

## MONASTIC RESEARCH BULLETIN

Published at the end of each calendar year. Subscriptions and correspondence to the Borthwick Institute, University of York, St Anthony's Hall, York YO1 7PW. All enquiries and contributions should be sent to the Borthwick Institute at the above address (e-mail: dms6@york.ac.uk). © University of York.

**Standing Committee:** Dr Janet Burton, Dr Glyn Coppack, Professor Claire Cross, Professor Barrie Dobson, Professor Joan Greatrex, Professor David Smith (*editor*).

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## THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION'S PROJECT ON THE RECORDS OF MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS HOUSES

a project to enhance the coverage of religious houses in the indexes to  
the National Register of Archives

### PROGRESS:

I hope colleagues will be interested in a brief update of information on progress on this project (see *MRB 3*, pp. 39-43 for a fuller description of project):

So far, records noted in lists and catalogues in the NRA relating to some 204 of 725 collections previously reported on in the HMC's *Reports and Calendars* series have been added to the indexes; and a further 198 of the original *Reports* have been examined. As a result, the NRA's Organisations Index now has some 662 entries assigned to **Code 8: 'pre-reformation institutions'**, divided as follows among the following sub-codes:

- 1: Augustinian Canons 141
- 2: Benedictine monks 111
- 3: Cistercian monks 70
- 4: Cluniac monks 21
- 5: Premonstratensian canons 24
- 6: Other monastic orders 21 (comprising 2 Bonhommes, 3 Carthusian, 8 Gilbertine, 3 Order of Tiron, and 5 Trinitarians)
- 7: Friars 31 (comprising 4 Augustinians, 10 Carmelites, 2 Crutched Friars, 6 Dominicans, 8 Franciscans, and 1 Friars of the Sack)
- 8: Military orders 25
- 9: Nuns 57 (comprising 8 Augustinian, 28 Benedictine, 1

Bridgettine, 11 Cistercian, 2 Dominican, 5 Gilbertine, and  
2 Order of St John)

10: Collegiate churches 59

11: Chantries and fraternities 108

As time goes on, fewer new entries are being added, but of course more entries are gaining sub-entries. Some 500 sub-entries have been added in the past year. In addition, entries on the medieval records of 45 hospitals have been added to the NRA's Organisations Index, **Code 19: Hospitals.**

The project still has a long way to go, and the index will not yet contain a complete set of references for most individual institutions. There will be a delay in making new additions to the index, as I will be away from the Commission, on maternity leave, from April 1999.

Nevertheless, the information already loaded is immediately available to researchers wishing to use the indexes to the NRA. These are available either at HMC's public search room or via our web site at <http://www.hmc.gov.uk/>. This has changed slightly since the last edition of *MRB*. There are now two routes to the information held on the NRA indexes.

Searchers looking for information on particular institutions should proceed as follows. From the HMC home page, click on National Register of Archives (NRA). Then click on search the indexes. You can then search on corporate names or place names. This will produce a list of entries corresponding to the search data entered. Having clicked on the relevant entry, searchers will then find a list of the groups of records identified so far, with network links to the appropriate repositories.

The second, more powerful if less aesthetically pleasing, routes enables one, for example, to seek records of particular types of institution, or particular periods. After clicking search the indexes (as above), click on Telnet connection which links directly into the database. At the prompt

'login' type 'public', then enter 'D' for database. Searchers can then select either 'easy access methods' which allows them to search under corporate names or 'more complex searches' which gives access to the Organisations Index. This allows searching under a number of different headings. For example, if looking for Benedictine monasteries in Suffolk, enter 'code: 8', 'subcode: 2', 'old county: Suffolk', which will bring up 10 institutions. Entering 'title: Benedictine', 'code: 8', 'subcode: 9' will bring up 30 Benedictine nunneries. However, this method, while allowing for more sophisticated searching, does not provide links to the appropriate repositories. For these, searchers will need to return to the web pages.

N.B. Where index entries cite an NRA number, researchers should note that this indicates that a catalogue, which will probably contain fuller details, is available for consultation in our public search room.

Researchers knowing the names of manors owned by particular religious houses should also use the Manorial Documents Register, maintained by the Commission. This is an extremely useful tool for tracing records of known estates. At the moment, only Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Yorkshire and the counties of Wales are available via our website. The rest of the Register is available in our search room.

### **CARTULARIES:**

As part of the Religious Houses Project, we are endeavouring to ensure that information contained in GRC Davis, *Medieval Cartularies* (1958), and subsequent updates, is also loaded on to the indexes. So far, 516 of the 1185 ecclesiastical cartularies listed by Davis have been loaded, as have 147 of the 377 amendments published in the *Monastic Research Bulletin*. Early in 1999, we were joined, for a short while, by Dr Nigel Ramsay whose examination of Dr Davis's own interleaved copy of *Medieval Cartularies*, to which we are fortunate to have access, combined with the NRA indexes and other sources, has resulted in the list of amendments which follows this note. We are most grateful to Dr



Ramsay for his assistance.

Rosemary Hayes, Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts,  
Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP  
Email: [nra@hmc.gov.uk](mailto:nra@hmc.gov.uk)

**Further Amendments to GRC Davis, *Medieval Cartularies***  
(Where items include an NRA number, a catalogue is available for  
consultation in the HMC's public search room)

## **ECCLESIASTICAL CARTULARIES: ENGLAND AND WALES**

**Alnwick Castle:** chantry chapel. Alnwick Castle, archives of the Duke of Northumberland, D.III. 27 is an inspeximus and confirmation, 1417, of 10 grants etc. for a chaplain, 1381-95. Cf. HMC, 6th *Report*, p. 226; NRA 836 Percy.

**Athelney** (Davis no. 15). Add late 15th cent. book with rental of Ilton (Somt) and copy deeds relating to Neroche forest (Somt), now Devon Record Office, 123M/01. Cf. NRA 9466 Petre.

**Aylesford** (Davis no. 16). *MRB*, 3, p.9, is hard to follow: the transcript by Twysden has the following history: Sotheby 1935 – Allen – given by his widow in 1963 to the Abbey School, Ramsey, Huntingdon – dep. in CUL 1973 – CUL, Add. MS 7934.

**Aynho hospital.** For the 13th cent. charter-roll (*MRB*, 2, p. 2), see C. M. Woolgar, 'Two Cartularies at Magdalen College, Oxford', *J. Soc. Archivists*, vi (1978-81), pp. 498-9.

**Baddesley, North** (Davis no. 17). Now BL, MS Add. 70511.

**Barking abbey.** Extracts from lost cartulary: see *MRB*, 3, p. 18, *s.v.* Ilford hospital. Add BL, Cotton MS Vesp. B. xv, art. 16. A fragment of a letter book, 14th cent., is Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS lat. hist. e.111.

**Baswich priory** (St Thomas's priory, Stafford; Davis no. 925). The 793 charters formerly in the Phillipps collection, MSS 7891-8069, were bought at Sotheby's, *Bibliotheca Phillipica*, new ser., pt. 3, 26 June 1967, lot 748, by Staffordshire Record Office (Acc. 938). A detailed cat. by L. M. Midgley, 1979, is reproduced as NRA 22816.

**Bath** (Davis nos. 23-7). Add volume containing surveys, rentals and manorial records, 1458-1518: Somerset Record Office, DD/X/HY/1 (Acc. H/182); cf. NRA 4320. Davis no. 25 is Lincoln's Inn, MS Hale 185.

**Battle** (Davis no. 28); correctly cited as MS Hale 87, although not formerly owned by Sir M. Hale. Add microfilm copy in East Sussex Record office, A 6349.

**Battle** (Davis nos. 29, 31). Add microfilm copies in East Sussex Record Office, Lewes. See also J. E. Sayers, *Charters of Battle Abbey in the Fuller Collection in the University of London Library* (typescript; London, 1979; copies at NRA 22628 and at IHR), describing 34 original charters, mid 12th cent.-1526.

**Battle** (Davis no. 30). Add full description in NRA 651 Kirkwood.

**Beauchief** (Davis no. 39). Add that it was acquired at or after a sale at Sotheby's, 15 June 1959, lot 198, and that its former owners included

the Davies, later Davies-Cooke, family. A microfilm of it is British Library, Dept of MSS, M/580.

**Beaulieu** (Davis no. 40). Now BL, MS Add. 70510. Add that BL, MS Facs. Suppl. X. 23 is a photograph of the single leaf mentioned in *MRB*, 3, p.10.

**Beaulieu** (Davis no. 41). Add that much of this is duplicated in Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Barlow 49 (*S.C.* 6414), ff. 58-114, register, c.1300, relating to the manor of Faringdon, Berks., and including accounts and custumals.

**Berkeley** (Glos.), parish church. Trustees of the Berkeley Castle Muniments (c/o Gloucestershire Record Office), Select Book 39. Cartulary, 14th cent., containing copies of the foundation charter and confirmations for chantry of St Andrew. Cf. I. H. Jeayes, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters and Muniments in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge, at Berkeley Castle* (Bristol, 1892), p. 311.

**Beverley** (Yorkshire). Town cartulary, 'The Great Guild Book' (c. 1409-1589), incl. a few guild ordinances, late 14th cent. and later, now at East Riding of Yorkshire Archives, County Hall, Beverley, ref. DDBC. Cf. HMC, *Report [54] on the Manuscripts of the Corporation of Beverley* (1900), pp. 4-5.

**Beverley** (Davis no. 49; now BL, MS Add. 61901). Described by A. I. Doyle in *Medieval Art and Architecture in the East Riding of Yorkshire*, ed. C. Wilson, British Archaeological Association, Conference Transactions for 1983 (1989), pp. 20-7, 32.

**Bolton** (Davis no. 61). Some of the extracts in Dodsworth 144 are printed in *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. C. T. Clay, VII (Yorks.

Archaeol. Soc., Record Ser., extra ser., v, 1947), pp. 53 - 242 passim. The late charter is of *temp.* Hen. VII, not Hen. VI.

**Bromholm** (Davis no. 80). It would appear from Cambridge University Library, MS Add. 6968, that the source was an Elizabethan pedigree of the Paston family which included a transcript of one deed from a 'leiger-book' (possibly Davis no. 79).

**Buckland** (Davis no. 87). Calendared in *Cartulary of Buckland Priory*, ed. F. W. Weaver (Somerset Record Soc., XXV, 1909).

**Bury St Edmunds** (Davis nos. 95-134). Add register relating to manor of Melford, in the series Davis nos. 99-104, containing 64 ff. (originally 68), owned by Sir Richard Hyde Parker, Bart, Melford Hall, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9AA. Cf. *Archives of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds*, ed. R. M. Thomson (Suffolk Records Soc., XXI, 1980), no. 1313.

