Whereas Matthew, sometime abbot of St. Peter's, Fougères, in Brittany, of the order of St. Augustine, was seised of the advowson of the church or priory so-called, of Ippelpenne, co. Devon, and in the reign of Edward II before his 18th year, presented thereto Geoffrey Cappent, his clerk, who was duly admitted, instituted, and inducted; and the said abbot and his predecessors were seised of the said advowson from time immemorial; and afterwards when war broke out between Edward III and the people of France, the lands and possessions of the said late abbot in England were taken into the king's hands, and when the said Geoffrey subsequently died, Edward III recovered the presentation to the church of Ippelpenne before the justices of the Exchequer, and a writ was addressed to the bishop of Exeter to disregard the abbot's claim and admit on the king's presentation; and on 30 April, 1 Edward III, Robert Clapsale was presented by the king to Ippelpenne church and duly admitted etc.; after whose resignation, Roger Chesterfield was admitted on a like presentation, after whose resignation Richard II presented William Horbury, and after his resignation, Walter Trote, and afterwards John Exceestre; after whose death Henry IV presented in succession John Spryngthorp, John Morehay, and Richard Gabriell; and all were duly admitted, instituted and inducted; and afterwards in the Parliament held at Leicester on 30 April, 2 Henry V, it was ordained that all possessions of alien priories in England should remain in the king's hands, with certain specified exceptions; and subsequently the church of Ippelpenne became void by the death of Richard Gabriell, and the king presented John Thoralby; and afterwards on 21 May, 7 Henry V, peace was concluded between Henry V and Charles, then king of France, and approved in the Parliament held at Westminster in 9 Henry V; and afterwards when Thoralby resigned, the present king presented Richard Hore, and on his resignation, John Frank, king's clerk, and on his resignation, John Sarger, both duly admitted etc., and the latter is now incumbent; and though called a priory the said church of Ippelpenne is and always has been a parish church, but the collegiate church of St. Mary, Otery, which consists of forty-two persons, canons, priests, choristers and others, is much impoverished, and cannot keep up its establishment without help, and by letters patent dated 7 June, 25 Edward III, was granted licence to acquire the advowson of the church of Ippelpenne, then valued at 6l., from the said abbot and convent of Fougères, and to appropriate it; the king grants the said advowson to the said warden and college of St. Mary, Otery, with licence to appropriate the said church, and if needful, to purchase the advowson from the abbey of Fougères, and after such purchase or a release made thereafter, to reappropriate; so that the issues and profits of the same church may be divided amongst the warden, canons, vicars, chaplains, clerks, choristers and other ministers of the collegiate church aforesaid, viz. each vicar to have 26s. 8d., each of the eight clerks called secondaryes 10s., each of the two clerks called 'chircheechelkes' 10s., each of two clerks called 'halywaterelorkeis' 6s. 6d., the chaplain called 'morprest' 26s. 8d., the chaplain called 'parisshepreest' 13s. 4d. a year; each of the eight choristers 1d. a week; the master of the grammar school in the same college 10s., and the clerk of St. Mary's chapel in the same college 26s. 8d. a year, to celebrate divine service and obsequies for the good estate of the king, of Henry, bishop of Winchester and cardinal of England, John Frank, clerk, and John Laurence and Joan, his wife, and for their souls after death, and for the souls of the king's father, relatives (parention), ancestors and progenitors and of those of the other persons named and of all the