

MONKS AND MONASTICISM

DAY SCHOOL AT DOUAI ABBEY, 21 OCTOBER 2000

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MONASTICISM IN THE SALISBURY DIOCESE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

(in broadest sense)

1. In the Middle Ages, Berkshire formed part of the diocese of Salisbury. [This continued until 1836, when Berkshire was transferred to the diocese of Oxford]
2. Berkshire contained two of the greatest Benedictine abbeys, Abingdon and Reading, and the second of these, founded in 1121, one of the last of the Black Monk abbeys to be founded. [Reading Abbey is] located in east of the county, and in east of the diocese.

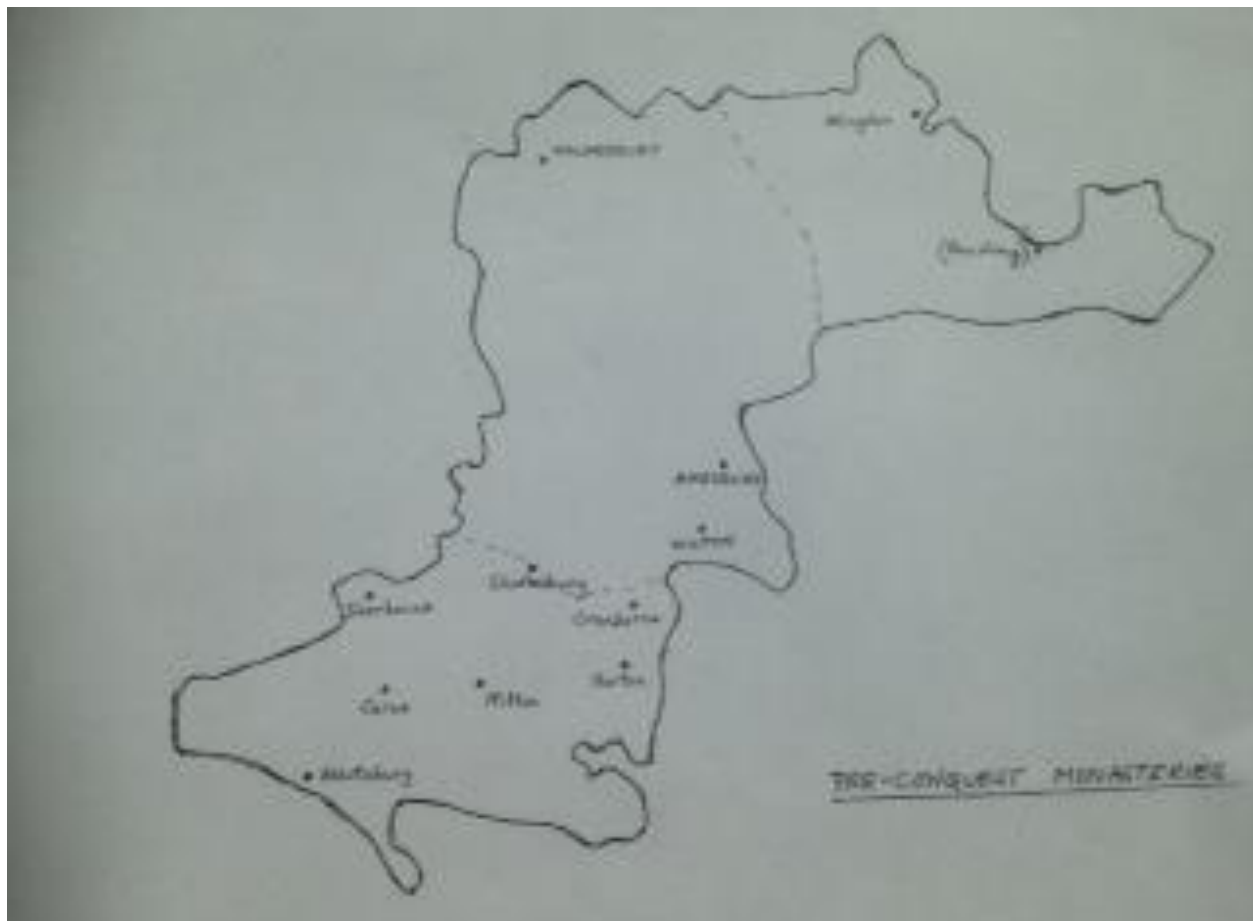
I plan to focus towards the end of this talk on Reading, but before I do so – and as a prelude to set Reading in the wider context of monastic history in the diocese - I want to look at the range of religious houses available.

3. Map of English and Welsh dioceses [Pre-dissolution].



4. Pre-Conquest monasteries.

Male and female. [Benedictine only]. Note concentration in Dorset. Comment on paucity of female houses in Berkshire ([That in] Reading gone before 1066). Note concentration of great female houses close to Wilts / Dorset border. Note essential new start in the tenth century [known as the Tenth Century Reformation].



5. Benedictine and Cluniac Male Monasteries in Dorset in Middle Ages.

(Cluniac [was a] reformed, rich and grand form of Benedictine)

Holme [was] founded c. 1150 as daughter house of Montacute [Somerset].