The volume owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, Boughton House (Thomson no. 1302; mentioned in *MRB*, 3, p. 12) also includes a detached leaf (medieval foliation 46) containing copies of charters of King John, from Davis no. 102, as well as a detached section of Davis no. 110 and fragments of other registers. Photostat copy in Northamptonshire Record Office.

Ipswich, Suffolk Record Office, HD 1538/161 (further detached portion of Davis no. 110; cf. *MRB*, 3, p.12) was lot 1415 in the sale of A. C. Ducarel, 3 April 1786.

**Bushmead** (Davis no. 138). Reference in the Bedfordshire Record Office now GY 1/1; cf. NRA 5615 Gery.

**Cambridge:** Peterhouse. 'Registrum vetus', c. 1400, including (pp. 25-78) cartulary.

**Cambridge:** St John's College. Certain registers in the College's archives are calendared in J. E. B. Mayor's edn. of *History of the College of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge*, by Thomas Baker, 2 parts (Cambridge, 1869), pt. 1, pp. 342-61 ('Thin Red Book'), 361-94 ('Thick Black Book'), 395-437 ('Thin Black Book') and 461-544 (Register of letters). Davis no. 155 is now D 91.23.

**Canterbury,** see of (Davis no. 159). Described, and identified as probably the 'White Book of Canterbury', by Rosemary Gorell Barnes, 'Lambeth MS. 1212 and the White Book of Canterbury', *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.*, xxxii (1959), pp. 56-62.

**Canterbury:** Christ Church cathedral priory (Davis nos. 163-89). Add Cambridge, St John's College, MS 245 (or N.7), 14th cent.(?) fragment (ff. 12), perhaps of a register, with narrative of relations between Prior Ringmer (1274-85) and his monks.

**Canterbury,** St Lawrence's hospital (Davis nos. 210-12). Another register, 'with Orders and other Acts' relating to the hospital, was MS GG 77 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v (St.) Lawrence. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Castle Hedingham** (Davis no. 217). Doubtless identifiable with the 'Leidger Book' that was MS GG 55 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Henningham. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Catesby priory** (Northants; Austin canons; f. + c. 1175). Fragment of cartulary or copy of deed, late 13th cent. (?): London, College of Arms, Miscellaneous deeds, no. 167.

**Chertsey** (Davis no. 224). Now Canberra, National Library of Australia, MS 1097/65; purchased in 1964 from the Clifford family. At the end are 12 leaves from another Chertsey cartulary, containing copies of deeds arranged topographically, mainly relating to London. See K. V. Sinclair, *Descriptive Catalogue of Medieval and Renaissance Western Manuscripts in Australia* (Sydney, 1969), pp. 38-40.

**Cirencester** (Davis nos. 254-9). Add Gloucestershire Record Office, D674b/E67, cartulary or register of deeds from 1434, comp. 1650 to show Sir Wm. Master's title to his estates. Cf. NRA 4500 Chester-Master.

**Colchester** (Davis no. 269). Now Essex Record Office, Colchester branch, in Acc. C. 38.

**Coventry** (Davis nos. 275-279 A; cf. *MRB*, 3, p.13). Other extracts from the register compiled *temp.* Prior Geoffrey (i.e., *temp.* Hen. III) are in BL, MS Add. 47176, ff. 205, 219, by R. St. George (ff. 44<sup>v</sup>, 61 in his foliation).

**Coventry (Warws.)** Guild of the Holy Trinity, St Mary, St John the Baptist and St Katherine (f. 1340). Coventry City Record Office, PA 18, is register, later 14th and 15th cent., including a list of members of this guild and its predecessor, St Mary's guild, c. 1340s-c. 1450; the list is pd. by Mary Dormer Harris, *Register of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, St Mary, St John the Baptist and St Katherine of Coventry*,

Dugdale Soc., xiii (1935)

A second volume, compiled after the middle of the 15th century and continued until the guild's suppression, was destroyed by fire (1879), but excerpts by Thomas Sharp are pd. *ibid.*, pp. 101-12.

**Coxford** (Davis no. 280). Now Norfolk Record Office, DN/SUN/8 (cf. NRA 9364 Norwich diocese). The bifolium detached from this (cf. *MRB*, 3, p.14) is Norfolk Record Office, MC 61/1.

**Crowland** (Davis nos. 294-7). Add Spalding Gentlemen's Society Museum, Gentlemen's Society Charters, no. 80, roll of charters and fines, 1205-6 etc., transcribed in 14th cent. Cf. NRA 4826 Spalding Soc., p. 15. Cole's extracts from the untraced leiger-book (see Davis no. 296) were printed by Richard Gough, *History and Antiquities of Croyland Abbey* (Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, III, no. xi, 1783), appx., pp. 47-54.

**Dartford priory** (Kent, f. 1356). 'Grants belonging to the Priory of Dartford' formed MS GG 10 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Dartford. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Drax** (Davis nos. 315-16). Add extract, 16th cent., from Coucher book (13th cent), in Hull University, Brynmor Jones Library, DDEV/31/50; further extracts or notes from the Register of Drax, n.d., are in DDEV/31/219. Cf. NRA 11211 Everingham.

**Durham** (Davis nos. 324-53). Add Durham County Record Office, Salvin deposit, D/Sa/X 164, four consecutive leaves, 1538-59, from Priory register V. Cf. NRA 10404 Salvin.

**Ecclesfield priory** (Yorks., f. *temp.* Hen. I). BL, MS Add. 27581 is a group of documents, c. 1150 and later, including an inspeximus of deeds by Robert Wickhampton, bp. of Salisbury (1270-84), bound together as a book.

**Ely** (Davis no. 375). Cambridge U.L., MS Mm.i.49, pp. 107-82, was transcribed by Thomas Baker from Cambridge U.L., MS Add. 4539 (the former Phillipps 4806).

**Evesham** (Davis nos. 381-6). Add that 'Grants and Deeds relating to a Monastery in [Evesham]' formed MS GG 49 in the library of Evelyn Pierpont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Evesham. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Fountains** (Davis nos. 411-27). Add Leeds, West Yorkshire Archive Service, Ingilby of Ripley papers (acc. 2662), no. 13: gathering of 7 folios, 14th cent., containing brief extracts from charters, some of which appear in greater detail in Vyner MS 5384 (i.e. Davis no. 421).

**Hailes** (Davis no. 467). Add Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Records Office, Leigh deposit, DR 18/31/5, cartulary, c. 1483 - c. 1539. Cf. NRA 21856.

**Headcorn** (Kent, chantry in parish church; f. c. 1483). Book of the chantry's foundation by Thomas and Robert Kent, for those killed in the Wars of the Roses. Copies of six docts., incl. Robert Kent's will, in Washington (DC, USA), Folger Shakespeare Library, MS V.b.123. Cf. de Ricci, *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, vol. I, p. 347 (misdéscribed as of Headcorn, Lancs.).



**Heytesbury hospital** (Wilts.; f. – 1449). A volume of ‘The Foundation and Statutes of the Alms-House there; in Edward III’s Time. 4<sup>o</sup>’ was MS GG 53 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Heytesbury. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Horsham St Faith** (Davis no. 495). Add four royal (Henry I) and episcopal charters relating to the priory, copied in the 12th-cent. cartulary of its mother-house, Conques (Stein, no. 1043); cf. G. A. Desjardins, *Cartulaire de l’abbaye de Conques en Rouergue* (Paris, 1879), pp. 359, 370, 371.

**Hoxne** (Davis no. 496). A full abstract is in BL, MS Add. 19091, ff. 373-374<sup>v</sup> and 366-370<sup>v</sup>, being 66 entries from ff. 1-17<sup>v</sup>, including episcopal charters and a papal letter.

**Kenilworth** (Davis no. 503). Possibly identifiable with the volume containing ‘Several Grants’ from Geoffrey Clinton, Chamberlain to Henry I, ‘Of his Foundation of a Church at Kenewood in Warwickshire, for Canons Regular,’ that was MS GG 41 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston; cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Clinton. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Kersal priory**, Lancs.: see below, s.v. Secular cartularies.

**Leeds** (Davis no. 544). Reference is now Maidstone, Centre for Kentish Studies, U120/Q13. Cf. NRA 5198 Filmer.

Add London, BL, MS Add. 19772, of which ff. 1-5 contain a rental, c. 1330, and copies of charters to Leeds.

**Lichfield** cathedral: chantry of St Michael (f. c. 1273-8). Stafford, Staffs. Record Office, Marquess of Anglesey's deposit, D(W)1734/2/1/760 is an engrossed roll, 1305-1530, incl., at mm. 128-9, a cartulary [c. 1273-1394] of the chantry of Robert de Hulton in St Michael's chapel.

**Lincoln**, see of (Davis nos. 578-9). Add Cambridge University Library, MS Dd. 10. 28, a miscellaneous register incl. (ff. 63-77) copies of papal and episcopal letters rel. to the see of Lincoln, besides transcripts of statutes, tax-collecting commissions, hospital statutes and other misc. memoranda, 13th-14th cent., rel. to religious houses etc. in the diocese of Lincoln. Ff. 112; parchment; var. hands.

**Lincoln** cathedral: vicars choral (Davis no. 588). Now dep. in Lincolnshire Archives, VC 2/1. Cal. in NRA 6392 Lincoln Vicars Choral, typescript pp. 1-55 (= NRA pp. 12-66). The repertorium at the back is not medieval but in the hand of Thomas Sympton, 1744. See also Lincolnshire Archives Cttee., *Archivists' Report*, 9 (1957-8), pp. 53-4.

**London**: Savoy hospital (f. 1505). 'Registrum omnium Evidentiarum, &c. pertinentium ad Hospitalem Regis Hen. VII. de le Savoy. Per Gul. Holgill, primum ejusdem Magistrum, 1528' was MS GG 2 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Savoy. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed in 1745.

**Muchelney** (Davis no. 685). Add BL, MSS Add. 43405, 43406, late 13th cent. breviary in two vols, with quires added at the beginning and end of each (vol. I, ff. i-xxxv; vol. II, ff. 95<sup>v</sup>-96, i-xxi), containing misc. memoranda, 12th-16th cent., incl. transcripts of over 180 deeds etc.

Extracts from 21 deeds etc. were paid by T. Hearne, edn. of A. de Domesday, *Historia de rebus gestis Glastoniensibus*, 2 vols (Oxford, 1727), I, pp. xxxiv-v, lxvii-xcvii; most of the remainder were pd. by B. Schofield, *Muchelney Memoranda* (Somt. Record Soc., xlii, 1927).

