

THE CHANTRY AT BRUNDISH

by PETER NORTHEAST

'HERE WAS A famous chantry, founded by Sir John Pyshall, rector of Caston, one of the executors of Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, in the 7th year of Richard II for six chaplains to pray for the soul of the said earl and all his benefactors.' So begins the Brundish entry in the second edition of *The Suffolk Traveller* (Kirby 1764, 165), now generally recognized to be the work of the Ipswich cleric, Richard Canning. The 20th-century traveller will, however, rightly suspect that the modest little church at Brundish could never have accommodated such a grand foundation as that described by Canning. Fortunately, there survive sufficient records of the chantry for a more accurate picture to be drawn.¹

Sir John Pyeshale (variously spelt) was one of those medieval lawyer-parsons who frequently appear in our national records, acting as feoffees and attorneys for the powerful and the wealthy of the land. He came of a family who were landowners in the Dennington area of Suffolk from the late 13th century at least (*C.I.P.M.*, II, 354), and whose name was for long associated with the property on the Brundish-Dennington boundary now called Moat Farm (*E.A.M.*, 1917, 1).²

Sir John (the 'Sir' being the courtesy title given to non-graduate clergy in medieval times and still used by Shakespeare), when parson of Alderton church, was active in the 1360s on behalf of various landowners, especially the de Ufford family (*C.P.R.*, *passim*). He was executor to both the de Ufford earls of Suffolk and was appointed to Cawston, near Aylsham in Norfolk, a de Ufford living, in 1371, after the death of Adam de Skakilthorp, a former rector of Dennington (Blomefield VI, 263), for whom he also acted as executor.³ Pyeshale himself was dead by the end of 1390 (*C.P.R.*, 1388-92, 380).

In November 1384 John Pyeshale obtained a licence from the Crown allowing him to 'alienate in mortmain'⁴ certain property for the purpose of founding a chantry in Brundish church (*C.P.R.*, 1381-85, 483). He then petitioned the diocesan Bishop of Norwich for his approval, which was given in the following April. Fortunately the text of the Bishop's confirmation survives, although it was not entered into the bishop's registers for another century.⁵ Dr Raven, the Suffolk antiquary and historian, printed it at the beginning of this century (*E.A.*, IX, 33-6) but with numerous minor errors (making difficulties for the translator) due to his working from a 16th-17th-century copy then in the hands of a Brundish family.⁶

As the Bishop's grant of confirmation quoted Pyeshale's petition *verbatim*, and as Pyeshale quoted the royal licence fully in his petition, the resulting document comprehensively describes the nature of the intended chantry and the founder's plans for it. Pyeshale's petition, translated and summarised from the Latin, runs as follows:

He has obtained a licence from Richard II for £30, allowing him to endow with certain properties a perpetual chantry which he is to found for the celebration each day of divine service for his good estate while he lives and for his soul after his decease, and for the souls of his father and mother and his ancestors, benefactors and friends and all the faithful departed, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the church or chapel of St Andrew in Brundish, according to his directions.⁷

The warden or chaplain of the chantry is to hold, to him and his successors, in perpetuity, certain lands and tenements, rents and services given by him, John Pyeshale. The licence was dated 24 November 2 Ric. II (1384).

He has also obtained for the chantry the approval of Henry, the Bishop of Norwich (Henry Despenser) and the Prior and Chapter of Norwich priory (the cathedral),

Thomas, the Bishop of Rochester (Thomas Brinton), as the appropriator of Tannington (of which Brundish was a chapelry), and Sir Thomas Crondale, the Perpetual Vicar of Tannington with Brundish.

Now he, John Pyeshale, is to grant the property to Sir Gilbert Spryngman as the first warden or chaplain of the chantry, who is to be instituted to the chantry and carry out the duties according to his, John Pyeshale's, instructions, as follows:

Each chantry chaplain, before being admitted to the chantry should be examined strictly by the diocesan bishop for knowing how to sing, read, etc., sufficiently for serving the chantry.

