



CHARTREUSE de MOUNT-GRACE

✠ Assomption de-la-Vierge-Marie ✠

PROVINCE D' ANGLETERRE

Documents

Manuscrit du Ven. Père Dom Palémon BASTIN

1

Cartusia Assumptionis B^{te} M^{ae} in Monte Gratiae. — 1401. —
(In s. tos. capus in nov. domine nec.) provinciarum, Alemanice pag. 272. —)

Domus Assumptionis B^{te} M^{ae} in Monte Gratiae in comitatu Eboraensi
Fundatores sunt Ber^{mus} J^{mes} Thomas Hollandus dux S^{ic}ill^{ex}. et Dominus
de Wake. — D^{na} Joanna comitissa Kant^{ra} prima fundatrix Dⁱ Montis gra-
-tiae obiit 1443, habens h^{er}edem, per tot^{um} ordinem. —

1410, fuit ordini incorporata per capitulum, generalibus verbis: Rectori
domus Montis Gratiae nos sit^{is} m^{ia}, et ad laudem, omnipotentis Dei et gloriose
Virginis Mariae, omnia, modo et jure quibus melius possumus et debemus
eamdem domum, ordini nostro sancto in Dei nomine incorporamus, eamque
appellari volumus Domum, Assumptionis B^{te} M^{ae} in Monte Gratiae;
proficimusque in priorum, dictae domus D. Nicolai, Louf ante Rectorem. —

Obitus quorundam Priorum hujus cartusiae Montis Gratiae ex chartis Capituli generalis. —

D. Robertus Tuademy primus
prior hujus Dⁱ Montis Gratiae, de quo sit
mentio in carta fundationis hujus Dⁱ. —

D. Edmundus prior hujus
Dⁱ Montis Gratiae, de quo etiam, supra
in littera concessionis quorundam priora-
-tum. — (L'antec^{er} n^{ia} cap^{it}ul^{um} aut^{em} en^{co}re n^{on} d^{on}-
-n^{er} le Mont de Grace. — L'ant^{er} n^{is} ailleurs ??).

Rector hujus Dⁱ Montis gra-
-tiae obiit 1410. —

D. Nicolaus Louf quondam
prior

prior 1480 hujus D. Montis gratiae obiit
1424. —

D. Thomas Lolynton 12^{us} prior
D. Londoniensis, prior hujus D. Montis
gratiae obiit 1467. — D. Joannes Dunsyngon
vicarius hujus D. Montis gratiae obiit 1440.

D. Robertus Leke prior hujus
D. Montis gratiae obiit 1474, tertio nonas
mai, habens annu. perpet. per tot. rod. —
D. Richardus Bekes vicarius hujus D. Montis
gratiae obiit 1464. —

D. Thomas Akinson prior
hujus D. Montis gratiae, qui fuit multis
annis visitator pro Anglia, habens
annu. de B^{te} et annu. perpet. per tot. rod.
obiit 22^o annu. 1499. —

D. Henricus Angleston prior
hujus D. Montis gratiae conv. visitator
pro insula Anglia, obiit 1509. —

D. Joannes Morton prior
hujus D. Montis gratiae obiit 1522.
D. Richardus Maltrai prior et vicarius
hujus D. Montis gratiae obiit 1528.
(Hactenus D. For. capus, qui n'a pas autre
chose dans ce volume. Il a cependant à voir
la charte de fondation et autres documents, presqu'il
son)

777

donne les deux premiers priens d'après
ces chartes. — 8 juillet 1897. p. p. B. —)

D. « Joannes Wilson prior mo-
nasterii B^{te} M^{ae} & Monte gratiae, aliorum
exemplum, licet admodum invitatus, nimis tamen
timore perculsus, tandem, succubitus est, & agensque
instrumentum, recognovit & dicitur 18 decembris an-
no 1539. cujus facti & are punitens, statim ad
Cantuarium, Vallis gratiae prope Brugias in Flan-
dria & contulit. —

Cum Henricus omnia hoc modo invasisset,
dejectis et atque demolitis prius et, post sessiones
annuas que coenobiorum redditus, ne unquam
postea repeti aut a quoquam suorum, successorum
principum, ecclesiae restitui possent, universos
fere nobilitati distribuit; nonnullos alios cen-
-ibus ac redditibus, nonnullas pecunias mon-
-asteria commutans. Catholicos etiam, invitatos cog-
-ebat, ut spolia haec ecclesiastica emarent, quo
vel sic eos ad vehementer defensorem obligaret;
Hist. Ecles. Anglic. per Dodwell tom. 2. pag. 665.
ubi dans l'Appendix 3 pag. 76 de l'histoire des monastères
de Brabant, édition du 18^e siècle. — 9 juillet 1897,

IV
Cartae ad Mount-Gracense, Carthusiensis, in agro Eboracensi
spectantes. — Num. I Carta fundationis.

Universis sanctae matris ecclesiae presentes litteras visuris vel
auditis Thomas de Holland Dux Surreriae, comes Mancie, ac Dominus de Wake,
salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum pius et meritorium sit pro parentibus,
cunctis que Dei fidelibus opera caritatis administrare; et jam, a primæva ætate,
in mente habuimus, et desideravimus, Deo inspirante cultum Divinum augmentare;
et quia credimus, et veraciter scimus quod omnes status et ordines sanctæ ecclesie
boni sint et devote; tamen inspirante Deo, specialem devotionem, et potissimam
affectionem gerimus ad sanctissimum ordinem Carthusiensem cujus observantias
sanctas et singulares, atque personas in eodem ordine degentes, non solum
diligimus, sed valde miramur: quorum numerum, gratia Divina cooperante,
augere cordialiter peroptamus. Idcirco sciatis quod, ob reverentiam et hono-
rem Dei et mee sanctissimæ matris et Virginis Mariæ et sancti Nicholai;
et ob affectionem quam habemus ad festa Assumptionis ejusdem gloriosæ
Virginis et beati Nicholai; et ob affectionem quam gerimus ad sanctam
religionem supradictam, nos prædictus Thomas Dux de licentia regia per
presentem chartam nostram fundamus, et facimus eam domum mona-
chorum ejusdem ordinis Carthusiensis infra manerium nostrum de Bor-
delby prope Cleaveland in comitatu Eboracensi, quam vocamus et vocare
volumus, in futurum, domum Montis Gracie de Turgelby, in honorem et
perpetuam memoriam benedictorum factorum præscriptorum. Volumus
etiam quod unus monachorum dictorum vocetur prior, et per assensum
prioris Carthusiensis majoris ordinis prædicti facimus dominum Robertum
Bredewy priorem nominatum domus nostræ prædictæ, et donamus et conce-
dimus et per hanc presentem cartam nostram confirmamus in puram et
perpetuam elemosinam dicto priori nominato et suis monachis præfatum
manerium nostrum de Bordelby cum suis pertinentiis pro eorum inhabitati-
one communi ibidem facienda, habendum et tenendum totum prædictum
manerium cum suis pertinentiis præfato priori et monachis et eorum
successoribus

VI

successoribus de capitalibus Dominis feodi illius, per servitia inde debita et de jure
 consueti imperpetuum. Volumus imper et ordinamus quod predictus prior et
 monachi et eorum successores habeant specialiter in missis, orationibus, et aliis
 divinis officiis recomendatum statum illustrissimi regis nostri Domini Ricardi
 Secundi et Isabellae Illustrissimae reginae et consortis ejusdem regis, et statum
 nostrum et Johannee consortis nostrae carissimae et haeredum nostrorum et
 Johannis de Holland Ducis de Excestria et Johannis de Tugelby et Ellenae
 uxoris suae quamdiu sumus in hac vita, et orent et celebrent pro animabus
 nostris cum ab hac luce substracti fuerimus, et pro animabus progenitorum
 et haeredum nostrorum et pro animabus Annee nuper Illustrissimae reginae
 et consortis illustrissimi regis predicti Edmundi quondam comitis Cantiae
 et Margaretae uxoris eius, Johannee nuper principissae Walliae carissae
 nostrae, Thomae de Holland nuper comitis Cantiae, ac Thomae de
 Holland nuper comitis Cantiae patris nostri, necnon Aliciae matris
 nostrae, et pro animabus antecessorum et haeredum nostrorum, et pro
 animabus Thomae de Tugelby, et Katherinae uxoris suae, Willielmi et
 Margaretae de Aldeburgh et Willielmi, Alianorae, Agnetis, Margaretae
 Cantorpe, Ricardi, Aliciae, Walteri, Gilberti, Thomae, Margaretae,
 Aliciae, Ricardi, Margaretae, Johannis, Walteri Walkstead, Walteri,
 Johannee, et Johannee Wrigge, Johannis, Johannee et Ricardi Wathurst;
 necnon pro animabus omnium pro quibus orare tenemur et cunctorum
 fidelium defunctorum. Et nos predictus Thomas Dux et haeredes
 nostri totum predictum manerium cum suis pertinentiis predicto
 Roberto priori nominato et monachis suis et eorum successoribus
 contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquiescimus et defendemus
 imperpetuum.

Muni. II - De prioratibus alienigenis De Hinkley, Warham et
 Carebroke hinc Donni concessio.

Res omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra
 speciali, et ad supplicationem carissimi nepotis nostri Thomae Ducis Surrinae,
concessimus

VIII
concessimus dilecto nobis Edmundo priori Domus de Mountgrace ordinis Cartusie,
per prefatum Ducem de novo fundatam et commonachis ejusdem loci et successoribus
suis prioratum de Hynkele in comitatu Leyce. alienigenam, prioratum de Warham
in com. Dorset alienigenam, ac omnia alia terras, tenementa, et possessiones
ad abbatiam beate Marie de Lira, in Normannia alienigenam pertinentia,
cum omnibus maneriis cum eis pertinentiis, ac cum aliis terris, tenementis,
redditibus, possessionibus, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, vicariarum et curatis
arum, portiones, pensiones, parvas portiones aliarum ecclesiarum, elemosinas,
et ecclesias appropriatas, cum quibuscumque possessionibus, etc. ad predictos
prioratum de Hynkele, etc. pertinentia etc. Qui quidem prioratus de Hynkele,
etc. ad manus nostras occasione guerra inter nos et illos de Francia motae,
deseruerunt, etc. habendum, etc. prefato Edmundo priori etc. et successoribus
suis a festo Sancti Michaelis ultimo preterito quamdiu predicta guerra
duraverit, etc. T. Rege, apud Haverford in Wallia XX. Maii.

Num. III. Ratificatio fundationis per Regem Henr. VI.

Rex omnibus, etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilecti nobis in
Christo, prior et conventus monasterii Domus Assumptionis beate Marie
de Mountgrace, ordinis Cartusienis, in comitatu Eboracensi, per quamdam
petitionem suam nobis in ultimo parlamento nostro exhibitam, nobis
monstraverunt qualiter monasterium suum predictum, tempore Domini
Ricardi, nuper regis Angliae secundi post conquestum, anno regni sui
vicesimo, per licentiam suam, in villa de Bordelby, per venerabilem Domi-
num Thomam Ducem Surregie fundatum extitit; idemque dux,
tempore fundationis illius, eandem villam que facit manerium de
Bordelby, et que valoris annui decem marcarum vel circiter, existit,
predecessoribus predictorum prioris et conventus et successoribus suis
donavit imperpetuum; ac non diu post quod ipse monasterium
predictum inceperat edificare, obiit; qua de causa monasterium
illud in magna sua parte edificandum existit, ad ipsorum prioris,
et conventus, et servientium suorum non modicum nocentiam, et

Dampnum

X
Dampnum, idem que prior et conventus ulterius procedere in edificatione monas-
terii sui predicti pro malignitate et indispositione temporis, praesertim ipsorum
qui fingere titulos, et querelas, et gentes simplices absque jure seu causa turbare
non curant, auri non existunt; unde nobis humiliter supplicarunt ut, praemis-
sio consideratis, ad ipsum priorem et conventum et successores suos, ab omnibus
perplexitatibus et dubiis ponendis vellemus, ex certis considerationibus eadem
petitione specificatis, per assensum dominorum spiritualium et temporalium
eae communitatis regni nostri Angliae in dicto parlamento existentium,
donationem et concessionem praedictas per dictum fundatorem factas, etc.
ratificare, approbare, etc. ~.