**Newenham** (Davis no. 686). Add partial 18th-cent. copy of Sir W. Pole's extracts, 1606, in BL, MS Add. 28649, ff. 219-235; further extracts, 1589, in Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Top. Devon b. 6 (*S.C.* 22760), ff. 50-52<sup>v</sup>.

**Newstead** (Davis no. 693). Microfilm in Nottingham University Library.

**Northampton, St James's abbey** (Davis no. 698). Add London, College of Arms, Monastic Charters, no. 166, single vellum membrane, possibly from a cartulary, with paper attachment, both early 16th cent., with 10 notes of grants to the abbey (n.d.; ?12th cent.). Cf. NRA 23441 College of Arms.

**Norwich cathedral** (Davis nos. 702-15). Add fragments of a 14th-cent. rubricated cartulary, c. 9½ x 6 in., arranged topographically, with spaces left blank between places (into which occasional additions have been made); 6 bifolia, for Sedgeford etc., placed by Miss B. F. Dodwell in the long white box for Sedgeford, 1959.

(Davis no. 716). 19 further leaves relating to Sedgeford, Gratingdon and Hendringham were identified in Norwich D & C muniments (see H. W. Saunders, *Discovery*, 1930, p. 79), and in 1973 were presented by the D & C to the British Library.

**Notley** (Davis no. 724). The mid 18th-cent. extracts in Bodl., MS Willis 89 (*S.C.* 16383; cf. *MRB*, 3, p. 23), ff. 126-128<sup>v</sup>, describe the

cartulary (at Rycote) as containing about 110 fos. in large vellum, imperf. at beginning and end, and they too suggest a topographical arrangement. Cf. also MS Willis 96 (S.C. 16390) and MS Wood F 32 (S.C. 8494), f. 62.

**Pentney** (Davis no. 751). Add Norfolk Record Office, Fellowes of Shotesham deposit, FEL 31, 16th-cent. gathering with transcripts of charters relating to Shotesham etc. and also foundation charters of the priory. Cf. NRA 31784 Fellowes of Shotesham.

**Peterborough** (Davis nos. 754-73). Add that two (?) volumes 'De prima Fundatione Burgensis Ecclesiae; & de destructione, & Restitutione ejusdem. Cum Privilegiis & Libertatibus. (Nunc dict. Peterborough.)' were MSS GG 16 and HH 18 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Robertus de Swaffam. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Ramsey** (Davis nos. 787-800). Add to *MRB*, 3, p. 24, that for the Duke of Buccleuch's late 13th cent. quire (bound up with a late 15th-cent. paper book, 16 fos., with copies of further misc. evidences, incl. deeds, for Barnwell), described in *MRB* as from a lost cartulary (although it could be a separate little compilation of its own), there is a photostat in Northants Record Office.

**Reading** (Davis no. 807). Described in detail by W. A. Pantin, *Chapters of English Black Monks*, vol. II (Camden Third Ser., xlvii, 1933), pp. v-viii.

**Ripon** (Davis no. 814). Add that an act book, 12th cent.-1490, was in the Ingilby sale at Sothebys, 22 Oct. 1920, lot 144, bought by Bridge; it had been ed. J.T. Fowler, *Memorials of Ripon*, IV (Surtees Soc., cxv,

1908). It included, ff. 15-46, a fragment of a 14th cent. cartulary with deeds of 1114-1322.

**Robertsbridge** (Davis nos. 815-16). Add BL, MS Add. 28550, fragment of a register containing: part of a chronicle, early 14th cent.; reports of lawsuits in the Exchequer and King's Bench, 8 Edw. 1 and 12 Ric. II; 'Liber communis de Apeldre', being a survey of lands and sea-wall repair duties at Appledore, Kent; and hymns with musical notation.

**Rochester Bridge, Kent.** A volume 'Terrae & Possessiones ad Pontem vocatum Rochester Bridge, pertinentia' was MS NN 38 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Rochester. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Rumburgh** (Davis no. 830). Add Northamptonshire Record Office, MS Finch-Hatton 453, roll of 2 mm. with copies, late 13th cent., of 13 episcopal etc. charters to the priory, with a further one added in a 14th (?) cent. hand. Two charters were pd. by Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.*, new edn., III, p. 612, nos. i-ii, where the roll is stated to be in the Cotton library.

**St Radegund's, Bradsole** (Davis no. 862). Doubtless identifiable with the 'ancient Leiger Book' that was MS GG 27 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Bradsole. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Salisbury** (Davis no. 868). Note that this is cal. by J. Conway Davies in *Cat. of Manuscripts in the Library of ... the Inner Temple*, 3 vols. (Oxford, 1972), I, pp. 233-48.

**Shrewsbury** (Davis no. 895). Add Shropshire Record Office, Eyton Hall Estate docts. (purchased June 1955; cf. SRO List of Accessions, June-Sept. 1955, p.2), SRR 681/6, a vol. of extracts from the ledger books of Lilleshall Abbey and Shrewsbury Abbey, rel. to Atcham. The book is dedicated to Edward Burton of Atcham by John Langley, Lilleshall Lodge, 1636.

Shrewsbury, Shropshire Records and Research Centre, SRR 6001/1A (see *MRB*, 3, p. 26) is only a copy of the cartulary, by the Revd Edward Williams (d. 1833).

The roll of three episcopal charters in Staffordshire Record office (see *MRB*, 3, p. 26) has the reference D593/A1/35/13; cf. NRA 10699.

**Sibton** (Davis nos. 897-9). Add Ipswich & E. Suffolk R.O., 50/9/15.3, fragments of a register, 14th cent., comprising 24 ff. in two gatherings and containing extents of 1325; pd. in *Sibton Abbey Estates: Select Documents, 1325-1509*, ed. A. H. Denney (Suffolk Records Soc., ii, 1960), pp. 41-65.

Add also Ipswich & E. Suffolk R.O., 50/9/15.2, fragment of another register, of similar script and date to the preceding, containing a rental, 1328, pd. *ibid.*, pp. 67-76.

**Southwark** (Davis no. 908). The extracts in Vincent 46, pp. 118-30 (see *MRB*, 2, p. 9) and Add. 10108, pp. 32-7 (see *MRB*, 3, p. 26) may be from this, rather than a wholly lost cartulary. It was perhaps also that used by Ralph Brooke, *A [Second] Discoverie of Errours ... in the much commended Britannia*, published from Brooke's MS by J. Anstis (1724), pp. 91, 94; this appears also to have been 13th cent. and rubricated.

**Spalding** (Davis no. 922). A photostat copy is at Spalding Gentlemen's Society.

**Stafford** (Davis no. 925). See above, s.v. Baswich.

**Sudbury priory** (Suffolk, f. c. 1115). A register of the priory's muniments was MS GG 53 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. (S.) Bartholomaeus. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Swaffham** (Norfolk, parish church). The vicar and churchwardens own a volume, 'Navicula recta' or 'The Black Book', which is a register of terriers, inventories of goods, lists of debtors and benefactors etc., ff. 32, made by J. Botright, rector, 1454; a translation is pd. by W. B. Rix, *Pride of Swaffham* (King's Lynn, 1950), pp. 3-26.

**Syon** (co. Midd., Bridgettine abbey of nuns, f. 1415). Ghent University Library, MS 604: notarial transcript, 1499, of papal bulls (Martin V – Sixtus IV) relating to the abbey; ff. 23; formerly owned by M. Van Oosthuyzen, curé de Zele.

**Tavistock** (Davis no. 948). Possibly identifiable as the cartulary that was written by John Ludegard, clerk to Abbot John May, containing 'tenores omnium [cartarum/evidencium] pertinencium ad suum monasterium': cf. BL, MS Egerton 3671, f. 21, col. 2.

**Thetford** (Davis nos. 961-3); cf. MRB 3, p. 27 for a lost cartulary. A volume of 'Ancient Deeds and Writings relating to the Church of the Blessed Virgin of Thetford. 4<sup>o</sup>' was MS GG 57 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Thetford.. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Titchfield** (Davis nos. 973-6). Now BL, MSS Add. 70506-9.

**Trentham priory.** The reference given in *MRB*, 3, p. 29, to the Duke of Sutherland's collection of charters in Staffordshire Record Office should have been D593/A/1/37/3 and 5-6; D593/B/1/23 and 24; D593/B/3/2/1; and D593/J/7/2/1.

**Tynemouth** (Davis no. 982). Note that some charters are copied in a St Albans cartulary, Davis no. 838.

**Tywardreath alien priory** (Cornwall; f. c. 1088). Over 350 charters etc. from its archive are in the Arundell of Wardour papers in Truro, Cornwall Record Office, ref. ART; see detailed cal. (copy at NRA 22502 pt. 9 Arundell). ART 6/7 is a sheet of memoranda, 15th or early 16th cent., of a now-lost cartulary.

**Walsall** (Davis no. 987). Printed, in translation, by W. H. Robinson, *Walsall Records* (Walsall, 1914; 108 copies printed).

**Waltham** (Davis nos. 989-96). Add PRO, C116/174, register, 16th cent., recording extracts of court rolls, surrenders and grants of copyhold lands, fixing of reliefs, etc., for the Essex manors of Cullings (*temp.* Hen. VI-Edw. VI), Loughton (*temp.* Edw. IV-Hen. VIII) and Theydon Bois (*temp.* Edw. IV-Hen. VIII). Cf. NRA 39973 Monck.

**Warwick** (Davis no. 1001). Several pages are reproduced in facsimile, with extracts, notes etc., by A. F. Leach, *History of Warwick School, with Notices of the Collegiate Church...* (London, 1906).

**Wilcheswood:** chantry chapel of St Leonard (co. Dorset). Nottingham University Library, Manuscripts Dept, Middleton deposit, Mi 6/174/58: cartulary, 16th cent., of medieval grants to the chapel. See also Mi 6/174/59: 16th cent. list of evidences relating to same. Cf. NRA 7428



Willoughby (Middleton).

**Wilton** (Davis no. 1035). Add that among the Wilton abbey deeds in the archives of the earl of Pembroke on deposit in the Wilts. Record Office, Trowbridge, as WRO 1422, no. 80 is a vell. roll of 3 mm., 1287, listing by properties about 300 deeds belonging to the abbey, 'Memorandum cartarum ecclesie sancte Eadithe Wilton.'

**Wootton Wawen priory.** Add Evreux, Archives départementales de l'Eure, II F 148, general cartulary, 15th-16th cent., with copies of royal (Edw. III – Hen. VI), papal (Gregory III) and episcopal (Worc. and Heref.) charters; ff. 40 (36-40 being blank); bequeathed by E. Guillemard, 1915(?).

