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978-0-521-86508-1 - The Heads of Religious Houses England and Wales III, 1377-1540

Edited by David M. Smith

Excerpt

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# INTRODUCTION

## I. *The purpose and scope*

This book aims at providing lists of all known superiors of the religious houses in England and Wales between 1377 and 1540. Like the two previous volumes, covering the years 940–1216 and 1216–1377,<sup>1</sup> the interpretation of religious house has been restricted to cover all establishments of monks, regular canons, and nuns, whether of abbatial or lower rank and whether autonomous or dependent. These lists are based on houses in existence between 1377 and 1540 as recorded in the relevant sections of *Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales* (KH). A few small houses have failed to reveal the names of any heads and, for the reasons given in the second volume, I have intentionally omitted hospitals, colleges<sup>2</sup>, the military orders, and the mendicants.

## II. *The materials*

The archival advantage noticed for the second volume over the first, namely the development of record-keeping in the thirteenth century and the consequent great growth of surviving material, holds true for this final volume, and in particular the extent of records available for the period of the dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII is considerable, thanks to the activities of the Court of Augmentations. The period saw a few foundations, mostly under royal patronage, notably a handful of Carthusian houses and the Bridgettine abbey of Syon, and these have left documentary evidence relating to their foundation in governmental records and elsewhere. Much of the source material described in the earlier volumes has of course been used in the preparation of this volume: for the religious houses themselves, chronicles and annals; charters, cartularies and registers; obituaries and calendars, accounts and court rolls (sampled); and of course antiquarian copies of lost records. Of other ecclesiastical sources the bishops' registers are of course a prime source for confirmations of elections and professions of obedience (although sadly the general impression is that the

<sup>1</sup> D. Knowles, C. N. L. Brooke and V. C. M. London, *The Heads of Religious Houses: England and Wales, I. 940–1216* (2nd edn, Cambridge, 2001); D. M. Smith and V. C. M. London, *The Heads of Religious Houses: England and Wales, II. 1216–1377* (Cambridge, 2001).

<sup>2</sup> The only exceptions being those colleges at Oxford and Cambridge affiliated with the Benedictines, Cistercians and Augustinians, viz: at Oxford, Canterbury College, Durham College, Gloucester College, St Bernard's College, and St Mary's College; and at Cambridge, the Benedictine hostel (later Buckingham College) and the *prior studentium* of the Augustinians.

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fifteenth-century registers were not as assiduously kept as those of the previous century). To supplement these gaps, more visitation and testamentary records survive from the later medieval period, as do episcopal (consistory) court books, and diocesan accounts and related administrative series (e.g. grants of next presentation, resignations). At a wider level the papal registers are particularly useful for dispensations and in cases of litigation. The English governmental records provide their usual bounty with the great series of enrolments (patent, close, charter and fine rolls), the court records (Common Pleas, King's Bench, Assizes, Exchequer of Pleas; Chester and Lancaster Palatinates and Principality of Wales), which on account of their bulk have of necessity to be sampled, as was the case with the second volume of *Heads*, and with the voluminous records relating to the dissolution, not just with the wholesale surrenders of the period 1536–40 (E322) and related material but also earlier in the case of the former alien priories and the suppressions under Cardinal Wolsey (E21, E24). The series of feet of fines which proved extremely useful for identifying heads in the thirteenth century is no longer a major source later on, but its place is taken by new categories, which did not exist (or hardly existed) for the earlier period: among these are early chancery proceedings (C1); petitions (SC8, C84); pardon rolls (C67); Court of Star Chamber (STAC2); state papers (SP); rentals and surveys (SC11); ministers' and receivers' accounts (SC6, LR6). Other governmental sources, not quite so obvious, have proved equally useful for heads: one in particular – the King's Remembrancer's wine accounts (E101) – proving especially productive for names of Carthusian and Cistercian superiors sending receipts for gifts of wine. As I have already intimated the dissolution brought about both the collection of records from the suppressed houses and the creation of records by the newly-established Court of Augmentations specifically concerned with all aspects of the dissolution of the houses, ranging from surveys of their property to the payment of pensions to ex-religious. Documents of particular importance to the Crown, and to any subsequent grantee of ex-monastic lands, were the series of conventual deeds and leases, either the original counterparts collected from the monastic archives (E118, E303) or at any rate copies made in the Augmentations enrolment books (LR1).

