**FHHS Tywardreath priory talk – notes**

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| **SLIDE** | **KEY QUESTION** | **POINTS TO MAKE** | **NOTES** |
| **1. Title** | - | Work in progress. Ross and Hewer Book) and Orme (VCH). | Disclaimer. Mention: Eve Ross, Jan Hewer, Nicholas Orme. |
| **2. Questions** | - | Structure. | Key questions. Underlies talk. |
| **3. Quick guide** | - | Summarise. Let them read. | Quick summary for anyone unfamiliar. |
| **4. The Founders** | 1 | * Turold.
* Richard and 28 manors (Domesday).
* Charters suggest Richard or William.
* Patrons. Robert buried.
* Dinhams.
* Patronage to Earl, then Duke/King.
* Why be patrons?
 | Orme’s guess late 11th/early 12th century. **Turold the Dwarf** was possibly a jongleur attached to the noble household of Count Guy of Ponthieu. Only on 5 other times are individuals named in a stand-alone way in tapestry. Speculation that he wrote the Chanson de Roland. Possibly witnessed charter to Mont St. Michel.**Richard fitz Turold** (died between 1103-23) major tenant and steward of [Robert of Mortain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_of_Mortain), [Count of Mortain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Count_of_Mortain), half-brother of King [William the Conqueror](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_the_Conqueror). Held 28 manors in Cornwall and 5 in Devon.* **Hundred**: [Tybesta](http://opendomesday.org/hundred/tybesta/)
* **County**: [Cornwall](http://opendomesday.org/county/cornwall/)
* **Total population**: 33 households (quite large).
* **Total tax assessed**: 2 exemption units (quite small).
* **Taxable units**: Taxable value 2 exemption units. Taxed on 1.0.
* **Value**: Value to lord in 1086 £2. Value to lord c. 1070 £4.
* **Households**: 8 villagers. 18 smallholders. 7 slaves.
* **Ploughland**: 12 ploughlands (land for). 4 lord's plough teams. 3 men's plough teams.
* **Other resources**: 0.25 lord's lands.
* **Livestock in 1086**: 11 cattle. 12 pigs. 200 sheep.
* **Lord in 1066**: [Cola <of Hele>](http://opendomesday.org/name/139650/cola-of-hele/).
* **Lord in 1086**: [Richard (son of Turolf)](http://opendomesday.org/name/439550/richard-son-of-turolf/).
* **Tenant-in-chief in 1086**: [Count Robert of Mortain](http://opendomesday.org/name/450950/count-robert-of-mortain/).
* Phillimore reference: 5,3,8

William fitz Richard (died before 1149)Robert (I) fitz William (died c.1175). ‘Buried before the crucifix’, i.e. east end of the nave, according to Leland.Robert II of Cardinan (original spelling of Cardinham) occurs 1176-80Robert III recorded c. 1200, died c. 1227. Andrew died c. 1253Isold married Thomas de Tracy (died 1263-70), then William de Ferrers (died 1306). Died post 1301.In 1260s & 70s Cardinan properties dispersed and centre at Cardinham granted to Oliver Dinham, lord of Hartland in 1268. Passed patronage of priory to Richard, earl of Cornwall |
| **5. Cardinans and castle** | 1 | * Significance, e.g. castle
* Major family.
* Relative size.
* Plus Restormel.
 | Castle built at Cardinham by Richard, William or Robert IPossibly this Robert built up the inner [curtain walls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curtain_wall_%28fortification%29) and converted the [gatehouse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gatehouse) completely to stone, giving the castle its current design.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restormel_Castle#cite_note-PettiferP22-4) The village of [Lostwithiel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lostwithiel) was established close to the castle at around the same time.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restormel_Castle#cite_note-15) The castle belonged to the Cardinhams for several years, who used it in preference to their older castle at Old Cardinham. Andrew de Cardinan's daughter, Isolda de Cardinham, finally married Thomas de Tracey, who then owned the castle until 1264.Point out relative size and importance, plus the acquisition of Restormel. By association, Tywardreath Priory was of great significance.Castle plan key: a. Launceston. B. Trematon. C. Cardinham. D. Kilkhampton. E. Eastleigh Berrys. F. Castle Goff. G. Restormel. H. Upton. i. Bossiney. J. Week St Mary. K. Penallum. L. Tintagel. |
| **6. Foundation** | 1 | * Mother-house.
* Angers – Anjou-Duchy of Normandy.
* Totnes sister priory – charter
* Grant of Robert III confirms William’s grant of a tenth of household income to priory.
* Osbert prior by 1149 but Ross and Hewer mention Archardus (d.1093) and Andrew before Osbert.
 | No surviving deed. Any time between 1086 and 1149.In 1150s or 60s Robert I issued charter confirming donations made by Richard and William to the monastery of St Sergius and St Bacchus and to monastery of Tywardreath. (Anjou was in Duchy of Normandy.) Dedicated to St Andrew.Richard may have issued the grant after 1086 (sister priory at Totnes has charter dated 1088).More likely is William because charter by Robert III c. 1200 confirms a grant allegedly made by William to monks of Tywardreath of a tithe of the provisions of his household, excluding luxury items.Robert I witnessed a charter by Jordan of Otham granting property in return for burial well before mid-12th century.All earliest surviving charters issued by Robert I and Leland (1533 and 1542) called him ‘the first founder’. First record of personnel relates to prior called Osbert, in office by 1149. However, Ross and Hewer mention Archardus (d.1093) and Andrew before Osbert. |
| **7 & 8. Location maps** | 1 | Slide 7 (Basic geology):* Invaders (alien) establishment.
* Wish for spiritual credit.
