

JOHN DE DALDERBY, BISHOP OF LINCOLN, 1300-20.

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On the floor of the great south transept of Lincoln cathedral may be read the name of John de Dalderby, marking the spot where a saintly bishop of the see was buried. The re-pavement of the church a century ago has obliterated any memorial of him which may have been there, but the shaft which supported his silver shrine is still standing against the west wall of the transept, and facing the chapel and altar of his patron, S. John the Evangelist. A drawing of this shrine is mentioned by Browne Willis, as existing among the Hatton MSS, but search for it has been made, in the collection which goes by that name in the Bodleian library, in vain.

The bishop took his name apparently from a village close to Scrivelsby, the home of the hereditary champions of England, and several of the same name, probably of the same family (for the village even now a-days counts but forty-nine inhabitants,) occur in the Lincoln annals of the period. A 'Peter de Dalderby' was prebendary successively of Crackpole and Lafford, (1305-1322 :) a 'William,' of All Saints, Holy Cross, and Marston, (1311-1339) : another 'Peter,' succeeded to Marston (in 1339) : and a 'Robert de Dalderby' was mayor of the city in 1342.

The first mention of our own John de Dalderby is as canon of St. David's, becoming Archdeacon of Carmarthen in 1283. (Wharton, Ang. Sac., p. 651.) He was made Chancellor of Lincoln,¹ and on January 20, 1299, (or, as we should call it, 1300,) was elected by the Chapter as bishop. His election was confirmed on March 17 of the same year, and on June 12 following, he was consecrated. We possess in an ancient register the account given by an eye-witness, both of the enthronization, and of the funeral of his predecessor Oliver Sutton, so that it would be

¹ There is a book, miscalled "Martilogium," in the Muniment Room of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, which consists of notices of the church of Lincoln arranged under the different bishops, from the foundation under Remigius to the episcopate of Henry de Borowasch (or Burewasch), in whose time the book was compiled by John de Schalby, as he says, in the year 1328. All in it that is personal, relating to John de Dalderby, is quoted in this and the following note.

"De Johanne de Dalderby Episcopo. Mortuo Olivero predicto Magister Johannes de Dalderby ecclesie Linc. Cancellarius

in episcopum Lincoln' xviii kalend' Febr' anno quo dictus Oliverus obiit per viam scrutinij electus et iij Idus Junij proxime sequent per Robertum de Winchelse Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum apud Cantuariam consecratus. . . .

"Iste Johannes gemma fulsit scientia utpote qui in artibus et theologia rixerat eleganter. Hic fuit vir facundus, contemplativus, piissimus, verbi dei predicator egregius. Non avarus velud alter Nicholaus se amabilem clericis prebens, largus munificus et sicut alter Joseph in cunctis prospere satis agens. . . ."

possible to recall approximately the ceremonial used for Bishop de Dalderby. (*Reg. antiquissimum*, p. 189-192.)

The king, Edward I, was the bishop's guest at Nettleham, the year after, from January to March, when an important parliament was held at Lincoln, (as were two others during this episcopate, both in the year 1316.) We may suppose that the king stimulated the bishop's efforts to obtain from Avignon the canonization of, his predecessor by half a century, Robert Grosteste. Petitions to this effect were sent from different parts of England; to the one from the chapter of St. Paul's, printed by Wharton, several others might be added from the collection of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. In the same repository has been found a file of letters, mostly in French, addressed to Bishop John by Margaret, Queen of Edward I, and by the Prince of Wales, commending various clerks, chaplains of theirs, to his good offices and praying for their preferment in his diocese, an indication as it seems of his cordial relations with the court. A comparison of these letters with the 'Institutions,' and 'Memorandum,' preserved among the episcopal registers in the old palace, might tell us how far these royal requests were complied with.

There is no evidence, so far as I know, that the bishop took an active part in the condemnation of the order of Knights Templars, though a court was held in his chapter house to try them, during his occupancy of the see.

The building work in the cathedral, which is due to him, is the upper portion of the great central tower, continuing and completing the work of Grosteste.