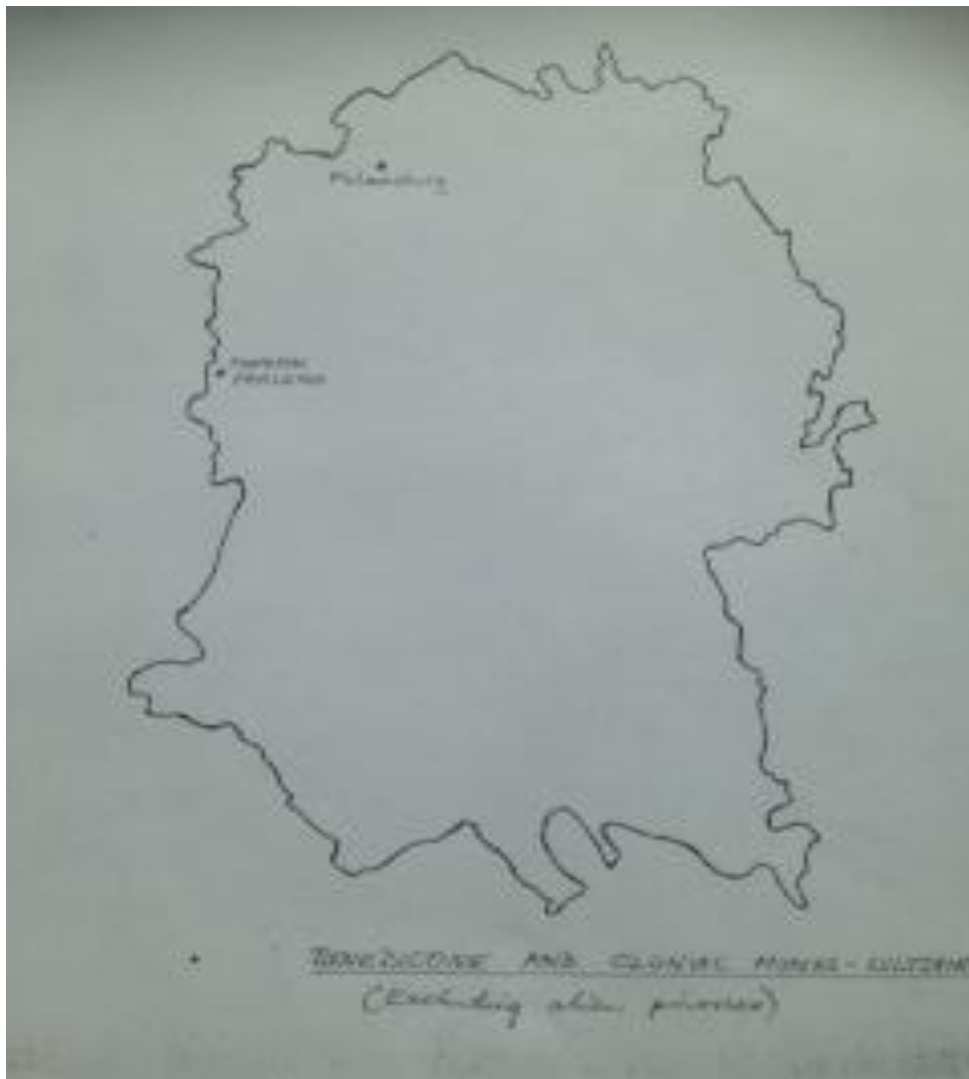
Otherwise all pre-Conquest, but note vicissitudes of:

- a) Cranbourne, moved in 1102 to Tewkesbury [Gloucestershire];
- b) Sherborne, cathedral until 1075/8, after which subordinated as a priory to Salisbury, 1122 restored as an abbey;
- c) Horton, reduced to priory status in 1122 x 39 and annexed to Sherborne



6. Benedictine and Cluniac Male Monasteries in Wiltshire.

Cluniac – Monkton Farleigh, founded in 1120 as daughter [house] of Lewes
Otherwise only the ancient and venerable abbey of Malmesbury.



7. Benedictine and Cluniac Male Monasteries in Berkshire

Two independent abbeys [Abingdon and Reading]; two dependent priories [linked to other Benedictine Houses]:

- a) Hurley (before 1087), dependent on Westminster Abbey;
- b) Wallingford Holy Trinity (c. 1097 x 9), dependent on St Albans [Hertfordshire].



8. Alien Priors in the Diocese

Monastic establishments founded in England for substantial estates /properties given to Norman monasteries by new Norman lords in England [after 1066].

Basically of two types:

- a) Conventual;
- b) Cells with two or three monks;

Scattered across the diocese, mostly founded in the C12th, but two in Dorset, Frampton and Spettisbury, before the late C11th.

Note cathedral prebends of Loders, Upavon, Ogbourne.

Difficulties of alien priories during Anglo-French wars, especially the Hundred Years War. One possibility was to become *denizen* (denizenised), but none in this diocese (but cf. Boxgrove, Sussex; Sele, Sussex); but most were taken into the king's hands and eventually passed to other ecclesiastical or academic ends, eg:

In Wiltshire, Clatford was granted to Eton Chapel in 1441; Ogbourne went in 1421 to St George's Chapel, Windsor;

In Berkshire, Stratfield Saye was granted in 1461 to Eton by Edward IV;

In Dorset, Loders went in 1414 to Bridgettine Syon Abbey, and Wareham went in 1414 to Carthusian Sheen (Surrey) at hands of Henry V.