Assumptionis in Monte gratiae.

8. 2 ch 1410 - v. de inferius -

(ex chartis capituli generalis)

1411. Rectori D. Montis gratiae non fit misericordia. — 1412 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia.

1413 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia. —

X 1410. Rectori D. Montis gratiae non fit misericordia, et ad laudem, omnipotentis Dei glorioseque Virgⁱⁿis Mariae, omni vice, modo et jure quibus melius possumus et debemus, ^{condem} domusque in nostro sancto in Dei nomine incorporamus eamque appellari volumus domum Assumptionis B^e M^oe in Monte gratiae, pro officinaeque in priorum dictae S. D. Nicol^o ^{sum} locum ante Rectorem. —

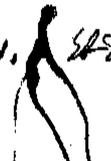
1417. Priori D. Montis gr. non fit misericordia, et concedimus eis sepulchrum, illustri comiti principis Romanensis qui in eadem, quinque cellas aedificavit et fundavit, quarum quidem fundationes et dotaciones, confirmamus. — 1420 P^{re} A. H. non fit misericordia, 1422 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia et ad instantiam prioris et conventus D. Joanni Lebe monacho gardani, S. volentis et locum, restiterimus. — 1423 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia. —

1424. P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia, et cum D. Jo. Windingthorn per litteras missas capitula generalis testificatus et visum erat quod domus de Bethleem, sufficienter fundata (sibi) esto quod careat possessionibus alienis, domusque Montis gratiae. Et si privata tam possessioibus de Roarra (Marra) tibi in primis a nostra fundacione assignatis, necnon sit etiam privata possessionibus Regine Joanne in recompensationem, tibi factam, pro possessionibus de Roarra, nullasque debeat cum, aliena jactura ditari, ordi^{ne} annuo ut domus de Bethleem, apud regem, procurat satisfactionem, et recompensationem, fieri cum domo Montis gratiae, acit hacten, solt at pensioem centum librarum, predictarum, et ex parte regine Joanne domo Montis gratiae, quae mota secundo un, ordi^{ne} annuo, regine de et ipsa domus Montis gratiae possessionibus dictae regine responderit. — 1425. P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia. 1426 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia, et licentias quas potest et formam, statutorum. — 1427 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia.

1428 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia. — 1429 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia. 1431 P^{re} M. g. non fit misericordia.

- Montis gratiae -

1432. P^u M. g. non fit uia. — 1434 P^u M. g. non fit uia.
 1435 P^u M. g. non fit uia, et de quæramonibus D. Joannis Ramsey respondunt visitatores
 quibus sua scripta transmisimus. — 1436. P^u M. g. non fit uia.
 1438 P^u M. g. non fit uia, et de quæramonibus, quam petit concedimus, sed introitus, fornicia
 -um, & engamus. Duobus etiam concessis concedimus licentiam, pro ut petetur.
 1439 P^u M. g. non fit uia. Et si D. Joannes Wellas et solus hospes ibidem, tunc revert
 -atur ad domum, nos professionis militum Londoniarum. — 1440 P^u M. g. non fit uia
 Et tunc beneficium quæramonibus licentia petita conceditur eis pro ut ad partem, videbant
 1441. P^u M. g. non fit uia. 1442 P^u M. g. non fit uia. — 1443 P^u M. g. non fit uia.
 1444 P^u M. g. non fit uia. — 1445 P^u M. g. non fit uia. 1446 et 1447 P^u M. g. non fit uia
 1448 P^u M. g. non fit uia, et de his quæ petit respondet tibi prior Belle vallis ad partem
 1449 P^u M. g. non fit uia, et de hoc quod scribit de conversione ad aliam domum, mitt
 -do committimus discretionis visitatoris principalis. — 1450 P^u M. g. non fit uia, et
 fr. Joannem Vassy contra nos hospitum, in dicta de et profosum, D. de Thone visitator
 principalis provincie non differat ad aliam domum, nisi provincie collocare,
 ubi ad congruentis viderit expedire. — 1451 P^u M. g. non fit uia, 1452 P^u M. g. non fit uia
 1453 et 1454 P^u M. g. non fit uia. 1455 P^u M. g. non fit uia, et pro ut preterit D. Wilhel
 -mus Euntor, monachus D. de Thone ad eos amplius non mittatur propter ratio
 -nabiles causas quæ allegant, et de his quæ scribit respondet tibi ad par
 -tem. — 1456 P^u M. g. non fit uia, et super dispensatione quam petit pro quodam
 monacho habeat patientiam usque ad annum futurum, quia P^u M. g. pater eor
 -um intendit laborare apud sanctum dominum, nostram, pro an, pro hab
 -enda auctoritate ad dispensandum in toto ordine eorum, hujusmodi personis
 quæ de ordine mendicantium fuerunt et possint ad officia promoveri. —
 1457 P^u M. g. non fit uia, injungentes ut quando commode poterit fr. Wilhelmus, con
 -versus, tunc, fabrum, lignariorum, mittat ad domum, tunc de Beth, ibidem, perman
 -entem, donec convenerit dicta D. introducat in nos as cellas. Et dispensationem



1457,

— Montis gratiae —

in carta capituli prius factam sibi de non habendo Wilhelmum, Exertor, in domum
man, verocamus, et annod^o huiusmodi conformet se. Directioni visitatoris sui.
1458 ad 1474 in clusiva p^{ri} M. g. non fit muta, —

1516, 17, 18 et 1519 Priori d^o M. g. non fit muta, 1520 P^{ri} M. g. non fit muta, et de
his q^{ue} per d. Christophorum, Hude/wal P^{ro} Patri ad partem, sunt scripta ^{co}
priorum, nun, et nonnullos alios, committimus prioribus domorum, in Huel
et Belle Vallis aledendi ad j^{ur} dictam, domum, pro veritate inquisitione
sup^{er} articulis singulis per eum scriptis, qua^m comperta et sufficienter pro
-bata, justitiam, et libertatem sine personarum, acceptatione auctoritate capu
-tuli nostri generalis ministrant et, si expedire viderint, d. Christophorum,
professum ad aliam, domum, pro pace conventu alium, transferant, in
qua^m sub expensis d^o professionis sue sustentetur, 1521 et 1525 P^{ri} M. g. non fit muta

1526 P^{ri} M. g. non fit muta, et super his q^{ue} prior et totus conventus scribunt
de d. Christophoro professu dictae d^o, faciant juxta ea q^{ue} commissa sunt
priori d^o h^o i^o dei de Henton ad partem, — 1527, 28 et 1529 P^{ri} M. g. non fit muta

1530 P^{ri} M. g. non fit muta, et d. Edwardus Bog ibidem, hospes, professor d^o scotice, et
propter professorum copiam, j^{ur} dictorum, non potest ibidem, hoc est in
domo Montis gratiae, manere; tunc per visitatores provincie ei de alia d^o
in eadem, provincia Anglie pro^{vi} d^o catet. Et domus sue professionis pro^{vi} d^o
de expensis g^o us. 1531 P^{ri} M. g. non fit muta,

1532 P^{ri} M. g. non fit muta. Et de his q^{ue} scribit prior ipsius d^o quantam, ad solutionem
expensarum, d. Edwardi Bog professi d^o scotice, cum d^o in, inutilis non sit, prior d^o h^o
non tenetur, consuimus tamen, ut pro mutua pace servanda conformet se cons
-uetudini hactenus, ut dicitur, observatae. 1533 P^{ri} M. g. non fit muta

1534 nihil. — 1535. Priori d^o in Monte gratiae non fit muta

Priores

1398 D. Robertus Crademy 1^{us} Rector - (in d. fundatione)
D. Edmundus 2^{us} Rector obiit 1410 alias Rector
- 1409. - D. Willhelmus Muglas, 3^{us} Rector qui obiit in officio
ex ch. 1410. —

1409 - 14... D. Nicolaus Louf 4^{us} Rector et 1^{us} Prior qui obiit
simplex monachus. ex ch. 1424. —

- 1447 D. Thomas Lokington qui obiit prior ex ch. 1467.

~~1476 obiit D. Guillelmus Nelli (Parbitus) alias prior~~

- 1474, 5 maii - D. Robertus Lake prior 3^{us} —

1474 - 1499. - D. Thomas Atkinson, - factus in consistorio
et prior 1496 - 1499 - factus collatorum, (sermones) in capitulo gen.
Anagoston, 1503 - 1509. —

- 1509 D. Henricus Egreston, qui obiit prior et consistorio
ex ch. 1509, 22 Januarii —

1509 - 1522. D. Thomas Norton, qui obiit prior ex ch. 1522.

1522 - 1539. D. Thomas Wilson, qui obiit 1558 alias
ultimus prior. — (v. Ephemerides
t. 3 p. 266.)

ch. 1398 obiit Dux Swie fundator unius domus in Anglia (ita D. Josephus Capus) -

" 1409 " Dns Joannes de Emyngwiche (Ewgelwiche ajonte) primus fundator d^s
Oyatice in Anglia habens tricen.

Cartusiana Assumptionis B^{ee} Mariæ in Monte gratiæ —
(obitus ex chartis capituli generalis) —

- + 1410 ob id-^o D. Edmundus quondam Rector T-Montis gratiæ habens tri cenarium
(aliud necrologium dicit: D. Edmundus Rector T-Montis gratiæ. sed errandebat)
- + 1410 S. Wilhelmus M uglas Rector T-Montis gratiæ habens tricenarium
- 1410. — S. Robertus monachus et sacerdos T-Montis gratiæ habens tricen. —
- + 1424. — S. Nicolaus prior quondam T-Montis gratiæ. —
- 1432. — S. Jo. Lech monachus sacerdos T-Montis gratiæ. —
- 1440. — S. Joannes Dunington vicarius T-Montis gratiæ. —
- 1443. S^{ua} Joanna comitissa Cantuarie prima fundatrix T-Montis gratiæ pro
qua factum unum tricenarium per totum ordinem. —
- + 1447. — S. Thomas Lockington prior T-Montis gratiæ, prof^{us} in 1^o T. Londoniæ ^{num.}
- 1457. — S. Thomas Lyncolnie (Lincouy) monachus prof^{us} T-Montis gratiæ —
- 1459 — S. Wilhelmus Gadi (Gady) }
1459. — S. Joannes Ramsey } monachi prof^{us} T-Montis gratiæ.
- 1462. — S. Thomas Albone (Elbone) monachus prof^{us} T-Montis gratiæ. —
- 1464. — D. Ricardus Boston vicarius T-Montis gratiæ.
- 1471. — fr. Wilhelmus Luberton } Luberton-schm.
1471. — fr. Ricardus Hert } conversi T-Montis gratiæ. —
- 1473. D. Wilhelmus Midilton (Mydilton) monachus prof^{us} T-Montis gratiæ.
- + 1475. — D. Robertus Lake prior T-Assumpt^o B.M. in Monte gratiæ habens annis. prof^{us} sub 5^o m. ^{mostr.}
- x 1476. — D. Guillelmus Presbiter monachus T-Montis gratiæ (aliam Priorat^o Axh. schm.)
- 1477. — D. Robertus Langell prof^{us} T-Assumpt^o B.M. in Monte gratiæ. ^{Langell-schm.}
- 1477. — D. Guillelmus Gai ^{Gai-schm.} prof^{us} T-Montis gratiæ.
- 1477. — D. Guillelmus Marten prof^{us} T-Montis gratiæ.
- 1479. — fr. Wilhelmus conversus T-Montis gratiæ. —
- 1481. — D. Joannes Collytt prof^{us} T-Montis gratiæ. ^{Collytt-schm.}
- 1486. — D. Wilhelmus Hartmann prof^{us} T-Montis gratiæ. ^{Hartmann-schm.}

