MONASTIC RESEARCH BULLETIN

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO DAVID KNOWLES
AND R. NEVILLE HADCOCK,
MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS HOUSES,
ENGLAND AND WALES,

Introduction

In 1994, CNLB, as the heir to David Knowles' 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:


OMT: Oxford Medieval Texts

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

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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, Préaux (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

BROMFIELD
It must have been founded before 16 June 1127: English Episcopal Acta 15: London 1076-1187, ed. F. Neininger (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
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

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

EXETER, St Peter (?)

EYE

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

HACKNESS

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
HENES and SANDTOFT
Said to be dissolved +1291, but cf. mention of a prior of Henes on 1

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 at Holbeck’ in M.L. Faull and S.A. Moorhouse, West Yorkshire
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
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

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

RAMSEY

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

RICHMOND

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

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.
TYNE MOUTH

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

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

WHITBY

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

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

YORK, St Mary’s abbey
See reference under Whitby.

THE CLUNIACS

BERMONDSEY

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

**THE ORDER OF FONTEVRAUD**

**KINTBURY**

**NUNEATON**
From c. 1155 x 1157 (see above).

**WESTWOOD**

**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**

**JERVAULX**

**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),
THE AUGUSTINIAN CANONS

BODMIN

BRISTOL

CARLISLE

CHRISTCHURCH
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

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
KEYNSHAM

KIRKHAM

LANERCOST

LATTON

LEICESTER

LILLESHELL
*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

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

TORKSEY

WALSINGHAM

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

WOODBRIDGE

WORMEGAY
Charter evidence indicates that the priory had been established by July

**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 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**

**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**
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


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 c. 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
?anchoretic 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).

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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

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)**

**THE CLUNIAC NUNS**

**ARTHINGTON**

**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**

**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

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

NUN APPLETON

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

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

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


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.

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

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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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