**Worcester Cathedral** (Davis no. 1070). Note that BL, Cotton MS Vitellius C. ix, ff. 58-62, 129-31, contains extracts by Patrick Young from this and other cartularies at Worcester that were printed by T. Hearne, *Hemingi Chartularium*, 2 vols (Oxford, 1723), II, pp. 515-69. Add that the Hon J. N. Adderley (now Lord Norton; cf. *MRB*, 3, p. 31) deposited in the BL, as MS Loans 68, a vol. containing a descriptive rental, 1240, with a few later additions down to 1285 and one of 1365; ff. ii + 81; contemp. binding; apparently the exemplar from which Davis no. 1077 was transcribed.

**York: Holy Trinity hospital, Fossgate** (f. – 1373). The register of the Merchant Adventurers of York (MS D. 19) incorporates, ff. 17-153, a mid-15th-century cartulary of its York title deeds, c. 1250-1446, described as evidences of the hospital of Holy Trinity in Fossgate. Cf. NRA 12593.

**York: St Mary's abbey** (Davis no. 1102). Add: extracts, c. 1680s, in Bodl., MS Top Yorks. e. 11 (S.C. 55283), ff. 96<sup>v</sup>-116<sup>v</sup>, the cartulary

(Davis nos. 1097-1105). Add York Minster Library, MS M2/6a, two gatherings (22 ff.) of an early 16th cent. register of formal business. Cf. NRA 26560 York D&C, p. 111.

## **ECCLESIASTICAL CARTULARIES: SCOTLAND**

**Arbroath** (Davis no. 1117). Now in Dundee City Archives.

**Brechin** (Davis no. 1125). Reference is now Edinburgh, National Archives of Scotland, Dalhousie Muniments, 13/301.

**Coldstream** (Davis no. 1131). The reference for the first transcript is 35.2.4, ff. 41-77. Harl. 6670 was acquired by the Earl of Oxford in 1730 from Patrick Anderson: see HMC [29] *Portland MSS*, vol. VI, p. 30.

**Deer** (Davis no. 1137). Add Cambridge, Trinity College, MS 0.7.42 (no. 1370 in M. R. James's *Cat. MSS Trinity College*), fragment of a 16th cent. register containing transcripts of three charters and some miscellanea; ff. 30; once owned by John Aubrey (d. 1697).

**Glasgow**, see and cathedral church (Davis, para. preceding no. 1150). The transcripts in Glasgow U.L., formerly F.6.2 and 3, are now MSS BE 8-d.6 and 7. For notes on other transcripts see G. G. Simpson and B. Webster, 'The Archives of the Medieval Church of Glasgow: An Introductory Survey', *The Bibliothek*, iii, no. 6 (1962), pp. 195-201.

Add Edinburgh, National Archives of Scotland, NP 1/195, a vol. of excerpts from two protocol books of Cuthbert Simonis, 1511-13 and 1519-47; a microfilm is in Edinburgh, NLS, Adv. MS 25.9.1. The volume was formerly owned by John Riddell; bequeathed to the NLS by the 25th Earl of Crawford, 1881; transferred 1973.

**Lindores** (Davis no. 1164). Col. Cuninghame d. 1959; the MS is possibly now owned by his son, Capt. Robert Fergusson-Cuninghame.

**Moray** (Davis nos. 1171-2). Transcripts of the two MSS, 1742, are NLS, Adv. MSS 35.3.5 (i) and (ii), the latter omitting ff. 1-94.

**Newbattle** (Davis no. 1173). Add Glasgow, Royal Faculty of Procurators Library, Hill Collection, 941N, (cf. National Register of Archives (Scotland)/0534), volume of charters and documents 1140-1587 with original writs from 1520. Cf. NRA 14658 Procurators.

**Turriff** collegiate church, Aberdeenshire (prebend of Aberdeen cathedral). Cf. *MRB*, 3, p. 6. Aberdeen University Library, MS 2255 is a register, c. 1548.

**Whithorn** priory (Wigtownshire, f. c. 1175). Add to *MRB*, 3, p. 6, that the transumpt in the Huntington Library has the reference EL 993; the 12 docts., 11th (?) -13th cent., were cal. in HMC, 11th *Report*, Appx. VII (1888), pp. 150-1 (Bridgewater MSS); cf. NRA 24601 Egerton (Bridgewater).

## SECULAR CARTULARIES

**Bate etc.**, of Somt. Taunton, Somerset R. O., MSS Heneage 3089-94: six small vell. booklets, 14th-15th cent., with transcripts of 13th cent. charters rel. to Bate, Bathampton, Tiverton and Comerwell in Compton Bassett; with further copies of some on paper.

**Bolney**, Bartholomew (d. 1477), of Bolney (Sussex). Lewes, East Sussex R.O., MS Add. 660. Estate-book, c. 1476(?), containing

extents, rentals, notes, abstracts etc., of deeds rel. to his lands in Bolney and elsewhere in Sussex. Pd. in translation, *Book of Bartholomew Bolney*, ed. Marie Clough (Sussex Record Soc., lxiii, 1964).

'Bossat' [i.e. Bozeat?], manor of, Northamptonshire. A 'Leiger Book' concerning the manor was MS HH 90 in the library of Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston: cf. *Catalogus Bibliothecae Kingstonianae* [1727], s.v. Bossat. The Thoresby Park library of the duke of Kingston was destroyed by fire in 1745.

**Bruce** of Clackmannan, Scotland. Edinburgh, National Archives of Scotland, GD 235/1 (deposited by Messrs Bonar, Mackenzie & Kermack, W.S., Edinburgh). Cartulary, early 16th cent., of deeds etc., 12th-16th cent., with additions down to 1611, incl. copies of three royal charters and some misc. memoranda; ff. 58.

**Byron** (Davis no. 1210). Its earliest material is perhaps 12th cent.; some entries rel. to Kersal priory, at ff. 82 et seq., were partly printed by W. Farrer, *Lancashire Pipe Rolls* (Liverpool, 1902), pp. 328-33. A photostat copy of the volume is at Preston, Lancashire Record Office.

**Capel** (or Capell), Sir William (d. 1515). Chelmsford, Essex R.O., A 8173 (dep. through the British Records Assn., 1991). Cartulary, early 16th cent. (c. 1515), of deeds etc., 1294-1511, rel. to his lands in Essex (E. Mersea, Colne Engaine, Bobbingworth, Mountnessing, Harwich and Colchester), Suffolk, Herts., Norfolk, Cambs., Wilts., Berks. and Kent.

**Courtenay and Peverell** families. Duchy of Cornwall Record Office, temporary reference Library S/B/6 (formerly Cupboard C, Section M, shelf 3). Cartulary rel. to lands in Cornw., Devon, Dors. & somt., 13th-early 15th cent. Owned by the Earl of Radnor, 1840.

**Hungerford** (Davis no. 1257). The Wilts. R. O. fragment of deeds 1421-70 mentioned in *MRB*, 3, p. 35, has the reference 490/1469.

**Kelmarsh** (Davis no. 1263). Cf. *MRB*, 3, p. 35. Now Northants. R.O., ZA 4188.

**Lassells family**, of Stourton in the Clay, Baceforth and Fenton (Notts.). Sold Sotheby, 17 Dec. 1981, lot 8; acquired by Nottinghamshire Archives, DD 930; 16th (?) cent.; vell., with a quire of paper; contains transcripts of letters patent, indentures, bonds and obligations, depositions, extracts from manorial records, deeds, inquisitions etc.

**Monoux or Monox**, George, alderman of London (d. 1544). BL, MS Add. 18783 is parts of a register of title deeds, rentals, etc. of his lands in London, Walthamstow (Essex), Nosterfield (Cambs.), etc., 1507-43, with additions to 1554; ff. 108; paper. Earlier foliations show substantial blocks of leaves to be wanting.

**Montagu family**, earls of Salisbury. Exeter, Devon R. O., Diocese of Exeter Archives, no. 722. Cartulary, mid 15th cent., with: list of deeds rel. to Montagu, earls of Salisbury, *temp.* Edw. III-Hen. VI (f. 2); copy of inquisition after the death of Henry, duke of Warwick, 1446 (ff. 3-37); cal. of Beauchamp deeds, mainly *temp.* Edw. III. Vell.; ff. 51; bound in oak boards covered with parchment. Perhaps once owned by George Neville, bishop of Exeter 1458-65.

**Newdegate** (Davis no. 1300). Microfilm in BL: Microfilm 585.

**Newton** (Davis no. 1301). See also Bodleian Library, MS Lat. Misc. c. 66, of which the first part is concerned with the management of Humphrey Newton's estates and the second consists of poems and other collections. Cf. *Bodleian Library Record*, ii (1941-9), p. 260;

R. H. Robbins, 'The Poems of Humfrey Newton, esquire, 1466-1536', *Publications of the Modern Languages Assn.*, vol. 65 (1950), pp. 249-81.

**Paston** family of Norfolk. Norwich, Norfolk Record Office, Phi/533 578 x 2: cartulary roll of the Pastons, 15th cent., recording 33 transactions, 1291-1436, relating to the manor and advowson of Oxnead (Norf.). Formerly MS Phillipps 26500.

**Pierrepont** (Davis no. 1308). Now BL, MS Add. 70512.

**Rede** (Davis no. 1310). Deposited in Bucks. R.O., AR 38/62/1.

**Sampford, Great**, Essex. BL, MS Add. 38187: roll of 13 mm. containing transcripts, 15th cent., of 157 private deeds, *temp.* Edw. I-Hen. IV, rel. to lands in Great Sampford (families of Roos, Giffard, etc.). Lacks one or more membrane between 5 and 6.

**Sutton or Dudley** (Davis no. 1325). Now Cardiff Central Library, MS 5.2. It contains copies of 51 deeds, 1356-1552 (46 *temp.* Hen. VIII) and 24 extracts from court rolls 1490-1563 (15 *temp.* Hen. VIII) rel. to Deuddr (Montgom.); ff. 23 (text on ff. 1-20).

**Waleys** (Davis no. 1336). Deposited in Lewes, E. Sussex R.O., GLY 1139, and see GLY 1140 and 1141; for all of which see R. F. Dell, *The Glynde Place Archives* (Lewes: E. Sussex County Council, 1964), pp. 96-103, 260.

**Wilstrop** (Davis no. 1342). Add Leeds Central Library, Archives Dept., Acc. 1731: cartulary, late 15th cent. (after 1491), of deeds rel. to lands in Yorks., arranged topographically in 12 *tabulae*; lacks a few leaves *passim*. Cf. HMC, 4th *Rep.* (1874). p. 410, no. iii. This, and not

Davis no. 1342, belonged to the Towneley family and was in their sale, 27 June 1883, lot 229.