Montis gratiae -

- 1484. - D. Robertus ^{Urbini, schw.} Bramine (Bramis) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1484. - D. Thomas ^{Burk. schw.} Buty (Bickels) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1489. - D. Johannes Cottonus (Cothori) monachus prof^{us} D. Assumptiois B. M.
- + 1499. - D. Thomas Atkinson prior D. A. in Monte gratiae qui fuit multus annis
 visitator provinciae Angliae et habet anniv. perpet. sub die S. Vincentii
 et missam de B. M. a singulis sacerdotibus cum penultima oratione. Dandi
- 1500. - D. Hugo Pouison prof^{us} et procurator D. Montis gratiae
- 1501. - D. Robertus Putersay (Poumsay, Pomsay) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1502. - D. Thomas Wilson (Vuison, Wison)
- 1502. - D. Laurentius Duseld } monachi prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae.
- 1504. - D. nicolaus Ulkalle (Vitalis) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1504. - D. Wilhelmus Harrison (Aruson) prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae hospes in D. de Axidma
- 1505. - D. Iustanus Watson (Wasson) monachus prof^{us} et vicarius D. Montis gratiae, 2^o Junii Huius
- 1506. - D. Wilhelmus de Vois (Denoni) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1508. - D. Thomas Brownus (Brown) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- + 1509. - D. Henricus Egleston (Hegleston) prior D. Montis gratiae ^{constitutor} visitator Angliae
 habens plen. monach. in provincia Angliae.
- 1511. - D. Thomas Wake (Walra, Yalre) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1512. - D. Thomas Simte (Simth, Smitz) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1513. - D. Robertus Folk (Faly, Fols, Flos) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1516. - D. Thomas Flam (Flain, Flami) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1518. - D. Thomas Mildy (Mildi, Mildy) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1518. - D. Robertus Dawson (Dawson, Dalduson) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
 qui alias fuit professor et procurator D. in Scotia.
- 1519. - D. Guillelmus Lidate monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae
- 1520. - D. Thomas Loddie (Loddie) monachus prof^{us} et sacrista D. Montis gratiae
- 1521. - D. Thomas Goldwin (Goldwin) monachus bayer in D. Montis gratiae prof^{us} D.
- 1521. - D. Petrus Malson monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae - (Londouarum)

- Montis gratiae. -

- + 1522. - D. Joannes Morley (Morley) Prior D. de Montis gratiae. -
1522. - fr. Salomon Aysan (Aysan) conversus D. Montis gratiae. -
1524. - Honorabilis vir D. Henricus de Clifford, baro et magnus benefactor ^{sanctorum} ordinis, qui
constituit in domo Montis gratiae de novo quinque cellas monachorum, qui habent
per totum ordinem, plenum cum psalteriis monachatum, obiit 22 Aprilis (2^o Aprilis dicitur etiam
1524. - D. Joannes Horphin (olphin, Horphin) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae. -
1526. - fr. Rogerius (Rogerius) conversus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae. -
1525. - D. Thomas Lawson (Lubleson, Libleson) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae.
1527. - D. Rogerius (Rogerius) monachus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae. -
1528. - D. Richardus Muthri (Mathlei) monachus prof^{us} et vicarius D. Montis gratiae.
1528. - fr. Wilhelmus Eldesley (lyldesley) conversus prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae.
1530. - D. Wilhelmus Wilbroges (Wilorkus, Wilorkus, Wilokus, Wiliokes) monachus prof^{us} et prof^{us}
D. Montis gratiae.
1534. - D. Thomas Brotherton, }
1534. - D. Richardus Hayn (Hogn) } monachi prof^{us} D. Montis gratiae.
1558. - D. Robertus Marsait prof^{us} 1^o D. Montis gratiae, 2^o D. Icherne.
+ 1558. - D. Joannes Wolfon (Wolfa, ces-Wilson) monachus prof^{us} et clericus
prior D. Montis gratiae, hospes in domo Brugis. -
1558. - fr. Robertus Syphe (Hyphe, Stybz) conversus prof^{us} 1^o D. Montis gratiae
2^o D. Icherne in Anglia. -

Mount-Brace.



"Et dixit ad me: Fili hominis,
putabone vivent ossa ista?"

"Et dixi: Domine Deus, tu nosti!"

"Et dixit ad me: Vaticinare de
ossibus istis!" (Ezech. 37.)

A Visit
to
Mount-Grace Priory.

About 7 miles from Northallerton Station on the main line of railway; 4 miles from Welbury Station, and the same distance from Trenholm Bar.

Travelling south on the highway from Trenholm Bar Station, you see rising from the flat country on your left a range of hills stretching ^{away} south and east. They are a portion of the Cleveland range. Overshadowed by their north-west angle lies a little village — Inglesby Arncliffe, and closer still to them the hamlet of Inglesby Cross. Thence their western steep extends southward, forming the Arncliffe heights, an unbroken declivity of two miles in length. A dark wood covers the greater part of it, revealing a grassy patch, or rocky surfaces, where the trees are more thinly set. The village of Osmotherley stands at the foot of its southern extremity.

As you approach the Great Fontine Inn, at the junction of the Highway and the Inglesby Road, you may notice, ahead on the left and in relief against the dark bank of forest behind it, a small grey tower. It marks the position of Mount Grace, and of the Carthusian Priory there erected in honour of Our Lady's Assumption and of St. Nicholas, in A.D. The founder was Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey.

The "mount", on which he commenced his beautiful Charterhouse, is about half-a-mile distant from the present highroad. It is a small plateau, raised somewhat above the adjacent fields on the north, west and south. On the east, it abuts on the Arncliffe hill, the woods of which extend to it, at their lowest point. Soil from the banks above has been washed, or has slipped down, so as to form, through want of attention during a lapse of years, an accumulation against the eastern wall of the enclosure. Indeed, some of the cell-gardens on that side are quite filled with it, and the undergrowth straggling from the wood. From the same quarter the site of the Priory receives a quantity of water, which would have to be drawn off by a thorough system of drainage, before restoration, in parts at least, could be undertaken. Tangled creepers, ivy, and the like, with some trees also, would have to be removed, as well as banked up earth, which in places ~~conceals~~ hides foundations, and conceals the real height of the buildings. The foundations referred to are, for the most part, something more than mere outlines of structures, for they frequently consist of several courses of masonry, showing remains of doorways and windows, besides other structural indications. The masonry is nearly all of one type throughout the Priory. The blocks are wonderfully uniform, squared apparently with an axe, to certain regular dimensions. The resulting appearance is not easily mistaken therefore. It enables one to recognise in the materials, of which many houses and farm-buildings in the neighbourhood are constructed, the stones of Mount Grace, which has been utilised, like most other ruined convents, as a ready quarry of

ashlar, for all who wanted it. Even windows and doors seem to have been carried off and used up in the same fashion. Yet, in spite of such destruction, the remains of the Priory are extensive, and in parts even tolerably perfect. To restore what is wanting, and to replace what has been taken away, stone could be procured from a quarry, which is, or has been worked on the hill-top, above the Priory. Owing to the removal of stones from the lower courses of buttresses, &c. the walls in some places now lean out of the perpendicular. They would require screwing back and underpinning to keep them in a vertical position.

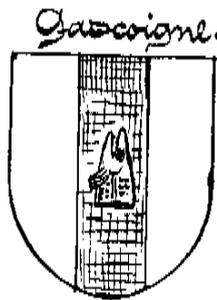
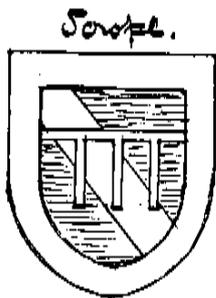
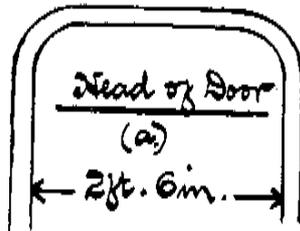
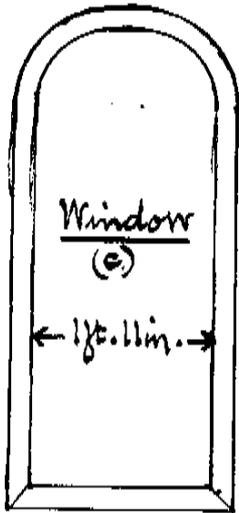
With this glance at the general condition of the buildings, we may proceed to details.

Mount-Grace is approached by a road, which turns from the highway at right angles. As you face the Arncliffe, you have a lodge on your left, in which it is not difficult to recognise the familiar building-materials already mentioned. From this lodge the way gradually dips to a little stream, which I was told represents the ancient mill-race. It might be made (and usefully, in other ways than one) more full, if the waters that run from the hillsides were drained into suitable channels, discharging into it. Beside it is a small farmstead, the "Mount Lodge". From the shallow stream the road ascends an incline, until you find yourself before the entrance-gate of the Priory. Remains of pavement, extending under the gateway, still exist on this road, and make it very uneven. On the right is a range of buildings, with windows and

but ~~these~~, tolerably perfect, and presenting a good frontage. On the left is the house (occupied by a farmer), which was built, or perhaps adapted as a family dwelling, in 1654, as appears from the date on the porch. It is evidently a portion of the Priory buildings, probably of the Gate-house, Kitchen, & Quarters, thrown together, to form, with certain required changes, one mansion. An immense stack of chimneys rises beyond it over an assemblage of ovens, and wide fireplaces, all perfect. Adjoining these on the north, and in a line with the house-front, are the remains of cells, one of which, from the east window of a chapel, high up in the wall, would seem to have been the Prior's. The walls of these cells, next to the cloister-quadrangle, are entire. The foundations of the rest are traceable. Being next to the road they have evidently been first attacked, when the demand for building materials elsewhere set the destroyers to work upon the dissolved Priory. To the east, ~~again~~ ~~on the~~ however, of this row of cells, the range forming the North side of the quadrangle, is very well preserved. A plan of one of them ~~cells~~ is appended. The thick, well-built outer wall, with its sloped coping, remains. The east range of cells is encumbered with earth, &c. from the Arncliffe wood, which it abuts upon. Shields of arms, with the bearings carved on the stone, carry the ends of the drip-stones above the cell-doors. On the north & west of this quadrangle, the shields are plain, having perhaps been painted with the proper colours and devices of the

respective founders.

The internal divisions of the cells appear to have been made by wooden partitions. They might now be done more solidly in brick, plastered.



Shields supporting dripstones of Cell-doors,
on the East side of Cloister.

Priory of Mountgrace de Ingleby, in Dorkshire

The following is Burton's account of this House.
"Thomas de Holland, duke of Surrey, earl of Kent, and
lord Wake, founded a Carthusian Priory here in the manor
of Bordelby, and dedicated it to the blessed Virgin and St.
Nicholas, about the 20th Ric. II. A.D. 1396;^a and not
only endowed it with his manor of Bordelby, near Cleveland,
but also obtained for it of the same King, the lands and
possessions of the religious at Hinkley in comit. Leicestershire;
of Warham in Dorsetshire; and of Carisbrook in
Southamptonshire; three alien priories belonging to the
abbey of St. Mary in Normandy, to hold the same as the
war betwixt England and France should last^b; but he
dying soon after in arms against King Henry the Fourth,
before all the buildings were finished, the work was a stand,
and the right of the monks to their possessions was
questioned; till King Henry the VIth in A.D. 1440,
confirmed in parliament all the duke's grants to them.
After this the buildings were soon completed and the
monastery flourished till the general dissolution.

a - See the charter in the app. N^o. 1.

b - Compare the charter Num. II.

Priors of Mountgrace.

Robert Credewy was the first prior, A.D. 1396.
Edmund occurs in 1399, 22 Ric. II

Robert Layton, A.D. 142..
John Wilson was the last prior.

