

MONASTIC RESEARCH BULLETIN

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CONTENTS OF ISSUE 7 (2001)

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The Whitby Abbey Cartulary - p.2; Simon Keynes: **The Cartulary of Athelney Abbey rediscovered** - p.2; Martin Heale: **The Monastic Superior and his role in late medieval England** p.5 - Janet Burton: **Byland Abbey Studies** p.8 - C. Holdsworth: **Further Addenda and Corrigenda to David Knowles and R. Neville Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses, England and Wales*** p.10 - Sarah Foot: **The Cistercian Project at Sheffield University** - David M. Smith: **The Cartulary of Nunkeeling Priory: a guide to its contents** - p.14; **Select Bibliography** p.38

Monastic Culture in Medieval England

*a Conference in association with the
Monastic Research Bulletin*

*Robinson College, Cambridge
6 – 8 September 2002*

Speakers include:-

*David Bell
Margaret Bent
Janet Burton
Gillian Evans
Nigel Morgan
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The Whitby Abbey Cartulary

The Friends of Whitby Abbey, a registered charity, which exists to complement English Heritage and Whitby Borough Council in their care of the Abbey headland and its surrounding area, have arranged for the digitisation of the Cartulary of Whitby Abbey, now kept in Whitby Museum (Davis 1032), and this is now available for sale in facsimile form, either on CD-Rom or printed on specially coated paper (a leaflet is being inserted in this issue of the *Bulletin*).

The Cartulary of Athelney Abbey rediscovered

Athelney Abbey was founded in the 880s by King Alfred the Great, on the small low-lying island in the Somerset marshes where he had taken refuge from the Danes in 878, where he is alleged to have burnt the cakes, where he had an encounter with St Cuthbert disguised as a pilgrim, and from where he led the recovery which culminated with his victory over the Danes at the Battle of Edington. It was always one of the smallest religious houses in England, yet it survived until its dissolution by Henry VIII in 1539. No traces of the abbey remain above ground, but its site is marked by a monument raised in 1801 by John Slade, then the owner of the land. The site is now a scheduled ancient monument, though it forms part of a private farm, owned by Mr Tim Morgan.

In the early fifteenth century a monk of Athelney compiled a cartulary for the abbey, containing copies of all the charters and other documents which had accumulated in the abbey's archives from the late ninth century until his own day. In the early eighteenth century this cartulary belonged to Sir William Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham in Somerset; and in 1735 an abbreviated transcript was made of its contents by the antiquary George Harbin.

The cartulary itself was used again by John Collinson, for his *History of Somerset*, published in 1791, but then vanished without trace. The first part of Harbin's transcript (pp. 1-32) was also lost. Parts two and three of the transcript survived, and have since formed the basis of all that is known of the history of Athelney Abbey: a calendar of their contents was published by the Somerset Record Society in 1899, and the Latin texts of four Anglo-Saxon charters in Harbin's transcript were published by H. P. R. Finberg, *The Early Charters of Wessex* (Leicester, 1964). The missing first part of Harbin's transcript of the lost cartulary came to light in 1993, among papers in the Somerset Record Office in Taunton, and proved to contain transcripts of three more Anglo-Saxon charters, including Alfred's purported foundation charter for the abbey (probably fabricated at Athelney in the eleventh or twelfth century, but important none the less as the only indication of the abbey's own tradition about the circumstances of its origins in the late ninth century).

It seemed most unlikely that the original fifteenth-century cartulary still survived, not least because it is difficult to see how a large medieval manuscript could escape notice and attention for so long. It was evident, however, that Charles Wyndham, son of Sir William Wyndham, had taken things with him when he moved

to Petworth, in Sussex, in the later eighteenth century; and it seemed possible, therefore, that the Athelney Cartulary had been among them. A letter to the archivist at Petworth in August 1993, asking whether there was any evidence in library catalogues that the Athelney Cartulary had ever been at Petworth, produced a negative response.

In late June 2001 Mrs Alison McCann (West Sussex Record Office), who looks after the archives at Petworth House on behalf of the present Lord Egremont, reported to me (in further response to my letter of August 1993) that she had found the cartulary of Athelney Abbey at Petworth, at the back of a dark shelf in the old Strong Room. By a strange chance, I had been invited to give a lecture in the church of Stoke St Gregory (very close to Athelney) on 21 July 2001, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the raising of the Athelney Monument; so with Mrs McCann's permission, and that of Lord Egremont, I was able to take advantage of this occasion to announce the discovery of the long-lost cartulary.

