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STATEMENT

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Other sources are acknowledged by explicit references and a Reference List is appended.

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**Sherborne Abbey and Sherborne Castle: What were the
social impacts of the proximity of ecclesiastical and military
sites on the town of Sherborne?**

**A Dissertation in submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for BA (Hons) Archaeology and History.**

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By:

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Abstract

This dissertation will discuss the significance of the proximity of Sherborne Abbey and Sherborne Castle in a social, historical and archaeological context. This will provide a view of the social impacts of events in the history of aforementioned sites, both in regards to the sites themselves and the surrounding town. The events chosen are the Anarchy of 1135-54, the All Hallows Riot of 1437 and the English Civil War of 1642-45. Archaeological theory will be used alongside the case study events in order to better understand the social impacts of these major historical events. Sherborne's long historical and archaeological record allows us to look at changing social relations over a vast period of time and how the distance between the abbey and castle may have affected this. Thus for the sake of brevity, only 3 events have been chosen although both earlier and later events would also be of interest. Mapping will be used to help illustrate the land-holdings of the aforesaid sites and to look at any significance of place names found within the town. ¹

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¹ Hodder, I. 2012. *Entangled: An Archaeology of the Relationships between Humans and Things*. John Wiley and Sons Inc, Chichester. PP1-223. Hoskins, J. 1998. *Biographical Objects: How things tell the stories of people's lives*. Routledge, London. PP1-199. Legg, R. 2012. *The Book of Sherborne and Castleton: Abbey, Town and School*. Halsgrove, Wellington. PP1-159: Carpenter, D. 2004. *The Struggle for Mastery: The Penguin History of Britain 1066-1284*. Penguin Books, London. PP1-531: Chibnall, M, 1991. *The Empress Matilda: Queen Consort, Queen Mother and Lady of the English*. Basil Blackwell LTD, Oxford. PP1-207. Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d) *Fan Vaults and Medieval Sculpture of Sherborne Abbey*. Friends of Sherborne Abbey, Sherborne. PP2-9: McIlwain, J. 2014. (eds) *Sherborne Abbey*. Scala Arts and Heritage Publishers LTD, London. P1-30: Gaunt, P. 2003. *The English Civil War*. Essential Histories Series. Osprey Publishing, Oxford. PP1-94. Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159. *The South West*. The BCW Project. 2009. Available from: <http://bcw-project.org/military/english-civil-war/west-country/south-west-1642>. Accessed: [21/11/17]

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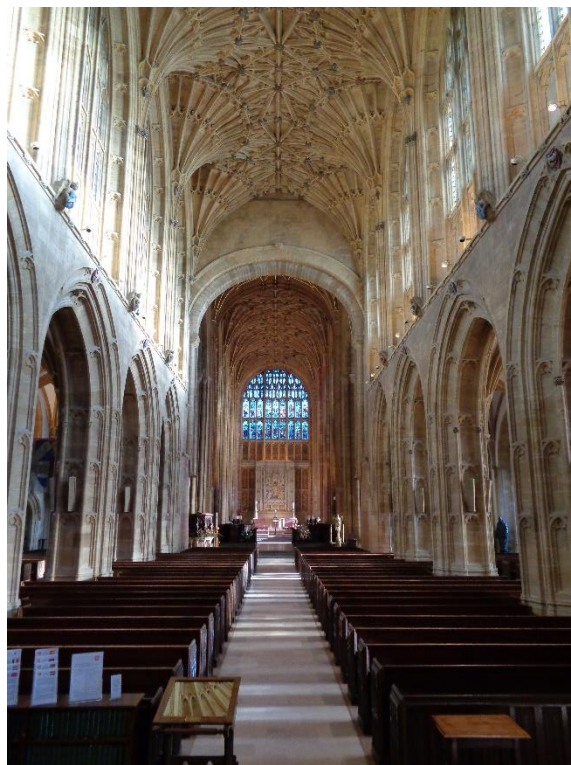


Figure 2. Harris, C. 2016. Sherborne Abbey looking East. Unpublished Photographs.



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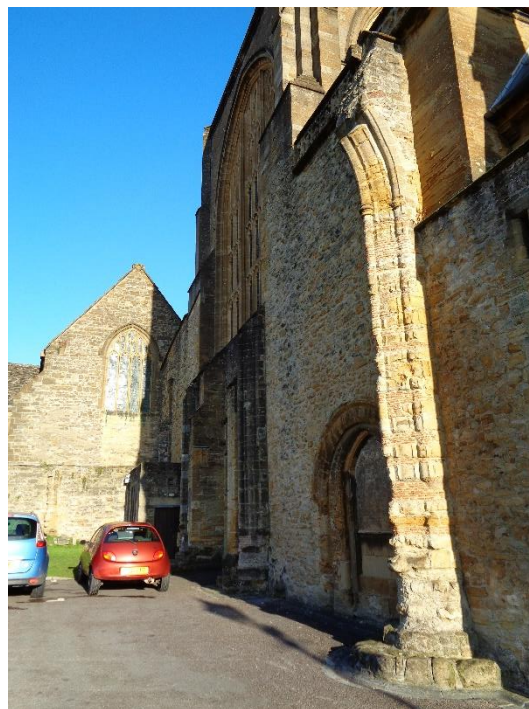


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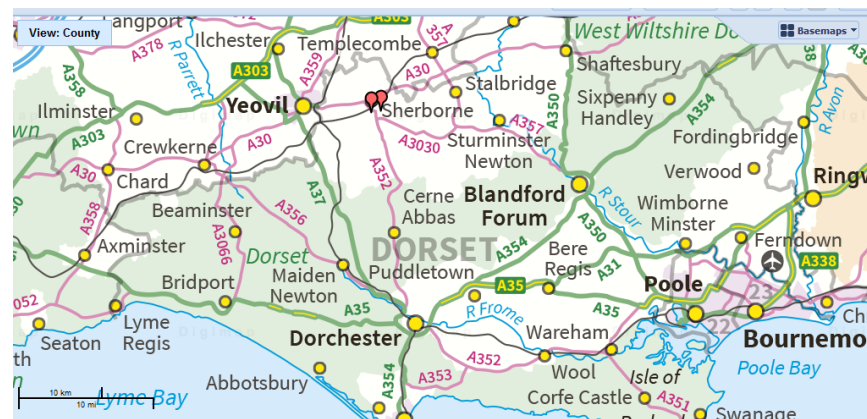