He, John Pyeshale, should have the presentation (the nomination of the chaplain) to the chantry during his lifetime and, after his death, Robert Asshefeld is to have it for his lifetime. After Robert's death the presentation should go to the lord of the Manor of Parham for the time being, for ever, provided that the lord of the manor presents a suitable chaplain within a month.⁸ If the lord of the manor fails to present in that time, then the presentation should go to the vicar of Brundish for the time being, for that occasion. And if the vicar fails to present for another month, then the presentation for that time should go to the diocesan bishop, always preserving the right of presentation of the priest to the lord of the manor and the vicar in subsequent vacancies.

Each chaplain admitted to the chantry should swear on his admission that, so long as he occupies the chantry, he will live continually in the dwelling house assigned to and built for it and, barring some reasonable impediment, will celebrate Mass daily and the Office of the Dead, that is, *placebo* and *dirige* and commendation, and will say 'he seven penitential psalms with the litany.'⁹

These celebrations are to be for the good estate and health of him, John Pyeshale, and the good estate of Sir Philip Deneys, knight, and Dame Mary his wife, William de Wilbeye and Joan his wife, and Sir Thomas Crondale, Perpetual Vicar of Brundish, while they live, and for their souls when they die, and also for the souls of John and Isabel his, John Pyeshale's, father and mother, and his brothers and sisters, Edmund de Brundish, lately Rector of 'Castre', and his father, mother, brothers and sisters, and of John de Wilbye and Margaret his wife, and for the souls of all his, John Pyeshale's, parishioners, friends and benefactors and all the faithful departed.

In each Mass, the chaplain shall include, for his, John Pyeshale's, soul and the above-mentioned souls, the special collect, 'almighty and everlasting God, to whom no prayer is ever made without hope of mercy, be merciful . . .', with the secret and postcommon following.¹⁰

Each chaplain, at his admission, should also swear that he will faithfully and diligently keep and take care of the books, chalices, vestments and all the valuables belonging to the chantry and never mortgage or alienate them in any way.

Once a chaplain is inducted to the chantry he, John Pyeshale, wishes him to be present every day, barring reasonable impediment, and especially on the feasts of nine lessons and other feasts which are celebrated with the ruling of the choir,¹¹ in the church, at vespers, matins and the Mass of the day, and to minister, by reading and chanting with the other ministers, at divine office, according to the discretion of the vicar for the time being.

The chaplain should not begin to celebrate Mass before the reading of the gospel in the parish Mass, at least on festival days, without the permission of the vicar or his parish priest.¹²

Nor may he take, or in any way divert or encourage non-payment of, any of the tithes, offerings or income whatsoever due to the parish church, to the injury or prejudice of the rector or vicar of the church for the time being.

No chaplain admitted to the chantry should have another ecclesiastical benefice at the same time as the chantry, nor be employed in any way.

He wishes each warden or chaplain of the chantry for the time being to feed, with a meal, five of the poor parishioners of Tannington and Brundish on each of the feast days of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the year, for ever: that is, each of the said poor should have a penny to pray for the above souls.

These regulations, which have the backing of the king's licence and the approval of the Bishops Henry and Thomas, of Norwich and Rochester, and the reverend members of the Norwich chapter and the Vicar of Brundish, are to be observed for ever by the warden or chaplain of the chantry, present and future, but he, John Pyeshale, reserves the right to augment or amend them, to the honour of God, where necessary for the good functioning of the chantry.

If any chaplain of the chantry for the time being should be found guilty of wasting the goods belonging to the chantry, or neglecting to celebrate divine office as he is sworn to do, or of incontinence, and then is found guilty a second time, he should be removed by the diocesan bishop and another presented to the diocesan as specified above.

Whenever the means of the chantry become sufficient to meet the expenses and provide an adequate livelihood for two chaplains, the warden or chaplain of the chantry for the time being should take a stipendiary chaplain to be with him and celebrate for the aforesaid souls, and provide him with whatever can be agreed as a stipend.

