc.  Llandaff dioc..  t. Usk pr..  s: 3 April, 1400
Kyng, Stephen.  t. Great Malvern pr..  d: 18 Sept., 1423
Kyenge, John.  a: 12 March, 1440
Kyenge, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. priory of S. Oswald, Gloucester.  s: 13 March, 1484
Kyngeslane, John.  canon of Wormesley.  s: 26 May, 1478
Kyngeslane, Richard.  a: 16 Feb., 1448
Kyngeslane, Roger.  a: 11 March, 1419
Kyngeslone, John.  canon of Wormesley.  a: 6 April, 1436, s: 22 Sept., 1436, d: 30 March, 1437, p: 25 May, 1437
Kynggestone (Kyngeston), John.  of the city of Hereford / of Hereford.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 20 Dec., 1404, s: 20 Dec., 1404
Kyngestone, John.  t. dean and chapter.  d: 12 March, 1406/1407

1436 might be ordained as the priest in June
Kyngslane, Thomas.  canon of Wormesley.  d: 5 June, 1479
Kyngeyn, Walter.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 9 Sept., 1509, s: 22 Sept., 1509
Kyngtoune, John.  a: 17 Dec., 1463
Kyngtoune, William.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  s: 22 Sept., 1436
Kynlet, Edward.  a: 22 Feb., 1524
Kynnardesley, William.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford.  a: 22 Dec., 1469, d: 21 April, 1470, p: 16 June, 1470
Kynntone, William.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  s/d: 23 Feb., 1437
Kyrby, William.  of the jurisdiction of the archdeaconry of Richmond (l. d.).  t. mon. of the B. V. M., Cocksand.  s: 22 Dec., 1515
Kyrkby, William.  t. of the monastery of the B. V. M., Caerleon, alias Llanternam, presented by the abbot.  d: 24 Sept., 1513
Kyry, Henry.  t. S. John’s priory, Ludlow.  p: 8 April, 1508
Kythrich (Kyderik / Kyderyk), John.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford.  a: 18 Sept., 1445, s: 17 Dec., 1446, d: 4 March, 1447, p: 25 March, 1447
Lachemare, John.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 20 Feb., 1434, p: 27 March, 1434
Lacy, John.  monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  p: 23 Dec., 1525
Ladby, William.  monk of Flaxley abb. a: 15 March, 1427
Lambert, Thomas.  alias Dare.  Sar. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Mary’s abb., Frode.  s: 12 March, 1445/1446, d: 2 April, 1446
Lane, David.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 17 Dec., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
Lane, John.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford.  a: 18 Sept., 1484, s: 17 Dec., 1485, d: 18 Feb., 1486, p: 11 March, 1486
Lane, Walter.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 18 Dec., 1490
Lane, William.  t. the dean and chapter.  p: 27 Sept., 1408
Lange, John.  Bath and Wells dioc. t. pri. of S. Pancras at Lewes, Chich. dioc. p: 24 Sept., 1418

1437  might be ordained as the deacon
1438  The title with which he was ordained as the deacon might be the wrong title
Langedone, Hugh. monk of Wenlock. d: 26 May, 1431, p: 22 Sept., 1431
Langford, Dionisius. Fr. Pr., Gloucester. d: 18 Dec., 1451
Langley, Thomas. a: 31 March, 1442
Langwath, William. Augustin Chaddesley. p: 13 June, 1405
Lanwaryn, Philip. Fr. Min., Caermarthen. s: 12 June, 1400
Lathes, William. t. archdeacon of Salop. a: 8 April, 1425, d: 22 Sept., 1425
Lathewayte (Lathewaite), Nicholas. t. S. James Apost. hosp., Cov. and Lich. dioc. a: 2 April, 1446, d: 24 Sept., 1446, p: 17 Dec., 1446
Lathewayte, Richard. t. S. James’ hosp., Cov. and Lich. dioc. s: 11 June, 1446
Laurence, Richard. t. Limebrook priory. s: 5 June, 1490, p: 18 Dec., 1490
Laurence, Roger. a: 22 Sept., 1509
Laurence (Lawrence), (Dom.) Roger. t. priory of the B. V. M., Abergavenny / Abergavenny priory. d: 25 May, 1510, p: 21 Sept., 1510
Laurence, Roger. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 27 March, 1529
Lawe, Hugh. t. S. Giles’s hosp., Shrewsbury. s: 30 May, 1450
Lawrence, James. a: 9 March, 1524
Lawrence, James. t. Wigmore mon.. p: 1 April, 1525
Lawrence (Laurence), (Dom.) John. t. Wormesley priory. a: 3 March, 1509, s: 25 May, 1510, d: 15 March, 1511, d/p: 6 May, 1511
Lawrence, Thomas. t. Aconbury priory. d: 20 Sept., 1488
Lawton, John. canon of Wormesley. a: 26 May, 1478, s: 1 April, 1480, d: 2 March, 1482
Lawys, William. t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester. a: 23 May, 1472, s: 19 Sept., 1472
Lawzzone (Lawzton), William. t. Flaxley abb.. s: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 30 March, 1437, p: 25 May, 1437
Ledall, Fr. Thomas. a: 8 April, 1508

1439 might be ordained as the priest
1440 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Ledbury, Edmund.  t. of S. Mary’s monastery, Worcester.  p: 22 Sept., 1487
Ledbury, Machalinus.  monk of Little Malvern, Worc. dioc.  d: 7 June, 1449
Ledbury (Ledburye), Owen.  Fr. Aust., Chirbury pr. / Fr. Aust. of Chirbury pr. / Fr. Aust., Chirbury.  s: 15 March, 1522, d: 5 April, 1522, p: 19 April, 1522
Ledbury, Richard.  monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  p: 4 March, 1514
Ledbury, William.  monk of Pershore.  s: 21 Sept., 1482
Ledewych, Robert.  Fr. Pr., Worcester.  a: 22 Sept., 1426
Lee, John.  canon of Wigmore.  d: 17 March, 1519
Lee, Lewis.  s: 13 March, 1455/1456
Lee, Philip.  a: 19 Sept., 1411
Leek, John.  S. Asaph dioc. / t. John Burghe.  a: 21 March, 1439, s: 4 April, 1439
Leemestre, Thomas.  canon of Wigmore.  p: 26 May, 1442
Leg, Walter.  a: 22 May, 1434
Legatt, John.  a: 2 April, 1446
Legge, Nicholas.  Clun. monk of Wenlock.  p: 21 Sept., 1465
Leinthall, John.  a: 17 Dec., 1440
Lemmiestre, John.  Fr., Gloucester.  p: 16 March, 1437
Lempster, William.  Fr. Carm., Gloucester.  s: 22 Sept., 1487
Lempster, William.  Fr. Carm. of Ludlow.  p: 20 Sept., 1488
Lempster, William.  t. Wigmore monastery.  s: 27 March, 1490
Lemster, John.  Fr. Carmel., Ludlow.  a: 22 Sept., 1436
Lemster, John.  Fr. Carmel., Gloucester.  s: 22 Sept., 1436
Lemster, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 22 Sept., 1436

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1441 Might be ordained to deacon
1442 without a title

Lemstre, Richard. Fr. Carm. s: 14 April, 1408

Lemstere, William. t. Wigmore monastery. d: 19 March, 1491

Lemystre, Thomas. regulars. s: 17 Feb., 1439

Lemystre, William. Fr. Aust. of Wigmore. a: 22 Sept., 1480

Lenche, Richard. monk of Evesham. p: 7 June, 1460

Lene, John. t. Llanthony prima pr. s: 30 May, 1450

Lenekys, Richard. Fr. Pr., Worcester. s: 5 June, 1490

Lenthale, Roger. t. Walter Hakelegh, lord of Eton. d/p: 7 June, 1449

Lentwardyn (Leyntwardyn), John. canon of Chirbury. a: 22 Sept., 1442, p: 15 June, 1443

Leodebury, Thomas. monk of Gloucester. d: 22 Sept., 1442

Leomestre, Frater William. t. ord. pred. Heref. p: 8 March, 1420/1421

Leomestre, Thomas. alias Brewer. a: 22 Sept., 1440


Leomestre, William. canon of Wigmore. s: 19 Sept., 1467

Leominstre, Thomas. canon of Wigmore. a: 21 Sept., 1437

Leomistre, Thomas. t. Dore monastery. p: 18 Dec., 1490

Leomistre, Hugh. monk of Worcester mon. (l. d.). s: 7 June, 1460


Leper, Hugh. t. subdeacon’s stall in the cathedral / deacon’s stall in the cathedral. s: 18 Dec., 1512, d: 19 Feb., 1513

Lesemon (Lesinore), Philip. t. Wormesley pr. a: 7 June, 1449, s: 30 May, 1450, p: 19 June, 1451

Leson, Lewis. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 6 April, 1436

Lewes, David ap. t. Cwmhir mon. s: 30 March, 1521


Lewes, John. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. Bethkellert pr. a: 17 Dec., 1524, s: 1 April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525

Lewes, John ap. a: 23 Dec., 1525

Lewes, Owen ap. t. Cwmhir mon. s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 26 May, 1526


1443 might be ordained as the priest
Lewis, David (Lewys). Fr. Min. of Hereford. a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 13 March, 1455/1456, d: 6 June, 1457, p: 30 May, 1461

Lewis (Lewes), David ap. t. Chirbury pr.. a: 12 Sept., 1523, s: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 9 March, 1524, p: 17 Dec., 1524


Lewis, Hugh ap. a: 10 April, 1512

Lewis, John. a: 23 Dec., 1413

Lewis, John. t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford. d: 22 Feb., 1472

Lewis, John. alias ap Gwillim. a: 19 Feb., 1513


Lewis, Maurice. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). a: 11 April, 1528


Lewis, Owen ap. a: 15 March, 1522

Lewis, Richard. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 13 March, 1484

Lewis (Leuys), Thomas. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Abergavenny priory. s: 18 March, 1513, d: 21 May, 1513


Lewis, William. a: 9 March, 1476


Lewys, David. Fr. Min. / Fr. Min., Hereford. a: 17 Dec., 1446, s: 4 March, 1447, d: 16 Feb., 1448


Lewys, Howynus. Fr. Min.. p: 30 May, 1450

Lewys, Hugh. a: 20 Feb., 1440


Lewys, John. a: 22 Sept., 1440

Lewys (Lewis), John. t. Llanthony pr. in Wales / Llanthony prima pr.. s: 19 Dec., 1444, d: 27 March, 1445, p: 18 Sept., 1445

Lewys, John. a: 2 April, 1457

Lewys, John. t. Wormesley pr.. p: 23 May, 1472


Lewys, John. Fr. Pr., Brecon. a: 9 Dec., 1517


Lewys, Owen. Fr. Min. / Fr. Min., Hereford. a: 17 Dec., 1446, s: 4 March, 1447

Lewys, Owen. Fr. Min.. d: 7 June, 1449
Lewys, Philip. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). t. Usk nunnery. d: 3 April, 1518
Lewys, Richard. Fr. Pr. of Gloucester. a: 22 May, 1456
Lewys, Thomas. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. hosp., of the Trinity, Bridgnorth. s: 24 Sept., 1463
Lewys, Thomas. a: 17 March, 1519
Ley, Henry. Ex. dioc. (l. d.). a: 6 April, 1436
Ley, Symond. Ex. dioc. (l. d.). t. Eynesham abb.. s: 6 April, 1436
Leye (Ley), Thomas. t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow. s: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 15 April, 1525
Leyntalle (Leyntale / Leynthall / Leyntall), William. t. the Ludlow Guild. a: 17 May, 1410, s: 17 May, 1410, d: 20 Sept., 1410, p: 20 Dec., 1410
Leynthale (Leynthall), John. t. the Cathedral. s: 31 March, 1442, d: 26 May, 1442, p: 22 Sept., 1442
Leyntwardyne, Richard. a: 16 Feb., 1448
Leyntwardyn, Richard. canon of Wigmore / can. reg. ejusdem domus et ordinis. a: 24 Sept., 1418, s: 24 Sept., 1418, d: 1 June, 1420, p: 17 May, 1421
Leynton (Leyghtone / Leghtone), Matthew (Mathew). t. the Cathedral. a: 18 Sept., 1423, s: 8 April, 1424, d: 17 June, 1424, p: 23 Sept., 1424
Lighington (Leyghtone / Leghtone), Matthew (Mathew). t. the Cathedral. a: 18 Sept., 1423, s: 8 April, 1424, d: 17 June, 1424, p: 23 Sept., 1424
Lilborne, James. t. Llantarnam monastery. s: 18 Dec., 1490
Lingen (Lynghen / Lyngen), Roger. t. subdeacon’s stall in the cathedral / subdeacon’s stall in the choir of the cathedral / the stall of a vicar choral. a: 20 Dec., 1511, s: 10 April, 1512, d: 18 Sept., 1512, p: 18 Dec., 1512
Lintone, Matthew. t. Wenlock pr.. s: 5 June, 1406
Lippard (Lyppard), John. t. Cwmhir abbey, S. David’s dioc.. a: 9 March, 1476, s: 13 April, 1476, d: 8 June, 1476, p: 21 Sept., 1476
Ll., John ap. a: 23 Sept., 1424
Ll., John ap. d: 21 March, 1439
Ll., John David ap. S. Asaph’s d. (l. d.). a: 2 April, 1435
Ll., Morgan ap. Menev. dioc.. a: 15 Feb., 1420/1421
Ll., Richard ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. the Cathedral. s: 3 March, 1425
Ll. (Llm), Walter. t. the Cathedral. s: 2 June, 1436, d: 22 Sept., 1436
Ll., William ap. a: 11 March, 1441
Llanwaryn, Philip. Fr. Min., Caermarthen. a: 12 June, 1400
Llewelin, Gwilim ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). a: 3 April, 1400
Llewellyn, David. Fr. Pr., Hereford. s: 21 Sept., 1527
Llewellyn, David. Fr. Pr., Brecon. d: 11 April, 1528
Llewellyn (Llewelyn), Griffin ap. t. Chirbury pr.. a: 13 March, 1462, s: 11 June, 1462
Llewellyn, John. a: 24 Feb., 1532
Llewellyn, Maurice ap. St. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Strata Florida abb.. d: 22 May, 1456
Llewellyn, Maurice ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d. of Philip ap Howell, the vicar general). t. Vale Royal monastery / monastery of Vale Royal. a: 3 March, 1509, s: 24 March, 1509, d: 7 April, 1509
Llewellyn, Thomas. a: 15 March, 1527
Llewellyn (Llewelyn), Thomas ap Jevan ap. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. Bethgelert priory. s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514, p: 3 March, 1515
Llewellyn, Thomas ap Rees ap. a: 27 May, 1469
Lloarth, Philip. a: 10 March, 1458/1459
Lloide, David. Worc. dioc.. a: 13 March, 1484
Lloyd, David ap David. t. Chirbury pr.. d: 4 April, 1461
Lloyd, Geofffrey. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Dogmael’s monastery, Ben. ord., Tirone dioc.. p: 15 April, 1514
Lloyd, John ap David. t. Chirbury pr.. s: 20 Dec., 1460, p: 30 May, 1461
Lloyd, John.  t. Edmund Plowden.  s: 26 May, 1442
Lloyd, John.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 23 Sept., 1458, d: 10 March, 1458/1459
Lloyd, John.  canon of Wormesley.  p: 23 May, 1467
Lloyd, John ap Llewellyn.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Jankyn ap Madoc ap Rees and his
demesne of Sloghe.  p: 7 June, 1460
Lloyd, Thomas.  t. pri. and conv. of S. Mary, Monmouth / Monmouth pri.  a: 21 May, 1418,
s: 21 May, 1418, d: 24 Sept., 1418, p: 11 March, 1419
Lloydye, David.  Fr. Pr., Hereford, presented by Hugh Marche.  a/s: 5 April, 1522,\textsuperscript{1444}  d: 19
April, 1522
Lloydye, Geoffrey.  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  t. Baridesley mon.  s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April,
1522, p: 21 March, 1523
Lloydye, Griffith.  a: 3 March, 1509
Lloydye, John.  Fr. Pr., Gloucester.  a: 17 Dec., 1524
Lloydye, William.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527, d: 11 April, 1528,
p: 27 March, 1529
Llugeford, Thomas.  Heref. dioc.  a: 8 March, 1420/1421
Locheyord, Edmund.  a: 17 April, 1435
Lodelowe, James.  t. Wenlock pr.  a: 18 Sept., 1423
Lodelowe, Nicholas.  Cluniac monk of Wenlock.  d: 22 Sept., 1464
Lodelowe, Walter.  t. Wenlock pr.  a: 18 Sept., 1423
Loffe, John.  Fr. Min. of Gloucester.  s: 22 May, 1456
Lokeare, Thomas.  t. Monmouth priory.  d: 19 Dec., 1478
Loker, William.  t. Dudley pr.  s: 27 March, 1529
Lokiar, Walter.  alias Norton.  a: 20 Sept., 1488
Lokier (Lockyere), Thomas.  t. Whiston nunnery.  s: 13 April, 1471, d: 21 Sept., 1471, p: 22
Feb., 1472
Lokwod (Lockwood / Lockwode), Thomas.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow / Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  s: 3
March, 1515, d: 7 April, 1515, p: 22 Sept., 1515
Lokyer, William.  a: 19 Dec., 1528
Londesdale, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Hailes monastery.  s: 8 April, 1508
London, Henry.  monk of Leominster pr.  p: 20 Dec., 1466
London, John.  a: 26 May, 1453
London, John.  arcium mag., London dioc..  t. fellow of the college of S. Mary, Winton,
Oxford, l. d. by an apostolic bull.  s: 7 March, 1506
London, Robert.  monk of Llanthony by Gloucester.  p: 4 April, 1439
Feb., 1437
London, William.  monk of Dore abb..  p: 23 Dec., 1424

\textsuperscript{1444} Might be ordained to sub-deacon
London, William. monk of Leominster pr. p: 19 Dec., 1467

Londone, John. diocese of Hereford. a: 24 Sept., 1418

Londone (London), John. t. Hereford Cathedral. s: 2 April, 1457, d: 6 June, 1457

Londone, Thomas. t. Ledbury hosp. a: 5 April, 1406, s: 5 June, 1406

Londone, Thomas. t. dean and chapter. d: 12 March, 1406/1407, p: 21 Sept., 1409


Lone, David. a: 28 March, 1510(1512)

Lone, John. a: 22 Sept., 1487


Lone, Walter. t. Wormesley priory. p: 28 May, 1491

Lone, William. a: 20 Dec., 1404

Lone, William. t. dean and chapter. s: 26 March, 1407, d: 18 Dec., 1407

Long (Longe / Lovet), Thomas. t. the demesne of Almeley, belonging to Simon Milburne, armiger / demesne of Almeley, belonging to Symon Milborne. s: 13 April, 1476, d: 8 June, 1476, p: 21 Sept., 1476

Longe, Hugh. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. a: 21 Dec., 1455

Longe, John. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 19 Feb., 1429

Longe, Thomas. Fr. Pr. s: 3 April, 1400


Longedone, Hugh. monk of Wenlock. a: 18 Sept., 1428


Longe, Hugh. Fr. Pr. of Hereford. a: 21 Dec., 1455

Longe, John. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 19 Feb., 1429

Longe, Thomas. Fr. Pr. s: 3 April, 1400


Longedone, Hugh. monk of Wenlock. a: 18 Sept., 1428


Longford (Longeford / Langeford), Thomas. Heref. dioc. t. ad tit. in eccl. paroch. de Lydbury North, ad omnes ord. / ad tit. sacrist. in eccl. par. de Lydbury North / ad tit. sacrist. eccl. par. de Lydbroyk. s: 8 March, 1420/1421, d: 22 March, 1421, p: 17 May, 1421

Longford, Thomas. canon of Wigmore. d: 17 March, 1519

Longfort, John. t. Limebrook nunnery (Lyngbrok). s: 1 April, 1514, d: 10 June, 1514, p: 23 Dec., 1514


Longonforde, John. a: 12 March, 1513

Longston, John. Fr. Pr. of Worcester. p: 23 Dec., 1525

Loone, John. a: 16 Feb., 1448

Loowe, John. a: 1 March, 1488


Love, Thomas. t. Wormesley pr. a: 11 March, 1441, s: 15 April, 1441, d: 10 June, 1441, p:
24 Sept., 1441
Lovecok (Lovecoc), William.  t. Flaxley abb..  a: 29 March, 1444, s: 6 April, 1444, s/d: 14 Sept., 1444\(^{1445}\), p: 19 Dec., 1444
Lovell, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 18 Sept., 1428
Lovell, Roger.  t. Great Malvern pr..  a: 23 Dec., 1525, s: 26 May, 1526
Lovell, Thomas.  t. Monmouth priory.  a: 22 Sept., 1515, s: 16 Feb., 1516
Lovender, John.  a: 23 April, 1415
Low, John.  t. H. Trin. hosp., Bridgnorth.  d: 19 April, 1432
Low (Lowe), Richard.  de Leomestre / of Leominster.  t. preceptor Dynmore and Gareway / preceptor of Dinmore and Garway / preceptor, Dynmore.  s: 20 Dec., 1432, d: 7 March, 1433, p: 6 June, 1433
Lowe, John.  a: 26 May, 1431
Lowe (Low), John.  t. H. Trin. hosp., Bridgnorth.  s: 5 April, 1432, d: 14 June, 1432
Lowe, Richard.  a: 5 April, 1427
Lowe, Richard.  a: 14 June, 1432
Lowe, Thomas.  a: 5 April, 1427
Lowys, Roger.  Heref. dioc..  a: 15 Feb., 1420/1421
Lowysley, Thomas Ewes de.  a: 14 March, 1489
Loyd (Lloyd / Lloyd), John ap David (Dd.).  t. Cwmhir abb..  s: 5 April, 1427, d: 19 April, 1427, p: 14 June, 1427
Lucas, Hugh.  t. Flaxley abb..  a: 14 March, 1404/1405, s: 14 March, 1404/1405, d: 13 June, 1405
Lucas, Philip.  of city of Hereford.  a: 14 March, 1404/1405
Lucas, Philip.  t. dean and chapter.  s: 18 Dec., 1407, d: 14 April, 1408, p: 27 Sept., 1408
Lucas, Richard.  t. Chirbury priory.  p: 8 April, 1508
Luctone, Matthew.  t. Wenlock pr..  d: 18 Sept., 1406, p: 18 Dec., 1407
Lucy (Luce), John.  t. Aconbury monastery / Aconbury nunnery.  a: 18 Sept., 1512, s: 4 March, 1514, p: 24 March, 1515
Lugwardyne, Richard.  a: 30 May, 1461

\(^{1445}\) might be ordained as the deacon
Lumbard, John.  t. office of vicar in the cathedral.  d: 18 April, 1489
Lumbard, John.  t. Aconbury priory.  p: 18 Dec., 1490
Luntley, John.  a: 8 March, 1504
Luntley, John.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  p: 20 Dec., 1505
Lutwiche, Edward.  t. Wenlock priory.  a: 13 Dec., 1530, s: 24 Feb., 1532
Lychefield, Bro. John.  canon of Flanesford.  p: 26 March, 1418
Lyde, Clement a.  a: 25 May, 1521
Lyde, Richard.  t. Dynmore and Garewey preceptory.  p: 26 May, 1431
Lydney, James.  Fr. Aust.  a: 15 March, 1511
Lye, Hugh.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 5 April, 1427
Lye, James.  t. Dore monastery.  a: 5 June, 1490, s: 18 Dec., 1490, d: 19 March, 1491
Lye, John.  Fr. Clun., Wenlock / Clun. monk of Wenlock.  a: 5 June, 1406, s: 5 June, 1406, d: 18 Sept., 1406
Lye, John.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  a: 6 June, 1411, s: 21 Sept., 1415
Lye, Richard.  t. Dean and chapter.  s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, p: 2 April, 1412
Lye, Richard.  t. the Palmers of Ludlow.  d: 19 March, 1411/1412
Lye, Richard.  t. Dame Isabel Pembrugge to this order only.  a: 22 Dec., 1414, s: 12 June, 1416.  t. Tonge college.  d: 19 Sept., 1416
Lygh, Walter.  monk of Pershore.  a: 22 Sept., 1487
Lyghhe, Ralph.  Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.).  t. mon. de Valle regali / Vale Royal mon.  s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525
Lylleshille, John.  of Wenlock priory.  a: 26 May, 1453
Lymeke, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. his benefice.  s: 6 April, 1436
Lymmyng, William.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 22 Feb., 1524
Lynall, Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Halesowen monastery, same diocese.  p: 2 April, 1485
Lyncoln, John.  Fr. Aug., Wodehouse.  a: 5 June, 1406
Lyncolne, Thomas.  Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  d: 27 May, 1469
Lynde, William.  t. Wenlock pr.  s: 2 March, 1530, d: 2 April, 1530, p: 11 June, 1530
Lyne, Nicholas.  t. Netherhall preb., Ledbury.  d: 23 Sept., 1424
Lynerle, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  a: 3 March, 1436
Lyney, Bartholomew.  a: 18 Sept., 1423
Lyney, Nicholas.  t. Ledbury church.  p: 25 May, 1426
Lyney, Thomas.  Fr. Pr., Worcester.  p: 26 May, 1526
Lyngen (Lyngeyn), John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 18 Sept., 1423, d: 8 April, 1424, p: 17 June, 1424
Lyngen, John.  a: 15 April, 1525
Lyngen, Richard.  t. Great Malvern pr.  a: 5 April, 1432, s: 19 April, 1432
Lyngen, Walter.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 23 Sept., 1413
Lyngyn, Richard.  in art. bac. / arcium bac..  t. All Souls’ college, Oxford.  s: 3 March, 1509, d: 7 April, 1509
Lynhale, John.  t. Little Malvern pr.  s: 11 March, 1441
Lynk, John.  Heref. dioc.  a: 15 Feb., 1420/1421
Lyne, Hugh.  a: 8 June, 1465
Lyne, Hugh.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  s: 10 April, 1468
Lynke, John.  t. Aconbury pr.  s: 31 March, 1442, d: 26 May, 1442, p: 22 Sept., 1442
Lynke (Lynk), Richard.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  s: 5 March, 1463, d: 9 April, 1463
Lynton (Lyntone), John.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  a: 3 March, 1515, s: 22 Dec., 1515, d: 16 Feb., 1516
Lyntone, John.  a: 21 Sept., 1471
Lyntone, Owen.  Fr. Aust., canon of Chirbury pr.  a: 25 May, 1521
Lynyng, William.  a: 11 June, 1462
Lyon, John.  monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  s: 14 Sept., 1444
Lyonshulle, Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Holy Trinity hosp., Longbridge.  s: 10 April, 1438
Mace, Richard.  t. Brewode pr.  p: 15 June, 1443
Madeley, Roger.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 7 June, 1533
Madoc, Hugh ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Cornbury mon.. d: 11 June, 1462
Madoc, Robert ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). a: 3 April, 1400
Madoc (Madock), Thomas. in art. bac.. t. Aconbury nunnery / Aconbury mon.. s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525
Madok, Howel ap. a: 7 March, 1443/1444
Madock (Madocke), John ap Jevan ap. t. Dore monastery. s: 2 April, 1485, d: 18 Feb., 1486, p: 20 May, 1486
Madok, Maurice ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Cwmhir abb.. a: 19 Feb., 1429, s: 12 March, 1429
Madok, Owen ap Jevan ap. t. S. David’s dioc., Talley abb.. d: 17 June, 1424, p: 23 Sept., 1424
Mailgwynne, Richard. t. Chirbury priory. s: 14 March, 1489
Maisemore, Thomas. t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester. s: 19 March, 1491
Maisemour (Maisimour), Master David (Dd.). S. Asaph’s d. (l. d.). t. Kemere abb., Bangor. s: 2 April, 1435, s/d: 17 April, 1435
Makworth, John. t. rector of Dunmow, Lond. dioc. (l. d.), his benefice. d: 14 March, 1404/1405
Malachias. Fr. Pr., Worcester. p: 18 Dec., 1490
Malpace, Thomas. a: 19 Sept., 1461
Malver, John. monk of Worcester pr.. p: 23 Sept., 1424
Malvern, John. monk of Great Malvern. p: 20 Feb., 1440
Malvern, John. monk of Wormesley. a: 2 March, 1482, s: 20 Sept., 1483

