

MONASTIC RESEARCH BULLETIN

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO DAVID KNOWLES
AND R. NEVILLE HADCOCK,
**MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS HOUSES,
ENGLAND AND WALES,**
2nd edition, Harlow: Longman Group Ltd, 1971

Introduction

In 1994, CNLB, as the heir to David Knowles's copyrights, arranged with Longmans (now Pearson Education) a reprint of this book with a brief Additional Note, pp. x-xi, outlining major advances in scholarship since 1971, and noting that 'to incorporate this new material and much else which could be found would take many years and several volumes'. One day this will perhaps be accomplished. Meanwhile, it has seemed to us that it would be helpful to publish such notes on dates of foundation as we have met in the course of our work. We hope to publish further notes of correction in the future, and would welcome contributions from other scholars correcting errors or offering improvements in the dates of foundation.

We are not attempting to deal with the mass of useful information which Neville Hadcock put together; nor with dedications, fully dealt with in Alison Binns, *Dedications of Monastic Houses in England and Wales, 1066-1216* (Woodbridge, 1989); nor with Hadcock's Appendix I, 'Religious Houses existing at periods before 1066', which will be dealt with in Sarah Foot's forthcoming *Anglo-Saxon Minsters 597-975*; nor with Franciscan houses, for which see J.R.H. Moorman, *Medieval Franciscan Houses* (St Bonaventura, NY, 1983).

It is often said, and truly, that the foundation of a religious house was a process not an event. None the less, there is abundant

evidence that many houses retained a tradition that a particular day in a particular year marked their foundation. There is sometimes specific evidence that it represented the formal entry of the new community to its church and monastic buildings (see Durham below): this is perhaps the normal significance of the date – though too much should not perhaps be made of any single point in the process. The dates were recorded with particular care by the Cistercians: see below. A critical study of the early Cistercian lists is a major desideratum of this field of scholarship.

The following abbreviations are used throughout:

- Golding:** B. Golding, *St Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertine Order, c. 1130 – c. 1300* (Oxford, 1995)
- EEA** *English Episcopal Acta*, published by the British Academy (19 vols., 1980-2000, in progress)
- EYC** *Early Yorkshire Charters*, eds. W. Farrer and C.T. Clay (12 vols. + index vol., 1914-65)
- Fasti** *John Le Neve: Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300*, ed. D.E. Greenway (6 vols. 1968-99, in progress)
- Heads, I:** *Heads of Religious Houses, England and Wales, 940-1216*, ed. D. Knowles, C.N.L. Brooke and V.C.M. London (Cambridge, 1972)
- KH:** D. Knowles and R.N. Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses, England and Wales* (2nd edn, Harlow, Longman Group, 1971)
- OMT:** Oxford Medieval Texts

Thompson: Sally Thompson, *Women Religious: the Founding of English Nunneries after the Norman Conquest* (Oxford, 1991)

Much of what follows was a by-product of work for *Heads I* and its successor, *Heads II*, ed. D.M. Smith and V.C.M. London (forthcoming, Cambridge, 2001). Full acknowledgements to our helpers are given in these volumes and in corrigenda to *Heads I* (forthcoming, Cambridge, 2001). We would particularly like to thank Professors Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge. The edition of Knowles and Hadcock of 1971 was in final preparation while *Heads I* was in draft, and CNLB and Neville Hadcock exchanged notes, which are partly reflected in items marked '(CB)' in Hadcock's notes. We have not repeated below material clearly stated by Hadcock; but we have sometimes recorded information given by him so as to fine-tune a date or make clear the nature of the evidence.

Christopher N.L. Brooke

David M. Smith

THE BENEDICTINES

ALCESTER

1140 is confirmed for the foundation in *Heads*, I, 25 n. 4.

ALLERTON MAULEVERER

donatio 1105; priory in existence 1109 x 1114 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xvii, 48).

ASTON PRIORS

The church of Aston Tirrold (Berks) along with land at Watlington and the church of Newbury formed an estate grouping or 'estate offices' administering the possessions of St Peter, Præaux (D.J.A. Matthew, *The Norman Monasteries and their English Possessions* (Oxford, 1962), p. 53). Only one reference has been found to it as a 'priory' and it was probably not so in a technical sense (K. Edwards ed., *The Registers of Roger Martival, Bishop of Salisbury, 1315-1330*, I (Canterbury and York Society 55-6, 1959-60), p. 249).

BLYTH

Founded 1088: but see *Heads*, I, 100 n.3, giving evidence which may suggest a date for its inception before Queen Matilda's death in 1083.

BRADWELL

Founded before 1136 if *The Book of the Foundation of Walden Monastery*, ed. D. Greenway and L. Watkiss (OMT, 1999), pp. 10-11, correctly makes William prior of Bradwell before he became first prior of Walden (cf. *ibid.* pp. xxxiii-iv and n. 2).

BROMFIELD

It must have been founded before 16 June 1127: *English Episcopal Acta 15: London 1076-1187*, ed. F. Neinger (British Academy, 1999), no. 26.

BURSTALL

Donatio 1115; established by 1175 x 1195 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xvii, 52).

BURTON

Founded perhaps in 1004: so *Heads*, I, 30, citing the *Annals of Burton, Annales Monastici*, I, ed. H.R. Luard (Rolls series, 1864), p. 183.

CHOLSEY

For the complex evidence about Abbot Germanus, who probably moved from Ramsey to Cholsey in the mid-990s, rather than before 990, see *Heads*, I, Corrigenda to p. 39, and references.

COWICK

In existence by 1137 (G. Yeo, *The Monks of Cowick* (1987), p. 2).

DEBDEN

The Norman abbey of Hambye held property at Debden in Essex but it was not technically a cell of the abbey (D.J.A. Matthew, *The Norman Monasteries and their English Possessions* (Oxford, 1962), p. 13, n. 2). However, in the returns of aliens between 1295 x 1296 and 1300 a 'prior' of Debden is described (PRO, E106/3/19, m. 9; E106/4/2, m. 6d; E106/4/8, m. 4; E106/4/9, m. 5d; E106/4/14, m. 8d).

DEERHURST

The career of St Ælfneah seems to make it probable that there was community there before he moved to Bath in the early 960s (*Heads*, I, Corrigenda to p. 28; S. Keynes in *Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*, ed. M. Lapidge et al. (Oxford, 1999), p. 7).