* Bodmin, Launceston & St Germans had pre-Conquest houses. Not Tywardreath, unless St Samson’s Golant.
* St Samson’s Life less unreliable. Monastery on south coast.
* TY prefix may indicate a manor of significance.
* Site: accessible; close to Fowey; water supply.

Slide 8 (Henry VIII map):* Coastal location
* Too late for priory
 | Why here? Unlike Bodmin, St Germans or Launceston, there are no signs of a pre-Conquest foundation. However, the *Life of St Samson* (written 650 or 750) suggests a Celtic monastery was set up near the south coast and Golant is sometimes suggested.The prefix *Ty-*, according to Oliver Padel, may indicate a manor of more than routine importance, so possibly the name The House on the Strand had real significance.Its sheltered position on a creek on the east of the estuary of the Luxulyan or Par river meant that there was both seclusion and accessibility.It is not known if there was a church before 1347, when it was re-dedicated, or if the church site was a lann with continuous use from pre-Conquest times.A stream runs through the Newhouse site, which could have been used for the various functions likely in a small priory.What was the motivation for the founder? Religious beliefs. Expiation of sins. Spiritual insurance. Prestige.The founders provided the priory with land, churches and other resources. |
| **9. Sketch** | 2 | * Benedictine template
* Complete guess
* Mention of certain rooms/buildings
* From west: wall: gatehouse; guest hall; on south, refectory, separate kitchen, cloister to north; on east, undercroft below and dormitories above, with reredorter/latrines to south and chapter-house to north; church to north.
 | In 1261 the vicar was allowed a chamber and successor still there in 1390.In 14th century, complex included: cloister, chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, prior’s chamber, guest-hall (suffered destruction, so monks were allowed to eat in any room other than the church. It was restored and embellished in 1504 with seven-light window of Pentewan stone), kitchen and stable. By 1507, there was a great chamber (for the prior?).Chapel clerk appointed in 1522 and allocated ‘the shelled corner-house’, adjoining the monastery garden.Guest hall. Mortimer (152) says in a reasonably prosperous monastery the guesthouse ‘generally consists of a plastered, aisled hall of two to three bays open to the roof and heated by a central hearth.’Mortimer Highly developed drainage system, ‘even having the facility to flush drains’. ‘Generally a monastic house takes water from a spring into a stone or lead-lined conduit, and transfers it along stone drains or through lead pipes underground (sometimes controlled by brass taps) to the various parts of the monastery. The drains taking water away are lined and covered with flagstones. They run beneath all the latrines, including those of the monks’ dormitory and the guesthouse. With regard to the latter, these are very ‘public’ conveniences. The usual sort of arrangement is three or four wooden seats in a row – sometimes more – with no partitions between them.’Chapter house In Arundell archive: *Parties: 1) John Bryntyngham, Prior of Tywardreth 2) Henry John de Penpoll. 1) to 2), a parcel of land at Carrogat, to the north side of a dyke which begins from the water dividing Carrogat land from Treverry land and extends to the west as far as Polhorman Lane; for 2) and his legitimate heirs of body to hold for ever, rent 12 pence yearly at 2 terms; reserving toll of tin and relief to 1) and his successors. Witnesses: John Pengelly, Robert Treuerian, Robert Trethewy, John Pruwet, John Hunkyn, clerk. Seals, endorsements, etc.: Paper deed, no trace of any seal (though mentioned in the text). [Caruggatt, in Tywardreath parish and manor] [See ART/1/50 for Nicholas John leasing this land to Tywardreath Priory in 1513.] Dated 1444, 20th Mar (22 Hen VI); Tywardreth chapter-house. Gift in fee tail [draft or copy].*Core of monastic church consisted of choir and nave, divided by a screen upon which was a crucifix. A document (1444) mentions an altar below the crucifix in the nave, probably against and in the middle of the screen. By 1522 there was a Lady Chapel, possibly in a transept off the nave – especially if there was a semi-circular apse at the east end as the 1822 report suggests. |
| **10. Launceston priory** | 2 | * Richer
* Grander
* Tywardreath still impressive in landscape
* Quality of surviving masonry.
 | Richard Parker’s reconstruction drawing. Launceston was richer and probably larger. |
| **11. Swavesey** | 2 | * Also daughter house of Angers
* Cambridgeshire
* Didn’t flourish
* Drawing c. 1300
* Less successful.
 | Swavesey priory was founded by 1086. Count Alan of Brittany, son-in-law of William the Conqueror, gave it to the abbey of St Sergius and St Bacchus in Angers in France, and it may have replaced an earlier minster church, where priests provided services for parishes without a church. Count Alan endowed the church through tithes (one tenth of all incomes paid to the church) and pastures on the Eye. |
| **12. Google Earth** | 2 | * Point out site.
* Tithe-free lands (Mattingly)
 | The probable site. |
| **13. Masonry** | 2 | * Describe each item
* Quality
* Pentewan quarry accessible
 | A few examples of ashlar worked from Pentewan stone, which could be brought from across the bay from the quarry in the cliffs. |
| **14. How did it operate - control** | 3 | * Chart: supremacy of pope, cardinals & archbishop.
* Monks not usually ordained.
* Control of priory, pick from: Pope, cardinal & archbishop; patrons; king; prior.
* Alien priory. Denizen with royal control from 1402.
 | **Overlords****Pope****Angers** Mother house. In wartime crown control. Chose priors and monks. No English names until 1370s.**Patron** Cardinans, then Oliver Dinham. He passed it to Earl Richard in 1268. Then it was earls, then dukes of Cornwall, and king when no son or in war.**Bishop of Exeter** instituted each prior and received oath of obedience. 1263 Bronescombe said priors not to be removed without his consent and needed his permission for absence, even to visit Angers.**Prior** and monks could administer property and affairs and by 1328 had a seal. Controlled manors and churches. |
| **15. Income and properties** | 3 | * **Manors:** Porthia; Trevennen; St Austell; Gready; Tywardreath; Trenant; Fowey; Fentrigan.