1446 might be ordained as the deacon
Malvern, Richard. monk of Winchcombe. d: 21 Sept., 1482
Malverne, William. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. s: 19 Sept., 1506
Malverne, Bro. Richard. presented by their prior of Wodehouse. d: 11 March, 1419
Malverne, Johannes. a: 8 April, 1508
Malverne, John. monk of Little Malvern (l. d.). d: 8 March, 1438
Malverne, John. canon of S. Oswald’s, Gloucester. p: 26 May, 1442
Malverne, John. Ben. of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. p: 24 Sept., 1463
Malverne, John. t. Wormesley priory. d: 18 Feb., 1486, p: 1 March, 1488
Malverne, Richard. s: 21 May, 1418
Malverne, William. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. d: no date
Mamey, Hugh. Fr. Carm., Ludlow. s: 22 Sept., 1431
Mamishulle, Robert. t. the Cathedral. s: 22 Sept., 1442
Mannsell, Robert. a: 30 March, 1437
Manredyn, John. Fr. Aust., Ludlow. a: 26 May, 1431
Maon, Richard. t. the Cathedral. s: 18 Sept., 1423
Mappe, William. a: 21 Sept., 1527
Mappe, William. t. Wigmore mon. p: 7 June, 1533
Marble, William. in leg. bac. t. Woolhope vicarage. p: 1 April, 1514
March, William. a: 9 March, 1476
Marchall, Robert. Fr. Pr., Worcester. p: 21 Dec., 1409
Marche, John. Fr. Aust. of Woodhouse. a: 23 Feb., 1469
Maret, John. t. Aconbury priory. a: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 22 Sept., 1487
Marewall, Richard. a: 22 Dec., 1425
Marke, Humphrey. Aust. canon of Llanthony pr. by Gloucester. a: 26 May, 1526
Markhulle, Thomas. monk of Gloucester abb. p: 16 Sept., 1454
Markwik, John. Ex. d. (l. d.). t. S. Mary’s pr., Winchester. p: 2 April, 1435
Marret (Marete), Richard. t. pension of 100s. from Wigmore abb. / a pension of 100s. by Wigmore abb. From the demesne of Ratlinghope. s: 17 Dec., 1463, d: 31 March, 1464, p: 16 May, 1464
Marscalle, Richard. t. Richard Flaxleye. s: 19 Dec., 1405
Marschallych, Bro. Frederick. of the Order of Preachers, Oxford. p: 23 Sept., 1419
Marshe, Richard. t. Hereford Cathedral. a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 6 June, 1457
Marshe, Richard. t. dean and chapter. p: 30 May, 1461
Marte, Richard. a: 9 April, 1463
Marteley, Reginald. t. Aconbury nunnery. d: 11 June, 1462
Marter, John.  t. Cokehill pr..  d: 17 Dec., 1435
Martyn, Henry.  in utroque jure bac..  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. his canonry in the cathedral.
s: 8 March, 1504
Martyn, John.  t. abb. and conv. of.  a: 23 Feb., 1437, s: 25 May, 14371447, d: 21 Sept., 1437
Martyn, John.  monk of Gloucester abb..  p: 16 Sept., 1473
Martyn, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 5 April, 1522
Martyn, Richard.  a: 21 Sept., 1437
Martyn, Richard.  t. Thomas Downton (Daunton), lord of Burton.  d: 20 Feb., 1440, p: 22 Sept., 1440
Martyn, Robert.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  s: 7 June, 1533
Marwent, William.  monk of Gloucester.  p: 21 Sept., 1482
Marys, John.  t. Monmouth pr..  p: 7 June, 1460
Maryton, John.  a: 22 Sept., 1442
Marytone, John de.  t. Chirbury pr..  s: 15 June, 1443, d: 7 March, 1443/1444, p: 14 Sept., 1444
Mascott, Thomas.  a: 17 Feb., 1439
Masemore, John.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  p: 15 June, 1443
Maskalde, Thomas.  t. Richard Wygemore, layman.  d: 5 April, 1406
Mason, Edmund.  t. Chirbury priory.  a: 23 Sept., 1475, s: 26 May, 1478, d: 19 Dec., 1478
Mason, Hugh.  t. Aconbury priory.  a: 16 April, 1482, s: 21 Dec., 1482, d: 29 March, 1483, p: 20 Sept., 1483
Mason, John.  a: 21 May, 1418
Mason (Masone), John.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  s: 21 March. 1439, p: 12 March, 1440
Mason, John.  a: 29 March, 1483
Mason, John.  t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow.  a: 15 March, 1522, s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525
Mason, Mathew.  a: 22 Dec., 1431
Mason, Richard.  t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow.  a: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526
Mason, Roger.  Fr. Aust..  p: 12 March, 1435
Mason, Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 4 April, 1439, s: 11 March, 1441
Mason, Thomas.  a: 24 Sept., 1441
Mason, William.  a: 26 May, 1442

1447 without a title
Masone, Thomas. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 20 Dec., 1460, s: 11 June, 1462
Massey, Anthony. Fr. Min., Hereford. d: 15 June, 1443
Massey (Massy), William. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 5 March, 1463, s: 9 April, 1463
Master (Maister), Thomas. t. Wormesley priory / Wormesley. a: 18 March, 1479/1480, s: 22 Sept., 1480, d: 17 March, 1481
Mathew, Davy (David). t. preceptory, Dynmore. s: 6 June, 1433, p: 8 March, 1434
Mathew, Henry. a: 19 May, 1459
Mathew, Henry Lewys alias. t. S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester. s: 5 March, 1463, d: 9 April, 1463, p: 24 Sept., 1463
Mathew, John. t. Chepstow priory. p: 8 April, 1508
Mathew, John. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. a: 20 Sept., 1511, s: 10 April, 1512, d: 5 June, 1512, p: 18 Sept., 1512
Mathew (Matthew), Owen ap. t. Strata Marcella monastery. s: 19 March, 1491, d: 28 May, 1491
Mathew (Matthew), Richard. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 19 Sept., 1489, s: 5 June, 1490, d: 28 May, 1491
Mathew, Richard. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. a: 18 March, 1513, s: 17 Dec., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514, p: 15 April, 1514
Mathewe, James. t. Limebrook nunnery. s: 13 Dec., 1530, d: 24 Feb., 1532
Mathewe, Nicholas. t. priory of the Holy Cross, Aconbury. s: 13 March, 1484
Mathon, Richard. Benedictine monk of Great Malvern. a: 24 Sept., 1418, s: 24 Sept., 1418
Mathon, Thomas. monk of Pershore. a: 22 Sept., 1487
Mathose, James. a: 27 March, 1529
Mathowe, John. a: 19 Sept., 1506
Mattey, William. a: 14 June, 1427
Matthew, Hugh. a: 20 Dec., 1460
Matthew, Nicholas. a: 16 April, 1482
Mattheawe, David. Aust. canon of Llanthony pr. by Gloucester. a: 26 May, 1526
Mattheawe, William. t. Aconbury nunnery. s: 26 May, 1526, d: 15 March, 1527
Maunford, Roger. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 19 Feb., 1429
Maunsell, Walter. a: 2 April, 1485
Maunshyll, Robert. t. the Cathedral. d: 18 Sept., 1445, p: 17 Dec., 1446
Maunsyll (Maunsel), John. t. Wormesley pr. a: 12 June, 1473, s: 16 Sept., 1473
Mawde, Robert. York dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Leonard’s nunnery, Easthold. s: 15 April, 1514, d: 10 June, 1514
Mawne, Thomas. t. patr. of Thomas Walweyn (Walwyn) of Stoke. d: 23 March, 1420, p: 6 April, 1420
Maxey, (Master) Peter. t. Aconbury pr. / the Cathedral. a: 10 April, 1438, s: 17 Feb., 1439, d: 21 March, 1439, p: 4 April, 1439
Maxey, William. a: 19 Sept., 1411
Maxfield, John. Fr. Pr., Worcester. s: 5 June, 1490
May (Mey), John. t. rector of English Bicknor / his benefice of English Bicknor. a: 2 June, 1414, s: 2 June, 1414, d: 22 Dec., 1414, p: 21 Dec., 1415
Mayowe, John. t. Flaxley mon. p: 24 Feb., 1532
Mayowe (Mayewe), Richard. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 12 Sept., 1523, s: 9 March, 1524, d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Mayowe, Thomas. t. Wormesley pr.. s: 9 March, 1524
Maysmore, Peter. Ben. monks of Gloucester. p: 30 May, 1461
Mayyow, Roger. t. dean and chapter. a: 19 Sept., 1411, s: 19 Sept., 1411
Medilton, John. t. Llanthony priory by Gloucester. s: 19 March, 1491
Melene, Richard. a: 20 Dec., 1432
Melton, Anthony. Fr. s: 21 Sept., 1482
Melyn, Richard. t. the Cathedral. s: 11 April, 1433, d: 6 June, 1433
Melyn, Richard. a: 24 Feb., 1532
Mendario (Mandario), Andrew de. Fr. Min., Hereford. a: 17 Dec., 1440, s: 11 March, 1441, d: 10 June, 1441, p: 24 Sept., 1441
Mendepace, Thomas. t. Wenlock pr.. a: 18 Sept., 1456, s: 18 Sept., 1456, d: 2 April, 1457
Meole, Richard. t. Haughmond mon.. a: 22 Dec., 1469, s: 16 June, 1470
Merbury, William. Cist. monk of Dore. d: 24 Feb., 1532
Mercer, John. t. Cokehill pr.. s: 24 Sept., 1435, p: 3 March, 1436
Mercer, William. t. 100s. in the demesne of Brampton Brian. a: 13 March, 1462, p: 9 April, 1463
Merchefeld (Marsschefeld), Richard (de). Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 23 April, 1415, d: 25 May, 1415
Meredith, Clement ap. S. David’s d. (l. d.). t. Strata Florida abb.. s: 16 March, 1432
Meredith, David ap. Bang. dioc. (l. d.). a: 4 March, 1447
Meredith, David ap. a: 8 June, 1465
Meredith, David ap. t. hosp. of S. Giles, Shrewsbury. s: 12 March, 1468, d: 10 April, 1468, p: 17 Dec., 1468
Meredith, David ap Ll. ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 18 Sept., 1428
Meredith, David ap. of Poole. S. Asaph’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Strata Marcella abb.. p: 20 Feb., 1434
Meredith, Dd. ap Ll. ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Cwmhir abb.. s: 12 March, 1429
Meredith (Meredyth), Edward ap. t. Chirbury pr.. s: 9 April, 1519, d: 23 April, 1519, p: 24 Sept., 1519
Meredith, Griffin ap. t. Chirbury pr.. a: 13 March, 1462, s: 17 April, 1462, d: 11 June, 1462
Meredith (Mereduth), Gryffin (Gruff) ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Dogmael abb. / S. Dogmael abb.. d: 17 Feb., 1439, p: 4 April, 1439
Meredith, Howell ap. t. Cwmhir abb.. s: 4 April, 1461, d: 30 May, 1461, p: 19 Sept., 1461
Meredith, Hugh ap. t. Chirbury pr.. s: 20 Dec., 1460, d: 28 Feb., 1461, p: 4 April, 1461
Meredith, John. t. Wormesley pr.. s: 2 April, 1457, d: 6 June, 1457
Meredith, John. t. Wigmore mon.. p: 30 March, 1521
Meredith, John ap. a: 22 Feb., 1472
Meredith, John ap Howell ap. t. Aconbury pr.. s: 26 May, 1442
Meredith, Lewis ap. Cist. monk of Whitland. p: 10 March, 1458/1459
Meredith, Maurice ap. a: 3 March, 1425
Meredith, Robert ap. S. Apash dioc. (l. d.). t. Vale Crucis mon.. s: 7 April, 1520
Meredith (Meredyth), Roger. t. Little Malvern pr. / Little Malvern priory. a: 12 June, 1473, s: 9 April, 1474, p: 24 Sept., 1474
Meredith, Thomas ap. S. John’s hosp., Shrewsbury. s: 30 May, 1461, d: 19 Sept., 1461
Meredith, Thomas ap Griffith ap. (l. d.). a: 16 Feb., 1516
Meredith (Meredyth), William. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. a: 19 Dec., 1478, d: 22 Sept., 1480, d: 17 March, 1481
Meredith, William. t. Wigmore monastery. s: 19 March, 1491
Meredith, William. S. David’s dioc.. t. Carmarthen priory. p: 8 March, 1504
Meredith, William ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Owen ap Meredith. s: 3 March, 1436
Meredyth, Geoffrey. t. the demesne of Thomas Sergeant at Newton / Thomas Sergeant’s manor of Newton. a: 26 March, 1418, s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420
Meredyth, Stephen ap. t. Wormesley pr.. a: 21 March, 1523, s: 9 March, 1524, d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 26 May, 1526
Meredyth, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Brecon. d: 25 May, 1521
Meredyth, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Hereford. p: 20 Sept., 1522
Merick (Meryck), John ap. t. Chirbury priory. d: 18 Feb., 1486, p: 20 May, 1486
Merik, Robert. a: 8 Feb., 1475
Merike, John. a: 20 Sept., 1483
Merseman, Edward. Fr. Min., Hereford. d: 22 Sept., 1442
Mersh (Marsh), William. t. John Wynteney / John Vyntener. a: 20 Dec., 1438, s: 17 Feb., 1439, d: 21 March, 1439, p: 4 April, 1439
Mersher, William. Fr. Aust. of Wigmore. a: 22 Sept., 1480
Mersion, John. t. S. Oswald's hosp., Worcester. p: 22 May, 1434
Meruk, John ap. Ben. monk of Monmouth. a: 19 Sept., 1416, s: 19 Sept., 1416
Meruk, William ap David. a: 12 June, 1416
Meryck, William ap. t. – nunnery. p: 13 Dec., 1530
Merycke, John. t. Aconbury monastery. p: 7 March, 1506
Methem Uwch Coat, John Gwynba de. S. Asaph dioc.. t. Strata Marcella abb.. d: 12 June, 1400
Metyngham, Thomas. Heref. dioc.. t. ad tit. sacrist. eccl. paroch de Cleobury Mortimer, ad omnes ord.. a: 17 May, 1421, s: 17 May, 1421
Meuric, David ap David ap. t. Lland. dioc., Grace Dieu mon.. p: 21 Sept., 1471
Meuric, John ap. Llandaff dioc.. t. Robert Welch, lord of Landoch. s: 3 April, 1400
Meurice, John ap. a: 18 Dec., 1451
Meurick (Meuric), Jevan (John) ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Robert Walsh. a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400
Meyric, David ap. a: 16 Feb., 1448
Meyrick (Meyrik), John a (ap). t. priory of the Holy Cross, Aconbury / Aconbury pr.. a: 8 March, 1504, s: 22 March, 1505, d: 20 Dec., 1505
Meyrick, Lewis ap. a: 12 Sept., 1523
Meyrick, Lewis ap. t. Cwmhir mon.. p: 17 Dec., 1524
Meyrick, Thomas ap. S. Asaph dioc.. a: 18 Feb., 1486

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title or Position</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meyry, John</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Bart’s pr., Gloucester / hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester.</td>
<td>d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 1 April, 1525</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meysey, Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td>a: 20 Dec., 1404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meysey, Henry</td>
<td>t. the dean and chapter. s: 22 March, 1408/1409, d: 1 June, 1409, p: 21 Sept., 1409</td>
<td>s: 22 March, 1408/1409, d: 1 June, 1409, p: 21 Sept., 1409</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meysey, Francis</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Whiston nunnery.</td>
<td>d: 23 April, 1519</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michaud, James</td>
<td>Fr. Heremit., Ludlow. s: 14 March, 1489</td>
<td>s: 14 March, 1489</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michell (Mychell), Edmund</td>
<td>t. Buildwas monastery.</td>
<td>s: 3 March, 1509, d: 24 March, 1509, p: 7 April, 1509</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mildenham, Thomas</td>
<td>t. S. Mary’s priory, Worcester.</td>
<td>d: 16 June, 1481</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mile, Nicholas</td>
<td>Hereford dioc. t. Gloucester abb. a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420</td>
<td>a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miles, Stephen</td>
<td>of Hereford city. a: 22 March, 1408/1409</td>
<td>a: 22 March, 1408/1409</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milis, Hugh</td>
<td>t. Wormesley priory. p: 27 March, 1490</td>
<td>p: 27 March, 1490</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mill (Myll/ Mille), Walter.</td>
<td>t. vicar choral (subdeacons) in the Cathedral/ vicar choral (priests) in the Cathedral. a: 19 Sept., 1472, s: 19 Sept., 1472, d: 13 March, 1473, p: 12 June, 1473</td>
<td>a: 19 Sept., 1472, s: 19 Sept., 1472, d: 13 March, 1473, p: 12 June, 1473</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mille, Robert</td>
<td>t. hosp. of S. John, Ludlow. d: 11 March, 1419</td>
<td>d: 11 March, 1419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milleward, George</td>
<td>a: 19 May, 1459</td>
<td>a: 19 May, 1459</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milys, Hugh</td>
<td>t. Wormesley priory. d: 19 Sept., 1489</td>
<td>d: 19 Sept., 1489</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misschell, Frater Walter.</td>
<td>ord. frat. min., Heref. s: 8 March, 1420/1421</td>
<td>s: 8 March, 1420/1421</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitteltone, Matthew.</td>
<td>canon of Chirbury abb. / canon of Chirbury pr. / canon of Chirbury. a: 7 June, 1460, s: 7 June, 1460, d: 20 Dec., 1460</td>
<td>a: 7 June, 1460, s: 7 June, 1460, d: 20 Dec., 1460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mittone, George</td>
<td>a: 23 Dec., 1508</td>
<td>a: 23 Dec., 1508</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modal, John</td>
<td>Fr. Carm., Gloucester. a: 20 Feb., 1440</td>
<td>a: 20 Feb., 1440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mokhale, Thomas</td>
<td>a: 21 Dec., 1409</td>
<td>a: 21 Dec., 1409</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molde (Moldessone), John.</td>
<td>t. Flaxley abb. s: 11 March, 1419, d: 1 April, 1419, p: 10 June, 1419</td>
<td>s: 11 March, 1419, d: 1 April, 1419, p: 10 June, 1419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molton, Robert</td>
<td>monk of Worcester. p: 20 Feb., 1440</td>
<td>p: 20 Feb., 1440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monemouth, Richard.</td>
<td>ord. Fr. a: 17 April, 1462</td>
<td>a: 17 April, 1462</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monemounth, Philip.</td>
<td>Fr. Aust. of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. p: 24 Sept., 1463</td>
<td>p: 24 Sept., 1463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monenmouth, William.</td>
<td>t. Flaxley abb. p: 19 Sept., 1411</td>
<td>p: 19 Sept., 1411</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1448 without a title
Monemouth, William.  t. Roger Bodenham, armiger, to that order only.  a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Monemouth, William.  t. Flaxley abb.  d: 2 April, 1412
Moneton, William.  a: 20 Dec., 1432
Montgomery (Montgomery) John.  t. Chirbury pr.  a: 16 March, 1432, s: 14 June, 1432, p: 20 Dec., 1432
Montgomery, John.  canon of Chirbury.  a: 22 Sept., 1442
Moniton, William.  t. Wormesley pr.  d: 2 June, 1436
Monke, John.  Worc. dioc.  a: 24 Sept., 1441, p: 26 May, 1442
Monmouth, John.  Fr. Cam. of Gloucester.  a: 22 May, 1456, s: 22 May, 1456, p: 23 Sept., 1458
Monmouth (Monmouth), John.  canon of Wormesley pr.  a: 20 Dec., 1466, s: 20 Feb., 1467, d: 19 Sept., 1472, p: 16 Sept., 1473
Monmouth (Monmouth), Lewis.  Fr. Carm. of Gloucester, presented by the prior, David Boys.  s: 21 Dec., 1465, d: 16 March, 1466
Monmouth, John.  monk of Dore abb.  a: 3 March, 1436
Monmouth, John.  Cist. monk of Tintern.  s: 20 Dec., 1460
Monmouth, Thomas.  Cist. monk of Tintern.  s: 20 Dec., 1460
Morn, William.  a: 29 March, 1483
Monnemoth, John.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. his benefice.  a: 22 Sept., 1440, s: 17 Dec., 1440
Monniford, John.  t. his lordship’s grace.  s: 12 March, 1445/1446, d: 11 June, 1446
Monrell, William.  t. S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury.  s: 22 Dec., 1425
Monte, Florence de.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 18 Sept., 1428, s: 21 May, 1429
Montgomery (Montgomery), Richard.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 5 April, 1432, d: 19 April, 1432, p: 14 June, 1432
Montgomery, David.  t. Chirbury pr.  a: 19 Feb., 1429, s: 12 March, 1429, d: 21 May, 1429
Montgomery, David.  d/p: 10 Sept., 1429
Montgomery, David.  of Presteign.  a: 20 Feb., 1434
Montgomery, David.  alias Dd. ap John.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
Montgomery, Geoffrey.  a: 17 Feb., 1439
Montgomery, John de.  Fr., Worc. dioc.  a: 16 March, 1437
Montgomery, Richard.  a: 22 Dec., 1431
Montgomery (Montgomery), William.  Heref. dioc.  t. ad tit., benef. sui de Llanbadrewaur.  / ad tit. benef. sui de Lambatt Vaur.  / ad tit. benef. sui de Lambitty.  s: 8 March, 1420/1421,

\(^{1449}\) with no title

\(^{1450}\) The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.
d: 22 March, 1421, p: 17 May, 1421
Monyngton, Domini William. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. s: 18 Feb., 1486
Monyngton, John. t. the Cathedral. p: 22 Sept., 1436
Monytone, William. t. Wormesley priy. s: 6 April, 1436
Moor, John. a: 22 Dec., 1431
Moor (Moore), Philip. t. Chirbury priy. a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 2 April, 1412, p: 28 May, 1412
Moor, Thomas. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. p: 20 Sept., 1477
Moore, Geoffrey. a: 22 May, 1456
Moore, John. Aug. canon of Wigmore. p: 14 April, 1408
Moore, John. a: 6 June, 1411
Moore, John. t. Wenlock priy. d: 2 June, 1436
Moore, Richard. t. dean and chapter. s: 18 Dec., 1407, d: 14 April, 1408
Moore, Richard. t. dean and chapter. p: 19 Sept., 1411
Moore, Richard. t. preceptory. Dynmore and Garewy. s: 18 Sept., 1434
Moore, Richard. t. Wormesley priy. d: 18 Dec., 1434
Moore, Richard. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 5 March, 1463, s: 24 Sept., 1463, d: 17 Dec., 1463
Moore (Moor), Thomas. t. dean and chapter. a: 17 Dec., 1412, s: 17 Dec., 1412, d: 23 March, 1412/1413, p: 23 Sept., 1413
Moore, Thomas. Heref. dioc. a: 17 May, 1421
Moore, Thomas. t. Limebrook priory. a: 22 Dec., 1481, s: 21 Dec., 1482, d: 20 Sept., 1483
Moortone, John. monk of Worcester priy. d: 23 Sept., 1424
Mordeford, John. t. dean and chapter. a: 21 Dec., 1415, s: 21 Dec., 1415, d: 12 June, 1416, p: 19 Sept., 1416
More, Hugh. t. S. Giles’ priy. by Shrewsbury/ S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury. a: 12 June, 1416, s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416
More, John. t. Wormesley priy. d: 23 March, 1420, p: 6 April, 1420
More, John. t. Wenlock priy. s: 6 April, 1436, p: 22 Sept., 1436
More, John. Fr. Aust. of Shrewsbury. a: 27 May, 1469
More, John. a: 20 Sept., 1469
More, John. t. Wormesley priory. s: 8 April, 1508
More, Richard. a: 14 March, 1404/1405
More, Richard. t. the Cathedrall. p: 26 March, 1418
More, Richard. a: 13 April, 1471
More, Robert. a: 14 March, 1489
More, Thomas. t. Aconbury pr. a: 20 Dec., 1438, s: 17 Feb., 1439, p: 4 April, 1439
More, Thomas. Fr. Pr. of Worcester. s: 21 Sept., 1471
More, Thomas. t. Limebrook priory. p: 13 March, 1484
More (Moore), Thomas. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. a: 17 Dec., 1513, s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
More, Thomas. a: 23 Dec., 1525
More, Thomas. t. Limebrook nunnery. s: 24 Feb., 1532
More, William. t. priory of the Holy Cross, Aconbury. s: 13 March, 1484
More, William. monk of Worcester pr. d: 23 Dec., 1525
Moreparke, Henry de. Fr. Min., Hereford. p: 11 March, 1441
Mores, John. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). a: 8 April, 1508
Moresse (Mores), David ap. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. s: 2 March, 1482, d: 16 April, 1482
Moretone, John. Fr. Aug., Worcester. p: 2 April, 1412
Moretone, Thomas. a: 19 Sept., 1461
Moretone, William. a: 19 Sept., 1461
Morgan, David. a: 16 March, 1466
Morgan, David. t. Wormesley priory. s: 5 June, 1490, p: 18 Dec., 1490
Morgan, David. a: 15 March, 1511
Morgan, David. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Strata Florida mon.. p: 30 March, 1521
Morgan, David ap Howell ap. a: 22 Sept., 1481
Morgan, David ap John ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Chirbury pr.. s: 5 April, 1522
Morgan, Frater Richard. ord. pred. Heref.. p: 8 March, 1420/1421
Morgan, John. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. succentorship of collegiate church of Abergwiley. d: 2 June, 1414
Morgan, John. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). t. Acornbury pr.. p: 12 April, 1449
Morgan, John. t. Limebrook priory / Limebrook nunnery. a: 15 April, 1514, s: 23 Sept., 1514, d: 7 April, 1515, p: 22 Sept., 1515
Morgan, John. Fr. Min., Hereford. a: 7 June, 1533
Morgan, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Bethkellert pr.. a: 17 Dec., 1524, s: 1 April, 1525
Morgan, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Limebrook pr.. d: 15 April, 1525
Morgan, Lewis. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Canvalle (Canvall) monastery. d: 24 March,
1509, p: 7 April, 1509
Morgan, Lewis ap.  t. Dore abb.  a: 12 June, 1473, s: 16 Sept., 1473
Morgan, Philip.  monk of Dore abb.  a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 13 March, 1455/1456, d: 22 May, 1456, p: 23 Sept., 1458
Morgan, Richard.  a: 22 Feb., 1472
Morgan, Richard.  t. Flaxley monastery.  a: 10 June, 1514, s: 23 Sept., 1514, d: 23 Dec., 1514, p: 3 March, 1515
Morgan, Richard.  canon of Talley.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Morgan, Roderic.  canon of Talley.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Morgan, Thomas.  psalmist: 18 Sept., 1512
Morgan, Thomas.  a: 6 June, 1517
Morgan, Thomas.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  d: 24 Sept., 1519
Morgan, Thomas ap.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 20 Sept., 1455, s: 2 April, 1457, d: 6 June, 1457
Morgan, Thomas ap.  t. Aconbury priory.  d: 22 Sept., 1487
Morgan, Thomas ap.  a: 1 March, 1488
Morgan, Thomas ap.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 19 Feb., 1513, s: 21 May, 1513, d: 24 Sept., 1513, p: 4 March, 1514
Morgan, Walter.  t. office of subdeacon in the cathedral.  s: 22 Sept., 1487
Morgan, Walter ap.  a: 1 March, 1488
Morgan, William.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  t. ad ti.  s: 16 April, 1482
Morgan, William.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 18 March, 1513
Morganok, Thomas.  t. S. Milburgh’s priory, Wenlock.  a: 18 March, 1479/1480, s: 1 April, 1480, d: 27 May, 1480, p: 22 Sept., 1480
Morice, John ap.  t. Cwmhir monastery.  p: 19 March, 1491
Mories, Hugh.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 20 Feb., 1467, s: 28 March, 1467, d: 23 May, 1467, p: 19 Sept., 1467
Moris, Davld ap Jevan ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  a: 1 April, 1480

1451 possibly an error, might be Fr. Min., Hereford when was ordained as the subdeacon
Moris, John. alias Pardener. t. S. Mary’s abbey, Halesowen. s: 19 Dec., 1478
Moris, Matthew. a: 5 June, 1479
Moris, Thomas. a: 3 March, 1509
Morris, Thomas. t. Wormesley priory. d: 25 May, 1510
Morse, William. monk of Dore. s: 18 Feb., 1486
Mortemer, William. t. Tonge college. a: 19 Sept., 1416, s: 19 Sept., 1416
Mortimer (Mortmore), William. t. Walter Watnes. d: no date, p: 22 Dec., 1403
Morton, Domini John. of Tewkesbury monastery. d: 23 Sept., 1508
Morton, George. Fr. Min., Hereford. p: 22 Sept., 1509
Mortone, John. Fr. Aug. of Wigmore. d: 19 Sept., 1411
Mortone, Master Thomas. in leg. Bac.1452 t. his church of Castle Frome. s: 19 Sept., 1467
Mortone (Moretone), William. t. office of sacristan of Wigmore abb.. s: 11 June, 1462, d: 24 Sept., 1463, p: 17 Dec., 1463
Mortymer, John. a: 12 March, 1440
Mortymer, Richard. monk of Flaxley abbey / monk of Flaxley abb.. a: 31 March, 1442, s: 26 May, 1442, d: 22 Sept., 1442
Mortymer, Richard. a: 12 March, 1445/1446
Mortymere, Richard. p: 18 Sept., 1445
Morus, Thomas. t. the Cathedral. s: 2 June, 1436
Moryce, John. a: 19 March, 1491
Moryce, Thomas. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). t. Llanthony prima pr.. s: 13 March, 1462, d: 17 April, 1462, p: 11 June, 1462
Morych, John. a: 21 Sept., 1415
Moryes, Thomas. a: 27 March, 1490
Morys (Mores), Christopher. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. priory of S. Oswald, Gloucester. a: 22 Sept., 1515, s: 16 Feb., 1516
Morys, Hugh. a: 3 March, 1515