9. New Monastic Orders of the Twelfth Century

Cistercians: Benedictines, but aiming to follow the rule to the letter and strip away all accretions of liturgy etc, restore annual labour and original simplicity (supposed) of early Benedictine observance. One of the best-known manifestations of C12th religious life.

But very little presence in Salisbury diocese. Map shows male and female houses.



Comment on male houses at Bindon (founded from Forde in 1172) and Stanley (founded originally from [the] Savignac [House at] Quarr [Isle of Wight] in 1151/4).

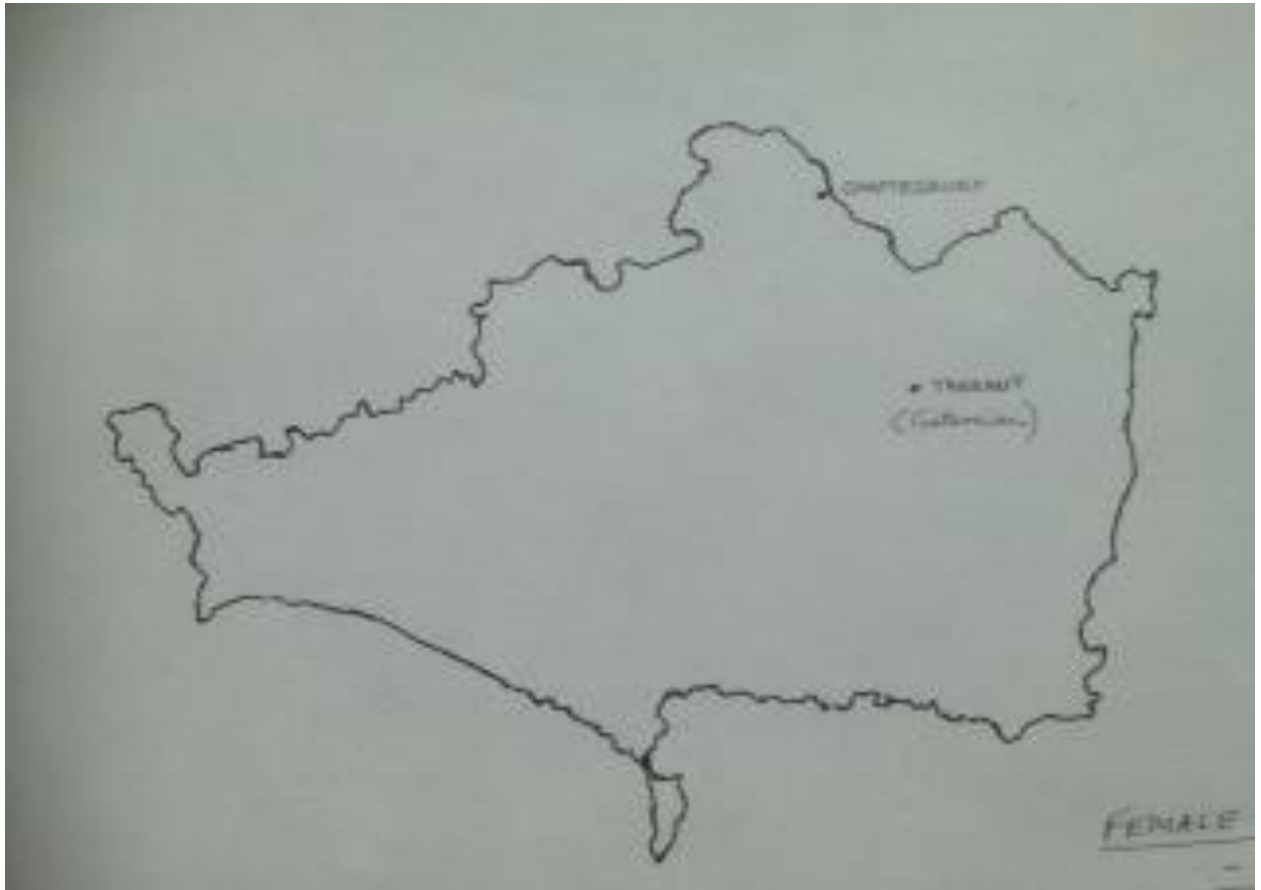
Female houses at Tarrant (abbey founded by 1228) (note death of Joan, wife of Alexander II of Scotland, 1278) and abortive foundation at Faringdon 1203, transferred the following year to Beaulieu.

10. Female Monasteries – Dorset

A further look at female possibilities in the Middle Ages, remembering that there were also possibilities for female service in hospitals of various kinds.