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## MEDIEVAL CARTULARIES: FURTHER ADDITIONS II

Nicholas Vincent

To my previous two lists should be added the following few additions. I am grateful to various readers for comments on the earlier lists. My list of cartularies from Ireland should be ready in time to appear in next year's *Bulletin*.

### MONASTIC CARTULARIES

**Dieulacres** (Davis nos. 308-10), extensive extracts from various of the cartularies, BL, ms. Harley 2060 fos. 24r-31 r, s.xvi/xvii.

**Durham, Hospital of St Nicholas Kypier**, enrolment of numerous early charters, s.xii-, in an inquest, PRO, DURH3/43 (Cursitor's Roll ) m.6ff no.31.

**Kenilworth** (Davis nos. 501-5), extensive extracts from one or other of the cartularies, BL, ms. Cotton Vitellius F viii fos.270r-276r, s.xvii.

**London, Haliwell Priory** (Davis no.609), add further, extensive extracts from the lost cartulary, in BL, ms. Cotton Vitellius F viii fos.84r-87v, 189r-191v, s.xvii.

**Notley** (Davis nos.724-5), extracts from Davis no.725, in BL, ms. Harley 2044 fo.33r ff, s.xvii.



**Robertsbridge** (Davis nos. 815-16), further extracts from the lost cartulary, Davis no.815, are in BL, ms. Harley 5019 fo.227v.

**Roche Abbey**, numerous original charters s.xii recited from private collections, s.xvii, Oxford, Bodleian Library ms. Dodsworth 152 fo.108r ff.

**Southwark, St Mary's** (Davis nos. 908-9), further extracts from the lost cartulary in BL, ms. Lansdowne 860B fos. 86r-89v, s.xvii.

**Stafford** (Davis nos. 925-6), further extracts from the lost cartulary, Davis no. 925, are to be found in BL, mss. Harley 2044 fo. 49r; Harley 5019 fo. 219r.

**Thetford** (Davis nos. 961-3), extensive extracts from a lost cartulary, containing foundation charters and other royal, episcopal and private deeds s.xii-, in BL, ms. Cotton Vitellius F iv fos.154r-162v, 175r-176v, s.xvii. A list of muniments, including s.xii royal charters, is to be found as PRO, E40/14810.

**Torre Abbey** (Davis nos. 978-80), extensive extracts from Davis no. 978, in BL, ms. Cotton Vitellius F viii fos.154r-174v, s.xvii.

**Waverley Abbey**, more than a dozen of the abbey's early episcopal and other charters, s.xii-, are recited, apparently from originals, in the evidence book of Lord Montagu, BL, ms. Additional 31952, s.xvi ex.

**York, St Mary's Abbey**, extensive extracts from various cartularies at St Mary's Tower, Oxford, Bodleian Library ms. Dodsworth 156.



## SECULAR CARTULARIES

**Argentein** family, of Great Wymondley Herts., extracts from a register of evidences, reciting charters from *temp.* Stephen onwards, are supplied in BL, ms. Harley 5019 fos.13v-14r.

**Basset**, of Drayton, for extensive excerpts by Sir Simon d'Ewes and others from a register *temp.* Richard II, *ex magno chartaceo libro manuscripto in folio irrotulatorio chartarum Bassetorum de Draiton Basset*, in 1638 in the Arundel Library at London, see BL, ms. Harley 380 fos. 27-41 *passim*; BL, ms. Harley 294 fos. 248v-251v.

**Leybourne** family, of Kent, inventory of evidences s.xiii-, PRO, E211/335, s.xiv.

**Montagu** earls of Salisbury, calendar of evidences and muniments, s.xiv, PRO, E211/402.

**Mortimer** family, abstracts of evidences, s.xiii-, PRO, E211/164, s.xiv

**Perrot** family, of Pembroke, inventory of evidences, s.xiii-, PRO, E211/400, s.xiv.

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## EVERYDAY LIFE AT NORWICH CATHEDRAL PRIORY 1300 to 1538

Based upon documentary evidence, this thesis brings the many roles of the main precinct area of Norwich Cathedral Priory to the fore and sets them within broader social, economic and religious contexts. It also assesses, against the well-publicised backdrop of conflict within medieval Norwich, the motivations of those who chose to engage with

the monastery in a supportive fashion.

The initial focus on the precinct is a response to the continuing marginalisation of such spaces in the research of documentary historians. Setting aside the particular impact of the church/cloister complex, the first section demonstrates the immense practical and symbolic importance of the precinct. The monks variously regarded its structures and gardens as valuable economic resources, the means to impress and serve the visitor and, possibly most importantly, the setting for the exercise of spirituality.

This section also assesses the effectiveness of precinct management. The enclosure was administered by twelve monk-officials, known as obedientiaries who, in turn, were monitored and controlled in an increasingly sophisticated fashion by a group of policy-makers and accountants. A picture emerges of care and efficiency which was undoubtedly paralleled in the management of the monastery's estates. The second section is concerned with expressions of affection for Norwich Cathedral Priory and focuses upon the response of those whose working lives incorporated certain dealings with the monastery. These dealings are defined by 400 or so of the priory's obediential accounts (numbering well over a thousand) which include the names of hundreds of individuals. Clear patterns in recruitment and testamentary giving have emerged. Although few people held very great affection for the priory, the aspirations and increasing affluence of the city populace as a whole acted to the house's overall advantage.

The final chapter uses the section methodology in a different way and examines the effect of topography upon people's relationships with the monastery. It uses evidence from one of the three parishes which continued to function in the late-medieval period but, established before the cathedral priory, were caught within the monastic enclosure upon the foundation of the religious house in 1096. Dominated in part by structures and gardens associated with the cellarer's office, the parish took on a horticultural character and attracted parishioners with

correspondent occupations.

By exploring everyday life, this study highlights the degree of importance ascribed to Norwich Cathedral Priory by different sectors of the community and qualifies the nature of support for the monastery. In acting as a counterpoint to studies of conflict, it makes a valuable contribution to the histories of city and priory as well as offering future directions for research into other religious houses.

thesis nearing completion  
Claire Noble, University of East Anglia

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### **THE 'COMPENDIUM COMPERTORUM' AND THE MAKING OF THE SUPPRESSION ACT OF 1536**

The aim of this research will be to clarify the policy alternatives in the minds of Henry VIII, Cromwell and other ministers, leading up to the 1536 Suppression Act, focusing in particular on the construction of the set of documents known to historians as the 'Compendium Compertorum'. The royal visitation of 1535/1536 has usually been seen (most recently by Dr Hoyle) as a means to collect 'damaging evidence of monastic corruption'. However, my MA research into aspects of the northern visitations has suggested a more complex set of purposes which raise intriguing questions about the government's priorities at this crucial stage of the Henrician Reformation. Ambiguities in the 'Compendium', for example, suggest tensions in the ideological and financial motives for the visitation as well as conflicting desires regarding the time-scale of action.

Indeed, it is remarkable that the 'Compendium' has not been subjected to detailed and contextualised analysis. Knowles, for example, used only the printed calendar rather than the original document and consequently made a number of mistakes. Close analysis of the activities of the

visitation and of the 'Compendium Compertorum' itself reveals a wide range of questions which have not been thoroughly addressed: Why were secular colleges visited as well as religious houses? Why was the 'Compendium' edited (for correspondence has identified other houses visited but omitted)? What was the role of the 'Itinerary' in determining the pattern of 'crimes'? In addition, I aim to explore to what extent the Treason and Sodomy Acts of 1534 were a necessary prelude to the visitation.

The conventional historical view that the 'Compendium' simply represents 'black propaganda' has discouraged historians from taking its findings seriously, in the sense that there has been little systematic attempt to uncover why the reports on separate houses took the precise form that they did. I intend to analyse the royal visitational material of 1535/36 alongside all other surviving material from the 1530s for individual houses (episcopal visitations, suppression papers, monastic documents, cause papers, augmentation office material and miscellaneous correspondence), to identify the political and strategic motives which operated in each case: why, for example, was mitred Selby accused of the biggest number of crimes and Durham Priory absolved of any? Key moments will be explored in the apparent sharpening and changing of policy as the visitation progressed, such as the conception of the visitation in 1534 or 1535, the 'conferences' between Cromwell and the King in late summer 1535, the definition of the method to be used in the northern visitation in December 1535, the changes of emphasis occurring during the January and February 1536 period and the part the 'Compendium Compertorum' played in formulating the Suppression and Court of Augmentations Acts of March/April 1536.

In my first year of PhD research, 1998/1999, I have been minutely examining the progress of the Royal Visitation, understanding the logistics of the Commissioners' progress, identifying various changes of policy, piecing together the missing 'comperta' and appreciating that the

exercise covered a larger proportion of religious houses than has hitherto been recognised. A summary of some of my initial conclusions, including the identification of important binding errors in the 'Compendium Compertorum' manuscripts held at the PRO, has been published in *The Downside Review* (October 1998, volume 116, no. 405). At the 'European Reformation Research Group' annual conference in August 1999 I gave a paper which identified reasons why the 'Compendium' documents could be rehabilitated as important evidence of pre-dissolution monastic morals; this paper also countered the generally held view (eg Prof. Youings) that the preamble of the Suppression Act of 1536 bears little resemblance to the evidence obtained by the Visitors.

Completion of this work will do much to reopen the political, religious, economic and social motives behind the dissolution of the monasteries. The findings should enable a clearer view of why the crown invested eight months of valuable 'reform programme' time and effort on the royal visitation and how the exercise should be viewed in relation to the ultimate fate of all English and Welsh monasteries.

Anthony N. Shaw

PhD University of Warwick

Supervised by Dr. Peter Marshall

Funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Board

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## MONASTIC WALL PAINTING IN ENGLAND

Miriam Gill

The study of English medieval wall paintings is perhaps generally associated with parish churches, for it is in that context that the majority



survive. Monastic wall paintings have been particularly vulnerable to the alteration and destruction which followed the Dissolution. As works of art with no intrinsic monetary value, they did not merit even a cursory reference in inventories. The surviving corpus is dominated by murals from those rich Benedictine houses which became post-Reformation cathedrals, with mendicant and female houses being poorly represented.

