

THE APPROPRIATED CHURCHES OF THE ENGLISH WHITE CANONS

ALNWICK

St. Mary's abbey at Alnwick was one of the eleven filiations of Newhouse, from which it was founded in 1147. It was situated in the diocese of Durham and the county of Northumberland, and at the dissolution of monasteries it held seven churches to its uses : five of them (Alnham, Chatton, Chillingham, Lesbury, and Shilbottle) in the same county and diocese as itself ; one (St. Dunstan in the West) in the city and diocese of London ; and one (Leckonfield) in the county and diocese of York.

Alnham. No rector of this church is noted in the 'Fasti Dunelmenses' : but vicars occur from 1228.

Chatton. The vicarage is noted in the Norwich valuation ¹⁵⁾ : therefore it was in existence in 1254. It was not ordained till 1342 when the collation thereof was reserved to the bishop of the diocese ¹⁶⁾.

Chillingham. The vicarage of this church was also noted in the Norwich valuation ¹⁷⁾. In the 'Fasti' a vicar is noted twelve years earlier still.

Stilbottle. The 'Fasti' gives a vicar c. 1228.

Lesbury. Rectors occur in the 'Fasti' till 1311. But in a royal writ ¹⁸⁾ addressed to the bishop of Durham in 1312, this church was mentioned as appropriated to Alnwick as were the four others noted above. The church of Lesbury had three chapels of ease : Alnwick, Alnmouth, and Houghton. The first vicar noted in the "Fasti" is under date 1342.

London, St. Dunstan in the West. The advowson of this church was granted to Alnwick by King Edward III in 1361 ¹⁹⁾. A royal

15) Lunt, *The Valuation of Norwich*, p. 197.

16) *Reg. Ralph de Bury (Surtees)*, p. 144.

17) Lunt, *loc. cit.*

18) *Reg. Palat. Dunelm.* (Rolls Series) II, 872.

19) *Newcourt Repertorium*, I, 335.

licence for its appropriation was granted in 1385 ²⁰), and in the following year the appropriation was made by Robert Braybrooke bishop of London ²¹).

Leckonfield. A licence for the alienation of the advowson to the abbey was granted in 1457 ²²), and another two years later ²³). In the second licence the advowson was stated to be worth nothing. So far the present writer has been unable to ascertain the date of appropriation.

In the royal writ of 1312 mentioned above another church is mentioned as having been appropriated to this abbey — that of *Fenton*. According to the "Fasti" the parish of Fenton was merged in that of Woolers in 1313. In that year the rectory of Fenton and Woolers was appropriated to Alnwick by Richard Kellaw bishop of Durham ²⁴). In the following year the rectory of Fenton and Woolers Woolers in an entry in the register, noting the collation of a secular priest to "the vicarage of the church of Woolers with the chapel of Fenton" ²⁵). This church appears to have been given up before the dissolution, as in the record of the revenue of the abbey we find pensions from Woolers and Fenton.

BARLINGS

The abbey of Barlings was founded from Newhouse in 1154 in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was situated in the county and diocese of Lincoln. At the dissolution it possessed five churches, three of them (Scothorn, Stainton, Swaton) in the same diocese and county as itself, and two in the diocese of Norwich, one of these (Repham) being in the county of Norfolk and the other (Bungay) in that of Suffolk.

Scothorn. This church must have passed into the possession of Barlings not later than the year 1218 as the vicarage is entered in the 'Liber Antiquus' of Hugh of Wells bishop of Lincoln (p. 70). A vicar was appointed in the tenth year of that prelate (1218-1219) ²⁶).

20) *Pat.* 9 Rich., II, p. 1, m. 4.

21) Newcourt, *loc. cit.*

22) *Pat.* 35. Hen. VI, p. 2, m. 9.

23) *Pat.* 37. Hen. VI, p. 1, m. 1.

24) *Reg. Palat. Dunelm.* (Kellan's register) I, 444, 449, a royal licence being given for Woolers *Pat.* 1 Edw 2 p. 2 m. 4

25) *Ibid.* III, 412 (Bury's register).

26) *Rot. H. de Welles*, I, 201.