1452 Bachelor of Law.
Morys, Hugh. a: 25 May, 1521
Morys, Matthew ap. t. Cwmhir abbey. s: 1 April, 1480
Morys (Moryce), Owen ap. t. Chirbury pr. a: 15 March, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527, d: 21 Sept., 1527
Morys, Peter. s: 3 April, 1518
Morys, Philip. t. Maurice Marcer of Presteign. a: 17 Feb., 1439, s: 21 March, 1439
Morys, Philip. t. pa.. p: 20 Feb., 1440
Morys, Richard. a: 7 March, 1506
Morys, Thomas. t. the Cathedral. d: 22 Sept., 1436, p: 23 Feb., 1437
Morys (Moris), (Dom.) Thomas. Grace Dieu monastery, Lland. dioc.. s: 22 Sept., 1509, p: 21 Sept., 1510
Morys, William. Fr. Carm., Ludlow. a: 23 April, 1415, s: 21 Sept., 1415
Morys, William. t. Monmouth pr.. p: 6 June, 1517
Moss, Thomas. t. Little Malvern pr., Worc. dioc.. d: 19 June, 1451
Mote, John. a: 26 May, 1442
Motelow (Motelowe), John. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 30 May, 1461, s: 24 Sept., 1463
Mothewey, John. a: 14 March, 1472
Mottone, Richard. a: 3 March, 1509
Moughale (Mughale), Thomas. t. lands in Willy and Rodd within the demesne of Stepulton, granted him for his title by Richard Cornwayle / lands in Willey and Rodd in the demesne of Stapilton granted him for life as a title by Richard Cornewayle / lands at Willey and Rodd granted him for life by Richard Cornwayl. s: 17 May, 1410, d: 20 Sept., 1410, p: 20 Dec., 1410
Moungomery, William. Heref. dioc.. a: 8 March, 1420/1421
Moyse, Robert. canon of S. Oswald’s, Gloucester. p: 26 May, 1442
Mulle, Hugh. t. the Cathedral. d: 5 April, 1427, p: 19 April, 1427
Mulle, Robert. diocese of Hereford. a: 24 Sept., 1418
Mulle, Robert. of Ludlow. t. S. John’s hosp., Ludlow. s: 24 Sept., 1418, p: 1 April, 1419

1453 without a title
Mullus, Richard. Heref. dioc. a: 15 Feb., 1420/1421
Mumford, John. t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worcester. p: 3 June, 1447
Mundys (Mundays), William. Norw. dioc. (l. d.). t. Halesowen monastery. a: 2 March, 1482, s: 2 March, 1482, d: 16 April, 1482
Mutelowe, John. d: 21 Sept., 1466
Mutlowe, Roger. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 24 March, 1515, s: 19 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522, p: 12 Sept., 1523
Murynor, Richard. Hereford dioc. t. the Cathedral. a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420
Myatt, John. Fr. Pr., Bristol. p: 21 Sept., 1476
Mybbe, John. t. dean and chapter. a: 23 Sept., 1413, s: 25 May, 1415, d: 21 Sept., 1415
Mychell, Henry. t. Buildwas abbey. p: 8 March, 1504
Mychell, John. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Deerhurst priory. p: 8 April, 1508
Mycholl, John. a: 1508
Mydelton (Myddelton), John. t. Chirbury priory. a: 30 March, 1521, s: 25 May, 1521, p: 15 March, 1522
Mydleton (Mydleton), Oliver. t. Chirbury priory / Chirbury monastery. s: 25 May, 1510, d: 21 Sept., 1510, p: 15 April, 1514
Mydleton (Midleton), Thomas. t. Wenlock monastery / Wenlock priory. a: 25 May, 1510, s: 21 Sept., 1510, d: 15 March, 1511, p: 14 June, 1511
Mylle, Nicholas. t. Gloucester abbey. d: 6 April, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420
Mylgwyne, Richard. a: 22 Sept., 1487
Mylle, John. ord. Fr. d: 17 April, 1462
Mylleward (Milleward / Myleward), Roger. t. Richard Delabere to that order only / Grace Dieu abbey. a: 23 Dec., 1413, s: 23 Dec., 1413, d: 3 March, 1413/1414, p: 2 June, 1414
Myll, Master Thomas. inscript. per Thomam Yon, archd. Salop. a: 12 March, 1445/1446, t. the Cathedral s: 2 April, 1446, d: 16 April, 1446, p: 11 June, 1446
Myls, Hugh. a: 22 Sept., 1487
Mymme, Henry. t. vicar subdeacon choral in the Cathedral / vicar choral (deacons) / office of vicar of the cathedral, of the foundation of Wm. Homme. a: 21 April, 1470, s: 16 June, 1470, d: 19 Sept., 1472, p: 24 Sept., 1474

1454 without a title
1455 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1456 When was ordained to subdeacon
Mymme, Richard. t. Wormesley priory. d: 2 April, 1485
Mymme, Thomas. t. Reading abbey. d: 20 Sept., 1477
Mynde, John. Heref. dioc. t. ad tit. patrim. sui valoris iii marc., ad om. ord. / ad tit. patrim. sui valoris iii marc. a: 15 Feb., 1420/1421, s: 22 March, 1421, d: 17 May, 1421
Mynde, John. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 15 March, 1522, s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April, 1522, p: 20 Sept., 1522
Mynor, Richard. t. the Cathedral. d: 6 April, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420
Mynstirworth, William. Aust. monk of S. Mary’s, Cirencester. s: 22 Sept., 1487
Mynstreworth, John. monk of Gloucester. d: 20 Feb., 1440
Mystone, Richard. monk of Worcester pr. (l. d.). p: 7 June, 1460
Mystone, Richard. a: 22 Sept., 1509
Nabas, Ralph. Fr. Min. of Hereford. p: 17 Dec., 1463
Nanny, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Hereford. p: 25 May, 1437
Nasche (Nassh) William. t. Westwood priory / Westwood nunnery. a: 20 Dec., 1505, s: 7 March, 1506, p: 6 June, 1506
Nasshe, George. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Whitston nunnery. s: 7 June, 1533
Nasshe (Nasche), Thomas. t. Little Malvern pr. a: 28 May, 1412, s: 21 Sept., 1415, d: 21 Dec., 1415, p: 12 June, 1416
Nayler, John. t. Tintern monastery, Llandaff dioc.. a: 19 Sept., 1489, s: 18 Dec., 1490, d: 19 March, 1491
Nebmon, John. a: 18 Sept., 1406
Nethertone, Nicholas. Fr. Min., Gloucester. a: 19 June, 1451
Nettels, John. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Westwood nunnery. a: 23 Dec., 1525, s: 26 May, 1526
Newall, William. a: 17 March, 1519
Newbold, John. of Evesham monastery. s: 18 Sept., 1512
Newbrige, James. t. Monmouth priory. p: 8 March, 1504
Newburgh, David. Bangor d. (l. d.). t. Bethgelert (Bethkelert) pr.. d: 3 March, 1436, p: 6 April, 1436
Newbury, Walter. Augustinian canon of Bristol pri.. p: 1 June, 1420
Newen (Nevyn), David ap Gryffit (Gryffitz) ap Jevan de. Band. dioc. (l. d.) / Bangor dioc.
Newend, Thomas.  a: 22 Sept., 1436
Newenham, Philip.  Cist. canon of Kingswood abbey.  a: 13 March, 1484, s: 13 March, 1484
Newent, John.  regular of S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester (l. d.).  d: 10 June, 1441
Newent, John.  monk of Gloucester.  d: 20 Dec., 1460, p: 30 May, 1461
Newent, John.  Fr. Aust of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  p: 24 Sept., 1463
Newent, Robert.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  p: 15 June, 1443
Newent, Thomas Badylich de.  t. Flaxley abb.  d: 20 Dec., 1432
Newent, William.  monk of Flaxley.  p: 30 May, 1450
Neweport, William.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 11 April, 1433
Newerke, John.  Fr. Min. of Wodehouse.  a: 30 May, 1450, s: 30 May, 1450
Newhall, Humphrey.  a: 20 Sept., 1511
Newlond, John.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  d: 13 June, 1405
Newlond, John.  monk of Evesham.  p: 7 June, 1460
Newlond, Henry.  monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  s: 14 Sept., 1444
Newman, Richard.  monk of Gloucester.  d: 19 Sept., 1416
Newport, Adam.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 19 Sept., 1411
Newport, Alan.  Wenlock pr.  a: 9 April, 1519
Newport, David.  monk of Lantarnam.  d: 16 March, 1426
Newport, John.  Cist. monk of Flaxley.  d: 18 Sept., 1451
Newport, Lewis.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 23 Dec., 1424
Newport, Morgan.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. archd. & ch. Lland.  s: 5 April, 1432
Newport, William.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  a: 14 June, 1432
Newport, William.  Fr. Carm. of Gloucester.  p: 19 Sept., 1467
Newporte, Richard.  Fr.  s: 21 Sept., 1482
Newporte, William.  Fr. Carm. of Gloucester, presented by the prior, David Boys.  s: 21 Dec., 1465
Newporte, William.  a: 25 May, 1521
Newton, David.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Diocese, Place</th>
<th>Date of Birth (b)</th>
<th>Date of Death (d)</th>
<th>Date of Ordination (p)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newton, John</td>
<td>monk of S. Guthlac's abbey</td>
<td>2 March, 1482</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton, John</td>
<td>Fr. Min., Hereford</td>
<td>20 May, 1486</td>
<td>19 Sept., 1489</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton, Thomas</td>
<td>t. the Cathedral</td>
<td>17 Feb., 1439</td>
<td>21 March, 1439</td>
<td>4 April, 1439</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton, Thomas</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester</td>
<td>12 March, 1440, d: 26 March, 1440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton (Nebtone), Walter</td>
<td>t. Palmers' Guild, Ludlow</td>
<td>6 April, 1436, d: 2 June, 1436</td>
<td>22 Sept., 1436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton, Walter</td>
<td>t. Dinmore priory</td>
<td>22 Sept., 1492</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton, John</td>
<td>Aug. canon of Wormesley</td>
<td>14 April, 1408</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton, John</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. Little Malvern pr.</td>
<td>7 March, 1443/1444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton, Lewis</td>
<td>S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. Strata Marcella abb.</td>
<td>3 March, 1436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newton, Thomas</td>
<td>York dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. mon. de Nove loco, same dioc.</td>
<td>19 May, 1459</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newyn, David ap Gryff ap Jevan de.</td>
<td>t. Bethgelert pr.</td>
<td>22 Sept., 1436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neyland (Maylard / Meylord), John</td>
<td>William Bruley arm., of Merstone, Salop / William</td>
<td>W. Burley’s manor of Mershtone / W. Burley’s manor of Preston</td>
<td>23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neysshe, James</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. Halesowen mon.</td>
<td>21 Sept., 1471</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nichol (Nicholl), James</td>
<td>t. Monmouth priory</td>
<td>a: 18 Feb., 1486, p: 22 Sept., 1487</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nichol, John</td>
<td>a: 3 April, 1400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nichol, Thomas</td>
<td>Exeter dioc.</td>
<td>t. S. Wolstan’s hosp., Worc.</td>
<td>3 April, 1400, p: 17 April, 1400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas, Philip</td>
<td>t. a rent of six marks paid by Dame Alianora, relict of Sir Richard Croft, from her manor of Brimfield / a rent of six marks from the lands of Alianora Croft in Brimfield / rent of six marks from Dame Alianora Croft’s manor of Brimfield</td>
<td>18 Dec., 1512, s: 24 Sept., 1513, d: 17 Dec., 1513, p: 1 April, 1514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas, Roger</td>
<td>Fr. Pr., Hereford</td>
<td>2 April, 1485</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholes, William</td>
<td>a: 21 Sept., 1443</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholl, Henry</td>
<td>t. Dore abb.</td>
<td>27 May, 1458</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholl (Nycholl), Hugh</td>
<td>t. Monmouth pr.</td>
<td>19 June, 1451, p: 18 Sept., 1451</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholl, Walter</td>
<td>(l. d.)</td>
<td>S. David’s dioc.</td>
<td>1 June, 1409</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholls, John</td>
<td>t. Wombridge pr.</td>
<td>11 April, 1528</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholson, William</td>
<td>Fr. Aust. of Ludlow</td>
<td>20 Sept., 1511</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Niclys, Richard</td>
<td>a: 16 June, 1481</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolas, John</td>
<td>S. David’s dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. Neath mon.</td>
<td>30 March, 1521</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolas, John</td>
<td>t. Strata Marcella mon.</td>
<td>17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 26 May, 1526</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicoll, James</td>
<td>t. Monmouth priory</td>
<td>d: 1 March, 1488</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicoll, William</td>
<td>t. Llandaff dioc., Margam monastery</td>
<td>20 May, 1486</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolls, John</td>
<td>a: 15 March, 1527</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicols, Thomas</td>
<td>t. S. Guthlac’s priory</td>
<td>a: 18 Sept., 1512, s: 4 March, 1514, d: 23 Sept.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1458 Might be ordained to deacon
1514, p: 24 March, 1515
Niter (Nitur), Richard.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 12 March, 1429, p: 5 April, 1432
Nodertone, Richard.  a: 16 May, 1464
Noke, William.  t. Netley Monastery.  a: 8 Feb., 1475, p: 23 Sept., 1475
Noote, Hugh.  a: 22 May, 1434
Norden, Henry.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  p: 27 May, 1458
Norgrove, (Dom.) Richard.  Cluniac monk of Wenlock.  s: 2 March, 1530, d: 2 April, 1530, p: 11 June, 1530
Norman, Peter.  Cist. canon of Kingswood abbey.  a: 13 March, 1484, s: 13 March, 1484
Norman (Normon), Roger.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 19 Dec., 1405, s: 19 Dec., 1405
Norman, Roger.  t. dean and chapter.  d: 19 Sept., 1411, p: 19 Sept., 1416
Norman, Roger.  Worc. dioc.  s: 23 Sept., 1508
Norman, Thomas.  Fr. Pr. of Warwick, l. d. by an apostolic bull.  p: 11 April, 1506
Norman, William.  t. dean and chapter.  s: 23 Sept., 1402
Normicot (Norncott / Normecot), William.  t. Pinley nunnery.  a: 17 Dec., 1513, s: 1 April, 1514, d: 10 June, 1514, p: 23 Dec., 1514
Normcot (Norncott / Normecote), Richard.  t. nunnery of S. Mary Magdalen by Worcester / S. Mary Magdalene’s nunnery by Worcester.  a: 23 Dec., 1525, s: 26 May, 1526, p: 15 March, 1527
Norse, Thomas.  Sarum dioc.  a: 18 Feb., 1486
North, John.  Worc. (Worcester) dioc. (l. d.).  mon. of the Trinity, Cirencester / Cirencester abb.  d: 4 April, 1461, p: 30 May, 1461
Norton, Henry.  t. Strata Marcella monastery, ord., Aust.  s: 19 March, 1491
Norton, John.  monk of Winchcombe.  d: 21 Sept., 1482
Norton, Ralph.  monk of Wenlock pr.  d: 20 Sept., 1427, p: 18 Sept., 1428
Norton, Thomas.  monk of Worcester priory (l. d.).  a: 16 June, 1481, s: 22 Sept., 1481

1459 without a title, might be a monk or canon
Nortone, John.  Cluniac of Wenlock / monk of Wenlok.  a: 21 May, 1418, s: 21 May, 1418, d: 23 Sept., 1419
Notte, Richard.  a: 11 April, 1517
Notte (Nott), Roger.  t. Whiston mon. / the nunnery of the White Nuns of Whiston, by Worcester.  s: 9 Dec., 1517, p: 3 April, 1518
Notte (Nott), Roger.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr.  a: 13 Dec., 1530, s: 25 March, 1531
Nowale, Thomas.  t. Sir [M.] Blount, knt., of Kinlet.  s: 16 June, 1492
Nowell, Humphrey.  t. the dean and chapter.  a: 12 April, 1449, s: 7 June, 1449,1460 d: 30 May, 1450
Nowell, John.  a: 2 April, 1457
Nowell, Richard.  t. Monmouth pr..  s: 7 June, 1449
Nuport, William.  t. Clifford pr..  d: 15 March, 1522, p: 5 April, 1522
Nusia, John de.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 30 May, 1461
Nussia, Peter ap.  Fr. Min. of Gloucester.  s: 21 Dec., 1455
Nyghtynhale, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 23 Dec., 1424
Nythynghale, Thomas.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 3 March, 1425
Ockley, Walter.  a: 18 March, 1424
Ockley, Edward.  a: 15 March, 1522
Ockley, William.  t. office of subdeacon in the cathedral. / office of deacon in the Cathedral.  a: 24 Sept., 1474, s: 24 Sept., 1474, d: 8 Feb., 1475
Ocull, Robert.  Aust. canon of Llanthony prima, presented by Fr. John Abyndon.  d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 15 April, 1525
Oden, Lewis ap Rys ap.  (l. d.).  a: 16 Feb., 1516
Ogan, John.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 8 Feb., 1475
Oker, William.  a: 3 March, 1509
Okley (Okeley), Richard.  t. William Actone, lord of Acton Scot..  s: 21 Dec., 1465, d: 16

1460 without a title
March, 1466
Okynham, Thomas. a Benedictine of Leominster. d: 22 Sept., 1480
Okyntone, Robert. monk of Tewkesbury. p: 5 June, 1490
Okyre (Okyr), William. t. S. Guthlac’s priory / S. Guthlac’s monastery. s: 19 Feb., 1513, d: 12 March, 1513, p: 18 March, 1513
Oledeburg, Richard. t. sacristan in Leyntwardyn. d: 15 March, 1427
Oledeby, Richard. a: 23 Sept., 1424
Oledeby, Richard. t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worcester. p: 5 April, 1427
Olmeley, Nicholas. t. Llanthony prima pr. in Wallia. d: 8 April, 1424
Orchard, Richard. a: 6 June, 1517
Orcoppe, John. a: 16 Feb., 1448
Ordewe (Ordewyn), Walter. t. Flaxley abbey. a: 8 Feb., 1475, s: 23 Sept., 1475, d: 23 Dec., 1475, p: 9 March, 1476
Orleton, Thomas. t. S. Victor’s monastery, Wigmore. p: 22 Sept., 1487
Orleton, Thomas Hunte de. t. Alice Wormbrugg de Elton. s: 3 April, 1400
Ornell, John (James). t. Monmouth pr.. a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Ornelle, Thomas. diocese of Hereford. a: 24 Sept., 1418
Osborne, Clement. Fr. Min.. p: 18 Sept., 1423
Osborne, Henry. Fr. Pr., Worcester. s: 5 June, 1490
Osborne, John. Linc. dioc. (l. d.), in leg. bac.. t. S. Mark’s priory by Bristol, Worc. dioc.. s: 13 March, 1484
Osewestre (Oswestre), William. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. precentor Halfton. a: 17 Feb., 1439, d: 4 April, 1439
Oteley, William. canon of Wigmore. a: 19 April, 1432
Ottlee, Richard. Fr. Herem. of Shrewsbury, presented by prior. a: 8 June, 1465
Ottley (Ottley), Thomas. t. S. John Bapt. hosp., Ludlow. a: 18 Sept., 1445, s: 11 June, 1446, p: 17 Dec., 1446
Otto, John. Fr. Min.. p: 2 March, 1482
Over, William. alias Goldsmyth. t. the Cathedral. p: 1 April, 1419
Overe, William. his lordship’s clerk. a: 3 March, 1413/1414, s: 23 April, 1415
Overe, William. t. dean and chapter. d: 19 Sept., 1416
Overstone, Philip. Fr. Min., Worcester. p: 18 Dec., 1407
Overtone, William. t. Wenlock monastery. s: 21 Sept., 1510

\[\text{1461 without a title when was ordained to sub-deacon and the year was recorded mistakenly as 1414}\]
Ovyrtone (Overton), Alexander. racione domicilii. t. Flaxley monastery. a: 21 Sept., 1482, s: 29 March, 1483, p: 20 Sept., 1483
Owen, Bro. Llewellyn. S. David’s dioc. Cistercian, presented by his guardian. d: 11 March, 1419
Owen, David ap. t. Buildwas mon. p: 23 April, 1519
Owen, Lewis ap. a: 23 Sept., 1514
Owen, Thomas ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Dogmael’s mon. in Kemys. a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 9 March, 1524, d: 1 April, 1525
Owen, Thomas ap. t. Wormesley pr. a: 17 Dec., 1524, s: 1 April, 1525, d: 23 Dec., 1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Owye, John. Fr. Pr., Hereford. s/d: 23 Feb., 1437
Oxhale, Robert. a: 19 Feb., 1429
Padmon, Richard. free and legitimate. a: 27 March, 1424
Padmon, Richard. t. Flaxley abb. a: 23 Dec., 1430, s: 22 Dec., 1431, d: 16 March, 1432, p: 5 April, 1432
Padren, Master Walter. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 3 March, 1436
Page, John. Fr. Pr., Shrewsbury / Fr. Pr., Shrewsbury, presented by the prior. s: 15 March, 1522, p: 21 March, 1523
Pagin, Hugh. Fr. Min. a: 18 Sept., 1423
Palmer, John. a: 16 March, 1466
Palmer, Richard. Fr. Pr., Hereford. s: 19 Dec., 1528

1462 might be ordained as the deacon
Palmere, Walter.  a: 9 June, 1408
Pantrie (Pantry), William.  of the jurisdiction of Evesham (l. d.).  t. Cokehill nunnery.  a: 28 May, 1412, s: 28 May, 1412
Pantwall, John.  t. Aconbury pr..  a: 17 Feb., 1439, s: 21 March. 1439, d: 4 April, 1439
Panyers (Panyeres), William.  t. John Russell’s manor of Sutton.  s: 6 April, 1420, d: 1 June, 1420
Parde (Pardy / Pardi), John.  t. Haughmond abb. / abbey of S. John Ev., Haughmond.  a: 6 June, 1411, s: 6 June, 1411, d: 19 Sept., 1411, p: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Pardy, Thomas.  a: 2 April, 1485
Pardy, Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory.  p: 22 Sept., 1487
Pardy, Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory.  d: 1 March, 1488
Parfytt, John.  a: 16 Feb., 1448
Park, Magr. Maurice.  S. David’s dioce..  t. Llanleyr abb..  s: 3 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Park, Maurice.  S. David’s dioce..  t. Llanleyr abbey.  d: 17 April, 1400
Parke, David.  S. David’s dioce. (l. d.).  t. Talley abb..  p: 27 May, 1458
Parker, Edward.  t. Eynsham mon. / Eynesham mon..  a: 26 May, 1526, s: 15 March, 1527, d: 6 April, 1527, p: 15 June, 1527
Parker, John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 4 March, 1447, s: 23 March, 1448
Parker, Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 26 May, 1442, s: 22 Sept., 1442
Parker, Robert.  in art. bac..  Worc. dioce. (l. d.).  t. his benefices of Buckland and Hartebury.  d: 11 April, 1517
Parker, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 1 April, 1525, s: 15 March, 1527, d: 6 April, 1527, p: 11 April, 1528
Parkere, John.  a: 21 Dec., 1415
Parkere, William.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 20 Feb., 1467, s: 23 May, 1467, d: 19 Sept., 1467, p: 19 Dec., 1467
Parks, Thomas.  of the same (l. d.).  t. S. Anne’s monastery, Coventry.  s: 21 Sept., 1482
Parler, Roger.  Fr. Carm., Gloucester.  p: 17 June, 1424
Parre, Hugh.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 1 April, 1514, s: 3 March, 1515, d: 24 March, 1515, p: 22 Sept., 1515
Parry, Thomas.  of the same (l. d.).  t. S. Anne’s monastery, Coventry.  s: 21 Sept., 1482
Parson, Hugh.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
Parsons, Roger.  t. Little Malvern priory.  s: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 9 March, 1524, p: 17 Dec., 1524
Partrich, Thomas.  t. S. Mary’s priory, Clifford.  a: 18 March, 1479/1480, s: 1 April, 1480, d: 22 Sept., 1480
Passe (Pase), Thomas.  t. Strata Marcella mon.  a: 24 Sept., 1519, s: 7 April, 1520
Pasthowe, John.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 17 Dec., 1468
Pattishale, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 5 April, 1466
Pattishale (Patteshaile / Patteshaile / Patishale), Thomas.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 14 March, 1472, s: 12 June, 1473, d: 16 Sept., 1473, p: 9 April, 1474
Patys (Patye), George.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 27 March, 1529, p: 13 Dec., 1530
Payne, John.  a: 31 March, 1431
Payne, John.  Exeter d. (l. d.).  t. Osney abb.  a: 12 March, 1435, s: 2 April, 1435, d: 17 April, 1435
Payne, John.  t. the master of S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  a: 21 Dec., 1455, s: 13 March, 1455/1456, d: 18 Sept., 1456, p: 2 April, 1457
Payne, Richard.  a: 17 Dec., 1446, s: 4 March, 1447, d: 25 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447

1463 without a title when he was ordained as sub-deacon, deacon and priest
Payne, Thomas.  a: 18 Sept., 1451
Payne, William.  a: 13 Dec., 1530
Peck, Roger.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Llanthony priory, same dioc..  s: 8 April, 1508
Pede, Richard.  Heref. dioc..  a: 8 March, 1420/1421
Pede, Richard.  t. Aconbury pr..  s: 21 May, 1429
Pede, William.  a: 22 May, 1456
Pedhill, Edmund.  Sarum dioc. (l. d.).  t. Sherborne monastery.  s: 17 June, 1508
Peers, Thomas.  psalmist: 18 Sept., 1512
Pegyn, John.  t. Llanthony by Gloucester priory.  d: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Peion, Edmund.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 17 Dec., 1412, s: 17 Dec., 1412
Peitwyne, Hugh.  canon of Llanthony in Wales.  d: 21 Dec., 1465
Pekok, Thomas.  t. Monmouth pr..  a: 30 March, 1426, s: 25 May, 1426, d: 22 Sept., 1426
Peliper, Lawrence.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 18 Sept., 1428
Pelle, John.  t. dean and chapter.  s: 3 April, 1400
Pelle, John.  t. S. Kath. hosp., Ledbury.  d: 17 April, 1400
Pember, Thomas.  a: 1 April, 1525
Pembir, James.  t. Wormesley priory.  d: 25 May, 1510, p: 21 Sept., 1510
Pembridge, Rowland.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  d: 23 April, 1519
Pembroke, Hugh.  a: 20 Sept., 1483
Pembroke (Pembrok), William.  Fr. Carm. of Ludlow.  a: 23 Sept., 1475, d: 1 April, 1480, p: 22 Sept., 1480
Pembrygge (Pembrugge), Bro. John.  presented by his prior of Llanthony prima / canon of Llanthony prima.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  d: 11 March, 1419, d/p: 1 April, 1419
Pembyr, Thomas.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  p: 19 Dec., 1528
Penbroke, Hugh.  Fr. Heremit of Ludlow.  d: 13 March, 1484
Penderwyn, William.  t. his stall in the choir of the cathedral.  d: 8 April, 1508
Penderyn, William.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 23 Sept., 1508
Penell, William.  t. S. Mary Magdalene’s pr., Worcester.  s: 13 Dec., 1530
Penketh, Robert (de).  (l. d.), exempt jurisd. of Evesham.  t. Cokesand abb..  a: 3 March, 1425, p: 25 May, 1426
Pennall, Griffin.  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  a: 26 May, 1442
Pennell (Penell), Thomas.  t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester.  a: 1 April, 1525, s: 15 April, 1525, d: 23 Dec., 1525

1464 Maybe the priest, see Bro. John Pembrygge in the deacons list for 11 March, 1419.
Pennock, Thomas.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  p: 17 Dec., 1485
Pennocke, Thomas.  t. subdeacon’s stall in the cathedral / office of deacon in the choir of the cathedral.  s: 21 Dec., 1482, d: 18 Sept., 1484
Pennok, Richard.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 26 May, 1453
Pennor, Richard.  a: 18 March, 1424
Pensham, Richard.  t. Pershore monastery.  d: 19 March, 1491
Penwylle, Robert.  a: 18 March, 1513
Peny (Penry), Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 16 March, 1432, s: 20 Feb., 1434, d: 8 March, 1434, p: 20 Dec., 1438
Peover, Thomas.  a: 27 March, 1445
Pepy, William.  t. Wigmore abb.  d: 20 Feb., 1440
Perdy, Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 20 May, 1486
Perfitte, Philip.  t. Monmouth pr.  p: 15 June, 1443
Perfyet, Philip.  a: 11 March, 1441
Perkins, Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 22 Sept., 1425
Perkyn, Thomas.  a: 21 Sept., 1527
Perkynes, Thomas.  a: 18 Sept., 1423
Perkynes, Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 30 March, 1426
Perkyns, John.  a: 23 Dec., 1525
Perkyns, Richard.  a: 15 March, 1527
Perkyns, William.  a: 23 Dec., 1525
Perkys, Hugo (Hugh).  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  a: 23 Sept., 1458, s: 10 March, 1458/1459, p: 19 May, 1459
Perlynnes, Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 23 Sept., 1424
Pers, George.  a: 17 Dec., 1524
Pers, Thomas.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 3 March, 1515
Perse, David ap John.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  a: 26 May, 1526
Perse, George.  t. Dore mon.  d: 26 May, 1526
Perse, John.  a: 26 May, 1442
Perse, Richard.  a: 30 March, 1521
Persee, Richard.  Fr. Pr.  a: 23 Sept., 1508
Pershore, (Dompini) Richard.  monk of Dore / Cist. of Dore.  a: 2 April, 1485, s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 20 May, 1486
Pershore, Thomas.  monk of Dore.  a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 2 April, 1446, d: 16 April, 1446, p: 11 June, 1446
Pershore, Thomas.  t. Pershore monastery.  p: 19 March, 1491
Pershore (Pershore), William.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 1 April, 1419, p: 10 June, 1419
Person, Richard.  a: 22 Sept., 1442
Person, Roger.  a: 20 Sept., 1522
Person, William.  t. S. John’s hosp., Ludlow.  s: 18 Dec., 1407, d: 14 April, 1408, p: 9 June, 1408
Persone, John.  t. S. Giles’ leper house, Shrewsbury.  p: 17 May, 1410
Persons, John.  t. deancon’s stall in the cathedral / stall of a vicar choral in the cathedral.  d: 19 Feb., 1513, p: 12 March, 1513
Pertone, Thomas.  t. Buildwas priory.  s: 18 Dec., 1512
Pery (Pyrry), William.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 20 Feb., 1440, d: 12 March, 1440, p: 22 Sept., 1440
Peryn, John.  t. Flaxley abb..  a: 22 Feb., 1472, s: 23 May, 1472, d: 19 Sept., 1472
Petchye, Thomas.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  s: 19 Sept., 1506
Petewyn, Edward.  a: 18 March, 1479/1480
Petifur (Petifer/ Pettifer), William.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 8 Feb., 1475, s: 23 Sept., 1475, d: 23 Dec., 1475
Petit, John.  a: 24 Sept., 1435
Petres, Arnald de.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 21 Dec., 1455
Petye, Thomas.  t. Limebrook mon..  d: 20 Sept., 1522
Pew, Robert.  Aust. of Chirbury priory.  a: 23 Sept., 1514
Peyntour, Philip.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 25 May, 1510
Peytwyn, Edward.  t. Llanthony priory in Wales.  s: 17 March, 1481
Peytwyn, Richard.  t. priory of Llanthony prima.  p: 16 June, 1481
Peytwyne, Thomas.  a: 19 Sept., 1461
Peytyn, William.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  a: 15 March, 1522, s: 5 April, 1522, p: 17 Dec., 1524
Phelip, John.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416
Phelipe, John.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. monastery of S. S. Mary and Dogmael.  s: 8

