

THE EPISCOPAL REGISTERS OF ROGER WALDEN AND NICHOLAS BUBWITH

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ROGER Walden and Nicholas Bubwith are two of the most interesting of the bishops who held the see of London in the later middle ages. Although their careers ended very differently the two men had much in common. Neither of them was a man of family, a younger son, for instance, of the Beauforts, Arundels or Scropes, or of the other great feudal families who had taken the political lead in the century just closing. Neither was a scholar. It is unlikely that they had been university students; neither of them held a master's degree. Both were king's clerks, royal employees, who owed their advancement to the Crown and to their technical competence in the royal administration. They were first and foremost civil servants; their promotion to the episcopate was but a payment for services rendered to the state.

Although Saffron Walden in Essex has usually been accepted as Walden's birthplace,¹ this has recently been disputed by Mr. G. R. Balleine who suggests that he belonged rather to the Jersey family of Vaulden.² His evidence is not, however, conclusive, though it is clear that Walden spent much of his early career in Jersey, and the point must remain unsettled. But wherever he was born, Walden appears to have been a poor man's son; one chronicler says his father was a butcher.

Walden rose rapidly in the king's service. In 1371 he appears as a royal commissioner in Jersey³ and between about 1383 and 1384 he acted as sub-warden of the island.⁴ In 1387 he was appointed captain of Mark and he became successively high bailiff of Guisnes and treasurer of Calais. He was recalled to act as secretary to Richard II, and in this capacity he accompanied the king to Ireland. Tout suggests that the efficient reorganisation of the office of the signet was his work.⁵ In 1395 he became lord treasurer and keeper of Porchester castle.⁶

Walden's administrative services were amply recompensed by various presentations to rectories and prebends in the royal gift. The first of these was to the rectory of St. Heliers in

Jersey and many others followed. Details of the benefices he held at one time and another cannot be given here, though it is perhaps of interest to note that several of them were within the London diocese. He held, at different times, the rectories of Fordham and St. Alban's Holborn, the deanery of the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand⁷ and a prebend in St. Paul's. In 1395 he was promoted to the important office of dean of York. So far his career had been the usual one of the successful official.

Circumstances, however, led Walden to even higher preferment. In 1397 Richard II successfully overthrew his political opponents, the Appellants: Warwick was banished and Gloucester, who had escaped to Calais, died shortly afterwards; there is little doubt that he was murdered. The earl of Arundel was executed. His brother, Thomas Arundel, the archbishop of Canterbury, was exiled by the king and translated by a complaisant pope to a merely titular see. Richard, who desired an archbishop on whose support he could rely, persuaded the pope to provide Walden, by now royal treasurer and dean of York, to Canterbury. The date of his consecration is unknown,⁸ for Arundel had his Canterbury register destroyed later, but he was granted the temporalities of his see in January, 1398.

Walden's archiepiscopate was brief. With the downfall of the king came the downfall of the archbishop. In 1399 Henry Bolingbroke, Gaunt's son, who had been banished by Richard, returned during the king's absence in Ireland to regain an inheritance which the king had unjustly sequestered. Bolingbroke was successful: the royal forces melted away and the king was forced to abdicate. Henry himself became king. Arundel, the former archbishop, had returned with Henry, and the pope was persuaded to re-translate him to Canterbury. Walden appears to have been simply ignored; he was not even translated to a merely titular see like Arundel and Neville before him. Little is known of his life during the next few years. He was implicated in the Epiphany plot, but pardoned, and though he was cast into obscurity, it is unlikely that he suffered real destitution.

His career ended, however, unexpectedly. Once Arundel had recovered his see, he bore Walden no ill will and it was at his suggestion that Walden was provided to London in December 1404. But the King opposed the appointment, and it was not

until June, 1405, that he obtained possession of his see. He held it for a little over six months, dying early in January, 1406.

The actual date of his death is uncertain. Weever says that he died on 2nd November, 1406,⁹ but this is clearly an error; the *Annales Ricardi secundi et Henrici quarti* gives 2nd January, 1406.¹⁰ The generally accepted date is 6th January, 1406. A difficulty is however raised by two collations dated 8th and 9th January which appear in Walden's register.¹¹ If Walden made these appointments (and there is no evidence to suggest that he did not) he cannot have died on 6th January. On the other hand, an archiepiscopal mandate of 11th January orders mass to be said for his soul,¹² so that he must have died before the 11th. It is clear, therefore, that Walden died on 9th or 10th January, 1406, and not 6th January.

