

## SELBORNE PRIORY AND THE VICARAGE OF BASINGSTOKE

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### ABSTRACT

*The paper assembles all the available material for relations between the ecclesiastical institutions in Basingstoke and the parishioners between 1233 and 1484, elucidates these relationships and how they changed over time, and provides a model to which many less well-documented parishes must have conformed.*

### INTRODUCTION

The history of medieval Basingstoke illustrates in microcosm many aspects of church life that existed everywhere, but which are seldom sufficiently well-documented to be studied. The central records of Church and State can be supplemented for Basingstoke by the fortunate survival of material relating to two lesser institutions with property there: Selborne Priory, whose property and records passed to Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1484; and St John's Hospital, Basingstoke. It is these records that permit the following analysis of the parish between 1233 and 1484. They are overwhelmingly administrative, financial, and legal in character and justify the claim that medieval ecclesiastics and their parishioners saw their relationships primarily in these ways (Mason, 1976, 17–22). Indeed the terms living, rector and incumbent devised then for parish priests describe them in purely financial terms. Basingstoke is also quite typical in the almost total absence of evidence about the religious services or the Christian knowledge, understanding, or spirituality of the laity.

The parochial structure of the medieval church resulted from gradual development over many centuries. When new churches were founded, some were allocated new parishes

and others remained mere chapels subject to mother churches. Even before the network of parish churches and chapels was complete, the situation was altered by the foundation of hundreds of new monasteries between the Conquest and 1250, many of which drew much of their income from the appropriation of parish churches. Typically this meant that the religious house became the rector and thus was entitled to the income of the parish priest, which it spent outside the parish to meet its own needs; a deputy or vicar was usually appointed to carry out the actual duties of parish priest in return for a small stipend or share of the revenues. Such arrangements, which were extremely common, were regulated by the bishop and could be amended by him if necessary. Relations between these ecclesiastics, everywhere slightly different, offered a fertile source for dispute, particularly as each felt morally obliged to defend what he saw as the rights of his church at all costs and as changes in agricultural practices, population, and wealth modified the original situation, altered the balance of advantage and rendered existing arrangements out of date. Ultimately, moreover, almost all the revenues at issue derived from the lay parishioners, particularly their tithes, which they often resented paying, particularly if services were inadequate, and sometimes refused to pay.

All these demarcation disputes can be illustrated in the case of Basingstoke. When in 1233 Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, had founded his small Augustinian priory at Selborne thirteen miles south-east of Basingstoke, he had endowed it with the parish churches of Selborne, Basing, and Basingstoke with their dependent chapels (Macray, 1891, 7; 1894, 9–10). These were

respectively St Mary Wadden, Oakhanger and Blackmoor in Selborne parish; Holy Trinity near Basing; Holy Ghost on the north side of Basingstoke; and isolated Up Nately on the road to Greywell. At Selborne, where the priory was lord of the manor as well as rector (*Parl. Writs.* ii.342 no.24), no disputes are known and we must presume that its proximity and combination of roles enabled it to exercise complete control over its tenants and parishioners. At Basingstoke, in contrast, there are numerous references to disputes between the convent, its vicars, other ecclesiastical institutions, and the local residents, which may be due in part to the priory's weaker civil and ecclesiastical position. The manor of Basingstoke had actually been granted by King John to the townsfolk themselves and the lands held by Selborne consisted only of a carucate near Basing church plus some fifty acres scattered amongst the Basingstoke common fields (Baigent & Millard, 1889, xiv; Macray, 1889, 1-22; *VCH Hants* iv.121). Rival ecclesiastical claims were already posed at Selborne Priory's foundation by the Benedictine cell at Monk Sherborne, which claimed tithes from the Chineham area of the parish, and by an independent chapel in the nearby hamlet of Eastrop, where the Brayboef family were lords of the manor (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 55, 654; Macray, 1894, 14-15). To these were added the hospital of St John the Baptist, which stood only two hundred yards north-east of Basingstoke church on the site of the present St John's School and adjoining shops (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 650; Anon, 1964, 5), and the vicarage of Basingstoke itself.