1465 Might be ordained to deacon
April, 1508

Phelipes (Phelip), John. of the city of Hereford. t. the patrimony of Robert de Calewe. a: 14 April, 1408, s: 22 March, 1408/1409

Phelippes, John. a: 21 Dec., 1415


Phelips, John. a: 22 May, 1434


Phelpot, John ap. t. Grace Dieu monastery, Llandaff dioc. p: 19 Sept., 1489

Phelpotes, John. t. Wormesley priory. d: 17 March, 1481

Phelpotte, Richard. a: 2 April, 1457

Phelpotts, Robert. t. Grace Dieu mon., Llandaff. d: 25 May, 1521

Phelyp, David ap. t. Chirbury pr.. s: 19 Feb., 1429, d: 12 March, 1429

Phelyp, David ap. d/p: 10 Sept., 14291466

Phelyp, John ap. a: 22 Sept., 1425

Phelyp, Lewis ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Talley abb.. d: 8 April, 1424, p: 17 June, 1424

Phelyp, Resus ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Talley abb.. d: 15 March, 1427, p: 5 April, 1427

Phelyp, Robert ap Res ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 15 March, 1427


Phelypes, John. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). a: 30 March, 1426

Phelypet, Walter. a: 5 April, 1427


Phelyppes, Walter. t. Wenlock pr.. s: 20 March, 1428, p: 18 Sept., 1428

Phelyppes (Philippes), William. t. S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury / S. Giles’ pr., Shrewsbury. a: 19 Sept., 1411, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 2 April, 1412, p: 28 May, 1412

Philip, Cadogan ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Cumhir abb.. a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400

Philip, David ap. a: 10 April, 1512

Philip, David ap. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. monastery of the B. V. M., Conway. d: 1 April, 1514

Philip, Geoffrey ap. a: 11 March, 1419

Philip, John. t. Wormesley pr.. s: 20 Feb., 1440

Philip, John. Cist. monk of Dore. a: 30 May, 1450


Philip, Richard ap Gwilim ap. t. pa.. s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400

Philip, William a: 2 June, 1436

Philip, William. Menev. dioc.. a: 30 May, 1450

1466 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.
Philip, William.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Dogmael’s monastery, Ben. order.  p: 10 June, 1514
Philipp, John.  t. Wormesley pr..  p: 22 Sept., 1440
Philippines (Philips), Thomas.  Fr. Min., Hereford / Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 9 March, 1524, d: 23 Dec., 1525
Philipps, John.  a: 9 April, 1474
Philipps, William.  a: 5 March, 1463
Philips, John.  t. Halesowen mon..  s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526, p: 15 March, 1527
Philips, John.  (l. d.).  t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester.  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 11 April, 1528
Philips, John.  t. Strata Marcella mon..  d: 7 June, 1533
Philips, Thomas.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 26 May, 1526
Phillipes, Richard.  a: 18 Dec., 1451
Philpot (Phelpott), Robert ap John ap (Howell).  t. Clifford pr..  s: 1 April, 1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Philpottys, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 18 March, 1479/1480, s: 22 Sept., 1480
Philypp, John.  t. Wormesley abb..  d: 12 March, 1440
Philipp, William.  d: 21 March, 1439  
p: 4 April, 1439
Philypp, William.  t. Flaxley abb..  p: 19 June, 1451
Philypes (Phllyppys), William.  t. Geoffrey Harley, lord of Brompton.  s: 16 March, 1437, d: 30 March, 1437
Phipps, Ralph.  a: 11 June, 1462
Phippes, Richard.  t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester.  p: 12 April, 1449
Phylpot, Robert.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Brecon pr..  s: 3 March, 1425
Pickburne (Picburne), (Dompinus) Christopher.  monk of Dore abbey / Dore abbey.  a: 18 Feb., 1486, s: 20 May, 1486

1467 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1468 without a title
1469 might be ordained as the deacon
Pimbre, James.  a: 3 March, 1509
Pipaunder (Pypaunder), Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 20 Feb., 1434, d: 8 March, 1434, p: 22 May, 1434
Pirke (Pyrke), Thomas.  t. Flaxley monastery.  s: 18 Dec., 1490, d: 28 May, 1491
Pleystowe, John.  t. Little Malvern pr..  s: 21 March. 1439
Podewelle, Thomas.  Fr. Min., Worcester.  d: 5 June, 1406
Poghnelle, William.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 7 June, 1533
Poland, John.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  p: 22 Sept., 1426
Pole, (Master) Hugh.  arcium mag..  t. S. Ethelbert’s chantry in the cathedral / ad titulum domus elimosinarie in ecclesia cathedral Herefordensi.  s: 22 Sept., 1509, d: 25 May, 1510
Pole, Nicholas.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 25 May, 1437
Pole, Richard.  Ben. monk of Great Malvern pr..  s: 26 May, 1526
Pole, Thomas.  a: 19 Feb., 1429
Polle, Philip.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  a: 15 April, 1525, p: 23 Dec., 1525
Pontisbury, Domini Robert.  of Wigmore abbey.  d: 3 March, 1509, p: 7 April, 1509
Poole, Richard.  monk of Great Malvern.  p: 20 Feb., 1440
Poole (Pole), Richard.  Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Combermere abbey.  s: 1 April, 1480, d: 27 May, 1480
Pope, John.  t. a pension of 100s. granted him by William Wigmore, armiger, from the manor of Kingshemd.  p: 20 Sept., 1455
Pope, Simon.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Wenlock pr..  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Porlloc, Howell.  a: 27 Sept., 1408
Porrett, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 6 June, 1506
Portelond, Robert.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  s: 13 June, 1405
Porter, John.  arcium mag., Worc. dioc..  a: 13 March, 1484
Porter, Magister William.  a: 19 Dec., 1478
Porter, Richard.  t. Wigmore abb..  p: 20 Dec., 1404
Portone, John.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Talley abb..  s: 3 March, 1413/1414
Porterne, John.  t. Clifford pr..  s: 3 March, 1413/1414
Pounteney (Powunteneye), John.  t. Halesowen monastery.  a: 19 Sept., 1489, s: 27 March, 1490, d: 5 June, 1490
Powell, John.  t. Cokehill pr..  s: 20 Feb., 1440
Powell, John.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  a: 1 April, 1480
Powell, Paschasius.  a: 6 May, 1511
Powell, William.  in leg. bac..  Exeter dioc. (l. d.).  t. his benefice at Plympton, same dioc..
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title and Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pwmfrey (Pownfrey / Pounfrey), Thomas</td>
<td>t. a subdeacon’s stall in the choir of the cathedral / his stall in the choir of the cathedral / subdeacon’s stall in the choir of the cathedral.</td>
<td>a: 4 March, 1514, s: 1 April, 1514, d: 23 Sept., 1514, p: 7 April, 1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powys, David</td>
<td>Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. Chirbury pr.</td>
<td>a: 13 March, 1462, d: 17 April, 1462, p: 11 June, 1462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powys, Hugh</td>
<td>a: 14 June, 1432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poyett, William</td>
<td>a: 19 Dec., 1506</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poyntton, Robert</td>
<td>Ex. dioc. (l. d.). t. Thame abb.</td>
<td>d: 6 April, 1436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poywyk, William</td>
<td>Ben. monk of Gloucester.</td>
<td>d: 27 March, 1406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pransley, John</td>
<td>a: 12 March, 1435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prat, John</td>
<td>a: 7 March, 1506</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praty, Richard</td>
<td>t. the chapel “de Monte et Lleyrech.”</td>
<td>a: 12 June, 1416, s: 12 June, 1416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prece, Henry ap.</td>
<td>a: 7 April, 1509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prestbury, Walter</td>
<td>Bened. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester, Worc. dioc..</td>
<td>d: 19 June, 1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston, John</td>
<td>monk of Worcester.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston, John</td>
<td>t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.</td>
<td>s: 2 April, 1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston, Walter</td>
<td>monk of S. Peter’s, Glouc..</td>
<td>d: no date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston, William</td>
<td>monk of Flaxley abb..</td>
<td>d: 23 Dec., 1430, p: 26 May, 1431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston, William</td>
<td>monk of Tewkesbury (Tewxbury).</td>
<td>a: 21 Sept., 1482, p: 18 Feb., 1486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prestone, Edward</td>
<td>monk of Hales.</td>
<td>p: 16 Sept., 1473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prestone, John</td>
<td>t. Eye vicarage.</td>
<td>p: 2 March, 1408/1409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prestone, John</td>
<td>Fr. Carm. of Gloucester.</td>
<td>a: 16 March, 1466, s: 16 March, 1466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, John</td>
<td>a: 5 April, 1522</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prichell, Richard</td>
<td>Fr. Min., Bristol.</td>
<td>s: 13 March, 1484, d: 18 Feb., 1486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince, Henry</td>
<td>t. John Hamptone, armiger.</td>
<td>d/p: 7 June, 1449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prise, Richard a.</td>
<td>S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).</td>
<td>a: 11 April, 1506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propchaunt, John</td>
<td>York dioc. (l. d.). t. Tintern abb..</td>
<td>s: 10 April, 1438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosser, Hugh</td>
<td>a: 23 Feb., 1437</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1470 might be ordained as the priest
Pryce (Ryce), David. a: 6 April, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527

Pryftot (Pryftot), John. t. dean and chapter. s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 2 April, 1412

Pryftot, John. a: 22 Dec., 1408

Pryftot, John. t. dean and chapter. p: 19 Sept., 1411

Puckmore (Pukemore / Puckemour), William. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 18 Dec., 1512, s: 21 May, 1513, d: 24 Sept., 1513, p: 17 Dec., 1513

Pulton, Thomas. Fr. Aust., Worcester. p: 17 June, 1424

Pulton, Thomas. Fr. of the hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. tonsure: 19 Dec., 1478, a: 19 Dec., 1478, s: 1 April, 1480, d: 22 Sept., 1480

Purslow, Roger. t. Wenlock pr. s: 7 June, 1533

Purthloke (Purthlock), Hugh. t. Wenlock pr. s: 22 Dec., 1408, d: 22 March, 1408/1409, p: 1 June, 1409

Pury, Thomas. t. a rent of 6 marks from the lands of Hugh Russell ti. to that order only / Dymmore preceptory. a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 28 May, 1412, p: 17 Dec., 1412

Pychard, John. t. Clifford (Clifford) pr. s: 20 Feb., 1440, d: 12 March, 1440, p: 26 March, 1440


Pye, William. a: 20 Sept., 1522


Pygyn (Pigyn), John. t. Llanthony by Gloucester priory. a: 20 Sept., 1511, s: 20 Dec., 1511, p: 5 June, 1512


Pylkynton, John. t. Wormesley pr. a: 5 April, 1522, s: 19 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522


Pynner, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 17 Dec., 1524, s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 11 April, 1528

Pynnock, Richard. Worc. dioc. (I. d.). t. Little Malvern priory. d: 8 April, 1508

Pype, Richard. Fr. Pr., Hereford. s: 28 Feb., 1428

Pyper (Pypare), Richard. t. Limebook priory / Limebook nunnery. a: 19 Feb., 1513, s: 18 March, 1513, d: 21 May, 1513, p: 24 Sept., 1513

Pyper, Roger. t. Wormesley pr. a: 15 March, 1527, s: 11 April, 1528, p: 19 Dec., 1528

Pyrriton, William. monk of Tewkesbury (Twexbury). a: 21 Sept., 1482

Pyrry, William. a: 30 March, 1438

Pyrueld, Richard. mon. of S. Mary, Monmouth. d: 16 April, 1446


Pyryton, Roger. t. dean and chapter. a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400


\[1471\] with no title, was ordained at the same day
30 March, 1438
Raby, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 20 May, 1486
Racheford, Andrew.  a: 7 June, 1449
Radcliff, John.  monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester.  p: 4 March, 1514
Radenore, John.  a: 22 Sept., 1442
Radenore, Ralph.  Minorites of Hereford.  p: 21 May, 1418
Radenore (Radenor), Thomas.  Fr. Aust. of Ludlow.  a: 8 Feb., 1475, s: 23 Dec., 1475
Radenore, Thomas.  Fr. Aust. of Woodhouse.  p: 20 Sept., 1477
Radenoure, Richard.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  s: 10 April, 1438
Radley, John.  Benedictine monk of Gloucester.  a: 19 Sept., 1506
Radnore, John.  monk of Gloncester abb.  p: 16 Sept., 1454
Radnore, Richard.  regular.  d: 17 Feb., 1439
Ragelone, John.  t. Tintern abb..  s: 20 Feb., 1440, d: 12 March, 1440
Ragone (Ragon), Hugh.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 31 March, 1442, d: 26 May, 1442, p: 22 Sept., 1442
Rampton, Robert.  of Wigmore, Fr. Pr.  p: 23 Sept., 1508
Raulyns (Rallyngs), Richard.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527
Raulyns, Robert.  a: 6 June, 1517
Raves (Ravys), John.  t. demesne of Richard Oldecastelle, domicellus, at Dymock.  a: 21 May, 1418, s: 23 Sept., 1419
Rawhyn (Rauhyn), William.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 24 Sept., 1435, d: 17 Dec., 1435
Rawlins (Rawlyns), John.  t. Chirbury pr.  s: 24 Sept., 1519, d: 7 April, 1520
Rawlyn, Richard.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester.  s: 7 June, 1449
Rawlynge, Roger.  a: 22 Sept., 1515
Rawlys, Edmund.  t. S John’s hosp., Ludlow.  a: 23 Sept., 1458, s: 10 March, 1458/1459
Rawlys, John.  t. his benefice, Wolstanton / church of Wolstanston / his church of Wolstanston.  a: 3 March, 1413/1414, s: 3 March, 1413/1414, d: 22 Dec., 1414, p: 23 April, 1415
Rawlys, John.  a: 16 June, 1481
Rawlys, John.  t. Monmouth pr..  p: 30 March, 1521
Rawlys (Raulyns), Roger.  t. his stall in the Hereford choir and “ex habundanti” Cwmhir mon..  d: 11 April, 1517, p: 9 Dec., 1517
April, 1517  
Raynold, Richard. t. the Cathedral. d: 17 Feb., 1439, p: 4 April, 1439  
Redderch, Philip ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Carmarthen pr.. p: 11 April, 1528  
Rede, Edmund. Fr. Min. of Gloucester. a: 22 May, 1456, s: 22 May, 1456  
Rede, Richard. a: 18 Sept., 1434  
Rede, Stephen. Fr. Franc. / Fr. Pr. Carmarthen. s: 24 March, 1509, d: 7 April, 1509  
Redergh, David. t. the demesne of Brampton Brian, granted him by the lord. s: 21 Dec., 1465, d: 28 March, 1467  
Redknight (Redknyght), Thomas. Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.). t. Maxstoke pr.. s: 3 March, 1436, p: 6 April, 1436  
Redyng, Edmund. Ben. of Leominster pr.. p: 19 Sept., 1461  
Redyng, Hugh. a: 23 Sept., 1475  
Redyng, Thomas. monk of Leominster priory. p: 2 March, 1482  
Reece, William ap. S. David’s dioc.. t. Carmarthen priory. p: 8 March, 1504  
Rees, David ap. t. Cwmhir abbey. p: 25 March, 1475  
Rees, Howell (Howel) ap. S. David’s dioc.. t. pa.. a: 18 Dec., 1407, s: 18 Dec., 1407  
Rees, Hugh ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). p: 14 April, 1408  
Rees, James ap. t. Aconbury nunnery. s: 24 Feb., 1532  
Rees, John. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. the collegiate church of Abergwily. a: 22 March, 1408/1409, s: 22 March, 1408/1409  
Rees (Rys), John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). monk of Dogmael abb. / monk of S. Dogmael abb.. d: 15 March, 1427, p: 5 April, 1427  
Rees (Rys), John ap. t. the manor of Sir Roger Pylestone, knt., in Emrall / Sir Roger
Pylestone’s manor in Emrall.  s: 10 June, 1514, d: 23 Sept., 1514, p: 3 March, 1515
Rees, John ap.  t. Wormesley pri..  s: 20 Sept., 1522, d: 21 March, 1523, p: 22 Feb., 1524
Rees, John ap.  a: 9 March, 1524
Rees, John ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Talley mon.  d: 11 April, 1528
Rees, Maurice ap.  a: 2 April, 1457
Rees, Rees ap David.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. mon of S. S. Mary and Dogmael in Kemmeys.  s: 16 May, 1464
Rees, Reginald ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Whitland monastery / Whiteland monastery.  s: 8 April, 1508, p: 1508
Rees, Richard ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. monastery of S. S. Mary and Dogmael / S. Dogmael’s monastery.  s: 8 April, 1508, p: 1508
Rees, Richard ap.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Whiston nunnery.  p: 8 April, 1508
Rees, Robert ap.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. priory of Llanthony of Gloucester.  p: 2 April, 1485
Rees, Stephen ap.  t. Chirbury priory.  s: 22 Sept., 1515
Rees, Thomas ap.  t. Wormesley pri..  s: 16 June, 1470
Rees, William ap.  t. Wormesley pri..  s: 17 June, 1424
Rees, William ap.  a: 23 Sept., 1458
Reginald.  Ben. monk of Great Malvern.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Reguler, Bestian.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  p: 8 April, 1508
Rehous (Rehus), William.  t. Wenlock pri..  a: 23 Sept., 1413, s: 23 Sept., 1413, d: 23 Dec., 1413
Reignald (Reginald), Richard ap.  t. Chirbury pri..  a: 19 Sept., 1472, d: 12 June, 1473
Reignoldes, Thomas.  a: 22 Dec., 1469
Reke, John.  Ex. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Coldnorton pri..  d: 6 April, 1436
Res, David ap John ap.  t. S. Mary’s priory, Clifford.  d: 16 June, 1481
Res, John.  t. Cwmhir mon..  s: 24 Feb., 1532

1472 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1473 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Respondi, John. Fr. Pr. s: 22 Sept., 1481
Restall, William. t. Little Malvern priory / Worc. (l. d.) dioc., Great Malvern priory. d: 27 March, 1490, p: 5 June, 1490
Restarde, William. t. dean and chapter s: 25 May, 1415
Rethergh, David. t. John Harley, armiger. lord of Brampton Brian. p: 19 Dec., 1467
Reynald, John. t. the Cathedral. s: 14 June, 1427, d: 20 Sept., 1427, p: 21 May, 1429
Reynald, John. a: 19 Feb., 1429
Reynold, Roger. t. Aconbury priory. s: 20 Sept., 1488, d: 14 March, 1489, p: 18 April, 1489
Reynold (Reynald), Walter (ap). t. Clifford pr. a: 28 Feb., 1461, s: 19 Sept., 1461, d: 13 March, 1462, p: 17 April, 1462
Reynolds, David. a: 21 Sept., 1465
Reynolds, Henry. a: 20 Sept., 1483
Rice, David ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Limebrook nunnery. s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April, 1522, p: 12 Sept., 1523
Rice, David ap. a: 19 Dec., 1528
Rice, Hugh ap. a: 7 April, 1520
Rice, James ap. a: 13 Dec., 1530
Rice, Matthew ap. a: 17 March, 1519
Rice, Philip ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Wormesley pr. a: 15 March, 1522, s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April, 1522
Rice, Robert ap. t. Chirbury priory. p: 16 Feb., 1516
Rice, Thomas ap. t. Abergavenny pr. d: 9 April, 1519, p: 23 April, 1519
Richard, Brian. diocese of Hereford. t. Wigmore abb.. a: 24 Sept., 1418, s: 24 Sept., 1418, d: 11 March, 1419, p: 1 April, 1419
Richard, David ap. t. Hereford, the Cathedral. s: 18 Sept., 1423, d: 18 March, 1424, p: 8 April, 1424
Richard, David ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Little Malvern priory. d: 8 April, 1508, p: 1508
Richard, David ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Talley mon.. d: 6 April, 1527
Richard, Henry ap. a: 17 Dec., 1524
Richard, Hugh. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 23 Dec., 1424
Richard, Hugh ap. t. Strata Marcella abb.. a: 2 April, 1457, s: 6 June, 1457
Richard, John. t. John Merbury (Marbury). s: 12 March, 1435, d: 2 April, 1435, p: 11 June, 1435
Richard, John ap. Llan. dioc. (l. d.). t. Llanternam abb.. p: 1 June, 1420
Richard, John ap. a: 22 May, 1434
Richard, John ap. a: 20 Sept., 1455
Richard, Robert. Fr. Min., Hereford. a: 7 June, 1533
Richard, Robert ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Usk nunnery. s: 15 April, 1525
Richardes, Geoffrey. t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worcester. received letter dim. on the same day. a: 12 March, 1429, d: 21 May, 1429, p: 12 March, 1429
Richardes, Hugh. Fr. Min., Hereford. p: 22 Sept., 1425

1474 Just one of his full name remained in the register.
1475 No specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Position</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richardes, William</td>
<td>Worc. dioc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a: 12 March, 1406/1407</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richards, Nicholas</td>
<td>Fr. Min., Hereford</td>
<td></td>
<td>d: 19 Dec., 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards, Thomas</td>
<td>t. hosp. of S. Giles by Shrewsbury</td>
<td></td>
<td>p: 8 June, 1465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridley, John</td>
<td>Fr. Pr., Ludlow</td>
<td></td>
<td>p: 5 June, 1490</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rine, Lewis ap.</td>
<td>Lland. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. Llantarnam abb.</td>
<td>s: 14 June, 1432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ripa, Leo de</td>
<td>Fr. Pr., Hereford</td>
<td>p: 23 Sept., 1475</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robartis (Robert)</td>
<td>John (ap)</td>
<td>t. Dore monastery</td>
<td>s: 24 March, 1515, p: 22 Dec., 1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robblyn, Master David</td>
<td>jur. Civ. Bac.</td>
<td></td>
<td>p: 9 April, 1474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roche, Laurence</td>
<td>t. Cardiston church</td>
<td></td>
<td>p: 26 May, 1431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rode, (Dompnus) Edward</td>
<td>t. Talley mon.</td>
<td></td>
<td>d: 1 April, 1525, p: 15 April, 1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rode (Roo), John</td>
<td>t. Limebrook nunnery / Limebroke priory</td>
<td></td>
<td>s: 3 March, 1515, d: 24 March, 1515, p: 22 Sept., 1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger, David ap.</td>
<td>t. Cwmhir abbey</td>
<td></td>
<td>s: 24 Sept., 1474, d: 8 Feb., 1475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger, John</td>
<td>Fr., Worc. dioc.</td>
<td>a: 16 March, 1437</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger, Lewis ap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>a: 23 Dec., 1413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1476 Bachelor of Civil Law
1477 might be ordained as the deacon
Roger, Philip Jenkyn (Jankyn) ap. Land. dioc. (l. d.). t. Usk nunnery. s: 4 March, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514
Roger, Ro. Lewis ap. s: 19 Sept., 1416
Roger (Rogers), Thomas. t. Dynmore preceptor / Dinmore preceptory. d: 15 March, 1427, p: 5 April, 1427
Rogere, Thomas. a: 27 May, 1458
Rogers, David. a: 22 Feb., 1472
Rogers, Hugh. de Leomestre / of Leominster. t. Reading abb.. s: 20 Dec., 1432, d: 7 March, 1433
Rogers, John. a: 19 Feb., 1429
Rogers, John. t. Palmers’ Guild, Ludlow. s: 30 March, 1437, d: 25 May, 1437
Rogers, John. t. Deerhurst pr.. p: 24 Sept., 1441
Rogers, Philip. t. Grace Dieu monastery. a: 25 May, 1510, s: 15 March, 1511, d: 14 June, 1511, p: 5 June, 1512
Rogers, Thomas. a: 22 Dec., 1425
Rogers, Thomas. t. S. John Bapt., Dynmor. s: 25 May, 1426
Rogers, Thomas. monk of Dore abb.. d: 21 March, 1461
Rogers, Thomas. Fr. Pr., Worcester. p: 13 Dec., 1530
Rogers, William. t. the guild of Palmers, Ludlow. a: 22 Sept., 1480, s: 13 March, 1484
Roggers, Thomas. t. Dore abb.. s: 28 Feb., 1461, p: 30 May, 1461
Rok, John. Worcester dioc.. t. prior of Deerhurst. s: 23 Sept., 1419
Rondell, John. Fr. Pr. of Gloucester. p: 17 Dec., 1524
Rook, Thomas. Cist. monk of Tintern. p: 1 April, 1525
Roole, Edward. a: 17 March, 1519
Roos, Richard. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. pa.. s: 2 June, 1414
Roper, John. t. dean and chapter. d: 20 Sept., 1410

1478 without a title
Ropert, Lewis ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. Valle Crucis mon..  d: 11 April, 1517
Ros, Bro. John.  of Order of Preachers, Hereford.  d: 23 March, 1420
Ross, Thomas.  monk of Dore.  a: 21 May, 1478, d: 5 June, 1479
Rosse, John.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  a: 26 May, 1431
Rosse, Richard.  t. Dore mon..  a: 16 Sept., 1473, p: 9 April, 1474
Rosse, Thomas.  ord. of S. Benedict, Gloucester.  d: 24 Sept., 1463
Rosse, Thomas.  monk of Flaxley.  s: 26 May, 1478
Rosse, William.  monk of Dore.  a: 2 March, 1482, s: 16 April, 1482, p: 13 March, 1484
Rosse, William.  monk of Evesham.  d: 21 Sept., 1482
Rostre, Walter.  a: 16 Feb., 1448, s: 23 March, 1448
Roth, Richard.  t. Aconbury pr.  d: 23 March, 1448
Rowchestre (Rouchestre), Richard (de).  Cist. monk of Dore.  s: 3 March, 1413/1414, d: 21 Dec., 1415
Rowley, William.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 3 March, 1436
Rowlonde, William.  t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester.  p: 13 March, 1462
Roynal, John.  a: 30 March, 1426
Rudhale, Master Nicholas.  in legibus bac.. 1479  a: 9 April, 1474
Rudhale, Master Richard.  t. rector of New Radnor.  a: 18 Dec., 1434
Rufford, Richard.  t. Wormesley pr.  d: 19 Sept., 1416
Rufford, Richard.  t. Aconbury priory.  a: 14 March, 1489, s: 18 April, 1489
Rufford, Richard.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  d: 5 June, 1490
Ruge, David.  Fr. Min., Caermarthen.  a: 12 June, 1400, s: 12 June, 1400
Rugge, Henry.  t. Flaxley abb.  a: 2 April, 1457, p: 27 May, 1458
Ruscock, John.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 26 May, 1453
Russell, Edmund.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 4 April, 1439, d: 20 Feb., 1440, p: 22 Sept., 1440
Russell, Henry.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 1 April, 1480

1479 Bachelor of Law
1480 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1481 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508