The witnesses to this deed of foundation were William de Wyngefeld, John de Wyngefeld, William Jermeye and Philip Deneys, knights, Robert Carbonell, William Philipp, William Rous, Robert de Pyeshale, John Fanne and others; dated at Brundish 10 April 1385.

Bishop Despenser gave his seal of approval to the operation of this chantry and dated his confirmation at Norwich 15 April 1385.

Subsequently, in 1386, Pyeshale obtained another licence, to assign a further 182 acres to the chantry priest, specifying his own and Philip and Mary Deneys's souls especially to be prayed for (*C.P.R. 1385-89*, 142).

THE FOUNDERS

The souls to be prayed for indicate the true benefactors of this chantry. Apart from Pyeshale himself and the Vicar, Crondale, they included members of three families, Deneys, de Brundish and de Wilbeye, from whom came the bulk of the land forming the endowment. This is emphasised later when the chantry possessions are stated to consist of three properties, the Chantry house, Sir Edmund's house and Wilbeyes.

For lack of evidence to the contrary, it seems likely that the main property, the site of the Chantry house itself, had been contributed by Sir Philip Deneys, for a portrait of him and his wife was, for many years, in a north window of the church, together with an inscription recording his part in founding the chantry (MacCulloch 1976, 101). The impressive moat around the Chantry House, close to the church, suggests that this was originally the site of a manor donated by the lord whose main house was in the adjacent parish.

Sir Philip Deneys was a Tannington landowner, perhaps having succeeded the de Bryseworthe listed under Tannington cum Brundish in 1327 (Hervey 1906, 57; Copinger 1905–11, IV, 94). He had obtained a licence to encroach upon a roadway there when enlarging his house in 1360–1 (*I.Q.D.*, 34 Edw. III, 24; *R.O.*, 35 Edw. III, 49). He seems to have died in 1391¹³ and is said to have been buried in Creake Abbey, Norfolk (*Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, XIX, 325), of which he was also a generous benefactor (*C.P.R.*, 1385–89, 142).

In the wall of Brundish church, under the window which formerly contained the Deneys glass, in an arched recess, is the fine brass (Fig. 38) of Sir Edmund de Brundish (*Esmound de Burnedissh* in the French of the inscription), presumably son of the Edmund de Burnedich recorded in 1327 (Hervey 1906, 57). The de Brundish family had claimed free warren there since at least the time of Henry III (*Q.W.*, 734), although Edmund was assessed at less than six other subsidy-payers in the 1327 list for Tannington cum Brundish.

Sir Edmund de Brundish had held the livings of Blo Norton (Blomefield, I, 246), Monk Soham (*C.P.R.*, 1334–38, 104) and Bromeswell (*Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.*, XXII, 41). While still Rector of Monk Soham in 1349 he was appointed to the rectory of Caistor St Edmund, by Norwich, the 'Castre' of the foundation deed and his brass. He was dead by 1380 when former property of his was transferred to John Pyeshale by a member of the Sulyard family, obviously acting as a feoffee or trustee for de Brundish (*C.C.R.*, 1385–89, 263–64). This property must have included Sir Edmund's house, the 'Sir' later becoming corrupted to 'St'.

The third family concerned, de Wylbey, seems to have been of less consequence, hardly featuring in either of Copinger's *magna opera*, although the John de Wilbye of the time was assessed for 3s. tax in both Wilby and Tannington cum Brundish in 1327 (Hervey 1906, 54, 57), more highly, in fact, than Edmund de Brundish. Their contribution to the endowment, the tenement Wilbies, is, sadly, no longer identifiable.

THE CHANTRY CHAPEL

No separate chapel was built for the chantry, but it was to be kept in the existing chapel of St Mary, mentioned by John Laurons, chaplain, as his desired place of burial in 1383.¹⁴ There was also a chapel of St John the Baptist in the church, referred to by Thomas Thurston who left money to both chapels in 1448.¹⁵ In the aisleless church of Brundish these two chapels must have been in the north-east and south-east corners of the nave. The presence of the de Brundish brass and, formerly, the Deneys window, make it certain that St Mary's chapel was on the north. There is now no sign of the parclose screen that undoubtedly surrounded it, but there remains a fine image niche in the reveal of the window, containing traces of medieval colour.