The health of Bishop de Dalberby seems to have failed some years before his death, for in 1315 the sub-dean, Henry de Benningworth, was consecrated as his coadjutor. On his death, at Stow Park, on January 5th, 1318, Bishop John was venerated as a saint;¹ and we find, in the following year, that John Lindsay, Bishop of Glasgow, when visiting at Lincoln granted forty days of pardon to all persons, "vere contritis et confessis," who should visit his tomb. An attempt was made to procure his canonization, but it was as ineffectual as that on behalf of Bishop Grosteste had been, though his virtues were much more of the accustomed type of saintliness than those of his reforming and energetic, not to say pugnacious, predecessor. Miracles were alleged to have been wrought at his tomb on December 14th 1322, and again on August 22nd 1324, the attestations in support of which are still extant. A transcript also is preserved of the letters sent to Pope John xxii by the English bishops, William de Melton (of York), Lodovick Beaumont (of Durham), John de Stratford (of Winchester), and those of Carlisle, Ely, Worcester, Coventry, Norwich and Lincoln, praying for his enrolment among the saints. The usage of the mediæval church in this respect differed from that of earlier times, when a bishop, after consultation with his comprovincials, decreed the commemoration of some local martyr or saint for the faithful within his diocese. This practice was evidently open to abuse, and Alexander iii (1159) is said to have been the first

¹ ". . . Hic ij Idus Januar' anno domini Mill^o ccc^{mo} xix^o vita functus celestia sicut pie creditur adeptus. Nam post ipsius obitum miracula manifesta ob eius merita dignatus est altissimus operari. Huic viro dei dum vitales carperet auras

ille qui hec scripsit per octo annos in statu non infimo deservivit et condiciones eius sanctissimas bene novit."

These two notes are kindly furnished by Mr. Henry Bradshaw.

Roman pontiff to reserve to the Holy See the right of declaring who should be considered saints. The canonization of Walter of Pontoise, in 1153, is quoted as the last instance in which no reference to Rome was made; but it would seem that St. Thorlak, declared saint in the parliament of Iceland, in 1199, is a later instance still. Since the Congregation of Sacred Rites, to which, at present, the consideration of these questions is referred, was not instituted until 1587, it may be worth while to relate in brief what was the process in use in the mediæval church.

The Pope then, on being advised of the death in reputation of sanctity of one of the faithful, and having received earnest and repeated prayers for his confirmation of that repute, was to consult with his cardinals and to issue general enquiries to persons of note in the neighbourhood of the deceased, as to character and the esteem in which he or she was commonly held. If preliminary investigation was satisfactory, a set of commissioners was appointed to make more minute enquiries, especially in respect to specific doubts as to the credit, virtue and miracles of the supposed saint. On receiving their report the auditors of the rota were authorised to draw up a formal process, and three cardinals (one of each order in the cardinalate) were to sift the reports and make full relation to the consistory. The Pope in council then decided whether the virtue of the deceased person had reached the "heroic" standard required for saintliness, and discussed the reputed miracles one by one. If after this examination the cardinals were agreed in favour of the canonization, another consistory was called in which the whole process was submitted to the archbishops and bishops then in Rome, and in a subsequent consistory if all had been agreed, the place and time of publication was announced.

This was the current usage, with which we have to deal, and in face of so severe a scrutiny, it seems needless to imagine political influences to account for the rejection both of Grosteste and de Dalderby, which in the case of a French Pope we might be apt to do. John xxii canonized three saints in all, of whom one was the great doctor Thomas Aquinas.

To return from this digression. The court of Rome sent a courteous answer in the negative to the English appeal, bearing date 1328. And the papers relating to it were deposited, as has been seen, among the muni-ments of the Lincoln chapter. An attempt has been made without success to supplement the information given by them from the archives of the Vatican. It need hardly be said that the name of S. John de Dalderby does not occur in the calendar of the ancient office books of York and Sarum, nor in the modern calendar of saints 'of the ecclesiastical province of Westminster' compiled by Father Stanton of the London oratory, 1882.

Within the cover which contains the transcripts of petitions there is a MS. on two folios of vellum containing the (Breviary) office for the designated saint. This has been carefully examined by Mr. Everard Green, and compared with the Sarum and Roman "*Commune confessoris Pontificis*." It is supposed by him to have been a schema, sent maybe to Avignon on approval, and is considered by him to furnish additional evidence that the Lincoln use was framed on the Gallican model, which is still in use in all churches of the Friars' Preachers (that is the Dominican order); in the same way the ancient rite of the papal chapel is preserved in the use of churches of the Franciscan order. The

MS. is of great interest though incomplete; it wants the entire 'Proper' for the mass, and the nine lessons at matins; but it gives first vespers, compline, matins, lauds, and a rubric as to the little hours, second vespers and compline. This will now be given in full together with some comments, kindly supplied by Mr. Green. The portions within brackets are added from the Roman or Sarum breviaries.

It may be added that the arms attributed to Bishop John de Dalderby are Arg. a chevron gules between two scallop shells in chief, and a cross crosslet fitché at the foot in base all of the second, but the coat is not above suspicion.

Istoria de Sancto Johanne de Dalderby quondam Ep̄i (sic) Lincoln.

Ad Vesperas.