505
Russell, Peter. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. pa.. p: 28 May, 1412
Russell, Robert. Fr. Min., Gloucester. p: 13 June, 1405
Russell, Thomas. alias Gilliam. a: 21 Sept., 1510
Russell, Thomas. a: 9 March, 1524
Russell, Walter. with l. d.. a: 21 May, 1429, a/s: 10 Sept., 1429
Russell, Walter. t. 6 marks, John Jay / 6 marks, John Jaye, lord of Jaye. s: 19 April, 1432, d: 14 June, 1432, p: 20 Dec., 1432
Russell, William. of Hereford city. a: 22 March, 1408/1409
Russelle, John. Fr. Herem. of Ludlow. p: 19 Dec., 1467
Russelle, Thomas. Fr. Aust. of Ludlow. d: 20 Dec., 1466
Russhebury, John. Fr. Aug. of Wodehouse by Ludlow. s: 9 June, 1408
Russhehoke, John. Fr. Min.. a: 18 Sept., 1451
Ryall, Henry. Fr. Min., Hereford. a: 3 April, 1400
Ryall, Walter. monk of S. Guthlac, Hereford. p: 3 April, 1400
Rycas, Richard. a: 26 May, 1442
Ryce, Philip ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Abergavenny pr.. s: 27 Feb., 1518
Ryder, John. t. Limebrook nunnery. a: 17 Dec., 1524, s: 6 April, 1527, d: 21 Sept., 1527
Rydmerley, John. professed monk of Gloucester. s: 23 Sept., 1419
Ryll, Thomas. monk of Dore abb.. a: 6 June, 1433
Ryltone, William. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. s: 1 March, 1488
Ryng, Stephen. t. Little Malvern pr.. p: 18 March, 1424
Rype, Richard. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 18 Sept., 1428
Rys, David ap. a: 30 March, 1521
Rys, Geoffrey ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). a: 1 April, 1525
Rys, Hugh ap. t. Dore mon.. p: 30 March, 1521
Rys, Hugh ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Strata Marcella mon. / Strata Florida mon.. s: 1

1482 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.
1483 The title of priest omitted in the register, therefore, could not be sure whether was ordained as the deancon or the priest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rys (Master) Hugh ap. S. David’s dioc.</td>
<td>Talley monastery</td>
<td>April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys, John</td>
<td>Lland. dioc. (l. d.). t. Margam mon.</td>
<td>7 June, 1533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys (Rice), John ap. S. David’s dioc.</td>
<td>Limebrook nunnery</td>
<td>30 March, 1521, s: 25 May, 1521, p: 15 March, 1522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys, John ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>college at Ruthin</td>
<td>11 April, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys, Roger ap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 April, 1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys, Thomas ap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 Dec., 1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys (Rees), Thomas ap.</td>
<td>Limebrook nunnery / Limebrook priory</td>
<td>23 Dec., 1514, d: 3 March, 1515, p: 22 Sept., 1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys (Rees), Thomas ap. S. David’s dioc.</td>
<td>Carmarthen pr.</td>
<td>20 Sept., 1522, p: 21 March, 1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys, William ap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 April, 1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rys, William ap.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 June, 1420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryse, Thomas ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>Basingwerk mon.</td>
<td>7 June, 1533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rysseby, William. monk of Dore abb.</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 Dec., 1455, s: 13 March, 1455/1456, d: 18 Sept., 1456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadler, Richard.</td>
<td>monastery of the B. V. M., Bordesley / Bordesley monastery</td>
<td>5 June, 1512, d: 18 Sept., 1512, p: 19 Feb., 1513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadler, Thomas.</td>
<td>t. William Parys de Ludlow, Palmer’s Guild, Ludlow.</td>
<td>3 April, 1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadogher, Lewis.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 March, 1441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salford, John. Hereford dioc.</td>
<td>t. his benefice of Fordley, Norwich dioc.</td>
<td>23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salle, John. Cov. And Lich. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>S. Mary’s pr., Kingswood</td>
<td>4 April, 1461, p: 30 May, 1461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon, William.</td>
<td>Wormesley priory</td>
<td>3 March, 1509, s: 15 March, 1511, d: 6 May, 1511</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salter, Walter.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 March, 1436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltwell, Thomas.</td>
<td>t. the Cathedral.</td>
<td>8 March, 1434, d: 27 March, 1434, p: 18 Sept., 1434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salwhall, Thomas.</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 May, 1429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambroke, John.</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 March, 1436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sambroke (Sambrook / Sanbroke), John. | t. the Cathedral. | 20 Feb., 1440, d: 12 March,
Sampson, Thomas.  canon of S. Victor, Wormesley pr. / monk of S. Victor’s pr., Wormesley.  a: 25 May, 1521, p: 1 April, 1525
Sampson, Thomas.  canon of Wormesley pr. / Aust. canon of Wormesley.  s: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 26 May, 1526
Sandley, Thomas.  monk of S. Kenelm’s monastery, ord. Ben..  s: 18 Sept., 1484
Sandy, Thomas.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 13 April, 1471, p: 21 Sept., 1471
Sandy, (Dom.) Walter.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 25 May, 1510, d: 15 March, 1511, d/p: 6 May, 1511
Sante, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Little Malvern priory.  s: 19 Dec., 1506
Sapient, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 3 March, 1413/1414
Sarneffeld, Denys.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 3 April, 1400
Sarnesfelde, John.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  a: 17 June, 1424
Saunders, William.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  p: 20 Sept., 1522
Saundirs (Saunders), William.  Fr. Carm. / Fr. Carm., Gloucester.  a: 1 March, 1488, p: 27 March, 1490
Savage, George.  in utroque jure bac..  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. an annual rent of £8 from Sir John Savage, knight, from his manor of Chedyll.  s: 21 Dec., 1527
Sawndere, John.  t. Great Malvern pr.  p: 26 May, 1453
Sawtre, Richard.  a: 13 April, 1476
Sawyer, Lewis.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 15 April, 1441, d: 10 June, 1441, p: 24 Sept., 1441
Sawyer, Thomas.  a: 23 April, 1513
Saxonia, Herman de.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 21 Dec., 1415
Saxonia, Nicholas de.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 17 Dec., 1412
Saxonia, Roger de.  Fr. Min., Glouc..  d: 11 March, 1441
Say, John.  of Hereford city.  t. the dean and chapter.  a: 26 March, 1407, s: 27 Sept., 1408
Say, John.  t. dean and chapter.  p: 28 March, 1411
Say, John.  t. dean and chapter.  p: 6 June, 1411
Saye, Reginald.  S. David’s dioc..  t. Thomas fitz Nicholas.  Worc. dioc..  a: 22 Dec., 1403, s: 22 Dec., 1403
Sayer (Sayere), Roger.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  s: 10 March, 1458/1459, d: 19 May, 1459
Scaltow, William.  t. Wenlock priory.  s: 22 Sept., 1487
Scarlett (Scarlet), Richard.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 18 Sept., 1484, s: 2 April, 1485, d: 18

1440, p: 17 Dec., 1440

1484 might be ordained as the priest
1485 the title of priest omitted in Register, therefore, could not be sure whether was ordained as the deancon or the priest
Feb., 1486, p: 20 May, 1486
Schadesley, Richard.  canon regular.  a: 3 April, 1400
Schefyld, James.  Ben. monk of Wenlock.  p: 8 Feb., 1475
Schemster, John.  a: 20 Sept., 1483
Scheremythe, Richard.  Fr. Pr. of Ludlow.  d: 9 April, 1474
Schobdone (Schobbedon), Thomas.  canon of Wigmore.  s: 19 April, 1432, d: 20 Dec., 1432
Schoborne (Schoborn / Schobborn), William.  Durham dioc. (l. d.).  t. Bishopgate hosp., Lond. (London).  a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400
Schresbery (Shrewesbury / Shrewsury / Shrewesbury), John.  canon of Wigmore.  a: 19 April, 1432, s: 20 Dec., 1432, d: 6 June, 1433, p: 8 March, 1434
Schurley, William.  t. Aconbury priory.  d: 2 March, 1482
Schypard, Thomas.  t. Dore abb.  p: 24 Sept., 1441
Schypothe, Robert.  a: 22 Sept., 1425
Schyrley, William.  t. his benefice of Thruxton (Thurcleston).  a: 23 May, 1479, s: 5 June, 1479
Scolemayster, John.  a: 20 Dec., 1505
Scott, Richard.  t. Wormesley pr.  d: 7 June, 1460
Scoty, Nicholas.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 21 Sept., 1415
Sebright, John.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  a: 15 March, 1522, s: 19 April, 1522
Sebright, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 24 Feb., 1532, d: 7 June, 1533
Sebrond, John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 11 March, 1441, p: 15 June, 1443
Seggebarugh (Seggebargh), William.  Ben. monk of Evesham.  s: 6 June, 1411, d: 28 May, 1412
Sely, Griffin.  S. David's dioc. (l. d.).  t. his vicarage in the choir of S. David.  p: 19 Sept., 1411
Sely, William.  a: 1 June, 1420
Selygrove, Roger.  a: 26 May, 1442
Semestre (Semester), John.  t. guild of Palmers, Ludlow.  d: 18 Sept., 1484, p: 18 Feb., 1486
Semys, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1484
Senobio, Bro. Otto.  Minorites of Hereford, on presentation of their warden.  p: 24 Sept., 1418

1486 without a title
Sepe, Jacob de. Fr. Min.. a: 17 Dec., 1446

Sere (Seere), John. monk of Whitland abb.. d: 22 Sept., 1425, p: 30 March, 1426

Sergeant, John. Fr. Pr., Worcester. d: 24 Feb., 1532

Sergeant, Walter. t. Monmouth pr.. s: 19 May, 1459

Sergeaunt (Sergeant), William. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 6 June, 1457, s: 23 Sept., 1458

Serle, Odo. Ex. dioc. (l. d.). t. Berley pri.. d: 1 June, 1420

Seryn (Sertry), John. a: 19 Dec., 1405

Sertry (Sertri), John. t. the demesne of Mapenore / demesne of Mappenor. s: 22 March, 1408/1409,1487 d: 1 June, 1409, p: 20 Sept., 1410

Sewall, Richard. a: 19 May, 1459

Sewdley, Thomas. monk of Winchcombe. d: 21 Sept., 1482


Sewern (Sewn), Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester / hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester. s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525, p: 15 April, 1525


Seycell, John. a: 19 Feb., 1429

Seycell, John. a: 19 Feb., 1429

Seycell, John. t. the Cathedral. s: 12 March, 1429, d: 21 May, 1429, d/p: 10 Sept., 14291488

Seycell (Seycill), John. t. the Cathedral. s: 16 March, 1432, d: 5 April, 1432

Seycell (Seycill), Richard. t. Dore abb.. s: 5 April, 1432, d: 19 April, 1432, d/p: 14 June, 14321489

Seycell, Roger. t. Monmouth pr.. s: 12 March, 1445/1446, d: 16 April, 1446, p: 11 June, 1446

Seycill, Roger. a: 20 Feb., 1440

Seyne (Seny), Henry (Heury). t. the Cathedral / the dean and chapter. s: 19 June, 1451, d: 18 Sept., 1451, p: 18 Dec., 1451


Seys, Thomas. diocese of Hereford. a: 24 Sept., 1418

Seysell (Sisele / Seysill), William. t. Flaxley abb.. a: 18 March, 1424, s: 8 April, 1424, d: 17 June, 1424, p: 23 Sept., 1424


1487 without a title

1488 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.

1489 might be ordained as the priest
Sharpe, William.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  p: 2 April, 1457
Shefnall, Dom. William.  t. S. Victor pr., Wormesley.  s: 13 May, 1523
Shefnall, John.  canon of S. Victor, Wormesley.  s: 7 June, 1533
Shefnall, William.  Aust. monk of Wormesley.  d: 22 Feb., 1524
Sheldorne, William.  t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester.  s: 21 Sept., 1482
Shelf, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 5 June, 1406
Shell, John.  a: 15 March, 1427
Shellisley, Thomas.  monk of Worcester pr..  p: 21 Sept., 1471
Sherard, Thomas.  a: 12 March, 1440
Sherard, Thomas.  t. Dore abb..  s: 15 April, 1441
Shepherde, Richard.  a: 17 Dec., 1412
Shepherde, William.  a: 17 Dec., 1412
Sherewin, Richard.  a: 21 Sept., 1437
Sherman, John.  a: 17 March, 1481
Shermon, Hugh.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  s: 23 Feb., 1469
Shermon, John.  a: 13 April, 1471
Shermon, Richard.  t. the Ludlow Guild.  p: 22 Dec., 1408
Sherry (Shery), John.  t. Hereford Cathedral.  a: 21 Dec., 1454, d: 20 Sept., 1455, p: 22 May, 1456
Shibtone, John.  t. Wenlock pr..  s: 23 Sept., 1413
Shillyng (Shyllyng), William.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 10 March, 1458/1459, s: 10 March, 1458/1459, p: 19 May, 1459
Shipston, Nicholas.  monk of Worc. pr..  a: 23 Dec., 1525
Shipstone, John Evrine de.  on Stowre.  t. Worc. dioc., Bruera abb..  s: 25 May, 1437
Shobdon, Thomas.  t. Wigmore abb..  p: 6 June, 1433
Shoenecken, John.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  s: 19 Dec., 1478
Shotte, Thomas.  t. Worc. dioc. Llanthony priory by Gloucester.  p: 5 June, 1490
Shoughhe, Robert.  t. Aconbury priory.  a: 4 March, 1514, d: 22 Dec., 1515
Shyphard, John.  t. Dore abb..  d: 10 June, 1441
Shyrwardhyn, Richard.  t. Bruera abb..  d: 14 June, 1432

Sidler, Thomas. t. Palmers’ Guild, Ludlow. p: 12 June, 1400

Siligia, Charles de. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 23 Dec., 1430

Simondes, John. a: 21 May, 1429, a/s: 10 Sept., 14291490

Singere, Henry. monk of Wenlock. s: 20 Sept., 1469

Singere, William. t. Wenlock priory. d: 2 April, 1457


Skarlet (Skarlett), Richard. t. Westwood nunnery / Westwood mon. s: 15 March, 1527, d: 6 April, 1527, p: 21 Sept., 1527


Skydmore, David. a: 17 Dec., 1513

Skydmore, John. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. s: 14 Sept., 1444

Skydmore, John. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 18 March, 1513, s: 17 Dec., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514

Skevyn (Skeven), Henry. t. the Cathedral. a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 17 Dec., 1446, d: 4 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447


Skett (Sket), Thomas. t. Wenlock priory. s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514, p: 23 Dec., 1514


Skrevener, William. Cov. and Lich dioc. a: 23 April, 1513

Skryven, John. canon of Wormesley. a: 26 May, 1478

Skull, William. Fr. Pr., Brecon. s: 7 June, 1533


Skydmore, David. a: 17 Dec., 1513

Skydmore, John. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. s: 14 Sept., 1444

Skydmore, John. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 18 March, 1513, s: 17 Dec., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514

Skevyn, (Skeven), Henry. t. the Cathedral. a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 17 Dec., 1446, d: 4 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447


Skrevener, William. Cov. and Lich dioc. a: 23 April, 1513

Skryven, John. canon of Wormesley. a: 26 May, 1478

Skull, William. Fr. Pr., Brecon. s: 7 June, 1533


Skydmore, David. a: 17 Dec., 1513

Skydmore, John. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. s: 14 Sept., 1444

Skydmore, John. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 18 March, 1513, s: 17 Dec., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514

Skevyn, (Skeven), Henry. t. the Cathedral. a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 17 Dec., 1446, d: 4 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447


Skett (Sket), Thomas. t. Wenlock priory. s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514, p: 23 Dec., 1514


Skrevener, William. Cov. and Lich dioc. a: 23 April, 1513

Skryven, John. canon of Wormesley. a: 26 May, 1478

Skull, William. Fr. Pr., Brecon. s: 7 June, 1533


Skydmore, David. a: 17 Dec., 1513

Skydmore, John. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. s: 14 Sept., 1444

Skydmore, John. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 18 March, 1513, s: 17 Dec., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514

Skevyn, (Skeven), Henry. t. the Cathedral. a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 17 Dec., 1446, d: 4 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447

The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.

He might be ordained as acolyte and sud-deacon at the same date.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Diocese/Town</th>
<th>Date of Birth/Admission</th>
<th>Date of Ordination</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Date of Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slade, Thomas</td>
<td>a: 3 March, 1509</td>
<td>a: 11 March, 1441</td>
<td>s: 15 April, 1441</td>
<td>d: 10 June, 1441</td>
<td>p: 24 Sept., 1441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slogher (Slough), Thomas</td>
<td>t. Clifford pr.</td>
<td>s: 24 March, 1515</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slye, Thomas</td>
<td>t. s. Andrew’s priory</td>
<td>p: 13 March, 1484</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slyport, William</td>
<td>Fr. Min., Hereford</td>
<td>s: 20 Dec., 1432</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smale, Peter</td>
<td>Fr. Min., Gloucester</td>
<td>a: 12 March, 1406/1407</td>
<td>s: 12 March, 1406/1407</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smale, Robert</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. Cokehill nunnery</td>
<td>d: 8 March, 1504</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, Robert</td>
<td>London (l. d.)</td>
<td>t. sacrist, Wigmore</td>
<td>s: 18 Sept., 1423</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smalwode, John</td>
<td>monk of Wenlock pr.</td>
<td>d: 5 April, 1427</td>
<td>p: 20 Sept., 1427</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smart, Robert</td>
<td>Fr. Aust. Herm. of Ludlow</td>
<td>p: 23 Sept., 1514</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smede, Nicholas</td>
<td>Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.)</td>
<td>s: 22 Sept., 1492</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smecte, John</td>
<td>t. John Stepyltone</td>
<td>d: 17 Feb., 1439</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smethcote, William</td>
<td>t. s. Giles’ pr., Shrewsbury</td>
<td>a: 1 June, 1409, s: 1 June, 1409, s/d: 21 Sept., 1409</td>
<td>p: 17 May, 1410</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smethis, Hugh</td>
<td>t. S. Guthlac’s priory</td>
<td>s: 18 Feb., 1486</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smethwyke (Smethwyk), John</td>
<td>monk of Worcester (l. d.)</td>
<td>a: 20 Feb., 1440, s: 24 Sept., 1441</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, John</td>
<td>t. dean and chapter</td>
<td>p: 27 March, 1406</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, John</td>
<td>t. ad ti. Patrimonii patris sui</td>
<td>s: 26 March, 1418</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, John</td>
<td>clerk/a: 10 Sept., 1429</td>
<td>s: 27 March, 1409, s/d: 21 Sept., 1409</td>
<td>p: 17 May, 1410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, Thomas</td>
<td>a: 22 Sept., 1481</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith (Smyth), Walter</td>
<td>t. Wormesley pr.</td>
<td>a: 26 May, 1431</td>
<td>s: 22 Sept., 1431, d: 22 Dec., 1431, p: 16 March, 1432</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smithis, Hugh</td>
<td>t. S. Guthlac’s priory</td>
<td>d: 20 May, 1486</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smyth, Hugh</td>
<td>a: 22 Sept., 1431</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smyth, Hugh</td>
<td>a: 20 Sept., 1483</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smyth, John</td>
<td>t. dean and chapter</td>
<td>s: 23 Sept., 1402</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smyth, John</td>
<td>t. dean and chapter</td>
<td>d: 23 Sept., 1402</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smyth, John</td>
<td>a: 27 March, 1406</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1492 Be corrected according to the page of Errata which is attached to the bishop register
1493 might be ordained as deacon
1494 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here.
1495 Without a title
1496 not the same person as the subdeacon in the same day.
Smyth, John.  a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Smyth, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1434
Smyth, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 20 Dec., 1438
Smyth, John.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 11 March, 1441, p: 22 Sept., 1442
Smyth, John.  a: 21 March, 1523
Smyth, John.  a: 1 April, 1525
Smyth, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  d: 23 Dec., 1525
Smyth, Nicholas.  Hereford dioc., eo quod extitit ibidem domicilium per quindecim annos et ultra.  a: 5 June, 1479
Smyth, Thomas.  Fr., Worc. dioc..  a: 16 March, 1437
Smyth, Thomas.  t. Great Malvern pri..  a: 21 March. 1439, s: 4 April, 1439, p: 20 Feb., 1440
Smyth (Smith), Thomas.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 26 March, 1440, d: 22 Sept., 1440, p: 17 Dec., 1440
Smyth, Thomas.  t. Wenlock pri..  a: 18 Sept., 1445, s: 2 April, 1446, d: 11 June, 1446, p: 24 Sept., 1446
Smyth, Thomas.  a: 23 May, 1472
Smyth, Walter.  t. Wormesley priory.  d: 12 April, 1449, d/p: 7 June, 1449\(^{1497}\)
Smythe, Edward.  t. Buildwas abb..  s: 26 May, 1453
Smythe, Henry.  t. Chirbury pri.  p: 16 Sept., 1454
Smythe, Henry.  t. Dore abb..  p: 26 May, 1453
Smythe, John.  t. Southwick pri..  d: 21 Dec., 1409
Smythe, John.  a: 17 Dec., 1463
Smythe, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 2 March, 1482, s: 21 Sept., 1482, d: 20 Sept., 1483
Smythe, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Bartholomew’s priory / S. Barth. priory, Gloucester.  s: 8 April, 1508, p: 1508\(^{1498}\)
Smythe, (Dom.) John.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 7 April, 1509, s: 22 Sept., 1509, d: 25 May, 1510, p: 15 March, 1511
Smythe, John.  a: 23 April, 1519
Smythe, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 30 March, 1521
Smythe, John.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 21 Sept., 1527
Smythe, John.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  t. Flaxley mon..  s: 27 March, 1529
Smythe, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 7 June, 1533

\(^{1497}\) He might be ordained to priest.
\(^{1498}\) no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Smythe, Nicholas. t. Wenlock monastery. a: 8 April, 1508, s: 1508, d: 17 June, 1508, p: 23 Sept., 1508
Smythe, Richard. t. Wenlock priory. s: 26 May, 1478, p: 5 June, 1479
Smythe, Thomas. t. office of subdeacon in the Cathedral/ vicar choral in the Cathedral. a: 17 Dec., 1463, s: 17 Dec., 1463, d: 28 March, 1467, p: 23 May, 1467
Smythe, Thomas. t. S. Frideswyde’s pr., Oxford. s: 22 Dec., 1469, d: 16 June, 1470, p: 13 April, 1471
Smythe, Thomas. a: 6 June, 1457
Smythe, William. in art. bac.. t. the master of the college called Pembrokehalle, Cambridge. s: 27 March, 1490
Smythe, William. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 9 Dec., 1517
Smythe, William. t. Wenlock pr.. d: 9 April, 1519, p: 24 Sept., 1519
Smythes, John. t. John Hunt, domicellus, to this order only. a: 19 Sept., 1416, s: 19 Sept., 1416
Smythysynde (Smythesend), Richard. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester. a: 23 Feb., 1437, s: 30 March, 1437, d: 25 May, 1437
Snell, John. with l. d.. t. Aconbury pr.. s: 21 May, 1429, s/d: 10 Sept., 1429
Snell, John. t. Wigmore abb.. a: 18 Sept., 1434, s: 12 March, 1435
Snell, John. canon of Wigmore. d: 21 Sept., 1437
Snell, John. regular. p: 17 Feb., 1439
Snewe (Snow), Thaddeus (Taddeus). Fr. Pr., Worcester / Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 22 Sept., 1426, d: 5 April, 1427
Snotte, John. received letter dim. on the same day. p: 12 March, 1429
Snowdone, William. a: 13 June, 1405

1499 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1500 with no title
1501 Dispensation to be promoted to the two orders on the same day, that the Cathedral may not be without a subdeacon.
1502 The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.
1503 might be the same person
1504 Without a title
Sodbury, Thomas.  a: 27 Feb., 1518
Sokur, Walter.  a: 1 June, 1420
Somervyle, Thomas.  Ben. monk of Evesham.  p: 1 June, 1409
Soonys, Robert.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worcester.  s: 10 April, 1438
Sorviour, Thomas.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  a: 7 June, 1460, s: 20 Dec., 1460, d: 28 Feb., 1461, p: 4 April, 1461
Souborne, Dominus Henry.  of Evesham monastery, presented by Dominus Richard, a fellow monk.  d: 24 Sept., 1513
Spaldyng, Walter.  Heref. dioc.  a: 17 May, 1421
Sparcheford, William.  a: 21 Sept., 1409
Sparhanke, Richard.  t. Worc. dioc., S. Barth. pr., Gloucester.  p: 19 June, 1451
Spary, John.  a: 15 March, 1527
Spateford, Richard.  a: 7 March, 1506
Spattock, William.  a: 17 Dec., 1524
Spensere (Spencere), John.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 22 Dec., 1469, s: 14 March, 1472, d: 23 May, 1472
Spicer, Honour alias.  a: 19 Feb., 1513
Spicer, Thomas.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 23 Sept., 1424
Spisour (Spyssour / Spyser), William.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  a: 22 Dec., 1431, s: 5 April, 1432, d: 14 June, 1432
Springold, John.  Fr. Pr.  d: 22 Sept., 1481
Sprotte (Sprott), William.  t. hosp. of S. Kath. by the Tower of London.  s: 20 Sept., 1483, d: 13 March, 1484
Spyne, John.  a: 7 April, 1520
Spyne, Richard.  t. Dore monastery.  a: 18 March, 1479/1480, d: 17 March, 1481
Spyrstoiwe (Sprystowe), Thomas.  S. Victor’s canon of Wigmore / Aust. canon of Wigmore.  s: 15 March, 1527, p: 19 Dec., 1528
Stafford, Thomas. Ben. monk of S. Mary’s, Worcester. s: 22 Sept., 1487
Stakyng, Thomas. first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Stalcock, John. a: 18 Sept., 1484
Staltock, John. t. Aconbury priory. d: 1 March, 1488
Staltokе, Richard. t. Dore abb. p: 8 June, 1465
Staltoke, Richard. monk of S. Mary’s, Worcester. s: 22 Sept., 1487
Stancy, Thomas. first tonsure: 6 April, 1424
Stalock, John. a: 18 Sept., 1484
Stalock, John. d: 1 March, 1488
Standisch, John. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. p: 3 March, 1436
Standisse, Richard. monk of Gloucester abbey. d: 13 March, 1484
Standyshe, Humphrey. a: 30 March, 1521
Standyshe, John. monk of S. Peter, Gloucester. s: 17 Dec., 1524
Stanford, John. Benedictine monk of Gloucester. a: 19 Sept., 1506
Stanford, Thomas. a: 8 March, 1438
Stanley, Walter. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. d: no date
Stanley, Walter. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. p: 4 March, 1514
Stanloes, William. Fr., Worc. dioc. a: 16 March, 1437
Stanwey, James. a: 22 Sept., 1464
Starky (Starkey), John. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 27 March, 1406, s: 27 March, 1406
Stauntone, John. monk of Gloucester abb. p: 16 Sept., 1454
Stauntone (Staunton), Thomas. monk of Gloucester abbey / monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester / S. Peter’s monastery, Gloucester. s: 13 March, 1484, d: 18 Feb., 1486, p: 22 Sept., 1487
Stawell, Hugh. a: 22 Sept., 1509
Stawmsford, John. monk of Gloucester abbey. s: 13 March, 1484
Stawnton (Stauntone), Richard. Fr. Aust., Ludlow. a: 8 March, 1438, s: 30 March, 1438, d: 17 Feb., 1439, p: 22 Sept., 1440
Stawntone, Thomas. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). a: 24 Feb., 1532
17 May, 1421
Stedman, Thomas. t. Wenlock priory. a: 7 March, 1506, s: 19 Dec., 1506

Stele (Steele), Thomas. Linc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Monmouth priory. s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 11 March, 1486


Sternold, John. t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester. s: 21 Sept., 1482

Stery, John. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow / priory of S. John Bapt.. d: 5 June, 1479, p: 1 April, 1480

Steven, William. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). t. Margam abb.. s: 12 April, 1449

Stevenes, John. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. p: 3 March, 1436

Stevenes, William. diocese of Hereford. a: 24 Sept., 1418

Stevenes, William. t. the Cathedral. a: 11 March, 1419, s: 11 March, 1419

Stevenes, William. t. the warden of the guild of Palmers, Ludlow. d: 15 April, 1419, p: 10 June, 1419

Steventone, Thomas. t. the Palmers of Ludlow / Ludlow confraternity of Palmers. a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 2 April, 1412, p: 22 Dec., 1414


Stevyns, Thomas. a: 17 March, 1519

Stevyns (Stevens), Thomas. t. Wormesley pr.. s: 5 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522

Steward, William. Fr. Herem. of Wodehouse (Woodhouse). a: 22 May, 1456, d: 27 May, 1458


Shaltar, William. t. Buildwas mon.. s: 1 April, 1525


Stockton, Andrew. in art. mag.. Bath and Wells dioc. (l. d.). t. Magd. coll., Oxford. p: 15 April, 1525


Stode, John. t. Wigmore abb.. s: 24 Sept., 1418


Stoke, John. a: 12 June, 1416

Stoke, Thomas. t. Little Malvern pr.. a: 22 May, 1434, s: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 16 March, 1437, p: 25 May, 1437

Stokes (Stokys), William. Worcester dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. s: 4 April, 1461, d: 30 May, 1461