The cartulary (a book of 245 folios, written by a single scribe in the early fifteenth century, with some later fifteenth-century additions) contains 'better' (i.e. fuller) texts of all the documents previously known only from Harbin's transcript; and if only to judge from the fact that it has 490 pages (compared with Harbin's 250 pages), it must contain much more that is not known.

The texts of seven Anglo-Saxon charters were known from parts two and three of Harbin's transcript. The texts of three more Anglo-Saxon charters, including the one which purports to be King Alfred's foundation charter for the abbey, were contained in the first part of Harbin's transcript, which came to light in 1993. The cartulary contains better texts of all these charters. It also

contains one wholly 'new' Anglo-Saxon charter (full text, including boundary-clause and witness-list): a grant by King Edgar, dated 962, of land at Ilton, in Somerset, to his thegn Godwine.

The cartulary shows that the monks of Athelney, in the fifteenth century, remained conscious and proud of the fact that their history stretched back to King Alfred's foundation of the abbey in the late ninth century. It is good to have better texts of all of the Anglo-Saxon charters which had been preserved in its archives, including the abbey's foundation charter, and a 'new' charter of King Edgar. The importance of the re-discovery of the cartulary lies more generally, however, in what its contents are likely to reveal, in detail, about the later history of the abbey, in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

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The Monastic Superior and his Role in Late Medieval England, c.1300-1540

Although they lacked the influence of their Anglo-Norman predecessors, the monastic prelates of late medieval England were still figures of considerable importance. As a group they controlled a substantial part of the landed wealth of the country, according them considerable economic power and patronage.

Several abbots were called to Parliament and many other monastic heads performed public duties. Moreover, the great reliance of a monastery on its superior is universally acknowledged, and the calibre of its abbots and priors was one of the main determinants of the state of the monastic order at any one time.

The significance of the abbatial office is therefore clear enough. Nevertheless, with a few notable exceptions, the abbots and priors of late medieval England remain little studied. With the recent publication of the second volume of the *Heads of Religious Houses* series by Professor David Smith, an enormous amount of biographical information about these men and women is now available. Questions about the length of their rule, the frequency with which superiors were appointed from outside a monastery and the reasons for their leaving office can thus be answered with some precision. It should also be possible, using wills and post-dissolution sources in particular, to discover something about the social background of many superiors and to judge whether high birth guaranteed advancement within a religious community.

Beyond such prosopographical enquiry, questions concerning the extent and nature of the late medieval abbot's influence and power deserve much closer examination than they have hitherto received. Firstly, it might be asked to what degree the control of monastic policy was concentrated in the hands of the head of the house? Was the abbot's power restrained in any way by his community, or by external forces like king or patron? And secondly, how great was the influence exerted by monastic superiors outside their monasteries? Even partial answers to these questions will allow a much fuller understanding of the role of the late medieval abbot as well as a measure of the importance of his

office.

In theory, the monastic superior was the absolute ruler of his house. The Rule of St Benedict strongly emphasises the obedience a community owed to its abbot and assumes that no outsider would influence monastic policy. By the later middle ages the reality was quite different. In many abbeys, constitutional barriers had been erected to limit the head's authority and to ensure that he acted fairly. Equally, the sovereignty of the superior could be restrained by the ecclesiastical authorities or by powerful secular forces. The sponsoring of individual monks by non-monastic patrons and the increasing involvement of the Tudor government in the choice of abbots are of particular interest.

Any examination of abbatial power must also take into account the role of the monastic superior in the secular world. It is often stated that abbots were important royal servants, but the extent of their public involvement, as commissioners or diplomats, has never been measured. Similarly, their political activity has received little attention and abbots like John Sant of Abingdon who took sides in the Wars of the Roses merit further study. The role monastic superiors played, or failed to play, in the dramatic events of the 1530s also reveals much about their national standing. I hope to shed some light on these issues during a three-year postdoctoral fellowship at the University of York.