Walden's successor, Nicholas Bubwith, was a Yorkshireman, born at Menthorpe.¹³ He is first mentioned as a king's clerk in 1387¹⁴ and in 1400 he occurs as a master in chancery; two years later he appears as king's secretary. Appointments as keeper of the rolls and keeper of the privy seal followed. Like Walden he was presented to various rectories and prebends and to archdeaconries. In 1403 he held by dispensation the rectory of Cleeve; canonries and prebends at York, Wells, Lichfield and Salisbury; canonries and certain prebends at London and Exeter and in the collegiate churches of Ripon and Exeter castle; and the archdeaconry of Dorset.

On Walden's death Bubwith was provided to the see of London. He was consecrated on 26th September, 1406,¹⁵ and the temporalities were restored the following day.¹⁶ He held the see for little more than a year, however, being translated to Salisbury by a bull of June, 1407¹⁷; the temporalities were granted on 14th August.¹⁸ But in the October of the same year he was translated again, to Bath and Wells, and received the temporalities on 1st April, 1408.¹⁹ The reason for the first translation is not clear. London was a popular see and it is surprising that Bubwith was so quickly translated. He cannot have lost the royal favour since it was in April, 1407, that he was made lord treasurer. Possibly it was due to the royal wishes, and Bubwith, a man of no family, was dependent on the king. The second translation can be more easily explained. This was ultimately due to a dispute over the vacant see of York. The king refused to accept Hallum, the papal nominee.

Hallum was therefore provided to Salisbury. But Bubwith was also provided to this see. The matter was finally resolved by the translation of Bowet, bishop of Bath and Wells, to York and the translation of Bubwith to Bowet's former see, leaving Hallum at Salisbury. This meant that Bubwith accepted the see of lesser value and importance than London. Moreover, he had to pay the pope a considerably larger sum than the usual dues for it.²⁰ He seems to have lost considerably by his exchanges.

Bubwith remained bishop of Wells until his death in 1424. He continued to take an active part in the affairs of the country, though by July, 1408 he was no longer treasurer.²¹ He was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange a truce with Scotland in 1411²² and one of the English representatives at the council of Constance. He was one of the great building bishops of his diocese, though much of the work connected with his name was carried out after his death in accordance with the provisions of his will.

The registers kept for Walden and Bubwith while they were bishops of London are still preserved at the bishop of London's registry.²³ The contents of episcopal registers vary in detail, but they usually contain records of admissions to benefices and lists of ordinands; copies of papal bulls, archiepiscopal mandates and royal writs are also usually found. In addition, copies of miscellaneous documents of all kinds may be included, wills, appointments of manorial officials, grants of letters dimissory, visitation injunctions, indulgences, records of law suits and of heresy trials and even an injunction to a wife to obey her husband. The documents are almost always of legal significance. The most important types of documents are all found in the two registers, though there are no interesting miscellanea apart from three entries on folio 14^v of Bubwith's register. This is not unusual at this date and it is probable that increased episcopal correspondence made the inclusion of documents that would have been included earlier impossible.

Although the registers are mainly concerned with the everyday, straightforward work of the administration of the diocese, a knowledge of the contemporary political situation throws light on many references in the mandates and writs.

Firstly, there are references to the rising against Henry IV of Owen Glendower and the Welsh. These refused to recognise Henry as king and, despite four English expeditions, were still

unconquered at the beginning of 1405. Although in the spring the king was able to strike heavily, they had not been reduced to surrender. In May, just as the king was at Hereford preparing another attack, he was forced to hasten to the north where a serious rising had occurred under the leadership of archbishop Scrope and the earl of Nottingham. The king crushed the revolt and returned to tackle the Welsh problem. But during his absence the situation had altered. A French force consisting of eight hundred men at arms, six hundred crossbowmen and twelve hundred light-armed troops had landed at Milford under Jean de Hangest and Jean de Rieux (not the duke of Orleans) to support the Welsh. The combined forces advanced into England until they were within eight miles of Worcester, though difficulties of communication soon forced them to retreat. On 29th August the king decided on Hereford as the centre for the muster against the Welsh. The situation was especially critical since an attack was threatened on the English possessions in Guienne by the duke of Orleans. It was in this situation that the urgent writs and mandates of Walden's register were written.