Antiph. [1] ¹	Forma morum doctor veri Fac nos patre promereri Ut possimus intueri Vultum Regis glorie.
Psalm [112 Vulg.]	"Laudate pueri."
Ant. [2]	O Johannes Christi care Cui datur nomen a re In quo Dei gratia, Nos ab hoste defensare Digneris et impetrare Nobis celi gaudia.
Ps. [116.]	"Laudate Dominum omnes."
[Ant. 3]	Vir insignis vitis vere Palmes sine macula, A malignis nos tuere Trina tollens jacula.
Ps. [145.]	"Lauda anima mea."
Ant. [4]	Presul pie presulum Pastor bonitatis, Prece pura populum Salves a peccatis.
Ps. [146.]	"Laudate Do[minus] q[uoniam]."
Ant. [5]	Ave salus egenorum, O Johannes flos pastorum Dele sordes peccatorum, Choris junge nos sanctorum.
[Ps. 147.]	"Lauda Ier[usalem]."
Capitulum.	"Ecce sacerdos [magnus qui in diebus suis placuit Deo et inventus est justus : et in tempore iracundiæ factus est reconciliatio]."

¹ These five Psalms at Vespers are not a Roman arrangement. All the five antiphons are "proper" to the feast.

² "Chapter" Roman of to day and Sarum. From Eccus. 45.

Respons.	Johannes Lincolnie Presul Christo care Vas divinæ gratiæ Nomen habens a re Gemine sciencie Doctor nos dignare, [*]Precibus milicie Celi sociare.
Vers.	O doctor veri famulos dignare tueri. precibus. Vers. Gloria patri. precibus.
ymnus. ²	Iste Confessor [Domini sacratus].
Vers.	Amavit eum dominus et ornavit [eum].
[Resp.	Stolam glorie induit eum].
[Ad Magnif.] Ant. ³	Ave presul inclite Gemma puritatis, Cultor innocentie Norma castitatis, Speculum justicie Mire pietatis, Fac nos frui requie Immortalitatis.
Ps.	"Magnificat [anima mea Dominum, &c.]
[Oratio] ³	Deus qui beatum Johannem confessorem tuum atque pontificem tue gracie largitate juxta sensum sui nominis decorasti, fac nos quesumus ejus meritis et precibus ad celestem qua perfruitur gloriam pervenire. Per [Dominum].
	<i>Ad Completorium.</i>
[Antiph.] ⁴	Non datur hic ocio [Seu jociis amenis Sed die servicio Succurreus egenis].
Ps. [4]. ⁵	"Cum invocarem," &c.
[i.e. Ps. 30.	"In te Domine."
90.	"Qui habitat."
133.	"Ecce nunc."]
Ymnus. ⁶	"Salvator [mundi domine]."
Vers. ⁷	Custodi nos [Domine ut pupillam oculi
[Resp.	Sub umbra alarum tuarum protege nos].
Ant.	Diu qui indueras [vestem cilicinam
	Fac ut Christus conferat nobis medicinam].
Ps.	Nunc dimittis, &c.
	<i>Ad Matutinum.</i>
Invitatorium. ⁸	Confessorum Dominum, venite adoremus, Confessoris Johannis festa celebremus.

¹ The Roman Breviary has no respon-
sary before the hymn at Vespers, the
Monastic Breviaries, however, of to day
have one.

² Hymn, Versicle and Response, Roman
and Sarum.

³ Antiph. to Magnificat and Collects
'proper' to feast.

⁴ Antiph. "proper" to feast.

⁵ Psalms Roman and Sarum.

⁶ "Salvator" Sarum hymn, not Roman.

⁷ Vers. and Resp. Roman of to-day.

⁸ Invitatory "proper" to feast.

Ps. [94.]
Ymnus.¹

Venite [exultemus].
"Jesu Redemptor [omnium
Perpes corona præsulum].

[In I Nocturno].

Ant.²

Fungens pontificio
Subditis fit lenis,
Mitis in officio
Non vacans terrenis.

Ps. [1].²

Ant. [2]

"Beatus vir."
Non datur hic occio
Seu jocis amenis,
Sed Dei servicio
Succurrens egenis.

Ps. [2]

Ant. [3]

"Quare fremuerunt."
Utendo cilicio
Sese flagellavit
Arto quoque jejunio
Carnem maceravit.

Ps. [3]

Vers.

Amavit eum Dominus et ornavit eum.

[Resp.

[Lectio 1. 1 Tim. iii, 1-8, Roman. Sermo Fulgentii. i. Sarum]

Resp. 1.