One Benedictine house (immensely rich) [Shaftesbury]

And one Cistercian (also quite rich) [Tarrant]



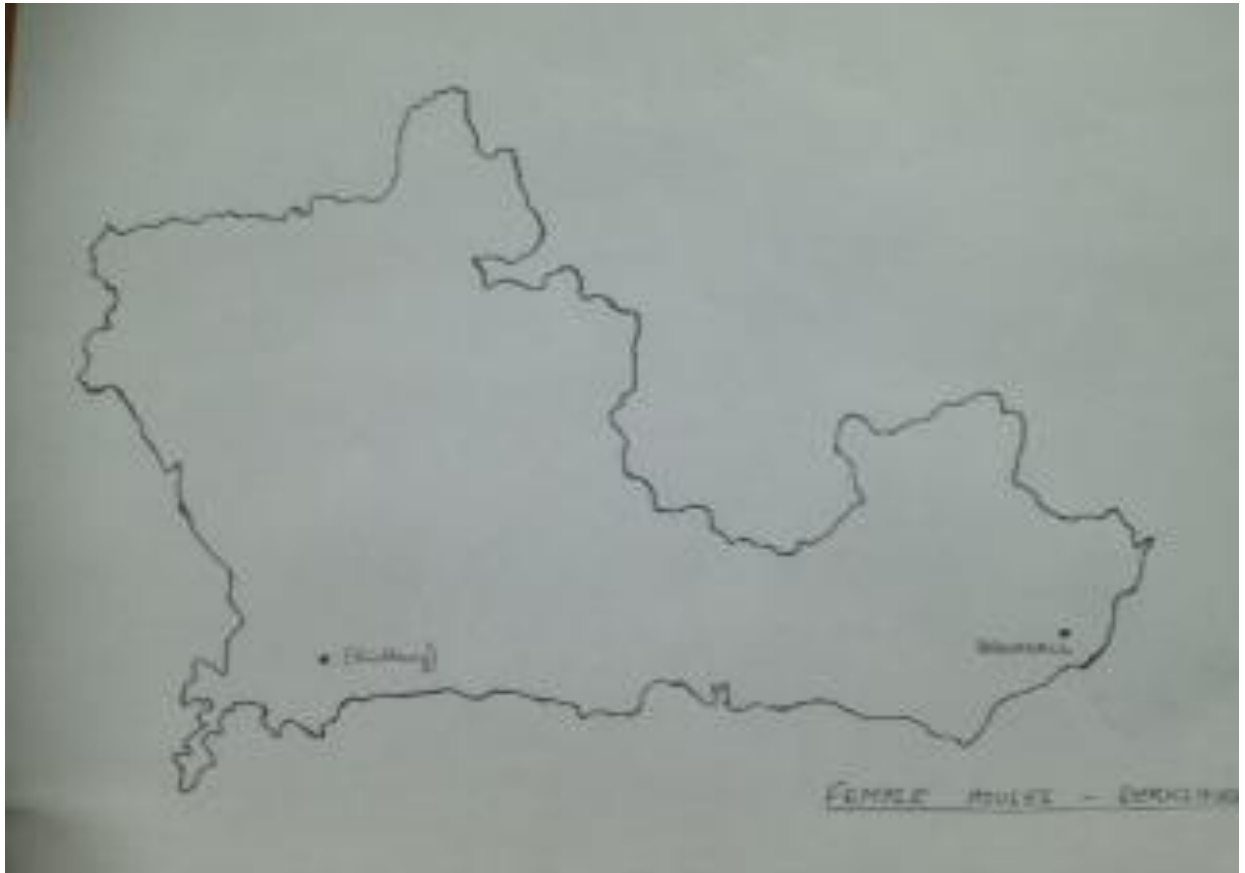
11. Female Monasteries – Wiltshire

Ancient Wilton (note prebends in the abbey, like Shaftesbury, and also Wherwell, Nunnaminster); small Kington St Michael, founded c. 1155; ancient Amesbury abbey, transferred in 1177 into a Fontevraudine priory (congregation of Benedictine order with brothers) (note Eleanor of Provence, Queen-Mother, entered the priory 1285 and died there 1291); finally house of Augustinian canonesses at Lacock, founded 1232 by the Countess of Salisbury, widow of William Longespée, who assumed [the] habit in 1237-8 and became first abbess 1239.



12. Female Houses – Berkshire

Singularly few, remembering that Anglo-Saxon Reading had been re-founded as a male house in 1121. Broomhall very small and impoverished; appears deserted and suppressed by end of 1521. Abortive attempt to build Fontevraudine priory at Kintbury (estate of Anglo-Saxon Amesbury) after 1147, but moved by c. 1157 to Nuneaton [Warwickshire].



13. Augustinian Houses in Diocese, both sexes.

(Regular Canons but not monks; canonesses)

Given [the] popularity in general [of the Augustinian order] from the late C11th, surprising that so few houses in this diocese. None in Dorset. Two small ones in Berkshire [Poughley, Sandford], both suppressed before the Reformation. Chief presence (and that not exceptional) in Wiltshire. Particularly female Lacock, male Bradenstoke, Maiden Bradley (originally a house of leper women), and Ivychurch.

Note Bisham (Berks) re-founded in 1337.



14. Military Orders in Diocese

Templars at Rockley (Wilts), Bisham (Berks); Hospitallers at Fryermyne (Dorset), Ansty (Wilts) and Greenham and Brimpton (Berkshire). Preceptories.

After effective suppression of Templars in England in 1308 (1312 universally), Rockley, like most other Templar preceptories, passed to Hospitallers, but Bisham did not (see above).