In recent years the polychromy of several of the best-preserved Benedictine houses has been systematically researched (D. Park, 'The wall paintings in the Galilee Chapel of Durham Cathedral', *Friends of Durham Cathedral Annual Report*, 57 (1990), 21-34; D. Park, 'The interior decoration of the Cathedral', in *Durham Cathedral. A Celebration*, ed. D. Pocock (Durham 1993), 57-67; D. Park and P. Welford, 'The medieval polychromy of Winchester Cathedral' in *Winchester Cathedral. Nine Hundred Years, 1093-1993*, ed. J. Crook (Chichester and Winchester 1993), 123-138; D. Park and H. Howard, 'The medieval polychromy' in *Norwich Cathedral. Church, City and Diocese, 1096-1996*, eds I. Atherton, E. Fernie, C. Harper-Bill and H. Smith (London and Rio Grande 1996), 379-409). The specific issue of lay patronage in such houses has also been examined (P. Binski, 'The murals in the nave of St Albans Abbey', in *Church and City 1000-1500. Essays in Honour of Christopher Brooke*, eds D. Abulafia, M. Franklin and M. Rubin (Cambridge 1992), 249-278). Perhaps most significantly, David Park's work on Cistercian wall paintings has shown the extent to which a thorough review of surviving paintings together with the available antiquarian and archaeological evidence can enable us to reconstruct the corpus of painting in the buildings of an order associated with extreme visual austerity (D. Park, 'Cistercian wall painting and panel painting', *Cistercian Art and Architecture in the British Isles*, eds C. Norton and D. Park (Cambridge 1986), 181-210). My doctoral research on the content and context of late medieval wall painting under the supervision of David Park at the Courtauld Institute

of Art has included a detailed study of several schemes associated with religious houses. For example, examination of the Eton College wall paintings necessitated a comparison with the derivative cycle in the Lady Chapel at Winchester Cathedral (M. Gill, 'The wall paintings in Eton College Chapel. The making of a late medieval Marian cycle' in ed. P. Lindley, *The Making of Medieval Art*, Paul Watkins, Stamford, forthcoming). Paintings in St Mark's Hospital, Bristol appear to have been intended to provide a devotional frame for viewing the altars of the church (M. Gill and H. Howard, 'Glimpses of glory: paintings from St Mark's Hospital, Bristol', in '*Almost the Richest City*': Bristol in the Middle Ages, ed. L. Keen (Leeds 1997), 97-106). A unique narrative cycle promoting the local saint was painted in the chapel of St Kenelm at Romsley held by the nearby Premonstratensian Abbey of Halesowen (*Kenelm cunebearn .... haudes bereafed*: a reconstructed cycle of wall paintings from St Kenelm's Chapel, Romsley', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 149 (1996), 23-36). The re-discovery of M. R. James's identification of the subject in the painted chamber as one of the *exempla* from the German manuscript tradition of the *Gesta Romanorum* was one of the most satisfying consequences of my doctoral research. All these sites provide striking examples of the wide variety of literary and visual sources used in monastic wall painting and the different roles which such murals served.

My most extensive examination of monastic material to date was a paper given at the 1999 Downside Conference on Medieval Monastic Education and Formation ('The role of images in monastic education: An examination of the evidence from wall painting in late medieval England' forthcoming in ed. C. Muessig, *Medieval Monastic Education and Formation*, Medieval Religion and Culture, LUP). This paper provided the opportunity to combine my work on sites such as Cleeve with a more wide-ranging survey of the didactic role of wall paintings in monasteries. While wall paintings are traditionally associated with the education of illiterate parishioners, sufficient artistic and literary

evidence survives to suggest a sophisticated monastic interest in the didactic possibilities of art. A research project on the twenty sites with paintings of both the Seven Corporal Works of Mercy and Seven Deadly Sins has enabled me to set the single recorded monastic instance of such images, at Milton Abbas in Dorset, in the context of the parochial schemes. This research took place under the supervision of Dr Phillip Lindley, Head of the Department of History of Art at the University of Leicester and information gathered by this project will soon be available in the form of a searchable database and related web pages via the History of Art Department site. Given the monastic origins of schema, such as the Tree of Sins, commonly used to present this material in parish wall painting, further research may illuminate the ways in which this iconography was transmitted.

My continuing research raises several fundamental questions. Is there such a thing as distinctly monastic wall painting? Should we question the frequent interpretation of the presence of lavish artistic schemes in later medieval religious houses as a sign of secularisation? Were monastic houses interested in the visual education of the laity? In the early years of this century it was common practice to associate any paintings of distinction with the presence of a local monastic house. While this simplistic approach has been discarded, I believe that it is time for art historians to re-evaluate the role religious houses may have played in pioneering and disseminating new images and to recognise the visual importance of a now fragmented corpus of monumental art.

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### **MONASTIC CHARITABLE PROVISION IN LATER MEDIEVAL ENGLAND**

The internal monastic account rolls of Westminster Abbey (held in the Westminster Abbey Muniment Room) and Norwich Cathedral Priory (held at Norfolk Record Office) will be the initial starting point for this



study. A systematic and comparative analysis from the statistical data should allow for interpretations into the methods and the amounts of poor relief from these two important houses. Despite recent correctives from Joan Greatrex and Barbara Harvey, monastic charity is still often labelled as 'indiscriminate', despite the lack of work on the subject involving obediendiary accounts. I have just completed research based on the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) which suggests that this was certainly not the case and that monastic poor relief was structured to suit local conditions.

At both Westminster and Norwich the account rolls run from the end of the thirteenth century to the Dissolution allowing for a comparison between the quality and quantity of poor relief in the pre- and post-Black Death periods. The rolls of the almoner are the most obvious place to look for charitable activity but at both these houses other officials accounted for some quite substantial amounts of charity and so any full analysis will have to take into account the expenditure from diverse sets of rolls.

A comparative study between a rich provincial cathedral priory and the premier royal abbey should allow for some original insights into Benedictine charitable provision. Hopefully, this will be contextualised by the study of other sources of medieval charity at these places, such as hospital accounts (St Paul's, Norwich), the royal alms accounts (from the royal wardrobe accounts - for Westminster) and testamentary evidence.

Obviously a socio-economic approach is required, but the provision of monastic poor relief was very much structured by canon law, General Chapter statutes and individual customals. Almsgiving was also often the subject of Episcopal Visitation reports. These are essential ingredients for the understanding of medieval/monastic charity and need to form the background for any statistical analysis. A national perspective can thus form the context for the study of two (prominent and rich) houses.

The medieval 'poor' are an elusive social group, and monastic account rolls will only provide a top-down view of them. But they are sources which can illustrate the administration of English medieval corporate poor relief in a way not possible from any other source. Hopefully a new set of statistical data concerning monastic charity will help to inform future opinion and allow for some fresh interpretations of medieval poor relief in England to compare with much recent work carried out on the continent.

Neil S. Rushton

University of Cambridge 3 year Ph.D

Supervisor: Dr Richard M Smith (Funding: AHRB).

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## THE LOST CARTULARY OF BOLTON PRIORY

Bolton priory, a house of Augustinian canons, was founded in 1120 by Cecily de Rumilly and William Meschin, at Embsay, but was relocated to Bolton by Alice de Rumilly in 1155, in an exchange of lands.

Professor Ian Kershaw's *Bolton Priory Rentals Ministers' Accounts 1473 - 1539* and *Bolton Priory: The economy of a northern monastery, 1286 - 1325* has recently been expanded on by an edition of the *Bolton Priory Comptus 1286-1325*, by Professor Ian Kershaw and Professor David Smith, for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. Professor Potter made transcripts of charters held at Chatsworth during the 1960s, and although it was hoped that he would direct a publication of the Coucher book nothing came to fruition and I hope to capitalise and follow on from their work.

Although Bolton priory did produce a cartulary in the fourteenth century this is no longer in existence, having last been in the possession of William Ingleby of Ripley castle in the early seventeenth century.

Despite the loss we are fortunate to have several extant partial copies including the Coucher book, Chatsworth, copied from the cartulary after the dissolution, and Dodsworth mss. 144, 8 and 83, Bodleian, which provide a structure for other individual charters, including the substantial collection at Chatsworth.

The primary aim of my thesis is to reconstruct the lost cartulary of Bolton priory and to create a comprehensive edition. A study of the development of the Bolton priory estates, in their own right and in comparison to other Augustinian houses, will be undertaken, in conjunction with an analysis of its patrons and benefactors. It is also intended that a more thorough consideration will be made concerning the history of the lost cartulary, including its final whereabouts, and of the history and purpose of the existing partial copies, particularly of the Coucher book.

The dissertation will be submitted in the autumn of 2001, under the joint supervision of Professor Ian Kershaw of Sheffield and Professor David Smith of York.

Katrina Legg  
Borthwick Institute,  
University of York,  
St Anthony's Hall,  
York YO1 7PW

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## **EXCAVATIONS OF CARMELITE FRIARIES**

I am engaged in completing the writing up of my excavations (together with subsequent clearing for landscaping by Coventry Museum) of the Coventry Whitefriars - the Church and convent of our Lady of Mt Carmel, founded 1342.

**Plan.** This appears to be the largest known medieval friary church in N. Europe except for the London Greyfriars, being 92.35m. long overall, with a nine bay nave, shallow transepts, a north porch/chapel, a walkway with lantern replaced by a square tower with steeple, a six bay choir, sacristy, cloister and partial chapter house, cloister gate, a second cloister or outer court with fragments of what was probably the prior's house, and a reredorter in its late medieval shortened form, with a pre-Reformation conversion into a workshop. Nine phases of construction have been identified continuing right up to the Reformation and beyond (destruction and conversion into a great Elizabethan house.) The fine east double range of the Cloister stands, although deteriorating. It is the subject of a recent report by RCHME (John Cattell). An (altered) approach gate survives. (Stratigraphical report, plans, sections, C. and P. Woodfield)

**Structural finds.** The excavations produced some 15,000 pieces of painted high quality window glass, (recently conserved at Lincoln Museum, but no report yet), 2450 pieces of architectural stone work, some painted and gilded, (report by P. Woodfield), decorated Stoke floor tiles involving over 260 tile patterns, and including mosaic tiles (report by C. Woodfield), and half a dozen pieces of sculpture, including a Samson figure, and a woodwose (report by Helen List). Evidence for sculptured tombs, stone vaults (and numerous coffin burials) were recovered throughout the church but constant vandalism limited the information recovered. (Human bone report by P. Kibberd).

The high quality misericords with Lincoln workshop connections survive, and are the subject of a recent paper by Dr Charles Tracy in *JBAA*, CL, 1997.