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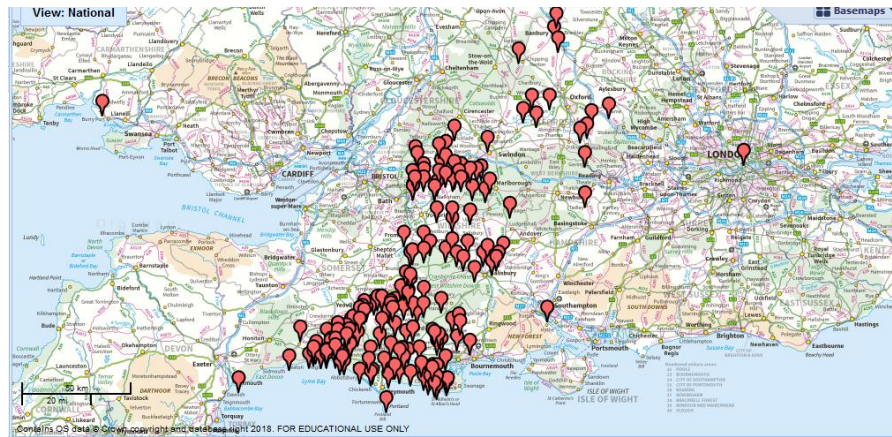
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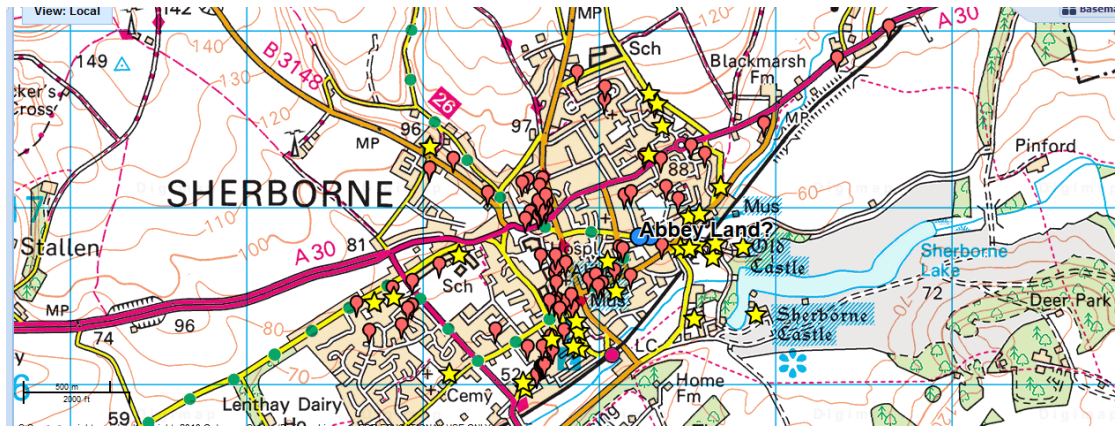
Map 4: Harris, C. 2018. Sherborne Abbey Lands.. Unpublished Image. See Bibliography Section: Primary Sources: Mapping: Sherborne Abbey.



Map 5: Harris, C. 2018. Sherborne Old Castle Lands. Unpublished Image. See Bibliographical Section: Primary Sources: Mapping: Sherborne Castle



Map 6: Harris, C. 2018. Abbey Lands and Castle Lands Overlain. Unpublished Image. See Bibliographical Sections: Primary Sources: Mapping: Sherborne Abbey; Also; Sherborne Castle.



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Table 1: Place names in Sherborne:

Abbey & Ecclesiastical place names:	Castle & related place names:
Abbey Close	Castle Town Way
Abbey House	Castle Road
St Aldhelm's Road	Digby Road
St Paul's Green	Wingfield Road
Dunstan Road	Kenelm Close
St Swithin's Road	Castleton Road
Priestlands	Castle Court
St Catherine's Crescent	Castle Lodge
St Mary's Road	Castle Farm
Abbots Way	Castellum
Newland – Monastic connection?	Castleton Steps
Abbey Lodge	Castleton
St Swithun's Cottage	Raleigh's Lodge
Abbots Litten	Castleton House
Abbots Litten Cottage	Raliegh's court
Faith Cottage	Kenelm
St Anne's	Wingfield Digby
St George's	Earls Road?
St Edmund's	Digby Memorial
St Andrew's	Wingfield Road
St Patrick's	Raleigh Lodge
St Jude's	Digby Court
Aldhelmsted West	The Digby
Monk's Newell	
Abbot's Court	
Beckett's Corner	
Benedict House	
Abbot's Fee	
Ramsam	
Priory House	
Priestlands Corner	
Priestlands House	
Priestlands Lodge	
St Stephen's	
St Mary's	
St Peter's	
St Kilda	
St Maur	
The Cloisters	
St Johns Almshouses	
Abbey Cottages	
Sherborne School (Monastic Buildings)	
Abbeylands	
Abbot's Acre	
Abbey Grange	
Abbeymead Court	

St Anthony's Square	
St Christopher's	
Abbey Lodge	

1. Entanglement and Other Approaches:

The archaeological theories listed and explained briefly below have been chosen for this piece as they enable exploration of archaeological objects without excavation. In this exploration, these theories tie said objects (abbey and castle) to their historical sources and impacts. It allows an analysis that cannot be done with archaeological analysis alone. Entanglement, Biography, Commodities and Habitus are key to this research in that they work in conjunction and thus allow us to expand our understanding and analyses. Entanglement and biography work in tandem together to show us values and meanings of objects, whereas commodities and habitus expand on this to look at their value and the markets (or spheres) within which objects are placed. This thus provides the framework with which we can understand how the events of the Anarchy, the All Hallows Riot and the English Civil war have impacted the social landscape of Sherborne at these points, and perhaps if they still do. The 'objects' of this study are the physical buildings of the Abbey, Almshouse and Old Castle of Sherborne, Dorset. These theories will be applied to the buildings, informed by both archaeologically based, and historically based sources in order to gain a grounded understanding both of the history, the Abbey, the Castle and the theoretical narrative.²

Entanglement is a theory which allows us to study how 'things' are linked and tied together. Hodder reduces this into thing to thing (TT) connections, thing to human (TH), human to thing (HT), and human to human (HH). Objects, (things) such as the abbey building are reliant on humans to be constructed, used and dismantled (TH). Similarly humans need an abbey (or similar building) for worship (HT). Things are also reliant things, an arch needs a keystone to keep it up (TT). Humans are also reliant on other humans to produce the necessary knowledge