The most important events of 1406 were connected with the "Long Parliament." Parliament proved recalcitrant and raised difficulties when asked for money, but the clergy, as Bubwith's register shows, obediently granted the usual tenth (that is a subsidy which consisted of a tenth part of the annual value of ecclesiastical benefices). In addition, they levied an extra tax of half a mark on clergy exempt from the tenth. Rectors and vicars of small benefices, chantry priests, cathedral vicars, stipendiary priests: all had to contribute. This was unusual and it was promised that it should not create a precedent.

Bubwith's register also contains a mandate which mentions an outbreak of plague. This accompanied the unhealthy summer of 1407. Although the plague was strongest in the west, it raged fiercely in the eastern counties and midlands. It is said that in London thirty thousand people died from it; the courts were closed and all legal business was postponed.

A calendar of the entries in Walden's register follows below. A similar calendar of Bubwith's register will appear in a future volume. The original documents are in Latin, and the benefices are rectories, unless otherwise stated. The names of patrons of benefices, when given in the register, follow the benefices, but are printed in brackets. Place-names have been given in

their modern form. The following abbreviations have been used:

A.	abbey	Fo.	folio	pr.	priest
chap.	chaplain	l.d.	letters dimissory	tit.	title
cl.	clerk	P.	priory	vic.	vicarage

THE REGISTER OF ROGER WALDEN,

BISHOP OF LONDON, 1405-1406

INSTITUTIONS

Date	Name	Benefice	Patron
F. 1 ^v .			
1405 16 July	John Randolf chap.	Nazeing vic.	Waltham A.
26 July	Richard Thorp chap.	St. Swithin's Candlewick street, London	Torrington P.
7 Aug.	Peter Warde chap.	Little Greenford	Thomas Charlton, John Rorsond, John Shordich and John Heruy.
7 Sept.	Thomas Bennisteer pr.	Great Saling vic.	Dunmow P.
28 Oct.	William Symonnd chap.	East Tilbury vic.	Cobham College.
Fo. 2.			
4 Nov.	Thomas Chamberleyne cl.	Hanworth	John Rumsey and John West.
17 Dec.	John Vngot pr.	Peldon	John Wakeryng, William de Bergh, William Selby, William Makenade and Robert Whytyngnam.
21 Nov.	John Gurmechestre A.M.	Barley	Chatteris A.
6 Dec.	John Whyteby pr.	St. Peter's Cornhill, London	Robert Rykedon, John Sampson and Henry Hewe.
7 Dec.	Thomas Bredon cl.	St. Mary Abchurch, London	Southwark P.
12 Nov.	Walter Clyue pr.	Chadwell	Walter and Margaret Grey.

COLLATIONS

Fo. 2 ^v .		
19 Nov.	Richard Kyngeston pr.	Mapesbury prebend, St. Paul's cathedral.
1406 8 Jan.	John Maluerne S.T.P.	Chamberlainwood prebend, St. Paul's cathedral.
9 Jan.	Richard Kyngeston pr.	Stepney.
1405 21 Dec.	Robert Lister chap.	Aveley vic.

EXCHANGES

Date	Name	Benefice	exchanged with	Name	Benefice
Fo. 3. 1405 3 July	John Aldham	Kelvedon vic. (Westminster A.)		Roger Auelon	Boxted vic. (king).
12 July	William Larde	Swalecliffe (S. Augustine's A., Canterbury)		John Waryn	West Horndon (William Fitz William).
9 Aug.	Robert Tovay	St. Mary's chantry, Becket's Chapel, Brentwood (rectors of Shenfield and Ingrave)		William Sumpter	Little Bromley (William Godmansten).
Fo. 3 ^v . 18 Aug.	John Glapthorn	Hinton (William la Zouche)		Roger Gerueys	Shellow-Bowels (Adam Champney).
15 Aug.	John Wace	Finchingfield vic. (Thetford P.)		Nicholas Colterne <i>alias</i> Gundray	South Weald vic. (bishop).
23 Aug.	Richard Chaundeler	Hornsey (bishop)		Robert Childe	St. Nicholas Acon, London (Malmesbury A.).
Fo. 4. 9 Nov.	William Gyles	chantry Guildhall chapel, London (mayor and treasurer of London)		Philip Cook	chantry at St. Katherine's altar, St. Antony, Cordwainer street, London (king at nomination of Thomas Knollys, Geoffrey Brook, Henry Halton and John Cosyn).
12 Nov.	John Loughton	Suckley		Nicholas Bateman	Chigwell (John son of William Doreward).
17 Nov.	John Bartlot	Heckfield vic.		John Baron	Feltham vic. (master of Burton hospital).