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Byland Abbey Studies

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A Calendar and Study of the Cartulary of Byland Abbey

The scholarship of William Farrer and C. T. Clay (*Early Yorkshire Charters*, 12 vols, 1914-1965) and more recently D. E. Greenway (*Mowbray Charters*, 1972) has made available in print selected charters of the Yorkshire abbey of Byland. Founded by Roger de Mowbray on the first of its four Yorkshire sites in 1138, Byland was one of the major Cistercian monasteries in the North of England. Yet its early fifteenth-century cartulary, British Library MS Egerton 2823, has not to date been studied in its entirety. The cartulary originally comprised 243 folios, but has sustained physical damage, and now lacks the first 73 and last 25 folios, as well as the several folios in the body of the remaining portion. Accordingly, what remains as MS Egerton 2823 represents roughly three fifths of the original cartulary. The remaining 118 folios, arranged topographically but also with sections of royal confirmations, those of the Mowbray family, and of other magnates, contain over 1200 items, either complete texts of charters, or rubrics of documents which a compiler chose not to enter in full. I am nearing completion of a calendar and study of the cartulary, which also takes account of original charters, of which a considerable number survive. The manuscripts of the antiquarians Roger Dodsworth and John Burton, now at the Bodleian Library, have proved to be a valuable source both for transcripts of charters contained in those portions of the cartulary

which have not survived, and of originals which are represented only by rubrics.

The calendar, which is to be published by the Surtees Society, will have an extensive introduction dealing with the records of Byland and the process of record keeping at the abbey, the monastic estates and economic activities of the monks, and what the cartulary reveals about relations with patrons and benefactors.

The *Historia Foundationis* of Byland Abbey

We know from seventeenth- and eighteenth-century antiquarian compilations that the Byland cartulary, British Library MS Egerton 2823, originally opened with the foundation history of the abbey and its daughter house of Jervaulx. This was compiled by Philip, third abbot of the house, who succeeded the elderly Abbot Roger on his retirement in 1196 and ruled until 1198. The *Historia* is a vivid narrative of the foundation of both abbeys and their formative years seen from the perspective of the more settled period of the late twelfth century. It is the earliest example of this genre of Cistercian historical writing, being compiled just a few years before the history of Kirkstall Abbey, and the famous *Narratio de Fundatione* of Fountains. The Byland *Historia* was transcribed by Roger Dodsworth (Oxford, Bodleian Library MS 63), and was printed in *Monasticon Anglicanum* (vol. V, 349-54). In an article in 1991 I drew attention to the fact that, although printed separately in the *Monasticon*, the narratives of Byland and Jervaulx form a single and continuous sequence. I am producing a fresh transcription and edition from MS Dodsworth 63, with

facing page English translation, which will make the whole sequence available for the first time. The text is accompanied by a commentary and introduction. It will appear in the series Borthwick Texts and Calendars.

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

2nd edition, Harlow: Longman Group Ltd, 1971

THE BENEDICTINES

PILTON

KH, pp. 56, 73 has 12th cent. *Heads*, I, 95 has a Ralph as prior occurring 1183 x 7. I suggest the house existed pre 1183 x 7.

CLUNIAC

EXETER, ST JAMES

KH, p. 99 has 'pre-1145' (the house has escaped from the table but is in the notes). *Reg. Regum A-N*. III, no. 651, pp. 241-2 the Empress, at Oxford, confirms the grant by Baldwin (de Redvers), earl of Devon of St James chapel to St Martin-des-Champs, Paris. Dated by editors 25 July-Dec. 1142. *Charters of the Redvers*

Family and the Earldom of Devon 1090-1217, ed. Robert Bearman (Devon and Cornwall Record Society, new ser. 37, 1994), nos. 25-28 gives four charters of Baldwin's of which the first, and earliest, mentions the monastery dedicated to St James, which he dates 1143-Dec. 1144. Barlow, *Exeter Episcopal Acta 1046-1184* in note to no. 33, p. 34 refers to the agreement made between the chapter at Exeter and St Martin's dated 18 Oct. 1143 (*HMCR Var. Coll.*, IV, 45-6) which implies, to my mind, the monastery existed. I conclude that the monastery came into existence 1142 x 18 Oct. 1143.

BENEDICTINE NUNS

POLSLOE

KH, pp. 254 and 263 has ' -1160'. I have not checked *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, I, (v.50), 126, cited in the notes, but I think a better reference would be to *HMCR Var. Coll.*, IV, 49 which gives an agreement between the chapter of Exeter and the nuns about them having a cemetery. This has a long, and interesting, witness list, including ten *scholares*, and an elaborate dating clause, which gives the Roman date the Kalends of March A.D. 1159, which Morey, *Bartholomew of Exeter*, p. 87 makes 1159/60 (depending, I suppose, on when the writer began the year). Barlow, *op.cit.*, p. 110 in his note to no. 121 states merely that Polsloe 'is believed to have been founded by William Brewer senior in the reign of Henry II'. It seems to me the agreement makes it clear beyond any doubt that the nunnery did exist before 1160.

