The Early Ecclesiastical Career
of John Buckingham

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John Buckingham became bishop of Lincoln in 1363, and ruled the diocese for thirty-five years. But by 1363 he had already been a churchman for at least nineteen years. This article seeks to describe Buckingham’s early ecclesiastical career, and, in particular, to show the debt he owed to two lay patrons, Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick from 1315 to 1369, and Edward III.

Buckingham’s entry into holy orders cannot, it seems, be dated, but he was already an acolyte by 10 April 1344. On that day he was instituted to the prebend of Compton Murdock in the collegiate church of St. Mary, Warwick on the presentation of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.\(^1\) As prebendary of Compton Murdock Buckingham made four presentations to benefices in his gift. On 12 January 1346 Adam Carles, first tonsure, was instituted to a third portion of the rectory of St. Nicholas, Warwick, at Buckingham’s presentation.\(^2\) Carles had resigned by 17 July 1349 when his successor, Richard Braundeston, was instituted.\(^3\) On the same day another of Buckingham’s presentees, Adam Coriate of Warwick, priest, was instituted to the Warwick church of St. Laurence.\(^4\) Later in the same year Nicholas Southam, priest, was admitted to Budbrooke church (Warwicks.) on Buckingham’s presentation.\(^5\)

Buckingham was still described as an acolyte when, on 2 January 1346, he was instituted to the rectory of Sutton Coldfield (Warwicks.), also at the earl of Warwick’s presentation,\(^6\) but his ordination as priest came later that year. The ceremony was performed by Wolstan de Bransford, bishop of Worcester, at the episcopal manor of Hartlebury (Worcs.) on 15 April 1346.\(^7\) If Buckingham had been ordained sub-deacon and deacon between 2 January and 15 April he had infringed canon law,\(^8\) but there is no evidence of this. There is no mention of his ordination as sub-deacon or deacon in the register of bishop Bransford of Worcester. The relevant ordinations register of Buckingham’s diocese of origin, Coventry and Lichfield, contains no lists of ordinations for 1346,\(^9\) and letters dimissory were not systematically entered in the institutions registers.\(^10\)

After Buckingham entered royal service as a chamberlain of the exchequer on 23 April 1347, he acquired new patrons. On 15 February 1348, despite holding the rectory of Sutton Coldfield and the prebend of Compton Murdock, he was provided by Clement VI to a canony in Lichfield cathedral (Stafs.),\(^11\) though Buckingham seems to have obtained no prebend as a result.
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More immediately profitable to Buckingham was his connection with the secular college in the chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster. St. Stephen's had been a royal free chapel since the reign of John,¹² but it was raised to collegiate status by Edward III. The new constitution, providing for a dean and twelve secular canons, with the grant of an inn in Lombard Street and the advowsons of Dewsbury and Wakefield churches (Yorks.), was promulgated on 6 August 1348,¹³ and the dean and first three canons were appointed on the 20th of the same month.¹⁴ All four men were described as 'king's clerks',¹⁵ and certainly three seemed to have been in royal service. Thomas Crosse, the dean, was a chamberlain of the exchequer.¹⁶ The first prebendary was John Chesterfield, possibly a member of the family of exchequer clerks, who was described as a king's clerk on 3 April 1342¹⁷ and who had received a benefice at the king's presentation on 26 August 1345.¹⁸ The status of John Maydenstan, the second prebendary, is less clear, for though he too was described as a king's clerk nothing is known of his position. He is, however, likely to have been the John 'Maydensone' rector of Dewsbury church at the time of its appropriation to St. Stephen's. The instrument of appropriation was dated at the archbishop of York's manor of Ripon (Yorks.) on 30 November 1348,¹⁹ and the steps by which this was brought about may be followed from the accounts of Edward Savage, proctor of Dewsbury church from 1348 to 1356.²⁰ These show the expenses involved in valuing the church: the travelling and the making of notarial instruments. They show also the part played by Buckingham: 'For the precept of Sir John de Bukyngham and Mr. Richard de Heton for the same business' (negotiating with the archbishop of York) 'by the precept of the said John £1-0-0',²¹ John 'Maydensone' resigned the rectory,²² but on 12 July 1348 was presented to the church by the crown.²³ Buckingham was the third prebendary, and was then, like the dean, a chamberlain of the exchequer.