Date	Name	Benefice	exchanged with	Name	Benefice
20 Nov. Fo. 4 ^v .	John Gloucestr	Penshurst chapel		John Scarle	Northolt vic. (bishop).
19 Nov.	John Mannyng	Haverhill vic.		Robert Comberton	Fairsted (bishop).
27 Nov.	Henry Stonton	Hutton vic. (dean and chapter of St. Paul's)		John Bette	Shelley (John de Legh).
2 Dec.	Robert Burgeys	Hendon (Westminster A.)		John Ware A.M.	Wroughton.
27 Nov.	John Inglewode	Childerditch vic. (Coggeshall A.)		William Hare	Arkesden vic. (Walden A.).
Fo. 5.					
29 Nov.	Richard Morborn	mediety of Isham		Robert Vynt	Broxton vic. (prior of St. John's Clerkenwell).
5 Dec.	Henry Brematyng	East Donyland (Colchester A.)		John Charite	Braiseworth (Simon Felbrygg).
30 Dec.	Thomas Stanley	Castle Ashby		Thomas Crouche	St. James Garlickhithe, London (Westminster A.).

MANDATES

A request for public prayers.

(Fo. 6.) 19th August, 1405. Thomas archbishop of Canterbury to Roger bishop of London. The archbishop outlines the perilous situation of the country. The duke of Orleans has arrived at Milford,

with no small fleet, numbering, to wit, one hundred and forty-four ships of armed men, as a helper and defender of the rebels of the parts of Wales, to ruin and destroy, if fortune favours him (which be far from us !), the king, people and English race.

The king has asked the archbishop for prayers in this emergency. The bishop of London is therefore ordered to enjoin his fellow bishops to have processions held every Wednesday and Friday so that God may be satisfied with the people's devotion and favour the royal cause. In order to arouse the faithful to devotion, an indulgence of forty days is offered.

An inhibition.

(Fo. 6v.) 10th July, 1405. The official of the court of Canterbury to Geoffrey Swynesthorp, chaplain, John Clerk, John Coupere, Gregory Nongull and Thomas Balle, clerks. Although John Rider is the true rector of the church of Chadwell and has peacefully held it for some time, a certain Walter Clyue, who pretended that the church was vacant, has obtained a presentation to this benefice. Although the bishop ordered an inquiry to be made by master William Cauendysssh, it was unjustly conducted. Rider has therefore appealed to the court of Canterbury. The aforementioned are to inhibit the bishop, master William Cauendysssh, Walter Clyue and all others whom the law requires to be inhibited, lest, during the course of the appeal, they should attempt anything in Rider's prejudice, and are to cite Walter Clyue to appear before the court of the arches on the next law day after the feast of St. James the apostle (25th July).

Another inhibition.

(Fo. 7-7v.) 20th September, 1405. The official of the court of Canterbury to masters Philip Trody, John Hornyngseye and Thomas Billesthorp, notaries public, John Whytyng, John Stokes and John Sturmoor, chaplains, William Colyn, John Felton, Gregory Nongull, Richard Dauby and John Wapenham,

clerks. Although Nicholas Ouerton is the true rector of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Milkstreet, and has peacefully possessed it for some time, he feared that his possession might be prejudiced and has therefore appealed to the apostolic see and for the protection of the court of Canterbury. For a certain John Shadworth, a citizen and mercer of London, asserted that Ouerton had no right to the church, prevented him from receiving the fruits of it and forced him to flee. The aforementioned are to inhibit John Shadworth and any others required by the law, lest, during the course of the appeal, they should attempt anything in Ouerton's prejudice, and are to cite John Shadworth to appear before the court of the arches on the third law day after St. Luke's day (18th October).

A royal loan.

(Fo. 8-8v.) 15th September, 1405. Thomas archbishop of Canterbury to Roger bishop of London. The archbishop quotes a royal letter of 8th September, outlining the perilous political situation:

our French enemies are in Wales to help our rebels in those parts. And these our same rebels and enemies are creating, so far as they are able, destruction, great hurt and loss there. We also, in order to resist their malice, are at present at our city of Hereford, where we have had news of the land of Gascony, namely, that several of our castles there have been besieged by our other French enemies and also by our rebels in those parts.