Stainton. A licence in mortmain ²⁷⁾ for the alienation of the advowson of this church to Barlings was granted in 1312, but it was not appropriated till 1343. In that year Queen Philippa, daughter of John the Good, count of Hainault, consort of King Edward III petitioned Pope Clement VI to appropriate the church to the abbey, giving as her reason that it was too poor to support its burdens ; and adding that not only she herself but also the king and the chief persons of the realm had a singular devotion to this monastery. Her petition was granted ²⁸⁾. The royal licence in mortmain had already been granted ²⁹⁾.

Swaton. In 1322 Alice de Lacy, countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, granted the manor of Swaton with the advowson of the church ³⁰⁾ ; and the licence in mortmain was granted in the following year ³¹⁾. The present writer has been unable to find the date of appropriation.

Bungay. The vicarage was noted in the Norwich valuation ³²⁾.

Repham. The royal licence for appropriation was granted in 1364 ³³⁾. Nothing further seems to have been done till 1400 when the benefice was appropriated to the abbey by Boniface IX ³⁴⁾ ; in the following year another royal licence was granted ³⁵⁾. This church is not among those entered in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" as belonging to Barlings ; but as the amount to be paid at a visitation is duly noted, it can hardly be doubted that the omission was due to an oversight ; and that the more that Redman noted in 1487 that this abbey held five churches.

In early days the abbey possessed another church that of *St. Edward in Barlings*. This was obtained "ex concessione conventus S. Trinitatis Exaqui . . . redendo annuatim ipsi conventui unam marcam argenti ³⁶⁾". But in the Norwich Valuation of 1254 to this church was attached the note : "Desiit esse parochia" ³⁷⁾.

27) *Pat* 6 Edw. II, p. I, m. 23.

28) *Cal. Pet.*, I, 29.

29) *Pat*. 18 Edw., III, p. 1, m. 7 exemplifying letters dated 8 Sept. 2 Edw. III.

30) Barling's Cartulary apud *Mon. Angl.*, VII, 917.

31) *Pat*. 17 Edw., II p. 1, m. 22.

32) *Lunt*, *op. cit.*, p. 216.

33) *Pat*. 38 Edw., III, p. 2, m. 12.

34) *C. P. L.*, V, 325.

35) *Pat*. 2 Hen. IV, p. 2, m. 32.

36) Charter of confirmation of Henry II (*Inspex*. 19 Edw. I) in *Mon. Angl.*, VII, 916.

37) *Lunt*, *op. cit.*, p. 251.

BAYHAM

Bayham abbey, dedicated to the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was originally founded at Brockley in Kent and the diocese of Rochester. About 1200 A.D. this house was united to Otham, another small house which had been founded in Sussex and the diocese of Chichester, and the joint community established at Bayham which was also in the diocese of Chichester and Sussex. The abbey was regarded as a daughter house of Prémontré.

Cardinal Wolsey, chancellor of Henry VIII and *legatus a latere* obtained faculties from Clement VII for the suppression of between twenty and thirty monasteries to provide endowments for two colleges he intended to found. Bayham abbey was one of the doomed houses and its life was brought to an untimely end three years before the general dissolution of the lesser monasteries. In consequence of this no account of the conventual estates and churches is to be found in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*".

From the point of view of the churches the cartulary ³⁸⁾ is equally sterile; but from other sources three churches are known to have been appropriated to this house and probably there were others: Redman notes that in 1487 there were five, but he does not give their names. The three known churches are West Greenwich (or Deptford) and Pembury, in the diocese of Rochester and county of Kent, and Hellingley in the county of Sussex and diocese of Chichester.

West Greenwich ³⁹⁾. This church was appropriated to Bayham by Gilbert bishop of Rochester (1185-1214). In 1218 the appropriation was confirmed by Gilbert's successor Benedict de Sansetun and by the papal legate Gualo. Two years later, in 1220, it was further confirmed by Honorius III. And in 1315 the validity of the appropriation was recognized by the commissaries of Walter Reynolds, archbishop of Canterbury, who were then making a visitation of the diocese of Rochester.

Pembury. Sometime after A.D. 1212 Simon de Wayhulle granted, with his body, the manor of Pembury with the advowson of the church ⁴⁰⁾. In 1239 the church was appropriated to the abbey by

38) B. M. Cott. MS. Otho A 2. This MS was badly damaged in the disastrous Cotton fire of 1731; but there are two transcripts also in the British Museum. — Stowe MS. 924 and additional MS. 6037.

39) The various documents are printed in full in *Reg. Hamonis de Hethe epi Roffen.* (c & y), pp. 24, 25.