AUGUSTINIAN CANONS

HARTLAND

KH, pp. 140 and 158 has 1161-69. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, VI, 436 (and Oliver, *Monasticon Exon.* (1856), p. 207) have a charter of Henry II given at Winchester in which the king approves the gift by Geoffrey son of Oliver of Dinham to Richard archdeacon of Poitiers [i.e. of Ilchester] of his rights in the church of St Nectan, Hartland 'so that an order of canons can be established in that place ...' Eyton, *Itinerary*, p. 87 dates this October/December 1165. Barlow, *op. cit.*, no. 116, pp. 106-7 gives Bartholomew's grant to Montebourg abbey dated 29 Sept. 1169 which is witnessed by John prior of Hertil' (the document cited in *Heads*, I, 164 from Morey). John occurs in the *miracula* of Nectan as one of the first canons. I therefore suggest the reform took place between October 1165 and September 1169 (see for other details, my article in *DHGE*, 23, cols. 430-33).

Christopher Holdsworth

The Cistercian Project at Sheffield University

The Cistercians played a major role in the religious and economic life of medieval England in which the Yorkshire houses, especially Fountains and Rievaulx both founded in 1132, are of notable

significance. These abbeys are among the most popular heritage sites in Britain, indeed Fountains Abbey is a World Heritage site; together they have more than a quarter of a million visitors annually. The Department of History at Sheffield University has won a substantial grant from the New Opportunities Fund's programme for the Digitisation of Learning Materials to create an interactive learning package aimed at lifelong learners exploring these abbeys. At the heart of the package will be three-dimensional virtual reality re-creations of the abbey churches and monastic buildings reconstructed in digitised form from existing site plans and the surviving fabric: Fountains, Rievaulx, and Byland principally, but also Roche and Kirkstall. The project is designed to use the architecture as a window onto a wider study of the Cistercian way of life.

The virtual reality architectural reconstructions will enliven and extend users' perceptions of these churches and their place in the local landscape. These reconstructions will appeal to learners of all ages, but have an underlying serious scholarly purpose. The three-dimensional images need, however, to be integrated with analysis of the textual record for these communities between their foundation in the twelfth century and the Dissolution of the Monasteries. This will explain the working of the influential Cistercian economy and land-management in the context of the ideal of prayerful isolation from the medieval world. The Project Director is Dr Sarah Foot, senior lecturer in medieval history at Sheffield; project management will be provided by Mr Nigel Williamson, currently Arts and Humanities Liaison Officer within Sheffield University's Corporate Information and Computing Services department. Mr Stuart Harrison, renowned for his work on various Yorkshire abbeys but

especially on Rievaulx, will act as archaeological and architectural consultant to this project throughout the three years.

Sarah Foot

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The Cartulary of Nunkeeling Priory: a guide to its contents

The cartulary of the nunnery of St Mary Magdalen and St Helen at Nunkeeling in the East Riding of Yorkshire (British Library, Cotton ms. Otho C VIII, ff. 65-95) was compiled in the early sixteenth century. At the end of the text mention is made of prayers for Prioress Joan Alanson who held office between 1521 and her death in early 1537.¹ The house escaped suppression in 1536 and was finally surrendered on 10 September 1539. The thirty one folios were unfortunately heavily damaged in the Cottonian Library fire of 1731 and the parchment has shrunk considerably and has become translucent, as well as showing

¹ C. Cross & N. Vickers, *Monks, Friars and Nuns in sixteenth century Yorkshire*, Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series 150, 1995, p. 533.

residual evidence of burning. As a result it is most difficult to use, and needs concentrated periods of consultation with ultra-violet light and perhaps in the future may benefit from digital enhancement. I began working on the cartulary back in the 1970s, with the original (and sadly unfulfilled) intention of producing a calendar or possibly even an edition. In addition to the damaged cartulary I worked on later transcribed copies or abstracts made by the antiquaries Roger Dodsworth and John Burton (often from lost originals) (in particular Bodleian Library, Dodsworth mss. 7, 118, and mss. Top. Yorks e. 7-9) and a brief and partial abstract made in the seventeenth century and now in the archives of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth (Hardwick ms. 21, pp. 33-5). In some cases the later antiquarian copies were essential for an understanding of the damaged original text. In the event other research work intervened and it is now clear that I will never get round to completing the calendar/edition. Younger eyes than mine will be needed for such a project! Until that project is taken up, it seems a pity to waste what I have already done - in effect a contents list of the charter donors and benefactors - when it might prove useful for future users of the manuscript in the interim: hence the appended brief guide to the cartulary's contents.