- In the 26th Hen. VIII. the gross Income of this House amounted to 382 l. 5. s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the clear value to 323 l. 2 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The Pension List of this Priory will be found (in the Appendix 9^o V). Burton says, " In A.D. 1553, here remained in charge 10 l.; in fees 52 l.; and the following pensions; to the last prior 60 l.; to Henry Harris and Robert Marshall, each 7 l.; to Richard Shipping, Thomas Giconson, William Presse, and Leonard Hall, each 6 l. 13. s. 4 d.; to John Wells, and Roger Chompson, each 3 l. 6. s. 8 d.; to Robert Shepley and John Sanderson, each 2 l.; making a total of 173 l. 8 s. 8 d."

Kanner's References to Records relating to this House are below.

No Common seal of this Priory has a yet, been discovered.

According to Canner the Site was granted 32 Hen. 8. to James Strangwaies; it afterwards to the Escelles, and was sold by the late Robert Escelles to the family of Mauloverer, the present proprietors.

The Church was in the form of the cross, the walls of which are standing, the roof is gone, but the tower is perfect and beautiful. The outer walls inclose about three acres of ground and are still standing, fantastically covered with ivy.

On the summit of the woody mountain which shelters this place on the east, are the ruins of a building called the Lady Chapel, founded in the year 1515.

Good Views of the Remains of this Priory are given in Graves's History of Cleveland, p.p. 129-133.

1
Cartae ad Mount-Gracense Coenobium,
in agro Choracensi, spectantes.

Num. 1.

Carta Foundationis.

[Ex autographo penes Wil. Ingleby de Ripley equit. aukat. Vide Cat.
[Et Ric. II. part. 2, m. 14.]

Universis sanctae matris ecclesiae praesentes litteras visuris
vel auditoris Thomas de Holland dux Surreiae, comes Kancie,
ac dominus de Wake, salutem in Domino sempiternam.
Cum pium et meritorium sit pro parentibus, cunctisque
Dei fidelibus opera caritatis administrare; et jam, a primae
etate, in mente habuimus, et desideravimus, Deo inspirante,
cultum divinum augmentare: et quia credimus, et veraciter
scimus quod omnes status et ordines sanctae ecclesiae boni sint
et devoti; tamen inspirante Deo, specialem devotionem, et
potissimam affectionem geremus ad sanctissimum ordinem
Carthusiensem cujus observantias sanctas et singulares, atque
personas in eodem ordine degentes, non solum diligimus, sed
valde miramur: quorum numerum, gratia divina cooperante,

augere cordialiter peroptamus. Idcirco sciatis quod, ob
 reverentiam et honorem Dei et sue sanctissimae matris et
 Virginis Marice et sancti Nicholai; et ob affectionem quam
 habemus ad festa Assumptionis ejusdem gloriosae Virginis
 et beati Nicholai; et ob affectionem quam gerimus ad
 sanctam religionem supradictam, nos praedictus Thomas
 dux, de licentia regia per presentem chartam nostram
 fundamus, et facimus unam domum monachorum
 ejusdem ordinis Carthusiensis infra manerium nostrum
 de Bordelby prope Cleaveland in comitatu Eboracensi,
 quam vocamus et vocare volumus, in futurum, domum
 Montis-Gratie de Ingelby, in honorem et perpetuam
 memoriam benedictorum festerum praescriptorum. Volumus
 etiam quod unus monachorum dictorum vocetur prior, et
 per assensum prioris Carthusiensis majoris ordinis praedicti
 facimus dominum Robertum Gredewy priorem nominatum
 domus nostrae praedictae, et donamus et concedimus et per
 hanc praesentem cartam nostram confirmamus in puram
 et perpetuam elemosinam dicto priori nominato et suis
 monachis praefatum manerium nostrum de Bordelby cum
 suis pertinentiis pro eorum inhabitatione communi ibidem
 facienda, habendum et tenendum totum praedictum
 manerium cum suis pertinentiis praefato priori et monachis
 et eorum successoribus de Capitalibus dominiis feodi

illius, per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta
 imperpetuum. Volumus insuper et ordinamus quod
 predictus prior et monachi et eorum successores habeant
 specialiter in missis, orationibus, et aliis divinis recomendatum
 statum illustrissimi regis nostri domini Ricardi Secundi,
 et Isabelle illustrissimæ reginæ et consortis ejusdem regis,
 et statum nostrum et Johanne consortis nostre carissimæ
 et hæredum nostrorum et Johannis de Holland ducis de
 Excestria et Johannis de Ingelby et Ellenæ uxoris
 suæ quamdiu sumus in hac vita, et orent et celebrent pro
 animabus nostris cum ab hac luce substracti fuerimus et
 pro animabus progenitorum et hæredum nostrorum et pro
 animabus Anne nuper illustrissimæ reginæ et consortis
 illustrissimi regis predicti, Edmundi quondam comitis
 Hereantie, et Margarete uxoris ejus, Johanne nuper
 principissæ Wallie avie nostre, Thome de Holland nuper
 comitis Hereantie, ac Thome de Holland nuper comitis
 Hereantie patris nostri, necnon Alicie matris nostre, et
 pro animabus antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, et pro
 animabus Thome de Ingelby, et Katerine uxoris suæ,
 Willielmi et Margarete de Aldesburgh, et Willielmi,
 Alianore, Agnetis, Margarete Anthorpe, Ricardi, Alicie,
 Walteri, Gilberti, Thome, Margarete, Alicie, Ricardi,
 Margarete, Johannis, Walteri Walkstead, Walteri, Johanne

et Johanne Wrigge, Johannis, Johanne, et Ricardi Wakehurst; necnon pro animabus omnium pro quibus orare tenemur et cunctorum fidelium defunctorum. Et nos predictus Thomas dux et heredes nostri totum predictum manerium cum suis pertinentiis predicto Roberto priori nominato et monachis suis et eorum successoribus contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus in perpetuum.

Num 11

De Prioratibus alienigenis de Hinkley, Warham et Caresbroke huic Domui concessis.

[Pat. 22, R. 11. part. 3. m. 11]

Rea omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Scitis quod de gratia nostra speciali, et ad supplicationem carissimi nepotis nostri Thomae ducis Surrice, concessimus dilecto nobis Edmundo priori domus de Mountgrace ordinis Cartusien. pbr prefatum ducem de novo fundatæ et commanachis ejusdem loci et successoribus suis prioratum de Hinkley in comitatu Leyc. alienigenam, prioratum de Warham in com. Dorset alienigenam, et prioratum de Caresbroke in comitatu Sutht alienigenam, ac omnia alia terras,

11
tenementa, et possessiones ad abbatiam beate Marice
de Lida, in Normannia alienigenam pertinentia, cum
omnibus maneriis cum suis pertinentiis, ac cum aliis
terris, tenementis, redditibus, possessionibus, advocacionibus
ecclesiarum, vicariarum et cantuarum, portiones, pensiones,
parvas perciones aliarum ecclesiarum, elemosinas, et
ecclesias appropriatas, cum quibuscunque possessionibus, &c.
ad predictos prioratum de Hynkele, &c. pertinentia, &c.
Qui quidem prioratus de Hynkele, &c. ad manus nostras
occasione quorundam inter nos et illos de Francis motu, devenerunt,
&c. habendum, &c. prefato Edmundo priori, &c. et
successoribus suis a festo sancti Michaelis ultimo preterito
quandiu predicta guerra duraverit &c. E. rege, apud
Haverford in Wallia, xx. Maii.

Num. III
Ratificatio Foundationis per Regem Hen. VI
[Cart. 19 Hen. VI. m. 22.]

Rex omnibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilecti
nobis in Christo, prior et conventus monasterii domus
Assumptionis beate Marice de Mountgrace, ordinis
Carthusiensis, in comitatu Eboracensi, per quondam petitionem

suam nobis in ultimo parlamento nostro exhibitam, nobis
 monstraverunt, qualiter monasterium suum predictum tempore
 domini Ricardi nuper regis Anglice post conquestum, anno
 regni sui vicesimo, per licentiam suam, in villa de
 Bordelby, per venerabilem dominum Thomam ducem
 Surregia fundatum extitit dux, tempore foundationis illius,
 eandem villam que facit manerium de Bordelby, et
 que valoris annui decem marcarum, vel circiter, existit,
 predecessoribus predictorum prioris et conventus et successoribus
 suis donavit imperpetuum; ac non diu post quod ipse
 monasterium predictum inceperat edificare, obiit; qua de
 causa monasterium illud in magna sua parte edificandum
 existit, ad ipsorum prioris, et conventus, et servicentium
 suorum non modicum nosumentum, et dampnum;
 Denique prior et conventus ulterius procedere in edificatione
 monasterii sui predicti pro malignitate et indispositione
 temporis, presertim ipsorum qui fingere titulos, et querelas,
 et gentes simplices absque jure seu causa turbare non
 curant, ausi non existunt; unde nobis humiliter supplicarunt,
 ut, premissis consideratis, ad ipsum priorum, et conventum
 et successores suos, ab omnibus perplexitatibus et dubiis
 poteremus, ex certis considerationibus eadem
 petitione specificatis, per assensum dominorum
 spiritualium et temporalium ac communitatis regni

nostris Angliæ in dicto parlamento existentium, donationem
et concessionem prædictas per dictum fundatorem factas, &c.
ratificare, approbare, &c.

Num IV

Valor Ecclesiasticus, 26 Hen. VIII

Monasterium de Monte Gracie, in Com' Ebor'

Summa totalis valoris temporalium et spiritualium monasterio prædicto pertinentium	389. 5. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Summa totalis reprisarum	59. 3. 1
Et valet clare	329. 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Num. V.

[From a Pension 1300^l in the Augmentation Office]

Comitatus Ebor'.

Monte gracie nup' Prioratus.

Penciones assignat' nup' priori et conventui item sup
dissolucōem dicti nup' prioratus p' commissionar' dñi regis XVII^{ij}
die mensis Decembris anno regni p'dicti dñi regis Henrici

Octavi tricesimo p'mo.

Videlt,

Johni Wylson, nup priori ibm
Cum domo et capella ibm vocat' le Mounte.

Robto Fletcher, p'bit'	vij. ^{li}		
Henrico Ayraye, p'bit'	vij. ^{li}		
Galfrido Hodgeson, p'bit'	vij. ^{li}		
Johni Grise, p'bit'	vij. ^{li}		
Robto Truyster, p'bit'	vij. ^{li}		
Augustino Tell, p'bit'	vij. ^{li}		
Robto Mersshall, p'bit'	vij. ^{li}		
Willmo Bee, p'bit'	vj.	xiiij. ^d	iiij. ^d
Robto Stell, p'bit'	vij. ^{li}		
Thome Hargrave, p'bit'	vj. ^{li}	xiiij. ^d	iiij. ^d
Richardo Chyppynge, p'bit'	vj. ^{li}	xiiij. ^d	iiij. ^d
Thome Dykenson, p'bit'	vj. ^{li}	xiiij. ^d	iiij. ^d
Richardo Mersshall, p'bit'	vj. ^{li}	xiiij. ^d	iiij. ^d
Willmo Treist, p'bit'	vj. ^{li}	xiiij. ^d	iiij. ^d
Johni Chorpe, p'bit'	vj. ^{li}	xiiij. ^d	iiij. ^d
Leonardo Hall, p'bit'	vj. ^{li}	xiiij. ^d	iiij. ^d
Johni Foster, novic'	iiij. ^{li}	vj. ^d	viiij. ^d
Johni Welles, novic'	iiij. ^{li}	vj. ^d	viiij. ^d
Rogero Chomson, novic'	iiij. ^{li}	vj. ^d	viiij. ^d

jacobs Kelley, converso.	xl ^s
Richardo Walker, converso	xl ^s
Petro Cutbagge, converso	iiij. m ^{ce}
Robto Shipley, converso	xl ^s
johni Saunderson, converso	xl ^s
Thome Gellye, converso	iiij. m ^{ce}
johni Cong, donato.	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Sm ^{ia}	ciiij ^{xx} xiiij ^{li}
	Walter Fendle
	Thomas Wroth
	Richard Belassye
	R. Watthyns.