DURHAM

The ceremonies of re-foundation by Bishop William of Saint-Calais took place on 26 and 28 May 1083 (Symeon of Durham, *Libellus de exordio atque procursu istius hoc est Dunhelmensis ecclesie*, ed. and trans. D. Rollason (OMT, 2000), pp. 228-31).

ECCLESFIELD

Established before 1130 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xvii, 53).

EVESHAM

For details of the re-foundation, see *Heads*, I, 46.

EXETER, St Peter (?)

Founded 968 (John of Worcester, *Chronicle*, II, ed. R.R. Darlington and P. McGurk (OMT, 1995), pp. 418-19, gives the appointment of the first abbot then; cf. *Heads*, I, 48). It was suppressed in 1050 and converted into a secular cathedral.

EYE

Founded c. 1086 x 87 (V. Brown ed., *Eye Priory Cartulary and Charters* (2 vols., Suffolk Charters series., XII, XIII, 1992-4), II, p. 12).

GLASTONBURY

Refounded 940 x 6 (N.P. Brooks in *St Dunstan: his Life, Times and Cult*, ed. N. Ramsay et al. (Woodbridge, 1992), pp. 4-5).

GOATHLAND

Founded before 1109 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xvii).

HACKNESS

Founded c. 1100 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xvii, 37-8).

HAUGHAM

Granted to the Carthusian priory at Coventry 1394 (Lincoln, Ep. Reg., XII, f. 456r-v).

HEADLEY

Founded before 1170 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire*

1069-1215 (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xvii, 49).

HENES and SANDTOFT

Said to be dissolved +1291, but cf. mention of a prior of Henes on 1 May 1322 (*Calendar of Patent Rolls 1321-24*, p. 105).

HEREFORD, St Guthlac and St Peter

Founded 1100 x 1 in St Peter's Hereford; united to St Guthlac's and moved out of the city in 1143 (*Heads*, I, 91).

HOLBECK

Cell of Holy Trinity priory, York. See D.J.H. Michelmore, 'A monastic cell at Holbeck' in M.L. Faull and S.A. Moorhouse, *West Yorkshire Archaeological Survey to A.D. 1500* (3 vols., Wakefield, 1981), III, p. 798, app. 2: mention in 13th-cent. charters. Also a reference to the 'master of Holbeck' in a taxation list in J. McNulty ed., *The Chartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of St Mary of Sallay in Craven* (2 vols., Yorkshire Archaeological Society record series lxxxvii, xc, 1933-4), II, p. 177.

JARROW

After the removal of the monks to Durham in 1083, a cell of Durham cathedral priory was formed, certainly in existence by 1235, possibly c. 1190 (A.J. Piper, *The Durham Monks at Jarrow* (Jarrow Lecture, 1986), pp. 4-5).

LEOMINSTER

It seems to have become conventual in 1139 (*Heads*, I, 93, and references, especially to B.R. Kemp, 'The monastic dean of Leominster', *English Historical Review*, 83 (1968), 505-15).

LUFFIELD

Founded 1116 x 18 (*Heads*, I, 53 and n. 3; *The Book of the Foundation of Walden Monastery*, ed. D. Greenway and L. Watkiss (OMT, 1999), p. xxxiii n. 2 and references).

LYTHAM, St Cuthbert

For evidence of foundation + 1191, see *Heads*, I, 94 n. 1.

MODBURY

Founded c. 1135 (J.M. James, 'The Norman Benedictine alien priory of St George, Modbury, AD c. 1135-1480', *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, 131 (1999), pp. 81-103).

NORWICH cathedral priory

For the foundation of Norwich (1096 x 1101) see now B. Dodwell in *Norwich Cathedral*, ed. I. Atherton et al. (London, 1996), pp. 41-2.

PETERBOROUGH

Refounded c. 970 (Wulfstan of Winchester, *Life of St Æthelwold*, ed. and trans. M. Lapidge and M. Winterbottom (OMT, 1991), pp. 40-1 n.6; C.R. Hart, *The Early Charters of Northern England and the North Midlands* (Leicester, 1975), p. 326): before 971 (P.H. Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon Charters* (London, 1968), no.782).

RAMSEY

Founded 966 (J. Barrow, 'The community of Worcester 961 - c. 1100' in *St Oswald*, ed. N.P. Brooks and C.R.E. Cubitt (Leicester, 1996), pp. 84-99; M. Lapidge, edition of Byrtferth, *Vita Oswaldi* (OMT, forthcoming)).

READING

Founded 1121, but not fully established until 1123 (B.R. Kemp,

Reading Abbey Cartularies, I, Camden 4th Series, 31 (1986), pp. 14-16).

RICHMOND

Founded c. 1100 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xvii).

ST ALBANS

Re-founded c. 970: see now references in *Heads*, I, 64 and n. 4.

SELE

For foundation before 1126, see *Heads*, I, 108 and n.4.

SHREWSBURY

Founded c. 1083 x 7 (?1087): see *Heads*, I, 71 and n. 1.

STAMFORD, St Leonard

First mentioned as a cell in 1146 but see A.J. Piper, 'St Leonard's Priory, Stamford' in *The Stamford Historian* 5 (1980), pp. 5-25, especially 5-7, for further discussion of the foundation.

SUDBURY

Founded before 1116 (R. Mortimer ed., *Charters of St Bartholomew's Priory, Sudbury* (Suffolk Charters series XV, 1996), p. 1).

TEWKESBURY

See *Heads*, I, corrigenda to p. 73, confirming 1102 as the date of effective foundation as an abbey – but giving evidence that preparations were made 1095 x 1100.

THORNEY

For re-foundation in 972 x 3, see references in *Heads*, I, 73.

TYNEMOUTH

Founded before 1089 (*Heads*, I, 96, citing *Gesta abbatum S. Albani*, ed. H.T. Riley, I, Rolls Series, 1867, pp. 56-7).

WALDEN

For a discussion of the foundation, which probably started in 1136 but took some years to complete, see *The Book of the Foundation of Walden Monastery*, ed. and trans. D. Greenway and L. Watkiss (OMT, 1999), pp. xv – xix.