THE PROPERTIES

There are no descriptions of the properties given for the support of the chantry prior to its dissolution, beyond those given in Pyeshale's two mortmain licences.

The 1384 licence was for two messuages, a total of 323 acres of land and rents of £4 10s., a cock, eighteen hens, a pound of cumin and three autumn works, said to be in Tannington, Brundish, Wilby and Dennington. Another two messuages, 182 acres of land and 39s. 2d. in rents



FIG. 38 – The brass to Sir Edmund de Brundish, Rector of Caistor, in Brundish church; reproduced from J.G. and L.A.B. Waller, *A Series of Monumental Brasses from the 13th to the 16th Century* (1864).

in the same parishes were added under the later licence. Apart from the two main houses, the Chantry house and Sir Edmund's house, and their associated land, there seems to be no way of knowing precisely where the property lay.

Nor do we know what income the endowment produced for the chantry priest. The *Suffolk Traveller* account of the chantry gives £13 0s. 7½d. as its annual value, while Tanner records it as £30, but the source of neither of these figures is known. It was sufficient to encourage Thomas Crondale to exchange the vicarage of Tannington, valued in 1535 at £12 10s. 3d. (*Valor*, III, 409) for the mastership in 1388. Sadly, there is no entry for the chantry in the *Valor*.¹⁶

Of the actual operation of the chantry, also, little is known. The presentation of new masters, as the wardens or chaplains came to be termed, by Sir John Pyeshale until his death c.1390, then by Robert Ashfield and afterwards by the lords of Parham, is faithfully recorded for the first fifty years in the bishops' registers, but less systematically for the last century of the chantry's existence. That Pyeshale's instructions for daily services were, in fact, carefully followed by successive masters is implied by Henry Fenne, Master from 1468 to 1483. In his will, written in the last months of his service there, he asked that a secular priest might celebrate in Brundish church for his and his parents' and benefactors' souls, saying daily the canonical hours, *placebo* and *dirige*, commendation and the seven psalms with the litany 'according to the use and custom of the said chantry'.¹⁷

John de Pyeshale had charged the chantry chaplains with assisting at parish worship as well as conducting their own chantry services, especially at major festivals. By the later years of the 15th century, at least, the chaplains seem to have been fully involved in parish activities, several times appearing in the 'Town Book' as churchwardens, usually for three-year stints, during the period covered by the accounts, 1475–1521.¹⁸ It is fairly rare to find priests acting as churchwardens, but presumably the chantry priest was regarded as being separate from the incumbent and his parish clergy, more akin to a parishioner.

Their acting as churchwardens also shows that the masters obeyed Pyeshale's instruction to live on the spot, in the Chantry house. But in the last years of the chantry's existence the effects of pluralism became apparent. George Wyndham was already, largely due to the influence of the Duke of Norfolk,¹⁹ Archdeacon of Norwich, Precentor of St Paul's, Rector of St Olave's, Southwark and Master of Rushworth College, near Thetford (*D.N.B.*), when Brundish chantry became vacant in 1532. By some means the nominee of Sir Christopher Willoughby, lord of Parham, was rejected and Wyndham was presented to the mastership by the Duke of Norfolk, a position he held *in absentia* until his death in 1543.²⁰

THE DISSOLUTION

John Person, or Pierson, was Wyndham's successor in 1543, but his tenure was brief. On 25 July 1544, a year, almost to the day, after his appointment, the Master was forced to add his signature to that of his diocesan bishop on the deed surrendering the chantry and all its possessions to the Crown (*L.P.*, 19 pt.1, 594). Ironically, and outrageously, the patron who added his agreement to the surrender was Richard Fulmerston who, less than a month later, was granted all the chantry possessions by the Crown for an unspecified sum (*L.P.*, 19 pt. 2, 74).

