

HENRY YEVELE RECONSIDERED

By JOHN H. HARVEY

Henry Yevele stands out from the mass of English medieval architects, not only by his admitted eminence, but because his career is evidenced by a quite unusually large number of documentary references. When, some ten years ago, I began a serious study of Yevele,¹ the number of separate facts stood at about ninety. It now exceeds two hundred, though some items are repetitious and others of little interest.²

First, to consider Yevele's origins. No reference has yet been discovered to Henry Yevele's early training, but extensive search has produced abundant confirmation of the source of his family in the Derbyshire village of Yeaveley, close to the Staffordshire border and seven miles from Uttoxeter. The three earliest mentions of Yevele, and a succession (nearly fifty in all) of other documents spaced throughout his career, spell the last syllable -LEE, -LEY or -LEGHE. This long final syllable rules out Yeovil as an impossible equation, and Yeaveley is the only known English place-name which agrees with the whole series of forms. Many documents from the area close to Uttoxeter and Tutbury show that the toponym 'de Yeveley' occurs there from the twelfth century onwards, while in 1278 there was one John the Mason 'de Ieveleghe', a freeholder of the district.³

Further, we know from Henry Yevele's will that his father was named Roger; wide search of subsidy rolls and other sources of the period has so far revealed only one person bearing this name, the Roger de Yeveleye of Uttoxeter, who in 1327 was assessed to the subsidy at 18d. An undated rental of Uttoxeter, certainly made within the next few years,⁴ gives details of his holdings:—

¹ Published in 1944 as *Henry Yevele* (Batsford); 2nd edition with revisions and additions, 1946; hereafter quoted as *H. Y.* Where no reference is given in this article, the matter has already been discussed in *H. Y.*; in Addenda on p. 68 of 2nd edition; or in *Antiquaries Journal*, xxvii (1947), 51-60.

² I owe my knowledge of many of these facts to the generosity of a number of persons to whom I here make acknowledgments: the late Mr. W. P. Blore for material from Canterbury Cathedral; Dr. G. P. Cuttino for a valuable reference at the Public Record Office; Mr. L. F. Salzman for most generous help and access to his great collection of transcripts; Mr. C. E. Luard, who has helped to elucidate the problem of Yevele's family from his great knowledge of Derbyshire records; Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, the late Dr. Wilfrid Hooper, and Mr. Arthur Oswald, who drew my attention to matter in print; and Lord Mottistone, who has allowed me a preview of recent discoveries at the London Charterhouse and elsewhere. I also owe thanks

to those who have opened to me various sources: Mr. P. E. Jones of the London Corporation Record Office; Mr. K. B. McFarlane of Magdalen College, Oxford; Sir John Myres and Mr. R. L. Rickard at New College; Mr. Lawrence Tanner at Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Francis W. Steer of the Essex Record Office, who has communicated his own discoveries in advance of their publication.

³ In 1329 Richard 'clericus de Yeueleye' appears at Dalbury, Derbyshire (P.R.O., D.L. 30/43/492); in 1336 Robert de Yuelegh was of Uttoxeter (D.L. 30/109/1614); in 1340-41 Richard de Yeuel, Yeueley or Yeuleye was at Tutbury (D.L. 30/109/1617); while in 1342 Richard de Yeuel, with his wife and his son William were living at Belper, Derbyshire (D.L. 29/402/6445). In 1346 Thomas de Yeueley was of Bradley near Ashbourne (D.L. 30/44/503); and in 1349-50 John le Taillour de Yieuley was living at Shirley, Derbyshire (D.L. 30/44/504, m.6, 6v., 8). See also *H. Y.*, 2nd ed., p. 68.

⁴ P.R.O., D.L. 30/109/1631.

Roger de Zyvelegh holds 1½ burgages at 18d. rent
also 2 acres of land once of Hugh son of Cristiana by charter at
8d. rent

also 3 rods of land which were of Matilda de Staneford at 1½d. rent.

The references to burgages and to land held by charter show Roger to have been a prosperous freeholder. Exactly such a man might well be a stonemason in the town, and train up as masons his sons. There is no proof, but at present the balance of evidence is in favour of the relationship.