15. Other Orders

Salisbury diocese generally fairly conservative as regards diversity of monastic orders, but in Wiltshire two Gilbertine priories (both canons only – note, Poulton a detached part of Wiltshire); one house of Trinitarians at Easton , founded 1245 by archdeacon of Wiltshire; and one house of elusive Bonhommes at Edington, where their magnificent church survives as the parish church.



16. Friars

Diocese not rich in the mendicant orders, especially Dominicans and Franciscans.

[This] new kind of religious life enters England in the third decade of the C13th. Not possessing great estates or great wealth, not required to lead elaborate conventual life, but living and working par excellence in the world. Though they caught the imagination of many parts of England, like Europe, Salisbury diocese responded neither very rapidly nor in the foundation of large numbers of houses.

Apart from the curious house of so-called Crutched Friars established in the late C14th at Donnington, Berkshire had only the Franciscan friary, in Reading, founded first in 1233 and transferred to where their church still remains in 1285.

Wiltshire could boast a Franciscan house at Salisbury; a Dominican house at Wilton, later moved to the outskirts of Salisbury; and a Carmelite friary at Marlborough.

Dorset had the Franciscans at Dorchester by 1267 and the Dominicans at Melcombe Regis as late as 1418.

By no stretch of the imagination could Salisbury diocese really be regarded as a fertile area for friar expansion.

Comment on sources of conflict, both with older monasteries and with secular clergy.

16a [Note] Wimborne Minster (began as ancient nunnery) [Later became a secular college, then a royal free chapel]



17. General Comments

No houses of reformed regular canons, Premonstratensians (except small alien cell at Charlton, Wilts).

No houses of Carthusian monks (semi-hermits, not Benedictines), even though the only two houses of the order founded in England before the mid-C14th, Witham and Hinton, stood but a few miles beyond the Wiltshire border in Somerset.

Striking evidence of movement of sites of monasteries in this diocese (as elsewhere). Monastic world not static, eg:

In Berkshire, Kintbury and Faringdon moved to Nuneaton and Beaulieu;

In Wiltshire, abbey that finished up at Stanley began life a few years earlier at Downfront (Drogo's spring) in Loxwell;

Fluctuating fortunes of individual houses.

In Dorset, for example, Sherborne's route from seat of bishopric through priory dependent on Bishop of Salisbury to independent Abbey in 1122; Horton abbey's descent from independent abbatical to dependent priory status; move of the monastic community of Cranborne abbey to Tewkesbury abbey in Glos, and its own downgrading to small dependent cell.

In Wiltshire, revival of Amesbury's fortunes as a Fontevraudine nunnery in 1177 after the decay [of] its former Benedictine existence.

18. [Saints and Relics]

One final point before we turn to finish on Reading Abbey. A number of the great abbeys of Salisbury diocese, as everywhere else, possessed major remains of saints which made these abbeys also pilgrimage churches. One thinks of St Aldhelm at Malmesbury, St Edith (daughter of King Edgar) at Wilton, and St Melor (or Mylor) at Amesbury, in Wiltshire; and in Dorset, St Edward the Martyr, king of Wessex (d.979) at Shaftesbury, [and] St Samson (C6th Bishop of Dol [Brittany]) at Milton; and to Reading in Berkshire there came in the C12th a relic of stupendous importance, a relic of one of the senior disciples and apostles of Jesus Christ, St James the Great, the first major relic of an apostle in the Salisbury diocese and indeed for a time in England as a whole.

19. Reading Abbey

With this background, [let us] consider the significance of the foundation and contribution of Reading Abbey:

[The following is this list of slides shown here, none of which I have]

1. Reconstructed aerial view

2. Reconstructed view from N.W.

Return of church lands to the church

Founded by Henry I in 1121 as a reformed religious house, centre of pilgrimage and hospitality and also (importantly) a royal mausoleum

Colonised by Cluniac Benedictine monks, but after less than two years, in 1123, becoming an abbey (with its own abbot) no longer tied in subjection to the parent house of Cluny.

Reading became one of the wealthiest and grandest Benedictine abbeys in England, characterised by the splendour of its liturgy and the rich carving of its architecture. Sadly, though, most of its glories are now gone, since after the dissolution of the abbey following the last abbot's

conviction for treason in Nov. 1539, the abbey church, not being needed or worship in Reading, was unroofed, gutted and progressively pillaged for building stone and other materials in the town and its neighbourhood.

3. Plan of remaining ruins, but note the details of a typical Benedictine (Cluniac) plan based upon (almost) a blueprint constantly replicated (amazing feature).
4. Coronation of the Virgin. Example of carving and of religious observances.
- 5/6. Two carvings from the choir
7. A carved shaft, column from the cloister
8. Carved voussoir from an arch in cloister – all work of highest quality
9. Episcopal head - ? later C13th
10. Sumer is Icumen in
11. First common seal
12. Fragmentary version of same
13. Seal of Elias 1200-1213
14. Reverse of same – INITIUM SAPIENTIE TIMOR DOMINI
15. [Seal of] Adam of Lathbury, 1226-38
16. Reverse of same – ORA PRO NOBIS SANCTE JACOBE
17. Document with Abbot Wm. of Sutton, 1290/1-1305
18. The seal of Wm. of Sutton
19. [Seal of] Nicholas of Whaplode, 1305-28
20. [Seal of] Henry of Appleford, 1342-61
21. Document with taxation seal
22. Taxation seal
23. 2nd Common Seal (1328) obverse
24. 2nd Common Seal reverse

MONASTIC HOUSES IN BERKSHIRE

Abbeys (Male)

Abingdon

Complex and unclear early history – nunnery at Wytham; possibility of Bradfield
Medieval abbey's history begins with Aethelwold and Edgar in C10th.
9 Feb. 1538 – surrender by the abbot, prior and 24 monks. Value £1,876+.