In previous volumes attention was drawn to the potential pitfalls and problems relating to mentions of heads in the pipe rolls. There are equally problematic sources for this later period. The first of these are found mainly on the patent rolls and are entries relating solely to debt pleas. From the wording of these entries it would appear at first glance that the religious superiors mentioned are alive at the time of writing, but it has become clear that this is not necessarily the case. A good example is an entry of 9 May 1398: Thomas

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Pynnok, clerk, for not appearing to answer John Dodford, prior of St Frideswide's, Oxford, touching a debt of £40.<sup>3</sup> From this wording it would be a natural assumption that John Dodford was alive and still prior in 1398, but in fact he had died in 1391 and the prior of St Frideswide's in 1398 was Thomas Bradwell. The debt obviously dated from Prior Dodford's time but you would not know from the internal evidence of the entry that he was no longer prior, and this is a good indication of the care that must be exercised with information contained in such debt cases. With exempt or more obscure houses where a complete succession of heads is not possible, and there is no other corroborating evidence than such entries, then the information from these debt pleas must be treated with some caution.

The second source of potential pitfalls comes, perhaps equally surprisingly, from episcopal registers. While it must be said that the fifteenth-century registers are in general paler shadows of their fourteenth-century counterparts in content and arrangement, and in some dioceses (notably Lincoln) are incomplete even regarding the succession of non-exempt heads requiring the bishop's confirmation, the one recognisable problem (able to be checked against other sources in the later period) relates to Convocation entries in the registers. The practice of registration in relation to meetings of Convocation was to record the archbishop's summons and the bishop's return to the mandate listing on a schedule the names of the archdeacons, cathedral dignitaries and religious heads summoned. It is with these (ostensibly very informative) schedules that, in some dioceses, problems appear. The Exeter diocese under Edmund Lacy (1420–55) is a case in point. Superiors are mentioned on these schedules who are known from other sources to have been long dead at the particular date or at least replaced by other known heads. I can only conjecture, based on modern diocesan registry evidence, that the clerks kept an *aide-memoire* or formulary list of those that needed to be summoned to Convocation ready to consult when required and that in the nature of things it was not always kept up-to-date with the name of the current superior.

In the introduction to the second volume I went into considerable detail about the election process, as evidenced by records relating to Selby Abbey, and there is no need to give later examples of what Dom David Knowles has termed the 'legalistic amplitude' of these documents. Such election entries are still copied *in extenso* in the later registers,<sup>4</sup> but one noticeable development in this final period of monasticism is the more frequent use (in the case of smaller houses) of the bishop's powers of collation *propter defectum numeri canonicorum*

<sup>3</sup> *CPR* 1396–99, p. 304.

<sup>4</sup> For a detailed study of a similar election in this period see Barrie Dobson, 'The election of John Ousthorp as abbot of Selby in 1436', *YAJ*, 42 (1967), 31–40.

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or *monialium*. This terminology features particularly in the London and Norwich registers but it is found almost everywhere, when the excuse of paucity of numbers able to elect was used to bring in ‘new blood’ from another house. On one occasion at least the patron of the monastery clashed with the bishop over the use of these powers of appointment (Tiptree) and there may well have been similar cases masked by the formality of the records.