* **Manors:** income from rent/labour service; fines; legal power; economic interest in farming, tin and fishing.
* **Churches:** Zennor, Lelant; St Anthony-in-Meneage; St Stephen-in-Brannel; St Austell; St Blazey; Tywardreath; Lanlivery, with chapel of Bodwithgy (Luxulyan – later a parish church); Lostwithiel; Fowey; St Mary Vale (chapel); St Breward; Treneglos; Warbstow; Week St Mary.
* **Church income:** Advowson. Became rectors (great tithes). Appointed vicars (small tithes and altarage). Tywardreath vicar lived in.
 | Mix of rural manors, churches and town of Fowey.Churches. Became Rectors of benefices as a result of being given advowsons by patrons. Appointed priory as rector, so got great tithes of grain to store or sell. Appointed vicar who lived in rector’s house and had glebe, plus altarage and small tithes. Every vicar after Quinil had to have stipend of at least £3 6s. 8d. p.a. Tywardreath saved money by lodging vicar in priory, feeding them and paying small stipend. Minster only had a chaplain in priory church.Also toll of tin.Get equivalents for top 3 priories |
| **16. Income and properties** | 3 | * Fowey useful resource.
* Tension.
* Place possibly built c. 1260 by priory stewards.
* Early 13c. Prior Theobald granted charter making Fowey a borough and granting privileges to its burgesses, including right to bequeath tenements to heirs, have their children marry freely, and be exempt from tolls. If priory wanted a provost, the burgesses could elect him.
* 1316 Priory gained from king the right of a weekly market in the town and two yearly fairs of three days. But townspeople had no significant right of self-government, and did not send MPs until post Reformation.
 | **Fowey** **Place:** Place is the Treffry family seat in Fowey. **The first house on this site was built c1260 by the stewards of the priory of Tywardreath (b7).** After a raid by the French in 1450, the house was fortified by the Treffry family, who rebuilt the house between 1460 and 1480 (b3). Leland says "Trevry [sic] buildid a right fair and strange embatelid tower in his house and embateling all the waulles of the house made it a castelle and unto this day it is the glory of the town building in Fawye" (b4). The present structure is mostly a later restoration in the 1830s by JT Treffry (b7), but the medieval core survives.Prior had rights over assize of bread and ale (regulated the price, weight and quality of the [bread](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bread) and [beer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beer) manufactured and sold in towns, villages and hamlets, with fines and punishments) and frankpledge (The essential characteristic was the compulsory sharing of responsibility among persons connected in [tithings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tithing). This unit, under a leader known as the chief-pledge or [tithing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tithing)-man, was then responsible for producing any man of that tithing suspected of a crime. If the man did not appear, the entire group could be [fined](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amercement). While women, clergy, and the richer freemen were exempt, otherwise all men over 12 years of age were organised in the system for mutual surety. Began to decline in 14th century.)Early 13c. Prior Theobald granted charter making Fowey a borough and granting privileges to its burgesses, including right to bequeath tenements to heirs, have their children marry freely, and be exempt from tolls. If priory wanted a provost, the burgesses could elect him.1316 Priory gained from king the right of a weekly market in the town and two yearly fairs of three days. But townspeople had no significant right of self-government, and did not send MPs until post Reformation. |
| **17. Income and properties** | 3 | * Cell of Angers
* Link with Tywardreath
 | Minster In 1331, Bishop Grandisson appointed William de Bouges, prior of Minster as co-adjutor to aged Prior Philip. Appointed Prior in 1333.No evidence it was ever legally subject to Tywardreath. |
| **18. St Mary Vale** | 3 | * Chapel of the monks of the vale
* 2 monks at peak
* Did monks live nearby or in castle?
* Prayed for souls of Cardinans
* Declined after Dinhams (as did castle)
* By 15c described merely as an ‘oratory’ or ‘chapel’.