The earliest certain fact in Henry Yevele's career is his entry into the freedom of the City of London. As a citizen he enjoyed the special benefit of being able to dispose of lands by will, and consequently when probate of Yevele's will was granted in the Commissary Court of London, the entry of his freedom was exhibited and registered.¹ He was admitted on the 3rd December, 1353, and entered upon the green paper of purchases of the freedom and of apprentices. There is no evidence of masons' apprentices in the City so early as 1353, and Yevele probably purchased his freedom after coming to London as a fully trained craftsman. In such a case the stranger had to be presented in Husting by surety of six honest men of his own mystery, or if he belonged to no certain mystery, then by assent of the Commonalty of London.² Probably the regulations were not very strictly observed in the years after the Black Death, but Yevele's reputation must have stood high for him to be elected one of the six representative mason-hewers by the good folks of the trade on 2nd February, 1356.³

His rise to fame was rapid: in 1358 he was carrying out large contracts for mason's work for the Black Prince, and was 'the prince's mason' in 1359. But he did not confine himself to work as a mason: a certificate of this same year 1359 shows that Yevele had discharged certain victuals at Calais in what seems to have been a venture in export trade for which he had secured a special licence.⁴ On the following 25th June he was appointed 'disposer of the King's works of masonry'. That this was an architectural post is made clear by the alternative description of Yevele as 'deviser of the King's works of masonry' (*devisour de la maceonerie de nox ouveraignes*) in a writ of privy seal.⁵ This is fully borne out by later references to work done 'per ordinacionem' or 'per avisamentum et discrecionem' of Yevele.⁶ It is important to note that 'dispositor' and 'ordinacio' bring in the essential words of

¹ Commissary Court of London, Courtney 453. See Harvey in *Antiq. Journ.*, xxvii (1947), 56 n.1.

² A. H. Thomas: *Calendar of Plea and Memoranda Rolls, 1364-81* (1929), p. lii.

³ D. Knoop & G. P. Jones: *The Mediaeval Mason* (1933), p. 249-251.

⁴ P.R.O., C. 47/24/11; I am obliged to Dr. G. P. Cuttino for pointing out to me this important document.

⁵ P.R.O., E. 101/472/8 of 20th August, 1360.

⁶ E. 101/479/22 of 1384-85 (Portchester Castle); E. 101/473/13 of 1399-1400 (vault at entry to Westminster Hall); compare the description of Yevele as '*dispositor operacionum*' in confirmation of his grant as King's Chief Mason, 7th March, 1378 (*Cal. Patent Rolls, 1377-81*, p. 146).

the Vitruvian definition of architecture (*Architectura . . . constat ex ordinatione . . . et ex dispositione*).¹

In 1361, a year after his becoming 'chief architect' of the royal works, there begins a long series of deeds on the London Husting Rolls, deeds to which Yevele was a party in his personal capacity. He acquired lands and house property on a considerable scale, and it is possible to follow the details of his transactions.² Besides the Hustings enrolments and some deeds preserved among the Bridge House records,³ at least one in the British Museum,⁴ some among the Ancient Deeds of the Public Record Office,⁵ there are also two collections which must once have formed part of his private muniments, at Magdalen College, Oxford,⁶ and among documents deposited in the Essex Record Office.⁷ The latter series relates to a country estate at Wennington and Aveley, some 15 miles East of London; Yevele began its purchase in January, 1378, when he was probably in his late fifties, and one assumes that he proposed to take life more easily in the country. Among various persons associated with Yevele in the purchase of properties, as his trustees, were Stephen Lote and John Clifford, both of them masons who worked in close association with Yevele.

The Magdalen College deeds are concerned with Yevele's large property in Southwark. This he bought in 1387 for 100 marks; it consisted of a messuage, 2 watermills, 4 gardens and 3 acres of land.⁸ A few months later he set about improving the property by letting a contract to three Essex carpenters to rebuild the watermills,⁹ and in 1390 he bought out the rights of the sitting tenants in the house, and leased part of the premises to two glovers.¹⁰ In some part of the house was a private chapel, in which Yevele was licensed by William of Wykeham to hear divine service in February, 1400.¹¹ It must have been here that Thomas Hoo, referred to in Yevele's will as 'my chaplain'

¹ Vitruvius: *De Architectura*, I, ii.