WESTMINSTER

Refounded 957 according to some mss. of John of Worcester, *Chronicle*, II, ed. R.R. Darlington and P. McGurk (OMT, 1995), II, 406-9; other evidence points to 957 x 9 (see *Heads*, I, corrigenda to p. 76; *Anglo-Saxon Writs*, ed. F.E. Harmer (Manchester, 1952), pp. 286-7).

WETHERAL

Founded 1106 x 12 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. 43).

WHITBY

For the vicissitudes of the period 1077 – c. 1092, see *Heads*, I, 77; J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. 32-43, and also J. Burton, 'The monastic revival in Yorkshire: Whitby and St Mary's, York' in D. Rollason, M. Harvey and M. Prestwich eds., *Anglo-Norman Durham 1093-1193* (Woodbridge, 1994), pp. 41-51.

WINCHCOMBE

The date 969 for the re-foundation has been confirmed: see corrigenda to *Heads*, I, pp.39-40 (under Cholsey) and 78 (under Winchcombe).

WINCHESTER cathedral priory

Probably founded 19 February 964: see now Wulfstan of Winchester, *Life of St Æthelwold*, ed. and trans. M. Lapidge and M. Winterbottom (OMT, 1991), p. 31 – and cf. *ibid.* p. xlvi.

WORCESTER cathedral priory

Heads, I, 82 offered evidence for both 964 and 969; but see now J. Barrow, 'The community of Worcester 961 – c. 1100', in *St Oswald*, ed. N.P. Brooks and C.R.E. Cubitt (Leicester, 1996), pp. 84-99.

YORK, All Saints Fishergate

Founded before 1100 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xvii).

YORK, St Mary's abbey

See reference under Whitby.

THE CLUNIACS**BERMONDSEY**

For confirmation of 1089 for the foundation, see *Heads*, I, 114; M. Brett, 'The annals of Bermondsey, Southwark and Merton', in *Church and City 1000 – 1500: Essays in Honour of Christopher Brooke*, ed. D. Abulafia, M.J. Franklin and M. Rubin (Cambridge, 1992), pp. 279-310, esp. p. 297.

MONK BRETTON

Founded c. 1153 x 54: see evidence cited in *Heads*, I, 120, 124 (under Adam prior of Pontefract).

PONTEFRACT

Founded 1090 x 1099 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xviii, 59, cf. 57-8).

THE ORDER OF FONTEVRAUD

KINTBURY

Founded probably 1147 x May 1153 (Thompson, p. 123 and n. 78; by 1153 B.M. Kerr, *Religious Life for Women c. 1100 - c. 1350: Fontevraud in England* (Oxford, 1999), pp. 69-70, cf. D. Crouch, *The Beaumont Twins: the roots and branches of power in the twelfth century* (Cambridge, 1986), p. 203 and n. 53, who dates the charter *ad faciendum conventum de monialibus eiusdem ecclesie* to Nov. 1153; moved to Nuneaton c. 1155 x 1157 (Thompson, pp. 123, 227; c. 1155 in Kerr, pp. 69-70).

NUNEATON

From c. 1155 x 1157 (see above).

WESTWOOD

Founded *ante* 1153 (B.M. Kerr, *Religious Life for Women c. 1100 - c. 1350: Fontevraud in England* (Oxford, 1999), p. 68), correcting Thompson, p. 230 (1154 x 1180) and M. Goodrich, 'Westwood, a rural English nunnery with its local and French connections', in J. Greatrex ed., *The Vocation of Service to God and Neighbour* (Turnhout, 1998), pp. 43-57 (1154 x 1158, ? c. 1158).

THE CISTERCIANS

Foundation dates mostly derive from early Cistercian lists, which were

in origin carefully kept and can be very reliable indications of when the monks first settled in their houses. The material is helpfully gathered in L. Janauschek, *Originum Cisterciensium tomus I* (Vienna, 1877). But it urgently needs careful critical sifting and analysis to establish the earliest version of the date in each case. In particular it needs to be determined whether the early foundations are dated by a year beginning 25 March – as was the later Cistercian practice – or 25 December.

BYLAND

Fuller details of the early migrations of the community are noted in *Heads*, I, 129, based on C.T. Clay, 'The early abbots of the Yorkshire Cistercian houses', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 38 (1952-5), pp. 8-43, at 9-10.

JERVAULX

Founded at Fors 1143; an abbey from 10 March 1150; at Jervaulx 1156: details in *Heads*, I, 135; cf. Clay, 'The early abbots', p. 21 ff.

KIRKSTALL

Clay, 'The early abbots', p. 24, confirms 19 May 1152 as the date of the move to Kirkstall.

NEWMINSTER

Founded 5 January 1138 according to early Cistercian lists; but Janauschek, p. 55, argued in favour of 1139, since it comes in the Cistercian lists after other houses founded in 1138; cf. *Heads*, I, 138.

STONELEIGH

Hermitage founded 1135+; initial monastic community ?1141 x 1147; priory at Radmore before June 1147; abbey at Radmore before 1147; moved to Stoneleigh c. July 1155 (M.J. Franklin ed., *English Episcopal Acta 14: Coventry and Lichfield 1072-1159* (British Academy, 1997),

app. III, pp. 106-9).

THE AUGUSTINIAN CANONS

BODMIN

Founded 1123 x 24 (M.L. Colker, 'The Life of Guy of Merton by Rainald of Merton', *Mediaeval Studies*, 31 (1969), 250-61, especially pp. 253-4.

BRISTOL

On the foundation, see now J.C. Dickinson, 'The origins of St Augustine's, Bristol', in *Essays in Bristol and Gloucestershire History*, ed. P. McGrath and J. Cannon (Bristol, 1976), pp. 109-26.

CARLISLE

Probably founded c. 1122; but there was possibly an earlier religious house there from c. 1102 (D. Greenway, J. Le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1066-1300*, II (London, 1971), p. 21 and n. 2; H. Summerson, *Medieval Carlisle: the city and the borders from the late eleventh to the mid-sixteenth century* (Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, extra series XXV, 1993), pp. 35-6 and nn. and 'Old and new bishoprics: Durham and Carlisle' in D. Rollason, M. Harvey and M. Prestwich eds., *Anglo-Norman Durham 1093-1193* (Woodbridge, 1994), pp. 360-80, esp. 373).