A recent study of an alien priory in Devon has called attention to the fact that the 1414 Act vesting the alien priories in the Crown’s possession should not be taken as marking the end of the alien priories, as some earlier writers have tended to suppose:

‘... neither the “expulsion” of 1378 nor the Act of Dissolution of 1414 were such decisive moments in the history of these houses as was once thought. Instead, we may suggest, each of these small houses must be examined separately, for the later history of each was distinctive . . .’<sup>5</sup>

A detailed study of such alien priories in the fifteenth century has emphasised the writers’ point. Many of the smaller alien priories even granted away to the new Carthusian or Brigittine foundations or to educational establishments (Eton and King’s College, Cambridge, being predominant) were not so easily given up by the mother-houses, and the new owners often found themselves in protracted litigation. In 1399 the alien priory of Appuldurcombe on the Isle of Wight, a dependency of the abbey of Montebourg, was granted to the abbess and convent of the Minoresses, Aldgate, London, but the abbess was still in bargain and treaty with Montebourg as late as 1429. The abbey of St Peter at Ghent, mother-house of Lewisham priory, refused to give up their English possessions without a struggle which involved the papacy and the Council of Basel and resulted in lengthy litigation with the Charterhouse of Sheen, who had been granted the priory in 1415. Ghent were still persisting in 1463 when they wrote to Edward IV’s chancellor. Another of Sheen’s foundation (1415) possessions, the alien priory of Hayling, caused similar trouble. The mother-abbey of Jumièges obtained Pope Martin V’s approval for the reunion of Hayling, and the abbot even sent French monks to England as priors as late as 1475. Even the larger conventual alien priories which became denizen and elective were not immune from attempts to continue the link with their French

<sup>5</sup> A. McHardy and N. Orme, ‘The defence of an alien priory: Modbury (Devon) in the 1450s’, *JEH*, 50 (1999), 303–12, at 304. For the 1378 expulsion see A. K. McHardy, ‘The alien priories and the expulsion of aliens from England in 1378’, *Studies in Church History*, 12 (1975), 133–41’ and for a general survey of the alien priories and the 1414 Act, see M. M. Morgan, ‘The suppression of the alien priories’, *History*, XXVI (1941–2), 204–12. For a more detailed appraisal see Matthew, *Norman Monasteries*, chapter IV ‘The dissolution of the Norman priories’, pp. 108–42. The 1414 Act excluded those alien priories which were conventual.

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mother-houses. Axholme charterhouse had great trouble retaining the alien priory of Monks Kirby; the possession of Ware priory was disputed between Mount Grace charterhouse and the abbey of Leicester and eventually was given to Henry V's foundation of Sheen. Holy Trinity priory in York was still in contact with the mother-abbey of Marmoutier in the middle of the fifteenth century, when the abbot refused to confirm the election of a monk of Holy Trinity but exercised his powers of appointment (in favour of the same candidate). The Grandmontine priory of Alberbury in Shropshire, granted to All Souls, Oxford, in 1441, was the subject of an attempt by Grandmont to recover possession in the 1470s, an attempt which seems to have ended in violence. Even when there is no extant evidence that the mother-houses tried to retain their alien priories, disputes could arise between those who claimed to have been granted the possessions. King's College, Cambridge, and Syon abbey were in lengthy dispute over the alien priory of St Michael's Mount, which both claimed. All this has meant that the sources for alien priories have had to be checked long after their ostensible demise.

The truth of the comment that 'the dissolution is one of the best-documented events of the sixteenth century in England' is readily confirmed by the bulk of records surviving for the whole dissolution process in the National Archives. Fortunately, Dr Sybil Jack has painstakingly studied the records for the dissolutions under the Act of 1536 and has brought attention to the problems (and occasional contradictions) of the source material, as well as tabulating the dissolution dates, where known, of the smaller monasteries.<sup>6</sup> The series E322 also contains original deeds of surrender from many of the later monastic dissolutions concluding in 1540.

III. *The arrangement of the lists*

Repeating what was said in the previous volumes, complete consistency in the layout of entries in each list has proved neither desirable nor possible. Within each list the heads are in chronological order, wherever this is known; within each entry the occurrences are, usually, in chronological order. Some selection had to be made with regard to the entries on account of the often voluminous record of occurrences of heads of the larger or more well-documented houses. Where precise dates of appointment and of vacation are known, then this is normally the only information noted. Where evidence comprises a series of occurrences then some pruning has often been done, with the earliest and latest

<sup>6</sup> S. M. Jack, 'Dissolution dates for the monasteries dissolved under the Act of 1536', *BIHR*, XLIII (1970), 161–81.