40) "*Reg. Ham. de Hethe*" (C & Y) p. 23.

Gregory IX, by a bull dated, at Anagni, 23 October ⁴¹). The rector however did not resign till 21 November 1278 ⁴²). Two days later John Bradfield, bishop of Chichester, instituted the abbot and convent to the rectory by investiture with his cap, " *nostro bireto investivimus* " ⁴³).

Hellingley. In an official document dated 1281 and inserted in the register of John Peckham O. S. F., archbishop of Canterbury, it is noted that the abbot and convent were rectors of this church ⁴⁴). Also in a judicial decree, dated 1291, of Peckham's successor, Archbishop Robert Winchelsey, regarding the chapel of Hailsham, it was declared that the church had been appropriated to Bayham ⁴⁵)

BEAUCHIEF

The abbey of Beauchief (De Bello Capite) in the county of Derby and diocese of Coventry and Lichfield was founded from Welbeck in 1183 and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, that is St. Thomas of Canterbury. There is a legend that it was founded by one of the murderers of the martyred archbishop in expiation of his share in the sacrilegious crime : but this legend, though it has persisted to the present day, has no historical foundation.

There are two printed histories of this abbey : 1) " An historical Account of Beauchief Abbey " by S. Pegge (London 1801), and 2) " Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey " by S. O. Addy (Oxford 1878). The cartulary is in existence but in private hands : Pegge however gives an abstract of it.

At the time of the dissolution the abbey held four churches : three (Norton, Offerton, and Dronfield) in the same diocese and county as itself, and the fourth (Wimeswould) in the county of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln.

Norton. The advowson was given by the foundation charter, but the earliest documentary evidence of its appropriation is an entry in the register of Robert Stretton, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield ⁴⁶) under date 1370. Pegge notes that no rector is known of the

41) *Ibid.*, p. 23.

42) *Ibid.*

43) *Ibid.*, p. 24.

44) *Reg. Joan. Peckham archiep. Cantuar.* (C & Y), p. 147.

45) *Reg. Roberti Winchelsey archiep. Cantuar.* (c & y) pp. 103, ss.

46) *Reg. Stretton* (Salt Coll. N. S. X (2) p. 80.

church ⁴⁷⁾ : whilst Addy, without giving the slightest authority for his statement, says categorically that the church was served from the first by a canon of the abbey ⁴⁸⁾ — in which regard it must be borne in mind that the diocesan registers only begin in 1297.

Offerton. No more is known of this church than of Norton. The advowson was given at the foundation of the abbey, but the earliest documentary evidence of appropriation belongs to the year 1360 ⁴⁹⁾. Pegge states that no rector is known ⁵⁰⁾.

Dronfield. The church of this place is noted in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" as one of those belonging to Beauchief ; but it is not clear when the effective appropriation was made. The known facts are as follows. In 1399 a licence in mortmain was granted for the appropriation of the church ⁵¹⁾. Pegge states that the last rector resigned in the same year ⁵²⁾. Addy says that the appropriation was made in 1399 by Boniface IX, but once more he gives no authority for his assertion ; and if it were made by that pontiff it is strange that the indult was not recorded in his register — nothing regarding such an indult is to be found in the Calendar published by the Public Record Office. If Boniface IX did appropriate the church to Beauchief it would seem to come within the limits of the general revocation in 1402 ⁵³⁾ of all appropriations made by him or his predecessor Urban VI which had taken effect otherwise than by the death of the rector in possession when the indult was granted. However that may be, it undoubtedly came within the limits of the statute 4 Hen. IV cap. 12 which enacted that, with one exception, all appropriations made after the first year of King Richard II should be repealed annulled and disappropriated for ever. This seems to be the explanation of Redman's note that in 1487 Beauchief owned three churches and that all were served by the canons. He notes canons as serving Norton, Offerton, and Wimeswould but the name of Dronfield does not appear. If this interpretation of the facts be correct, this church must have been appropriated for the second time between A. D. 1487 and the dissolution : but till the Coventry and Lichfield registers have been made available we must be content with conjecture.

47) *Historical Account*, p. 72.

48) *Historical Materials*, p. 129.

49) *Reg. Stretton*, as above, p. 70.

50) *Op. cit.*, p. 81.

51) *Pat.* 13 Rich. II, p. 2, m. 35.

52) *Op. cit.*, p. 99.

53) *C. P. L.*, V, 599.