CHRISTCHURCH

Founded c. 1150: cf. *Heads*, I, 159 n.2. The foundation charter and its confirmation are spurious (see *English Episcopal Acta 8: Winchester 1070-1204*, ed. M.J. Franklin (British Academy, 1993), no. 116; *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, III, ed. H.A. Cronne and R.H.C.

Davis (Oxford, 1968), no. 903 and n.); but the date, 1150, presumably represents early tradition and cannot be far wrong.

DODNASH

The founder was Wimer the chaplain (C. Harper-Bill ed., *Dodnash Priory Charters* (Suffolk Charters series XVI, 1998), pp. 1-2).

DUNSTABLE

For evidence that it was founded before 1125, see *Heads*, I, 162 and n. 5.

GLOUCESTER, St Oswald

Founded 1152 x 53 (*Heads*, I, Corrigenda to p. 163, with references, especially to *English Episcopal Acta 5: York 1070-1154*, ed. J. Burton (British Academy, 1988), no. 117 and n.).

HASTINGS

Evidently founded before 1176: see under prior Jonas, *Heads*, I, 165.

HAUGHMOND

As indicated in Knowles and Hadcock, the foundation process may have started as early as c. 1110 and not been completed for many years: see now discussions in *VCH Shropshire*, II, 62-3 (M. Chibnall); U. Rees ed., *The Cartulary of Haughmond Abbey* (Cardiff, 1985), p. 5; *English Episcopal Acta 14: Coventry and Lichfield 1072-1159*, ed. M.J. Franklin (British Academy, 1997), no. 24n.

IPSWICH, Holy Trinity

Founded before 1133 (the latest possible date for *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, II, ed. C. Johnson and H.A. Cronne (Oxford, 1956), no. 1783).

KEYNSHAM

Founded 1172 x 73 (N. Vincent, 'The early years of Keynsham abbey', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, 111 (1994 for 1993), pp. 95-113).

KIRKHAM

Founded on 9 March 1121, according to a 14th century note in Oxford, Bodleian Library, Rawlinson ms. D.938: see *Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae*, V, 4 (1898), pp. 28-9. J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xviii, 79, shows that the outside dates are 1119 x 24.

LANERCOST

Founded 1165 x 74 (J.M. Todd ed., *The Lanercost Cartulary* (Surtees Society 203, 1997), pp. 4-5).

LATTON

Founded 1177 x 1207, ? c. 1196 (R. Ransford ed., *The Early Charters of the Augustinian canons of Waltham Abbey, Essex, 1062-1300* (Woodbridge, 1989), no. 256; cf. *Heads*, I, corrigenda).

LEICESTER

Founded 1138 or 1139 (D. Crouch, *The Beaumont Twins: the roots and branches of power in the twelfth century* (Cambridge, 1986), pp. 201-2).

LILLESHALL

Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, III, no. 460, confirms that the community was at Donnington by early 1145. See also U. Rees, *The Cartulary of Lilleshall Abbey* (Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society, 1997), pp. xv-xvi.

MERTON

The foundation date of 1117 is confirmed by the annals of Merton etc. ed. M. Brett (see above under Cluniacs, Bermondsey), p. 298; cf. *Heads*, I, 175.

NORTH FERRIBY

Founded 1160 x 83 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xviii, 91).

NOTLEY

Founded 1162 (C.R. Cheney and B.E.A. Jones eds., *English Episcopal Acta 2: Canterbury 1162-1190* (British Academy, 1986), no. 28).

PLYMPTON

For the evidence that it was founded in 1121 see *Heads*, I, 181.

PORTCHESTER see SOUTHWICK

REPTON

There were canons at Calke before 25 November 1120; the transfer to Repton was planned 1153 x 9 (*Heads*, I, Corrigenda to p. 182).

ST DENYS

This is a case in which the foundation charter, of 1124, preceded the foundation, in 1127 (*Heads*, I, 182; *The Cartulary of St Denys, near Southampton*, ed. E.O. Blake (2 vols., Southampton Records Series, XXIV-XXV, 1981), I, p. xxxv; II, app. I, nos. 1-2).

SKEWKIRK alias TOCKWITH

Founded before 1121 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xviii, 73 n.4).

SOUTHWICK

Portchester founded before 1129 (K.A. Hanna ed., *The Cartularies of Southwick Priory* (2 vols., Hampshire Record Series IX, X, 1988-9), I, p. xii); moved to Southwick c. 1148 x 50 (ibid., I, p. xiii; II, nos. III.968, pp. 397-8).

TORKSEY

Founded *ante* 1186 (B. Dodwell, 'A papal bull for Torksey priory', *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, 52 (1979), pp. 87-90).

WALSINGHAM

Founded c. 1153 (J.C. Dickinson, *The Shrine of Our Lady at Walsingham* (Cambridge, 1956), pp. 4-7, 132-3).

WARTER

Augustinian 1132; Arrouaisian 1142 to 1191 x 97 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xviii, 84-6).

WESTACRE

Founded 1102 x 1126 (N. Vincent, 'The foundation of Westacre Priory (1102 x 1126)', *Norfolk Archaeology*, XLI (4) (1993), pp. 490-4).

WOODBIDGE

Permission for the foundation was granted 1146 x 66 (A. Linder, 'An unpublished charter of Geoffrey, abbot of the Temple in Jerusalem', in *Outremer: Studies in the History of the Crusading Kingdom of Jerusalem presented to Joshua Prawer*, ed. B.Z. Kedar et al. (Jerusalem, 1982), pp. 119-29, esp. 123).

WORMEGAY

Charter evidence indicates that the priory had been established by July

1175 (N. Vincent, 'The foundation of Wormegay Priory', *Norfolk Archaeology*, XLIII (2) (1999), pp. 307-12).

THE GILBERTINE NUNS AND CANONS

ALVINGHAM

Founded 1148 x 53 (Golding, pp. 205, 448).

BULLINGTON

Founded 1148 x 55 (Golding, pp. 207, 448).

CHICKSANDS

Founded 1147 x 53, perhaps 1151 x 3 (Golding, pp. 217, 448; cf. Thompson, p. 220).

SEMPRINGHAM

Founded 1131 in St Andrew's church; St Mary's priory established c. 1148 (1147 x 1153 or x 1154, Golding, pp. 198-202, 448; Thompson, p. 228 and n. 23).