² Hodder, I. 2012. PP1-223. Hoskins, J. 1998. PP1-199: Kopytoff, I. In: Appadurai, A (eds). 1984. *The Social Life of Things: Commodities in Cultural Perspective*. Cambridge University Press. Pp64-91: Bourdieu, P. 1972. *Outline of a Theory of Practice*. University Press Cambridge, Cambridge. Pp42, 72-89, 183-4.

and parts to build and shape objects to start a construction (HH). This means that even something as simple as a brick has a myriad of interconnections and meanings and, with our understanding of that brick, we will interact with it in a certain way. I.e. use it to build a wall rather than to cook food. In this research, for example: thing to thing is Abbey to Castle. Human to human will vary within each section, in some cases there will potentially be 3 human groups, monks, towns-people and the owners of the Castle, for example. Thus with thing to human or vice versa, there will be a variety of combinations; Abbey to towns-people, Castle to monks, Castle owners to Abbey and so on.³

Another theory that will be brought in is Hoskin's Biography of Objects supported by Appadurai's Object Biography and commodities work, which work in conjunction with Entanglement discussed above. The biography of objects looks at the stories and meanings that objects accumulate over their lifetime, and their significance. To use this theory, the buildings that are being discussed in this research will be treated as objects, things made and used by humans for a purpose or purposes. These 'things' have their own biographies, stories that people have attached to them over time, of how they came to be, things that happened with these objects, meanings of their design, events and so on in relation to individuals and wider society. This can potentially be tied into entanglement, entanglement looks at how things are tied into daily life on a large scale whereas biography looks at this in terms of often single objects or people, thus it gives as a more detailed view which can be slotted into the wider picture we are given by entanglement. Using Kopytoff in Appadurai we see that these objects take their biographies with them and these biographies in part, are due to their use as commodities. This value determined by how common they are, and how long they stay in a given 'market' but also that their biographies also influence their value as commodities – an attachment to an important event,

³ Hodder, I. 2012. PP1-223: Hoskins, J. 1998. PP1-199. Kopytoff, I. In: Appadurai, A (eds). 1984. Pp64-91.

place, or person adds perceived importance and thus physical value is added in order to show this.⁴

Another theory that will be used in a limited fashion, is that of Habitus; Habitus discusses how individuals and objects function within certain spheres. Spheres for example are, economic, political and religious. Combining this with the above theories means that we see not only how object's biographies determine their value and how this is affected by social interaction, but also allows us to see how certain 'spheres' within which these objects are placed function; for example something that has a high value within an economic sphere may not have the same perceived value in a religious or political sphere unless it is attached to an individual, place, or area which provides it with enough value to function in duality.⁵

Using Biography, if we treat the castle (or abbey) as an object, why has it been constructed and altered in the way that it has? What was the building perceived as? How did this influence interaction or cause it to be altered? So, the castle is initially held by the church but, it is a primarily military construction. Thus was there a perceived need for the church to make a physical display of its role of spiritual combat? Was it simply a power play by the Bishop of Salisbury creating an object with which to display wealth and power (within a political or religious sphere)? We see over time that there are various alterations made to the castle by successive owners. Each altering styles and designs. Changing the look, shape and workings of the building. Thus, this suggests that holding a large military building is a status display but that each owner felt the need to display in their own way. At the end of the castle's life, this legacy of displaying power, causes the castle to be slighted and walls dismantled. This meant that the symbol of power, strong walls, stone and mortar was shown to be ineffective. No longer able to

⁴ Hodder, 2012. P1-223; Hoskins, J. 1998. Kopytoff, I. In: Appadurai, A (eds). 1984.PP64-91.

⁵ Bourdieu, P. 1972. Pp42, 72-89,183-4; Hodder, 2012. P1-223; Hoskins, J. 1998. Kopytoff, I. In: Appadurai, A (eds). 1984.PP64-91.

be used, the castle then becomes a ruin, the act of slighting the castle means that the object is perceived as having lost its usefulness. Changing the way it is interacted with from military to domestic as it becomes the Raleigh and the then, the Digby family home.⁶

Another approach that will be considered is the semiotics of 'castrum' this term is used to describe castles. It is a medieval term however, as Liddiard intimates it can also be applied to other things: "In the Middle Ages *castrum* not only applied to those buildings that we might wish to call a castle, but also extended to churches, monasteries, town houses, City Walls (Roman and Medieval), campaign forts, warships and sixteenth-century artillery forts – a vast array of structures many of which were certainly never intended to be militarily functional." This will be used in conjunction with work by Creighton, and supported by Brown– If we treat an abbey as a 'castrum' thus it is in the same category as a castle so research on castles and their landscapes can be applied to the abbey, as a 'castrum' as well.⁷

⁶ March, R. 1979. Sherborne Castle. Sherborne Castle Estates, Sherborne. P1-48: Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d) *Fan Vaults and Medieval Sculpture of Sherborne Abbey*. Sherborne Abbey. Friends of Sherborne Abbey. 2016. Available From: <http://sherborneabbey.com/visit/about-sherborne-abbey/>. [Accessed: 12/12/16.]

⁷ Liddiard, R. 2012. Castles in Context: Power, Symbolism and Landscape. Windgather Press, Oxford. P40: Creighton, H O. 2005. Castle and Landscapes: Power, Community and Fortification in Medieval England. Equinox Publishing LTD, London. PP1-229: Brown, A, R. 1976 (3rd Ed.). English Castles. B. T. Batsford LTD, London. P1-235.

2. How did Anarchy affect the social relationship between the Abbey, Town and the Castle?

The abbey was founded by St Aldhelm in 705 AD as a cathedra for the West Saxons. It has been the seat for archbishops, bishops and abbots. The Saxon abbey was converted into a Benedictine monastery in 998. The castle was constructed between 1122-1130 by the bishop of Salisbury, Roger de Caen in the twelfth century as part of a building programme to assert ecclesiastical strength on church lands, and to strengthen and display his own power. During the Anarchy period both the abbey and castle were held by bishop Roger of Salisbury (de Caen). The castle estate was lost to Matilda after the battle of Wilton – the castle was used as ransom for William Martel, one of Stephen's main supporters. This resulted in the castle being held by Robert (Earl of Gloucester), around the same time that Bristol was also captured. This incorporated it into the majority of Wessex which was held by Robert. The castle did not return to ecclesiastical hands until the 1300s. So here we have a long-standing and powerful ecclesiastical foundation and presences alongside the twelfth century castle.⁸