Wimescoud. The advowson of this church was given by the founder ; and the church was appropriated before the death of Hugh of Wells bishop of Lincoln — 7 Feb. 1235 ⁵⁴).

BEGHAM

See *Bayham*.

BELEIGH

The abbey of S. Mary and S. Nicholas at Beleigh or Maldon, in the county of Essex and diocese of London, was originally founded at Parndon before August 1172, but was transferred to Maldon in 1180 as a new foundation ⁵⁵). It was a filiation of Newhouse. At the dissolution it possessed three churches all in the same county and diocese at itself.

Maldon. In this town the abbey originally held two churches, St. Peter's and All Saints, which were appropriated before the making of the Norwich Valuation in 1154 ⁵⁶ : in that valuation it is noted that the vicarages of the two churches had been united by Fulk Bassett who became bishop of London in 1244. In 1309 the two rectories were united by the bishop, Ralph Baldock, who collated a vicar, reserving however the future patronage to the abbot and convent ⁵⁷).

Great Wakering. This church was appropriated to Beleigh 26 Dec. 1283 by Richard Gravesend bishop of London, the appropriation being confirmed by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's (the cathedral of London) 7 January 1284 ⁵⁸).

Ulting. The possession of this church was confirmed by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's 28 February 1298 ⁵⁹).

For a time Beleigh also held the church of *St. Laurence in Denzie* (*Steeple St. Laurence*) which must have been appropriated not later than the pontificate of Fulk Bassett (9 Oct. 1244-20 May 1259) who

54) *Rot. Hug. de Welles*, (C & Y) II, 276.

55) See the article on Beleigh in the *Victoria History of Essex* by the late Mr R. C. Fowler O. B. E. of the Public Record Office, London.

56) See Lunt *op. cit.* p. 342 and *Fulk Basset's Register* (ed. by R. C. Fowler) in *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, XVIII, 10, 11.

57) *Reg. Baldock* (C & Y) p. 115.

58) *Newcourt, Repertorium*. II, 618.

59) *Ibid.*, II, 615.

noted the vicarage in his register ⁶⁰). In 1438 however the rectory was restored ⁶¹).

BLANCHLAND

St. Mary's abbey at Blanchland in the county of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, was founded from Croxton in 1190. It possessed four churches all in the same county and diocese as itself.

Bywell St. Andrew. The advowson of this church was given by the founder of the abbey, and the church must have been appropriated not later than 1254 as the vicarage was entered in the Norwich valuation ⁶²). In 1315 the then vicar having been elected abbot of Blanchland, the bishop of Durham, Richard Kellaw, ordered an inquisition into the right of patronage, and it was found that the abbot and convent were the true patrons ⁶³).

Kirkharle. The advowson of this church too was given by the founder, and as the vicarage occurs in the Norwich valuation ⁶⁴), the church was appropriated not later than 1254.

Heddon-on-the-Wall. The advowson of this church also was granted by the founder. In the "Fasti" we find one vicar without date and then one under date 1296.

Bolam. In 1355 a licence in mortmain was granted for the alienation of the advowson of this church with the object of founding chantries and other works of piety for the souls of William de Herle and the faithful departed ⁶⁵). In the "Fasti" the first vicar noted is under date 1360.

BRADSOLE

See *St. Radegunde*.

BROCKLEY

See *Bayham*.

COCKERSAND

St. Mary's abbey at Cockersand, in Lancashire and the diocese of York, was founded in 1190 from Croxton. At the dissolution it

⁶⁰) *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, XVIII, 11.

⁶¹) *Newcourt, op. cit.*, II, 371.

⁶²) *Lunt, op. cit.*, p. 202.

⁶³) *Reg. Palat. Dunelm.* (Rolls Series) II, 726, 727.

⁶⁴) *Lunt, op. cit.*, p. 200.

⁶⁵) *Pat. 29 Edw.*, III, p. 2, m. 1.

held two churches, both in the same county and diocese as itself. The cartulary of this abbey has been printed by the Chetham Society ; it fills seven volumes of that society's publications (N^{os} 38, 39, 40, 43, 56, 57, 64) which are paged consecutively.

Garstang. The grant of the advowson was confirmed by King John in 1215. The church was appropriated to the abbey by William archdeacon of Richmond (1217-1237). The appropriation was confirmed by Gregory IX in February 1232, and by Walter de Gray, archbishop of York, in the thirtieth year of his pontificate (1246-1247). The vicarage was ordained by John Romeyne, archdeacon of Richmond (1241-1247) ⁶⁶).