The churches of Basingstoke constituted a valuable endowment for des Roches' new priory. In 1274-5, at the time of the Hundred Rolls enquiries, the two churches of Basing and Basingstoke were together valued in round figures at 100 marks (£66 13s. 4d.). In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* c. 1291 they and their chapels were taxed at £40 and the vicarage of Basingstoke, including tithes of £5 12s., at £16. In 1340-1 four local jurymen for the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* declared that the ninths of

corn, wool, and lambs for the parish amounted to £21 5s. The church endowments then consisted of one messuage, three virgates of land and assize rent worth £9 2s., and the small tithes, oblations, and legacies came to £15 16s. a year. At these dates the priory was collecting the revenues of the rectory itself, but from at least 1447 it abandoned direct exploitation and leased them instead. By the time of *Valor Ecclesiasticus* in 1535 the farm of the churches and chapels amounted to £39 a year (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 175; *Rot. Hund.* ii. 220-1; *Tax Eccl.* 212; *Inq. Non.* 120; *Valor Eccl.* ii, 284-5).

#### FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF THE PRIORY AND THE VICARS

At the time of des Roches' endowment of his new priory, St Mary's church in Basing seems to have been more important than St Michael's in Basingstoke, but within a decade or so the newer settlement of Basingstoke had outstripped its parent Basing and the relative importance of the two churches was reversed. In July 1244 Bishop William Raleigh issued a decree defining the division of manpower between the churches and of income between the vicar and the priory in its capacity as rector. There was to be one vicar and four chaplains to serve the two churches and three chapels. The vicar and two chaplains were to live in Basingstoke in the houses belonging to the vicarage, while the third and fourth chaplains were to live permanently in Basing in the house previously owned by the former vicar Simon. The chapel of Up Nately was to be served as accustomed by the vicar or one of the chaplains. All the oblations, legacies, and tithes of the curtilages of the churches and chapels were to go to the vicar; other tithes, rents, half the tithe of hay, and the oblations offered on Trinity Sunday at Holy Trinity chapel were to go to Selborne Priory. Oblations at Holy Ghost chapel were in general to be divided into three parts: one for the priory, one for the vicar, and a third for repairs to the churches (Macray, 1894, 16-18).

This arrangement for the division of tithes did not last for long. In 1269 an indenture was

drawn up between Selborne Priory and the then vicar of Basingstoke, Richard le Bel, which referred to Bishop Raleigh's ordinance of 1244 and went on to state that:

'since then some houses have perished through age and the ground on which they stood has been converted into grassland, some orchards have been made out of fields, some lands brought into cultivation from the wood, and mills have been erected from which no-one yet has received tithes, all the tithes of which are claimed both by the Convent and the Vicar; the Convent now, being desirous to preserve friendship with the said Vicar and to continue to have his help and advice, grant to him yearly, not as to the Vicar, but as a personal payment, eight quarters of grain . . . to have for his life, without binding themselves to continue the payment to any successors in the village; in return for which the Vicar renounces for his life all claim to the tithe in dispute from the gardens and curtilages of the parishioners of the said churches and of the chapel of Nately' (Macray, 1894, 9).

Two years later the next Bishop of Winchester altered matters once again when, after inspecting both the 1244 ordinance and the above private agreement between the priory and Richard le Bel, he decreed that succeeding vicars of Basingstoke were not to expect the payment of eight quarters of grain to continue, but that instead all tithes from parishioners' gardens should go to them and not to the priory (Macray, 1894, 9-10).