Dum legit Lincolnie
Nondum infulatus,
Vir sue vicinie
Demone vexatus

[*]Prece viri venie
Fuit liberatus.

Vers. Multis post annis prece vixit in orbe Johannis. Prece [viri].

[Lectio 2. Titus i, 7-12. Roman. Sermo Fulgentii. 2. Sarum].

Resp. 2.

Utentes latratibus
Viri pro loquela
In Rotlande partibus
Non absque querela

[*]Curantur non potibus
Sed precum medela.

Vers. Famina dans mutis dedit hiis prece dona salutis. Curantur

[Lectio 3. Titus ii, 1—9 Roman. Sermo Fulgentii. 3. Sarum].

Resp. 3.

Vexat illum litibus
Vir religiosus
Rome magnis flatibus
Sed litigiousus
Vite caret motibus

[*]dum perstat pomposus.

Vers. Vincitur inflatus nece, fastus et est superatus. Dum perstat. Gloria
Patri. [Dum perstat.]

¹ Roman hymn at Lauds.

² The Psalms at all 3 nocturns are the same as in Roman and Dominican Bre-

viaries. The Antiphons before them and the 9 responsories all "proper" to the feast.

In II. Nocturno.

- Ant. [1.] In mamilla fortiter
Mulier egrota,
Est ad tactum funeris
Mamma sana tota.
- Ps. [4.]¹ "Cum invocarem"
Ant. [2.] In marinis mergitur
Fluctibus tenella,
Moritur et redditur
Ad vitam puella.
- Ps. [5.] "Verba mea [auribus]".
Ant. [3.] In cisterna sordium
Nimpha suffocata,
Vite sentit gaudium
Fusa prece grata.
- Ps. [8.] "Domine Dominus noster."
Vers.² Justum deduxit Deus per vias rectas.
[Resp. Et ostendit illi regnum Dei.
[Lectio 4. Sermo S. Maximi Episcopi. Rom. Sermo Fulgentii 4. Sar.]
Resp. [4.] Post hec mundo moritur
Vita vir insignis,
Humatus et plangitur
Sed fulcitur signis,
[*]Et in celo fruitur
Gloria cum dignis.
- Vers. Hic vita functus est Christo concito junctus. Et [in celo].
[Lectio 5. Sermo S. Maximi. 1 Rom. Sermo Fulgentii 5. Sar.]
Resp. 5. Fratri nam celeriter
Seni revelatur,
Quod transit hillariter
Presul nec moratur
[*]Ignem quo salubriter
Peccatum purgatur.
- Vers. Turmis sanctorum nos uni Christe tuorum. Ignem [quo].
[Lectio 6. Sermo S. Maximi, 6 Rom. Sermo Fulgentii, Sar.]
Resp. 6. In profundam coruit
Puella piscinam,
Et vita mox caruit
Post ejus ruinam,
[*]Sed cito re habuit
Vite medicinam.
- Vers. Congaudent gentes oculis hec mira videntes.
Sed [cito.] Gloria. Sed [cito.]

In III Nocturno.

- Ant. [1.] Pede manu pariter
Mulier contracta,
Curatur celeriter
Tumba viri tacta.

¹There is a special appropriateness in the use of Psalms 1-4 for the office of this Bishop and Confessor, since as Bishop of Lincoln he recited them daily for the living and dead benefactors of his see;

the canons completing each day this "living psalter."

² Vers. and Resp. Sarum, not Roman of to-day.

- Ps. [14.] " Domine quis habitabit."
 Ant. [2.] Surgunt animalia
 Mortis casu strata,
 Et arant ruralia
 Dum sunt mensurata.
- Ps. [20.] " Domine in virtute."
 Ant. [3.] Vident sic jocalia
 Ceci sibi data
 Et fantur magnalia¹
 Dei muti grata.
- Ps. [23] " Domini est terra."
 Vers.² Justus germinabit sicut lilium.
 [Resp. Et florebit in eternum ante Dominum.
 [Lect. 7. S. Matt., xxv. Homilia S. Gregorii, Rom. and Sar.
 S. Matt. xxiv. Hom. S. Hilarii. Dom.]
- Resp. [7.] Tumidis ex genibus
 Parvulus inflatus,
 Nervorum fragminibus
 Necnon cruciatus
 [*]Est oracionibus
 Presulis sanatus.
- Vers. Fit laus in manis ex hiis morbis prece sanis
 Est [oracionibus].
- [Lect. 8. Hom. S. Gregorii, Rom. and Sar.]
 Resp. [8.] In virili calculo
 Virga flagellatus
 Clericus in seculo
 Notus et amatus
 [*]Sanctum petit clanculo,
 Moxque fit curatus.
- [Vers.] Obviat hic morbis in multis partibus orbis.
 Sanctum.
- [Lect. 9. Hom. S. Gregorii, Rom. and Sar.]
 Resp. 9. Felix est ecclesia
 fovens tumultatum
 Corpus sine macula
 argentum purgatum.
 [*]Dei cujus gratia
 Nomen est vocatum.
- Vers. Gloria sit Christo qui sic operatur in isto.
 Dei. Gloria Patri. Dei.
- Prosa. Johannes est Christo datus annis puericie.
 Studio fit occupatus non vacans stulticie.
 Gradum scandit magistratus gemine sciencie.
 Docet mores ut vir gratus non actus nequicie.
 Hinc ad sedem presulatus vocatur Lincolnie.
 In qua vixit honoratus a cetu vicinie.
 Demum migrat premiatus a rege clemencie.