Reading

Founded by Henry I, 1121. Dissolved, not surrendered, Sept. 1539. Value £1,908+.
13 ex-monks in Mary I's reign receiving pensions.

Dependent Priors

Hurley

Founded by Geoffrey de Mandeville, late W1 [William I], for a cell to Westminster
1536 – suppressed, as having annual income of £122 18s 5d.

Wallingford (Holy Trinity)

Founded by Robert D'Oyley from gifts made to St Albans [Hertfordshire]
1525 – surrendered to Wolsey, commendatory abbot of St Albans, but formal suppression only in
1528.

Abbeys (Female – Nunneries)

Bromhall

First mentioned 1200 – gift by King John. Appears under royal patronage (Windsor Forest).
Early charters burnt in 1462, when house destroyed [by fire]
Appears deserted and suppressed by Dec. 1521.

Cistercians

Faringdon (grange)

1203 – grant to Citeaux, but in 1204, transferred to Beaulieu [Hampshire].

Augustinian Canons

Bisham

Former Templar house, temp. [time of] Stephen, founded by Robert de Ferrers
Founded as Augustinian priory in 1337 by Wm. Monacute, Earl of Salisbury.
1535 – Cromwell forced Wm Barlow as prior on the priory.
Surrender 5 July 1536
5 July 1537 – surrender of Chertsey
18 Dec 1537 – reformation of Bisham as Benedictine abbey
19 June 1538 - surrender after 6 months

Poughley

Founded c. 1160 by Ralph of Chaddleworth on site of Hermitage called *Clanfordesmere*
Patronage came to Amesbury priory

Dissolved 14 Feb. 1525 by Wolsey for his Oxford college

Sandleford

Founded by Geoffrey son of Count of Perche, 1193 x 1202

c. 1478 Priory and its possessions united with St George's Windsor, engineered by Bishop. Beauchamp of Salisbury

Hospitallers

Greenham (temp. Henry II)

Brimpton (temp. Henry II)

Friars

Reading

(Franciscan)

Founded 1233, moved 1285

Sept. 1538 – surrender

April 1544 – church granted to Reading [Borough] as new gild hall

Donnington

(Crutched Friars)

Founded late C14th

30 Nov 1538 – surrender (order stated to be Trinitarians)

Alien Priors

Steventon (Bec)

(temp. Henry I).

Stratfield Saye (Valmont)

(c. 1170). Valmont

(former Hermitage)

1461 – former estates granted to Eton by Edward IV

MONASTIC HOUSES IN DORSET (VCH)

Abbeys (Male)

Abbotsbury

Secular college c. 1026, abbey 1044

Properties lost after Conquest.

Poverty in C14th. Bad rule of abbot Walter de Stokes (1348-54).

Complains against last abbot.

Surrender 12 March 1539 (abbot, prior and 8 monks)

Cerne

(St Edwold).

Traditionally founded by St Augustine. [Later] Founded under Edgar. Completed 987.

Complains against last abbot.

Surrender 15 March 1539, after attempts to purchase the saving of the house. Abbot and 16 inmates.

Milton

(St Samson, St Branwalader)

Founded 933 by [King] Athelstan for secular priests, converted to Benedictine abbey in 964.

Church destroyed by fire from lightning, Sept. 1309 (muniments, charters also destroyed)

Dissent and troubles at monastery in C14th

Surrender 11 March 1539. Abbot and 12 monks.

Sherborne

Secular college originally. Benedictine 993

C9th shared with Wimborne burial of W. Saxon kings and bishops.

Monastic cathedral

1075/8 – see moved to Salisbury

1122 – Abbey created, to which Horton annexed as a cell. Abbot a prebendary of Salisbury cathedral

1436 - destruction by fire of much of the abbey in a riot, in a dispute over baptism in parochial chapel of All Hallows

Surrender 18 March 1539. Abbot and 16 monks (with Horton and Kidwelly [Carmarthenshire])

Cranborne

Founded c. 980. 1102 moved to Tewkesbury (one of its properties), being a cell for a prior and 2 monks.

Surrendered with Tewkesbury, 31 Jan. 1540.

Horton

Founded ? by 971; prob. Destroyed with Tavistock by Danes, 997. Refounded ?1050 as Benedictine house

1122 x 39 annexed to Sherborne.