We can look at various primary sources to gain some sense of the area of control of Sherborne – it had a priory in Kidwelly, but also held large areas in the West Country due to its Anglo-Saxon foundation and heritage. SC 11/175 (dated 1348) provides us with a list of manors and their associated lands, Sherborne Abbey's including Thornford and Stalbridge, relatively close to the Abbey. Salisbury prebendary records how that later in history, Sherborne disputed lands with Salisbury in Lyme and Halstock. However, the biggest indicator for land-holding from the Abbey is the 1086 Domesday Book. Where roughly 194 listings reference the Abbey of St Mary's at

⁸ Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP1-531: Chibnall, M, 1991. PP1-207. Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d) P2-9: McIlwain, J. 2014. (eds) Sherborne Abbey. Scala Arts and Heritage Publishers LTD, London. P1-30. Sherborne Old Castle. English Heritage. Available From: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/sherborne-old-castle/>. [Accessed: 5/3/18.]: Sherborne Abbey. Friends of Sherborne Abbey. 2016. Available From: <http://sherborneabbey.com/visit/about-sherborne-abbey/>. [Accessed: 12/12/16.] Gesta Stephani. Andre Duchesne. Eds. Potter, K, R. 1955. Thomas Nelson and Sons LTD, Edinburgh. Pp98.

Sherborne. SC 7/25/4 shows that Sherborne had disputed land-holdings with the French abbey of Marmoutier, near Tours. As we see in Map 4 the abbey had a wide expanse of lands it controlled either in itself or by the Bishop. The majority of lands are held within Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire.⁹

At a glance the social relations here would suggest with the importance of religion in medieval culture, that the abbey would have the strongest social status within the town. However, once the ecclesiastical presence is threatened by the removal of the castle from the Bishop of Salisbury there is potential for secular power to become more prominent. Castles acted as points of garrison, fighting, power, and politics representing whichever side their owners stood with, within a period of conflict such as the Anarchy. During such a period, presumably the castle would be more likely to be maintained, altered and exerting defensive influence. The social relations we see within Sherborne give us 3 physical points with which to study the 'Three Estates' of medieval society; the abbey, the castle and the town. The three estates are as follows, those that fight, those that pray and those that work, therefore, those in ecclesiastical power (bishops and abbots), those in secular power (Royalty and Lords), and the Laity (Serfs and free-men). So, as discussed above in Sherborne we see the three interacting very clearly all within a relatively limited area. We see the buildings used as not only objects but commodities. The castle for example becomes an object passed between ecclesiastical and secular powers – it is passed into and out of the religious sphere but remains in the political sphere (as a high value object). The abbey, is held by both ecclesiastical and secular powers is eventually handed over to the town – the laity. The town interacts with both the abbey and the castle, the abbey provided worship, alms and the castle provided defence, labour and represented the Crown (when under

⁹ Please see National archives lists in Bibliography (See Also: SC 11/175: SC 7/25/4). The Three Estates. California Polytechnic State University. N.d. Available from: <http://cola.calpoly.edu/~dschwart/engl430/estates.html>. [Accessed: 22/11/17]; Gesta Stephani. Andre Duchesne. Eds. Potter, K, R. 1955.PP98: Ross, C. 2000. P73-77.

secular lordship) so as this study continues on, there remains the question of which of the three estates has the most social power? Out of the 3 physical representations within the town, which holds the most importance?¹⁰

Sherborne, despite its long history, had only one priory- Kidwelly. Gifted by the Bishop of Salisbury to the abbey, this could be an effort to acknowledge Matilda's claim to the throne – However, we know that later Roger de Caen was a supporter of Stephen, so this recognition was either done to keep favour with Henry I or simply as the standard procedure to endow Kidwelly to become a daughter house of Sherborne (Given to Sherborne 1130). There are also suggestions that this was Roger de Caen's way of recognising Sherborne previous heights of power, as an Archbishopric (predecessor to Salisbury and rumoured birthplace of the exchequer), former capital of Wessex and royal Saxon burial place. Many early and powerful houses did not take on priories, the lands with which they were provided at foundation, or later bought were sufficient to sustain the abbey.¹¹

As already discussed above Sherborne Castle (Old) changes sides during the course of Anarchy. This is partly due to William Martell, as one of King Stephen's main advisors he was a major character within Stephen's court and actions. Sherborne was handed over to Matilda and

¹⁰ Carpenter, D. 2004. *The Struggle for Mastery: The Penguin History of Britain 1066-1284*. Penguin Books, London. PP1-531: The Three Estates. California Polytechnic State University. N.d: Gesta Stephani. Andre Duchesne. Eds. Potter, K, R. 1955. Bourdieu, P. 1972. Pp42, 72-89,183-4.

¹¹ Burton, J; Stober, K. 2013. (Eds) *Monastic Wales: New Approaches*. University of Wales Press, Cardiff. PP 29, 34, 58-60, 65, 121: Heale, M. 2004. The Dependant Pories of Medieval English Monasteries. *Studies in the History of Medieval Religion*. Vol. 22. Boydell Press, Woodbridge. PP1-315: National Archives: E 210/3375: E 134/29Eliz/Trin1: Sherborne Old Castle. English Heritage. N.d: Kidwelly, St Mary's Church. David Ross. N.d. Available from: <http://www.britainexpress.com/wales/carmarthenshire/churches/kidwelly.htm>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: Kidwelly Priory. Glanmor Williams. n.d. Available from: <http://www.kidwellyhistory.co.uk/Articles/Priory/Priory.htm>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: Williams, G. 1991. Kidwelly Priory. In: Sir Gâr: Studies in Carmarthenshire History. *Carmarthen Antiquarian Society Monograph Series*. Vol 4. PP189-205: Kidwelly. Monastic Wales. N.d. Available from: <http://www.monasticwales.org/site/6>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: Sherborne Old Castle. English Heritage. N.d. Available From: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/sherborne-old-castle/>. Accessed: [5/3/18.]