¹ Cf. Acts ii, 11. " Audivimus loquentes
 nostris linguis magnalia dei " and so con-

stant use in Pentecost offices of Rom. Brev.
 • Vers. and Resp. Sarum at Lauds.

Cum quo regnat coronatus in regno leticie.
Dei cujus [gratia nomen est vocatum].
Te Deum laudamus.¹

In [Ad] Laudes.

- Vers. Justum deduxit Dominus per [vias rectas]
[Resp. Et ostendit illi regnum Dei.]
Ant. [1]² Puer per triennium
A nativitate,
Carens fati, loquitur
Viri sanctitate.
- Ps. [92.] "Dominus regnavit."
Ant. [2]. Nutrix premit nimpbulam
Secum dormientem
Quam Johannes precibus
Reddidit viventem.
- Ps. [99.] "Jubilare Deo."
Ant. [3]. Mergitur et moritur
In fonte profundo,
Prece vivit puella
Cum corde jocundo.
- Ps. [62.] "Deus [Deus meus] with Ps. 66 "Deus misereatur."
Ant. [4.] In fossatum corruit
Et vitam finivit
Puer, et per merita
Sancti modo vivit.
- Ps. "Benedicite [omnia opera]"
Ant. [4.] Diu qui indueras
Vestem cilicinam
Fac ut Christus conferat
Nobis medicinam.
- Ps. [148.] "Laudate [Dominum] with Ps. 149, 'Cantate' and Ps.
' 150, 'Laudate.'
Capitulum. "Ecce Sacerdos" [as at first Vespers.]
Ymnus. "Iste confessor" [as at first Vespers.]
Vers.³ Justus ut palma florebit
[Resp. Sicut cedrus Libani multiplicabitur.]
[Ad Bened.] Ant. Ave pastor ovium
Dulcis amor cleri,
Pauperum refugium,
Predicator veri.
Fac nos celi gaudium
Per te promereri
Ut possimus Dominum
Lucis intueri.
- Ps. "Benedictus [Dominus Deus Israel.]"
Oratio. "Deus qui beatum Johannem," et cætera [as at first
Vespers.] Ad omnes horas dicantur Antiphone de Laudibus,

¹ 'Te Deum' not in Sar.

² The Psalms of Lauds are Sarum, Dominican, and Roman of to-day (the use of the V. and Resp. Dominican only),

the five Antiphons of Lauds, "proper" to the feast.

³ Vers. and Resp. Sarum at 3rd Nocturn.

capitulum, responsum, versiculus de communi unius
confessoris pontificis, oratio de die.

Ad Vesperas.

- Ant. [de Laud.] Puer per, &c.
[Ps. 109]¹ "Dixit dominus."
[111, 'Beatus vir qui timet ;' 112, 'Laudate pueri ;' 115, 'Credidi ;' 125,
in convertendo.]
Capitulum. "Benedictionem."
Resp. Proficiscens peregre
Johannem vocavit,
Et ei pecuniam
Augendam donavit,
[*]Qui pro sibi traditis
duplum reportavit.
- Vers. Plaudas in celis in paucis fideles.
Qui pro. Gloria patri. Qui [pro].
- Ymnus. Iste Confessor [Domini sacratus, as at 1st Vespers].
- Vers. Amavit eum dominus [et ornavit eum].
[Resp. Stulam glorie induit eum.]
- [Ad Magnif.] Ant. Ave stella fulgida
Cujus ex fulgore
Rutilat Lincolnia
Velut ortus flore,
Mentes nostras radia
Celesti splendore,
Et nos tuos solida
in Dei timore.
- Ps. Magnificat [anima mea Dominum, &c.]
- Oratio. Deus qui beatum Johannem, &c. [as at 1st Vespers].
completorium ut supra.

¹ Psalms in Dominican Rite.