² Corporation of London Record Office: Husting Rolls; see Appendix. In addition to the transactions there set out, roll 99 (68) is a general release to Yevele in 1371 from William Croydon, fishmonger, and Idonia his wife; 131 (73, 80, 84); 134 (93); 147 (3); 150 (1); 152 (69); 159 (23) refer to the devolution of Yevele's properties after his death; while 101 (167); 107 (82); and 122 (101) refer to Yevele in his official capacity as a Warden of London Bridge.

³ D. Knoop & G. P. Jones: *An Introduction to Freemasonry* (1937), p. 122; Yevele is referred to as a Warden of London Bridge at dates from 1365 to 1394 in deeds B. 30; E. 8, 18; F. 58; G. 9, 76, 79; H. 5, 11, 20, 21; I. 8, 17; L.R. 29, 30, 189; Misc. 2, 27, 30, 31, 32, 41, 42, 44, 45. Property acquired by Yevele and John Clifford, mason, is referred to in deeds E. 23; H. 16, 28 (1384-1417, at Bermondsey); and in E. 5, 32, 33; H. 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 22, 23, 25; I. 6, 14, 16, 18; L.R. 76 (1386-1401, at Deptford, East and West Greenwich).

⁴ Harleian Ch. 58 D. 30 (1383, tenement in parish of St. Martin Outwich).

⁵ *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, i, A. 1762; ii, B. 2053, 2055 (1386, tenement in St. Margaret Lothbury and St. Olave Old Jewry).

⁶ Magdalen College, Oxford, Deeds Southwark (new Nos.) 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 91, 92, 93, 106.

⁷ Essex Record Office, D/DL. 209, 246, 250, 253, 273, 275; for all information relating to these deeds I am indebted to Mr. F. W. Steer. (See his article in *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, xxiv, 47-52.)

⁸ Magdalen College, Deeds Southwark 78 (138; 8c.).

⁹ *Ibid.*, 79 (33); Henry Yevele and John Clifford, masons and citizens of London, and William Vynt, Alexander Tilfyk, carpenters of Colchester, and John Artour, carpenter of 'Kirkeby'. (Contract printed in L. F. Salzman: *Building in England to 1540*, 1952, pp. 467-9.)

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 84 (A. 9) and 86 (12c.).

¹¹ *Wykeham's Register*, ed. T. F. Kirby, ii, 497.

held service. Yevele was probably in poor health, and died some six months later, but it is worth noting that at the same time that he was confined to his house, the accounts for the rebuilding of Westminster Hall state that the vault of the north porch was to be made 'per avisamentum et discrecionem' of Master Henry Yevele.¹