Little Mitton. Cockersand presented to the rectory in 1255 ⁶⁷). In 1314 a licence in mortmain was granted for the appropriation of the church ⁶⁸). There is no available evidence at present as to when the appropriation was made, the York registers having only been printed to the year 1306. Tanner, an eighteenth century student of monastic history, citing the register of Archbishop Scrope (1398-1405), states in his "Notitia Monastica" that the vicarage was ordained by that prelate.

COVERHAM

Coverham abbey, in the North Riding of Yorkshire and the diocese of York, was founded in 1189 from Newhouse. It was dedicated to the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At the dissolution it held five churches : two of them (Coverham and Downholme) were in the North Riding of Yorkshire, two (Kettlewell and Sedburgh) in the West Riding, and one (Seaham) in the county of Durham. The last-mentioned (Seaham) was in the diocese of Durham ; the other four in that of York.

Coverham. There is no evidence as to the date of appropriation of this church. But in 1289 the archbishop of York ordered that the abbot and convent should be cited to show by what title they held it to their uses, and why no vicar had been instituted ⁶⁹). The result is not given.

Downholme. Gerard de Wyppens archdeacon of Richmond appropriated the church of Downholme (then vacant by the death of the

⁶⁶) For these particulars see *Cartulary* (Chetham) pp. 46 & 281.

⁶⁷) *Reg. Walter Gray* (Surtees) p. 122.

⁶⁸) *Pat. Edw., II*, p. 1, m. 15.

⁶⁹) *Reg. John Romeyne* (Surtees) I, 340.

rector) to Coverham on 10 February 1300. This was confirmed on 8 April 1301 by the archbishop, Thomas Corbridge ⁷⁰). In 1313 the Crown confirmed the grant of the advowson ⁷¹).

Kettlewell. This church was appropriated to the abbey in 1344 by the archbishop, William de la Zouch; and in 1388 there was a new appropriation by de la Zouch's second successor, Alexander Neville ⁷²).

Sedbergh. Burton says that a perpetual vicarage was ordained in 1322 ⁷³); but the licence in mortmain for appropriation was only granted in 1328 ⁷⁴).

Seaham. It is noted in the "Fasti Dunelmenses" that the last rector of Seaham resigned in 1475. Redman at his visitation of the abbey three years later, in 1478, noted: "quattuor habet ecclesias et ecclesiam de novo appropriatam". This "ecclesiam de novo appropriatam" we may assume to have been Seaham.

CROXTON

The abbey of St. John the Evangelist at Croxton, in Leicestershire and the diocese of Lincoln, was founded in 1162 from Newhouse. It had a subject priory, or cell, at *Hornby* in Lancashire.

This abbey held six churches. Two of them (Croxon-Keriall and Sproxton) were in Leicestershire and the county of Lincoln; one (Finedon) in Northamptonshire and the diocese of Lincoln; one (Lound) in Derbyshire and the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield; and two (Tunstall and Melling) in Lancashire and the diocese of York. Writing in the "Victoria History of Lancaster", Professor Tout of the university of Manchester notes that the two Lancashire churches were granted to the cell of Hornby.

The register of this abbey, or 'Domesday' as it appears to have been called, is or was in the possession of the duke of Rutland. A considerable number of the documents were transcribed by Francis Peck, a distinguished eighteenth-century antiquary, and were printed from his MSS by Nichols in his "History of Leicestershire" (vol II part I appendix pp. [77] ss). All references to the register will be to the documents printed by Nichols.

70) *Reg. of Abp Corbridge* (Surtees) i. 291.

71) *Pat.* 6 Edw. II, p. 2, m. 20.

72) *Burton Monast. Eboracense*, p. 420.

73) *Ibid.*

74) *Pat.* 2 Edw., III, p. 1, m. 27.

Croxton-Keriall. The advowson of this church was granted by William count of Boulogne and the possession of the church was confirmed by Robert de Chesney bishop of Lincoln (*ob.* 1167). These particulars are given in the register. They are confirmed by an entry in the "Matriculus" of Hugh of Wells, bishop of Lincoln, (1209-1235) to the effect that the church had been appropriated from the time of the foundation of the abbey ⁷⁵).