 | Near castle (cf Launceston and Tregony). Seems remote but 3 miles only by paths from Bodmin.Late 12c mentioned as a church belonging to St Sergius. Robert II awarded it 2 nearby in Cardinham.Circa 1200 he gave mill of Cardinham and manorial milling rights to church and priory.By early 13c served by one monk.1200-1225 Robert III added 9s per annum from mills at Luxulyan to fund a second monk, praying for souls of Robert, his wife and their family.Soon after, prior agreed to pay for both monks and to increase income to 15s per annum.Andrew, in 1230s and 40s, in a charter referred to a ‘prior of the Vale’ (senior of the two) who had a duty to celebrate one mass a week for soul of his father Robert.Monks must have lived in area, here or in castle.Church declined after 1268 when Oliver Dinham took possession.In 1291 described not as a priory but as ‘the chapel of the monks of the Vale’, with income of only 10s.As Tywardreath was declining in 14c unlikely that monks were there after the 1370s, or even before.By 15c described merely as an ‘oratory’ or ‘chapel’. |
| **19. Example of influence** | 3 | Localised example of priory interestOdo granted it *for the souls of his father, mother, wife, ancestors and children* c. 1251 (CROCAT) | Grant by Odo of Treverbyn to the Priory c. 1251 shows places and what was given.Description: Gift Odo son of Walter, lord of Treuerbin = (1) Church of St Andrew of Tywerdraid = (2) (1) to (2), for the souls of his father, mother, wife, ancestors and children, all his land in the vills of Sanctus Austolus and Menequidel, both in demesne and in fees, with all appurtenances etc., and with the services of Peter son of Peter for 1/2 acre in town of Sanctus Austolus, paying 3s yearly; of Jordan Lugun for 1 1/2 ferlings there, paying 10 1/2d and a pair of white gloves; of Robert Uicarius for 1 ferling there, paying 7d yearly; of Walter (1)'s brother for 1/2 acre, a fulling mill and turbary belonging to it, paying 8s yearly in the same town (such that if the monks are unable to distrain their 8s yearly, they shall be able to distrain (1) and his successors in the manor of Tregnedewid wherever they wish, until he makes reasonable exchange to them in the manor of Treuerbin or Tredheuergy); 1 1/2 ferlings which Thomas Blundus held; 1 messuage with land which John Poydras [?] held; 1 messuage which John Nothey held in the same town; the service of Andrew son of Richard for 1 ferling which he held in Menequidel, paying 12d yearly; 1 ferling there which Robert Vicarius held; 1 ferling which John Paruus held; (1)'s mill at Sanctus Austolus with waters, sluices (exclusagia) and all the multure of the aforesaid men and of (1)'s men of Tregnedewyd, of Caruareth, and of nearby who grind there in exchange for easement of common pasture in (1)'s land of Tregnedewyd (such that (1) and his successors may not erect a mill on the same stream); reserving fine of tin to be paid through hand of the monks; granting also to the monks and their bondmen in Sanctus Austolus and Menequidel grinding there common pasture in Tregenedewid, except for crops, meadows and closes anciently reserved for 'bingeheies'. Granting also 5s yearly rent and 3d from one hearth (de uno quoque foco) for custom of tin fine which (1) has received from the vills of Ambrion Maior and Minor by hand of the Prior yearly, and half the tin which (1) has been receiving, flouting (contra) the Prior, when he ought to have divided it between them, as shown in a charter of Philip his ancestor (proavus) to the monks; such that the tin remains to them for ever. Granting also to the monks and their men in the vills of Karn, Rosquelin, Treuuortharab, Lostouuen, Penros, and Anurion Maior and Minor common pasture in (1)'s land of Treuerbin and Tredheuergy, and free ingress and egress, except for crops, Tredheuergy meadow hedged, Penhalwariua meadow hedged, Treuerbin meadow hedged on the north side and bounded on the south, turbaries, and the pasture of Roscadec, which alone (1) reserves to himself and his heirs for 'bingeheys' from 1st May to 14th Sep yearly (such that from 14th Sep to 1st Apr the monks and their men living there may have common pasture, crops excepted); but the said meadows shall be yearly forbidden from 1st Apr to 14th Sep, and the turbaries from 1st Apr to 14th Aug yearly, and no hay shall be removed before 14th Sep. Granting also to the monks, and to their men living in Karn, common pasture all the year in (1)'s moor of Penhalwar[iu]a, as the bounds from the corner of the hedge beside the meadow to the lower turbary show, such that (1) and his heirs may not make a meadow or dig turves to the east of the bounds in the moor. Witnesses: John de Lanford' then steward of Cornwall, Dud' the clerk then sheriff of Cornwall, Henry de Bodrugan, Philip his son, Stephen Haym, Robert de Draenos, Richard de Pridias, Thomas parson of Sanctus Brueredus, Walter Peuerel, William de Capella, clerk. Seals, endorsements, etc.: Large seal (with silk cord), showing a knight on horseback. [14th century?] 'Carta Odonis de Treverbin'. [St Austell; Menacuddle, in St Austell] Treuerbin [= Treverbyn (manor) in St Austell] Menequidel [= Menacuddle, in St Austell] Tregnedewid [= Tregonissey, in St Austell] Tredheuergy [= Trethurgy, in St Austell] Caruareth [= Carvath, in St Austell] Ambrion Maior and Minor [= Great and little Lavrean, in St Austell] Karn [= Carn, in St Austell] Rosquelin [= Treskilling, in Luxulian] Treuuortharab [= Tretharrup, in Luxulian] Lostouuen [= Lestoon, in Luxulian] Penros [= Penrose, in Luxulian] Anurion Maior and Minor [= Great and Little Lavrean, in St Austell] Penhalwariua [= perhaps Penhale in St Austell, rather than Penhale in Luxulian] Pasture of Roscadec [= same as 'moor in Carn alias Rescasek iuxta Penros' which = Carn in Luxulian] Printed: Oliver, Monasticon, pp. 42-43, no xix.ART/1/1 |
| **20,21 22****Income** | 3 | * 3 slides connected
* Incomes may be understated (especially last)
* National Archives calculator
* cf 1535:

Launceston £392 12 11 ½Bodmin £289 11 11St Germans £243 8 0* 21. Top 3 churches and manors
* 22. 4 sources of income. Valuables.
* 23. Top 3 churches and manors. Trenant consistently valuable. Not Lanlivery, then Luxulyan, in top 3 – tin?
 | To give an idea of income and wealthIn *Valor Ecclesiasticus*:Launceston £392 12 11 ½Bodmin £289 11 11St Germans £243 8 0Court rolls show the administration associated with manorial business (see CRO list).[ART/3/1/1](http://crocat.cornwall.gov.uk/DServe/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqField=RefNo&dsqItem=ART/3/1/1#HERE) 14th Mar 1521 *Tremanyon More, enclosed and lying within Trevanyon park, as is seen by indented charter made by William Trevanyon, knight: Hugh Trevanyon, knight (rent includes bringing a buck in summer and a doe in winter to the prior, `in tempore estivali unum dama et in tempore hiemali unam dama'; margin says `a bucke & doe').* |
| **23** | 3 | * Use of seal
* ISOT
* Some examples in CRO
* John Andrews’ matrix. Research by Jan Hewer.