#### RELATIONS WITH OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS

The claim by Monk Sherborne to tithes from Chineham lands was amicably settled in the middle of the thirteenth century. As early as 1231, before the foundation of Selborne Priory, the then rector of Basingstoke Philip de Lucy had made a composition with Monk Sherborne Priory, which agreed to pay two marks (26s. 8d.) a year to him in exchange for the tithes in question. In 1254 this composition was amended and Monk Sherborne Priory agreed henceforth to pay £4 a year for these tithes to

Selborne Priory as rector. A valuation of the possessions of Monk Sherborne Priory in 1339 showed that this £4 annual payment was still made to Selborne Priory (Macray, 1894, 7-8, 14-15; Baigent & Millard, 1889, 654; *CMI* ii. 405 no. 1648).

Tithes from other lands, however, remained a source of disagreement. In 1284 Selborne Priory complained to the Bishop of Winchester that the rector of Eastrop had illegally detained certain tithes due to the convent and the [rural] dean of Basingstoke was directed to sequester these till the rights of the case were made clear (*Reg. Pontissara*, ii, 290). In 1315 the episcopal register gives details of another argument over Eastrop tithes. The prior of Selborne impleaded William of Wamburgh, parson of Eastrop chapel, in the consistory court to recover the tithes of 63 acres of land in the parish of Basing, which were alleged to be worth less than a tenth of the chapel. William exploited contemporary disagreements between Church and State about their respective jurisdictions in ecclesiastical property by securing from the royal chancery a writ of prohibition of process in the court christian pending a settlement in the king's court of the ownership of the advowson of a quarter of the chapel, which was claimed against the prior on behalf of Hugo de Brayboef, who had presented William to Eastrop. The prior then sued for a writ for a sworn enquiry into the yearly value of the chapel and of the tithes in dispute. The enquiry returned that the chapel was worth 6½ marks (£2 6s. 8d.) and the tithes 9s. 7d., an answer which presumably satisfied the prior. The lawsuit seems to have been carried no further (*Reg. Woodlock* ii. 990-2).

In the second half of the thirteenth century Selborne Priory and the vicar of Basingstoke became involved in lawsuits with St John's Hospital. This hospital had been founded probably between 1240 and 1245 by Walter de Merton 'for the support of the ministers of the altar whose strength is failing and the way-faring poor of Christ', but subsequently came to be used as a refuge for aged or sick fellows of Merton College, Oxford. Henry III took it

under his special protection in 1262 (Highfield, 1964, 40; Baigent & Millard, 1889, 40–52, 593–650). The cause of the dispute between the priory and hospital is not stated, but in 1268 the official of the Bishop of Winchester, the Prior of Selborne, and the vicar of Basingstoke (Richard le Bel) were all instructed by Henry III not to molest or permit to be molested the wardens and brethren of the royal chantry in St John's Hospital and to drop all lawsuits against them (*CCR 1264–8*, 547; Baigent & Millard, 1889, 48–9, 613–14). Nevertheless Richard le Bel was again litigating with the hospital in 1276–7 (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 635n) and during the year Michaelmas 1280–Michaelmas 1281 the bailiff of the hospital was obliged to spend 9s. 1d. on expenses in defending the hospital against the priory and Richard le Bel in yet a third suit:

'For three writs of prohibition against the prior of *Seleburn* [rector of the town] for St John's chantry chapel, 18d. For the expenses of seeking and suing for these writs at the King's court, 4s. 6d. Also for carrying those three writs to the consistory court of Winchester and for expenses there, 6d., and for his expenses waiting for an answer, by reason of adjournment of the court, 3d. And for his expenses in proceeding against the prior of *Seleburn* and the vicar of *Basingstoke*, staying for four days at London, 2s. 4d' (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 630–2).

Despite these attacks upon his foundation, Walter de Merton bequeathed to St Michael's church at Basingstoke one chalice value 5 marks (£3 6s. 8d.) and left 22½ marks (£15) for five chaplains to celebrate in that church for one year (Highfield, 1964, 79, 82).