**Founders/Benefactors.** The founder was Sir John Poulteney, a London lord mayor, and the misericord heraldry indicates connections with certainly three other London lord mayors, Adam Francis, Sir William Walworth and John Stodye, and possibly a fourth, Sir Nicholas Brembre. This metropolitan connection may explain the unexpected

lavishness of this monastic house. A roof boss additionally bears the arms of Ferrers of Charley (Staffs), probably Robert 4th Baron Ferrers of Chartley, 1367-1413. The floor tile heraldry does not seem relevant to benefactors here.

A shell palette (gold, blue azurite, red, black, white, and a range of blues and pinks) is the subject of a report by Helen Howard of the Courtauld Institute.

Other finds. These include a piece of gilt bronze enamelled Hungarian metal work (unique in Britain?), pilgrim badges, mass bell, candle holder, tap in form of a cock, styli, thimbles and sewing rings, beads of jet amber faience and bone, Venetian glass fragments, lamps, lamp suspenders, curtain drape rings, key, a calibrated scale in early Arabic numbers for measuring fluids, rings, book cover accessories, and a spectacle frame (report by Geoff Egan, et al.). There is evidence for pre-Dissolution metalworking on the site.

Pottery includes imported Hispano-Moresque wares and S. Netherlands maiolica vessels, coarse ware vessels suggesting distilling, and bird whistles. (Report by S. Ratkai and C. Woodfield.)

There are very unusually Irish and Scottish silver pennies; a Florentine coin weight, and French and Nuremburg jettons are also present. (Report by the late Stuart Rigold and P. Woodfield).

It would be helpful to know what work, if any, is being currently undertaken on writing up for full and scholarly publication the excavations of other Carmelite Friaries, and/or the study of their international connections shown by archaeological finds. Also it seems unlikely that there will ever be monastic excavations on this scale again with archaeology now largely devolved to a planning pirouette, and some action from the academic body in assessing and pressing for the rescuing of the large number of backlog monastic excavations from limbo would seem to be desirable.

Charmian Woodfield, B.A., Dip. Archaeol., FSA, MIFA,

Rothenburg House,  
107, High Street,  
Stony Stratford MK11 1AT

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**CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MS 417: 'THE  
CHRONICLE OF JOHN STONE, MONK OF CHRIST CHURCH,  
CANTERBURY, 1415-1471'**

Corpus Christi College Manuscript 417 is better known as the *Chronicle of John Stone*. It is described at the outset as being 'the book of brother John Stone, monk of the Church of Christ, Canterbury, compiled from his records in the year of the Lord 1467, in his fiftieth year as a monk'. This so-called chronicle is well known to monastic historians of the 15th century. It has been used frequently as a primary source to provide evidence concerning aspects of life in a Benedictine monastery in the late medieval period. Perhaps because this piece of writing is so readily accessible in its printed Latin form (edited by W.G. Searle, Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1902) little attention has been paid to the text as a whole. It is the purpose of my research to re-examine this manuscript, to try to determine for what purpose it was written, and to make some comparison with other relevant extant Christ Church manuscripts written about the same period. An annotated English translation of the text will also be produced.

John Stone entered the monastery in c. 1417 and died sometime after 1471. While never holding any of the major obedientiary offices in the priory of Christ Church, he was, during his time as a monk, refectorer, *magister ordinis*, subsacrist and third prior. To these offices, he would have been well suited, given his apparent love of order and ceremony. His first office as refectorer involved responsibility for the conduct of meals in the refectory. As *magister ordinis*, or master of observance, he would have had a hand in the instruction of novices, which included in its syllabus a knowledge of the traditions and customs of the priory, and the structure and regulation of monastic life. The office of subsacrist had much to do with the liturgy, altar furnishings and vestments, and that of third prior, with monastic discipline and the spiritual welfare of the community. Since the infirmarian at Christ



Church was under the overall supervision of the subprior, the third prior may also have had duties in the infirmary itself. This could account for the fact that a significant part of John Stone's manuscript is concerned with the writing of obits.

A number of obit lists survive from Christ Church Priory in the 15th century, and there are interesting comparisons to be made between them. The keeping of obits, particularly during this period, was part of the dutiful remembrance of the faithful dead. The association between death and memory was strong, and record keeping an important act of corporate memorialization, so that neither people nor events should be 'passed down to unending oblivion', to use an expression that John Stone uses more than once. In a culture with a tradition of respect for the importance of memory, it is not unlikely that John Stone, as a senior monk who had served in the monastery for fifty years, was being asked to make a compilation of his memories as a member of the community who was regarded with deference. And what is significant, perhaps, is not so much what had taken place, but how it was remembered.

Beyond the walls of the priory, many events of the 1460s were disturbing. At such a time there was a need for the institution of Christ Church Priory to define its identity; to feel itself secure in its past and confident in its future; to search for stability in a changing world. In John Stone's record, compiled, as we have learnt, in 1467, we see a document concerned in large part with structure and precedent, and with an attempt to determine what is customary in the institution. It is primarily a text to be used as a resource within the monastery, and the fact that the surviving manuscript would appear to be a copy, would suggest that it was being so used. For the most part, the narrative is a distraction. What is important is how the past may be used to serve the present, and to influence future action. As Stone himself says '*in memoriam rei futuram*'.

Meriel Connor  
Bourne Lodge  
Bridge Hill Bridge  
Canterbury Kent CT4 5A  
e-mail: Connorjandm@compuserve.com

## MEDIEVAL ENGLISH MONASTICISM: THE RECORDS

A comprehensive guide to all the principal categories of record that survive from each of the 734 monasteries and 160 nunneries of medieval England is being prepared by Dr Nigel Ramsay and Dr Maureen Jurkowski in the History Department of University College London, under the direction of Professor David d'Avray. It is funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Board. All records generated by, or kept in the monastic houses will be included, save for single, isolated charters. Each category of material in each present library or archive will be accorded an entry, whether it is a stray single account roll or a long run of accounts. Full bibliographic details will be provided: it will be stated whether items have been printed or have been discussed in secondary literature, and a general bibliography for each house will follow its archival entries.

Work began in August 1999 on the first phase of the project, which is the creation of an authoritative list of all the manors and churches and other principal estates and jurisdictions owned by monastic houses. Drawing on this, the guide to each house's records will begin with a list of its principal estates.

Pilot projects preceded the main programme of work, and entries for two sample houses (Forde Abbey and Marrick Priory) that were compiled as part of that work are presented here. Comments are welcome.

Nigel Ramsay and Maureen Jurkowski  
Department of History  
University College London  
Gower Street  
London WC1E 6BT

**FORDE** (or **FORD**), in Thorncombe, Dorset (until 1842 in Devon)

Cistercian abbey, of the Virgin Mary. Founded 1141, dissolved 1539.

The abbey owned manors or other principal estates at Countisbury,



Lynton and Tale (in Payhembury) (Devon); Burstock, Charmouth, Little Windsor (in Broad Windsor), Thorncombe and Toller Whelme (in Corscombe) (Dorset); and Bridge (formerly Fordebridge), and Leigh, Street and Whatley (in Winsham) (Somt.). It owned the churches of Payhembury (Devon) and Burstock and Thorncombe (Dorset).

Its gross income in 1535 was £381 10s. 6½d. [*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, II, p. 300].

## CARTULARIES

**1. Mark Roper, Forde Abbey.** General cartulary, early 15th cent.; arranged topographically, by counties (Devon, Dorset and Somt.), and including copies of royal and episcopal charters etc.

Excerpts and summaries, including titles etc., 1846, are in Bodl., MS Phillipps-Robinson e. 108 (S.C. 50354; formerly MS Phillipps 24264).

Provenance: Sir William Drake [see Tanner, *Notitia*, 2nd edn. (1744), p. 91]; Francis Gwyn or Gwynne (d. 1734), by temp. H. Wanley (d. 1726) [cf. his note in BL, Add. MS 47842, f. 73<sup>r</sup>]; Gwyn or Gwynne family, of Forde Abbey; not in the auction of the contents of Forde Abbey (English & Son, Oct.-Nov. 1846) but bought in 1847 or later by Sir T. Phillipps by private arrangement [note by F. Madden in Forde Abbey sale cat.; BL, Dept. of MSS, PR 3.a.51, opp. p. 24; cf. Oxford, Bodl., MS Phillipps-Robinson e. 382, ff. 65<sup>v</sup>-66<sup>r</sup>]; Phillipps MS 13823, sold Sotheby, 24-8 April 1911, lot 386 (£235, Hepworth); Roper family.

A photocopy of the whole volume is in the Somerset Record Office, T/PH/rop1, and a photographic copy of the Devon section is in the Devon Record Office.

Printed: An edition by S.D. Hobbs, *The Cartulary of Forde Abbey*

is published in the Somerset Record Soc., vol. 85, 1998.

Lit.: Davis, *Medieval Cartularies*, no. 409.

**2. Untraced register that belonged to 'Ruswell de ... in com. Somerset', according to Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, 2nd edn. (1744), p. 91.**

Possibly in this register were the history of the abbey's foundation (q.v) and two charters that are printed from chapters 20 and 22 of a Forde register by Dugdale, *Monasticon*, 1st edn., I, p. 791; new edn., V, p. 382, nos. ii-iii.

Lit.: Davis, *Medieval Cartularies*, no. 410.

## CHARTERS

**3. London, BL, Add. Ch. 74468-85.** Eighteen deeds relating to the abbey's estates at Thorncombe (in Blandford Forum), Burstock, Shillingstone and Turnworth (Dorset), c. 1200 - 1539.

Provenance: Given to the British Museum by Miss Alice Mary Tildesley, 1948.

## ESTATE RECORDS: COURT ROLLS

**4. Taunton, Somerset Record Office, Henley Papers (deposited by H. Cornish Torbock), DD/TOR 219.** 5 membranes. Court rolls for manors of Burstock, Charmouth, Little Windsor (in Broad Windsor), Thorncombe, and Toller Abbas (Toller and Corscombe) (Dorset), and Leigh and Street (Winsham and Cricket St Thomas) (Somt.), 1497-8.

## HISTORY OF THE ABBEY'S FOUNDATION

**5. Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Dodsworth 20 (S.C. 4162), ff. 56<sup>v</sup>-**

60<sup>v</sup>. Excerpts, late 16th cent., from untraced register of Forde abbey, containing a history of its foundation and of the lords of Okehampton, its founders, and coming down to 1340. (Another copy of the same text, source unstated, is in BL, MS Harl. 1178, ff. 97<sup>v</sup>-103<sup>r</sup>; in the hand of Sampson Lennard (d. 1633).)

Provenance: Cotton Library, where pressmarked Julius B. x; presumably acquired by Roger Dodsworth (d. 1654), passing to the Bodleian Library in 1673 or subsequently.

Lit.: Davis, *Medieval Cartularies*, no. 410.