* Importance shown by loss of possession (Tullock)
 | Seals |
| **24** | 3 | **Speculation*** Most valuable church
* Tower rebuilt late 15th century
* Priory influence
* Place-name evidence (‘priory’)
 | Example of influence Holy Trinity St AustellRebuilt late 15th centuryWest tower bottom row has bishop on one side and priest (monk?) on other. Hammond says to emphasise link between diocese and priory.Note also *Priory* car park. |
| **25 How did it operate?****Overall purpose** | 4 | * One word reason for monasticism: prayer.
* Not a question that would have been asked. Grants by wealthy support this.
* Religion an essential dimension to life. Purgatory, heaven, hell, prayer.
* Avoid patronising, mocking approach to past.
* Superficiality and materialism of modern life.

Practical functions (see 27)* Hospitality
* Medical care
* Education
* Charity
* Literature
 | Role of religion. Heaven, hell and purgatory. Power of prayer for founders and humanity.Becoming a monk for own soul and that of others.ART/3 c. 1521 *Copy of charter [c.1200?]: Jordan Folyot grants to church of St Andrew of Tywardraith 1/2 mark of silver from his land of Helset in Cornwall which Robert de Cardynan gave him in marriage with Alice his wife, to provide wax candles (cerei) for daily mass there, paying at Michaelmas through Ralph Gyffard and his heirs, or whoever else shall hold the tenement; sealed; witnesses Robert de Cadynan [sic], Isabel his wife, Alice my wife, Odo son of Fer'uin' [Frewin], Simon de Pyn' then sheriff of Cornwall, Thomas my clerk, William my servant, Ivo (Yuo) chaplain and many others*.Rule of St Benedict: Poverty, Chastity and Obedience. |
| **26 Monks’ day** | 4 | * Don’t read. Times varied with seasons.
* Monks French until 15th century.
* Journey from France. Until c. 1500 Cornish speaking locals, plus English, French, Breton, plus Latin.
* Go through day. Work. Special responsibilities.
* Lay servants.
* Corrodians. 1486 On February 11th, ‘Henry VII recommended his servant William Martyn to the usual corrody of the house, which the prior and convent compromised for five marks a year, charged on the manors of Tywardreath and Trenant’.
 | For most monks and nuns the basis of their daily life was the Rule of Saint Benedict. In his rule, Benedict devised a rigid, monotonous routine of work, prayer, study and sleep designed to make the mind and the will submissive to God. The pattern of the day varied only according to the seasons of the year and the liturgical calendar.**Monks Like Plentiful Tranquil Sleep Not Voicing Prior’s Chants**Meals not to include flesh-meat on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays (qv).**1339** The guest hall (*aula hospitium*) suffered destruction so the bishop gave permission for the monks to ‘eat meat in any room of the priory other than the church.’**Others living there:**Servants?**1261** Bishop Bronescombe decreed on August 28th that the vicar of Tywardreath should have the ‘portion of one of the monks with a pension of 4 marks [mark = 13s. 4d], a chamber, and the keep of his horse; no mean privilege in those days.’**1376** Death of Walter Bray. Earliest among former members of the king’s household sent to the priory to be supported.**1486** On February 11th, ‘Henry VII recommended his servant William Martyn to the usual corrody [A **corrody** was a lifetime allowance of food and clothing, and often shelter and care, granted by an [abbey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbey), [monastery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monastery), or other religious house.] of the house, which the prior and convent compromised for five marks a year, charged on the manors of Tywardreath and Trenant’.**1487** Orme mentions that one man ‘retained’ by the priory was ‘granted the privileges of other gentlemen in the household and allowed a servant on a par with the grooms’.**1520:** A grant of sustenance was agreed between Colyns and William Higman, merchant, that in return for bequeathing all his goods to the priory he should receive for the rest of his life: ‘daily food and drink, the same as the servants of the priory have, and bread and drink in his chamber [?] at night when he wishes; also a chamber within [the monastery], and fuel for his fire there and [pasture and hay for his horse, the same] as the prior's horse has; also a 'livery gown' the same as the servants have’. |
| **27 Daily tasks** | 4 | Left to right:* **Medical care.** Garden?
* **Writing.** Legal documents? Had books – Office Book: martyrology; instruction for offices; obits etc
* **Music.** 1522 Thomas Rayne, yeoman, was appointed as chapel clerk ‘in return for board, a robe, and a salary of £2 13s. 4d. He undertook to sing and play the organs in the chapel and elsewhere in the church, and to provide two boy scholars with unbroken voices, able to sing pricksong [harmonised music], to help perform the Lady mass each day…Moreover Rayne was charged rent for his accommodation and had to act as a barber, shaving the prior each week’. Orme describes these musical arrangements as ‘modest’ compared with larger monasteries.
* **Education** Boy scholars (see Music)**.** 1524John Porth, one of the king’s servants, and born in St Blazey, left money for masses to be said in the priory ‘wherein I was brought up in my youth’. Orme suggests he may have been a page or boarder in the prior’s household.
* **Brewing.** Can be assumed. Prior Colyns and wine from Lostwithiel!
* **Documents** (shows paper making but mention documents etc)
* **Farming etc.** Expected to work but could not do it all.