By the end of the fourteenth century Merton College seems rather to have lost interest in the hospital. In 1395 the hospital property was leased to the vicar of Basingstoke, John Carter, for 25 years, with the exception of the house and adjoining chapel which the college retained. John Carter and his household were to live within the hospital in order to maintain the buildings and must entertain a fellow of the college with his servant and horses on the

occasion of the annual visitation. In 1401 an inquisition into the management of the hospital was ordered by Henry IV and the local jury reported that, although the college was bound to support therein a chaplain, clerk and two poor people, none of these four persons had been found or maintained by the college during the last six years, despite the fact that the annual income of eight marks (£6 6s. 8d.) had all along been received by the warden of the college. The revenues of the hospital were therefore seized by the crown and were not restored to the college until 1405. In 1434 another vicar of Basingstoke, William Goldore, was granted a lease similar to John Carter's, but from 1455 on the hospital and its property was leased to laymen (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 50–1, 614–15).

#### RELATIONS OF THE VICARS AND PARISHIONERS OF BASINGSTOKE

The laymen of Basingstoke disliked paying tithes. About 1315 the bishop monished the malevolent persons there, who had conspired to defraud the vicar of his dues and had damaged the trees and grass of the Holy Ghost Chapel (*Reg. Woodlock* i. 626–7). In 1324 the parishioners received another episcopal monition for cheating Selborne Priory by using out-of-date tithe assessments and were ordered to pay the full rate of tithes on pain of excommunication (*HRO Reg. Stratford* f.17). It sounds as though tithes were then compounded for cash, but later they were certainly exacted in kind. A one-man anti-tithe protest was staged by John atte Asche in 1383, when he deliberately wasted the tithe sheaves of three acres of land by scattering them along the furrows of the land in question. The Prior of Selborne successfully prosecuted him in the consistory court. John attended in person and swore that in future he would tithe his sheaves as the other parishioners were accustomed to do (Macray, 1894, 21).

The litigious Richard le Bel was succeeded as vicar by Vincent, who may perhaps have been of a miserly nature. In 1308 he and his

two chaplains William Arnold and Ralph Ralle were cited by the bishop to answer complaints from parishioners and later that year all the parties were cited to appear in the bishop's court to agree regarding two chalices and a silver pyx (*Reg. Woodlock* i. 266, 287). Vincent died in 1310 and his successor Geoffrey Koc de Watesford complained immediately to the bishop about the dilapidations and losses which, he alleged, existed in the fabric and possessions of the church and vicarage. The bishop evidently found these allegations proved. He ordered Vincent's executors to pay Koc £20 on this account and also a further £9 19s. 6d. levied by him as rural dean of Basingstoke for synodals, Peter's Pence, and archidiaconal dues but not transmitted to the archdeacon (*Reg. Woodlock* i. 493-4, 503, 544-7). (It may be significant here that in 1535 a Basingstoke court roll records that the then vicar Richard Gosemer and his servant Carter, whilst digging within the enclosure of the vicarage, had found a jar filled with money (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 326); unfortunately no indication is given of the age of the coins.)

Geoffrey Koc and his successor William Lude were possibly the worst vicars that Selborne Priory ever presented to Basingstoke. In 1314 Bishop Woodlock received a King's Bench writ of *venire facias* against Koc and another clerk, John le Vikereprest, to answer the charge of violent assault committed upon John le Swon at Basingstoke. The bishop answered that Vikereprest was not beneficed within the diocese – he was obviously an unbeneficed chaplain – but that Koc had been distrained as required. However, an *alias venire facias* was issued three months later in the same suit and on this occasion the bishop himself was amerced at £10 for failing to execute the previous *mandamus* and for not returning the writ until a fortnight after Easter. He pleaded that it had been received too late for execution (*Reg. Woodlock* ii. 993-4).