Sproxton. Hugh of Wells notes in his "Matriculus" that a third of this church had been appropriated to the abbot of Croxton "ab antiquo" ⁷⁶). In 1310 a licence in mortmain was granted for the appropriation of the rest of the church ⁷⁷). Nichols, citing the register of John Dalderby, bishop of Lincoln, (1300-1320), as his authority, says that the appropriation was made in the same year, 1310 ⁷⁸).

Finedon. The advowson of this church was granted to the abbey of St. Michael in Antwerp by King Edward III ⁷⁹; and then, with the king's permission, by that illustrious house to Croxton. The entry in the "Calendar of the Patent Rolls" under date 1346 is as follows: "Licence to the abbot and convent of Antwerp in Brabant to assign in frankalmoign to the abbot and convent of Croxton, canons of their order, the advowson of the church of Thyngden [sc. Finedon], county Northampton, lately appropriated to the grantors by the king, and for the appropriation of the church by the abbot and convent of Croxton" ⁸⁰). In the following year, 1347, the abbot and convent petitioned Clement VI to appropriate the church to their usus ⁸¹); which he did ⁸²). The appropriation, however, did not take effect immediately: there was still a rector in 1350 ⁸³). The fact of the appropriation was entered in the register of John Gynwell, bishop of Lincoln, under date 1348: this entry is among those in the Hutton transcripts from the Lincoln registers in the British Museum.

Lound. From the register we learn that this church was appropriated to Croxton by Geoffrey Muschamps bishop of Coventry and

75) *Rotuli Hugonis de Welles* (C & Y) I, 267.

76) *Ibid.*

77) *Pat.*, 4 Edw. II, p. 1, m. 15.

78) *Hist. Leicest.* II, 329.

79) It was mentioned under Barlings that his consort was Philippa daughter of John the Good of Hainault.

80) *Pat.* 20 Edw., III, p. 2, m. q.

81) *Cal. Pet.* (Record Office) I, 128.

82) *C. P. L.*, IV, 37.

83) *Pat.* 24 Edw., III, p. I, m. 27.

Lichfield (1198-1208), whose act was confirmed by Geoffrey prior of the Benedictine cathedral chapter of Coventry. The abbot and convent presented to the vicarage in 1361 and 1367⁸⁴). For some reason the Derbyshire possessions of Croxton are not entered in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus".

Tunstall. According to the register this church was appropriated to Croxton by Roger of Pont l'Evêque archbishop of York (1154-1181).

Melling. A licence in mortmain for the appropriation of this church was granted in 1310⁸⁵). The register shows that the appropriation was made by "Pope Clement" — if Clement V, then before 21 April 1314, if Clement VI, before 7 December 1352.

The abbot and convent possessed these six churches in their entirety : of another, *South Croxton*, in Leicestershire and the diocese of Lincoln, they were portionists. Hugh of Wells noted that the abbot was patron of half the church ; and in 1310 a royal licence⁸⁶) was granted for the appropriation of this half. When the appropriation was actually made has not been ascertained by the present writer.

DALE

The abbey of Dale, in Derbyshire and the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, was founded in 1204 from Newhouse. It was dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is worthy of note that the windows of the abbey church were filled with magnificent stained glass ; which, at the dissolution, was removed to the neighbouring church of Morley where it may still be seen. Dale abbey held three churches (Kirk Hallam, Ilkeston, Heanor) and was portionist in another (Eckinton), all in the same county and diocese as itself.

Kirk Hallam. This church was appropriated not later than A. D. 1238. This is shown by a document in the abbey cartulary⁸⁷) belonging to the pontificate of Alexander Stavensby, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield who died 26 December 1238. Another document⁸⁸),

84) *Reg. Stretton*, Salt. Coll. N. S. X (pt 2), pp. 71 and 82.

85) *Pat.*, 3 Edw. II, m. 5.

86) *Pat.*, 4 Edw. II, p. 1, m. 15.

87) *Abstract of the Cartulary of Dale Abbey*, edited by J. C. Cox, in *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, Vol. XXIV, p. 104. The cartulary is in the British Museum. — *Cotton MSS.* Vesp. E XXVI.

88) *Mag. Reg. Album* (Salt Coll.), p. 357.

in the register of the chapter of Lichfield, shows that Dale had at any rate some interest in the church two years earlier, 1236. By this deed the abbot and convent bound themselves to contribute yearly forty shillings towards the maintenance of the clerks who ministered at the Mary mass in the cathedral, with the proviso that should they fail to do this the bishop should enforce payment from what they held in the church of Kirk Hallam.