Plus:**Hospitality for travellers**Close to ferry and Fowey. Plenty of rich and powerful in martyrology. Did they visit? | Also might provide:**Hospitality** Mortimer (151) says Rule required monks to provide hospitality to travellers but provision varied. ‘Those near remote ferry crossings took far too many travellers and pilgrims – more than they can afford to keep.’ Social standing mattered. Noblemen and higher clergy might share [prior’s] lodgings. Probably only had access to nave, outer courtyard and accommodation. Even a place in guesthouse not guaranteed. ‘At the busier monasteries, only those arriving on horseback or in a litter will be offered a place here; anyone arriving on foot is likely to be directed to the dormitory above the stables to share the accommodation of pilgrims, monastic labourers and the itinerant poor.’’ If the kitchen was near the guest hall ‘it will be supervised by two of the brethren’…if not (as in most small priories), food will be fetched for you from a serving hatch in the outer wall of the monks’ kitchen and brought to the guesthouse to be served on cloth-covered trestle tables by the monastery’s servants. After dusk the windows are shuttered and tallow candles lit to supplement the light of the fire. If the building is of stone it is possible that cresset lamps will be lit. These are scooped-out stones protruding from the wall and containing a burning wick. As for sleeping arrangements, you will need to make yourself as comfortable as possible on one of the straw mattresses. At least you can be grateful that the straw inside them is replaced every year.’**Medical care** No mention but the garden might have produced medicinal herbs.**Education****1522** Thomas Rayne, yeoman, was appointed as chapel clerk ‘in return for board, a robe, and a salary of £2 13s. 4d. He undertook to sing and play the organs in the chapel and elsewhere in the church, and to provide two boy scholars with unbroken voices, able to sing pricksong [harmonised music], to help perform the Lady mass each day…Moreover Rayne was charged rent for his accommodation and had to act as a barber, shaving the prior each week’. Orme describes these musical arrangements as ‘modest’ compared with larger monasteries.**1524** John Porth, one of the king’s servants, and born in St Blazey, left money for masses to be said in the priory ‘wherein I was brought up in my youth’. Orme suggests he may have been a page or boarder in the prior’s household.**Charity** No evidence**Copying** No evidence but did have books: RS/60 Office Book, Benedictine Priory of St Andrew, Tywardreath 15th-16th century  Office Book of Benedictine Priory of St Andrew, Tywardreath F 1-36 Obituarium of professi and familiares. F 37-38 Form of profession for novices. F 39-45 Incipits of gospel lections for Sundays and feast days. F 46-70 Thirty-three homilies to be read at collation during Lent (cf. Magdalen College, Oxford, Manuscript 231, and B M Additional Manuscript 17003). F 71-111 Martyrologium Usuardi. F 112-128 Regula Sancti Benedicti. F 129 Incipit formam professionum monachorum. 129 ff, repaired with pieces of old music. Binding weak. In Latin.  1 piece  Volume Also *Memoranda taken from a lost cartulary* [ART/6/7](http://crocat.cornwall.gov.uk/DServe/dserve.exe?dsqIni=Dserve.ini&dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=NaviTree.tcl&dsqField=RefNo&dsqItem=ART/6/7#HERE) |
| **28 Journeys** | 4 | Did have steward too but monks presumably travelled on business. Evidence of priors witnessing documents made elsewhere.**1301** Henderson describes the dangerous crossing across the haven mouth at Par, where 3 people were drowned crossing it, including a monk from the priory: ‘His horse, valued at 8s., was seized by the Crown as a *Deodand*. St Andrew’s Bridge (now modern) at the head of a former creek was built by the monks.’An octagonal pillar, supposedly placed next to this crossing, is located outside the tower of St Andrew’s parish church. | **1301** Henderson describes the dangerous crossing across the haven mouth at Par, where 3 people were drowned crossing it, including a monk from the priory: ‘His horse, valued at 8s., was seized by the Crown as a *Deodand*. St Andrew’s Bridge (now modern) at the head of a former creek was built by the monks.’An octagonal pillar, supposedly placed next to this crossing, is located outside the tower of St Andrew’s parish church. |
| **29 Sins** |  | Can get distorted view: * Sources from c1100-1300 come mainly from charters and relate to land, property and donors.
* From 1258 bishops’ registers mainly constitutional and disciplinary. Orme says conflicts between bishops and monasteries sometimes taken as decline in monastic life but this is only one aspect. Compare with Ofsted.

But:* Bishop’s enquiries and visits serious events.
* 1328 Bishop Grandisson concerned there would not be sufficient provision for his visit on 11th November. Also ordered priory seal goods and seal to be sequestrated until finances had improved.
* 1330 Bishop Grandisson ordered an enquiry into the ‘consumption of goods by certain monks through dissolute living’.
* Jean Miral. Prior Bouges asked Abbot to take back 2 monks to save on costs, plus John Miral ‘who had committed many faults. Five shillings each was allocated for their journey money. Miral was still at Tywardreath in 1334, when the bishop ordered him to return to France, asserting that Miral had engaged in a gross lapse of modesty and honesty’.
* 1492 commissary of Archbishop visited.