Geoffrey's name does not recur after this episode in 1314 and it is not certain when his successor, William Lude, was instituted to Basingstoke. However, in 1325 the bishop received another King's Bench writ of *venire*

*facias*, this time against Lude, to answer the charge that he in company with John Walet of Basing, John de Lacford chaplain, and William Bonserjant had broken and entered Hugh de Brayboef's house at Eastrop, carried off goods and chattels to the value of £3, and committed other enormities to the grave damage of the said Hugh. Whatever punishment Lude may have received is not known, but he remained vicar of Basingstoke at least until 1330, when the vicarage was sequestrated on account of his excommunication for manifestly contumacious behaviour (HRO Reg. Stratford ff. 49, 196).

It is interesting to note that from 1305 to 1315 the name of William Lude also occurs as rector of Bishops Stoke, though it is not possible to establish whether he is identical with the vicar of Basingstoke. His conduct certainly seems in keeping with what is known of the Basingstoke William Lude. In 1305-6 the executors of Bishop Pontissara were suing him for a debt of 12 marks (£8), for which he was sequestrated and threatened with excommunication; in October 1315 he was indeed excommunicated, this time for contumacy; and a month later the bishop issued a commission to proceed against him on account of his incontinency with Matilda le Devenisse (*Reg. Woodlock*, i, 91, 645, 650; ii, 902, 906, 912).

During the plague of 1349 several vicars of Basingstoke succumbed in quick succession. Thomas de Babyngton died in the spring, his will being proved on 13 April. Gregory de Stokbrugg, his successor, who was instituted on 7 April, died within a few weeks, and Thomas de Alton was instituted on 3 June. He too may not have survived long, for when John Capelain was instituted in September 1351 the vicarage was already vacant. There is little information about the succession of vicars for the remainder of the fourteenth century. Thomas Bourne was instituted in 1361, but Thomas Baker occurs only in 1378, when a writ of *supersedeas* was issued to the sheriff of Hampshire in his favour at suit of the Prior of Selborne for debt (*Reg. Edington*, i. 73, 89; *OCR 1377-81*, 136).

In the fifteenth century the parishioners of

Basingstoke took the offensive against their vicars. In April 1423 Robert, chaplain of Basing, was suing William Broune for a debt of 3s. 4d. That Robert did not appear at the next session of the Basingstoke court to pursue his case may perhaps have been because of intimidation, since the rolls record that William Broune was fined 3s. for attacking Ralph Burgeys, the vicar of Basingstoke, with a sword and cudgel. In 1442 Richard Bridde, a Southampton bowyer, was fined for attacking vicar John Forster with a dagger, John Forster was sued for debt by Thomas Clavel, John Baron, and John Whyte, and John Forster himself sued Nicholas Pylton and John Barnet for the same reason. Although no longer vicar by 1443, Forster remained nevertheless in Basingstoke to pursue his claim against Nicholas Pylton, whom he was still suing for debt in 1444–5. In October 1445 Forster in turn was pardoned for not appearing before royal justices to answer Richard Bailly for a debt of £2 (HRO BCR 2/1/19, /43, /47–8; *CPR* 1441–6, 378).

John Howkyn, the next vicar, likewise pursued his debtors unremittingly: between 1446 and 1448 he sued John Yerdley, William Levermore, William Loker and John Russell, and was still claiming debts from the latter two in 1455. He seems however to have been on good terms with at least one of his parishioners, for on 10 January 1451 John Howe bequeathed 12d to Basingstoke parish church and a silver girdle to Howkyn. In 1456 Howkyn exchanged livings and moved to Shaw, near Newbury, but he evidently kept in touch with Basingstoke, for in 1463 he was one of the trustees for the endowment of an obit at the Holy Ghost chapel (HRO BCR 2/1/51–55, 60, 2/7/5; HRO Reg. Waynflete i. f.81v; Baigent & Millard, 1889, 29, 116–17).