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occurrence being noted and, where possible, a few select references inserted in between. Where possible, each list has the following items.

### 1. *Name, county and dedication.*

The names of pre-1974 English and Welsh counties are used. The dedications are based mainly on documentary evidence and the work of Alison Binns, *Dedications of Monastic Houses in England and Wales 1066–1216* (Studies in the History of Medieval Religion 1, Woodbridge, 1989). For Cistercians and dependencies the name of the mother-house is also given. Variant names for the house are also noted.

### 2. *Date of foundation.*

This is generally taken from *KH*, but on occasion supplemented by more recent work in *BS*. The issue of letters of denization to alien houses is also noted.

### 3. *A note of former lists.*

The *VCH* list is included where there is one, and, in general, more recent lists backed by archival references. As in the case of the earlier volumes, antiquarian lists when they are not based on given references have been omitted. References to medieval manuscripts (e.g. in annals, chronicles, cartularies etc.) and obits are noted.

### 4. *An entry for each known head.*

An entry for each head known, in chronological order wherever possible. Each list in this volume begins with the head in office in 1377 or, if that is not known, the name of the last known head previous to that date. Each list ends, in principle, with the dissolution of the house and the granting of a pension to the last head. Where additional information about their subsequent fate is readily known this is recorded but there has been no systematic attempt to trace the ex-religious after the suppression of their houses. Where errors are likely (e.g. the *VCH* list for St Katherine's, Lincoln, gives Richard Misyn as prior, but it is clear that he was prior of the Lincoln Carmelites; or the Wymondley *VCH* list inadvertently includes two parochial incumbents of Wyfordby in Leicestershire) or when documentary evidence can no longer be found, they are noted in a footnote. If a head resigned, details of pension provision, if recorded, and later occurrences, where found, are noted. Each entry may consist of the following: name and outside dates, and surnames when known (variant spellings are included in brackets). No attempt has been made to identify territorial surnames in their modern form, a procedure fraught with difficulties, cf. Barrie Dobson's study of the election of John Ousthorp as abbot

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of Selby in 1436, cited above – Ousthorp could have come from one of three possible places in the neighbourhood: Ousethorpe, Owsthorpe or Austhorpe. Surnames are left in the form they are found in the documents, but cross-reference in the index hopefully brings together variant forms. Dates of election, confirmation, and blessing (in the case of royal involvement a note of the royal assent, restitution of temporalities, or issue of writ *de intendendo* and related matters), where known, are recorded; as are the length of tenure if specified in the sources, and reason for vacation of office (death, resignation, deprivation). If the precise date of vacation is not known and depends on the date of the next appointment, the last recorded occurrence (if close to that date) is also noted. Where further details of reason for vacation survive (e.g. Prior William de Lode of Spinney being murdered by three of his fellow-canons, or the varying accounts of the violent end of Abbot Henry Arrowsmith of Vale Royal; or the trial and execution of several heads in the aftermath of the Pilgrimage of Grace), these are noted. If known, monumental inscriptions and grave-slabs of heads are recorded, and if a description of a personal (as opposed to institutional) seal survives, this is also noted. Where the appointment of a new head does not note the reason for the vacancy this is stated. Occurrences are only very selectively noted if the full tenure of office of a head can be established from the sources – e.g. to help establish that a long tenure was indeed continuous. If sources indicate that the head became incapacitated or a coadjutor was appointed this is noted. The dating of undated documents remains a problem (though mercifully not as frequent a problem as in the earlier period) but approximate dates are provided, often based on the tenure of office of other ecclesiastics or secular officials or nobles. Much use has been made of the *Handbook of British Chronology*, the *Complete Peerage*, and the Le Neve *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae* revised for 1300–1541 and 1541–1857. ‘+’ attached to a date means in or after; ‘-’ means in or before; ‘x’ links the limiting dates of an undated document or the like. All dates given are in the modern style, with the year beginning on 1 January.