Num. VI

Comput' Ministrorum Domini Regis temp. Hen VIII
 [Abstract of Roll, 34 Hen. VIII. Augmentation Office]

Mountgrace nuper Prioratus.

Corn' Coler

	£	s.	d.
Mountgrace - Firma terr' 'Anical'	4.	0.	4
Est Harlesey - Redd' terr' et ten'	6	0.	2
Osmonderley - Redd' terr' et ten'	2.	9.	7. $\frac{1}{2}$
Welbery - Redd' terr' et ten'	1.	8.	0.

	£	s.	d
Northallerton, Boynton super Woldam, et Skipton super Swale - Redd' terr' et ten'	8.	12.	10
Sheeton - Redd' terr' et ten'	4.	4.	0
Appleton super Wyske - Redd' terr' et ten'	0.	17.	5½
Rownketon - Redd' terr' et ten'	4.	0.	8
Estworsall - Un' tantum	0.	8.	0
Pottowe - Un' bovatt' terr'	0.	6.	8
Graynholme - Mesuag' terr' &c.	5.	3.	3
Chorton - Un' bovatt' terr'	0.	13.	4
Newby super Wyske - Redd' un' ten'	1.	6.	0
Chuske et Bagby - Mesuag' terr' et ten'	3.	0.	0
Sutton subter Whystoncliff - Cen' et terr'	2.	19.	10
Ebor' &c. - Cerr' et ten'	11.	1.	4
Com' Durb'			
Beighton - Firma rector'	6.	3.	4
Com' Dunelm'			
Stockton - Cerr' et ten'	1.	13.	4
Bishopton - Mesuag' et terr'	3.	0.	10
Darneton - Un' tantum	1.	3.	4
Com' Ebor'			
Middilton in Egesdale - Cerr' et ten'	6.	14.	10
Padyse in Swaledale - Cerr'	3.	7.	0
Com' Westm'land'			
Hulton - Cerr' et ten'	10.	13.	4

	£	s.	d.
Sutton juxta Moasham - Un' ten', &c.	0	13	2
Feriby juxta Moasham - Un' ten', &c.	0	15	2
Com' Linc'			
Long Benyngton - Firma maner'	54	4	0
Hough - Dominium, &c.	65	3	6
Mintyng - Maner', &c.	30	19	4
Com' Leic'			
Hirickley - Maner', &c.	34	14	3
Com' Warr'			
Wetherston - Maner, &c.	41	11	7½
Com' Norf'			
Feldalling, Saxlyngham, et Hardringham - Ten' et ten'	18	18	11
Com' Essex'			
Woodham Teryes - Reddit', &c.	2	0	0
Stratforde - Lib' reddit' de abbatia	0	10	0

Mount Grace

The Castle
 and
 Abbeys of
 Yorkshire
 William Gray
 1855

Above two miles from the Village
 of Osmothley and on farms the once
 busy Cleveland Pasture Inn, are the
 ruins of the Priory of Mount Grace.
 About the year 1396 Thomas Holland Duke
 of Surrey Earl of Kent and Lord Wake founded
 this house for monks of the Cistercian order and
 dedicated it to blessed Virgin and S^t Nicholas,
 he gave to in his own manor of Brodethby,
 and obtained of King Richard II the lands of Stru-
 alan priorie for his new foundation, this
 beginning of prosperity was however soon
 interrupted; for the founder was one of
 the noble who, in the year 1400, entered
 into a conspiracy to dethrone King Henry IV.
 The project however, failed, and the
 Dukes of Kent and Salisbury were seized
 at Cirencester by the Citizens, and next day
 beheaded without further ceremony, according to
 the barbarous custom of the time. This fatal
 event delayed the building of the monastery,
 and even the right of the monks to their
 possession was questioned, till Henry V; in

The D

No tombs or inscriptions of any kind are visible; an excavation of the site would probably disclose many interesting curiosities as well as many peculiarities in the economy, of this the most austere of the monastic orders. It would be difficult, or expensive to make the site of this monastery one of the most pleasing and interesting spots in the North Riding: Clear out the ruins and rubbish from the church, and other buildings: form the area into a lawn or walk intersected with walks, and adorned with shrubs and flowers, it would form an object not easily surpassed in attraction. The kitchen is in the southern enclosure, West of the church and is in such a complete state. that if it were roofed in, it might answer its original purpose; the chimney is gone of its full height; part of the oven for baking bread, built of bricks, yet stone and the stone, at the back of the simple fire-place is gone and from its former fires.

On the Western side was situated the mill, that necessary adjunct of every monastic establishment; the remains of the fish-ponds, equally indispensable, can yet be traced; and it only requires time and industry to develop the whole domestic arrangements of this singular monastic foundation. On the summit of the hill eastward of the tower, near the place where the building stone has been quarried, are the remains of a building called the lady chapel founded in 1151. It is not easy of approach, and not much visited. Just beyond the tower is a beautiful site in some situation for a castle.

142), Confirmed in Parliament the foundation's grant to them. The Buildings were then completed, and the sister brethren continued on the 1st until the general Dissolution.

The rule of the Carthusians, was the most rigid and severe of all the monastic orders; only another house of them existed in Yorkshire, and but none in England. They were a branch of the Benedictines, whose rule they observed with many austerities. Their order was founded about 1084 by Bruno a native of Cologne, at Chartreuse Dauphiné. By their rule which was confirmed by pope Alexander III about the year 1174, the monks were restrained from eating flesh. King Henry II brought this order into England about A.D. 1180. and their first house was founded at Witham in Somersetshire. No numbers of their order were ever established in this country along (observe discipline habits.)

The revenues of this house at the Dissolution were found to be £ 382 5 1/2 and 522 2 10/2 net. John Wilson was the last prior.

The site was granted 22nd of Henry VIII (1530) to James Strangway, who shortly

Afterwards disposed of it to Thomas Lascelles, who added an embattled entrance and converted part of it into a mansion; his initials T.L. and the date 1769 yet remain over the principal door. It was subsequently sold by the Rev. Robert Lascelles to the manlevers, in the representation of which family a year remains; William Manlevers Esq. of Arcliffe Hall, being the purchaser.

The situation of this ruin is gloomy and secluded at the foot of a steep, thickly-wooded hill. In the winter season, the sun would have to rise high before its beams could dispense the gloom lying around the lonely monastery. This gloom might, however, be congenial to the austere life of its inhabitants. The part converted, by Thomas Lascelles, into a mansion, is now inhabited by workmen on the estate; its aspect is more modern than the rest, having windows in the Tudor style. The western front is of great length flanked by more than a dozen buttresses of four steep gables. The southern end is mantled with ivy of the most luxuriant growth; near the entrance is one gigantic plant of an uncommon kind, distinguished by the smallness of its leaf from the common ivy. The

Entrance into the enclosure is thirteen feet wide under a triple arch. The whole area of the buildings is about five acres, divided into two parts, and now devoted to pasture. Proceeding to the right of the entrance, we come upon the foundations of a range of buildings sixteen feet wide within, by one hundred in length, extending along the whole of the base of the Western front. It has been two stories in height; the lower of which does not appear to have had any window, into it from the west, and the wall on the other side is broken down. The upper story has been lighted by five square-headed windows of two lights each, now almost hid by the rampant growth of ivy. This room is supposed to have been the refectory though its distance from the kitchen rather militates against the conjecture. Along the southern side, has also been a range of buildings, twenty feet wide the upper part lighted by a range of square-headed windows of two lights each, opening to the south. The outer wall, in part of the original height, the inner is broken down to the ground, the gable at the east end is gone. Complete. The lofty outer wall is continued along the east side, close to the foot of the wooded hill. At the south east corner, a like

Within the wood is the Well that supplied the monastery — a spring of pure water, enclosed and covered with a stone dome; it yet bears the name of St John's Well.

The remains of the church are on the north side of this Division, and are the most picturesque part of the ruins, the nave, transept tower, and north wall of the choir, yet remaining of considerable height. It is of the usual cruciform shape, with a slender square tower rising at the junction of the cross. The chancel is about forty feet in length, by thirty in breadth, the east end and south side walls, however, disappeared, and large ash tree has grown within since it was abandoned by the austere monks. The north wall yet remains about half its length, of the original height, with two windows of three lights each. The nave is about forty five feet in length, by twenty seven in breadth; the walls are nearly complete. The N transept is nine feet in length from the line of the nave, and twenty-two in breadth. A piscina in the wall yet points out the place where an altar has stood. The south transept is of the same breadth; as the north, but twenty-two feet in length. Part of the tracery yet remains in the great south

Window of this transept. it has been of five lights ~~with~~ ^{with} six fold heads, apparently, belonging to the perpendicular era. The tower is about fourteen feet square, and stands on the eastern side of the transept's vesting or four near pointed arches. The winding stone staircase, which is very narrow, yet remains ~~thoroughly~~ ^{thoroughly} perfect, only a few steps on the upper part being broken down. it has only led into the chamber where the bells, have been rung, about half way up the tower. The upper part of the tower is so weathered round with a compact mass of ivy, that not a part of the stonework on the outside can be seen. it is apparently of its original height.

Passing from the church by a doorway high in the wall, on the north, we enter another enclosure, which may be denominated the quadrangle; it is surrounded by a high wall, in which may yet be seen the doorways into the cell. of monks, which have been arranged around it, twenty in number, five on each side of the square. Many of the doorways, are now walled up. on one side of the entrance of each is a singular opening, about a foot square, peering about half way through the wall, then passing at a right angle into the doorway, just beyond, where the door has been through which anything of moderate size might be given to the inmate within. without opening the door.

Opposite the N transept in a recess in the wall, is a long shallow trough, hollowed out of a large stone, about forty inches in length, by ten in breadth, with a semicircular bottom. There are two holes by which water might run out of it, one at the bottom, and another at one end. Our first impression was, that it had been the piscina of an altar; though perhaps it was only a receptacle for water, in which the monks performed ablution before entering the church, after leaving their cells, the only shield and arched way we saw about the place was carved in stone, on each side of a doorway leading into a cell; at the south east corner of the nichouse. They have been about twenty feet square each, and two stories in height. Three windows appear to have lighted the lower rooms, at least those on the gloomy eastern side; each of them has also had a fire place; and upon the whole do not appear to have been entirely destitute of comfort. There also appears to have been the piscina of an altar, in a small apse - near on the side of every cell. but the arrangement of the office, cells, and all parts of the monastic buildings, are so different from those of the Benedictine and Cistercian houses that no elucidation of the distribution of the apartments can be obtained from a comparison with the well known plans, on which they were generally built, nor indeed, do any of the monastic ruins in the county present any similarity to this; it is doubly interesting as the unique specimen of Cistercian houses in Yorkshire.

Dujoyale.

Prieuré de Mountgrace de Ingleby,
en Dorsetshire.

Le compte rendu suitant et de Burton's.

Thomas de ~~Holland~~ Holand, duc de Surrey,
Comte de Kent et Seigneur Wake, fonda un
Prieuré de Chartreux, ^{en cette endroit} ~~est~~ dans le manoir de
Bordeby, et le dédia à la S^{te} Vierge et ^à S^t Nicolas
environ dans la 10^{ème} année du règne de Ric. II.
A.D. 1395. et non seulement le dota avec son
manoir de Bordeby, près Cleveham, mais il obtint
aussi pour lui du Roi les terres et possessions
des religieux à Kimby, ^{en} comté de Leicestershire;
de Warcham ^{en} Dorsetshire et de Carisbrook
en Southamptonshire; trois prieurés étrangers
appartenant à l'abbaye de S^{te} Mary en Normandy
à tenir la même chose ^{si} ~~à~~ ~~différente~~ ~~manière~~ ~~de~~ ~~celle~~ ~~comme~~ ~~la~~
^{continuait} guerre entre la France et l'Angleterre; ~~mais~~
il mourut aussitôt après en combattant ~~contre~~
^{contre} le Roi Henri IV avant que la construction ~~fut~~ ^{fut} achevée.

droits des
Les travaux furent suspendus et les ~~trait~~ possessions
des moines, ~~f~~ soumis à un examen jusqu'à ce que
le roi Henry VI ~~confirma~~ ait confirmé au Parlement
toutes les concessions que le duc leur avaient faites.