Stokis, John. a: 21 May, 1478

Stokis (Stokys), John. monk of Worcester priory (l. d.). a: 16 June, 1481, s: 22 Sept., 1481
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stokley, Richard</td>
<td>monk of Pershore abb., p: 25 May, 1437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stokley, Thomas</td>
<td>Cist. monk of Dore, d: 22 March, 1466, p: 23 Feb., 1469</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stokys, Master Thomas</td>
<td>Winton. dioc. (l. d.), t. Wherwell (Horewell), monastery, s: 8 Feb., 1475</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone, John</td>
<td>t. Strata Florida abb., a: 22 Dec., 1425, s: 30 March, 1426, d: 25 May, 1426</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone, John</td>
<td>a: 23 Feb., 1437</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone, John</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.), t. priory of the B. V. M. and S. Giles, Little Malvern, s: 22 Dec., 1515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, John</td>
<td>t. Wormesley priory / Wormesley pr., s: 17 March, 1519, d: 9 April, 1519, p: 23 April, 1519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, John</td>
<td>s: 17 March, 1519, d: 9 April, 1519, p: 23 April, 1519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, Roger</td>
<td>t. Wormesley pr., s: 15 March, 1522, d: 5 April, 1522, p: 19 April, 1522</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stones, John</td>
<td>t. Wormesley pr., a: 19 Dec., 1467, s: 12 March, 1468, p: 10 April, 1468</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stonywell, Richard</td>
<td>Cov. and Lich. dioc. (l. d.), t. Farewell monastery, d: 19 March, 1491</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storey (Story), John</td>
<td>Durham dioc. (l. d.), t. priory of S. Michael of Walkenhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a: 3 March, 1509, s: 22 Sept., 1509</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storre, William</td>
<td>t. Wigmore mon., a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 1 April, 1525</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stouall, Richard</td>
<td>Worc. dioc. (l. d.), t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester, d: 7 June, 1533</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stowe, John</td>
<td>a: 11 March, 1441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stowe, William</td>
<td>t. Wigmore abb., d: 23 March, 1420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stowell, John</td>
<td>Fr. Pr. of Hereford, p: 19 Sept., 1461</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stowelle, John</td>
<td>Fr. Pr. of Gloucester, a: 22 May, 1456</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stowe, Thomas</td>
<td>Linc. dioc. (l. d.), t. Osney abb., p: 17 Dec., 1435</td>
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<td>Stradull, Walter</td>
<td>Fr. Aust. of Wormesley, a: 22 Sept., 1492</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strange, John</td>
<td>Win. dioc. (l. d.), t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worcester, s: 10 June, 1419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strange (Straunge), John</td>
<td>t. Wormesley pr., s: 16 June, 1470, d: 13 April, 1471, p: 21 Sept., 1471</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strangford, William</td>
<td>t. Wormesley pr., a: 17 Dec., 1446, s: 16 Feb., 1448</td>
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<td>Stratford, John</td>
<td>Worcester dioc. (l. d.), a: 19 May, 1459</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stratford, John</td>
<td>Llanthony prima, Aug. monk, Menev. dioc., d: 19 June, 1451</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stratford, John</td>
<td>monk of Worcester pr., p: 21 Sept., 1471</td>
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<tr>
<td>Straunge, John</td>
<td>t. S. Oswald’s hosp. by Worcester, d: 23 March, 1420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streford, James</td>
<td>t. Thomas Hopton, a: 8 March, 1434, s: 18 Dec., 1434, d: 12 March, 1435, p: 11 June, 1435</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strete, Richard</td>
<td>Bangor dioc. (l. d.), a: 22 Dec., 1515</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strete, Richard</td>
<td>t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow, s: 9 April, 1519, d: 23 April, 1519, p: 7 April, 1520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strete, Thomas</td>
<td>t. office of deacon in the cathedral, d: 24 Sept., 1474</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Stretford, John. monk of St. Peter’s, Gloucester. p: 20 Dec., 1432
Stretton, James. t. Buildwas abb. p: 3 April, 1400
Stretton (Strettone), Robert. canon of Chirbury / monk of Chirbury. a: 22 Sept., 1442, d: 15 June, 1443; p: 21 Sept., 1443
Strettone, Thomas. t. S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury. a: 23 Sept., 1413, s: 23 Dec., 1413, d: 3 March, 1413/1414; p: 2 June, 1414
Streynsham, John. monk of Gloucester abb. p: 16 Sept., 1454
Stringer, Roger. t. Buildwas mon. s: 19 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522; p: 13 May, 1523
Strode, John. diocese of Hereford. a: 24 Sept., 1418
Strody, William. t. Wigmore abb. p: 6 April, 1420
Strotty, John. t. Aust. of Wormesley priory. d: 10 June, 1514
Strotty, Roger. t. of Wormesley monastery, presented by Dominus Ethelbert Aythen / Wormesley priory. a: 4 March, 1514; s: 15 April, 1514
Strotty (Scrotty), Walter. t. S. Guthlac’s pr. a: 16 Feb., 1516; d: 23 Oct., 1516; p: 6 June, 1517
Sturgyon, Nicholas. t. Avening church. d: 25 March, 1413/1414
Sturmy, John. a: 12 June, 1400
Sturmy (Stormy), John. t. dean and chapter. s: 14 March, 1404/1405; d: 5 June, 1406; p: 18 Sept., 1406
Stynygton, Geoffrey. t. Palmers’ Guild, Ludlow. p: 3 April, 1400
Subbury, Robert. Cist. monk of Kingswode, Glouc. dioc. / Cist. monk of Kingwood. a: 19 June, 1451; s: 19 June, 1451
Subdone (Subdon), Lewis. t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worcester. s: 12 March, 1435; d: 2 April, 1435; p: 17 April, 1435
Suffeld (Suffield), Walter. t. Flaxley abb. a: 17 June, 1424; s: 23 Sept., 1424; d: 22 Sept., 1425
Sugley, Nicholas. monk of Gloucester. d: 19 Sept., 1416
Sugwas, Robert. a: 12 June, 1400
Sugwas, Walter. t. Aconbury priory. d: 27 March, 1490

1505 the title of priest omitted in Register, therefore, could not be sure whether was ordained as the deacon or the priest
1506 the title of priest omitted in Register, therefore, could not be sure whether was ordained as the deacon or the priest
Sukley, Bro. John. of Order of Preachers of Ludlow, presented by his prior. p: 24 Sept., 1418
Suttebury (Sudbury), Henry. Linc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Eynesham abb.. d: 8 March, 1438, p: 10 April, 1438
Sutton, Nicholas. Hereford dioc.. a: 23 Sept., 1419
Sutton, Richard. t. Aconbury pr.. s: 22 May, 1434, d: 18 Sept., 1434, p: 12 March, 1435
Suttone, John. t. his benefice of Eton on Wye. d: 12 March, 1406/1407, p: 26 March, 1407
Swalmon, Geoffrey. d: 22 Dec., 1414
Swayne, Thomas. t. Aconbury nunnery. s: 9 April, 1519, p: 24 Sept., 1519
Swaynsham, Thomas. monk of Worcester pr.. d: 7 June, 1460
Swaynstone, John. t. dean and chapter. a: 10 March, 1458/1459, d: 9 April, 1463
Swyn, Philip. a: 14 March, 1404/1405
Sydywe (Sydwyn / Sidwyn), John. alias Clerk. t. Richard Actone, armiger, and his manors of Sutton parva and Crome / Richard Actone’s manors of Sutton and Crome. a: 19 Sept., 1461, s: 13 March, 1462, p: 17 April, 1462
Sykyman (Sykyrmon), James. t. Whiston nunnery. s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526
Syligrove (Sylygrove), John. t. S. James’ abb., Wigmore / Wigmore abb.. s: 17 May, 1410, d: 20 Dec., 1410, p: 6 June, 1411
Sylly, John. canon of Studley (l. d.). p: 8 March, 1438
Sylygrove, Roger. t. Holy Trin. hosp., Bridgnorth. s: 22 Sept., 1442
Symkyn, Thomas. of Wigmore abbey. d: 3 March, 1509, p: 7 April, 1509
Symkyns, Richard. a: 7 June, 1449
Symkyns, Richard. a: 17 Dec., 1468
Symmys, John. a: 30 March, 1438
Symon, John. a: 17 Dec., 1524
Symond, David ap. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Peter’s mon., Ruthin. d: 11 April, 1517
Symond, Hugh. canon of Llanthony in Wales. d: 21 Dec., 1465
Symond, Richard. a: 20 Dec., 1438
Symond, Richard. t. Wormesley pr.. s: 20 Feb., 1440, d: 12 March, 1440
Symond, William.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  p: 19 Sept., 1489
Symonde (Symmonde), William.  t. nunnery of S. Thomas the Martyr, Limebrook.  s: 1 April, 1480, d: 27 May, 1480
Symondis, John.  a: 6 May, 1511
Symondis (Symonds), John.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 15 April, 1514, d: 10 June, 1514, p: 23 Sept., 1514
Symonds, Edmund.  t. the bishop’s grace.  a: 22 Sept., 1440, s: 10 June, 1441
Symonds (Symondes), Edmund.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 26 May, 1442, p: 22 Sept., 1442
Symonds, John.  t. Westwood nunnery.  s: 23 Dec., 1525
Symonds, William.  a: 22 Sept., 1487
Symonds, William.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  p: 19 March, 1491
Symoundis, William.  a: 5 June, 1479
Symson, Thomas.  of Worcester.  a: 23 Sept., 1508
Synger (Syngar), John.  t. Halesowen abb..  s: 2 June, 1436, d: 22 Sept., 1436, p: 23 Feb., 1437
Syntone, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Wormesley pr..  p: 7 June, 1460
Syrell, William.  t. his own benefice.  a: 2 April, 1457, p: 23 Sept., 1458
Syttars, Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  a: 19 Dec., 1528
Taillour, John.  a: 3 April, 1400
Taillor (Taylor), Gerard.  t. pri. and conv. of S. Mary, Monmouth / Monmouth pri..  s: 21 May, 1418, d: 24 Sept., 1418
Taillor, Roger.  t. Hugh Russell’s manor of Egedon (Eggledon).  a: 6 April, 1420, s: 6 April, 1420, d: 1 June, 1420
Taillour, Thomas.  t. Westwood nunnery.  s: 19 Dec., 1506
Tailer (Taylor), Henry.  t. Dore abbey.  s: 16 June, 1481, p: 22 Dec., 1481
Talbot, Master Richard.  canon of Hereford.  d: 26 March, 1407
Talgarth, John.  t. Aconbury pr..  d: 15 June, 1443
Tandy, John.  t. Wenlock pr..  a: 28 Feb., 1461, s: 21 March, 1461, d: 4 April, 1461
Tandy, Richard.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. monastery of White Nuns, Whiston.  d: 3 March,
1509, p: 24 March, 1509
Tanner, Henry.  a: 20 Sept., 1511
Tanner, John.  a: 15 June, 1443
Tanner, John.  a: 5 June, 1479
Tanner, John.  t. Limebrook nunner.  d: 7 June, 1533
Tanner, Robert.  alias Mym.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 18 Sept., 1484
Tanner, Roger.  a: 24 Feb., 1532
Tannere, John.  a: 6 June, 1457
Tannere, John.  t. Llanthony in Wales pr.  a: 10 April, 1468, s: 17 Dec., 1468, d: 23 Feb., 1469
Tannere, Thomas (John).  t. office of sacristan of Cleobury Mortimer.  s: 10 March, 1458/1459, d: 19 May, 1459
Tarant, Robert.  Minorite of Hereford.  s: 21 May, 1418
Tarry, William.  a: 4 April, 1461
Tattow (Tatton / Tattowe), John.  t. Monmouth pr.  a: 22 Sept., 1440, s: 11 March, 1441, d: 15 April, 1441, p: 10 June, 1441
Tauntone, Thomas.  s: 30 May, 1450
Tauntone, Thomas.  Aug. monk of S. Oswald’s, Worc. dioc.  d: 19 June, 1451
Taylor, Hugh.  a: 2 April, 1485
Taylor, Michael.  Fr. Min., Worc.  p: 17 Dec., 1440
Taylour, Thomas.  t. the dean and chapter.  a: 30 May, 1450, s: 30 May, 1450
Taylor (Taylour), David.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 13 March, 1462, d: 17 April, 1462, p: 11 June, 1462
Taylor, Edmund.  a: 18 Dec., 1490
Taylor, Edmund.  t. Aconbury priory.  d: 28 May, 1491
Taylor (Taillor), Geoffrey.  Hereford dioc.  t. Wormesley pri.  a: 23 March, 1420, s: 1 June, 1420
Taylor, Henry.  a: 18 March, 1479/1480
Taylor, Henry.  a: 22 Feb., 1524
Taylor, Hugh.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 20 May, 1486
Taylor, Hugh.  t. Limebrook priory.  s: 22 Sept., 1487

1508 without a title
Taylor, Hugh.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 5 April, 1522
Taylor, Hugh.  t. Wormesley pr.  d: 15 March, 1527
Taylor (Tayler), John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 12 March, 1429, s: 21 May, 1429
Taylor, John.  t. the manors of Ashton, etc., belonging to Sir Thos. Cornewayle, knt.. a: 9 March, 1476, s: 13 April, 1476, d: 8 June, 1476
Taylor, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 5 June, 1490
Taylor, John.  t. Buildwas mon.  s: 27 Feb., 1518
Taylor (Taylour), John.  t. Limebrook nunnery / Limebrook pr.  s: 9 April, 1519, d: 24 Sept., 1519, p: 30 March, 1521
Taylor, Philip.  t. office of subdeacon in the choir of the cathedral / office of vicar choral in the cathedral.  s: 18 Sept., 1484, d: 2 April, 1485
Taylor, Richard.  a: 21 Sept., 1471
Taylor, Richard.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 14 March, 1489
Taylor, Thomas.  a: 22 Sept., 1492
Taylor (Taylour), Thomas.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 8 March, 1504, s: 20 Dec., 1505, d: 7 March, 1506, p: 11 April, 1506
Taylor, Thomas.  t. Dore monastery.  d: 1508
Taylour, David.  a: 10 March, 1458/1459
Taylour, David.  a: 17 March, 1519
Taylour, Gilbert.  a: 7 June, 1533
Taylour, Geoffrey.  t. dean and chapter.  a: 23 Sept., 1458, s: 7 June, 1460
Taylour (Taylor), Hugh.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 9 March, 1524, s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526
Taylour, James.  a: 20 Sept., 1469
Taylour, John.  t. Monmouth pr.  s: 14 April, 1408, d: 9 June, 1408, p: 27 Sept., 1408
Taylour, John.  Heref. dioc..  a: 8 March, 1420/1421
Taylour, John.  a: 17 June, 1424
Taylour, John.  a: 3 March, 1425
Taylour, John.  t. Sir Humphrey Blunt, knt.  d: 21 Sept., 1471
Taylour, John (Johns, John.  alias Taylour).  t. S. Guthlac’s pr. and stall in the choir of the cathedral / S. Guthlac’s pr., and a stall in cathedral choir.  a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 17 Dec., 1524,

1509 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
d: 1 April, 1525
Taylour, John. t. S. Guthlac’s pr. p: 15 March, 1527
Taylour, Maurice. a: 22 Sept., 1440
Taylour, Richard. t. a rent of 6 marks from the lands of Hugh Russell. a: 6 June, 1411, s: 6 June, 1411, d: 19 Sept., 1411, p: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Taylour, Richard. a: 12 March, 1435
Taylour, Richard. a: 9 April, 1474
Taylour, Richard. a: 15081511
Taylour, Thomas. a: 17 Dec., 1440
Taylour, Thomas. a: 20 Dec., 1505
Taylour, Thomas. a: 19 Dec., 1506
Taylour, Thomas. t. Monmouth priory. a: 18 Dec., 1512, s: 24 Sept., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
Taylour, Thomas. a: 4 March, 1514
Taylour, Thomas. t. priory of Great Malvern / Great Malvern priory. s: 10 June, 1514, d: 23 Sept., 1514, p: 23 Dec., 1514
Taylour, Thomas. t. Monmouth pr. p: 23 April, 1519
Taylour, Thomas. t. Wigmore mon. d: 30 March, 1521
Taylour, Walter. a: 17 Dec., 1446
Taylour, William. Fr. Pr., Hereford. p: 23 Dec., 1424
Taylour, William. t. the Cathedral. a: 24 Sept., 1446, s: 17 Dec., 1446, d: 4 March, 1447, p: 8 April, 1447
Taylour, William. t. Wenlock pr. s: 16 Feb., 1448
Taylour, William. t. Wormesley priory. a: 3 March, 1509, s: 24 March, 1509, p: 22 Sept., 1509
Taylour, William. d: 7 April, 15091512
Taylour, William. a: 22 Sept., 1509
Tecklo, Thomas. Fr. Min. of Hereford. d: 17 Dec., 1463
Tecklowe, Thomas. Fr. Min. of Hereford. p: 20 Dec., 1466

1510 might be ordained as the deacon
1511 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1512 without a title
Tedburgh, Robert. legum bac. t. fellow of All Souls’ college. s: 7 March, 1506
Teele, Nicholas. a: 28 May, 1491
Temple, Thomas. Fr. Min. of Hereford. a: 19 Dec., 1467
Teoft, William. a: 11 March, 1441
Tetka, William. a: 15 April, 1430
Teukysbury, John. monk of Worcester pr. (l. d.). p: 7 June, 1460
Tew (Tewe), Philip. t. hosp. of S. Giles, Shrewsbury. s: 12 March, 1468, d: 10 April, 1468
Tewe, John. a: 19 Dec., 1467
Tewe, John. t. Wormesley priory. a: 22 Dec., 1481, s: 2 March, 1482, d: 16 April, 1482
Tewkesbury, Andrew. Ben. monk of Gloucester monastery. d: 18 Dec., 1490
Tewkesbury, John. monk of Hales. p: 16 Sept., 1473
Tewkysbury, Robert. monk of Gloucester. d: 20 Dec., 1460, p: 30 May, 1461
Teychye, John. t. Wormesley priory. d: 22 Sept., 1481
Teylo (Teylowe), John. t. Wormesley pr. a: 22 May, 1434, s: 18 Sept., 1434, p: 17 April, 1435
Teylow, John. Fr. Aust. of Ludlow. p: 11 June, 1462
Teyloue, John. Fr. Aust. of Ludlow. s: 10 March, 1458/1459
Teyntone, Thomas. d: 23 Sept., 1508
Tham, Frederic. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 16 March, 1432
Thatcher (Tatcher), Reginald. t. S. Barth hosp., Gloucester. a: 19 March, 1491, s: 28 May, 1491
Thenis, Arnald de. Fr. Min. of Hereford. p: 27 May, 1458
Therom, Humphrey. Aust. canon of Llanthony. d: 26 May, 1526
Theychev, John. t. Wormesley priory. p: 21 Sept., 1482
Theyry, John. a: 5 June, 1479
Tholdwyne (Tholdewyn / Tholdewyne), John. t. Great Malvern priory. s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
Thomas, David ap. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. s: 23 Sept., 1475, d: 23 Dec., 1475, p:

1513 without a title, might be a monk or canon
9 March, 1476
Thomas, David ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. monastery of S. Mary of Kymner, Bangor
dioc.. s: 13 April, 1476, d: 8 June, 1476
Thomas, David ap. a: 8 March, 1504
Thomas, David ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. priory of S. John Ev., Carmarthen / S. John’s
monastery, Carmarthen. d: 20 Dec., 1505, 7 March, 1506
Thomas, David ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Mary’s priory, Clifford / priory of the B. V.
M., Clifford. a: 7 March, 1506, s: 11 April, 1506, d: 6 June, 1506
Thomas, David ap. a: 11 April, 1506
Thomas, David ap. t. monastery of S. S. Mary and Dogmael. d: 8 April, 1508
Thomas, David ap. a: 24 March, 1509
Thomas, David ap. a: 25 May, 1510
Thomas, David ap. t. Wormesley priory. s: 15 March, 1511, d: 6 May, 1511, p: 28 March,
1510(1512)
Thomas, David ap. a: 6 April, 1527, s: 6 April, 15271514
Thomas, Daivd ap. t. Strata Florida mon.. d: 7 June, 1533
Thomas, Dominus Lyson ap. Cist. monk of Neath. d: 24 March, 1509
Thomas, Edward ap. t. Valle Crucis mon.. d: 12 Sept., 1523
Thomas, Geoffrey ap. t. Dore abbey. s: 22 March, 1505
Thomas, Geoffrey ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. S. John Evangelist, Brecon pr.. s: 30
March, 1521, d: 25 May, 1521
Thomas, Gilbert. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). t. dean and chapter. s: 27 March, 1406, d: 5 April,
1406, p: 5 June, 1406
Thomas, Henry. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Cherpstow (Strigullie) pr.. p: 20 Sept., 1469
Thomas, Henry ap. t. Aconbury pr.. p: 20 Sept., 1455
 d: 18 Sept., 1512, p: 15 April, 1514
Thomas, Hugh. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). t. Abergavenny pr.. s: 19 May, 1459
Thomas, Hugh ap. t. Chirbury priory. s: 10 June, 1514, d: 23 Sept., 1514, p: 22 Sept., 1515
Thomas, Jeynkyn ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 8 March, 1504
Thomas, John. a: 25 May, 1426
Thomas, John. Lland dioc. (l. d.). t. Margam abb.. d: 12 April, 1449
Thomas, John. a: 13 March, 1462
Thomas, John. Fr. Min., Hereford, presented by his superiors. a: 5 June, 1490
Thomas, John. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Lenton monastery. s: 7 March, 1506
Thomas, John. a: 15 March, 1522
Thomas, John. a: 15 March, 1527
Thomas, John. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 11 April, 1528

1514 with no title, was ordained at the same day
Thomas, John ap.  a: 29 March, 1483
Thomas, John ap.  t. Strata Florida monastery.  s: 20 May, 1486
Thomas, John ap.  t. Cwmhir monastery.  d: 19 Sept., 1489, p: 27 March, 1490
Thomas, John ap.  a: 4 March, 1514
Thomas, John ap.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 19 April, 1522, d: 21 March, 1523, p: 12 Sept., 1523
Thomas, John ap.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 1 April, 1525
Thomas, John ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Margam mon.  s: 11 April, 1528
Thomas, Lewis ap.  t. Dore mon.  d: 7 June, 1533
Thomas, Philip ap.  a: 11 June, 1435
Thomas, Richard ap.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  a: 18 March, 1513, s: 21 May, 1513, d: 24 Sept., 1513
Thomas, Thomas ap.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  t. Cwmhir mon.  s: 11 April, 1528
Thomas, William.  Cist. monk of Cwmhir.  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527
Thomas, William ap.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 8 March, 1504
Thomas, William ap.  t. his stall in the cathedral / stall in the choir of the cathedral.  d: 23 Sept., 1508, p: 22 Sept., 1509

1515 might be ordained as the deacon
21 May, 1429
Thoms, Theodore. Fr. Min. p: 21 Sept., 1482
Thomworth, John. presented by Minorites of Worcester. d: 11 March, 1419
Thomy, Walter. a: 14 March, 1404/1405
Thorne, Richard. t. Wormesley pr. a: 22 Sept., 1425, s: 22 Dec., 1425, d: 30 March, 1426, p: 25 May, 1426
Thornebar, Edmund. monk of S. Mary’s, Dore. s: 15 June, 1443
Thorneton, Peter. Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 26 May, 1478
Thorpe, Thomas. t. S. John’s hosp., Ludlow. a: 12 June, 1416, s: 12 June, 1416
Thorpe, Thomas. t. the prior of S. John’s hosp., Ludlow. p: 26 March, 1418
Thrappeston, James. Fr. Carm., Ludlow. s: 12 June, 1400
Thurford, Richard. t. Wormesley pr. s: 12 June, 1416
Thothy, John. a: 6 June, 1517
Tibe, John. t. Halesowen abbey. s: 16 June, 1481
Tickis, Richard. t. hosp. of S. Giles, Shrewsbury, Lich. dioc. s: 20 Sept., 1483
Tiler (Tyler), John. t. Wormesley pr. a: 2 April, 1435, s: 17 Dec., 1435, d: 3 March, 1436
Tiler (Tyler), Thomas. t. Limebrook priory. a: 16 June, 1481, s: 22 Dec., 1481, d: 2 March, 1482, p: 16 April, 1482
Tipette (Tippet), John. t. Wormesley pr. s: 22 March, 1466, d: 21 Sept., 1466, p: 23 May, 1467
Tiptone, Richard. a: 23 April, 1513
Tiptone, Thomas. a: 21 Sept., 1510
Todeman, Richard. S. Victor’s monastery, Wigmore. a: 1 March, 1488
Toley, Walter. a: 27 March, 1406
Toley, Walter. t. dean and chapter. s: 6 June, 1411, d: 19 Sept., 1411, p: 26 Feb., 1411/1412
Tomkins (Tompkins), Thomas. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. a: 18 Feb., 1486, s: 22 Sept., 1487
Tommys, Richard. t. Monmouth pr. d: 26 May, 1453
Topesford, Thomas.  Worcester dioc. (l. d.).  a: 8 March, 1438
Torre, John.  a: 25 May, 1510
Tounsyn, Henry.  a: 12 Sept., 1523
Tovey (Tovy / Tovie), Humphrey.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester.  a: 20 Sept., 1511, s: 28 March, 1510(1512), d: 5 June, 1512, p: 19 Feb., 1513
Tovy, John.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  d: 24 Sept., 1519
Tovy, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. priory of White Nuns at Whiston / Whiston nunnery.  s: 8 April, 1508, p: 1508
Townesende, Richard.  a: 13 March, 1484
Townsende, Henry.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  p: 19 Dec., 1528
Toye, Edward.  t. Dudley pr..  s: 13 Dec., 1530
Toye, Thomas.  t. Dudley pe..  d: 7 June, 1533
Traffeld (Trafford), Thomas.  Ben. monk of Evesham.  a: 21 Sept., 1415, s: 21 Sept., 1415, p: 12 June, 1416
Trafstone, James de.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  p: 14 March, 1404/1405
Traharne (Treherne), William ap Zevan (Jevan) ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Llanthony abb..  a: 8 March, 1434, s: 27 March, 1434
Traheren, Ho. ap.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Llanthony abb..  s: 22 Sept., 1425
Traiecto, Nicholas de.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 21 Sept., 1415
Tranter (Traunter / Trawnter), William.  t. warden of S. Mary’s guild, Ludlow / the warden of the guild of Palmers, Ludlow / from warden of Guild of Palmers of S. Mary of Ludlow.  a: 26 March, 1418, s: 24 Sept., 1418, d: 11 March, 1419, p: 1 June, 1420
Traunter (Trawnter), Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 15 March, 1527, s: 6 April, 1527, d: 19 Dec., 1528, p: 27 March, 1529
Travas (Trawis), William.  t. S. Barth. pr., Glouc. / S. Barth. pr., Gloucester.  d: 12 April, 1449, d/p: 7 June, 1449
Travays, John.  a: 24 Sept., 1463
Travayse, David.  t. (his)benefice.  d: 8 March, 1434, p: 22 May, 1434
Travayse, William.  a: 3 June, 1447
Travys, Thomas.  t. Worc. dioc., Westwood monastery.  s: 13 March, 1484
Trebrate, David ap.  a: 20 Dec., 1432
Tredewyn, William.  a: 21 May, 1478
Tredles, John.  t. Little Malvern pr. / Great Malvern pr..  s: 3 April, 1400, d: 12 June, 1400
Trefnant, John.  p: 17 Dec., 1401

1516 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1517 might be ordained as the priest
Trefnant, Master John. alias ap Howell. t. rector of Ross. d: 24 Dec., 1401
Treger (Tregere), Thomas. Exeter d. (l. d.). t. S. Frideswide pr.. a: 12 March, 1435, s: 2 April, 1435
Treulove, John. a: 20 Sept., 1488
Treverexeus, Peter de. Fr. Min.. p: 10 March, 1458/1459
Trewlove, Thomas. t. Wormesley priory. tonsure: 19 Dec., 1478, a: 19 Dec., 1478, s: 5 June, 1479, d: 18 March, 1479/1480, p: 1 April, 1480
Trigge, Thomas. disp. for illeg. “natus inter presbiterum et solutam”. a: 21 Sept., 1466
Trodewyn (Troedwyn), William. t. S. Gnthlac’s priory, Hereford / S. Guthlac’s priory, ord. of S. Benedict.. s: 1 April, 1480, d: 27 May, 1480, p: 22 Sept., 1480
Troydewyn (Troydwyn), David. Fr. Pr., Hereford. a: 22 Sept., 1442, d: 19 Dec., 1444
Truebruge, Thomas. monk of Gloucester (l. d.), with bull of Pope Boniface granting the abbot of Gloucester faculty of giving licence to his monks to receive holy orders. p: 15 April, 1441
Trygg (Tryg), William. t. Flaxley mon.. a: 17 Dec., 1524, s: 1 April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Tucket, Edmund Nobilis vir. alias dictus de Audeley. a: 21 Sept., 1465
Tudor (Tudour), William ap Llewellyn ap. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. Bardesey monastery. a: 4 March, 1514, s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514
Tudur, Thomas. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Aberconway abb.. s: 6 April, 1436
Turballle, Walter. a: 17 Feb., 1439
Turbale, Walter. t. the Cathedral. p: 10 June, 1441
Turbylle, Thomas. t. Aconbury pr.. s: 30 March, 1521
Turelle, Reginald. a: 14 March, 1404/1405
Turford, Richard. a: 22 Dec., 1408
Turner (Turnor), Hugh. t. Monmouth priory. a: 22 Sept., 1480, s: 17 March, 1481
Tuylé, Reginald.  Heref. dioc.  t. ad tit. abb. et conv. de Flaxley, ad om. ord.  d: 8 March, 1420/1421
Twyneith, David.  a: 22 Sept., 1440
Tynnyng, Dominus Thomas.  of Tewkesbury.  p: 23 Sept., 1508
Tyler, David.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 21 March. 1439, s: 4 April, 1439, p: 12 March, 1440
Tyler, John.  t. Chirbury pr.  s: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 30 March, 1437, p: 25 May, 1437
Tyler, John.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 19 Sept., 1489
Tyler, Nicholas.  a: 11 April, 1517
Tyler, Thomas.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Glouc.  a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400
Tyler, Thomas.  t. Little Malverm pr.  s: 15 April, 1430
Tyler, Thomas.  a: 1 March, 1488
Tyler, Thomas.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  p: 8 April, 1508
Tyler, Thomas.  Lland. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Neath mon.  d: 3 April, 1518
Tylere, John.  t. guild of Palmers, Ludlow.  s: 20 Dec., 1466
Tylere, Thomas.  a: 7 June, 1460
Tylor, John.  s/d: 10 Sept., 1429\textsuperscript{1518}
Tyndale, Maurice.  t. Malmesbury monastery.  d: 1 March, 1488
Tyntowe, Walter.  monk of Evesham abb.  a: 3 March, 1425
Typetarn, Thomas.  Cist. monk of Tintern.  s: 9 March, 1524, p: 1 April, 1525
Typet, John.  t. Llanthony pr. in Wales.  s: 31 March, 1442, d: 26 May, 1442
Typett, John.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
Typton, John.  a: 8 Feb., 1475