References in nearly all the cases are given to all essential primary sources; those to secondary literature are much more selective. Little Marlow appears under L; West Ravendale under W; but cross-references are given in such cases (and where alternative names occur, e.g. Holy Island or Lindisfarne) to reduce any inconvenience. The order of the lists follows the earlier volumes, which itself was based on *KH*. The Benedictines are divided into three sections: the independent houses; their dependencies; the alien priories. The nuns, except for the Gilbertines, have been gathered together in a single alphabetical sequence.

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# THE BENEDICTINE HOUSES: INDEPENDENT HOUSES

**ABBOTSBURY** (Dorset), St Peter f. c.1044

Lists in *VCH Dorset*, II, 53; *Heads*, I, 23, 240; *Heads*, II, 15–16.

**William Cerne 1376–1401** M. of Abbotsbury, eln pres. to king for royal ass. 2 Sept. 1376 (TNA, C84/31/41); royal ass. 5 Sept. 1376. temps. 22 Sept. 1376 (*CPR 1374–77*, pp. 336, 343). Eln conf. 20 Sept. 1376 (WSRO, D1/2/4, f. 20v). D. 18 Nov. 1401 (*Dorset IPMs*, no. 151). D., lic. to el. 26 Nov. 1401 (*CPR 1401–5*, p. 24).

**Robert Bilsay (Bilsay) 1401–1426** M. of Abbotsbury, royal ass. 9 Dec. 1401 (*CPR 1401–5*, p. 23); temps. 18 Dec. 1401 (*ibid.*, p. 29). D., lic. to el. 28 Oct. 1426 (*CPR 1422–9*, p. 380).

**Richard Percy (Parcy) 1426–1442** Temps. 1 Dec. 1426 (*ibid.*, p. 382). Res. 4 July 1442 (WSRO, D1/2/10, 2nd ser., f. 12v). Res., lic. to el. 5 Sept. 1442 (*CPR 1441–46*, p. 114).

**Edward Watton 1442–1452** Pr. of Abbotsbury, royal ass. 22 Dec. [*sic, recte* Sept.] 1442 (*CPR 1441–46*, p. 115; WSRO, D1/2/10, 2nd ser., f. 13v (22 Sept.)); conv. appts bp as commissary 12 Sept. 1442 and he chooses Edward Watton 15 Sept. 1442 (WSRO, D1/2/10, 2nd ser., ff. 12v–13v); apptd 23 Sept. 1442 (TNA, C84/46/16, cf. C84/48/24); mand. to induct 23 Sept. 1442 (WSRO, D1/2/10, 2nd ser., ff. 13v–14r); temps. 24 Sept. 1442 (*CPR 1441–46*, p. 115). D. 24 Sept. 1452 (WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., f. 22r). D., lic. to el. 27 Sept. 1452 (*CPR 1452–61*, p. 19).

**William Wuller (Wollor) 1452–1468** M. of Abbotsbury, el. 5 Oct. 1452 (WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., ff. 22r–23r); pet. for royal ass. 6 Oct. 1452 (TNA, C84/47/29). Eln conf. 21 Oct. 1452 (WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., f. 23r; TNA, C84/47/32). D. 27 Nov. 1468 (WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., f. 117r). D., lic. to el. 2 Dec. 1468 (*CPR 1467–77*, p. 115).

**Hugh Dorchester** (Dorchestre, Dorchestur, Dorchestyr') **1468–1496** M. of Abbotsbury, el. 19 Dec. 1468 (WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., ff. 116v–118r); pet. for royal ass. 20 Dec. 1468 (TNA, C84/40/45); royal ass. 1 Jan. 1469 (*CPR 1467–77*, p. 116). Commn to conf. 24 Jan. 1469; eln conf. 31 Jan. 1469 (WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., f. 118r–v); temps. 4 Feb. 1469 (*CPR 1467–77*, p. 125). D. 17 May 1496 (WSRO, D1/2/13, f. 91r; BL, Add. ms. 6165, f. 27r; *IPM Henry VII*, III, p. 552, nos. 1097–8). D., lic. to el. 9 June 1496 (*CPR 1494–1509*, p. 56).