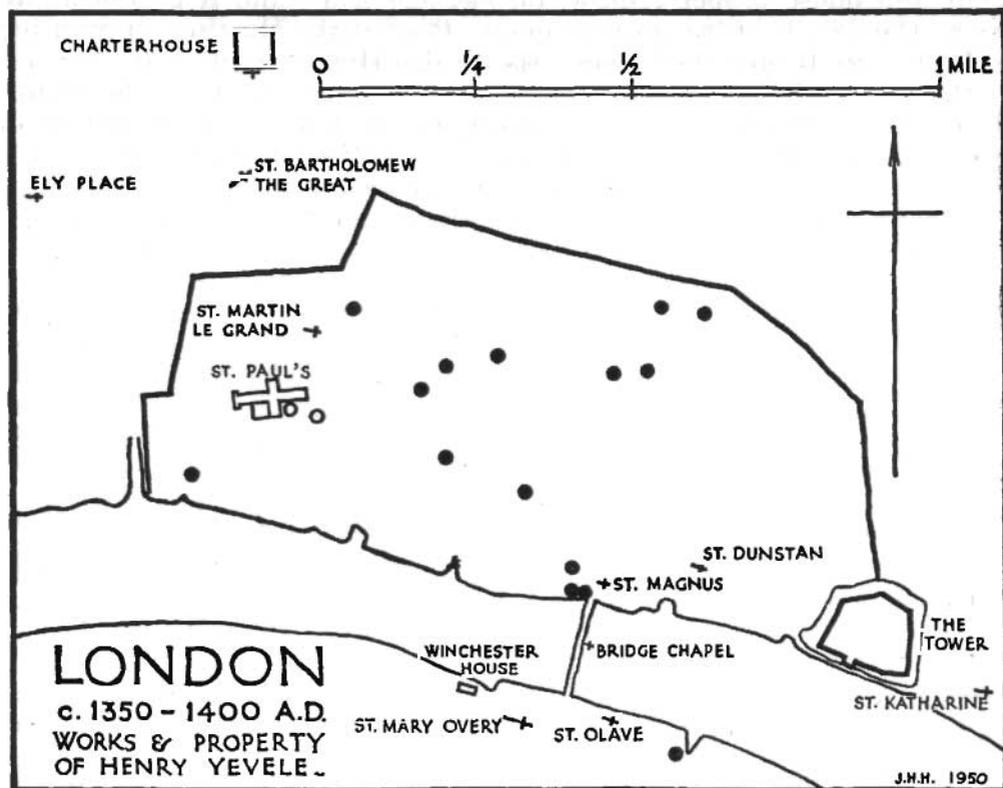


FIG. 1. SOLID DOTS INDICATE PROPERTIES OWNED BY YEVELE; CIRCLES, THOSE RENTED; YEVELE WAS A PARISHIONER OF ST. MAGNUS AND ST. OLAVE, VISITED AT WINCHESTER HOUSE, AND PROBABLY CARRIED OUT WORKS AT ALL THE OTHER BUILDINGS MARKED

Turning back to his early career, we find that he was quite frequently paid for supplying stone, tiles, bricks, plaster and other building materials to the Crown and to other employers: St. Paul's Cathedral and Canterbury Cathedral.² There is nothing to show in

¹ P.R.O., E. 101/473/13; I owe this information to the kindness of Mr. L. F. Salzman.

² Brayley & Britton: *Westminster Palace*, 189-196 (1365-66, Flanders tiles and Plaster of Paris); P.R.O., E. 101/493/12 (1366, Plaster of Paris for Sheen); E. 101/464/2 (1367, Plaster of Paris and brick—'bakston'—for Gravesend); E. 101/479/28 (1367, Beer and Caen stone, Rochester Castle); E. 101/493/30 (1367-68, brick—'valthill'—for paving, Eltham);

Archaeologia Cantiana, ii, 112 (1368, Stapleton freestone, Rochester Castle); E. 101/544/3 (1374-76, Plaster for Gravesend and Leeds Castle); E. 101/473/1 (1381-82, northern stone, St. Paul's Cathedral); E. 101/473/2 (1384-87, Plaster and tiles, Sheen); E. 101/473/5 (1388-89, Flanders tiles, Westminster); Canterbury Cathedral, Prior's account roll xvii, 4 (1396-97, lead and stone, Canterbury Cathedral).

any of these cases whether he was acting as a builder's merchant, or whether the sums concerned were repayments of expenditure incurred. The former explanation seems the more probable. Before 1381 Yevele had built his own workshops on a plot leased from St. Paul's, and there made monuments of marble and latten to which he refers in his will.¹ It is reasonable to suppose that he might supply materials, even if only as a side-line. Nowadays it is not thought desirable that an architect should have an interest in the supply of materials. But this does not mean that there was anything improper in Yevele's sale of materials; still less is it evidence that he was not an architect. The essence of an architect is that he is the chief builder, exercising ordinance and disposition, as both Vitruvius and the 14th-century documents agree. The most distinctive functions of the modern architect are the provision of designs, the supervision of work, and the certifying of payments due to contractors and others employed. There is abundant evidence that Yevele carried out all of these functions, both as a servant of the Crown and for private clients. I would stress particularly the work of certifying payments, for this implies an impartial position between client and contractor. Impartiality and integrity were again demanded by Yevele's administrative office as one of the Wardens of London Bridge, a post he held for over 30 years.