\textsuperscript{1518} The record of the order he obtained in the ordination list is wrong. He should be promoted into higher level, which is marked here. The record of his title for the promotion was not included in the list.
Typtone (Tiptone), Florencius.  t. Chirbury priory.  a: 20 Sept., 1511, p: 10 April, 1512
Typtone, Thomas.  t. Chirbury priory.  s: 6 May, 1511, d: 20 Sept., 1511
Tyrar, Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Halesowen mon..  d: 7 June, 1533
Tyrone, Walter.  a: 7 June, 1460
Tyrot (Tyret), Reginald.  t. Great Malvern pr. / Little Malvern pr..  s: 12 March, 1406/1407, d: 26 March, 1407
Tyryn, William.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  d: 24 Sept., 1463
Ullebrooke (Ullebrok), Roger.  t. Flaxley abb..  a: 12 March, 1406/1407, s: 12 March, 1406/1407, d: 26 March, 1407, p: 18 Dec., 1407
Umfre, John.  a: 24 Sept., 1441
Underwood (Undirwode), John.  t. Llanthony prima pr..  a: 19 Dec., 1467, s: 10 April, 1468, p: 17 Dec., 1468
Unet, Robert / Haliday, Robert.  als Halyday. / als Unet.  t. Little Malvern pr..  a: 13 June, 1405, s: 13 June, 1405, p: 19 Dec., 1405
Upton, John.  monk of Tewkesbury.  p: 8 March, 1438
Upton, Richard.  canon of Studley (l. d.).  d: 8 March, 1438
Upton, Robert.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 12 March, 1429
Upton, Thomas.  monk of Gloucester.  d: 22 Sept., 1442
Upton, Thomas le Smyth de.  t. Flaxley abb..  p: 3 April, 1400
Upton, William.  monk of Evesham.  d: 7 June, 1460
Uptone, John.  ord. of S. Benedict, Gloucester.  d: 24 Sept., 1463
Uptone, Richard.  monk of S. Peter, Gloucester. (l. d.), with privilege of apost. see..  s: 7 March, 1433
Uptone, Thomas.  monk of S. Peter, Gloucester.  p: 15 June, 1443
Urise, William.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 23 Dec., 1424
Urvyon, David ap Griffith ap.  Bangor dioc. (l. d.).  t. Bardesey mon..  d: 11 April, 1517
Usom, John.  a: 19 April, 1432
Vagan (Vaghan), John ap Gruff (Griff).  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Brecon pr..  a: 8 April, 1424, s: 17 June, 1424, d: 23 Sept., 1424
Vagghan, John.  t. Peterstow church.  s: 12 March, 1435
Vaghan, Eustace.  t. Clifford pr..  d: 3 April, 1518
Vaghan, James.  a: 18 Dec., 1434
Vaghan, James.  a: 16 Sept., 1473
Vaghan, John.  t. Dore abb..  d: 23 Sept., 1402
Vaghan, John.  a: 16 Feb., 1448
Vaghan, John.  a: 28 May, 1491

1519 the title of priest omitted in Register, therefore, could not be sure whether was ordained as the deancon or the priest
Vaghan, John. t. S. Guthlac’s priory. d: 16 June, 1492
Vaghan, Maurice ap David. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). a: 23 Dec., 1424
Vaghan, Richard. a: 20 Sept., 1469
Vaghan, Robert. t. Clifford pr.. a: 27 May, 1458, s: 10 March, 1458/1459, d: 19 May, 1459
Vaghan, William. t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury. a: 21 Dec., 1465, s: 28 March, 1467, d: 10 April, 1468
Vagzhane (Vaghan), John. t. John Abrahale (Aburhale). d: 2 April, 1435, p: 17 April, 1435
Velet, John. a: 20 Sept., 1410
Velaine, John. t. S. Oswald’s hosp., in the suburbs of Worcester. a: 23 March, 1412/1413, s: 23 March, 1412/1413
Venemer, Dompni Richard. Wenlock pr.. a: 9 April, 1519
Verne, James. t. Much Marcle. a: 7 March, 1433
Verne, James. t. Flaxley abb.. s: 2 June, 1436, d: 22 Sept., 1436, p: 23 Feb., 1437
Verne, John. a: 21 Dec., 1455
Verson, Peter. Fr. Min., Hereford. d: 22 Sept., 1442
Vicars, David. t. Buildwas mon.. a: 6 June, 1517, s: 27 Feb., 1518
Vicars (Vicaryes), Richard. t. Aconbury nunnery. s: 27 Feb., 1518, d: 3 April, 1518
Vicary, John. a: 21 Sept., 1437
Vicaryes, Richard. a: 4 March, 1514
Vir, John. t. pa. / Wormesley pr.. a: 23 Sept., 1413, s: 23 Sept., 1413, d: 2 June, 1414,

1520 When was ordained to subdeacon and deacon
Vinour, William.  Fr. Pr., Gloucester.  d: 14 June, 1432
Virdone (Verdene), Philip.  Fr. Pr., Hereford / Fr. Pr..  s: 26 May, 1431, d: 16 March, 1432
Vlesenbeke, Nicholas.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  p: 22 Sept., 1426
Voghan, Edward.  t. Carmarthen pr..  S. David’s dioc..  p: 5 April, 1522
Voghan, William.  a: 1508
Voke, Thomas.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 11 April, 1528
Vychan, Gwilim ap David.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  t. Thomas Sergeaunt de Duxton.  a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400
Vyler, Lawrence.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Cokehill pr..  p: 20 Feb., 1440
Vyllour (Villour), William.  t. Wormesley pr..  d: 10 March, 1458/1459, p: 19 May, 1459
Vyntener, Robert.  a: 16 Feb., 1448
Wacheam, Hugh.  t. Wormesley priory.  s: 22 Dec., 1515
Wade, Edward.  a: 23 April, 1415
Wade, Stephen.  Ex. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Bodmin pr..  p: 6 April, 1436
Wadyn, John.  t. Aconbury pr..  a: 8 April, 1424, s: 14 June, 1427, d: 20 Sept., 1427, p: 28 Feb., 1428
d: 10 June, 1514, p: 23 Sept., 1514
Wakefeld, John.  of Wich..  d: 5 June, 1490
Walcot, John.  monk of Pershore.  a: 22 Sept., 1487
Walcroft, Thomas.  a: 17 May, 1410
Walcrofte (Walcroft), John.  t. Great Malvern priory.  a: 17 Dec., 1513, s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
Walford, John.  a: 17 Feb., 1439
Walford, John.  t. Limbrook pr..  p: 12 March, 1440
Walker, David.  in legibus bac..  t. his portion in Holdgate / his portion or prebend in Holdgate.  a: 4 March, 1514, s: 1 April, 1514, d: 15 April, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
Walker, Henry.  t. Monmouth pr..  a: 8 March, 1438, s: 31 March, 1442, d: 26 May, 1442, p: 22 Sept., 1442
Walker, Henry.  canon of Wigmore.  p: 26 May, 1442
Walker, Hugh.  a: 20 Sept., 1477
Walker, John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 20 March, 1428, s: 21 May, 1429

1521  might be ordained as the deacon
1522  no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Walker, John.  a: 12 March, 1435
Walker, John.  a: 26 May, 1442
Walker, John.  s: 18 Feb., 1486
Walker, John.  a: 25 May, 1510
Walker, Robert. monk of Dore abb. a: 17 June, 1424, s: 23 Dec., 1424
Walker (Walkare), Roger. t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester. s: 20 Dec., 1505, d: 7 March, 1506, p: 11 April, 1506
Walker, Thomas. t. S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester.  s: 16 Sept., 1473
Walker, Thomas. Cist. monk of Flaxley, presented by letter.  s: 8 Feb., 1475, d: 9 March, 1476, p: 8 June, 1476
Walker, Thomas. t. vicarage of Wychegose in the Cathedral.  p: 8 Feb., 1475
Walker, Walter. t. Wormesley priory.  s: 1 March, 1488
Walker, William. a: 21 May, 1418
Walker, William. t. the Cathedral.  d: 10 June, 1419
Walker, William. t. S. John Bapt. hosp., Ludlow.  p: 2 June, 1436
Walker, William. t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester / S. Bart’s pr., Gloucester.  s: 22 Feb., 1524, d: 17 Dec., 1524, p: 15 April, 1525
Walkere, John. of Hereford city. a: 22 March, 1408/1409
Walkere, John. t. John Lillewalle, to that order only.  a: 21 Dec., 1415, s: 21 Dec., 1415
Walkere, John. t. dean and chapter.  d: 19 Sept., 1416
Walkere, John. t. Wormesley pr.  d: 20 Dec., 1460, p: 30 May, 1461
Walkere, Master William. t. All Souls College, Oxford.  p: 23 May, 1467
Walkere, Richard. t. Fineshead (Fynneshed) pr.  s: 21 April, 1470, d: 16 June, 1470
Walkere, Thomas. a: 14 March, 1404/1405
Walkere, William. a: 21 Dec., 1455
Walkere, William. Fr. Carm of Ludlow.  s: 27 May, 1469
Walkur (Walker), William. t. pri. and conv. of S. John’s hosp., Ludlow / S. John’s hosp., Ludlow.  s: 21 May, 1418, d: 24 Sept., 1418
Wall, John. a: 20 Dec., 1432
Walle, John. t. pa. / pa., with which he considers himself content.  a: 17 Dec., 1412, s: 23 March, 1412/1413, d: 23 Sept., 1413, p: 23 Dec., 1413
Walle, John. of Ross. a: 20 Feb., 1434
Walle, John. a: 24 Sept., 1441
Walle, John. a: 18 Dec., 1451
Walle, John. t. Aconbury nunnery.  a: 11 April, 1506, s: 6 June, 1506

1523 without a title
Walle, John.  t. Limebrook priory.  a: 21 Sept., 1510, s: 15 March, 1511
Walle, John.  t. Westwood nunnery.  s: 7 June, 1533
Walle, Philip.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 6 May, 1511, s: 18 Sept., 1512, d: 18 Dec., 1512, p: 19 Feb., 1513
Waller, John.  canon of Wigmore.  s: 21 Sept., 1437
Waller, John.  regular.  d: 17 Feb., 1439
Waller, William.  t. S. John Bapt. hosp., Ludlow.  s: 8 March, 1434, d: 22 May, 1434
Waller, William.  t. Monmouth pr.  s: 17 Feb., 1439
Wallewayne, Richard.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 13 March, 1455/1456, s: 6 June, 1457
Walsall, Thomas.  monk of Gloucester.  p: 20 Feb., 1440
Walsshe (Walshe), Richard.  t. S. Guthlac’s, priory, Hereford / S. Guthlac’s pr.  a: 20 Dec., 1404, s: 20 Dec., 1404, d: 14 March, 1404/1405
Walter, Grifin ap.  a: 20 May, 1486
Walter, John.  a: 2 April, 1485
Walter, Leomistre.  canon of Wigmore.  d: 12 March, 1468
Walter (Walteres), Roger.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 8 March, 1434, s: 18 Sept., 1434, p: 12 March, 1435
Walter, William.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 26 March, 1418, s: 26 March, 1418
Waltham, Thomas.  Cist. monk of Dore.  a: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, s: 26 Feb., 1411/1412, d: 2 April, 1412, p: 3 March, 1413/1414
Walton, William.  regular.  p: 17 Feb., 1439
Walwayne, William.  monk of Worcester.  p: 26 May, 1442
Walweyn, Richard.  monk of Worcester (l. d.).  s: 24 Sept., 1441
Walweyn, William.  a: 20 Feb., 1440
Walwyn, Walter.  t. Little Malvern priory.  d: 23 Sept., 1508
Walys, Thomas.  t. Westwood priory / Westwood nunnery.  s: 8 April, 1508, p: 15081524
Walys (Ware), Valentine (de).  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  s: 23 Dec., 1424, d: 22 Sept., 1425
Wanthyn, Robert.  Fr. Aug., Ludlow.  p: 13 June, 1405

1524 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Warcome, John.  a: 2 March, 1482
Ward, John.  a: 31 March, 1431
Ward (Warde), John.  t. John Coston, lord of Coston / John Costone / John Castone.  s: 5 April, 1432, d: 19 April, 1432, d/p: 14 June, 1432
Ward, William.  t. preceptory, Dynmore and Garway.  d: 8 March, 1434
Warde, John.  a: 11 March, 1419
Warde, John.  Fr. Carmel., Ludlow.  s: 20 March, 1428
Warde, Thomas.  Fr. Min., Gloucester.  s: 12 March, 1406/1407
Warde, Thomas.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 26 March, 1407
Warde, Thomas.  t. manors of Ashton, etc., belonging to Sir Thomas Cornewayle, kn. a: 16 Sept., 1473, s: 23 Sept., 1475, d: 23 Dec., 1475, p: 9 March, 1476
Warde, William.  Fr. Carmel., Ludlow.  a: 11 March, 1428, d: 19 April, 1428
Warde, William.  t. preceptory, Dynmore / preceptory, Dinmore and Garewy.  s: 20 Feb., 1434, p: 18 Sept., 1434
Wardeyn (Warden), William.  Hereford dioc.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 23 March, 1420, s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420
Ware, Roger.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 6 June, 1433
Ware, Roger.  a: 22 Sept., 1464
Ware, Roger.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  s: 12 March, 1468, p: 17 Dec., 1468
Ware, Thomas.  a: 23 May, 1472
Waren, John.  Fr. Franc., Hereford.  p: 1 April, 1480
Waren (Warnour / Waryn), Robert.  t. Flaxley abb..  s: 2 April, 1435, d: 17 April, 1435, p: 24 Sept., 1435
Warham, Richard.  t. Wenlock priory.  d: 16 June, 1492
Warham, William.  t. Wenlock pr..  d: 7 June, 1533
Warlowe, John.  Worcester dioc..  t. his benefice of Dodington, same dioc..  d: 12 March, 1406/1407
Warmecome, William.  t. Wormesley pr..  s: 11 April, 1517, d: 6 June, 1517, p: 27 Feb., 1518
Warmothe, Robert.  Durham dioc. (l. d.).  a: 6 June, 1517
Warmothe (Warmoth), Robert.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 22 Feb., 1524, p: 15 April, 1525
Warren, Robert.  free and legitimate.  a: 27 March, 1424

1525 might be ordained as the priest
Warold (Warold), William.  t. Halesowen monastery.  d: 16 April, 1482, p: 21 Sept., 1482
Warler, William.  a: 23 April, 1513
Warton, Hugh.  t. S. Mary Magdalene’s priory, Worc. dioc.  s: 8 April, 1508
Waryng, Robert.  a: 12 March, 1435
Wasper, James.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 16 March, 1432, s: 19 April, 1432, d: 14 June, 1432, p: 20 Dec., 1432
Watcham (Watcheam), Hugh.  t. Wormesley priory.  a: 23 Dec., 1514, d: 16 Feb., 1516
Wateley, Thomas.  canon of Chirbury.  d: 20 Dec., 1460
Water, William.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 25 May, 1415
Waterdene, Hugh.  a: 20 Dec., 1460
Waterdene, Maurice.  t. dean and chapter.  p: 14 April, 1408
Waterere, Roger.  t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester.  a: 22 Feb., 1472, s: 14 March, 1472, d: 23 May, 1472
Waterere, Roger.  t. Flaxley abb..  p: 19 Sept., 1472
Waterfalle (Waterfall), William.  t. Wormesley pr..  a: 23 Feb., 1469, s: 21 Sept., 1471, d: 22 Feb., 1472, p: 14 March, 1472
Waters, Thomas.  t. Wormesley priory.  d: 5 June, 1512
Watkin, David ap.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 16 June, 1492
Watkins, Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory.  a: 18 Sept., 1484, s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 20 May, 1486
Watkyn, David ap.  a: 18 Dec., 1490
Watkyn, Hugh ap.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. Talley mon..  s: 26 May, 1526
Watkyn, Thomas.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Thom. de Haverford pr..  p: 14 June, 1432

1526 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Watkyn (Watkins), Thomas.  t. Dore monastery.  s: 25 May, 1510, d: 21 Sept., 1510
Watkinses, Hugh.  t. Little Malvern pr., Worc. dioc. / Great Malvern pr.  s: 12 April, 1449, d: 7 June, 1449
Watkins, Thomas.  a: 18 Sept., 1434
Watkins, William.  S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.).  a: 1 April, 1480
Watkins, William.  t. Wormesley pr.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Watkins, Thomas.  t. S. Oswald’s preceptory in suburb of Worcester / S. Oswald’s preceptory, Worcester.  a: 6 April, 1420, s: 6 April, 1420, d: 1 June, 1420
Watson, Fr. Martin.  Worc. dioc..  s: 23 Sept., 1508
Watson, Robert.  the jurisdiction of Evesham.  t. Cokehill nunnery.  p: 18 March, 1513
Watt, Richard.  t. Palmers’ Guild, Ludlow.  s: 4 April, 1439
Wattes, John.  a: 19 Dec., 1467
Wattes, Master Richard.  t. his benefice.  s: 3 June, 1447, d: 23 Sept., 1447, p: 23 Dec., 1447
Wattes, Richard.  a: 28 May, 1445
Wattis, Robert.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Buildwas monastery.  s: 8 April, 1508
Wattys, Thomas.  t. Wormesley priory.  p: 17 Dec., 1513
Waytes, David.  t. a stall in Hereford cathedral and Wormesley pr.  p: 15 March, 1527
Waytes, Thomas.  t. S. Leonard’s priory, Wormesley.  a: 15 March, 1511, s: 28 March, 1510(1512)
Waugham (Vaughan / Vachan), Lewis ap Griffith (Griff.).  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.).  t. the Cathedral.  a: 20 Dec., 1432, s: 7 March, 1433, d: 28 March, 1433
Wayte, John.  Hereford dioc..  t. Buildwas ab..  a: 23 Sept., 1419, s: 23 Sept., 1419, d: 6 April, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420
Webbe, John.  Sarum. priory (l. d.).  t. Lacock monastery.  s: 7 March, 1506
Webbe, Morgan.  t. Hereford pr..  a: 13 March, 1462, s: 11 June, 1462
Webbe, Richard.  a: 3 March, 1425
Webbe, Richard.  t. Hailes abbey.  d: 28 May, 1491
Webbe, Roger.  t. Haughmond abb.  d: 17 June, 1424
Webbe, Thomas.  t. Little Malvern pr.  a: 14 March, 1404/1405, s: 14 March, 1404/1405, p: 13 June, 1405
Webbe, Thomas.  Heref. dioc.  t. ad tit. dec. et conv. de Wiggemor.  p: 22 March, 1421
Webbe, Thomas.  t. S. Katherine’s hosp., Ledbury.  a: 23 May, 1467, s: 19 Dec., 1467, d: 12 March, 1468
Webbe, Thomas.  t. S. Frideswyde’s pr., Oxford.  p: 27 May, 1469
Webbe, William.  t. Haughmond abb.  s: 27 May, 1458
Webbe, William.  t. Hereford Cathedral.  d: 23 Sept., 1458
Webbeley, Thomas.  t. confrater of S. John’s hosp., Ludlow.  p: 19 Sept., 1467
Webbeley, Thomas.  t. confrater hosp. S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 19 Dec., 1467
Weber, Thomas.  a: 24 Sept., 1446
Webley, John Harreys de.  t. Dore abb.  s: 31 March, 1442
Webley, Thomas.  Fr. Aust., Westwood.  a: 22 Sept., 1440, s: 10 June, 1441
Weever (Wever), Roger.  t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester.  s: 20 Sept., 1483, d: 13 March, 1484
Weithe, Richard.  t. Chirbury priory.  p: 6 June, 1506
Welford, James.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  s: 24 Feb., 1532
Welim (Welym), John ap.  t. Monmouth pr.  a: 12 June, 1416, s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416
Welles, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  p: 3 March, 1413/1414
Welles, Richard.  presented by Minorites of Worcester.  d: 11 March, 1419
Wells, Richard.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  a: 11 April, 1528
Wellyngtone, John.  a: 9 April, 1474
Wellys, John.  of Bengeworth, in the jurisdiction of Evesham (l. d.).  t. priory of S. John
Bapt.  s: 21 Sept., 1482
Wellys, Richard.  Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 7 June, 1533
Wellys, Thomas.  Fr. Carm., Gloucester.  d: 26 May, 1526
Wellys (Whellys), William.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  a: 8 March, 1438, s: 30 March, 1438, d: 10 April, 1438
Wellys, William.  regular.  p: 17 Feb., 1439
Welotte, Walter.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  s: 13 Dec., 1530
Welshe, Edward.  t. his benefice of Cranford, Linc. dioc.  p: 5 June, 1512
Welshe, Robert.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Oswald’s pr. by Gloucester.  p: 11 April, 1517
Welssh (Welssch), Thomas.  t. S. Oswald’s priory, Gloucester.  s: 3 March, 1509, d: 24 March, 1509, p: 7 April, 1509
Welyngton, William.  Wenlock pr.  a: 9 April, 1519
Welynton, John.  canon of S. Victor, Wormesley.  s: 7 June, 1533
Welyntone (Welyton), William.  monk of Wenlock.  a: 18 Sept., 1428, d: 26 May, 1431.  monk of…
Welys, Robert.  s: 21 May, 1418, d: 23 Sept., 1419
Wenlocke, Richard.  of Wenlock pr.  a: 26 May, 1453
Wenlocke, Thomas.  of Wenlock pr.  a: 26 May, 1453
Wenlok, John.  Fr. Pr. / Fr. Pr., Hereford.  d: 2 April, 1412, p: 17 Dec., 1412
Wenlok, John.  t. monach. ord. S. Benedict, priorat. de Wenlok.  p: 17 May, 1421
Wenlond (Wenlonde), Richard.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 16 April, 1446, d: 11 June, 1446
Went, John.  professed monk of Tintern.  p: 1 June, 1420
Went, Thomas.  monk of Gloucester abb.  p: 16 Sept., 1473
Wente, William.  a: 2 April, 1485
Were, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 23 March, 1420, d: 6 April, 1420
Were, John.  t. Aconbury priory / Aconbury pr.  s: 8 March, 1504, d: 20 Dec., 1505, p: 11 April, 1506

1527 Name left out
Were, Roger.  a: 17 March, 1431
Were, Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory.  s: 22 Sept., 1487
Werle, Henry.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  d: 30 May, 1461
Wemmytham, Roger.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  p: 24 Sept., 1435
Wert, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 20 Sept., 1427
Wesbury, John.  monk of Flaxley.  p: 6 June, 1411
Wesebury (Westbury), Ralph.  Cist. monk of Dore abbey / Cist. monk of Dore.  a: 1 April, 1525, s: 26 May, 1526, d: 15 March, 1527
West, William.  t. subdeacon vicarage in the Cathedral/ vicar choral (deacons) in the Cathedral / vicars choral (priests) in the Cathedral.  a: 23 Feb., 1469, s: 23 Feb., 1469, d: 21 Sept., 1471, p: 19 Sept., 1472
Westbury, Richard.  canons regular. / monk of S. Oswald’s, Glouc. / canon of S. Oswald’s, Glouc.  a: April, 3, 1400, d: 17 April, 1400, p: 12 June, 1400
Weston, Maurice.  t. Chirbury priory.  p: 20 Sept., 1488
Weston, Thomas.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Tewkesbury monastery.  s: 19 March, 1491
Weston, William.  a: 11 April, 1506
Weston, William.  t. priory of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  p: 8 April, 1508
Westone (Weston), Hugh.  t. Cwmhir abb.  a: 12 June, 1416, s: 12 June, 1416, d: 19 Sept., 1416
Westone, William.  a: 18 Dec., 1451
Westwood, William.  Fr. Aust., Westwood.  d: 10 June, 1441
Westwode, Thomas.  t. Halesowen monastery.  d: 21 Sept., 1482
Wetherlock, John.  t. Flaxley monastery.  p: 20 Sept., 1488
Weve, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 11 April, 1433
Wever, John.  a: 24 Sept., 1441
Wever, John.  t. the Cathedral.  p: 21 Sept., 1443
Wever, Peter.  t. Monmouth priory.  p: 1508

1528 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
Wever, Peter.  t. Wigmore mon.  a: 20 Sept., 1522, s: 21 March, 1523, d: 13 May, 1523, p: 17 Dec., 1524
Wever, Richard.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  s: 7 June, 1533
Wever, Thomas.  t. Monmouth priory.  p: 8 March, 1504
Wever, William.  t. college of S. John Ev.  p: 16 June, 1492
Wharian (Wharyan), John.  t. the Cathedral.  a: 16 March, 1432, s: 22 May, 1434, d: 17 April, 1435, p: 11 June, 1435
Whateley, Thomas.  canon of Chirbury abb. / canon of Chirbury pr..  a: 7 June, 1460, s: 7 June, 1460
Whatkyns, Thomas.  s: 30 March, 1438
Whatteley, John.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  a: 6 June, 1506
Wheeler, Richard.  a: 7 March, 1433
Whelare, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 21 May, 1418
Whelare (Wheler), Edward.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 21 May, 1418, d: 23 March, 1420, p: 1 June, 1420
Wheler, John.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 10 June, 1419, p: 23 Sept., 1419
Wheler, John.  Heref. dioc..  a: 22 March, 1421
Wheler, Richard.  a: 31 March, 1464
Wheler, Richard.  of jurisdiction of Evesham (l. d.).  t. Edbury priory, same dioc..  s: 19 March, 1491
Wheler, Robert.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Halesowen mon..  d: 7 June, 1533
Whelere, Edward.  a: 12 June, 1416
Whelere, James.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  p: 29 March, 1472
Whelere, John.  a: 12 June, 1416
Whelere, Richard.  a: 21 Dec., 1455
Whelere, Richard.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford.  s: 16 March, 1466, d: 22 March, 1466, p: 28 March, 1467
Whelere, William.  t. S. Guthlac’s pr., Hereford.  s: 13 April, 1471
Whetstone, John.  t. Great Malvern pr..  a: 12 April, 1449, s: 7 June, 1449
Whethe (Wheth), Richard.  t. Chirbury priory.  s: 20 Dec., 1505, d: 7 March, 1506
Whiche, John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 18 Dec., 1434, d: 2 April, 1435, p: 11 June, 1435
Whiche, Thomas.  t. Haughmond abb..  s: 12 March, 1435, d: 2 April, 1435
Whiche, Walter.  t. the Cathedral.  d: 8 March, 1434
Whinford, John.  a: 14 Jan., 1431
Whitty, John.  t. S. Peter’s monastery, Gloucester.  s: 14 March, 1489
White, Henry.  monk of priory of S. John Evang., Brecon.  p: 17 Dec., 1468
White, John.  a: 18 Sept., 1434
White (Whitt / Whitte), John.  t. Monmouth pr.  a: 20 Feb., 1440, s: 22 Sept., 1440, d: 17 Dec., 1440, p: 11 March, 1441
White, John.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  d: 20 Feb., 1440
White, John.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  a: 19 Sept., 1461
White, John.  of Rounds.  Linc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Stonley pr..  d: 6 April, 1527
White, Lewis.  a: 15 June, 1443
White, Patrick.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  d: 19 May, 1459
White, Thomas.  t. dean and chapter.  s: 14 March, 1404/1405, d: 13 June, 1405
White, William.  Fr. Pr..  d: 23 Sept., 1413
White, William.  Fr. Aust., Ludlow.  p: 13 May, 1523
Whitewell, George.  Fr. Min., Hereford.  a: 14 April, 1408
Whitford, Henry.  t. Aconbury priory.  p: 20 Sept., 1488
Whitford, John.  t. Monmouth pr..  p: 31 March, 1431
Whithard, Richard.  t. Aconbury nunnery.  d: 7 June, 1533
Whithed (Whitehed), William.  t. his benefice of Eton on Wye.  s: 20 Dec., 1410, d: 28 March, 1411, p: 6 April, 1411
Whitigton, John.  a: 2 June, 1436
Whitington, Guy.  t. his benefice of Deynton, Lincoln dioc..  s: 17 March, 1519, d: 9 April, 1519, p: 23 April, 1519
Whitlonde (Whitlond), Matthew.  Cist. monk of Dore.  a: 30 May, 1450, p: 18 Dec., 1451
Whitney, Dominus James.  Cist. monk of Strata Florida.  s: 22 Sept., 1515
Whittard, Richard.  a: 24 Feb., 1532
Whitte, Robert.  t. Monmouth pr..  s: 19 Sept., 1416
Whittyngton, Henry.  canon regular.  a: 3 April, 1400