(A.D. 1440)

Aussitôt après, les bâtiments furent complétés et
le monastère fleurit jusqu'à la dissolution générale

— Prieurs de Mountgrace —

Robert Credey

fut le premier Prieur A.D. 1396
Edmund nommé en 1399 (22^e année règne Ric II)
Robert Layton, A.D. 142...
John Wilson fut le dernier Prieur

Dans la 26^e année du règne de Henry VIII le total
brut des revenus de cette Maison montait à ~~382.5.11~~^{£ 1 0}
(~~382 l. 5. s. 11 d. 1/2~~) 382.5.11 1/2 et le total net à
323 l. 2 s. 10 1/2

41
Les murs extérieurs renferment environ
3 acres de terrain, ~~et~~ sont encore debout, singulièrement
recouverts
cachés par le lierre.

Sur le sommet de la colline abritant ce
Monastère ~~sur~~ du côté Est, sont les ruines d'une
Construction appelée « the Lady Chapel » bâtie en 1545.
Deux vues restées seules de ce Prieuré sont données
dans « Graves' History of Cleveland, p p 129. 133 ».

Mountgrace

The Castles
 &
 Abbeys de
 Yorkshire
 William Grange
 4855

À environ deux milles du Village de Stothel
 et ~~en~~ des centre de Cleveland

sont les ruines du Prieur de Mountgrace.

Vers l'année 1396 Thomas Holland, Duc de
 Surrey, Comte de Kent et Seigneur Wake, fonda cette
 Maison pour religieux de l'ordre des Chanoines ~~et la~~
~~deux~~ et la dédia à la St^e Vierge et à St. Nicolas.

Il lui donna son Manoir de Brodelby et obtint du roi
 Richard II, les terres de trois prieurés étrangers pour la
 nouvelle fondation. Ce commencement de prospérité
 fut cependant bientôt interrompu pour ^{cause} ~~la raison~~ que
 le Fondateur fut un des ~~ces~~ nobles qui, en l'année
 1400, entrèrent en conspiration pour détruire le roi
 Henry IV. Le Projet ~~ne~~ ne réussit pas et les comtes de
 Kent & de Salisbury furent saisis à Gloucester par les
 citoyens et décapités le lendemain sans aucune autre
 cérémonie, suivant les coutumes barbares de ce temps.
 Ce fatal événement interrompit les bâtimens du ~~de~~
 Monastère et même ~~les~~ droits des moines à leur possession
 fut ^{ce que} questionné jusqu'à Henry V en 1445 ~~qui~~ confirmés
 au Parlement les dons que le fondateur leur avait
 faits. Le Bâtimens furent alors complétés et les châteaux

religieux

Les chartreux continuèrent sur l'endroit jusqu'à la dissolution générale.

La règle des Chartreux était la plus rigide et ^{la plus} sévère de tous les ordres monastiques, il n'existait qu'une autre Maison d'eux dans le Yorkshire et seulement neuf autres dans l'Angleterre. Ils étaient une branche des Bénédictins dont ~~la règle~~ ils observaient la règle avec maintes austérités. Leur ordre fut fondé vers 1084 par Bruno natif de Cologne; à Chartreux Dauphiné, Par leur règle qui fut confirmée par le Pape Alexandre III vers l'année 1174, les moines étaient restreints de manger de la viande.

Le Roi Henry II importa cet Ordre en Angleterre vers A.D. 1180 et leur première Maison fut fondée à Witham en Somersetshire. Aucun couvent de femmes de cet Ordre ne fut jamais établi dans cette contrée.

le long de --- (observations, discipline, habitudes)

Les revenus de cette Maison à la dissolution étaient de £ 382. 5. " $\frac{1}{2}$ et £ 322. 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ net. John Wilson fut le dernier Prieur. Le Site fut accordé dans la 22^{ème} année d'Henry VIII (1540) à James Strangways qui peu de temps après le recéda à Thomas Lascelles lequel y ajouta une ² (embottled) entrée et en convertit une part en une Manoir; ses initiales T. I.,

² forme de bouteille

et la date de 1569, restent encore sur la porte principale

Il fut ~~subsequently~~ rendu par le R. S. Lascelles ^{Les mains} aux Maulverers, dans ~~le~~ ^{la} ~~propriété~~ de laquelle famille, il reste encore. William Maulverer Propriétaire de Cronchiffe Hall, étant le présent ~~seigneur~~.

La Situation de cette ruine est sombre et retirée au pied d'un endroit écarté, Colline très ^{boisée} ~~spacieuse~~. Pendant l'hiver, le soleil devrait s'élever très haut avant que ses rayons puissent dissiper l'obscurité régnante autour de ce bas Monastère. Cette ombre devant cependant être en rapport avec les dispositions de ses habitants.

La partie couverte par Thomas Lascelles, en un ^{Manoir} ~~Manoir~~ est maintenant habitée par les ouvriers de cette ^{propriété} ~~maison~~; son aspect est plus moderne que le reste, ayant des fenêtres dans le style Geudor. L'Ouest de sa grande longueur est flanqué par plus ^{de} ~~qu'~~ une douzaine de contre-forts de quatre étages chacun. Le ~~bas~~ fin du Sud est recouvert avec lierre de la plus ~~grande~~ ^{la plus} somptueuse croissance; près l'entrée est une plante d'une sorte très rare, distinguée elle-même de la terre commune, par la petitesse de sa feuille.

L'Entrée, au dedans de la clôture, est ^à ~~de~~ Treize pieds de large sous une triple arche. ~~L'aire~~ L'aire de tous les bâtiments est d'environ cinquante acres divisés en deux parties et maintenant à l'usage de Pâturage.

Les restes de l'Eglise sont sur le ^{côté} Nord de cette division et forment la partie la plus pittoresque des ruines, la nef, le transept, la tour et le mur Nord du Chœur restent encore ^{assez} ~~de~~ hauteur considérable. Elle est ~~comme~~ ^{comme} le sont ordinairement les vieilles églises, en forme de croix, avec une frise ou corniche à la jonction de la Croix. Le Sanctuaire est d'environ quarante pieds en longueur sur trente en largeur, la fin Est et le côté Sud des murs ont disparus et un gros chêne a poussé ~~de l'intérieur depuis~~ ^{de l'intérieur} depuis l'abandon des ~~murs~~ ^{maisons} austeres religieuses. Le mur Nord reste encore sur la moitié de sa longueur ^{dans} ~~de~~ la hauteur primitive, avec deux fenêtres de 3 baies chacune, ~~le~~ ^{nef} est environ quarante-cinq pieds de longueur sur vingt-sept en largeur. Le transept Nord ~~est~~ ^à Neuf pieds ~~de~~ longueur, de la ligne de la nef et vingt-deux en largeur. Une piscine dans le mur existe encore à l'endroit où était un autel. Le transept Sud est de la même largeur qu'au Nord, mais vingt ^{quatre} ~~quatre~~ pieds en longueur. Une partie de décoration reste encore dans la grande fenêtre de ce transept, elle était de cinq ~~baies~~ ^{baies} pierreuses avec six-feuilles ~~et~~ ^{et} appartenant ~~à~~ ^{au} la perpendiculaire style. La tour est d'environ 14 pieds carrés, ~~restant son~~ ^{est} ~~sur~~ ^{sur} le côté Est du transept se reposant sur quatre ^{arcs} ~~arcs~~ ogives.

L'Escalier tournant en pierre, qui est très étroit reste encore presque intact, seulement quelques marches ~~sont~~ tombées à la partie supérieure, il ~~est~~ ^{atteignait} seulement ~~la~~ la place où les cloches sonnaient, à peu près à mi-chemin pour ~~atteindre le~~ ^{atteindre le} haut de la tour. La partie supérieure de cette tour est si ~~entrecroisée de lierre~~ ^{couverte} sur le pourtour d'une ~~manière compacte~~ de lierre, qu'aucune partie de la maçonnerie de pierre ne peut être vue à l'extérieur. Elle semble avoir conservé sa hauteur primitive.

Entrée haute - Passant de l'Eglise par une ~~porte haute~~ dans le mur, nous entrons dans une autre partie close qui peut-être dénommée "le quadrangle", elle est surmontée par une haute muraille, dans laquelle ~~se~~ ^{peut} encore être vues les portes des cellules de religieux qui avaient été appropriées autour, au nombre de vingt; cinq sur chaque côté du carré. Beaucoup de ces portes sont maintenant remplies en maçonnerie. Sur un côté de l'entrée, de chaque ~~côté~~ est une singulière ouverture d'environ un pied, passant à peu près à moitié de l'épaisseur au travers du mur, et tournant alors sur l'angle droit dans la porte, ~~porte au della - au la porte - etc.~~ au travers laquelle toute chose de dimension modérée pouvait être donnée à l'habitant sans ouvrir la porte. Vis-à-vis le bras Nord, dans le mur est un long

et peu profond auget, creusé dans une large pierre,
environ quarante pouces en longueur par dix en largeur
avec un fond semi-circulaire. Il y a deux trous par
lesquels l'eau pouvait en sortir, un au fond et un
autre ~~sur le côté du~~ ^{au bout} d'un côté. Notre première
impression fut que cela avait été la piscine d'un autel,
quoique peut-être ~~une fontaine~~ ^{un} qu'un réceptacle pour l'eau,
dans lequel les moines faisaient leur ablution
avant d'entrer à l'Eglise après avoir quitté leurs cellules.

Les seules choses ~~que nous vîmes coupées~~ ^{que} nous vîmes coupées
~~de la~~ pierre, sur chaque côté d'une porte donnant
accès à une cellule ~~à~~ l'angle Sud-Est de cette
cloture ^{Ces cellules} ~~avaient~~ ^{avaient} environ vingt pieds carrés chacune
et deux étages en hauteur. Trois fenêtres paraissent
avoir éclairé les chambres basses, au moins celles sur le
dormant côté Est, chacune d'elles a aussi une place à feu et
sur le ~~quel~~ tout il ne paraît pas y avoir eu une destination
de confort. Il ~~paraît~~ ^{semble} aussi avoir été la piscine
d'un autel dans un petit appartement sur le côté
de chaque cellule. Seulement les arrangements
de l'office, cellules et toutes les parties des bâtiments
monastiques sont si différentes de celles des Bénédictins
et Cisterciens, qu'une élucidation de la distribution
des appartements ^{ne} peut être faite ~~sur les plans~~ ^{sur les plans}

obtenue d'une comparaison avec les plans bien connus sur lesquels elles étaient généralement bâties, on ne trouverait certainement ~~pas dans le pays~~ aucune ruine semblable à celle-ci dans le présent comté; elle est doublement intéressante comme étant l'unique échantillon de Chartreuse en Yorkshire.

Ni tombeaux, ⁿⁱ inscriptions d'aucune sorte sont visibles; une excavation du site mettrait probablement à jour une quantité de curiosités intéressantes, aussi bien qu'une quantité de particularités de ~~la~~ ^{la} vie économique de celui qui est le plus austère des ordres monastiques. Il ne serait pas difficile ~~non plus~~ ⁿⁱ coûteux non plus de faire du site de ce monastère un ~~de~~ endroit des plus plaisants & des plus intéressants de la région du Nord: ~~De l'aligner la distribution des~~

~~arranger~~ ^{arranger} ~~les~~ ^{les} déblayer les ruines & décombrés de l'Eglise, cellules et autres bâtiments, ~~et~~ arranger une clairière ou jardin intersecté avec promenades ~~et~~ ^{et} ~~ornées~~ ^{ornées} avec arbustes & fleurs; cela formerait un objet qui ne pourrait être aisément surpassé en attraction.

~~L'Eglise est dans~~ La Cuisine est dans la clôture Sud, à l'ouest de l'Eglise, ~~et~~ dans un état si complet, qu'à part le toit, elle répond encore maintenant à sa destination primitive; la Cheminée a conservé sa hauteur pleine; une partie du four à cuire le pain, bâti en briques, ~~reste~~ ^{reste} ~~encore~~ est encore debout et les pierres du devant de l'ample foyer sont encore rouges ~~de~~ ^{de} à la place des fers.