SHOULDHAM

Founded 1193 x 1200 and possibly after 27 May 1199 (Golding, p. 242); c. 1197 x 1198 (Thompson, p. 228). The foundation by Geoffrey fitz Peter is described in *The Book of the Foundation of Walden Monastery*, ed. D. Greenway and L. Watkiss (OMT, 1999), pp. 122-3. Its place in the narrative, after the death of Geoffrey's wife Beatrice and before the death of his sister Beatrice de Say, would fit c. 1197 x 8 – but the order of the narrative is not always strictly chronological and there are difficulties in dating these events (see *ibid.* pp. 124-5 nn.).

TUNSTALL

Granted to order before 1160 - failed to survive as a separate house and became a grange of Bullington (Golding, p. 249); c. 1148 x 1160; -c. 1170 joined to Bullington (Thompson, p. 230).

WATTON

The foundation was confirmed by Archbishop Henry Murdac in 1151 x 53, possibly 1151 (*English Episcopal Acta*, 5, ed. J. Burton, no. 129; cf. Golding, pp. 215-17).

THE GILBERTINE CANONS

BRIDGE END or HOLLAND BRIDGE

Not mentioned in list of Gilbertine houses c. 1195 but in existence by 1199 (Golding, pp. 244, 448).

CAMBRIDGE, St Edmund

Golding, p. 448, gives 1290; and the evidence on p. 173 shows that it was at least in prospect then - but it may confirm 1291 as the effective date of foundation.

CLATTERCOTE

In existence by the late 1180s as a Gilbertine priory (earlier hospital) (Golding, pp. 235-9, 448).

ELLERTON ON SPALDING MOOR

Founded 1199 x 1207 (the foundation charter, *EYC*, II, no. 1133, can be dated 1199 (by reference to King John) x 1207 (when Geoffrey archbishop of York, who witnesses, went into exile, never to return : see M. Lovatt in *EEA: York 1189-1212* (forthcoming). Golding, p. 448

gives 1199 x 1203, without explanation.

LINCOLN, St Katherine

Founded 1148 x 66, probably early in Bishop Chesney's episcopate, and possibly as early as 1148 (Golding, pp. 231, 448).

MALTON

Founded 1150 x 53 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xviii, 89).

MARLBOROUGH

Founded before 1199 but probably not much before (does not feature in list of Gilbertine priories c. 1195: Golding, pp. 225-6, 448).

MARMONT

Founded c. 1204 (Golding, pp. 247, 448).

MATTERSEY

Founded before 1192, ? before 1186 (Golding, p. 221 & n. 132).

NEWSTEAD ON ANCHOLME

Founded probably July 1171 (Golding, pp. 223-5, 448).

RAVENSTONEDALE

Founded in the mid-12th century; by 1200 a grange of Watton (Golding, p. 250).

YORK, St Andrew

Established before 1202 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xviii, 91); Feb. 1195 x 1202 (R.L. Kemp and C.P. Graves, *The Church and Gilbertine Priory of St Andrew, Fishergate* (York Archaeological Trust, 1996), p. 52).

THE CRUTCHED FRIARS

FARNDALE (Yorks N.R.)

KH, p. 211 records the grant of land in 1347 but is uncertain (like Tanner) whether they obtained a settlement there. Entries in the ordination register of Archbishop William Zouche of York from Dec. 1347 to June 1348 refer to a friar *domus sancte Crucis in Farnedale*, so some establishment seems to have been begun, possibly extinguished by the Black Death and the death of the erstwhile founder, Lord Wake, in 1349 (D.M. Smith, 'The House of Crutched Friars at Farndale', *Borthwick Institute Bulletin* 4 (1987), pp. 16-17).

THE NUNS

Note – The nuns are given under the various orders, as in Knowles and Hadcock, for convenience of reference. But Thompson, *passim*, shows how tenuous and variable their attachment to these orders often was.

THE BENEDICTINE NUNS

ANKERWYKE

Founded -1163, ? anchoritic origin (Thompson, p. 218).

ARDEN

Founded 1147 x 69 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 42; Thompson, p. 218; J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix).

ARMATHWAITE

Founded -c. 1201 (Thompson, p. 218).

BARROW GURNEY

Founded -c. 1201 (Thompson, p. 218).

BLACKBOROUGH

Founded c. 1150 (monks); 1200 (nuns) (Thompson, p. 218).

BLITHBURY

Founded 1120 x 47 (Thompson, p. 218).

BREWOOD BLACK LADIES

Founded -c. 1150, ?-1147 (Thompson, p. 219).

BROOMHALL

Founded -1157 x 58 (Thompson, p. 219).

BUNGAY

Founded 1175 x 76; nuns installed 1183 (Thompson, p. 219).

CAMBRIDGE, St Radegund

Founded c. 1147 x 54 (Thompson, p. 219).

CANNINGTON

Founded ?c. 1129 x c. 1153 (Thompson, p. 219).

CANTERBURY, Holy Sepulchre

Founded ?-1087 (Thompson, p. 220).

CHESHUNT

?anchoritic origin, -1165 x 66 (Thompson, p. 220).

CHESTER, St Mary

Founded c. 1141 x 53 (Thompson, p. 220).

DAVINGTON

Founded ?1153, 1150 x 61 (Thompson, p. 220).

DERBY, KINGSMEAD

Founded -1154 x 59 (Thompson, p. 221).

ELSTOW

Founded 1076 x 86 (Thompson, p. 221).

FAREWELL

? eremetical origin, c. 1139 x 47 (Thompson, p. 221).

FLAMSTEAD

? anchoritic origin, -1157 x 62, c. 1150 (Thompson, p. 221).

FOUKEHOLME

Founded -1203 x 4 (Thompson, p. 221); or *ante* 1215 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 43; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix).

HENWOOD

Founded 1149 x 57 (Thompson, p. 222).

HIGHAM (LILLECHURCH)

Founded c. 1150 x 52 (Thompson, p. 223).

HINCHINGBROOKE

Tradition of foundation *temp.* William I; it was originally founded at Papley in Eltisley; at Hinchingbrooke by 1186 x 90 (Thompson, p. 223). D.E. Greenway in *Charters of the Honour of Mowbray 1107-1191* (British Academy, 1972), p. 123 (no. 168n.) shows that it

probably was still at Papley *c.* 1160 x 69.

HORSLEY

Founded -*c.* 1201 (Thompson, p. 223).