#### THE RECTORY ESTATE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

In 1463–4 Selborne Priory undertook a programme of rebuilding and repairing its properties. In Basingstoke £22 10s. was spent on the

chancel of the parish church in addition to a £70 instalment of a first contract of £120 for reconstructing the chancel (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 659; Macray, 1891, 114–15; Magd. Coll. Selborne Ch. 381). At Basing 10s. was paid for the purchase of raw materials and for repairing cracks in the chancel wall of the parish church, re-roofing the chancel with tiles and shingles, and mending its windows. This sum also included two weeks board and lodging for the glazier working on the windows at 10d. a week (Macray, 1891, 116–17; Magd. Coll. Selborne Ch. 394). Repairs to Holy Trinity chapel cost £2 14s. 10d. It is interesting to note in this connexion that the site of Holy Trinity is now completely lost. Although Baigent and Millard suggest that it was the chapel within the old castle at Basing, they clearly state elsewhere in the same chapter that the latter was dedicated to St Michael and was also known as the free chapel of Basing (Baigent & Millard, 1889, 11–12, 18–19). From the fragmentary account book of Selborne Priory that records the details of the 1463–4 building campaign, it is apparent that Holy Trinity chapel stood near the River Loddon or one of its tributaries: lime and roof-tiles purchased at the Vyne were carried from there to Basing by road and thence to Holy Trinity by water. The chapel was unusually tall (or possibly stood on a hillside), for the workmen Thomas atte More and Stephen Helyer received extra wages 'on account of the great height of the chapel building aforesaid'. It also seems that the chapel had some reputation for curing the sick, since forty wax models of bodies, arms and legs, total value 3s. 4d., were presented as oblations to Holy Trinity during the year. Quite apart from the cost in wages and materials of repairs to the chapel, the priory's estate steward Walter Gorsen had incurred expenses of 16d. in riding from Selborne on eleven occasions to supervise the works. He had also ridden to Basingstoke on 28 occasions, presumably to supervise the rebuilding of the chancel of St Michael's church, but his expenses on this account were carried forward by the priory accountant to the following year, for which records are no longer extant (Magd. Coll. Selborne Ch. 394).

By the middle of the fifteenth century Selborne Priory was accustomed to farm out most of its Basingstoke properties to local residents. In 1447 William Hayward of Basingstoke was granted a thirteen-year lease of the whole rectory of Basingstoke, including lands and other buildings, at an annual rent of £20 and one quarter of malt, from which £1 annually was allowed for repairs and maintenance. William and his family were to reside at the rectory and were to entertain the priory's steward on his annual tours of inspection. The vicar at this time was John Howkyn, but as no mention is made of him in Hayward's lease, it may be that he preferred to lodge elsewhere in the town. In 1471 another lease was drawn up to grant to Thomas Dawson, rector of Worting, and Nicholas Bayly of Basingstoke the whole rectory of Basingstoke except the advowson of the vicarage for a term of 20 years at £20 a year rent; Nicholas was also to receive clothes worth 6s. 8d. from Selborne Priory each year (Macray, 1894, 22). This lease was never executed, perhaps because a dispute had arisen at the same time over the farm of the profits of Basing church. John Ranger, farmer of Basing rectory since at least 1463 (Magd. Coll. Selborne Ch. 394), claimed the right of receiving and letting to farm the tithes and fruits of the parish church. This right was also claimed by John Frankelyn in association with Thomas

Moor, (perhaps the same Thomas atte More who had helped repair Holy Trinity chapel) and Bishop Waynflete therefore ordered that these tithes and fruits should be sequestrated until the case was decided (HRO Reg. Waynflete ii. f. 143). In 1468 the tithes of sheaves and hay from the rectory of Up Nately, together with the glebe land and tithe barn, were leased to William Mathewe of Greywell by Selborne Priory for a term of 20 years at £3 a year rent. William was to keep the barn in good repair: it was timber-framed, of wattle and daub construction, and had a thatched roof (Macray, 1894, 10–11).