Robert, Earl of Gloucester as ransom, one of the few occasions where a castle or area of land was handed over in return for an individual. This evidences Martel's importance but also perhaps Sherborne's. It would need to be of some significance to be a satisfactory exchange for such a prominent individual. This therefore suggests that the castle is perhaps more important than immediately obvious, it may not necessarily be a key military stronghold but its links to ecclesiastical power and its situation near a significant abbey and thus revenue source makes it well situated for secular power. In fact the *Gesta Stephani* *appears* to refer to Sherborne as the key to the kingdom (but is perhaps referring to Bristol), a phrase more commonly associated with Dover. Even if the *Gesta Stephani* is not referring explicitly to Sherborne, its relative positioning to Winchester, Wells, Glastonbury, and the south coast of England made it militarily, economically and politically substantial (See also Map 2.). Bishop Roger thus may also have had business in mind when he chose to build on the Sherborne estate, not just ecclesiastical interests. Holding a castle that acted as the key to the kingdom or at least, one of significance would give him a strong political position of power alongside his ecclesiastical position. It also matches the scale of his building effort on the castle, and the prominence of the abbey in its early period. Its positioning geographically enhanced its position (See map 4); the Abbey and its lands in 1086 Domesday appear to be avoiding other sees such as Winchester and Wells (but not its successor Salisbury with whom areas of land are disputed, or removed by)¹². It does however, show how well placed Sherborne is; it sits in between multiple sees and provides an easy stopping point from London and areas further north to other lands owned by Roger de Caen, other major ecclesiastical centres and the trading ports of the south Coast. It shows that

¹² Ross, C. 2000. The Canons of Salisbury Cathedral: A Record of the Dignitaries, Prebendaries and Office Holders and their Place in the Quire of Salisbury Cathedral. Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, Salisbury. P1-231. Abbots of Sherborne: 211. Prebends: Ilfracombe: 24-31; Netherbury in Ecclesia; 42-46; Beaminster: 46-52; Alton Borealis: 53-56; Lyme & Halstock: 73-77; Alton Australis: 77-80; Yetminster Prima; 80-84; Nethurbury in Terra: 84-87; Grimston: 95-98; Slape: 147-149, Yetminster Secunda: 158-161; Calne: 197 *Gesta Stephani*. Andre Duchesne. Eds. Potter, K, R. 1955. PP1-159. Wildman, B, W. 1930 (4th ed). A Short History of Sherborne; From 705 AD. Sherborne Abbey Bookshop, Sherborne. Pp1-107: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP1-531: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: March, R. 1979. Pp1-59: Chibnall, M, 1991. PP1-207: Callahan Jr, T. 1974. PP218-232.

despite the fact that the castle was removed from religious hands several times, the pattern of land-holdings are surprisingly close overall to the see and the castle estate.¹³

Here we will look at entanglement and HH will be groups of people simply for ease of use rather than individuals. TT will remain as discussed in previous chapters as abbey and castle. There are a number of angles with which we could look at the above. One of which is looking at the HH connections as those supporting the two side of the Anarchy, Stephen and Matilda. For TT, we have a problem in that there are effectively 3 rather than 2; the abbey, the castle and the town. The TT entanglement here is that both buildings stand, and represent power as created by the humans that perceive them. HH is the power struggle between Stephen and Matilda, and those supporting them. TH thus becomes the building's 'need' of people to use them and create their status. HT is therefore that buildings and their ownership can provide someone with a higher status than they may have previously had, if they come into their possession. HH need buildings with which to enhance or give their status but also to claim, take or reclaim.¹⁴

So for example, the castle and it's lands are a symbol of power. They are being interchanged for a person of power thus we get TH. The acquisition of Sherborne by Matilda's supporters progresses their cause. This then provides them with a new stronghold, which they can use, thus HT. We also have, as already mentioned multiple incidences in the context given of HH. We have Stephen Vs Matilda (SH/MH), neither side would be in opposition if Henry I's wish for succession had been followed. Indeed, when Kidwelly Priory was attached to Sherborne. One of Roger of Salisbury's requirements is that Matilda, as the King's heir would have masses said for her. Thus HH here is that the two sides must fight in order to assert their position, using others either

¹³ Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: March, R. 1979. Pp1-59: Chibnall, M, 1991. PP1-207: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP1-531.

Callahan Jr, T. 1974. PP218-232: Gesta Stephani. Andre Duchesne. Eds. Potter, K, R. 1955. PP1-159. Wildman, B, W. 1930. Pp1-107.

¹⁴ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: *Ibid*.

things or humans in the process. However we also have SH/MH and the impact on the town's people TnH.¹⁵

We also see biography here, the Riot physically damages the abbey – leaving marks that to this day act as reminders of the Riot. It shows that the biography of the abbey had a significant impact on the town meaning that they valued it enough to resort to violence in order to get what they felt they should have had. This also shows that not only are the buildings valuable but that within the social sphere they are significant enough to be traded for, instead of buying it with capital, the town uses force to open up the 'market' and gain access to the abbey.¹⁶

To conclude this chapter, we consider whether either the abbey, castle or town are more significant at this point in Sherborne's historical and societal context. In a medieval context the church and thus, the building that represent it are often seen as one of the most important parts of society. Thus we could take this to mean that the abbey has the most importance socially within Sherborne. The castle, representing partially secular lordship but also ecclesiastical is harder to assess. The castle was initially in the hands of the church further asserting that the abbey is all the more important – the castle was built to protect church land but then remains in secular hands until 1300 and again reverts to secular lordship with Sir Walter Raleigh. It can hereby be suggested that in this period, it is the abbey that is the most socially important, as

¹⁵ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223. Chibnall, M, 1991. PP1-207: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP1-531. Williams, G. 1991. Kidwelly Priory. In: Sir Gâr: Studies in Carmarthenshire History. *Carmarthen Antiquarian Society Monograph Series*. Vol 4. PP189-205. Kidwelly, St Mary's Church. David Ross. N.d. Available from: <http://www.britainexpress.com/wales/carmarthenshire/churches/kidwelly.htm>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: Kidwelly Priory. Glanmor Williams. n.d. Available from: <http://www.kidwellyhistory.co.uk/Articles/Priory/Priory.htm>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: Kidwelly. Monastic Wales. N.d. Available from: <http://www.monasticwales.org/site/6>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: Sherborne Old Castle. English Heritage. N.d. Available From: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/sherborne-old-castle/>. Accessed: [5/3/18.]: Burton, J; Stober, K. 2013. (Eds) *Monastic Wales: New Approaches*. University of Wales Press, Cardiff. PP29, 34, 58-60, 65, 121.

¹⁶ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, J. 1998. PP1-59,161-199: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: Wildman, B, W. 1930. Pp1-107: Chibnall, M, 1991. PP1-207: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP1-531.

without it there would have been little significant history or power, presumably at Sherborne and without its presence Roger de Caen would have been unlikely to build his castle here.¹⁷

¹⁷ Carpenter, D. 2004. PP1-531: Chibnall, M. 1991. PP1-207: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), pp. 199-221. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/dorset/vol1/pp199-221> [accessed 12 December 2016]. Contents of Volume 72, for 1950, published 1951. Dorset County Museum. Available: <http://research.dorsetcountymuseum.org/c072.html>. Accessed: 5/3/18. The Anarchy – Civil War – Stephen and Matilda (1139-54). TimeRef.com. Available from: http://www.timeref.com/episodes/civil_war_stephen_and_matilda.htm. Accessed: 5/3/18: Monastic Wales. Monastic Wales. N.d. Available from: <http://www.monasticwales.org/index.php>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: Wildman, B, W. 1930 (4th ed). *A Short History of Sherborne; From 705 AD*. Sherborne Abbey Bookshop, Sherborne. Pp1-107.