What is set out below, folio by folio, is a very brief description of the 148 charters entered in the cartulary, noting the name of the person who issued the charter or confirmation, and following in square brackets, the location(s) of the property mentioned in the charter (which are all in the East Riding of Yorkshire). Only four charters are dated, and the remaining documents date from the foundation in the mid-twelfth century to the early sixteenth century, although clearly the bulk are from the century after the

foundation. In those cases where a document has already been printed, or an antiquarian transcript survives, this is mentioned. I have not noted the antiquarian copies when they just briefly abstract the charter in the cartulary, only when there is a transcript of the whole document, or at least of a substantial part of it. My own full transcripts of some of the charters are now among the collections of the Borthwick Institute and are also noted.

David M. Smith

Abbreviations used:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| BL | British Library, London |
| Bodl. | Bodleian Library, Oxford |
| Borthwick | Borthwick Institute, University of York |
| Chatsworth | Archives of the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth House |
| <i>EEA</i> | <i>English Episcopal Acta</i> (British Academy, 1980-current) |
| <i>EYC</i> | <i>Early Yorkshire Charters</i> eds. W. Farrer & C.T. Clay (12 vols and index, 1914-65) |
| <i>Mon. Angl.</i> | W. Dugdale, <i>Monasticon Anglicanum</i> , rev. edn J. Caley, H. Ellis & B. Bandinel (6 vols. in 8, 1817-30, repd 1846) |

*Transcriptio Cartarum domus sancte monialium sancte Marie
Magdalene et sancte Helene de Nunkilling in Holdernes in Com.
Eborum [later hand]*

- 1 [f.65r] King Henry II
[another ms. copy in Chatsworth Archives,
Hardwick ms. 21, p. 35]
- 2 [f.65r] [Richard] de Sancto Quintino
[Pd, *EYC*, III, no. 1333; *Mon. Angl.*, iv, p. 187,
no. ii]
- 3 [f.65v] William de Mandeville, earl of Essex
- 4 [f.65v] William, count of Aumale
[Pd, *EYC*, III, no. 1334]
- 5 [f.65v] Walter de [?Fauk', i.e. Fauconberg]
- 6 [f.66r] Alice (Aeliz) de Sancto Quintino
[Pd, *Mon. Angl.*, iv, p. 187, no. v]
- 7 [f.66r] William de Forz, count of Aumale
[Pd, *Mon. Angl.*, iv, p. 187, no. iii]

- 8 [f.66v] Agnes de Arches (Archis)
- 9 [f.66v] Agnes de Arches (Archis)
[Pd, *EYC*, III, no. 1331; *Mon. Angl.*, iv, pp. 186-7, no. i]
- 10 [f.66v] Herbert de Sancto Quintino
- 11 [f.67r] Alice (Aeliz) de Sancto Quintino
- 12 [f.67r] Robert Jordan
- 13 [f.67v] William [FitzHerbert], Archbishop of York
[Pd, *EEA*, 5, no. 98; *EYC*, III, no. 1332; *Mon. Angl.*, iv, p. 187, no. iv]
- 14 [f.67v] Richard [*recte* Roger], Archbishop of York
[Pd, *EEA*, 20, no. 66; *EYC*, III, no. 1335; *Mon. Angl.*, p. 187, no. vi]
- 15 [f.68r] Beatrice Dudington

[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl.,
Top. Yorks e 7, f. 107r-v]

- 16 [f.68r] Beatrice Dudington, former wife of
Walter []
- 17 [f.68v] Peter de Biltona, clerk [Keeling]
- 18 [f.68v] Everard de Wit[ic] [Keeling]
- 19 [f.68v] William de Killing [Keeling]
- 20 [f.69r] Symon de Wittic son of Everard de
Wittic [Keeling]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 21 [f.69r] Symon Wittic, knight [Keeling and Long
Riston]
- 22 [f.69r-v] Symon de Withik, knight [Keeling]
- 23 [f.69v] Gaudinus de Alseby [Keeling]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl, Dodsworth

ms. 7, f. 250r; ms. copy of lost original by
Burton in Bodl., Top. Yorks e. 7, f. 106v;
modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS. 127]