Royal favour showed itself also in the Black Prince's petition to the pope that Buckingham might hold two benefices with cure of souls, despite having Sutton Coldfield, his Lichfield canonry, and his St. Mary's canonry and prebend. This was granted on 13 November 1348.²⁴ This dispensation may have been so that Buckingham could hold Sutton Coldfield rectory with that of Olney (Bucks.). Sir Ralph Basset of Drayton the patron of Olney and a son-in-law of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick had made the presentation at some date before 20 November 1348 when it received royal ratification.²⁶ The institution took place on 12 December.²⁷ However, from the account of the institution of William Sharnbourn, Buckingham's successor at Sutton Coldfield, on 4 January 1349, it is clear that Buckingham did not intend to hold the two benefices together, for the church was described as being vacant 'per acceptacionem ecclesie de Olney Line' dioc' per Johannem de Bokyngham ultimum rectorem eiusdem ecclesie de Sutton.'²⁸ If the Taxatio of 1291 is any guide, the move from Sutton to Olney was advantageous financially, Sutton Coldfield then being assessed at £13-6-8d and Olney at £33-6-8d.²⁹

The first of Edward III's petitions to the pope on his behalf bore fruit when on 31 January 1349 Buckingham was granted a canonry at York, with expectation of a prebend, or the archdeaconry of Nottingham.³⁰ The prebend at York does not seem to have materialized as he is not listed in the new Le Neve,³¹ though he was described as a canon of York on 20 April 1351,³² and Buckingham's tenure of the archdeaconry of Nottingham was of short duration, for he resigned it by November 1349 on being given the deanship of Lichfield.³³ The first of the line of instructions that Buckingham was to receive in his ecclesiastical career from the papacy came that autumn: a mandate addressed jointly to him, William Edington, and Simon Sudbury to give the papal nominee, William Sallowe, the archdeaconry of Coventry and the prebend of Longdon in Lichfield cathedral.³⁴ The importance of Buckingham's colleagues in this matter should be noted. Edington was then treasurer and bishop of Winchester; Sudbury was papal auditor and chaplain to Clement VI.³⁵ Evidently Clement regarded Buckingham as influential in this matter. Since Buckingham was still only a chamberlain of the exchequer the reason for this confidence must be sought elsewhere than in his administrative
position. A possible explanation is that three months earlier the chain of events had started which were to make Thomas Bradwardine archbishop of Canterbury, Simon Briselee his successor as dean of Lincoln, and Buckingham Briselee’s successor as dean of Lichfield. The second two moves may already have been planned, but this must remain conjectural.

Buckingham was given the reservation of the deanery of Lichfield on 5 November 1349, on condition that he resigned the archdeaconsry of Nottingham. He was instituted on 6 February 1350 but did not appear in person for the ceremony. His proxy, who took the oath of obedience on his behalf, was Adam Coryot (Coriate), his proctor general, perhaps the same man whom he had presented to the church of St. Laurence, Warwick, in 1349.

Buckingham was dean of Lichfield until he became bishop of Lincoln in 1363. There is no evidence about his activities as dean in the first five years after his appointment, for the years 1343 to 1354 are missing from the chapter act book, but since the years 1350 to 1354 saw Buckingham rise from being chamberlain of the exchequer to being keeper of the great wardrobe (1350-52), controller of the wardrobe (1352-3), and keeper of the wardrobe (1353-7), it is unlikely that he was able to be resident for long periods, if at all. Since the subdean had no power either to correct faults or to preside in chapter, it was customary for an absent dean to appoint a lieutenant. Buckingham’s lieutenant was John Melbourne, a former king’s clerk, as were several others among the resident canons.

By the time Buckingham became dean the deans of Lichfield had built up a strong position against the bishops. The bishop owned the land of the cathedral close and assigned the houses in it, and they reverted to him on the death of a canon, but it was the dean who had jurisdiction over the chapter, the prebends, the common churches and the city of Lichfield. The dean’s powers were curbed by those of the chapter, for in chapter business his vote was equal only to that of an ordinary canon; he could not open letters addressed jointly to himself and the chapter except in the presence of the chapter, nor could he summon a meeting of all the canons without the residents’ consent. Moreover, cases arising on the common land were within the joint jurisdiction of the dean and chapter. The dean did have sole jurisdiction over his prebendal parishes of Brewood and Adstock in Staffordshire. The prebend of Brewood was attached to the deansery and the vicarage in the dean’s gift. On 28 January 1362 Robert Ashbourne, priest, was instituted to the benefice on Buckingham’s presentation. Buckingham’s activities as dean will be discussed in detail later; here it may be noted that as far as is known he was on good terms with the chapter, and that after his death the cathedral vicars said his obit.