1529 Without a title
Whitwell, George. Fr. Min., Hereford. p: 3 March, 1413/1414
Whityng, Thomas. a: 12 March, 1445/1446, s: 16 Feb., 1448
Whitynton, Giles. a: 17 Dec., 1446
Whythcure, Thomas. a: 21 Sept., 1476
Whytney, Henry. t. Clifford priory. s: 17 March, 1481
Whyttynge, John. a: 18 Feb., 1486
Wiche, John. t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester. p: 12 June, 1473
Wiggemore (Wigmore), John. Fr. Min. of Hereford. a: 19 Sept., 1461, s: 13 March, 1462, d: 17 April, 1462
Wigmor, John. Fr. Aust. a: 15 March, 1511
Wigmor (Wigmour), Richard. alias Jones. t. Wormesley pr. / Wormesley priory. s: 5 April, 1522, d: 20 Sept., 1522, p: 21 March, 1523
Wigmore (Wigmour), John. canon of Wormesley priory / Aust. of Wormesley, presented by Dominus Ethelbert Aythen. s: 19 Feb., 1513, p: 4 March, 1514
Wigmore, William. t. Monmouth pr. p: 4 April, 1439
Wigmour, John. a: 15 March, 1522
Wilcocks, Ralph. Fr. Pr., Shrewsbury. d: 13 Dec., 1530
Wiliames, John. t. Battlefield College. s: 12 March, 1429
Wiliames, John. a: 21 May, 1429
Wilkes, Roger. t. hosp. of S. James, Bridgnorth. s: 16 June, 1470
Wilkokes, William. exempt jurisd. Evesham. t. Cokehill pr. d: 3 March, 1425
Wilkys, Richard. S. David’s dioc.. t. priory of Hereford Weste. s: 20 Sept., 1483
Willersley, Dompini William. t. Evesham monastery. p: 19 Sept., 1489
Willes, John at. a: 5 April, 1432
Willes, Thomas. a: 4 March, 1447
Willes, William. (l. d.), exempt jurisd. of Evesham. a: 3 March, 1425

1530 without a title
1531 Sic
William, David.  Fr. Min. of Hereford.  a: 20 Sept., 1455
William, Richard.  a: 18 Sept., 1484
William, Roger.  a: 30 May, 1450
Williams, John.  received letter dim. on the same day.  p: 12 March, 1429
Williams, John.  a: 14 March, 1472
Williams, John.  t. S. Kath. hosp., Ledbury.  s: 22 Sept., 1492
Williams, Richard.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  s: 18 Feb., 1486, d: 20 May, 1486
Williams, Thomas.  t. priory of the Holy Cross, Aconbury.  a: 20 Sept., 1483, s: 13 March, 1484
Williams, Walter.  a: 31 March, 1431
Williams, Walter.  t. S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury.  p: 24 Sept., 1435
Williams, Walter.  Llandaff dioc. (l. d.).  t. Usk nunnery.  d: 1 April, 1525
Williams, William.  in leg. bac.  t. Aconbury priory.  a: 14 March, 1489, s: 19 Sept., 1489, d: 27 March, 1490, p: 5 June, 1490
Williamys, Philip.  a: 19 May, 1459
Willim, Maurice ap.  t. Cwmhir mon.  a: 9 March, 1524, s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526
Willim, Walter.  a: 9 March, 1524
Willim, William ap.  t. Cwmhir monastery.  s: 18 Dec., 1490, p: 19 March, 1491
Willim, William ap.  a: 21 Sept., 1527
Willy, Walter.  t. Monmouth priory.  s: 26 May, 1478, d: 19 Dec., 1478

1532 Without a title
Willy, William ap.  a: 17 May, 1410
Willyam, David.  S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). a: 7 March, 1506
Willyam, David.  t. Aconbury nunnery. s: 19 April, 1522
Willyam, John ap.  a: 15 March, 1511
Willyames (Williams / Williams), Richard.  t. S. Giles’ hosp., Shrewsbury. a: 12 March, 1435, s: 2 April, 1435, d: 11 June, 1435
Willyams, David.  a: 5 April, 1522
Willyams, Roger.  t. Limebrook mon. d: 5 April, 1522
Willyes, Richard.  t. the Cathedral. d: 20 Sept., 1427
Willyes, Richard.  t. dean and chapter. a: 28 May, 1412, s: 28 May, 1412
Willyms, Roger.  t. Limebrook nunnery. a: 25 May, 1521, s: 15 March, 1522, p: 21 March, 1523
Willys, Robert.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Deerhurst pr. s: 11 April, 1528
Willys, William.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Biddlesden (Byttlesden) monastery, Linc. dioc. s: 8 April, 1508
Willyson, Edmund. a: 24 Feb., 1532
Wilmot, John. a: 26 May, 1442
Wilmot, Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory. a: 19 Sept., 1489, s: 5 June, 1490, p: 18 Dec., 1490
Wilnehall, William. a: 20 Feb., 1434
Wilse, John.  t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester. p: 12 March, 1513
Windegate, Michael. a: 18 March, 1513
Wisewalle, James.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford. d: 9 April, 1474
Wiswall, James.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford. p: 23 Sept., 1475
Witney, Henry. a: 23 Sept., 1475
Wittone (Witton), John.  canon of Wigmore. s: 19 April, 1432, d: 20 Dec., 1432, p: 28 March, 1433
Wodde, Hugh.  Fr. Pr., Hereford. d: 24 March, 1509
Wode, John atte.  Fr. Aug., Bristol.  a: 12 March, 1406/1407
Wodehouse, William.  Fr. Aust., Woodhouse.  a: 8 March, 1438
Woderoffe, John.  t. office of priest in the cathedral.  p: 21 Sept., 1482
Wodewalle, John.  t. guild of Palmers, Ludlow.  p: 4 April, 1461
Wodeward, Richard.  t. Roger Andreewe.  a: 3 April, 1400, s: 3 April, 1400
Wodeward, Richard.  Cist. monk of Flaxley.  s: 19 June, 1451
Wodhouse, William.  Fr. Herem., Woodhouse.  s: 30 March, 1438
Wodorton, Walter.  t. S. Jame’s hosp., Bridgnorth.  p: 30 March, 1437
Wolaston, Edmund.  t. Haughmond mon.  d: 7 June, 1533
Wolastone, Richard.  a: 27 Feb., 1518
Wolcot, John.  a: 18 March, 1513
Wolfe, John.  a: 23 Dec., 1475
Wolfe, Richard.  a: 21 March, 1461
Wolff (Wolf), Thomas.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 7 March, 1443/1444, d: 29 March, 1444, p: 6 April, 1444
Wolffe (Wolfe), Richard.  t. Limebrook priory / Limebrook nunnery.  a: 11 April, 1506, s: 19 Sept., 1506, d: 19 Dec., 1506
Wollastone (Wolastone), Thomas.  t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  a: 5 June, 1512, s: 24 Sept., 1513, d: 17 Dec., 1513, p: 1 April, 1514
Wolverley, Richard.  monk of Worcester pr.  s: 23 Dec., 1525
Wonewode, John.  a: 21 Sept., 1409
Woode, Hugh.  Fr. Pr.  a: 1508
Woodre, John.  a: 20 Sept., 1477
Woodwarde, John.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  s: 21 Sept., 1471
Worall (Worrall), Robert.  t. Limebrook (Lynbrok) nunnery / Limebrook priory.  a: 3 March, 1509, s: 5 June, 1512, d: 18 Sept., 1512, p: 18 Dec., 1512
Worall, William.  t. Halesowen monastery.  s: 2 March, 1482
Worbsdale, Thomas.  monk of S. Peter, Gloucester.  d: 8 March, 1438
Worcester ( Worcestre), William.  monk of Worcester priory (l. d.).  a: 16 June, 1481, s: 22 Sept., 1481
Worcestre, John.  Fr. Ben., Worcester.  s: 5 June, 1406
Worcestre, John.  Fr. of S. Guthlac’s.  a: 18 Sept., 1484
Worcestre, Richard.  Carmel. monk of Gloucester.  s: 19 June, 1451
Worceter, Thomas.  monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester / S. Peter’s monastery, Gloucester.  s: 18 Feb., 1486, p: 22 Sept., 1487
Worcetre, William.  Fr. Min., Worcester.  s: 15 June, 1443
Worcetre, William.  canon of Wigmore.  a: 23 May, 1467, s: 19 Sept., 1467, d: 12 March, 1468, p: 10 April, 1468
Worcetre, William.  Fr. Aust.  a: 20 Dec., 1466
Worcetur, William.  Aust. canon of Llanthony.  p: 26 May, 1526
Worlech, William.  a: 2 March, 1482
Worley, John.  t. Whiston nunnery.  d: 7 June, 1533
Wormbruge (Wormbrugge), John.  t. Winforton chantry.  a: 17 May, 1410, s: 17 May, 1410, p (d): 28 March, 14111534, p: 6 April, 1411
Worstone, Ralph.  t. Worcester dioc., Pippewell abb..  s: 23 Sept., 1419
Worstroppe, John.  Fr. Pr. of Hereford.  p: 7 June, 1460
Worthe, Thomas.  t. Aconbury priory.  p: 22 Sept., 1492
Worthyn, Matthew.  a: 13 March, 1462
Wotley, William.  canon of Wigmore.  d: 6 June, 1433, p: 8 March, 1434

1533 no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508
1534 Maybe ordained to deacon on March 28, 1411
Wotteley, William.  canon of Wigmore.  s: 20 Dec., 1432
Wotton, Dompinus Richard.  Wormesley priory.  a: 21 Sept., 1482
Wotton, John.  Fr. Carm., Ludlow.  d: 4 April, 1439
Wotton, Richard.  monk of Gloucester.  d: 22 Sept., 1442
Wotton (Woton), Richard.  t. Wormesley priory.  d: 18 Feb., 1486, p: 1 March, 1488
Wotton, Thomas.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 22 Feb., 1524, s: 1 April, 1525, d: 15 April, 1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Wottone (Wotton), John.  monk of Flaxley abbey / monk of Flaxley abb.  a: 31 March, 1442, s: 26 May, 1442, d: 22 Sept., 1442
Wottone, John.  p: 18 Sept., 1445
Wottone, Richard.  Cist. monk of Kingswode, Glouc. dioc. / Cist. monk of Kingwood.  a: 19 June, 1451, s: 19 June, 1451
Wottone, Thomas.  of Tewkesbury monastery.  d: 23 Sept., 1508
Wottone, William.  Cist. monk of Kingswode, Glouc. dioc. / Cist. monk of Kingwood.  a: 19 June, 1451, s: 19 June, 1451
Wottun, John.  monk of Malmesbury.  p: 19 Sept., 1416
Wottun, Thomas.  Ben. monk of Gloucester.  p: 19 Sept., 1416
Wottun (Wotton), Walter.  t. Wormesley pr.  a: 19 Sept., 1416, s: 19 Sept., 1416
Wrexham (Wroxham), David.  t. his benefice of Wentnor.  s: 18 Dec., 1407, p: 14 April, 1408
Wright, John.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. S. Anne’s monastery by Coventry, Carth. order.  a: 22 Sept., 1418, d: 22 Dec., 1481
Writer, Thomas.  t. hosp. of S. Barth., Gloucester.  a: 3 March, 1509, s: 20 Sept., 1511
Wrothe, Richard.  t. Aconbury pr.  a: 3 June, 1447, s: 16 Feb., 1448
Wryle, John.  t. Limebrook nunnery.  d: 21 Dec., 1527
Wutton, Richard.  canon of Wormesley.  s: 20 Sept., 1483
Wutton, William.  Fr. S. John Bapt., Ludlow.  s: 1 April, 1480, d: 27 May, 1480
Wuttone, Walter.  t. pri. and conv. of Wormesley.  p: 26 March, 1418
Wych, Thomas. t. dean and chapter. d: 3 April, 1400, p: 17 April, 1400
Wyche, John. a: 23 May, 1472
Wyche, Ralph. Fr. Min., Worcester. p: 15 June, 1443
Wyche, Richard. monk of S. Peter’s, Gloucester. s: 14 Sept., 1444
Wyche (Wiche), Richard. t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow. a: 8 June, 1465, s: 21 Sept., 1465, p: 21 Sept., 1466
Wyche, Willelmus. a: 8 April, 1508
Wyche (Wiche), Richard. t. hosp. of S. John Baptist, Ludlow. a: 8 June, 1465, s: 21 Sept., 1465, p: 21 Sept., 1466
Wyche, John. Fr. Min., Gloucester. s: 13 June, 1405
Wyktoft, John. Fr. Aug. a: 13 June, 1405, s: 13 June, 1405
Wylde, Thomas. t. Dore abb. s: 30 May, 1450
Wylde, Richard. t. Westwood pr. s: 26 May, 1442, p: 15 June, 1443
Wylkocks, William. a: 22 Feb., 1524
Wylks, John. a: 23 Dec., 1525
Wylks, Richard. t. Buildwas mon. s: 15 April, 1525
Wylkynson, Thomas. York dioc. t. monastery de regali loco (Cist.). p: 7 March, 1506
Wylley, John. Worc. d. (l. d.). t. S. Oswald’s hosp., Worc. p: 17 April, 1435
Wyllocks (Wylockes / Wylkocks), William. t. Dudley pr. s: 17 Dec., 1524, d: 23 Dec.,

\[1535 \text{ with no title}\]
\[1536 \text{ Might be ordained to priest}\]
\[1537 \text{ no specific date, might be between 8 April, 1508 and 17 June, 1508}\]
1525, p: 26 May, 1526
Wyllott, Walter. a: 19 Dec., 1528
Wyllt, Gwilim ap Llewelyn. Llandaff dioc. t. John ap Aaron, lord of Breygan. s: 3 April, 1400
Wyllam, Howell. a: 18 Dec., 1512
Wyllams (Willyams), Richard. Fr. Min., Hereford. s: 23 Dec., 1525, d: 26 May, 1526
Wyllams, William. alias Osteler (Hosteler). t. the demesne of James Vaughan, armiger, in Michaelchurch and Blethvache. s: 17 Dec., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
Wylmot (Wylmott), John. t. Llanthony pr. by Gloucester. s: 7 March, 1443/1444, d: 29 March, 1444, p: 6 April, 1444
Wyman, Edward. t. S. Barth. hosp., Gloucester s: 19 Dec., 1506
Wynale, Robert. t. Aconbury priory. a: 8 Feb., 1475, s: 20 Sept., 1477
Wynall, Walter. t. Aconbury nunnery. a: 30 March, 1521, s: 25 May, 1521
Wynchecomb (Wynchecombe), Thomas. monk of Evesham. s: 23 Sept., 1424, p: 22 Sept., 1426
Wynchcombe, John. Aust. canon of S. Oswald’s pr., Gloucester, in the jurisdiction of York. s: 26 May, 1526
Wynche, Richard. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. s: 20 Sept., 1477
Wynde, Richard. t. hosp. of S. John Bapt., Ludlow. a: 4 March, 1514, s: 10 June, 1514, d: 23 Sept., 1514, p: 3 March, 1515
Wynger, John. arcium mag.. t. fellow of Merton college, Oxford, Cant. dioc. d: 7 March, 1506
Wynn (Wyn), Thomas. t. dean and chapter. a: 28 May, 1412, s: 23 Sept., 1413
Wynne, John. t. Dore abb. d: 21 March, 1461, p: 4 April, 1461
Wynne, Roger. a: 2 April, 1485
Wynnestone (Wynstone / Winstone), Hugh. t. Dore abb. a: 21 Sept., 1465, s: 16 March, 1466, d: 22 March, 1466, p: 5 April, 1466
Wynte, Richard. a: 1 March, 1488
Wyntener, Robert. t. Aconbury pr. s: 30 May, 1450
Wynter, William. t. his benefice at Cantref. s: 21 Dec., 1527
Wythome, Thomas. monk of Evesham abb.. d: 3 March, 1425
Wyntyngham, Henry. monk of S. Oswald’s, Glouc.. d: 17 April, 1400
Wyrctre, John. monk of Worcester abb. s: 22 Sept., 1426
Wyrhale, John. a: 5 April, 1427
Wyt, Robert. a: 21 Sept., 1415
Wyte, John. ord. Fr. d: 17 April, 1462
Wythe, Thomas. monk of Dore abb.. a: 6 June, 1433
Wythe, Thomas. of Ludlow. a: 20 Feb., 1434
Wythe, Thomas. t. the Cathedral. s: 20 Feb., 1434
Wythe, Walter. t. the Cathedral. p: 27 March, 1434
Wytte, Nicholas. Ex. dioc. (l. d.). t. Launceston pri.. p: 1 June, 1420
Yabbecumbe, John. Exeter dioc. (l. d.). t. Buckfast abb. a: 2 April, 1435, d: 17 April, 1435
Yappe, William. a: 2 April, 1435
Yatton, Robert. of Evesham. p: 21 Sept., 1482
Yeddevyn (Yeddevin), Henry. t. the Cathedral. s: 23 Feb., 1437, d: 16 March, 1437, p: 30 March, 1437
Yedeven, Henry. a: 8 March, 1434
Yedeven (Yedven), Walter. t. the Cathedral. s: 2 April, 1446, d: 16 April, 1446, p: 11 June,

1538 Without a title
1446
Yemester, Walter. canon of Wigmore. a: 23 May, 1467
Yemins, Matthew. Fr. Pr., Brecon. p: 11 April, 1528
Yeomester (Yemostere), John. canon of Wigmore. s: 19 Sept., 1467, d: 12 March, 1468
Yeroth, John ap David ap. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. S. Mary’s nunnery, Chester. s: 5 April, 1522
Yerwith, David ap. Bangor dioc. (l. d.). t. pa.. p: 3 March, 1436
Yestoppe, Thomas. t. Chirbury pr.. p: 7 June, 1533
Yetone, John. Fr. Carm. of Ludlow. d: 20 Sept., 1511
Yevan, Edward ap. Llandaff dioc. (l. d.). a: 6 June, 1517
Yevans, Lewis. S. Asaph dioc. (l. d.). t. Strata Marcella mon.. p: 7 June, 1533
Yevans (Jevans), Richard. t. a rent of six marks, to be paid from lands in Croft by Alianora, the widow of Sir Richard Crofte, and Edward, his son and heir / rent of six marks, paid by Alianora, the widow, and Edward, the son and heir of Sir Richard Crofte, from their lands in Croft / rent of six marks from Dame Alianora and Sir Edward Crofte. a: 24 Sept., 1513, s: 17 Dec., 1513, d: 4 March, 1514, p: 10 June, 1514
Yevele, Nigel. Ex. d. (l. d.). t. S. Nicholas pr., Ex.. d: 2 April, 1435
Yevor (Yvor), Hugh ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Carmarthen pr.. s: 5 April, 1522, d: 19 April, 1522
Yevor, John ap. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Limebrook nunnery. s: 19 Feb., 1513
Yeyl, Howel. Fr. Pr., Brecon. a: 14 March, 1404/1405
Yon (Yone), Master Thomas. t. archdeacon of Salop. s: 24 Sept., 1441, d: 31 March, 1442, p: 26 May, 1442
Yone, Thomas. York dioc. (l. d.). a: 25 May, 1437
Yong, Richard. t. S. Guthlac’s priory, Hereford. p: 18 Sept., 1484
Yong, Thomas. Lland. dioc. (l. d.). t. cathedral, Bath. s: 31 March, 1442
Yonge, John. a: 25 May, 1415
Yonge, John. Worc. dioc. (l. d.). t. Llanthony by Gloucester pr.. a: 3 March, 1436, d: 6 April, 1436, p: 2 June, 1436
Yonge, John. a: 25 May, 1415
Yonge, Lewis. S. David’s dioc. (l. d.). t. Strata Florida abb.. p: 30 May, 1461
Yonge, Roger. a: 13 March, 1484
Yonge, Thomas. t. S. Guthlac’s, Hereford / S. Guthlac’s priory. a: 2 April, 1485, s: 20 May, 1486, p: 1 March, 1488
Yonge (Yong), Walter. t. Lord Scudamore / Sir John Scudamour. a: 29 Feb., 1447, s: 4 March, 1447, d: 25 March, 1447, p: 23 Sept., 1447
Yonge, William. t. Grace Dieu monastery, Lland. dioc.. p: 13 March, 1484
Yoppe, William. t. Edmund Plowden of Plowden. s: 21 Sept., 1437
Yoppe, William. t. priory of S. Giles by Shrewsbury. a: 20 Sept., 1483, s: 13 March, 1484
Yoppe, William. a: 24 Sept., 1519
Yoppe, William.  t. Chirbury pr.  d: 30 March, 1521, p: 25 May, 1521
York, Thomas.  monk of Dore abb.  a: 23 Sept., 1458
Yorke, Thomas.  Cist. of Dore abb.  p: 19 Sept., 1461
Young (Yonge), John.  t. the Cathedral.  s: 11 March, 1419, d: 1 April, 1419, p: 10 June, 1419
Yowen, William.  free and legitimate.  a: 27 March, 1424
Yrelond, Roger.  Worc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. Leson monastery, Cant. dioc.  d: 7 April, 1509
Ysawde, John.  Linc. dioc. (l. d.).  t. monastery of the B. V. M., Oseney.  p: 8 April, 1508
Yvor, David ap.  t. S. Guthlac’s priory.  p: 18 Sept., 1484
Yvore, Maurice ap.  a: 6 June, 1457
Yvy, Richard.  a: 22 May, 1456
Tables of Ordination Ceremonies

The following tables contain the information relating to the ordination ceremonies celebrated by every bishop of Hereford (or his suffragan) between 1400 and 1533, including the specific date and location of the ordination, the bishop who celebrated the ceremony, and the page numbers of the printed bishop’s register in which the ordination was recorded. All this information is extracted from the printed bishops’ registers of Hereford; full publication detail for these registers can be found in the bibliography attached to the thesis.

Table 1. Bishop John Trefnant’s episcopate (1400-1404):

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Celebrant</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<td>3 April 1400</td>
<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>The bishop</td>
<td>pp. 225-7</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>17 April 1400</td>
<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>The bishop</td>
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<td>12 June 1400</td>
<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>The bishop</td>
<td>pp. 228-9</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>23 September 1402</td>
<td>The private chapel in London</td>
<td>The bishop</td>
<td>pp. 229-30</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>The chapel of manor of Prestbury</td>
<td>The bishop, by special licence of the bishop of Worcester</td>
<td>p. 230</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>22 December 1402</td>
<td>The chapel at Prestbury</td>
<td>The bishop</td>
<td>p. 230</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>22 December 1403</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nicholas, bishop of Dunkeld</td>
<td>p. 230</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>23 February 1404</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nicholas, bishop of Dunkeld</td>
<td>p. 230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Bishop Robert Mascall’s episcopate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Celebrant</th>
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Table 4. Bishop Thomas Poltöne’s episcopate:

Table 5. Bishop Thomas Spofford’s episcopate:

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Table 6. Bishop Richard Beauchamp’s episcopate:

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Table 7. Bishop Reginald Boulers’ episcopate:

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<td>The chapel by the Cathedral</td>
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<td>13 March 1473</td>
<td>St. Katherine’s chapel by the Cathedral close</td>
<td>p. 170</td>
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<tr>
<td>63.</td>
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<td>St. Katherine’s chapel, Hereford</td>
<td>p. 170</td>
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<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>16 September 1473</td>
<td>Bosbury church</td>
<td>p. 171</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>9 April 1474</td>
<td>The chapel of St. Thomas the Confessor, in the Cathedral</td>
<td>pp. 171-2</td>
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Table 9: Bishop Thoma Millyng’s episcopate:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Celebrant</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>24 September 1474</td>
<td>Whitbourne church</td>
<td>The bishop</td>
<td>p. 154</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>8 February 1475</td>
<td>Church of Ludlow</td>
<td>John, bishop of Rochester</td>
<td>pp. 154-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<td>The chapel of Ludlow castle</td>
<td>John, bishop of Rochester</td>
<td>p. 155</td>
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<td>The parish church of Ludlow</td>
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<td>pp. 155-6</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>The chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, in Ludlow castle</td>
<td>John, bishop of Rochester</td>
<td>p. 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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<td>John, bishop of Rochester</td>
<td>pp. 156-7</td>
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<td>The chapel within Ludlow castle</td>
<td>John, bishop of Rochester</td>
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<td>The chapel within Ludlow castle</td>
<td>John, bishop of Rochester</td>
<td>p. 158</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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<td>Whitbourne church</td>
<td></td>
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<td>20 September 1477</td>
<td>Whitbourne church</td>
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<td>26 May 1478</td>
<td>Whitbourne church</td>
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<td>Whitbourne church</td>
<td>pp. 160-1</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>23 May 1479</td>
<td>The chapel of Whitbourne manor</td>
<td>The bishop</td>
<td>p. 161</td>
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<td>5 June 1479</td>
<td>Whitbourne church</td>
<td>p. 161</td>
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<td>17 March 1480</td>
<td>The chapel of St. Robert, bishop</td>
<td>p. 182</td>
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<td>George the Martyr, within the manor of Wyndor, in the parish of Churcham</td>
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<td>Of St. David’s</td>
<td>p.162</td>
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<td></td>
<td>p.165</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>pp.165-6</td>
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<td>26.</td>
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<td>Bromyard church</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>pp.166-7</td>
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<td>Pembridge church</td>
<td>Richard, bishop of St. David’s</td>
<td>pp.167-8</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>29 March 1483</td>
<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td></td>
<td>p.168</td>
</tr>
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<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td></td>
<td>pp.168-9</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ledbury church</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
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<td>Richard, ‘episcopus Olonensis’</td>
<td>pp.182-3</td>
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<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>p.173</td>
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<td>The bishop</td>
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<td>Ledbury church</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>pp.173-4</td>
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<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>pp.174-5</td>
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<td>The suffragan</td>
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<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
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<td>Hereford</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>p.178</td>
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<td>19 September 1489</td>
<td>Ledbury church</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>pp.176-7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>St. Katherine’s hospital, Ledbury</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
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<td>The suffragan</td>
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<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>pp.178-9</td>
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<td>Ledbury church</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
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<td>19 March 1491</td>
<td>Ledbury church</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>pp. 180-1</td>
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<td>28 May 1491</td>
<td>Ledbury church</td>
<td>The suffragan</td>
<td>pp. 181-2</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>Ledbury church</td>
<td>Richard, ‘episcopus Olonensis’</td>
<td>p. 183</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>22 September 1492</td>
<td>Ledbury church</td>
<td>Richard, ‘episcopus Olonensis’</td>
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Table 10. Bishop Richard Mayew’s episcopate:

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<td>Ralph, bishop of Ascalon</td>
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<td>Ralph, bishop of Ascalon</td>
<td>p. 238</td>
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<tr>
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<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’, by the licence of the vicar general</td>
<td>pp. 238-9</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
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<td>The bishop</td>
<td>pp. 244-5</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
<td>pp. 245-6</td>
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<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’, by the licence of John Wardroper, vicar general</td>
<td>pp. 246-7</td>
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<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus’</td>
<td>p. 247</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Author</td>
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<td>15081539</td>
<td>Whitbourne church</td>
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<td>pp. 248-9</td>
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<td>pp. 250-1</td>
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<td>24 March 1509</td>
<td>Ledbury church</td>
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<td>pp. 251-2</td>
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<td>7 April 1509</td>
<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td></td>
<td>p. 252</td>
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<td>9 September 1509</td>
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<td>p. 252</td>
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<td>28 March 1510</td>
<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td></td>
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<td>22 September 1509</td>
<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
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<td>pp. 254-5</td>
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<td>The Cathedral</td>
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<td>14 June 1511</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
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<td>Whitbourne manor</td>
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<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td></td>
<td>pp. 256-7</td>
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<td>5 June 1512</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
<td>pp. 258-9</td>
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<td>33.</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
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<td>The Cathedral</td>
<td></td>
<td>pp. 261-2</td>
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<td>35.</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
<td>p. 262</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>24 September 1513</td>
<td>Whitbourne parish church</td>
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<td>pp. 262-3</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
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<td>pp. 265-6</td>
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<td>10 June 1514</td>
<td>Whitbourne church</td>
<td></td>
<td>pp. 266-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>23 September 1514</td>
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<td>pp. 267-8</td>
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<td>23 December 1514</td>
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<td>45.</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
<td>pp. 269-70</td>
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<tr>
<td>47.</td>
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<td>pp. 270-1</td>
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</table>

1540 This is the only reference to St. Ethelbert’s having had a chapel. There are no traces in the present buildings which would suggest its site.
Table 11. Bishop Charles Booth’s episcopate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>The bishop</td>
<td>pp. 304-5</td>
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<td>Hereford Cathedral</td>
<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
<td>p. 305</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>9 December 1517</td>
<td>The Cathedral church</td>
<td>The bishop</td>
<td>pp. 305-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>Thomas, ‘episcopus Lachorensis’</td>
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