The king is leaving for Wales to put down the rising there. But money will be needed, and, with the advice of his council, he has decided to raise loans equal in amount to the half tenths and fifteenth lately granted by the laity and payable on St. Martin's day (11th November) and the half tenth granted by the clergy of the province of Canterbury and payable on Christmas day. Commissions have already been sent to the counties for the collection of a loan equal to the total sum due from the laity. The archbishop is therefore asked to order his suffragans to have similar loans raised in each archdeaconry which will equal the sum to be realised from the clerical subsidy. The money is to be paid over at Worcester on 26th September to the special commissioners appointed at the parliament of Coventry. The archbishop is also to send to Thomas Brokhilt, William Makenade, John Colepepper, the sheriff of Kent and

John Halsham, the royal commissioners in Kent, and to the commissioners in the nearby counties so that they faithfully execute the royal commissions.

The archbishop therefore commands the bishop of London to write to his fellow bishops ordering them to execute the provisions of this royal letter in so far as they concern their dioceses and to do likewise in his own. (*Mostly French.*)

ORDINATIONS

(Fo. 10.) Ordination celebrated by Roger, bishop of London, 19th September, 1405, in the church of the friars minor at Colchester.

Tonsure

Thomas Othe Halle of Pettistree, Norwich.

Acolites

Henry Kays rector of Fakenham, Norwich, l.d. John Schawe rector of St. Benet's Paul's Wharf, London. Brothers William Beton, John Canon, Roger Hokham, John Bury and John Forthe of St. Osyth. Thomas Wykes. Brothers Edmund Colchestre and John Horkesley of St. John's Colchester. Brother William Lammerhs and John de Colchestria of Coggeshall. Brothers John Tilneye and John Woodishere, franciscans of Colchester.

Subdeacons

John Olneye tit., Ashridge college. Brother John Blytheburgh of St. Osyth. William Swafeld, York, l.d., tit., Kilburn P. Brothers Peter Eston and John Esthorp, carmelites of Ipswich.

Deacons

John Ingylwode tit., Holy Trinity P., London. Thomas Colles, Lincoln, l.d., tit., Elstow A. Brother Thomas Bury, franciscan of Ipswich. (Fo. 10^v.) Brother John, son of John, dominican of Ipswich. Brother Edward Camibrygg, franciscan of Colchester.

Priests

Henry Euernon warden of Stanford Le Hope chapel tit., his benefice. John Thoraby rector of Eccleston, Coventry and Lichfield, l.d. Brother John Colchestr' of Dunmow. John Hille, Exeter, l.d., tit., Newenham A. Brother William Trewe of St. Osyth. John Stabulton, Lincoln, l.d., tit., Revesby A.

John Brystowe, Lincoln, l.d., tit., Woburn A. Brother John Colne of Coggeshall. Brother John Stretforde, dominican of London. Brothers Robert Lynne, John Welles and John Brokman of Lees P. Brothers William Colchestr' and Thomas Wolpyt of Colchester P. Brother William Melton, franciscan of Colchester. Brother John Orwell, carmelite of Ipswich.

On 18th December, 1405, Thomas Waryn of London received the tonsure from Robert, bishop of Hereford.

(Fo. 11.) Ordination celebrated by Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, as much by his own authority as acting as the deputy of and with the authority of the bishop of London (*tam sua auctoritate propria quam vice et auctoritate dicti domini Londoniensis sibi commissis*) in the church of St. Mary of the arches, London, 19th December, 1405.

Tonsure

John Thorne, William Barbour, Thomas Brokton.

Acolites

Thomas Waryn, Brother Nicholas Dorsete of St. Bartholomew's Smithfield. Brothers William Dunstall, John Schyllyngford and Richard Rustheden, carmelites of London. Brothers Robert Hyse and Thomas Batte of St. Thomas of Acon. Roger Capyteyne rector of Hopesay, Hereford. Thomas Crofton.

Subdeacons

Brothers Edmund Colc' and John Horkesleye of St. John's Colchester. Brothers John Kymbelle, William Wolstone and Hugh Byton of St. Alban's. William Tychener tit., Waltham A. Brothers Richard Acton, Richard Goldherst Raymund Labatim and Arnold Tornay, carmelites of London. (Fo. 11v.) John Wyse, Lincoln, l.d., tit., Clattercot P. John Schawe rector of St. Benet's Paul's Wharf, London, tit., his benefice. Roger Capyteyne rector of Hopesay, Hereford.

Deacons

William Swafeld, York, l.d., tit., Kilburn P. Brothers Roger Albon and Stephen Chart, carmelites of London. John Euot, Lincoln, l.d., tit., Nutley A. William Canon warden of St. Radegund's chapel, St. Paul's cathedral, tit., his benefice.

Priests

Brother Thomas Ely of Walden. John Inglewode tit.,

Holy Trinity P., London. Brother Lawrence London of St. Alban's, Lincoln. Thomas Tymkat, Lincoln, l.d., tit., Elstow A.