In 1351 Buckingham began to collect benefices in Lincoln diocese, where previously he had held only the rectory of Olney. On 27 February he was collated to the archdeaconsry of Northampton, royal assent to the appointment being given on 7 March. It is likely that there was some competition for the position for on 20 March Edward III issued a prohibition to all churchmen against hindering the appointment. Buckingham had feared that the office was reserved to the pope, but his position received papal confirmation on 20 April and royal ratification on 11 December. Buckingham obtained three Lincoln prebends in the same year, but he managed to keep only one of them till 1363. His tenure of Carlton-cum-Thurby was very short, lasting only from 7 March, when he was appointed, to 30 April in the same year, when it was granted to another king’s clerk Robert Wingerworth. Greeton, which Buckingham kept for the longest, first came to him as a papal grant on 20 April 1351, when it fell vacant by the marriage of the previous incumbent, a clerk in minor orders. Buckingham’s new position was ratified on 27 October and again on 11 December.

On April 30 1351 Buckingham added the Lincoln prebend of Thame to his benefice collection. How long he held it is not clear, but by the time the Lincoln accounts for the financial year September 1357 - September 1358 were made up he had lost it to cardinal Elle Talleyrand de Périgord. Cardinal Talleyrand arrived in London on 29 June 1357 as papal nuncio to negotiate a treaty between England and France, his mission culminating in the
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agreement of the 'first treaty of London' on 8 May 1358.59

Though a pluralist on a grand scale Cardinal Talleyrand had not been notably fortunate with his English benefices. He was provided to the archdeaconry of London on 12 September 1320, but his possession was disputed after 25 January 1321.60 A provision to the prebend of Mapesbury in St. Paul's was also not effective.61 At York Talleyrand was admitted as prebendary of South Newbold on 3 January 1325, but two months later a rival gained possession.62 He occupied the Lincoln prebend of Thame from 3 July 1335 until, on the grounds that he was an adherent of the French king, this was confiscated and given to an Englishman on 10 June 1341.63 He resigned the Kent rectory of Newchurch on 25 August 1347.64 His provision to another prebend at York65 was not effective, and that to the deanery of the same church soon involved him in litigation.66

The improvement of Talleyrand's ecclesiastical fortunes, therefore, offered Edward III a painless way of ingratiating himself with the new nuncio. On 8 August 1357 Edward III recognised the cardinal's claim to the deanery of York and appointed attorneys to defend his case. There seems to have been no further opposition.67 He was successfully provided to the archdeaconry of Suffolk on 28 November 135768 and was probably able to re-enter Thame prebend during the same autumn.69

The loss of one benefice was hardly a disaster for Buckingham, who already held more than was permitted by canon law. On 20 April 1351 he was given a dispensation to hold the archdeaconry of Northampton, the deanery of Lichfield, and canonries at Warwick, Lincoln and York.70 On the same day he also obtained a licence to choose a confessor71 and an indult to have a portable altar.72 Shortly after this Buckingham briefly held a prebend at Salisbury. This was the prebend of Preston to which he was collated on 8 May 1351 and installed on 9 June, but which he had probably lost by 22 September that same year.73 A further papal favour had been granted on September 1 with the indult to receive the first fruits of his benefices, though not resident, because he was concerned in the king's business.74 Another benefit of being a king's clerk came on 3 December 1355 when Buckingham was granted a second prebend in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster.75

The late 1350's saw a lull in the growth of Buckingham's benefice collection, but also witnessed his only known activities as dean of Lichfield. On 30 September 1356 Buckingham was present at the weekly chapter meeting and it was announced that he had come to the town and close of Lichfield to make and continue his residence with his fellows as he was bound to do unless prevented by royal or magistral power. He also warned the chapter that he wished to visit the prebendal churches and those of the common fund and to continue his visitation according to the statutes and customs of Lichfield. Buckingham's hopes of being able to carry out his decanal duties in person were soon dashed. On 7 October he was among the chapter when a messenger from Edward III arrived with a privy seal letter ordering Buckingham to hurry to the king, laying aside all excuses. Buckingham departed, promising to continue his residence and visitation as soon as he could obtain leave from the king.76 No reason is given in the chapter acts for this sudden summons by the king, but it seems likely that it was connected with the Black Prince's victory at Poitiers on 19 September.