3. How does the All Hallows Riot (1437 AD) demonstrate changing social relations between the Ecclesiastical, Popular and Secular?

The All Hallows Riot took place in 1437. It was the culmination of rising tension in Sherborne between the Monks and the town. The Benedictine monks were unpopular and construction of (or move to) All Hallows further amplified this as it removed the townspeople from the Abbey. The Abbey still had to be used for baptism, as it required a monk or priest, thus providing the monks with a monopoly. The Riot was sparked by the town building its own font within All Hallows – a threat to the monk’s authority – which led to them sending a local butcher to break the font. The Abbey façade was at this point under construction, the English Gothic being reworked and cladded to become Perpendicular Gothic. This required scaffolding and a wooden and thatch roof. The smashing of the All Hallows font, lead the All Hallows Priest to set fire to the thatch over the Eastern end of the abbey with burning arrows. The riot ended with the town once again being allowed to access the abbey. There is also possible that the riot left more than one legacy, one is visible, burn marks are still visible in the Eastern end, where the stone has been scorched pink and red in the heat of the fire (see Figures 1-7). The other arguably legacy, is the abbey being perceived as the town, or people’s church. As will be discussed in part later, post-Dissolution the town itself comes together to buy the building, causing the abbey to become the parish church.¹⁸

¹⁸ The Greater Abbeys of England. Abbot Gasquet. 1908. Chatto & Windus, London. Pp174-181; Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159. Speed, P. 1994. Dorset, A County History. Countryside Books, Newbury. PP1-204.. See Figs 1-7. Anon. n.d. Reconstruction of Sherborne Abbey and Monastery, c.1530. Available from: oldshirburnian.org.uk/sherborne-school-and-its-buildings/. Accessed:[12/12/16]; Anon. n.d. Historic Buildings of Sherborne School. N.d. *A History of Sherborne School*. Available From: oldshirburnian.org.uk/sherborne-school-and-its-buildings/. Accessed: [12/12/16]; Callahan Jr, T. 1974. PP218-232. [Online]: Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Sherborne. Part 5: Historical Analysis (2011) Pp25-31 [Online]: Gourlay, A, B. (2nd ed) 1971. *A History of Sherborne School*. Available From: Anglo-Saxon Churches. (n.d.) Abbey Church of St Mary, Sherborne, Dorset. Available From: www.anglo-saxon-churches.co.uk/sherborne.pdf. Accessed: [31/12/16]; White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199; Gibb, J. 1971. An Interim Report of Excavations carried out at West End of Sherborne Abbey in 1964 and 1965. *Proceedings of the Dorset*

The alms-house also came out of the riot, founded in 1440, It was built by the town in the format of monastic infirmary and placed in line with the abbey's South West door. The fact this has been built in a monastic format by the town only 3 years after the riot suggests that as much as this is something the town may have needed it is also a statement towards the monks – the town can look after its own, and perhaps that the monks do not look after the town as they should. The placement in front of the South West abbey door is also likely to be deliberate, the alms-house is in full view as you leave the abbey but it is also sat next to the main drive into the abbey, meaning that unless you come through the side gate (next to Museum) then you have to pass by the alms-house to reach the Abbey. So here we can see the landscape around the abbey has been deliberately altered, meaning that unless you come towards the Abbey from Cheap Street, you have to walk towards or past the Alms-house in order to enter the abbey precinct and the abbey itself. The Alms-house makes up one of many surviving buildings of the Abbey Close around the edge of the southern precinct. The Alms-house is the last one of the row, thus making it more noticeable, the view from the road-front also ensure that those approaching the Alms-house and abbey are aware that this is not one of the generic abbey buildings. It is constructed to look like part of a monastic cloister and demonstrate its religious use and connection to the abbey facing out into the town – perhaps an effort to seem more welcoming than the monks of the abbey previously had been? It would also have been the new place for those in need within the town to go to for alms and support, they no longer needed to go into the abbey. Thus it creates a relative independence from the abbey, previously established by the riot.¹⁹

Natural History and Archaeology Society. Vol. 93. (1971). PP197-210: Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d) Fan Vaults and Medieval Sculpture of Sherborne Abbey. Friends of Sherborne Abbey, Sherborne. P2-9: McIlwain, J. 2014.P1-30.

¹⁹ Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: March, R. 1979. P1-48: Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d): McIlwain, J. 2014.P1-30 Gibb, J. 1971. An Interim Report of Excavations carried out at West End of Sherborne Abbey in 1964 and 1965. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society. Vol. 93. (1971). PP197-210: Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Sherborne. Part 5: Historical Analysis (2011) Pp25-31: Abbey Church of St Mary, Sherborne, Dorset. Available From: www.anglo-saxon-churches.co.uk/sherborne.pdf. Accessed: [31/12/16].*

Entanglement, here is more easily addressed with TT as abbey and alms-house, due to the lack of interference of the Castle. Thus we have abbey to alms house (TT) and vice versa, abbey to town (TH), alms-house to town (TH) And vice versa and town vs monks, monks vs town. Here we have TT in that the alms-house is built effectively as an opposition, another form of worship to the abbey and that it represents the town. The abbey however, represents the monks and a form of control that the town evidently dislikes, a form of power which they resented. HT, here is the action of the town on the abbey, the riot and burning of the abbey against the monks. TH is that the abbey building is that target and the eastern end of the church being in particular; perceived as the most important area of the church through design and doctrine was the best area to damage to make a statement against the monk's power. We also have HH with the monks, causing the riot due to their dealings with the townspeople. Here we also the spheres of Bourdieu's habitus and Hoskin's object biography coming into play again; the abbey building has increased value in the eyes of town due the dispute above, as an object (that they can possess) in the religious spheres, and this in terms raises its political value against the monks (religious elite – religious sphere). Not only this but in the sense of the physical buildings acting as spheres in themselves. The abbey building and its perceived political and religious power has seemingly caused the town to build the alms-house in full view of the abbey's South Western entrance and within the confines of the abbey precinct thus altering the access to the abbey. You have to walk past the alms-house, which thus becomes a sphere also, it forces you to enter the precinct by passing it. This thus creates an added sense of political importance for the town – they are able to impose some of their own authority over the abbey by changing the way it is physically interacted with.²⁰

²⁰ Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: March, R. 1979. P1-48: Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d): McIlwain, J. 2014. P1-30 Gibb, J. 1971. An Interim Report of Excavations carried out at West End of Sherborne Abbey in 1964 and 1965. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society*. Vol. 93. (1971). PP197-210: Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Sherborne. Part 5: Historical Analysis (2011) Pp25-31: Abbey Church of St Mary, Sherborne, Dorset. Available From: www.anglo-saxon-churches.co.uk/sherborne.pdf. Accessed: [31/12/16]: Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223. Hoskins, 1998, PP1-59,161-199. Bourdieu, 1972, Pp42, 72-89,183-4: 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), pp. 199-221.