Royal Writs

A request for information.

(Fo. 14.) 15th July, 1405. The king to Roger bishop of London. The bishop is to inform the treasurer and barons of the exchequer whether Robert de Wadyngham, parson of Mile-End, is beneficed elsewhere or was beneficed elsewhere when the grant of a tenth and half a tenth was made to the king by the clergy of the province of Canterbury. He is to make his return to the treasurer and barons within a fortnight of St. Michael's day (29th September). Witness J. Cokayn.

Execution of this writ.

26th July, 1405. Roger bishop of London to master William Cauendyss. The bishop quotes the royal writ (as above) and orders William Cauendyss, his commissary general, to make the inquiry demanded by the king. He is to inform the bishop of what he had discovered before St. Michael's day (29th September).

Return of this writ.

6th October, 1405. Roger bishop of London to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer. The bishop says that he has made the inquiry required by the king and certifies that an inquisition has shown that Robert de Wadyngham, parson of Mile-End, is not beneficed elsewhere and was not beneficed elsewhere when the grant of one and a half tenths was made to the king by the clergy of the province of Canterbury.

A disputed benefice.

(Fo. 14-14^v.) No date. The king to Roger bishop of London and his commissary. According to the provisions of a statute of 13 Richard II²⁴ it is decreed that if the king has presented any person to any ecclesiastical benefice which is already filled by another incumbent the royal nominee is not to be admitted to the benefice until the king has recovered his presentation by a legal action. The king wishes to observe this statute and therefore forbids the bishop to admit any person to the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Tilbury, held by master John Brygge, clerk.

A royal loan.

9th September, 1405. The king to the reverend father in God (the bishop of London). The king describes the perilous position of the country, emphasising his need for money. He has asked the archbishop of Canterbury to write to the bishop to cause him to order his officers to raise a loan in each archdeaconry equal to the sum which will be realised from the half tenth granted to the king by the clergy of the province of Canterbury. He begs the bishop speedily to execute the mandates so that the sum may be raised and sent to Worcester as quickly as possible or by 26th September at the latest. (*French.*)

Another disputed benefice.

18th November, 1405. The king to Roger bishop of London. The king forbids the bishop to admit any person to the chapel of St. Margaret, East Tilbury, filled by Robert Crull, clerk.

NOTES

1. For authorities for this and succeeding statements about Walden see the *Dictionary of National Biography*, re-issue, London, 1908-1909 and references, unless another work is specified.
2. *A Biographical Dictionary of Jersey*, London, 1948, p. 606.
3. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1370-1374* (Record Commission), London, p. 181.
4. In addition to the *Dictionary of National Biography* see J. B. Le Patourel, *The Medieval Administration of the Channel Islands, 1199-1399*, London, 1937, pp. 64, 130.
5. T. F. Tout, *Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England*, Manchester, 1920-1933, V, pp. 221-223.
6. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1391-1396*, p. 572; 1396-1399, p. 64.
7. G. Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium*, London, 1898, p. 289.
8. G. R. Balleine, *op. cit.*, p. 607, gives 3rd February, 1398, but he does not cite his authority.
9. J. Weever, *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, London, 1631, p. 434.
10. Ed. H. T. Riley, *Rolls Series*, London, 1866, p. 417.
11. Below, p. 128.
12. Printed by D. Wilkins in *Concilia Magnae Britannicae*, London, 1737, III, p. 282.
13. See his will published by E. F. Jacob in *The Register of Henry Chichele*, Oxford, 1937-1947, II, p. 300.
14. For authorities for this and succeeding statements about Bubwith see J. Otway Ruthven, *The King's Secretary*, Cambridge, 1939 (especially appendix D) and references, unless another work is specified.
15. J. Le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, Oxford, 1854, II, p. 294.
16. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1405-1408*, p. 225.
17. J. Le Neve, *op. cit.*, p. 601.
18. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1405-1408*, p. 317.
19. *Ibid.*, pp. 383, 423.
20. W. M. Brady, *The Episcopal Succession*, Rome, 1876, I, pp. 34, 35.
21. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1405-1408*, p. 457.
22. T. Rymer, *Foedera*, 3rd edition, Hague, 1739-1745, IV, *pars. i*, p. 191.
23. A microfilm of the registers is also available at the Institute of Historical Research (University of London), Senate House, London, W.C.1.
24. See *Statutes of the Realm* (Record Commission), II, p. 61.