Richard Fulmerston was another man who had benefited from association with the Duke of Norfolk. He had been able to obtain from the Crown many extensive properties formerly belonging to dissolved religious houses, particularly in the Thetford area, but also elsewhere in East Anglia. How he was able to claim the patronage of the chantry, in the place of the rightful owners, the Willoughbys of Parham, is difficult to see, but the answer could be in a small entry on the *Originalia* rolls, where the grant of Brundish rectory to Fulmerston is said to be recorded.²¹ But this grant is also difficult to explain since Brundish was part of the Bishop of Rochester's rectory of Tannington.

Evidently the Crown had second thoughts about granting away the Brundish chantry lands

for, early in 1549, Fulmerston had to give them up, together with the possessions of the two chantries in Dennington church which he had been granted in 1546 (*L.P.*, 21 pt.2, 94). In exchange he was given property which his former lord, the Duke of Norfolk, had held until his attainder in 1546 (*C.P.R.*, 1548–49, 298–99), although Fulmerston had to hand them over again when the Duke came back into favour under Mary (Crosby 1986, 57).

Surveys of the chantry property, made after its dissolution, survive in the form of valuations of the manor of Roadstreet in Brundish. Copinger (1905–11, IV, 23) equates the chantry with the manor of ‘Rodestrate’ (etc.), but none of the surveys is early enough in date to show whether the chantry priest actually held the manor. There had been a vill or manor of ‘Roddestrete’ in the 13th century (*R.H.*, 186) but no other record of it seems to exist until after the chantry had been dissolved.

The first of the surviving surveys of the manor, called ‘Rodestrete and Brundisshe’, is among the papers of the Augmentations Office and dated 1547.²² It gives no details of the properties concerned but shows that there were twenty-five free tenants (including some in neighbouring Wilby), seven tenants-at-will and five farmers leasing the Chantry house, St Edmund’s, Wilbyes, another house and an enclosure. Six tenants pay ‘mobile rents’ called ‘rent hennes’ (16½ hens at 3d. per hen). What we may never know is whether the chantry priest had received rents from all these tenants as part of his income.

IN THE HANDS OF THE CROWN

After Fulmerston had been forced to surrender the chantry property to the Crown, another, more informative, survey was made. A summary appears in Appendix II. From it we learn that the five properties leased to farmers in the 1547 survey had, in fact, been leased to them by Fulmerston in 1546 and another seventeen acres in 1548. Even if the farmers’ rents had been increased because of early 16th-century inflation, the manor had obviously provided the chantry priest with a very generous income, much larger than that of the average parish priest of the time – if, indeed, the chantry priest did receive the whole income of the manor.

In 1558 the tenement Wilbies, the unnamed tenement and all the individual pieces of land were sold off (*C.P.R.*, 1557–58, 418), the Crown retaining the two main sites and the associated land. These had been leased for twenty-one years to Nicholas Wright in 1557 and were then described as:

- 1 The tenement or site of the manor called St Edmund’s house and a barn and stable belonging thereto, with ninety-seven acres of land, meadow, pasture, etc.;
 - 2 A tenement, kitchen, bakehouse, two barns and a stable, called the Chaunterye house, with 172 acres of land, meadow, pasture, etc.;
- both parcel of the manor of Rodstrete and Brundish (*C.P.R.*, 1557–58, 130).