 | **1330** Bishop Grandisson ordered an enquiry into the ‘consumption of goods by certain monks through dissolute living’.**1333** Death of Prior Philip. The bishop used the opportunity to order Bouges (now administrator) to make savings by paying each monk 18d. a week from priory revenues, and making sure they ate and slept together. Also to cut costs he asked the abbot of Angers to take back 2 monks recently sent over. In addition, he asked for Brother John Miral to be sent back for his faults. Five shillings was allocated for each monk’s travelling costs. (Miral was still at the priory in **1334**. The bishop ordered his return since he had ‘engaged in a gross lapse of modesty and honesty’.)After Prior William’s petition Bishop Grandisson allowed that the prior ‘and his monks might dine on flesh-meat with visitors to the priory, except on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and other days prohibited by the rule; but that during the meal the public reading should be continued.’**1406** John Roger made prior even though, when at Modbury, he had committed fornication with Joan Bayle.**1504** Visitation ‘by Thomas Woodington, Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, during a vacancy in the bishopric of Exeter’. Woodington ordered that: day and night services be held; monastic discipline to be followed; Rule of St Benedict to be read 3 times each week; decayed buildings to be repaired; inventory of goods and jewels; and priory seal to be kept in a locked chest and only used when ‘whole community’ consented; monks, except prior, to sleep in same dormitory, one bed each, and to eat in the refectory and not leave priory without prior’s permission. Orme notes that such injunctions were common after visitations.**1513** Visitation by Bishop Oldham on October 13th led to a mandate dated December 20th that’ the prior should exhibit and deliver in a faithful copy of the income and expenditure of the priory once every year, to the community in the chapter-house; that flesh-meat should be eaten only in the places and in the cases sanctioned by the Rule of S. Benedict; that no lay servant man be employed that was not of approved character and of industrious and peaceable demeanour; that a frugal but decent table be kept for the community; that the novices and other members be duly instructed *in the science of grammar*; that none go out of the inclosure without leave asked and obtained of the prior, and then *only two together*, and never to frequent taverns or suspected places, or converse with women, at least with those of tainted character, and on no account to admit such persons within the inclosure; and the bishop orders his admonition to be read four times every year in the chapter-house’. **1521** Visitation by Bishop John Veysey. Polsue said Veysey ‘signified to this prior that unfavourable reports had reached his ears during his last visitation’. He commanded that ‘the daily services should be devoutly celebrated, beginning with matins soon after midnight. Silence should be kept at times and in places where it was customary, especially after the final service of compline. Monks should not leave the monastery without reasonable cause, and must always be accompanied by colleagues. Doors, windows, and other ways by which women might enter or monks might leave should be closed. Monks should not be paid money for clothing and other necessities but supplied with what they needed, and none of them should be allocated more than £5 per annum. Finally the prior was to correct and reform those monks guilty of incontinence with women’ (Orme).Orme notes that these problems were far from unusual. Colyns claimed he followed Veysey’s instructions carefully.At an enquiry in **1589** two elderly witnesses mentioned his drinking. ‘One of them, Richard Gynnis “did well know prior Collyns, and saith that he would be overcome with drink”, while another, John Wattes, “did diverse tymes know Prior Collyns’ butler to fetch divers bottels of wine” from a merchant of Lostwithiel, and said that “it was much reported by divers credible persons that…the said prior would be oftentimes overcome with drinck” ‘  |
| **30. Numbers of monks** | 5 | Warn that this is based on sparse evidence and guesswork. See notes on right.Orme – maximum numbers in Cornwall:22 monks50-60 Augustinian canons40-50 friars | **1171** Prior Osbert witnessed a deed (and another shortly after), with 8 of his monks…**1333** Statement that there ought to be 7 monks…**1371** Polsue says: ‘Nov. 1, 1371; at this time the bishop certified to the king that the prior resided in the convent with four monks.’**1378** Foreign monks were ordered to leave England. The departure, with safe-conduct, of 4 monks from Tywardreath seems to have ‘extinguished the community.’**1381** Only the prior, vicar and 3 priests paid a poll-tax in Tywardreath when ‘the clergy of Cornwall’ were charged. Orme suggests the prior was the only monk and that he had hired priests to replace the others.**1410** Roger obtained a royal licence to bring 6 monks from Angers to stay for life. Possibly an attempt to restore links with Angers and also the status of Tywardreath priory but it isn’t known if it had the desired effect.**1416** It isn’t known if there were any monks other than the prior.**1452** Monks John Hoper, Richard Ollerton and John Tomme were ordained as priests.**1492** By this time there were 6 monks, plus the prior, which was the number regarded as ‘proper’ in 1333.**1536** The monks were allowed to become secular clergy or to move to another monastery. One of these had been serving the chapel of St Samson at Golant. They were: Robert Mortymer (subprior), Henry Bobyt, Madern Wylliam, William John (possibly the chantry priest at St Cleer in 1548), and John Stevyn. |
| **31. Ups and downs** | 5 | * Speculation.
* Use table (right)

Add: * **1338** On April 13th Bishop Grandisson gave the monks permission to move inland when there was danger from pirates.
* **1339** The guest hall (*aula hospitium*) suffered destruction so the bishop gave permission for the monks to ‘eat meat in any room of the priory other than the church.’
* **1405** Sir John Cornewall Henry V’s brother-in-law) had been granted £80 pa from priory. Could have marked end for priory.
* **John Roger** (1406-1433) French. Prior of Modbury (alien). Fornication with Joan Bale. Able. Kept links with Modbury (farmed revenues) until 1422. Tried in 1410 to get permission to bring 6 monks but don’t know if it worked. Also given right to stay in England for life in 1410. 1414 went abroad. 1416 successfully overturned Cornewall’s grant, so priory became a ‘denizen’ or naturalized monastery. Maybe no monks and seal entrusted to John Tullock. But he saved priory, maybe in return for services to king. 1418 Henry V gave him custody of lands of abbey of Troarn (Normandy) and in 1421 was granted protection while abroad.

**John Brentyngham** (1433-1451)* Revived priory. Possibly recruited secular priests in absence of monks.
* 1440 Brentyngham was ‘probably responsible’ for getting an indulgence from the bishop for ‘visitors to a chapel of St Andrew in his parish and for those praying for the souls of his predecessor Roger and of Joan Cheynedrit.’

**Walter Barnecote** (1451-1496)* ‘building on Brentyngham’s foundations and doing much to restore the priory to its ancient staffing and activities’. He and Brentyngham ‘deserve credit for creating a community of Benedictine monks from local recruits in a county that, by this time, had no other house of such monks other than the tiny cells of St Carroc and Scilly’. He describes Barnecote as ‘evidently an active and intelligent man’.