ICKLETON

Founded -1158 (Thompson, p. 223).

IVINGHOE or ST MARGARET'S

Founded 1107 x 29 (Thompson, p. 223).

KILBURN

anchoritic origin, -1128 x 34 (Thompson, p. 223).

KINGTON ST MICHAEL

Founded -1142 x 56, ? *c.* 1142 (Thompson, p. 224).

LAMBLEY

Founded -1187 x 88 (Thompson, p. 224).

LANGLEY

Founded 1148 x 66, ? *c.* 1150 (Thompson, p. 224).

LITTLE MARLOW

Founded -1194 x 95 (Thompson, p. 224).

LITTLEMORE

Founded -1156 (Thompson, p. 224).

LONDON, St Helen

Founded 1212 x *c.* 1214 (Thompson, p. 225).

LYMINSTER

Tradition of late 11th century foundation; -c. 1201 (Thompson, p. 225).

MALLING

Founded c. 1095 (Thompson, p. 225).

MOXBY

Founded *ante* 1158, an offshoot of Marton in Galtres founded 1135 x 54, with the transfer of the nuns to Moxby (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 41; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 226).

NEWCASTLE, St Bartholomew

Tradition of earlier foundation; 1143 x 49, ? 1144 (Thompson, p. 226).

NORWICH, CARROW

? moved from earlier site, c. 1136 (site I); c. 1145 x 47 (site II) (Thompson, p. 226).

NUNBURNHOLME

Founded *ante* 1188 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 43; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix) or -1199 (Thompson, p. 226).

NUNKEELING

Founded 1143 x 54 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 39; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 227).

NUN MONKTON

Founded 1151 x 53 (Thompson, p. 227).

OLDBURY (see also POLESWORTH)

In Trinity 1309 a case involved Albreda, prioress of Oldbury, but it was claimed that she was *commonialis abbatisse de Polesworth et non priorissa perpetua sed ad voluntatem eiusdem abbatisse sue removenda* (PRO, CP40/178, m. 283). There was presumably a cell of Polesworth still at Oldbury at this time.

POLESWORTH

earlier foundation, and change of site, c. 1138 x 44, previously at Oldbury c. 1129 x 1138 x 1144 (Thompson, p. 227).

ROWNEY

?earlier anchoritic origin, c. 1146 x c. 60 (Thompson, p. 228).

RUSPER

Founded ?-1174 (Thompson, p. 228).

SETON

Founded -1210 (Thompson, p. 228).

SHAFTESBURY

For a discussion of the foundation date, traditionally ascribed to 888, see S. Keynes, 'King Alfred the Great and Shaftesbury Abbey', in L. Keen ed., *Studies in the early history of Shaftesbury Abbey* (Dorchester, 1999), pp. 17-72.

STAINFIELD

Founded -1168 (Thompson, p. 229).

STAMFORD, St Michael

Founded ?1135 x 54 (Thompson, p. 229).

STUDLEY (Oxon)

Founded -1175 x 79 or 1187 x 89 (Thompson, p. 229).

SWAFFHAM BULBECK

Founded -1199 (Thompson, p. 229).

THETFORD, St George

Founded c. 1163 x 80 (Thompson, p. 230).

WALLINGWELLS

Founded c. 1144 (Thompson, p. 230).

WHERWELL

Founded c. 986 but also ascribed to 962 (see D.K. Coldicott, *Hampshire Nunneries* (Chichester, 1989), pp. 17-19).

WILBERFOSS

Founded 1147 x 53 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 39; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 230).

WIX

Founded 1123 x 33, ?1132 (Thompson, p. 230).

YEDINGHAM

Founded ante 1158 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 41; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson,

p. 231).

YORK, St Clement (Clementhorpe)

Founded 1125 x 33 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 38; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 231).

THE CLUNIAN NUNS

ARTHINGTON

Founded c. 1150 x 58 (Thompson, p. 218; J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 42; J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. 130-1).

NORTHAMPTON, DELAPRE

Founded at Delapre 1145 x 1153 (*Facsimiles of Early Charters from Northamptonshire Collections*, ed. F.M. Stenton (Northamptonshire Record Society, 4, 1930), no. 1v. For date, cf. M.J. Franklin in *EEA* 8, no. 85n.). There was possible an earlier foundation at Fotheringay. Cf. Thompson, pp. 91, 226.

THE CISTERCIAN NUNS

BASEDALE

Founded at Basedale 1197 x 1210 or shortly before (*EYC*, I, no. 564, dated by abbot of St Mary's, York, and prior of Guisborough, *Heads*, I, 84, 164, assigning to the nuns of Basedale a cemetery, which suggests an early stage in forming a convent there: cf. Thompson, pp. 184 n. 166,

218). There were earlier sites at Hutton (see Thompson, p. 52, n. 93) and Nunthorpe, but we cannot be sure which came first, or when. Cf. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 43 and *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix, follows KH with c. 1189 as the foundation at Basedale but amends the establishment of the earlier site at Nunthorpe to 1165 x 70 (*The Monastic Order*, p. 131, n. 33).

CATESBY

Founded c. 1150 x 76 (Thompson, p. 220).

ELLERTON ON SWALE

Founded *ante* 1227 (occurrence of first known prioress), probably *ante* 1204 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 43; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. xix, 132, n. 40), but cf. c. 1189 x 1204 (Thompson, p. 221).

ESHOLT

Founded *ante* 1184 (*EYC*, VI, no. 67; J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 43; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 221).

GOKEWELL

? Anchoritic origin, 1147 x 75 (Thompson, p. 221; for the date, see *EYC*, VI, nos. 103, 106 and notes).

GREENFIELD

Founded 1148 x 66, ?1153 (Thompson, p. 222).

HANDALE

Founded 1133 (*EYC*, II, no. 897, accepted by Clay, *EYC*, XI, p. 8. We think the alternative date in Thompson, pp. 103, 222, of c. 1150 x 70 is due to a misunderstanding of Farrer, who has thus dated a series of transactions).

HEYNINGS

Founded -c. 1147 x 52 (Thompson, p. 222).

KELDHOLME

Founded 1154 x 66 (Clay in *EYC*, IX, note to no. 12, cf. J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 42; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix); Thompson, p. 223).