— Mountgrace — En 1397, Thomas Holland fonda l'abbaye de Chartreux de Mountgrace en Yorkshire et à sa requête, le roi Richard II accorda les terres et possessions du Prieuré de Wareham à cet établissement, desquels cependant il investit de nouveau, par la suite, l'abbaye de Live.

Dans ~~l'année~~ la deuxième année de Henry V (1414) cent dix prieurés étrangers furent supprimés et leurs revenus donnés à la Couronne.

Parmi eux était ~~cet~~ celui de Wareham, lequel fut passé à la Chartreuse de Thone en Surrey,
~~en 1414~~

(Dugdale)

11
No. 37
Carlisle's - Cop. Dic of England - N° 11

Mountgrace — Dans le canton de Birstford, district
Nord^c de York, dans la Paroisse de East Harbrey,
Cinq miles et demi de North Alkston. — Thomas
de Holland, duc de Surrey, comte de Kent &
Seigneur Wake, fonda un prieuré de

même chose que Dugdale.

Beauvais - Priouri de Mountgrace.

Environ Sept miles N.S de Northallerton, fait
un Priouri de Chartreux fondé &.

au temps de la dissolution, ses revenus annuels
montaient à 382. 3. 11 suivant Speed et à
£ ~~223~~ 223. 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ suivant Dugdale.

La Situation écartée et sombre de ce monastère
semble avoir été adapté à l'Ordre rigide de Chartreux.

Le Vallon fermé au Sud East par une
colline superbe couverte de ~~bois~~ ^{bois} ajoute une grandeur
solennelle à la scène et les ruines du Monastère ont
une apparence vénérable, une Porte ^{avec niche} gothique forme
l'Entrée dans le carré, les murs extérieurs duquel
renferment environ 3 acres de terrain, et sont encore debout
bizarrément recouverts de lierre. La cour intérieure
est entourée ~~par~~ d'une double promenade et contenait les
cellules de ces moines solitaires ~~qui ont maintenant~~
~~leurs portes remplies~~ les portes desquelles sont maintenant
remplies, mais ~~qui~~ peuvent être tracés distinctement, elles
sont au nombre de quatorze - une partie des Bâtimens
a été convertie en ferme Maison de ferme, d'une
forme châtelaine avec appartemens spacieux

13
L'Église qui est maintenant en ruines avait la
forme d'une croix; la tour encore parfaite, s'élève du
centre, supportée par quatre arches gothiques. Sur
le Sommet de la Colline qui abrite le Monastère
sur le côté Est, sont les ruines d'un ancien Bâtiment
appelé "the Lady Chapel" qui a son ascension
escarpée et difficile.

Cure de Grave's
his of Cleveland.

Mountgrace

1798 - part 1.

Vol 68 - Page 109

N^o 5

Gentlemen Magazine

M^o Urban - Jan 5. 1798.

Ayant dernièrement fait un tour dans la région du nord du comté de Yorkshire, je vous envoie un extrait relatant un objet de curiosité, de son intéressante situation, probablement rarement visité et d'aussi loin que je connaisse, j'en ai jamais déduit auparavant par aucun Voyageur.

A peine avions nous quitté notre Auberge (à Ingby ^{cap}) un hameau sur la route entre Stokesley et Church) que nous apercevions déjà les ruines d'une Cour d'Eglise, s'élevant du Monastère de Mountgrace, nous quittâmes la route et à la fin d'un Sentier vert, d'environ un quart de mile de long, nous approchâmes l'entrée d'une retraite solitaire. La situation de ce Monastère s'accordait avec l'ordre rigide des moines qui y habitoient: Les RR. PP. Chartreux. Leur maisons sont généralement bâties dans des déserts, leur genre de vie & discipline sévères. Ils reçurent leur nom d'un Village du Dauphiné appelé "Chartreux" où ils furent établis et là, les austérités

des moines de La Croyse ont été célébrés longtemps. Il n'exista jamais plus que neuf maisons de religieux de cet ordre, en Angleterre, Celui-ci à Mountgrace fut fondé en 1396 et à la Dissolution, ses revenus étaient estimés à £ 223. 2. 10 / Buresse

(dit Dugdale) : Thomas Holland duc de Surrey, comte de Kent, et Seigneur Walle, érigea ce Monastère ~~et le dota avec~~ ^{par} son manoir de Borelby en Cleveland, Yorkshire, et lui donna le nom de Mountgrace de Ingelby, l'endotant avec le surnomme manoir de Borelby - Le Roi Richard II, à l'instance du même duc Thomas, appropria à ce Monastère ceux de Hinckley, Warham et Carsbrooke qui étaient étrangers. Le Roi Henry VI dans le Parlement, ratifia les observations faites par le fondateur; et il dit que la fondation était de la 20^{ème} année du Roi Richard II.

Ceci n'était pas un monastère où vivaient des abbés présidés en stat, Les bâtiments étaient humbles, ~~et~~ ~~étaient~~ ~~ornementés~~ simples et expressifs eux-mêmes de la sévérité des règles ~~par~~ lesquelles ils étaient gouvernés. Je ne parle pas de cela en approuvant ~~les~~ ^{telles} austerités en religion aussi loin qu'elles trompaient la benvolence de la Providence, mais il ~~semble~~ ^{paraît} quelque chose de sincère quand ils se refusaient ces indulgences et dédaignaient ces luxures ~~de~~ que les règles de leur ordre ~~les~~ obligeaient à renoncer.

Les murs extérieurs des deux ~~courts~~ ou ~~quadrangles~~ ^{quadrilatères} de ce monastère, renfermant 3 acres de terre, restent encore (fig) de même que la Cou de l'Eglise supportés par quatre légers arcs gothiques. Le mur Ouest resserre ~~contre~~ ^{sur} le pied ~~de~~ ^{d'une} montagne bien revêtue de bois - La grande entrée était sur le côté Ouest, près de laquelle était les Pères. Logement converti aujourd'hui en une maison de ferme, d'une forme Chateleine, avec appartements espacés (B.) Au dessus de la porte est la date de ce Bâtiment: 1634. avec les initiales du nom de Lacelles à laquelle famille il appartenait alors - Il est maintenant à la possession des Houlersers de Ancliff. L'Eglise (C) qui est en ruines s'élevait sur le côté Nord de la première Cour. Le lierre supportant les piliers en ruine et donnant passage aux pierres aboutissantes est extrêmement pittoresque, vraiment le lierre dans cet endroit sequestre, des quelques interruptions qu'il a rencontrés, a acquis un degré de force et de beauté dont je ne pourrais à peine le croire capable. Le revêtement pour avoir propagé le long des murs sur un yard de diamètre dans son plus petit, réalise la belle observation du Poète.

" Dont Murs parés le lierre rampe

" Et avec ses ~~bras~~ ^{bras} se ~~touchent~~ ^{empêche} de tomber

" A l'un et l'autre une sauve garde de vent
dans une dépendance mutuelle

George Hill

Autour de cette cour sont les traces de ~~habitations~~ nombreuses
 de bâtiment, la dixième cour est entourée de un double mur et contenait
 les cellules de ces moines solitaires, (les portes quoique rompies
 sont encore visibles) sur le côté de ~~chaque~~ ^{chacune} porte, il y a une
 petite ouverture dans le mur pour communiquer avec ~~le~~
 l'appartement; mais si ^{bien} combinée, ~~que~~ malgré que les verres
~~peussent~~ ~~penétrer~~ par-là, dans la cellule, il est impossible
 d'apercevoir la personne. Les fenêtres de ces cellules n'ouvraient
 pas dans la cour mais dans un petit espace derrière ~~qui~~
~~était gardé~~ ^{étaient elles étaient} ces fenêtres, gardées par la hauteur du mur
 extérieur. Celles furent les habitations de ces mélancoliques
 moines et elles étaient bien calculées pour répondre aux
 int desseins de l'Ordre; ils étaient enjoint à une
 solitude perpétuelle, à une abstinence totale de viande,
 même au péril de leur vie, ~~se nourrissaient~~ à se nourrir
 de Pain, d'eau et sel un jour chaque semaine et à
 un silence perpétuel, excepté à un ~~temps~~ ^{temps} indiqué.
 Ils portaient les cheveux rasés presque jusqu'à la peau
 et pouvaient se promener une fois seulement ^{par semaine} aux environs
 de leurs propres terrains - Hommes misérables! Est-ce
 ainsi que vous pratiquez une religion dont la fondation
 est bénévolence? Est-ce ainsi la forme de Jésus appa-
 re devant vous quand il marchait à travers le monde recherchant
 objets de compassion? Tandis que je pose le pied sur

le gazon qui recouvre vos restes, laissez moi faire un
nouveau vœu pour moi-même; que ma religion ~~ne~~ soit
alors en actes de honte publique, ou si je recherche la
~~retirement~~ ^{solitude} laissez-la pour l'épreuve de mon esprit et ~~pour~~
cause de méditation sur nouveaux plans pour le bonheur
de mes semblables. Un courant d'eau claire entre dans
cette cour à l'angle N. E. et ~~se dirige~~ ^{se dirige} dans un ~~canal~~ ^{bassin}
ouvert au Centre. ~~Il~~ ^{est} alors recouvert, et ~~porté~~ ^{est}
~~des~~ ^{est} conduite à about au dessous des bâtiments des Religieux
et de là dans un beau Puits. Dans le mur ouest de
la cour intérieure est un Baptistère ou ~~Lavatory~~ ^{Lavabo}, où une
pompe a été fixée et, ressemblant à ~~un~~ ^{l'intérieur} ~~fontaine~~ à une
Verticale routée à ~~York~~ ^{la} ~~York~~ ^{Salise de York}. ~~Dans~~ ^{Sur} le front
sont les restes d'un étang; un saloir et autres ~~bâtiments~~
communs à l'extérieur. Vraiment, quoique les bâtiments soient en
ruines, ils donnent une ~~et~~ ~~idée~~ ~~plus~~ ~~complète~~ de telles
institutions, plus complète que n'importe laquelle ^{de} ~~que~~
rencontrée. J'ai annexé un Plan d'ensemble du
monastère comme il est maintenant et comme il
fut fait sur l'endroit, je puis répondre ~~pour~~ ^{de} son exactitude.

Les lignes parfaites, dénotent les murs
présents & les pointillés ceux qui sont en ruines.

J. B.

2 Vues des ruines de ce Prieuré ont été données
dans "Greaves's History of Cleveland" pp. 329. 133

Mount Grace de Wigleby. 25. Mary and Nicolas Seven
vii p 177 miles from North Allerton East York 323 f
of Duk. of Surrey 1360 The remains in

The smaller Court or those of a cruciform
Church 125 x 74 f. the nave 45 x 27 f north wing
9 x 22 f South Wing 22 x 23 f. and the North
side of the choir, 40 x 30 f; and decorated Central
Tower. on the North was the Sacristy. The Refectory
only used on great festivals 100 x 18 f was
on the South of the great South Court. The
Kitchen is still standing. on the North side are remains
of the North or conventual quadrangle, which had
five two-storied Cells 20 f square on Each side;
a Door with a square turn or Hatch with to
receive provision, opened on two small rooms,
divided by a wooden partition; one contained a fireplace,
the other was the oratory; behind each was a little
garden, Fountain Remains. There are traces also of
the Lavatory. These recesses attended only nunn
in Church. The Prior's-house, with the guest-
chamber was on the west side of the South Court.