Biography of Objects will also be addressed looking at the fan-vault ceiling of the abbey. The ceiling was largely constructed or reconstructed after the fire damage caused by the riot of 1437. It is unusual as it is one of the few examples of the style on such a scale, Ely, Salisbury, and Winchester have similar ceilings but for much smaller rooms and spans, not for the entirety of the Nave and Choir of the building. This indicates perhaps, a little like the acquisition of Kidwelly as a daughter house by Roger de Caen in the early 1130s, an acquiescence of Sherborne's past as a major abbey. It recognises its former importance by creating a ceiling that other major abbeys have not managed to install whether it was due to practicality or wealth. The fan vault takes a new style that has been used in other major abbeys, such as Salisbury by projecting it onto a much larger scale, and no doubt cost.²¹ Today it is one of the hallmarks and stand out attractions of the Abbey. With various longstanding disputes and concerns throughout Sherborne's history in its relationship with Salisbury, this is perhaps another indication that the Monks and their abbots had not forgotten their history and former position.²²

Another aspect that will be discussed both here and in paragraphs below is the Sherborne Missal, generally considered one of the finest 15th Century illuminated manuscripts. The Missal shows throughout the theme of being linked to Salisbury and the large Black Monk, Benedictine Network with Cerne (Abbas), Abbotsbury, Milton, and Glastonbury. It consistently shows the arms of the prominent Benedictine houses of the West. It also however, has various illuminations showing its various abbots, naming and illustrating them as well as local saints. Multiple hands are visible both in the style and colouring of various parts, the predominant artist is known as John Siferwas, a Dominican friar. The manuscript, it is debated could have been

²¹ *This is potentially an attempt at showcasing Sherborne's origins (and wealth) as predecessor to Salisbury by building a fan vault on larger scale and thus suggesting that despite the loss of lands and power to Salisbury, Sherborne could take its architectural ambition beyond that of Salisbury.*

²² Hoskins, J. 1998. P1-199: McIlwain, J. 2014. P1-30: Gibbs, J, H, P. n.d. P2-9. Carpenter, D. 2004. PP1-531: Chibnall, M. 1991. PP1-207: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), pp. 199-221.

produced in Glastonbury as there are many similarities to Glastonbury manuscripts or perhaps there were monks trained at Glastonbury resident in Sherborne for the making of the manuscript. The manuscript is dated to roughly 30 years before the All Hallows riot, hence its inclusion in this chapter, it shows the wealth of the abbey just before the riot despite only being a priory. It was wealthy enough to commission a heavily illuminated manuscript of substantial size, not long before a large programme of building, suggests that Sherborne still has a large amount of wealth at its disposal and with the incorporation of the various bosses not only of other Benedictine priories but patrons as well evidences that Sherborne, despite its loss of privileges was still highly connected.²³ The Entanglement here can be dealt with slightly differently to the previous chapter. The abbey itself can be used as a 'thing', as could the remains of the now destroyed All Hallows. The other is the areas of burning still visible within the Abbey. The two sets of 'human' here would be the monks and the towns-people. So here the towns-people and monks are relying on each other for worship and its upkeep, as well as to keep the buildings functioning. We can physically see the TH entanglement, the fan vault was installed after the fire; much of the Eastern end, from the tower crossing eastward evidences the burning from the riot, the normally yellow building stone burnt at a high enough heat to turn it red, and can be seen from floor level up to the bottom of the vaulting. Thus here we have the HH interaction between the town and the monks, vying for control of the abbey. We have the HT interaction of the monks constructing All Hallows and thus withdrawing free access to the abbey but also in the fact that the town use the abbey building as a way of exerting power over the monks. TH here would be that without the abbey or All Hallows there would be no building for the town to riot over. There is also TT in the relationship between the abbey and All Hallows

²³ Backhouse, J. 1999.P5-63: Scott, L, K. 1996. A Survey of Manuscripts Illuminated in the British Isles: Later Gothic Manuscripts 1390-1490. Vol 6. Harvey Miller Publishers, London. Pp 45-60.

church in that they co-exist as buildings of worship, physically attached; thus the two buildings provide structural support to each other and form part of one large ritualised space.²⁴

The All Hallows riot gives us a different view of social relations in Sherborne, 300 years after Anarchy, the church's power has slipped and the castle is virtually absent in this event. Thus the town here appears to have the largest social standing and power. Holding its own against established ecclesiastical power (There is no indication of involvement from the castle). It is no longer an archbishopric or bishopric but a Priory (controlled by Salisbury). There is also something more interesting happening here – legacy. The town during the All Hallows Riot clearly see the abbey as their own. The abbey today is seen as that of the town (parish), not the Digby's nor Benedictines. There is a font at the eastern end of the abbey outside the Lady Chapel, found by the Victorians, it is believed to be what is left of the All Hallows font. The irony here then, is that despite the monk's best efforts they lose the abbey at its dissolution and in the end, the town get the abbey, the abbey font and their own font inside the abbey and hold ownership of the building itself.²⁵

²⁴ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, J. 1998. P1-199: Kopytoff, I. In: Appadurai, A (eds). 1984. PP64-91: Gibb, J. 1971. An Interim Report of Excavations carried out at West End of Sherborne Abbey in 1964 and 1965. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society. Vol. 93.* (1971). PP197-210: Legg, R. 2012. P1-159. Sherborne Abbey. Friends of Sherborne Abbey. N.d: Please see Figs 1-7.

²⁵ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, J. 1998. P1-199: Kopytoff, I. In: Appadurai, A (eds) 1984. PP64-91: Gibb, J. 1971. PP197-210. Legg, R. 2012. P1-159. Sherborne Abbey. Friends of Sherborne Abbey. N.d: Please see Figs 1-7. Anon. n.d. Reconstruction of Sherborne Abbey and Monastery, c.1530: Anon. n.d. Historic Buildings of Sherborne School. N.d: Callahan Jr, T. 1974. PP218-232: Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Sherborne. Part 5: Historical Analysis (2011) Pp25-31: Gourlay, A, B. (2nd ed) 1971: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199: Gibb, J. 1971. PP197-210: Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d) *Fan Vaults and Medieval Sculpture of Sherborne Abbey*. Friends of Sherborne Abbey, Sherborne. P2-9: McIlwain, J. 2014.P1-30: The Greater Abbeys of England. Abbot Gasquet. 1908. Pp174-181.