KIRKLEES

Founded in the early 12th century (C.T. Clay in *EYC*, VIII, note to no. 145, citing Clay, 'The seals of the religious houses of Yorkshire', *Archaeologia* 78 (1928), 1-36, at p. 23. Thompson, p. 224, and J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 38; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix, offer c. 1135 x 40 with 1166 x c. 1190 as an alternative. But the seal cannot be precisely dated, and the later date seems to depend on making *EYC*, VIII, no. 145, the original foundation charter, contrary to Clay's view).

LEGBOURNE

Founded -1148 x 66, ? c. 1150 (Thompson, p. 224). She cites evidence of earlier sites at Hallington and Keddington: all that seems clear is that the nuns had reached Legbourne before 1166 (*EEA* 1, no. 70).

MARHAM

Founded 1249 (J.A. Nichols, 'The history and cartulary of the Cistercian nuns of Marham Abbey 1249-1536' (Kent State Ph.D. thesis, 1974), pp. 9-12).

NUN APPLETON

Founded c. 1148 x 54 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 40; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 226).

NUN COTHAM

Founded 1148 x 53, probably -1149 (Thompson, p. 226, citing *EEA* 5, no. 124 & n.)

PINLEY

Founded -1125 x 50 (Thompson, p. 227).

ROSEDALE

Founded *ante c.* 1160 (Clay, *EYC*, IX, p. 197, suggests at least as early as the opening years of the reign of Henry II. Cf. J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 42) or 1154 x 60 (J. Burton, *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix); c. 1130 x c. 1160 (Thompson, p. 228).

SEWARDSLEY

Founded 1148 x 66 (Thompson, p. 228).

SINNINGTHWAITE

Founded *ante* 1155 (D.E. Greenway in *Charters of the Honour of Mowbray* (British Academy, 1972), note to no. 265; cf. J. Burton,

Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 40; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 228).

STIXWOULD

Founded 1139 x 42 (Thompson, p. 229).

SWINE

Founded 1143 x Jan. 1153 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 38; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 229).

TARRANT

Founded -1169 x 76 (Thompson, p. 229).

WHISTONES

Founded -1241, church dedicated 1254 (Thompson, p. 230).

WINTNEY

Founded *ante* 1159 (EEA 2, no. 43n.; cf. *EEA Canterbury 1070-1161*, forthcoming)

WYKEHAM

Founded *ante* 1153 (J. Burton, *Yorkshire Nunneries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries* (Borthwick Paper 56, 1979), p. 40; *The Monastic Order in Yorkshire 1069-1215* (Cambridge, 1999), p. xix; Thompson, p. 231).

THE AUGUSTINIAN CANONESSES

ACONBURY

Founded 1216 (Thompson, p. 217).

BREWOOD WHITE LADIES (Boscobel)

Founded -1186 (Thompson, p. 219).

BRISTOL, ST MARY MAGDALEN

Founded -1173 (Thompson, p. 219).

CAMPSEY ASH

Founded -1195 (Thompson, p. 219).

CANONSLEIGH

Re-founded 1284 (Thompson, p. 220; *Cartulary of Canonsleigh Abbey*, ed. V.C.M. London (Devon and Cornwall Record Society, new ser. 8, 1965), pp. xi-xii).

COOK HILL (previously at SPERNALL)

Founded -1155 x 56 (Thompson, p. 220).

FLIXTON

Founded 1258 x 59 (Thompson, p. 221).

GRACE DIEU

Founded -1236 x 42 (Thompson, p. 222).

GRIMSBY

Founded -1171 x 80 (Thompson, p. 222).

LIMEBROOK

Founded -1221, ? earlier anchoritic origin (Thompson, pp. 34-5, 224).

LONDON, CLERKENWELL

Founded c. 1141 x 44 (Thompson, p. 225).

LONDON, HALIWELL

Founded early-mid 12th century by Robert son of Generannus, canon of St Paul's from before 1115 to before 1162 (Thompson, p. 225; *Fasti* I, 49).

ROTHWELL

Founded -1249 (Thompson, p. 228).

THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN CANONESSES**BROADHOLME**

Founded mid-12th century, possibly 1148 x 54 (H.M. Colvin, *The White Canons in England* (Oxford, 1951), pp. 330-1; cf. Thompson, pp. 141-2, 219).

GUYZANCE

Founded -1152 x 67 (Thompson, p. 222).

ORFORD

Founded before c. 1156 (*EEA*, 1, no. 179; cf. Thompson, pp. 140-1, 227).

THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS

SKIRBECK BY BOSTON

KH, p. 306 mentions the grant of the old hospital of St Leonard, together with the manor of Skirbeck, to the Knights Hospitallers in 1230, but on 7 Feb. 1219 the garb tithes of Kirton in Holland were confirmed to the Knights Hospitallers for the use of the prior and brethren of the hospital outside Boston (D.M. Smith ed., *The Acta of Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln 1209-1235* (Lincoln Record Society 88, 2000), no. 103). This suggests an earlier connection than 1230.

SISTERS OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM

BUCKLAND

Founded c. 1186 (Thompson, pp. 156, 219).

HOSPITALS

BURTON LAZARS

Founded c. 1154 x Sept. 1162 (D.E. Greenway ed., *The Charters of the Honour of Mowbray 1107-1191* (British Academy records of social and economic history 1, 1972), no. 23).

BURY ST EDMUNDS, St John's Hospital

Founded 1248 x 1252 (C. Harper-Bill ed., *Charters of the Medieval Hospitals of Bury St Edmunds* (Suffolk Charters series XIV, 1994), p. 3)

BURY ST EDMUNDS, St Nicholas's Hospital

Founded before April 1224 (C. Harper-Bill ed., *Charters of the*

Medieval Hospitals of Bury St Edmunds (Suffolk Charters series XIV, 1994), p. 6).

HOCKLIFFE, Hospital of St John the Baptist

KH, p. 323 states a foundation date -1277, but the date can be refined earlier since the hospital is mentioned in the confirmation of a grant on 12 April 1219 (D.M. Smith ed., *The Acta of Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln 1209-1235* (Lincoln Record Society 88, 2000), no. 108).

SOUTHAMPTON, God's House or St Julian's

Founded before 16 Feb. 1196 (J.M. Kaye ed., *The Cartulary of God's House, Southampton* (2 vols., Southampton Records Series XIX, XX, 1976), I, p. xxxi).