**John Abbotsbury** (Abbotisbury) **1496–1505** Pr. of Abbotsbury, el. 16 June 1496 (WSRO, D1/2/13, ff. 91r–93v); royal ass. 29 June 1496 (*CPR 1494–1509*, p. 56); citn of opposers 8 July 1496; commn to examine eln 12 July; eln conf. 15 July 1496 (WSRO, D1/2/13, ff. 93v–95r); temps. 12 Aug. 1496 (*CPR 1494–1509*, p. 64). D. 8 Oct. 1505 (WSRO, D1/2/14, f. 128v). D., lic. to el. 28 Oct. 1505 (*CPR 1494–1509*, p. 480).

**John Portesham** (Portisham) **1505–1534** Pr. of Abbotsbury, el. 7 Nov. 1505 (WSRO, D1/2/14, ff. 128v–129r); royal ass. 14 Nov. 1505 (*CPR 1494–1509*, p. 480); temps. 22 Apr. 1506 (*CPR 1494–1509*, p. 481). D., lic. to el. 28 Oct. 1534 (*L. & P. Henry VIII*, VII, p. 514, no. 1352(19)).

**Roger Roddon** (Rodden) **1534–1539** Pr. of Abbotsbury, pet. for royal ass. 1 Dec. 1534, royal ass. 15 Dec., iss. 17 Jan. 1535 (*ibid.*, VII, p. 598, no. 1601(21)); eln conf. 30 Dec. 1534 (WSRO, D1/2/15, f. 51r); temps. 12 Jan., iss. 16 Jan. 1535 (*L. & P. Henry VIII*, VIII, p. 47,

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no. 149(14)). Occ. 1535 (*Valor*, I, 227). Abbey surrendered 12 March 1539 (TNA, E322/1; *L. & P. Henry VIII*, XIV(1), pp. 196-7, no. 506; *DKR* 8, app. ii, p. 6). Gt of pension 12 May 1539 (*L. & P. Henry VIII*, XV, p. 543, no. 1032).

**ABINGDON** (Berks), St Mary ref. *c.* 954

Lists in *VCH Berks*, II, 61-2; *Heads*, I, 23-5, 240-1; *Heads*, II, 16-18.

**Peter de Hanney** (Hanneye) 1361-1399 M. of Abingdon, royal ass. 24 July 1361, temps. 2 Aug. 1361 (*CPR 1361-64*, pp. 41, 44). Eln conf. 31 July 1361, bl. 1 Aug. 1361 (WSRO, D1/2/3, vol. 2, f. 294r). D. by 5 Feb. 1399 (TNA, C84/37/35). D., lic. to el. 20 Feb. 1399 (*CPR 1396-99*, p. 483).

**Richard Salford** (Salforde) 1399-1417 M. of Abingdon, pet. for royal ass. 26 Feb. 1399 (TNA, C84/37/36); royal ass. 6 March 1399 (*CPR 1396-99*, p. 476); cert. conf. eln by bp of Salisbury 10 March 1399 (TNA, C84/37/37); temps. 13 March 1399 (*CPR 1396-99*, p. 486). Lic. for non-residence during pleasure 17 Nov. 1401, with ass. of conv. given 2 Nov. (WSRO, D1/2/6, f. 160r). D. by 20 Feb. 1417 (TNA, C84/41/24). D., lic. to el. 24 Feb. 1417 (*CPR 1416-22*, p. 48).

**John Dorset** 1417-1421 Precentor of Abingdon, pet. for royal ass. 3 March 1417 (TNA, C84/41/25); royal ass. 10 March 1417 (*CPR 1416-22*, p. 62); cert. conf. eln by vicar-gnl of bp of Salisbury 16 March 1417 (TNA, C84/41/26; *Reg. Hallum*, p. 233, no. ix); temps. 19 March 1417 (*CPR 1416-22*, p. 67). D. 13 July 1421 (*Ctl. Abingdon*, I, pp. 1-2, no. L2; cf. TNA, C84/42/22). D., lic. to el. 21 July 1421 (*CPR 1416-22*, p. 376).