Though Buckingham was not able to be in Lichfield his wishes were carried out, for in January 1357 the chapter took steps at his instance to correct defects among the cathedral vicars.77 Then in the spring of 1357 came a change in Buckingham's situation in the royal administration. On 26 February he relinquished his post as keeper of the wardrobe,78 and for some weeks he was without a position, until on 4 April he was appointed a baron of the exchequer and admitted on 18th of the same month.79 He seems to have been the lowest of the five barons, and though he continued to draw wages for this post until 1360 he later combined it with other appointments, notably the co-lieutenancy of Brittany. It may have been this change in status which enabled Buckingham to return to Lichfield in the summer of 1357.

Already he had intimated his intention of visiting the churches of the common fund,
and in the early summer of 1357 he was able to visit three of them. There were twelve in all, but as far as is known Buckingham confined his attentions to the three in the Peak district of Derbyshire, Bakewell, Tideswell, and Hope.60 Earlier in the fourteenth century these three parishes were worth £500 a year, mostly from tithes of grain (£218), wool and lamb (over £200) and minerals (£18-10s), and from mortuaries (£23).61 The three were administered as one unit. The chapter kept a proxy in the Peak district; he was usually a local knight, and in the 1350’s the proxy was Sir John Cockayne of Ashbourne.62 The dean had the right to visit the churches of the common fund, as well as the prebendal churches, every three years, with a retinue of not more than ten horsemen, and he might claim hospitality for one night.63 Jurisdiction over the Peak churches belonged to the dean and chapter, not to the dean alone and he had to give notice when he intended to make a visitation to correct faults among the clergy and parishioners; but visitation of the churches to report merely on their physical defects belonged solely to the dean.64

On 12 May 1357 Hugh Hopewas, one of the resident canons, warned the chapter that Buckingham had ordered a visitation of the churches of Bakewell, Tideswell, and Hope for the vigils of Trinity, whereupon the chapter made arrangements to procure food and drink for the three day operation. Buckingham gave formal notice of his intended visitation on 24 May.65 On Friday, 9 June he presented the chapter with a list of the defects in the houses, ornaments and chancel of Bakewell, discovered in the recent visitation, and the chapter ordered them to be repaired in accordance with the statutes, before Michaelmas of the following year. No mention was made of shortcomings among the inhabitants, and it may be that the visitation had been concerned solely with the condition of buildings. Also on 9 June 1357 Buckingham and the chapter decided to convene a general meeting of all canons, present and absent, for the day of judgement after the Decollation of St. John Baptist. This was to treat of certain urgent, difficult and necessary business, that is, the making of a settlement with the bishop.66 Roger Northburgh. For he, disregarding the statutes, which gave the jurisdiction of the chapter to the dean, had claimed the right of visitation soon after his consecration.67 and the chapter spent the rest of his episcopate disputing this. The bishop’s repeated warnings68 of impending visitation were countered by the chapter with lawsuits, and on one occasion Buckingham’s predecessor, Simon Briselee, assaulted the bishop’s messenger in the close.69 On 19 June 1357 a further letter came from Northburgh about a projected visitation.

The general convocation of canons was attended by fourteen members of the chapter in person (including the dean); thirteen others committed those attending to represent them. Only five members of the chapter were described as not being represented. Despite this the meeting was not able to achieve its object of a perpetual peace with the lord bishop of Lichfield.70 On 20 November 1358 Northburgh again cited the chapter to his visitation. It was the last entry in his register.71 two days later he died.72

By then Buckingham was in Brittany and so no longer able to play a personal part in chapter affairs. He issued a commission on 12 December to John Melbourne to represent him at the forthcoming election.73 The new bishop was Robert Stretton,74 who made no attempt to visit the chapter.