A Chapel (1811) on the Woody mountain remains
x ff ord's Cleveland 463; great Mag. 17111/109

Church Work and Life English Monasteries
by MacKinnon and Walker
Lond. 1849

Journal of
The Archdeacon

221 28 p. 168

Mount Grace. In 1347 Thomas Becket

found the Cartmoun abbey of Mount Grace in
Yorkshire and on his request the King Richard
granted the land and possession of the Priory
of Muelham to the Cartmoun; from
which however they afterwards again
located to the abbey of St. Ebor.
In 2 Henry 1 (1116) or 1117 and the
Abbot priory was suppressed, and Thomas
Becket going to the Crown.
Among them was that of Warrham,
which was made over to the Cartmoun
Priory of St. Ebor & Henry, in the
account of which Bede gives the following (p. 168)

dijs part

No 2
p. 10

Carole's Top Dic. of England No. 11.

Mount Grace in the Hospitale of England North Riding
Co. of York. in the Parish of San Martyn. it is 6 1/2 m.
from North Alston — Thomas de Ballous Son of Samy, had
a house and land there, founded a Cartmoun Priory there
dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Michael, about AD
1396 and not only endowed it with his own money of
gold, but obtained of King Richard III. the lands and Revenue
of the Buildings now demolished. The work was so that
and the height of the walls to their foundations was
grounded like King Henry VIII about an 8. 1140 (sic)
Confined in Cartmoun all the Duke's grounds to them
after this the Buildings were soon completed and the
monastery finished with the general distribution, when
which time the Revenue of it was valued at 382 5 s
06 per ann. in the whole and 323 2 10 of the
The late Mrs. granted to Henry VIII. in January 1534
Lambert's out-house.

No 3
p. 11

Beauties

Worms Grace Priory

about seven m. N. E. from Northallerton.
was a Cistercian Priory founded and endowed
in the reign of Richard I, by Thomas
of Holland Duke of Surrey. its yearly revenues
at the time of the dissolution amounted
to 182 5 11 according to Speed and to
327 2 6 as reported by Dugdale.

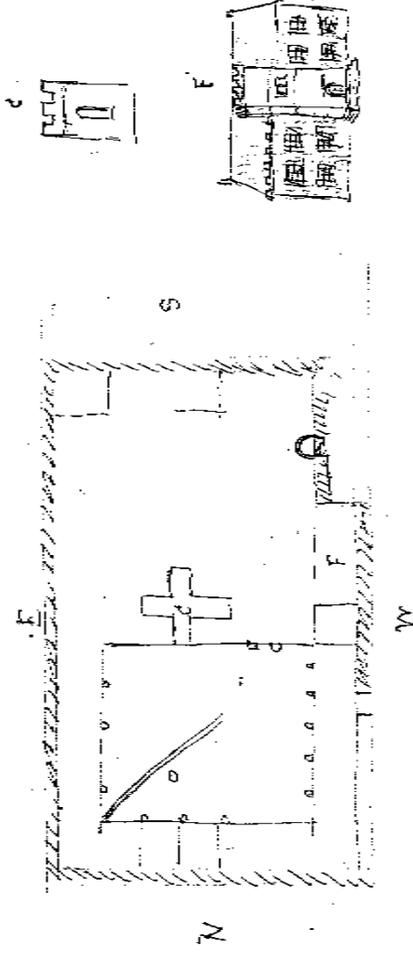
The secluded situation and romantic gloom
of this monastery seem to have been
particularly adapted to the rigid order of the
Cistercians. The vale shut in on the south side
by a lofty hill clothed with woods, adds a solemn
grandeur to the scene; and the ruins of
the monastery have a venerable appearance.
A gothic archway forms the entrance into
the quadrangle, the outer walls of which
enclose about three acres of ground, and
are still standing, fantastically covered
with ivy. The inner court is surrounded
by double walls and contained the cells of
those solitary monks, the doors of which,
though now walled up, may be distinctly traced,
and are fourteen in number. a part of the
building has been converted into a farm
house, of a castellated form with spacious
apartments. The church, which is now in ruins,
was in the form of a cross; the tower, which is
yet perfect rising from the centre supported
by four gothic arches. on the summit of the
hill that shelters the Priory on the east are the ruins
of an ancient building called the lady's Chapel, to
which the ascent is steep and difficult.

Note N. 4
page 12

tri. n.
Grave' his
of Cleveland

Mount Grace
1798
Vol 68 Page 109
Antique & Copies

gentleman Magazine



Ms Urban Jan 5 1798.

Mr Lately had a tour in the North riding of the County of York. I send you an extract from my notes relating to an object of Curiosity from its remote situation probably seldom visited, and as far as I know never before described by any Traveller.

Lately had we left our inn (at highly early, a boulder on the Road between Skolep-lan and Skynk) before we perceived the Wind-blow of a Church rising among the Trees. Knowing this to be the remains of the Monastery of Mount Grace, we left the Road, and at the end of a green Lane, about a quarter of a mile in length, approached the entrance of the solitary Retreat. The situation of this remaining accorded ~~with~~ was I with the rigid order of monks which inhabited it. They were very Catholicism. Their houses were usually built in Dubs, there for course, and designed severe. They received their name from a Village in the Dauphine called Chartreux when they were first established and what the Antiquaries of the monks of La Trappe have been long celebrated. There were never more than nine houses of monks of this the order in England. This at Mount Grace.

was founded in 1396) and at the Dissolution its revenues
amounted to £887 of 10^d. Boone]

"Boone, Thomas Duke of Burgundy Earl of Hereford, and Earl of Devon
(Simp Dugdale) made the monastery by his bequest of Stretly
Chesham, Wotton, and gave the name of Mount Grace of Stretly
Sundering. In 1484, the abbot's successor of Robt. Tolly. King
Richard II used the influence of the Duke of Devon, to suppress
the monks' monastery of Stretly, Wotton, and
Cotesbrooke, which were then under King Henry VI: in partition
parties of the Dominion. made by the foundation; and says, the
foundation was in the 20th year of King Richard II " "
The monks had one the best bookbinding when water
about provided in the. its buildings were burnt and were
renewed; and approval of the loyalty of that rule
by which the government. I speak not this as approving
such exertions in religion, for far did they quicken the
benevolence of wisdom. There is Stretly something the
sacrifice, when they began the monastery, and reported
upon Thomas, which the Duke of their order ably
Thomas to reverence.

The entire walls of the three courts or quadrangles of
this monastery, including three acres of land, on the third
day (July) as well as the tower of the church supported by
four high-gothic arches. The interior walls from elaborately
the floor of a masterpiece. Wall Charles VIII's was. The
ground between the 12th. Western side; near which was
the abbot's lodging, converted in process into a farm-
house, and a Wotton Stretly with various operations
(13) over the door is the of the Building 1686, with the
insight of the name of deCortley to which family it then
belonged. It is now in the possession of the grandsons
of deCortley. The Church (14) which is in ruins,
stood on the North side of the High-Street. The city supporting
the Stretly pillars, and giving way to the archway stones,

My story
June

is extremely picturesque. Indeed the way in which I understand
 it, from the few interruptions it has had with the
 required degree of strength and beauty of which I could
 hardly suppose it capable. In one place I observed, the stone
 to have spread along the wall above a yard in diameter
 in short in redressed the Post; pretty abundant.

" When lodged walls the very creeps.

" And with ~~for~~ how come from falling keeps;

" So both a safety from the wind.

" In mutual dependence said: "

Georgian Pill

Carved this come on the traces of many buildings. The
 second court is surrounded by double walls, and contained
 the cells of the solitary monks, the doors of which (though
 built up) are all visible on the side of every door there.

is a small opening in the wall, to communicate with
 the apartments, but to contain that, through the victory, &c.

They be conveyed into the cell, in a imperial for the purpose
 to be seen. The windows of these cells did not open into

the Court, but into a small space behind, which was
 guarded by the high outer wall. Such were the dwellings

of those melancholy monks; and well were they calculated
 to answer the purpose of order, for they were enjoined

in perpetua solitudo; a total abstinence from flesh, even
 at the point of their living; to feed on bread, water,

and salt, one day in every week; and were enjoined
 absolute silence, except at stated times. They wore a

hair-shirt next their skins, and were allowed to walk
 only about their ~~own~~ grounds once a week. Unwonderful

then! is it thus you professed a religion which
 foundation is built on? is it thus the form of Jesus

appeared before you, when he walked through the
 world seeking objects of compassion? While I tread on

the way which Christ your remains, can he form a

new man for myself; that my Religion may show itself
in acts of public goodness; or if I look Retirement
for it be for the improvement of my mind, and
for the sake of assisting on new plans for the
good of my fellow creatures!

A stream of clear water within this court at the N. E.
corner, and pump in an open drain to the Center of the
Court, in the lower end of the Court the building
for the frame the abbey's apparatus and also in a fine
well, in the West wall of the inner court is a doorway
or highway there where a pump has been fixed, and instead
are in a vaulted entry at your service. In the front of the
are the remains of fifth house, a half house, and other
out-offices, & roads though the buildings are in ruins,
they afford a more complete view of such institution
than any I have met with. I have examined a ground
- plan of the monastery as it now appears; and
as it was written in the year 1600 I can say more for
its accuracy. The perfect plan sent the present Master
the Doctor's Report also that are in Paris.

J B.

I was on seeing the engravings on the Survey in
" Grant's history of Cleveland pp 129. 133.

Faintest

Norman grace Thomas & Herbert in deed make

Jan 25 1296 (in 1296) year of St King Richard &
15. Thomas & Helias & 1. Robert & Henric & in
& 1. William & 1. Henry. I and yet only Edward is
with his own name of Robert, has obtained of R.
Ed. & Th. Earl, and someone of these other families

you will see by the story after in any manner to Henry &
Roger, all the buildings were finished, the work was at
a stand and the night of the monks to their possession
was given to them. Still King Henry I about A D 1100 captured
the castle and all the knights & knights, after they the
buildings were for completed.

(dit down Burgale)

Ingeby
Monsieur
de Montgrace

Chartres & Brompton
Paris & London - Stockton

Mount Grace

Quarter of England as they

Northallerton (Bishop) were Brompton Station

Notes & drawings given, etc.

Existe Encre in pastre fonde in 1896 par l'Empe

Survey. Tunn in site Remantijn

2 Eglise in Sa croix on - the central spire - seen
in pastre

Work in Lioux Domestijn

Union 5 m chapel fons - 915

Leri 1 173
Epp. Dren
h Vor

Mount-Grace in the Parish of San
Markey. -- An. Carthusian Ferry Dicard
to Robert Vagin and S. Prochora found 2 bar

about 1340 P. Thomas o. Holland Duke of
Surrey who devoted it with Richard

hermann; but dying in rebellion against
Henry IV, before the completion of his

Design, in progress was interrupted, but
again resumed in 1460 by Henry VI, who

Confirmed in Parliament the former grant;
its revenue at dissolution was valued at

£ 82, 5. 00 There are considerable remains
of the Monastic Building, and of the Church
which was uniform, with a tower rising
from the western.

(dit without allura)

Graves's History
of Cleveland
page 129.

Mount Grace Priory
in manor of Bordesby

^{extrin}
1st Prior Robert de Redway.
pomerius a Lande.
at Mirkley Leester.
Wharfan in Dorsetshire
Carbrooke in Southhampton.
3 ante Priora.

Patrimonia 1440 completed.

Donum L. Carta fundationis et
ratificationis fundationis per Regem
VI.

Appendix

Ex scriptis magistris J. Coffin in an old MS in the
Dean and Chapter's Library Durham. Some from
D. et. or trans.

Omnibus christi fidelibus salutem. Scitis me Willm. Lura, p^{re}sentem
retorressi, a mi p^{re}sentem pro me et heredibus meis quoniam
Clare de Domes de L. Mount Grace, a monachis deo beatis M^o
et G^o nicholas servientibus, a successoribus eorum omne jus et
Clareum quod habent, habui, vel habere, poteris in sex acris
terra in Arncliffe, quondam Katerinae matris mee, vel Willi.
aton, no. I. huius testibus duo henrico fitzbugh duo Joh^e Poray
duo Robto Constable Thomas Surtays p^{re}sentibus Jacobo, Mich^e,
Lempert, Joh^e, Padsay, Pado Surtay, et alexand^e Suddys, clerici,
San die hinc p^{re}sent. p^{re}sent. St. Petri ap^o. 20 14
Deat attarby offaced.