Abbeys (Female – Nunneries)

Shaftesbury

(St Edward Martyr)

Founded c. 888 by King Alfred – daughter Elgiva first abbess
1053 - Cnut died at Shaftesbury
Reign of Henry II – abbey's lands held for 7 knights' fees.
Four prebends for secular priests – Iwerne Minster, Gillingham, Liddington, Fontmell.
Deacon of the High Altar
Income in 2535 net £1,329/1/3d. But often in debt.
1326 – Bishop's order not to have more than 120 nuns
1441 – there were 41 professed and 14 unprofessed nuns
Surrendered 2 March 1539 – despite efforts to purchase continuation. Abbess, prioress and 55 nuns.

Dependent Priors

Holme Priory (dep. on Montacute)[Somerset]

Founded c. 1150 by Robert of Lincoln
Became denizen with its parent house in 1407
Small no. of monks in later middle ages
Surrendered with Montacute, 20 March 1539.

Bindon (founded from Forde)

Founded 1172 by Roger de Newburgh and wife, moved from earlier site founded by William of Glastonbury
Good terms with King John, by whom used for deposit of valuables etc.
Became of royal patronage under Henry III
In C14th many references to debt, disorder, internal dissention and strife with neighbours
Despite its low income, not dissolved in 1536, on payment of £300.
Surrendered 14 March 1539, by abbot, prior and 6 monks.

Tarrant (nunnery)

Re-established as Cistercian before 1228.
1238 – burial of Joan, wife of Alexander II of Scotland, sister of Henry III. Bequeathed body to Tarrant.
Much patronised by the crown in C13th.
(Income in 1535, clear £214+)
Surrendered 13 March 1539, by abbess, sub-prioress and 18 nuns

Hospitallers

Fryermayne

Founded c. 1275
Preceptory between then and 1338 (see Larking, Knights Hospitallers in England – Camden Soc.)
Linked, as a subordinate camera, to Baddesley (or Godsfield), Hants. Officially merged in 1471.
(Baddesley dissolved 1540)

Friars

Dominicans

Melcombe Regis – last Dom. House founded in England, 1418
1538, suppressed by Visitor, Bishop of Dover

Franciscans

Dorchester – in existence by 1267; a large house with 32 friars in 1296
1485 – new mills, in return for spiritual benefits
Surrender Sept. 1538 by warden and 7 others.

Carmelites

Bridport – brief existence

[Colleges]

Wimborne Minster

Nunnery (double house) early C8th.
Burial place of King Ethelred I (d. 871)
Secular college under Edward the Confessor. Royal free chapel.
Dean and 4 prebendaries and sacrist.
1547 College dissolved

Alien Houses

Frampton (St Stephen's, Caen)

Founded before 1077.
C. 1414 – granted to John, Duke of Bedford
1437 – Henry VI granted it to St Stephen's, Westminster

Loders (Montebourg)

Founded early C12th
1213x14 Prebend of Salisbury
1414 Cell transferred to Syon nunnery

Porington (Bec)

Joined with Ogbourne

Spettisbury (Préaux)

Small alien priory cell. Eventually passed in C15th to Witham Priory [Somerset].

Wareham (Lire)

Originally one of the most ancient monasteries in Dorset. Nunnery, perhaps dissolved late C10th.
Then a secular college with prebends (survival from nunnery?)
1142 x 84 transformed into Benedictine priory
1414 All Lire's possessions, except Hinkley priory, given by Henry V to Sheen (Carthusian) [Surrey].

MONASTIC HOUSES IN WILTS (VCH)

Abbeys – Male

Malmesbury

(St Aldhelm)

Founded 974 Aelfric abbot

Nov. 1527 Armed monks break into abbot's quarters

Surrender 15 Dec. 1539

Abbeys – Female (Nunneries)

Wilton

St Edith

Financial difficulties in C13th

Prebendal church with prebends for secular canons – eg Chalke

Deacon at the conventual church

Royal and other rights to nominate nuns

Rule translated into French before 13279

Nos. of nuns: 1441, 44; 1464, 23 + 17 awaiting profession; 1485, 14 + 16; dissolution, 31 + abbess, prioress

Surrender 25 March 1539

Abbeys - Mixed

Amesbury

(St Mylor / Melor)

Aelfreda, widow of Edgar, founded nunnery c. 979

1177 Transferred into house of Fontevraud, Fontevraudines

1256 Convent comprised prioress and 76 nuns, prior and 6 other chaplains, a clerk, and 16 lay brothers

1285 Queen Eleanor of Provence entered priory, a few months after her granddaughter Mary took the veil - 1291 Queen Mother dies at Amesbury

Nos. of nuns: 1315-16, 101; 1316, 105; 1317-18, 117. Male religious – known as 'the habit'

Trouble in 1398-1400

Resignation Aug. 1539

Dependent Priors

Kington St Michael

Nunnery

Founded 1155. Probably by Robert Wayfen of Brimpton (Berks)

1490 Clumsy attempt to escape from Bishop of Salisbury's authority

9 nuns in late C15th; but only 3 in 1535

Monkton Farleigh (Lewes)

Founded 1120s. Probably by Matilda de Bohun and son Humphrey III

Dispute over rights with parent house of Lewes [Sussex]

Designation of Lewes and its dependent priories in C14th – therefore not alien priory after 1373

Dissolved 1536. Income £154. 7 monks, including prior.