UNCERTAIN STATUS

KINLEY (in Nympsfield, Glos.), St Mary

KH, p. 428 states that the lands of the ancient 'priory' of Kinley were seized by William I but restored by William II in 1093 and soon became a secular college or free chapel. However, for comments on this foundation tradition see J.H. Denton, *English Royal Free Chapels 1100-1300: a constitutional history* (Manchester, 1970), p. 10 and n. 3. In J.W. Willis Bund ed., *Register of Bishop Godfrey Giffard, 1268-1301*, (Worcestershire Historical Society, 15, 1898-1902), p. 115 it is recorded that on 24 Sept. 1279 William, canon of the priory of Kinley was adm. by the bp as prior of Kinley (checked with f. 185r of the original register). R.M. Haines ed., *A calendar of the Register of Wolstan de Bransford, Bishop of Worcester 1339-1349*, (Worcestershire Historical Society, new ser. 4, 1966), p. 29 also refers to the chapel of the *house* of Kinley in 1340. The references to a prior and a priory suggests some confusion about the status of this ecclesiastical institution.

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

Brief update on progress of this project (see *MRB* 3, pp. 39-43 and *MRB* 5, pp. 1-26 for fuller description):

I was on maternity leave from April 1999 to March 2000, so progress has not been as rapid as in recent years. There are still an enormous number of collections to be examined. Nevertheless, the NRA's Organisations Index now has some 699 entries assigned to the category '**Pre-Reformation Institutions**', divided as follows: Augustinian canons 151, Benedictine monks 119, Cistercian monks 71, Cluniac monks 21, Premonstratensian canons 24, 'Other' monastic orders 24, Friars 32, Military orders 25, Nuns 62, Collegiate churches 61, Chantries and fraternities 121. In addition, entries on the medieval records of 112 'hospitals' (some medical, some charitable) have been added to the index.

The indexes to the NRA are available to researchers either at HMC's public search room or via our web site at <http://www.hmc.gov.uk>. The web site has changed slightly since the last report. Now, to search the indexes, proceed as follows:

Once onto the HMC site, select '**National Register of Archives**'. If searching for the records of a particular institution, select '**simple search**', then '**corporate name**'. Then enter the name (or

part of it) of the institution before activating the search engine. Otherwise, from the NRA home page, select '**Detailed Search**', then '**Organisations Index**'. The search form allows you to search on 'name', 'category', 'subcategory', 'town', 'county', 'date'; and you can search on as many of these as you wish. Thus, for example, a search for names including '**Benedictine**' in Category '**Pre-Reformation Institutions**', subcategory '**nuns**' in '**Yorkshire**' brings up entries for Arden, Marrick and Nun Monkton priories.

Having clicked on any entries that interest them, searchers will then find a list of the groups of records identified so far, with network links to the repositories involved. N.B. Where index entries cite an NRA number, a catalogue, which will probably contain fuller details, is available for consultation in our public search room. Also available here is the Manorial Documents Register, a useful search tool for those knowing the names of manors owned by particular religious houses. Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Yorkshire and Wales may be searched for directly via our web site.

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Godfrey Davis, Medieval Cartularies: a second edition

It is now 42 years since Godfrey Davis published his invaluable

catalogue of British medieval cartularies. The long-felt need for a second edition has been demonstrated all the more vividly in recent years by the publication of several detailed lists of amendments and additions to Davis in previous issues of the *Monastic Research Bulletin*. With so many revisions already collected in these lists, the advantages to be gained from gathering them all together in a second edition have become obvious. Towards the end of 1999 British Library Publications agreed to publish a second edition and in January this year a working group met for the first time at the British Library. I shall be coordinating this working-group whose other members are Professor David Smith and Dr Philippa Hoskin of the Borthwick Institute, Professor Nicholas Vincent of Christ Church Canterbury, Dr Richard Olney and Dr Rosemary Hayes of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, Mr Kenneth Dunn of the National Library of Scotland and Dr Nigel Ramsay of University College London. The second edition will follow the format of the first and will incorporate the information already published in the *Monastic Research Bulletin* on new owners, locations and publications, as well as details of newly-discovered and rediscovered manuscripts. The second edition will also include the cartularies of corporations and hopefully, Irish cartularies, neither of which appeared in the first edition. I would, of course, be very grateful if anyone who knows of any further additions or amendments to Davis (other than those already published in the *Monastic Research Bulletin*) would send them directly to me.

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FRIENDS OF MERTON PRIORY

The Augustinian priory of Merton in Surrey was founded in 1114 by Gilbert the sheriff, an important figure in the administration of Henry I, and the canons moved to a new site in 1117 which according to the annals of Merton was 'more suited to the quiet of religion and in many respects more convenient'. The priory was established with canons from Huntingdon Priory. As Canon Dickinson remarks in his study of the English Augustinian canons, Merton was one of the very few houses in England which could vie in importance with the noblest continental houses of the order. Its importance was reflected also in the number of daughter-houses that were established in the course of the twelfth century: Bodmin, Cirencester, Plympton, Taunton, and in Scotland Holyrood abbey in Edinburgh, and St Lô in Normandy. Merton also played a large part in the national scene - there were many royal visits to the Priory and in 1236 a Great Council was held there which resulted in the issuing of the important Statutes of Merton. Thomas Becket was educated at Merton Priory in the 1130s, as was a few years earlier Nicholas Breakspear (the future Pope Adrian IV). The important educational connection was continued with Walter of Merton (later bishop of Rochester) and the foundation of Merton College at Oxford.

The Museum of London undertook an archaeological excavation in the 1980s (see *Bulletin* 4, p. 3 for the Museum's forthcoming publication on these excavations). The Chapter House foundations have been preserved from the weather by the building of a relief road well above it and can be visited. A service is held in the Chapter House every year organised by local people for

those interested in the Priory - the service in April 2000 attracted 120 people - this coming year it is to be on Sunday 6 May at 3 pm. The site is again the subject of planning development proposals and a 'Friends of Merton Priory' organisation has been formed to encourage interest in the site and to further knowledge about the Priory as an important medieval historical site. Anyone interested in the Friends of Merton Priory and their activities should write to 'Merton Priory', c/o Merton College, Oxford OX1 4JD, or e-mail: joshbank@aol.com.

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