- | | | |
|----|---------|---|
| 24 | [f.69v] | Thomas Treget the miller [Keeling] |
| 25 | [f.69v] | Walter de Faucunberg [Bewholme] |
| 26 | [f.70r] | Walter de Faucunberge [Bewholme] |
| 27 | [f.70r] | William Folioth [Bewholme] |
| 28 | [f.70r] | Walter Faucunberg |
| 29 | [f.70v] | John son of Walter de Withernewic
[Bewholme] |
| 30 | [f.70v] | Peter de Horneby, parson of Rise
[Bewholme] |
| 31 | [f.70v] | Robert Jordan [Bewholme] |
| 32 | [f.71r] | Robert Jordan [Bewholme] |

[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]

- 33 [f.71r] Hugh Foliott [Bewholme]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 34 [f.71r] John de Oktun son and heir of John de
Oketon, knight [Bewholme]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, ff. 256v, 262v]
- 35 [f.71r] Cecily de Maugeby
- 36 [f.71v] Walter son of Peter de Hornby
[?Bewholme]
- 37 [f.71v] William son and heir of Henry de
Faucunberg [Keeling]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, f. 257r-v]
- 38 [f.72r] Henry son of William de Katefosse
[Catfoss]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth

ms. 7, f. 254v]

- 39 [f.72r] Walter son of Peter de Faucunbergo
[Bewholme]
- 40 [f.72v] Eustace de Faucunberge [Catwick]
- 41 [f.72v] Peter de Falkenberg [Catwick]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, f. 243r]
- 42 [f.72v] Everard de W[?Witic] [Catwick]
- 43 [f.73r] Symon de Witic [Catwick]
- 44 [f.73r] Simon de Witic [Catwick]
- 45 [f.73r] William the priest of Catwick [Catwick]
- 46 [f.73v] Br. S., prior and convent of Pontefract
[Catwick]
- 47 [f.73v] Simon Witic [Catwick]

- 48 [f.73v] Walter son of Ernald de Catwic
[Catwick]
- 49 [f.73v] Walter son of Ernald de Catwic
[Catwick]
- 50 [f.74r] Walter son of Arnald de Catwic
[Catwick]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- [f. 74v *blank*]
- 51 [f.75r] Simon Wittic, knight [Catwick]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 52 [f.75r] Richard Pullayne de Seton [Seaton]
- 53 [f.75r] Richard Pullayne son of John Pullayne
de Seton [Seaton]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 54 [f.75v] Peter Beverlay de Seton in Holderness

[Seaton]

- 55 [f.75v] William Mayne [Goxhill]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl.,
Top. Yorks e. 7, f. 108r]
- 56 [f.76r] William son of [?William de Merton,
mentioned in no. 57] [Catfoss]
- 57 [f.76r] Henry son of William de Faukenberg
[Catfoss]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, f. 257r]
- 58 [f.76r] William de Faucunberg [Catfoss]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, f. 258r; modern transcript in Borthwick,
Add. MS. 127]
- 59 [f.76v] John son of Gaudinus de Asebe
[?Hilston]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl.,
Top. Yorks e. 9, f. 54r; modern transcript in
Borthwick, Add. MS. 127]

- 60 [f.76v] William de Anlanby [Sigglesthorne]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 61 [f.76v] Robert de Roppesle [Hatfield]
- 62 [f.77r] Amand the butler (*pincerna*) [Hatfield]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl.,
Top. Yorks e. 9, f. 55r]
- 63 [f.77r] Beatrice wife of Amand the butler
[Hatfield]
- 64 [f.77r] Thomas son of Robert Freman de
Dudington [Dunnington]
- 65 [f.77v] Simon the constable (*Constabularius*) de
Holderness [Mappleton, Holme,
Hilston and Owstwick]
- 66 [f.77v] Herbert de Sancto Quintino [Mappleton]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, f. 257v; ms. copy of lost original by
Burton in Bodl., ms. Top. Yorks e. 7, f. 108r-v]