This brings us to consider Yevele's status: his professional standing and social position. Yevele's rise was phenomenal: his appointment as King's chief mason in 1360 was over the head of Master John Box, who had held the office for several years. He ranked as an esquire, albeit of minor degree. On a number of occasions he appeared as surety for others, and obtained licences of various kinds without difficulty. Evidently he was 'persona grata' at Court. He was also something of a power in the City. Not only was he a Bridge Warden, but he owned a great deal of property and rented more. In his private capacity he appears 27 times as a principal in deeds enrolled in the Court of Husting.

This compares with figures Miss Ruth Bird has recently published for several of the prominent citizens of the time.² John Philpot appears 52 times and William Walworth 51; Nicholas Brembre 37, John Northampton 18 times. Yevele's transactions were indeed on a large scale. Another indication is given by the City loan of 1379, to which 166 citizens contributed. The Mayor, John Philpot, is set down for £10; 40 others for sums ranging down to £4; then come 125 each of whom contributed 5 marks (£3 6s. 8d.), and the 11th of these names is Henry Yevele.³ Then again, he was in a position to give half-a-mark (6s. 8d.) to each of the monks of St. Albans Abbey, who at the Dissolution numbered 37.⁴ From his many properties he must have drawn

¹ P.R.O., E. 101/473/1; cf. John Harvey: *The Gothic World* (1950), p. 141.

² Ruth Bird: *The Turbulent London of Richard II* (1949), p. 11 n.3.

³ *Cal. of Letter-Book 'H'*, p. 125.

⁴ R. Clutterbuck: *History of Hertfordshire* (1815), i., App. vi., p. 39.

a substantial amount in rents; from one alone, in Basing Lane, leased by John of Gaunt for his clerk of the wardrobe, Yevele received £3 6s. 8d. yearly.¹

There is no means of estimating precisely the total of Yevele's unearned income, though towards the end of his life it must have been large. But we have full information as to his fees. Inclusive of allowances for clothing, he was at the height of his career receiving at one and the same time £19 5s. as King's Chief Mason, £10 as a Bridge Warden, £5 15s. as Mason to Westminster Abbey, and a robe and presumably a cash retaining fee too from Canterbury Cathedral. This amounts to more than £35 a year. In addition, he derived profit from contracts and shop-work for which our information is less full. But over a period of 40 years he was paid £1,071 for known contracts. Estimating his profit at only 5 per cent., this adds an average of £1 6s. to his yearly income. For the last 20 or 25 years of his life he must therefore have enjoyed an earned income in the neighbourhood of £40 a year. What would this mean in terms that we can understand? The late Dr. Coulton showed, from abundant evidence, that to convert the *approximate mental picture* given by medieval moneys into values of 1934, one had to multiply by x 40. His figures were for the period 1300 to 1348. We have to make two corrections to Coulton's figures: first, to adjust them to the second half of the 14th century, after the Black Death; secondly, to allow for the fall in money values from 1934 to 1950. In both cases I have relied on figures from the building trade, and I make no claim for universal validity. From the detailed tables in Knoop & Jones: *The Mediaeval Mason*, it can be seen that money values dropped as a result of the Black Death in the proportion 5 : 4. This means that Coulton's figure of 40 must be cut to 32. On the other hand, we have to multiply again by not less than x 2½, which brings the ratio up to 80. This gives us an annual *earned* income for Yevele of £3,200. The 100 marks which Yevele paid in 1387 for the reversion of the Southwark property represented over £5,000 of our money.²

High economic position tends to imply high social position, but it might be thought that the more rigid social structure of the Middle Ages would have counterbalanced the power of money. But in the case of Yevele there is very explicit evidence of the high consideration in which he was held. The Hall Book of New College shows that on the 25th March, 1389, guests at the high table included Master Henry Yveley and his colleagues Wynford and Herlond; then 'with the fellows' are listed 'two carpenters of Easthampstead' and 'one assistant (*famulus*) of Yveley'; and with the household menials of the College, another servant of Yveley, one of Wynford, and one of Herlond. This gives a clear division into three social grades. In regard

¹ *H. Y.*, 2nd ed., p. 68.