Buckingham had been appointed, with Sir Robert Herle, co-lieutenant of Brittany on 8 August 1358, the commission to run from 29 September for one year.75 The appointment marked the end of any residence which Buckingham could have made in Lichfield or in any other of his benefices. On 13 September 1359, he was granted, at Edward III’s request, a licence for non-residence for a year, because he was constantly in the king’s service.76 The petition was renewed in the following year when, on 7 May, Edward III sought, through the abbot of Cluny, for a further licence for non-residence for Buckingham. The petition, dated at Sourse near Chartres, was answered on 28 June by a dispensation for non-residence for three
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years. On 1 July 1360 Buckingham became keeper of the privy seal. It was a post which was to lead to a bishopric for him, as it had done for many of his predecessors. The story of Buckingham's promotion to the see of Lincoln is too long to be told here but we may note that it was accomplished by royal support against the opposition, or at least reluctance, of churchmen both in Lincoln and Rome. Thus throughout his ecclesiastical career Buckingham was dependent on laymen for promotion. His first patron was the earl of Warwick who presented him to his two earliest benefices, the prebend of Compton Murdack and the rectory of Sutton Coldfield, and who probably secured for him the rectory of Olney. It was Warwick who, by presenting him to the 'Beauchamp' chamberlainship of the exchequer in April 1347, launched Buckingham on his career as a king's clerk, and so brought him to the notice of Edward III. Royal patronage secured for Buckingham both ecclesiastical advancement and a complementary series of papal dispensations.

Buckingham recognised the debt he owed to these two men. In his will, drawn up on 9 February 1399, within a month of his death, he directed that a chantry was to be established whose priests were to pray for the souls not only of himself and his parents, but also of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick and Edward III. Thus we may see that to the end of his life John Buckingham was grateful for the opportunities for advancement which his patrons had given him.
Abbreviations

Ashmole 794  Bodelian Library Ms. Ashmole 794, Lichfield Cathedral Act Book 1321-1338

CCR  Calendar of Close Rolls

CPL  Calendar of Papal Letters

CPP  Calendar of Papal Petitions

CPR  Calendar of Patent Rolls

Handbook


Tout, Chapters  T. F. Tout, Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England (Manchester, 1920-33)