Leases of the property, in very similar terms, continued to be made by the Crown for almost 300 years after this, except for a few years during the Commonwealth. Both properties were held under one lease, by the Colby family (some of whose brasses remain in the church) for the remainder of the 16th century after Nicholas Wright. They were followed by the Wyard family and their successors for most of the 17th and 18th centuries, at least until the bankruptcy of James Wyard Gooch in 1785.²³

It was during the Wyard tenancy that the property was confiscated, surveyed and sold, together with the remainder of the manorial income, in the autumn of 1650.²⁴ A summary of the Parliamentary Survey made at that time and approved by Cromwell’s Surveyor General, William Webb, appears in Appendix III. One of the joint purchasers of the manor (for £2,322) was the notorious Godfrey Ellis, of Gloucester, who acquired Crown property in this way in eleven counties (Madge 1938, 220–21). The property was, no doubt, returned to the Crown at the

Restoration in 1660 (Habakkuk 1978, 211), the ‘purchasers’ being allowed to collect any arrears of rent up to 24 June²⁵ under the Act of Indemnity (*Statutes*, v, 227). Presumably, the Wyards’ tenancy continued unaffected during these upsets, only the recipients of their rent changing.

SALE BY THE CROWN

During the first part of the 19th century the two sites were leased separately, the leases both expiring on 10 October (‘old’ Michaelmas day) 1854, when the Crown surveyor recommended selling them because ‘a considerable outlay would be required in the repair and renewal of the farm houses and buildings, which are all old and unsuitable’. They were offered first of all to the tenants, George Wells of the Chantry buying his farm for £6,465 (*B.P.P.*, 1854, *XXXVIII*, 235). The lessee declined the offer of St Edmund’s and, after auction, the major part was sold to James Chaston, the occupier of Brundish Lodge, for £3,950, while two detached fields, ‘Newtons’ and ‘Striet Pightle’ of the 1650 survey, were sold separately (*B.P.P.*, 1854–5, *XXIX*, 636–37, 645). The two farms appear on the tithe maps of Brundish and Wilby as 132a. 3r. 20p. (St Edmund’s) and 173a. 2r. 11p. (Chantry) but were offered for sale in 1854 as 133a. 1r. 12p. and 180a. 1r. 39p. respectively.

APPENDIX I

MASTERS OF THE CHANTRY²⁶

1385–1388	Gilbert Spryngman
1388	Robert Martyn
1388–	Thomas Crondale
1397–	John Mayhewe
1420–1429	Roger Everard ²⁷
1429–	William de Wylughby
–1468	Robert Parker
1468–1483	Henry Fenne ²⁸
1483–	John Jenney ²⁹
–1515	Richard Chelton
1515–1532	John Hekker
1532–1543	George Wyndham ³⁰
1543–1544	John Person

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF VALUATION, 30 JULY 1552³¹

Parcel of the lands and possessions that the lord king had of Richard Fulmerston, Esq., in exchange.

Rents of assize of divers free tenants of Rodstrete	£6	2s.	6d.
15½ hens and a cock @ 3d. per hen, at the Nativity		4s.	1½d.
Rents of divers tenants-at-will in Brundish		59s.	2d.
Farm of site of house called le Chantry house, with buildings, etc., lands, etc., except a <i>cubiculo</i> in the end of a barn there called le heybarne, in which widow Jerveys now lives for her lifetime; let to Robert			

Heyward for 10 years by indenture dated 26 August 1546	£29	10s.	
Farm of tenement or site of manor called Wilbies, with houses, etc., in Brundish, 'Taddington' and Wilby; let to Robert Kynge for 10 years by inden. dated 1 August 1546	£12		
Farm of tenement or site of manor called Sir Edmundes house, with buildings, etc., in Brundish, 'Taddington' and Wilby, which were in occupation of Jane Browne, widow; let to Robert Ryxe for 10 years by inden. dated 1 August 1546	£16	6s.	8d.
Farm of close called Drapers Close (10a.) Letherswood (3r.) and 2 pieces (6 ¹ / ₂ a.); let to John Markant for 20 years by inden. dated 1 March 1548			40s.
Farm of tenement with buildings, etc.; let to Roland Wade for 10 years by inden. dated 26 March (? error for May) 1546			100s.
Farm of close (20a.) and pightle (¹ / ₂ a.) on south of Brundish church; let to Alice Colbie by inden. dated 1 August 1546		41s.	6d.
Bailliff's fee		26s.	8d.
Clear annual value	£75	3s.	11 ¹ / ₂ d. (sic)

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF PARLIAMENTARY SURVEY, 29 JULY 1650

The Manor of St Edmond *alias* Sir Edmond in Brundish with Road-striet (*sic*) and Wilby.