In 1474 Thomas Raynys was instituted, the last vicar to be presented to Basingstoke by Selborne Priory (HRO Reg. Waynflete ii. f. 27v). There is only one reference to a debt owing to him from a parishioner. This was in August/September 1478, when the bailiffs of Basingstoke were themselves fined 4d. for not producing John Savage in court to answer Thomas Raynys' claim against him (HRO BCR 2/7/8). There is no further record of any disagreement between him and his parishioners. In 1484 Bishop Waynflete formally dissolved the priory, transferring its lands and properties to Magdalen College, Oxford, and all Raynys' successors to the present day have been presented by the college (Macray, 1891, 119–34).

#### APPENDIX. VICARS OF BASING AND BASINGSTOKE DURING THE PERIOD OF PRIORY PRESENTATION

| Name                      | Recorded dates     | Source                                  |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| John de Wytchurch         | c.1240             | Baigent & Millard, 45                   |
| Simon                     | 1244               | Macray, 1894, 16–18                     |
| Peter                     | c1250/60           | Ibid. 7                                 |
| Richard le Bel            | 1269 – 1280        | Ibid. 1891, 68; 1894, 9                 |
| Vincent                   | 1308 – d.1310      | <i>Reg. Woodlock</i> , i.266; ii.734    |
| Geoffrey Koc de Watesford | 25/10/1310 – 1314  | Ibid. ii.734, 993                       |
| William Lude              | 1325 – 1330        | HRO Reg. Stratford ff.49, 196           |
| John Tynctor              | 9/9/1332 –         | Ibid. f.131v                            |
| John de Insula            | – 29 /8/1343       | <i>Reg. Orleton</i> ii.f.99             |
| Thomas de Babyngton       | 29/8/1343 – d.1349 | Ibid.; <i>Reg. Edington</i> i.73; ii.29 |
| Gregory de Stokbrugg      | 7/4/1349 – d.1349  | <i>Reg. Edington</i> , i.73             |

| Name            | Recorded dates     | Source                                |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Thomas de Alton | 3/6/1349 –         | Ibid. i.89                            |
| John Capelain   | 3/9/1351 –         | Ibid.                                 |
| Thomas Bourne   | 25/10/1361 –       | Ibid.                                 |
| Thomas Baker    | 1378               | CCR 1377–81, 136                      |
| John Carter     | 1395 – res. 1398   | Baigent & Millard, 50, 614            |
| Edmund Weston   | 10/9/1398 – d.1403 | Reg. Wykeham i.217, 242               |
| Ralph Burgeys   | 26/9/1403 – 1423   | Ibid.; HRO BCR 2/1/19                 |
| William Goldore | 1434               | Baigent & Millard, 614                |
| John Forster    | 1442/3             | Ibid. 272; HRO BCR 2/1/43, 2/1/46     |
| John Howkyn     | 1446 – 13/9/1456   | HRO BCR 2/1/51                        |
| Henry Elwyke    | 13/9/1456 –        | Reg. Waynflete i. f.81v               |
| Thomas Raynys   | 20/6/1474 – d.1499 | Ibid. ii.f.27v; Baigent & Millard, 22 |

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### Abbreviations

BCR Basingstoke Court Rolls  
HRO Hampshire Record Office

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Hampshire Record Office, Basingstoke Court Rolls.  
Hampshire Record Office, Registers of Bishops  
Stratford, Orleton, and Waynflete.  
Magdalen College, Oxford, Selborne Charters 381,  
394.

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CCR *Calendar of Close Rolls*.  
CMI *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous*.  
CPR *Calendar of Patent Rolls*.  
Rot. Hund. *Rotuli Hundredorum tempore Henrici III et  
Edwardi I*, ed. W. Illingworth, 2 v, Record  
Commission, 1812–18.  
Inq. Non. *Inquisitiones Nonarum in Curia Scaccarii regis  
Edwardi III*, ed. G. Vanderzee, Record  
Commission, 1807.  
Parl. Writs *Parliamentary Writs and writs of military  
service*, ed. F. Palgrave, 4 v, Record Com-  
mission, 1827–34.

Tax. Eccl. *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae auctori-  
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Reg. Pontissara *Registrum Johannis de Pontissara*, ii,  
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