Stanley (founded from Quarr) (Savigny)

Founded 1151. Empress Matilda and chamberlain Drogo. At Downfront at Loxwell [east of Chippenham] – moved to Stanley 1154.

Wiltshire and Berkshire properties (esp. Lambourne, Faringdon)

C. 1224-29 Stephen of Lexington abbot – abbot of Savigny, 1229; abbot of Clairvaux 1243

Dissolved 1536

(see W.A.M, xxxv)

Priories

Bradenstoke

Founded c. 1139. Dependency of Cirencester. Family of earls of Salisbury.

1189 Freed from Cirencester's claims.

Royal (esp. Angevin) favour – esp. King John

Widely scattered properties (Including Yorkshire)

Crimes of desertion of the prior in 1352

1535: 13 canons and prior in residence; house in good order

Dissolved Jan. 1539. Income £212.

Ivychurch

Former minster. ? Stephen founded. A royal foundation, related to Clarendon park and its chapel

New grants in C14th, but priory seriously affected by Black Death, when prior and 12 canons died, only 1 being left; followed by decay of standards

Financial difficulties led in 1423 to Henry VI granting alien priory of Upavon (formerly of St-Wandrille); henceforward Prior of Ivychurch stall-holder in cathedral

Dissolved 1536: prior and 5 canon-priests and 1 novice. Net income £123

Maiden Bradley (Mixed)

Founded as leper women's hospital by Manasser Biset [Steward of Henry II] before 1164

Priory by early C13th. Sisters, canons and lay brothers

Sisters died out (with leprosy) gradually in C14th

Canons remained – 45 with 2 novices at dissolution; former lay brothers being replaced by now by hired servants

Dissolved 1536. Gross income, 1535, nearly £199.

Longleat

First referred to in 1235. Origins obscure.

1529 – suppressed and granted to Hinton (Carthusian) [Somerset]

Lacock (Nunnery)

Founded 1230-32 By Ela, widow of Wm Longespée (? original intention for Cistercian monks)

First nun from Goring ('Premier English Augustinian convent')

16 April 1232, Ela founds Lacock in the morning, Hinton in afternoon (latter originally at Hatherop)

House first ruled by prioress, but Ela, who assumed habit in 1237/38, became abbess in August 1239.

Three chaplains to serve the convent (mentioned eg in 1535)

No. of nuns: 22 (1395), 17 (1445), 14 (1473), 17 (1535)

Saved from dissolution in 1536 (by payment of £300) but surrendered Jan, 1539.

Marlborough (Gilbertine)

Founded by 1199/1200: canons only. Possibly founded by Henry II
Gilbertine houses saved from dissolution in 1536 because Robert Holgate, Master of Sempringham, became chaplain to the king and Bishop of Llandaff
Surrender, January 1539

Poulton (Gilbertine)

Founded 1354. Sir Thomas Seymour. Canons only.
Surrender, January 1539.

Edington (House of Bonhommes)

Chantry converted to this, 1358. Followed the rule of St Augustine (modelled on Ashridge, Herts).
Under a Rector and brethren of the convent, house or monastery of Edington
Monastic church (dedicated 1361) remains as parish church
1450 Slaying of William Ainscough, Bishop of Salisbury, at Edington
1539 Surrender (1535, net income £422 9s 7p and three farthings) [3/4p]

Easton (Royal) (Trinitarian)

Founded 1245 by Stephen of Tisbury, as a hostel. Converted into Trinitarian house 1251.
Order founded for ransom of Christian captives in pagan hands, for which each convent bound to devote one third of its income
Parent house at Cerfroy, near Chateau-Thierry
1369 Parish church pulled down
1493 Whole priory destroyed by fire
1536 Dissolved – a house of Augustinian canons

Rockley (Templars)

Preceptory dating from early Henry II, founded by John Marshal
1308 – English houses suppressed → Hospitallers

Ansty (Hospitallers)

Given to Hospitallers in 1210-11, but preceptor later (before 1281)

Friaries

Fransiscans

Salisbury (late 1229)
Surrendered 2 October 1538, by warden and 10 others

Dominicans

Wilton (1245), moved in 1281 to suburb of Salisbury, Wilton remaining a cell.
Salisbury (Fisherton Anger) - Surrender 2 October 1538
(Dominicans abandoned corporate poverty a generation into C14th)

Carmelites

Marlborough (early C14th).
Poor and dilapidated in C16th,
Submission, July 1538

Colleges

St Nicholas de Vaux, Salisbury

Founded in 1262 by Giles of Bridport, Bishop of Salisbury

St Edmund, Salisbury

Founded in 1269 by Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Salisbury

Haytesbury

Jocelyn 4 canons

Alien Priors

Avebury (Boscherville)

1411 to Fotheringhay College

Clatford (St Victor-en-Caux)

1441 to Eton

Ogbourne (Bec)

Prebend of Salisbury. Priory in C13th

1421 Spiritualities to St George's Windsor

Upavon (St Wandrille)

Prebend of Salisbury. Small priory.

1423 to Ivychurch.

SOMERSET AND DEVON –PRE-1066

Somerset

Athelney

Bath

Glastonbury

Muchelney

Devon

Buckfast

Tavistock