Printed: Dugdale, *Monasticon*, orig. edn., I, pp. 785-91; new edn., V, pp. 377-82, no. i.

#### SURRENDER: DEED OF SURRENDER

6. London, **PRO, E322/88**. Dated 8 Mar., 30 Hen. VIII.

Printed: *8th Rep. of Deputy Keeper of Public Records* (1847), appx. ii, p. 21 [signatories' names only]; *L.P. Henry VIII*, XIV, pt. 1, p. 184, no. 468 [cal.].

#### SURRENDER: PENSION-LIST

7. London, **PRO, Exchequer, Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books, E315/245**, ff. 66r, 212r. List of pensions assigned to the former abbot and 13 monks, 8 March 1538/9.

Printed: Dugdale, *Monasticon*, new edn., V, pp. 383-4, no. vi; *L.P. Henry VIII*, XIV, pt. 1, p. 184, nos. 468 (2), (3) [cal.].

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C.J. Holdsworth, 'The Cistercians in Devon', in *Studies in Medieval History presented to R. Allen Brown*, ed. C. Harper-Bill, C.J. Holdsworth and Janet L. Nelson (Woodbridge, etc., 1989), pp. 179-91.

J. Hutchins, *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, 3rd edn., ed. W. Shipp and J.W. Hodson, 4 vols. (London, 1861-70), IV, pp. 525-9.

Knowles, Brooke and London, *Heads of Religious Houses*, p. 132.

H.C. Maxwell Lyte, 'Thomas Chard, Abbot of Ford', *Proc., Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Soc.*, lxxiv (1929, for 1928), pp. 57-60.

George Oliver, *Monasticon Dioecesis Exoniensis. With Additional Supplement* (Exeter, 1889), pp. 338-56.

D.J. Pring, 'Thomas Chard, D.D., Last Abbot of Ford', *Proc., Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Soc.*, lxxiii (1928, for 1927), pp. 29-34.

J.B. Rowe, 'Cistercian Houses in Devon. VI. Ford', *Trans., Devonshire Association*, x (1878), pp. 349-70. Reprinted in J.B. Rowe, *Contributions to a History of the Cistercian Houses of Devon* (Plymouth, 1878), pp. 171-92.

*Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset*, vol. I, *West* (London, 1951), pp. 240-6, 'Forde Abbey.'

C. Sherwin, 'The History of Ford Abbey', *Trans., Devonshire Association*, lix (1927), pp. 249-64.

Tanner, *Notitia Monastica*, 3rd edn., Devonshire, no. xxi.

J.S. Udal, 'Notes on the History of Ford Abbey and of the Families who have possessed it since the Dissolution of the Monasteries', *Proc., Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian Field Club*, ix (1888), pp. 136-46.

F.W. Weaver, 'Thomas Chard, D.D., the last Abbot of Ford', *Proc., Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Soc.*, xxxvii (1892, for 1891), pt. 2, p. 1-14.

F.W. Weaver, 'Two Thomas Chards - A Correction', *Proc., Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Soc.*, xliii (1896), pt. 2, pp. 67-71.

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#### **MARRICK, Yorks. (North Riding)**

Benedictine (or at one time apparently Cistercian) priory, of nuns; dedicated to St Andrew. Founded by Roger de Aske between 1154 and 1158 (and probably before Sept. 1156); dissolved 1539.

Its principal estate was the manor of Marrick; it had other lands in Yorks. (NR), and the churches of Marrick, 'Kerken' (? Carkin, in Forcett, Yorks., N.R.) and Lund (Yorks., E.R.) [*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, V, p. 237, where its total income is given as £64 18s. 9d.]. It also owned the Rerecross hospital (or Spital on Stainmoor, in Bowes, Yorks., N.R.) [cf. V.C.H. *Yorks.*, III, pp. 321-2].

#### **CHARTER OF FOUNDATION**

1. Hull University Library, DDCA(2)/29/1. See below, s.v.

## CHARTERS.

Printed: T. S[tapleton?], *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, v, p. 101, Marrigg no. 1, and cf. *ibid.*, p. 259 n.; *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. Clay, V, pp. 76-7, no. 173 [dates to 1154x8 and probably to 1154x6].

## CHARTERS

**2. Hull University Library, Stapleton Family (Lords Beaumont) Family & Estate Papers DDCA(2)/29/1-121.** On deposit since 1978 from M.F.S. Fitzalan-Howard, 17th duke of Norfolk). 121 charters etc.; mid-12th - 16th cent., including the foundation charter (q.v.). These charters are the greater part of the group of over 135 that in 1838 belonged to Martin Farquhar Tupper (d.1889), descendant of a former owner of the priory site and lands; this group evidently had passed with the ownership of the priory site: see Hull University Library, DDCA(3)/4/1, schedule of documents relating to the priory, c. 1630, with a note of deeds transferred on 19 Feb. 1651/2 and another note, 14 Mar. 1693/4, by John Blackburne, a former owner of the priory.

Five charters were detached from this group not later than 1928, being sold by Myers & Co., cat. 260, pp. 75-6; they were bought by E.A. Brotherton, Lord Brotherton of Wakefield (d. 1930), and are now Leeds University Library, Brotherton Collection, Marrick Priory documents (uncatalogued).

Two 12th-cent. charters and a bond, also from the same group, were sold from the collection of the dealer Solomon Pottesman (d. 1978) at Sotheby's, 11 Dec. 1979, lot 17 (bought by R.W. Maggett).

Printed: T. S[tapleton?], *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, v, pp. 100-24, 221-59 [cal. of Tupper's entire group]; *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. Clay, IV, no. 53, and V, nos. 125-7, 168, 170-1 and 173-7 [12 charters of the 12th and early 13th cent.].

## CUSTOMARIES, STATUTES etc.

**3. London, BL, Egerton Ch. 406.** Articles for the observance of the nuns, prescribed after a visitation in 1252.

Lit.: Fallow, V.C.H. *Yorks.*, III, p. 117; Thompson, *Women Religious*, p. 206.

Provenance: John Gough Nichols (d. 1873); sale of his collection of MSS, Sotheby, 4 (etc.) Dec. 1874, lot 2793 (Quaritch, for the BM).

## ESTATE RECORDS: RENTALS, SURVEYS & EXTENTS

**4. Hull University Library, DDCA(2)/29/108, 111, 112 and 113.** Rentals of 1416(?), 1457, 1497(?) and 1511.

**5. Manchester, John Rylands University Library, Beaumont Ch. 91.** Rental made by prioress, May 1535 .

Provenance: Thomas Stapleton, antiquary (d. 1849); by descent to Baroness Beaumont of Carlton Towers (Yorks.), by whom sold at Sotheby's, 21-2 Oct. 1920, in lot 228 (Quaritch).

**6. Leeds University Library, Brotherton Collection, Marrick Priory documents (uncatalogued).** Rental made by prioress, Nov. 1535.

**7. London, PRO, Exchequer, Augmentation Office Miscellaneous Books, E315/401,** pp. 217-221. Extracts from rental, 31 Hen. VIII.

Printed: C. Clarkson, *History of Richmond, in the County of York* (Richmond, 1821), pp. 318-19 [Engl. transl.]; Dugdale, *Monasticon*, new edn., IV, pp. 246-7, no. ii [reprinted from Clarkson].



## GROUND PLAN

**8. Untraced.** Ground plan of the priory church and precinct, headed 'The plotte of the latt priorye of Marrigge'. Undated; datable to between 1539 (dissolution) and c. 1547 (by when the nave altars would have been removed). The function of each room or building within the precinct is stated (e.g. 'oxe howse', 'gatehowse', 'straungers stable').

Illustrated: T. S[tableton?], *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*, v, opp. p. 100 [lithographed facsimile]; Gilchrist, *Gender and Material Culture*, p. 75, fig. 23 [reproduced from *Collectanea Topographica & Genealogica*; with statements of room functions added in modernised English].

## LIVES OF PRIORESSES

**9. Leeds University Library, Brotherton Collection, untraced.** 16th-cent. MS account of the Aske family and the prioresses of Marrick, written in French.

Lit.: J.A. Symington, *The Brotherton Library. A Catalogue of Ancient Manuscripts and Early Printed Books...* (Leeds, 1931), p. 10 [mentions as among the Marrick Priory docts.].

## OBEDIENTIARIES' ACCOUNTS

**10. Hull University Library, DDCA (2)/29/108,** among the main group of Marrick charters (q.v. for details). Bursar, sacrist and granger, 1415-16.

Printed: Tillotson, *Marrick Priory*, pp. 27-35 [Engl. transl.].

Lit.: Tillotson, *Marrick Priory*, pp. 8-16, 49-50.

## SURRENDER: DEED OF SURRENDER

11. London, **PRO, E322/149**. Dated 15 Sept. 1539. The priory had been exempted from dissolution with the other lesser monasteries by letters patent, 9 Sept. 1536 [*L.P. Henry VIII*, XI, pt. 2, p. 209, no. 519 (11); cf. Hull University Library, DDCA(2)/29/119].

Printed: *L.P. Henry VIII*, XIV, pt. 2, p. 51, no. 175 [cal.].

Lit.: *8th Rep. of Deputy Keeper of Public Records* (1847), appx. ii, p. 30.

## SURRENDER: PENSION-LIST

12. London, **PRO, Exchequer, Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books, E315/245**, f. 195<sup>r</sup>. List of pensions assigned to the former prioress and 12 nuns, 15 Sept. 1539.

Printed: *L.P. Henry VIII*, XIV, pt. 2, p. 51, no. 175 (2) [cal.].

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## THE GRANGES OF KIRKSTALL ABBEY

I am currently in my second year of doctoral research at University College of Ripon and York St John and my thesis on 'The Granges of Kirkstall Abbey' is being jointly supervised by Dr Alan Young (Ripon and York) and Professor David Palliser (Leeds). The aim of the thesis is to recreate the grange estates of Kirkstall Abbey using the landscape details afforded by available documents and comparing these with field names and other features of the first edition six inch Ordnance Survey maps.

The geography of Cistercian property is still not a very well developed area of study, and the genesis of my work had been the identification of the need for a new approach to Cistercian land acquisition and management. In short, one which: is not solely concerned with economic evidence; views the grange system less as a series of sites and more as an integrated historical landscape; and does not begin with assumptions about the Cistercian role in the de-population of the landscape.

It is hoped that a comprehensive study of the granges and estate of one Cistercian abbey may alter some of our assumptions about their

landscape systems, and act as a template for future research on the estates of the Cistercians and of other religious orders.

Robert Wright  
College of Ripon and York St John  
Lord Mayor's Walk  
York YO3 7EX

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