* 1452 Monks John Hoper, Richard Ollerton and John Tomme were ordained as priests.
* Given leave to study at Oxford.
* 1477 On March 1st, Barnecote recognised the ‘kind services’ to the priory given by Margaret Lady Hungerford and Bottreaux by arranging that ‘perpetual prayers should be offered up for her prosperity during her life, and for the repose of her soul after her death; as well as for the souls of her parents
* C1480 rebuilding of tower and aisle of parish church.
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **TOTAL** | **KEY EVENTS/FACTORS** |
| **1150-1199** | **3** | **3** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **12** | **A&B assumed initial enthusiasm. C? D-stability from Henry II. C?** |
| **1200-1249** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **1** | **2** | **12** | **A? B – more income (mills). C-SMV flourishing. D- war, loss of Anjou, John’s wars.** |
| **1250-1299** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **10** | **B Change of patrons but papal confirmation of properties etc. Crown patronage. Barons’ Wars** |
| **1300-1349** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **3** | **A – criticism (including one named monk). B- Crown control. C- Some returned to France. D -Start of Little Ice Age. Great Famine. Plague. Permission to move. Damage to Great Hall. One drowned.** |
| **1350-1399** | **1** | **1** | **0** | **1** | **1** | **4** | **A? But with instability hard. B- Crown taking money. C - alien monks sent home. D - St Marcellus’ flood E- Pope, St Sergius and Crown and Bishop disputing presentation. Controversy over alien priories. Crown control.** |
| **1400-1449** | **2** | **2** | **3** | **2** | **2** | **11** | **A? B – possible increase under Brentyngham (Orme very positive). C- Roger asked for 6 monks. D – still vulnerable but safer. E Roger’s connections with crown may have saved priory. Other alien priories closed.** |
| **1450-1499** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **2** | **3** | **14** | **Barnecote very effective. A- some monks ordained, Barnecote to Oxford. B- Various bequests. Parish church. C- see A, also local recruits. E – Able prior.** |
| **1500-1536** | **1** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **2** | **8** | **A-Some strong criticisms (possibly biased). B – Colyns said no and was accused of high spending but building took place. C -5 monks plus prior at Dissolution. D – Colyns said piracy. Greater danger from crown. E- Colyns is controversial, possibly venal, but strong negotiator (despite the drink).** |

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| **32. The Reformation** | **6** | * Long term doubts about religion and monasticism.
* Luther
* Specific criticisms of Tywardreath.
* Not unique.
* Not necessarily unbiased.
 |  |
| **33. English reformation** | **6** | * The King’s Great Matter
* Henry VIII. Katherine of Aragon (aunt of Charles V. Anne Boleyn. Pope Clement VII (in thrall to Charles V.
* Additionally, temptation of monastic wealth.
 |  |
| **34. The enforcers** |  | * Wolsey (tried to get Prior Colyns to stand down) Failed to secure royal divorce.
* Cromwell chief minister. Helped annul first marriage. Oversaw dissolution.
 |  |
| **35. The controversial Prior Colyns** | **6** | * Conventional view.
* Is an alternative view possible? Active manager. Ambitious. Buried in parish church.
 |  |
| **36. Dissolution** | **6** | * Only those earning less than £200 pa were dissolved in 1536.
* Monks were given choice of becoming priests or move to another monastery.
* Local impact: spirituality; priory as locus. No Pilgrimage of Grace but what was local view?
* Compare with loss of a local institution (St Lawrence’s)
 |  |
| **37. Asset-stripping** | **6** | * Story of ship carrying stones being wrecked at Polridmouth.
* Money being made.
 |  |
| **38. Searching for the Priory** | **7** | * Sites can disappear quickly.
* Quick view of researchers from Leland to ISOT.
 |  |
|  |  | * Leland – possibly 1542 mention tomb
* 1539-40 map too late for Tywardreath, unlike Bodmin.
 |  |
| **39. The 1822 excavation** | **7** | * Read part
* Point out stones in old vicarage
 |  |
| **40. Was this the site of the 1822 excavation** | **7** | * Explain
* Point out ISOT 2017 ditch
 |  |
| **41. Blocks of stone** | **7** | * Mention each
* Mason’s mark
 |  |
| **42. H.R. Watkins** | **7** | * Watkins, H.R., 1917. *The history of Totnes Priory and medieval town, Devonshire, together with the sister priory of Tywardreath, Cornwall,* Volume II, Torquay (H.R. Watkin),
* Read part
* Idea that south aisle of parish church was priory church
 |  |
| **43. Du Maurier** | **7** | * Did much to help public awareness of priory and landscape
 |  |
| **44. Could Newhouse be the site?** | **7** | * Popular association
* Recreation of Dan Ratcliffe’s idea
 |  |
| **45. ISOT** | **7** | * Helens and committee
* Grant from FHHS
* Community organisation
* 2019 House on the Strand –street fair, Ian Mortimer
 |  |
| **46. Geophysics** | **7** | * Archaeological expertise: Sean, Dan, Jo et al
* Surveys inconclusive
 |  |
| **47. Trial trench** | **7** | * Need HLF funding
* Community dig for demonstration
* Floor tiles, mortar etc…
 |  |
| **48. Crested roof tile** | **7** | * Late medieval cf Launceston castle and elsewhere
 |  |
| **49. Newhouse Farm: what can it tell us?**  | **7** | * New owner
* Brigit Strawbridge very kind
* Recent visit (December 2018): Eric, Jo, Dan and Sean
 |  |
| **50. Old timber and older walls** | **7** | * Some timbers may be 16th century
* Walls may be older.
* Possibly a priory remnant?
 |  |
| **51. The end** | **7** |  |  |