VCH  Victoria County History

2 Ibid., p. 387.
3 Ibid., p. 420.
4 Ibid., p. 421.
6 Lichfield Joint Record Office, Lichfield Register II (Reg. Northburgh, Institutions), f. 43v.
8 A candidate was supposed to spend three months as a sub-deacon and three months as a deacon before being ordained priest, Dictionnaire de Droit Canonicque, ed. R. Naz (Paris, 1935), V1,7.
9 Lichfield Register I (Northburgh, Ordinations).
10 Lichfield Register II (Northburgh, Institutions) which also contains a section of letters dimissory, non-residence licenses, and licences to study under the bull cum ex eo. There is no sign of Buckingham’s ordination as sub-deacon and deacon in the registers of Hereford, Lincoln, or York.
11 CPL, III. 258.
12 M. Reddan in VCH London, L.566.
13 CPR 1348-50, p. 147.
14 Ibid., p. 146-7.
15 For a discussion of the difficulties in interpreting this description see A. Hamilton Thompson, 'The College of St. Mary Magdalen, Bridgnorth; Part II, The Dean and Canons of Bridgnorth', Archaeological Journal, LXXXIV (1927), p. 27.
16 Appointed 18 March 1347; he was dead by Jan. 1349, Tout, Chapters, IV.382 and n.4.
17 CPR 1341-3, p. 399.
18 This was Chalk prebend in Wilton church, Somerset, CPR 1343-5, p. 554.
20 Ibid., p. 157, and 165-6 where they are given in translation.
21 Ibid., p. 165.
22 Ibid., p. 162.
23 CPR 1348-50, p. 125; but he resigned again on 12 September 1348 at the bishop of Worcester’s London house, in the presence of five witnesses who included Buckingham and Chesterfield, Borthwick Institute, York, Register 10 (Reg. Zouche), f. 26v. I am grateful to Dr. David Smith for this reference.
24 CPR, I.143; CPL, III. 284.
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26 CPR 1348-50, p. 209.
27 G. Lipscomb, History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham (London, 1847), IV.306.
28 Lichfield Register II (Northburgh, Institutions), f.47v.
29 Tresatio Ecclesiastici Angliae et Walliae Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV circa A.D. 1291 (Record Commission, 1802), p. 242, 34.
30 CPP, I.159; CPL, III.291.
31 Le Neve, VI (Northern Province).
32 CPL, III.398.
33 Ibid., p. 314.
34 3 Sept. 1349, CPL, III.340.
35 Edington was treasurer 12 April 1344 to 29 Nov. 1356, and bishop of Winchester from 14 May 1346 until death, 7 Oct. 1366, Handbook, pp. 101, 258. Sudbury was then auditor of causes in the papal palace, CPP, I.169; CPL, III.353.
36 He was elected on 4 June and provided on 19 June 1349, Le Neve, IV (Monastic Cathedrals), p. 3.
37 Briscoe was not provided to the deanery until 10 Oct. 1349, Le Neve, I (Lincoln), p. 4.
38 CPP, I.184; CPL, III.314.
39 Lichfield Register II (Reg. Northburgh, Institutions), f.187.
40 Ashmole 794.
41 This arrangement ended in 1365 when the chapter decided that it was contrary to the statutes. The members forced the then lieutenant to resign and chose a president, K. Edwards, The English Secular Cathedrals in the Middle Ages, 2nd ed. (Manchester, 1967), p. 151.
42 He occurs 6 Dec. 1355, Ashmole 794, f.91.
43 For example, he was controller of the wardrobe 24 Sept. 1329 - 15 Sept. 1330, Tout, Chapters, VI.29.
44 For an outline of his career see Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral', Appendix F. (No pagination).
45 For details of the composition of the chapter see ibid., esp. Appendix F.
46 Ibid., I.32.
47 Ibid., I.34-5.
48 Edwards, English Secular Cathedrals, pp. 145, 147.
50 Jenkins, 'Lichfield Cathedral', I.49-50.
51 Le Neve I (Lincoln), p. 10; CPR 1350-54, p. 47.
52 Ibid., p. 81.
53 CPL, III.398.
54 CPR 1350-54, p. 193.
55 Ibid., pp. 54, 68. He succeeded Buckingham as keeper of the great wardrobe 15 Jan. - 16 June 1353, Tout, Chapters, VI.36. He acted as attorney for Buckingham 22 July 1350, CCR 1549-54, p. 192.
56 CPL, III.415.
57 CPR 1350-54, p. 169, 193.
58 Ibid., p. 68.
59 Le Neve, I.116.
62 Ibid., p. 45.
63 Le Neve, VI (Northern Province), p. 71.
64 N. Zacour, loc. cit., p. 75.
65 Le Neve, VI.64.
66 Ibid., p. 6-7.
67 Ibid., p. 7.
68 Le Neve, IV (Monastic Cathedrals), p. 32.
69 Le Neve, I.116.
70 CPL, III.398.
71 Ibid., p. 379.
72 Ibid., p. 385.
73 Le Neve, III (Salisbury Diocese), p. 77.
74 CPL, III.427.
75 CPR 1354-58, p. 322.
76 Ashmole 794, f.96.
77 Ibid., f.98.
Tout, *Chapters*, VI.27.

Tout, *Chapters*, III.218 n.5.

The others were Kniveton, near Ashbourne (Derbys.), Thornton, near Horncastle (Linca.), Worfield (Salop.), Arley (then Staffs. now Worcs.), Harborne, Cannock, Rugeley, Chiewsey and Dilborne (all Staffs.); Jenkins, *Lichfield Cathedral*, I.116.

c. 1339, *ibid.*, I.130-1.

*ibid.*, I.131.

*ibid.*, I.47.

*ibid.*, II.135-6.

Ashmole 794, f.105.

*ibid.*, f.106.


See, for example, The Register of Roger de Norbury, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry from A.D. 1322 to A.D. 1358, abstract by E. Hobhouse (Wm. Salt Soc. I. 1880), pp. 284, 286, 287.

For details of the quarrel see Jenkins, *Lichfield Cathedral*, I.39-41.

Ashmole 794, f.106.


Gonville and Caius Ms. 588/737, f.62.


*CPP*, 1.348; *CPL*, III.608.

*CPP*, 1.356.

Tout, *Chapters*, III.227.

Letter of presentation 16 April; Buckingham was admitted to the office on 23 April 1347, Public Record Office, Memoranda Roll, Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer, E368/119 m.77.