- 67 [f.78r] William de Sundarlandwik [Aldbrough]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, f. 262r-v]
- 68 [f.78r] William de Roll[] [Aldbrough]
- 69 [f.78v] Robert Thornton, commissary-general of
the Official of the Court of York,
inseximus dated 28 June [*year missing*
- *mid 15th century*] of no. 67, with its
witnesses included
- 70 [f.79r] Simon the constable (*Constabularius*)
[Mappleton]
- 71 [f.79r] Henry son of Simon de Preston
[Mappleton]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl.,
Top. Yorks e. 9, f. 55v]
- 72 [f.79r] Robert de Scuris [Long Riston]
- 73 [f.79r] Ralph son of Simon de Riston [Long
Riston]

- 74 [f.79v] Ralph son of Simon [?de Riston] [Long Riston]
- 75 [f.79v] John Jaumbes son of Ralph *persona* de Riston [Long Riston]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl., Top. Yorks e. 9, f. 55v]
- 76 [f.79v] Robert son of Walter de Scures [Long Riston]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth ms. 7, f. 247r]
- 77 [f.80r] Thomas son and heir of Roger de Newcomen [Long Riston]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth ms. 7, f. 249r]
- 78 [f.80r] Andrew de Faucunberg, knight {Long Riston and Arnold}
- 79 [f.80v] Andrew de Faucunberg, knight [Long Riston and Arnold]
- 80 [f.80v] Richard son of William de Arnalle

[Arnold]

- 81 [f.80v] Hugh son of Richer de Arnale [Arnold]
- 82 [f.81r] Thomas son of Richard son of Willot de Arnhal' [Arnold]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS. 127]
- 83 [f.81r] Richer son of Hugh de Harnalle [Arnold]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS. 127]
- 84 [f.81r] Thomas son of Ric[hard] son of Willot de Harnale [Arnold]
- 85 [f.81v] John Berthoud son of Geoffrey [.....]
[East Benningholme]
- 86 [f.81v] Beatrice de Friboys [East Benningholme]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl., ms. Top. Yorks e. 9, f. 54r-v]

- 87 [f.82r] Beatrice de Friboys [East Benningholme]
- 88 [f.82r] Beatrice de Fribois daughter of Amand the butler (*pincerna*) [East Benningholme]
- 89 [f.82v] Beatrice de Fribois [East Benningholme]
- 90 [f.82v] Beatrice de Fribois [East Benningholme]
- 91 [f.82v] Simon the constable (*Constabularius*), knight [East Benningholme]
- 92 [f.83r] Agreement (chirograph) between the prioress and convent of Nunkeeling and William de Rue, dated St Andrew's day [30 November] 1250 [East Benningholme]
- 93 [f.83r] Agreement (chirograph) between the prioress and convent of Nunkeeling and John Surdeval of Beningholme, no date [East Benningholme]
- 94 [f.83r] Robert de Preston, chaplain [Aldbrough]

- 95 [f.83v] Agnes [*sic*] daughter of John de Aldeburgh, widow [Aldbrough]
- 96 [f.83v] Thomas le Forester and Robert de Lesset, executors of the testament of master Walter de Lessett (?), deceased [Aldbrough]
- 97 [f.84r] Thomas Hatefeld of Drypool in Holderness (*Dripule in Holdernes*), dated 20 October 11 Henry VIII [1519] [East Newton]
- [f. 84v *blank*]
- 98 [f.85r] William de Fortibus, count of Aumale [Newton by Aldbrough]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS. 127]
- 99 [f.85r] William the clerk de Neuton [Thorpe]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS. 127]
- 100 [f.85r] William de Scrutevill [Thorpe by Aldbrough]

- 101 [f.85v] Agnes daughter of John de Aldeburgh
[Thorpe]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 102 [f.85v] William son of William de Ruda
[Newton]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 103 [f.85v] Avelina wife of Giles de Gaussele
[Elstronwick]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, f. 243r-v]
- 104 [f.86r-v] Peter son of Osbert [de Wagna]
[Wawne]
- 105 [f.86v] Peter son of Osbert de Wagna [Wawne]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 106 [f.87r] Peter son of Osbert de Wagna [Wawne]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.]

127]

- 107 [f.87r] Geoffrey son of Helen daughter of Osbert de Wagen' [Wawne]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS. 127]
- 108 [f.87v] Warden of the spirituality of the prebend of the altar of St Ma[] in the collegiate church of Beverley, inspeximus dated 5 [] 1406 of a charter of the prioress and convent of Nunkeeling to Yvo the mason (*cementarius*) of Beverley [Beverley]
- 109 [f.88r] John Rufus of Beverley (*Beverlaco*) [Lowthorpe]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS. 127]
- 110 [f.88r] Peter son of Eilnard(?) de Salsomarisco (Saltmarsh) [Burshill]
- 111 [f.88r] John de Bristhile son of William de Aton [Burshill]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.