Quit rents 'wh. cannot as yeat be distinguished'	£8	9s.	9d.
Rent hens due to the lord of the manor, worth		7s.	6d.
Rents, royalties and perquisites of court	£9	10s.	7d.
St Edmonds <i>alias</i> Sir Edmonds house, consisting of 3 low rooms and 3 chambers, with a dairy house consisting of 3 low rooms and 2 chambers, a mill-house, a barn and stable, with yards, gardens and orchards, containing 2a., worth	£4		
13 parcels of land containing, altogether, 89a., worth	£46	10s.	
2 pieces of land called Newtons, in Wilby and Brundish, containing 10a., worth	£4	10s.	
Parcel of land called Striet Pightle, containing 3a., worth	£1		
The Chantry house consisting of 3 low rooms and 3 chambers, a dairy house consisting of 2 low rooms and 2 chambers, 2 barns and a stable, with yards, gardens and orchards, containing 2a., worth	£6		
14 parcels of land containing, altogether, 141a., worth	£77	18s.	
2 enclosures called the Drove and Drove Meadow, containing, together, 22a., worth	£12	2s.	
Parcel of pasture called Coppelow, containing 8a., worth	£4		
The two tenements and the 281 (<i>sic</i>) acres are leased to Randolph Wyard of Earl Soham at a rent of £56 10s. 8d. The lease to Wyard was dated 1 November 1639, for 3 lives or maximum of 60 years.			
In addition, the timber and trees on the manor (not included in the lease), valued at	£535	18s.	