² G. G. Coulton: *The Meaning of Medieval*

Moneys (Historical Association Leaflet No. 95, 1934); cf. Harvey: *Gothic World*, p. 44.

to Wynford the same principle is exactly formulated in a corrody granted to him by the Prior and Convent of Winchester Cathedral. He was to take his meals at the Prior's own table, unless the multitude of people or the presence of the more important and distinguished magnates of the country should make it impossible (*nisi maior multitudo populi impedierit vel principaliores aut valenciores de patria supervenerint*).¹

With Yevele as an architect I have dealt elsewhere, but it is appropriate to mention here a few items of confirmatory evidence. I have mentioned that last work of his career, the 'advice and discretion' which he exercised over the vaulting of the north porch of Westminster Hall in 1399-1400. But in 1384-5 work at Portchester Castle had been done under Hugh Kympton, described as 'master of the masons, working and ordaining the masons' work there by the ordinance (*per ordinacionem*) of Master Henry Yeveley'.² Kympton was here exercising direct supervision over the men, while Yevele was in his drawing office in Westminster, or dealing with his large private practice. I say 'private practice' advisedly; for it would not have been physically possible for Yevele to have worked with his own hands on the whole of the enormous output under his direction. Besides his official business, he was giving designs and supervision at Westminster Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral, and the production in his shops by St. Paul's of monumental works, the tombs of John of Gaunt, of Edward III, of Cardinal Langham, of Richard II, and Anne of Bohemia. For John of Gaunt he also worked at the Savoy, and later at Hertford³; he visited St. Albans Abbey on at least one occasion, and on another sent two substitutes.⁴ From 1371 he was in charge of building at the vast London Charterhouse, and also built a bridge for Westminster Abbey beside Chelmsford. Ten years later he designed a new aisle and porch for St. Dunstan's in the East, and a castle at Cowling in Kent, both for Lord Cobham. In 1385 he was concerned with the new chancel windows of the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand in London,⁵ and next year was surveying work on the walls of the city of Canterbury. At the same time he was rebuilding the south transept front of Old St. Paul's,⁶ and presumably giving advice to William of Wykeham on his building projects. He appears in Wykeham's company in 1381, dining with the fellows of Wykeham's College at Oxford in 1389, and with Wykeham himself on nine occasions in the summer of 1393. The hall windows of New College suggest the hand of Yevele

¹ J. H. Harvey in *Winchester Cathedral Record*, No. 18 (1949), p. 6.

² P.R.O., E. 101/479/22.

³ *Ibid.*, D.L. 28/32/21 dorse, records a payment to Yevele of £11 16s. 7d. 'pour costages dune stewe a Hertford'; a reference which I owe to the kindness of Mr. K. B. McFarlane.

⁴ *H.Y.*, 2nd ed., p. 68.

⁵ Westminster Abbey Muniments, No. 13, 310:

40s. paid to Master Henry Zeuele 'pro diversis laboribus per ipsum factis'; the chancel windows were being glazed at the time.

⁶ P.R.O., E. 101/473/4: Yevele was paid £66 13s. 4d., part of a total of £286 13s. 4d., for completing the south door and window of Old St. Paul's; also £6 13s. 4d., part of £20, for his 'new task'.

in their tracery and mouldings. Yevele may have given architectural advice to another bishop, John Fordham of Ely. In 1395 he borrowed £130 from the City merchant Gilbert Maghfield on Fordham's behalf. Whether this was applied to work at Ely or on the bishop's London palace there is nothing to show.¹

From all this it is evident that Yevele was constantly kept busy; he was engaged on many buildings and monuments at the same time, and this in itself evidences his status as an architect rather than as a foreman-mason. From the large proportion of business records we get a picture of a man without a private life. But this is not altogether true. We know something of Yevele's religion: from 1373 if not earlier he was a brother of the Salve Regina Fraternity in St. Magnus by London Bridge, and left property to that gild. In 1392 he gave several houses and shops to the Charterhouse,² and he left the reversion of his Essex estate to be sold to help the rebuilding of the old aisle of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, 'where the poor patients lie'. He was also most scrupulous in making arrangements for masses to be said for the souls of his deceased relatives and friends and others to whom he was indebted, as well as for himself and his two wives. We know a little about his second wife, Katherine. She had been married to John Hadde, known as Lightfoot; and about 1385 we find that Katherine Lyghtfote was supplying 2,000 painted tiles for the King's bathroom in Shene Palace, while Yevele was providing plaster of Paris.³