- 112 [f.88v] William de Aton [Burshill]
- 113 [f.88v] Peter de Salsomarisco (Saltmarsh)
[Burshill]
- 114 [f.89r] John de Oketon son and heir of John de
[Oketon] [Sunderlandwick]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. Ms.
127]
- 115 [f.89r] Robert de Munceaus [Sunderlandwick]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl.,
ms. Top. Yorks e. 9, f. 55r-v]
- 116 [f.89v] Robert son of Robert son of []
ctona [Sunderlandwick]
- 117 [f.89v] Stephen son of Stephen de Thorpe
[Sewerby]
- 118 [f.89v] John de Oketon son and heir of John de
Oketon, justice [Sunderlandwick]

- 119 [f.90r] Stephen son of Stephen de Thorpe
[Sewerby]
- 120 [f.90r] Alice daughter of Stephen de Thorpe
[Sewerby]
- 121 [f.90v] Matilda relict of [?Stephen de] Thorpe,
knight [Sewerby]
- 122 [f.90v] Peter Sclater de Scarborough and Cecily
his wife, daughter and heir of John
Daweson of Scarborough, anchorsmith
[Sewerby]
- 123 [f.90v] Stephen [.....] [Sewerby]
- 124 [f.91r] Stephen de Thorpe [Sewerby]
- 125 [f.91r] Stephen son of Stephen de Thorpe
[Sewerby]
- 126 [f.91v] Stephen son of Stephen de Thorpe
[Sewerby]
- 127 [f.91v] Thomas son of Nicholas de Beford

[Beeford]

- 128 [f.92r] Ralph de Gowsel son of [] de
Gowsell [Beeford]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 129 [f.92v] John son of Geoffrey de [Fribois]
[Burton Fleming]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl.,
Top. Yorks e. 7, f. 108v]
- 130 [f.92v] John de Oketun' [Octon]
[ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl.,
Top. Yorks e. 7, f. 109r]
- 131 [f.92v] John [?son of John ? de Oketon]
[Octon]
- 132 [f.93r] John de Oketun son and heir of [John de
Oketun], late king's justice [Octon]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth
ms. 7, f. 258v; ms. copy of lost original by
Burton in Bodl., Top. Yorks e. 9, f. 54r]

- 133 [f.93r] John de Oketun son and heir of John de Oketun [Octon]
- 134 [f.93r] Peter Pictave[n] [Barmston]
- 135 [f.93v] Peter le Pettewin [Barmston]
[ms. copy by Dodsworth in Bodl., Dodsworth ms. 7, f. 249v; ms. copy of lost original by Burton in Bodl., Top. Yorks e. 7, ff. 106v-107r]
- 136 [f.93v] Juliana former wife of Peter Pertefin [Barmston]
- 137 [f.93v] Simon le Witic of Catwick, knight [Barmston]
- 138 [f.93v] [*unidentified*]
- 139 [f.94r] Walter Faucunbergia [Ulrome]
[The original charter is now BL, Stowe Cht. 431]
- 140 [f.94r] Peter de Fa[?ucunberg] [Ulrome]

- 141 [f.94v] Hawisia, countess of Aumale [Bonwick]
- 142 [f.94v] Robert de Arundel [Dringhoe]
- 143 [f.94v] Philip de Langberg [Dringhoe]
- 144 [f.95r] Philip de Langberg [Dringhoe]
[modern transcript in Borthwick, Add. MS.
127]
- 145 [f.95r] Robert de Cave [Dringhoe]
- 146 [f.95r] Lecia daughter of Philip the chaplain of
Routh [*Rutha*] [*Sandbreg in territorio
de Mora*]
- 147 [f.95v] Richard, abbot and convent of Meaux
[*Sandbrec cum Mora*]
- 148 [f.95v] Richard, abbot and convent of Meaux
[*Sandeberg cum Mora*]
- [f.95v] Orate pro anima Domine Johanne Alonson olim
[priorisse eiusdem] abbathie anno Domini m^o
cccc^o xxxvj^o anno regni regis Henrici [octavi

vicesimo octavo] que hunc librum fieri fecit,
cuius anime propicietur Deus. A[men].

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