NOTES

- 1 Canning almost certainly took this description from 'Tanner's Index', the index to the bishops' institution registers at Norwich compiled by the 18th-century Chancellor of the diocese, Thomas Tanner (N.R.O., DN/REG/30-31; 'Brundish' is in Vol. II, p. 985: all references to 'Tanner' in this article refer to the 'Brundish' page of this volume). Tanner, in turn, got the description from the 'Norwich Domesday' in the Dean and Chapter library, mistranscribing 'Causton' in the original as 'Caston' and copied by Canning. But how this erroneous account came to be in the 'Norwich Domesday' is a mystery: perhaps such a chantry had originally been envisaged but the de Ufford possessions proved to be inadequate. For the 'Norwich Domesday' see L'Estrange 1872, 159-63. I am grateful to Charles Farrow of Norwich for checking the Brundish entry in the 'Norwich Domesday' for me.
- 2 The entries to 'Pysallys' (etc.), wrongly placed by Copinger under 'Rodestrate' (1905-11, IV, 23) presumably refer to this property.
- 3 Skalkilthorp's will: N.R.O., N.C.C. 3 Heydon.
- 4 The Statute of Mortmain, *De viris religiosis* (Statutes, I, 51), was issued in 1279, forbidding the transfer of property to never-dying organisations, but the Crown subsequently issued licences (at a price) legalising exceptions.
- 5 N.R.O., DN/REG/7 ff.243-44.
- 6 Now S.R.O.I., T4/34/1.1.
- 7 The modern dedication of Brundish church (St Lawrence) seems to have been adopted early in the 19th century. It was still St Andrew in 1733 (Willis 1733, 107) but was St Lawrence by 1844 (White 1844, 453).
- 8 Robert Ashfield, lord of Stowlangtoft, was, like Pyeshale, executor to both de Ufford earls of Suffolk. He seems to have been responsible for the rebuilding of Stowlangtoft church, c.1390 (Scarfe 1976, 161) and died in 1401 (*C.I.P.M.*, XVIII, 185). Pyeshale's giving of the presentation to Ashfield, to be succeeded by the lords of Parham, the chief manor of the de Uffords, is another pointer to the original intention of the chantry having been as a de Ufford memorial.
- 9 *Placebo*: vespers of the dead, from the opening words, *Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*; *dirige*: Office of the Dead, from the antiphon, *Dirige Domine Deus meus in conspectu tuo viam meam*; commendation: prayer committing the soul to God; seven penitential psalms: Psalms 6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130 and 143 (Cross 1974, 1099, 408, 319, 1265).
- 10 A collect and the two associated prayers from the Office for the Dead, included in the Sarum Missal (Warren 1911, 190).
- 11 At principal services the choir was 'ruled', i.e. directed, by *rectores* ('rulers') deputising for the precentor, who were concerned with the precenting of the music and the discipline of the choir boys (Frere 1898, I, 30).
- 12 This was to avoid the 'Elevation of the Host', the high point in the celebration of Mass, at the side altar clashing with that at the high altar. It was to help priests at side altars that squints or hagioscopes were cut through intervening walls in medieval churches.
- 13 A will of an otherwise unidentified Philip Denyse was registered at Norwich (N.C.C. 158 Harsyk) but is now illegible.
- 14 N.R.O., N.C.C. 8 Harsyk.
- 15 S.R.O.I., IC/AA2/1/72.
- 16 As the Master was then the Archdeacon of Norwich, the Brundish chantry valuation should have been included in the Norfolk section, but is not there.
- 17 N.R.O., N.C.C. 178 A. Caston.
- 18 S.R.O.I., FC 89/A2/1.
- 19 Wyndham's father had married, as his first wife, Margaret Howard, daughter of the first Howard Duke of Norfolk (Wyndham 1939, Genealogy I).
- 20 Tanner, 'Brundish'.
- 21 'Fulmerston (Ric.): *Eidem Rectoria de Brundishe in Comitatu Suffolciae concessa. 3 pars Original*' Anno 36 Rotulo 97' (Jones 1793, Originalia tempore regis Henrici VIII).
- 22 P.R.O., E315.414, ff.19-22.
- 23 *Ipswich Journal* 2 July 1785; *E.A.M.*, 1916, 100-01.
- 24 S.R.O.I., T4/34/1.2; C.U.L., Dd.13.20 no.110.
- 25 P.R.O., Crest 6/1.
- 26 As listed by Tanner: see n.1 above.
- 27 Will, N.R.O., N.C.C. 58 Surflete.
- 28 Will, N.R.O., N.C.C. 178 A. Caston.
- 29 Inscription of brass in MacCulloch 1976, 100, but the date of death given there must be wrong.
- 30 Will, P.R.O., P.C.C. 23 Spert.
- 31 P.R.O., SC11 Roll 939.
- 32 P.R.O., E317 Suffolk 14.

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Abbreviations

<i>B.P.P.</i>	<i>British Parliamentary Papers.</i>
<i>C.C.R.</i>	<i>Calendar of Close Rolls.</i>
<i>C.I.P.M.</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem.</i>
<i>C.P.R.</i>	<i>Calendar of Patent Rolls.</i>
<i>C.U.L.</i>	Cambridge University Library.
<i>D.N.B.</i>	<i>Dictionary of National Biography.</i>
<i>E.A.</i>	<i>The East Anglian; or Notes and Queries.</i>
<i>E.A.M.</i>	<i>East Anglian Miscellany.</i>
<i>I.Q.D.</i>	<i>Calendarium . . . Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum.</i>
<i>L.P.</i>	<i>Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII.</i>
<i>N.C.C.</i>	Norwich Consistory Court.
<i>N.R.O.</i>	Norfolk Record Office.
<i>P.C.C.</i>	Prerogative Court of Canterbury.
<i>Q.W.</i>	<i>Placita de Quo Warranto.</i>
<i>R.H.</i>	<i>Rotuli Hundredorum.</i>
<i>R.O.</i>	<i>Rotulorum Originalium . . . Abbreviatio.</i>
<i>S.R.O.I.</i>	Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich Branch.
<i>Statutes</i>	<i>Statutes of the Realm.</i>
<i>Valor</i>	<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus.</i>