The picture built up by the documents agrees with the evidence of Yevele's works. His genius was not of the freakish kind, but based on solid sense and great capacity. His buildings are not only beautiful, but sound and lasting and fit for their purposes. His style may be, as Lethaby wrote, 'big and bare',⁴ but its scale and simplicity stem from a supreme competence and a justified confidence. It combines structural with aesthetic strength, and implies, as do the records of his career, reliability and honesty of purpose. But we must beware of idealising Yevele: there are some scraps of evidence suggesting that he did not, as who could?—spend 40 years in big business quite unspotted by the world. In 1393 a bill of deceit was sued against him by one Richard Spencer, spicer of London⁵; but we do not know the outcome. And the tomb he made for Sir Walter Manny, who stipulated for alabaster, was (as the fragments found at the Charterhouse show) of clunch or hard chalk. Possibly Manny's executors would not pay for alabaster; it may have been Richard Spencer who was deceitful. These are trivial matters, though they help to show us Yevele as a man both in the world and of the world; they cannot in any way affect his standing as an artist. Each of us must form his own judgment or his own preference.

¹ E. Rickert: *Chaucer's World* (1948), p. 190-191.

² *Cal. Patent Rolls, 1391-96*, p. 160.

³ P. R. O., E. 101/473/2.

⁴ W. R. Lethaby: *Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen* (1906), p. 220.

⁵ *Cal. Plea and Memoranda Rolls, 1381-1412*, p. 207.

For me, Yevele remains the supreme English architect, and also, what he seemed to the St. Albans monk who recorded his generosity : *Magister Henricus Zevelee latomus, civis Londoniarum potens et honorabilis* ; Master Henry Yevelee mason, an able and honourable citizen of London.

APPENDIX

HENRY YEVELE'S PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF LONDON

From 1361 onwards, Yevele acquired much property in the City of London. It is here summarised under parishes, with the references to the Husting Rolls on which the deeds appear.

- St. Andrew Castle Baynard : a corner tenement. 117 (139)–1389.
- St. Benet Fink : new tenements, a tavern, shops. 115 (61, 93)–1386.
- St. John Zachary : brewery (Le Cok on the hoop) and shops at corner of Inglen lane and Godron lane. 97 (4)–1368.
- St. Magnus : tenements and 'Le Fissshewharf' at 'Le Hole'. 119 (61)–1390, and 122 (98, 99)–1394. Yevele had already acquired a rent from this property in 1385–114 (31).
houses over 'Oytergate'. 97 (142)–1369.
'Le Glene on the hoop'. 124 (43)–1395.
- St. Margaret Lothbury & St. Olave Old Jewry : half a tenement. 115 (67, 68)–1386 (cf. *Cal. of Ancient Deeds*, II, B. 2053, 2055). The reversion of this property was granted to the Prior and Convent of the Charterhouse in 1397–126 (36) ; cf. *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1391–96, p. 160.
- St. Martin Outwich : houses and shops. 97 (170)–1369. Tenements with shops. 112 (41)–1383 (cf. B. M. Harl. Ch. 58 D. 30).
- St. Martin Pomary, St. Peter Broad Street, and St. Ethelburga : houses and shops in Ironmonger lane, together with lands in 'Brambleye' and 'la Whitchapele' outside Aldgate in Middlesex. 90 (13)–1361 ; 96 (209)–1368.
- St. Mary Aldermary : lands and tenements in Basing lane and Cordwainer street. 103 (257)–1375 ; 111 (83)–1382.
- St. Mary le Bow & St. Mary Colechurch : 'Le Cage' and a tavern called 'Le Hert'. 103 (258)–1375. This property was quitclaimed to Sir William Walworth knight in 1382–111 (103).
- St. Michael Crooked lane : newly erected tenement in 'Stokfissshemongers rowe' at the corner of St. Michael's lane. 118 (55)–1389.
- St. Swithin : houses in Gofair lane. 110 (66)–1381. These were granted by Yevele in 1400 to the church of St. Magnus for the maintenance of the Guild of Salve Regina–128 (89).
- Yevele also owned rents from tenements in :—
- St. Augustine near St. Paul's–123 (34)–1394.
- St. Magnus–126 (85)–1397.