Ilkeston. A licence in mortmain for the appropriation of this church was granted in 1385 ⁸⁹⁾ ; and two years later, in 1387, the abbot and convent agreed ⁹⁰⁾ to pay half a mark ⁹¹⁾ yearly to the dean and chapter of Lichfield on account of the appropriation.

Heanor. In 1473 a licence in mortmain was granted to John Hales, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and others for the alienation of this church to Dale, and its appropriation by the abbot and convent ⁹²⁾.

The abbot and convent were also portionists in the church of *Eckington*. A licence in mortmain for the appropriation of a moiety of this church was granted in 1345 ⁹³⁾.

DODFORD

See *Hales Owen*, of which it was a cell.

DUREFORD

The abbey of St. Mary and St. John Baptist at Dureford in the county of Sussex and diocese of Chichester was founded in 1169 from Welbeck. It held one church, in the same county and diocese as itself.

Rogate. All that is known of this church before the time of Redman is contained in a document in the register ⁹⁴⁾ ; a charter of the founder of the abbey granting the church, with the approval of the diocesan, so far as it lay within the power of a layman.

EASBY

St. Agatha's abbey at Easby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire

⁸⁹⁾ *Pat.* 9 Rich. II, p. 1, m. 34.

⁹⁰⁾ *Mag. Reg. Alb.* p. 364.

⁹¹⁾ Half a mark was six shillings and eight pence.

⁹²⁾ *Pat.* 13 Edw. IV, p. 2, m. 10.

⁹³⁾ *Pat.* 19 Edw. III, p. 2, m. 21.

⁹⁴⁾ British Museum, *Cott. MSS.* Vesp. E xxiii f. 7a. The chief documents in the register are printed in *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

and the diocese of York, was founded in 1152 from Newhouse. It held two churches in the North Riding.

Easby. Nothing is known as to when this church was appropriated. But in 1289 John Romeyne, then archbishop of York called upon the abbot and convent to show by what title they held it and why no vicar had been instituted ⁹⁵). The result of the inquiry was not recorded.

Manfield. A licence in mortmain for the appropriation of this church was granted in 1347 ⁹⁶). No evidence as to the date of the appropriation has come to hand ; but in A. D. 1400 Boniface IX stated in an indult that it had been held to the uses of the abbey for many years ⁹⁷).

EGGLESTON

The abbey of St. John Baptist at Eggleston, in the North Riding of Yorkshire and the diocese of York, was founded from Easby in the last decade of the twelfth century. At the dissolution it held three churches : two of them (Stratford-Over and Rokeby) like itself in the North Riding and one (Great Ouseburn) in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and all three in the diocese of York.

Stratford-Over ⁹⁸). The grant of the advowson of this church was confirmed by the Crown in 1313 ⁹⁹). Burton says ¹⁰⁰) that the appropriation was made in 1329 by the archbishop, William Melton.

Rokeby. A licence in mortmain for the grant of the advowson of this church to Eggleston was issued in 1340 ¹⁰¹). Burton says that ¹⁰²) the appropriation was made in 1342 by the archbishop, William de la Zouch.

Great Ouseburn. A licence in mortmain for the appropriation of this church was granted in 1348 ¹⁰³) ; and Burton says ¹⁰⁴) that the appropriation was made in the same year by the archbishop, William de la Zouch.

95) *Reg. Romeyne* (Surtees) i 340.

96) *Pat.* 21 Edw. III, p. 2, m. 11.

97) *C. P. L.*, V, 360.

98) In old documents "Startforth".

99) *Pat.* 6 Edw. II, p. 2, m. 10.

100) *Op. cit.*, 136.

101) *Pat.* 14 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 18.

102) *Op. cit.*, 135.

103) *Pat.* 22 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 41.

104) *Op. cit.*, 136.

HAGNABY

The abbey of St. Thomas, bishop and martyr, at Hagnaby in the county and diocese of Lincoln, was founded in 1175 from Welbeck. At the dissolution it held one church in the same county and diocese as itself.

Hannay. This church was appropriated to the abbey in 1268 by Richard Gravesend bishop of Lincoln ¹⁰⁵).

(to be continued).

Egerton BECK

105) *Rot. Ric. Gravesend* (C & Y) p. 31.