**Richard Boxore** 1421-1427 M. of Abingdon, cert. conf. eln by bp of Salisbury 15 Aug. 1421 (TNA, C84/42/25); temps. & fealty 7 Sept. 1421 (*CPR 1416-22*, p. 393; *Ctl. Abingdon*, I, pp. 1-2, no. L2). Lic. to study in England for 3 yrs, 9 Sept. 1425 (WSRO, D1/2/8, 2nd ser., ff. 53v-54r). D. 20 Jan. 1427 (*Ctl. Abingdon*, I, p. 8, no. L10) or 21 Jan. 1427 (Salisbury D. & C., *Reg. Harding*, f. 73v). D., lic. to el. 25 Jan. 1427 (*CPR 1422-29*, p. 386). See Emden, *BRUO*, I, 237.

**Thomas Salford** 1427-1428 M. of Abingdon, royal ass. 4 Feb. 1427 (*CPR 1422-29*, p. 387); temps. & fealty 14 Feb. 1427 (*CPR 1422-29*, p. 420; *Ctl. Abingdon*, I, p. 8, no. L10). Res. by 28 June 1428 (TNA, C84/43/31). Res., lic. to el. 30 June 1428 (*CPR 1422-29*, p. 489). Gt of pension to ex-abb. 27 Oct. 1428 (WSRO, D1/2/9, 2nd ser., f. 30v).

**Ralph Hamme** 1428-1436 M. of Abingdon, pet. for royal ass. 2 July 1428 (TNA, C84/43/32); royal ass. 5 July 1428 (*CPR 1422-29*, p. 489; cf. *Privy Council*, III, 300-1); eln conf. 8 Apr. (*sic*, ? *recte* July) 1429; bl. 9 Apr. (*sic*, ? *recte* July) 1429 (WSRO, D1/2/9, 2nd ser., f. 9v); cert. conf. eln by bp of Salisbury 9 July 1428 (TNA, C84/43/33); temps. 12 July 1428 (*CPR 1422-29*, p. 489). Commn to receive res. 30 Dec. 1435; notif. to kg of res. 6 Jan. 1436 (WSRO, D1/2/9, 2nd ser., f. 23r-v). Res., lic. to el. 7 Jan. 1436 (*CPR 1429-36*, p. 499).

**William Ashendon** (Asshenden, Asshendon, Asshyndon, Ayshendon) 1436-1468 M. of Abingdon, el. 11 Jan. 1436; citn of opposers 18 Jan., to appear 21 Jan.; eln conf. n.d. (?21 Jan.) (WSRO, D1/2/9, 2nd ser., ff. 23r-25r); temps. 25 Jan. 1436 (*CPR 1429-36*, p. 493). Res., lic. to el. 20 Nov. 1468 (*CPR 1467-77*, p. 119 - but cf. 26 Nov. in WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., f. 124v). See Emden, *BRUO*, I, 56-7.

**John Sante** (Sant, Saunt) 1468-1496 DTh, m. of Abingdon, el. 29 Nov. 1468 (WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., ff. 69r-70r, 123r-125v); royal ass. (William) 2 Dec. 1468 (*CPR 1467-77*, p. 115); eln conf. & prof. obed. n.d. (WSRO, D1/2/11, vol. 1, 2nd ser., f. 70v); temps. 8 Dec. 1468 (*CPR 1467-77*, p. 123). Condemned to forfeiture 13 Jan. 1489 (*Rot. Parl.*, VI, 436-7) but received a general pardon Feb. 1493 (*CPR 1485-94*, p. 403; *CCR 1485-1500*, pp. 196-7, no. 672). D. 6 Jan. 1496 (WSRO, D1/2/13, f. 86r). Seal (*VCH Berks*,