4. How did the Civil War (1642-51 AD) change social relations between Ecclesiastical, Secular and Popular spheres?

The last 'event' to be studied is the English Civil War of 1642-51, and partial discussion will also be made of the Dissolution (Sherborne Abbey was dissolved in 1539). This is an interesting period for Sherborne, the abbey had become the parish church no longer holding any particular power than that which the town provided it. It was no longer important on a national, or regional scale. The castle was a part of the fighting of the Civil War, being besieged twice, and finally slighted similarly to Corfe Castle – with walls dismantled and the main buildings destroyed with gunpowder. The Digby's gained the castle after the arrest and execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, and it is their prominence and actions during the war and later in the town that carries on the Castle's significance, as can be seen in buildings and road names such as the Digby Tap (pub), Digby Hall, Kenelm Close (See Map 7). The town now plays a much larger part in the social sphere, with the Castle no longer a military base, and the Abbey no longer active, as such. Looking at map 7 we can see that the centre of town appears to have more of an ecclesiastical focus within the road and building names whereas the castle-related names are a little more spread out. We can see that the majority of the ecclesiastical place names are located within the bounds of Acreman Street, Digby Road, B3145, Cheap Street, and Blackberry Lane. This suggests that this is the rough extent perhaps of an early area of the town largely controlled by the abbey, the wider scattering of castle related place-names suggests that, although some names may be evidence of ownership, perhaps there is an element of acknowledgement rather than just ownership. Abbey relate names reference both the monastic nature of the abbey but also ownership whereas names such as Digby hall and road are more memorial. ²⁶

²⁶ See Map 7: Gaunt, P. 2003. The English Civil War. Essential Histories Series. Osprey Publishing, Oxford. PP1-94. Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159. The South West. The BCW Project. 2009. Available from: <http://bcw-project.org/military/english-civil-war/west-country/south-west-1642>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: "Vile Ministers" and "Poor Silly Creatures". Dorset Life. 2008. Available from: <http://www.dorsetlife.co.uk/2008/10/vile-ministers-and->

The Abbey loses its monastery and status when it is dissolved in 1539 along with its priory in Kidwelly of which we have several records relating to its surrender alongside Sherborne's. It becomes the parish church Abbey, the town spending respectively on the walls, lead, and glass, totalling £320, in order to reclaim it from Sir John Horsey. The Monastery is sold after the dissolution and in 1550 becomes King Edward VI's Grammar School, eventually morphing into the current Sherborne Boys School in the 19th Century. The school has retained some of its 12th Century buildings and the main buildings are constructed partially upon the Cloister footprint, with Saxon foundations discovered by excavation and building works underneath the current buildings, evidencing Sherborne's long history of education and learning. Some of the other monastic buildings are also in use and surviving. The main entrance to the school is the abbey gate house.²⁷

There is still as sense today that the abbey is the town's church. It is used both as a church and as a venue for concerts, school awards and so on. There is some recognition of its significance and longevity but perhaps, not the extent to which the site was important. There is little mention however, in the abbey guide of the fact that it was the precursor to Old Sarum and Salisbury Cathedral and the town a Saxon capital. It's later history has been recognised, in part, due to the

[poor-silly-creatures/](http://www.dorsetlife.co.uk/2008/10/vile-ministers-and-poor-silly-creatures/). Accessed: [21/11/17]: The Dorset Clubmen. Fontmell Magna.net. 2013. Available from: <http://www.dorsetlife.co.uk/2008/10/vile-ministers-and-poor-silly-creatures/>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), pp. 199-221. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/dorset/vol1/pp199-221> [accessed 12 December 2016]. The Greater Abbeys of England. Abbot Gasquet. 1908. Pp174-181.

²⁷ Heale, M. 2004. PP1-315: Monastic Wales. Monastic Wales. N.d. Available from: <http://www.monasticwales.org/index.php>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: Burton, J; Stober, K. 2013. (Eds) Monastic Wales: New Approaches. University of Wales Press, Cardiff. PP1-247: Anon. n.d. Reconstruction of Sherborne Abbey and Monastery, c.1530. Available from: oldshirburnian.org.uk/sherborne-school-and-its-buildings/ [Accessed:12/12/16]: Anon. n.d. Historic Buildings of Sherborne School. N.d. *A History of Sherborne School*. Available From: oldshirburnian.org.uk/sherborne-school-and-its-buildings/ [Accessed: 12/12/16]: Callahan Jr, T. 1974. The Impact of Anarchy on English Monasticism, 1135-54. *Albion: A Quarterly Journal Concerned with British Studies*. Vol 6. No 3. (Autumn, 1974) PP218-232. [Online]: Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Sherborne. Part 5: Historical Analysis (2011) Pp25-31.: Gourlay, A, B. (2nd ed) 1971. *A History of Sherborne School*. Available From: www.anglo-saxon-churches.co.uk/sherborne.pdf [Accessed: 31/12/16]. E135/2/53: E 135/22/30: E 322/212:McIlwain, J. 2014. (eds). P1-30: The Greater Abbeys of England. Abbot Gasquet. 1908. Pp174-181.

Boys School and its prominence as a school – educating Alun Turing; hence the use of the (Boys) school and town for the film *Imitation Game*, based on Turing's life. Similarly the castles often have important parts of their history over-looked. The positioning of Sherborne meant that in the Anglo-Saxon period it is well placed, protected by lack of direct access routed from Viking raiding, and later in its position between Winchester, Wells, Corfe Castle, and the Southern Coast of England and thus various ports. It acted as a staging post in various conflicts, Anarchy and the English Civil war as well as hosting William of Orange during the Glorious revolution. Thus despite being a seemingly quiet town, Sherborne has at times a deceptively lively history. It showcases the importance of major buildings to the people around them and the influence of the buildings on the people and the people on the buildings. Both the abbey and castle are no longer fully used for their original purposes (archbishopric and defence) but are still very much part of the community. The physical buildings are more important today than the importance of their history.²⁸

Entanglement here is perhaps a little easier to address, as we have well-known players involved HH is Cromwell, Fairfax, and the Digby family all of whom would have had considerable social standing and power. With the abbey now dissolved it could potentially be used as part of TT, but a more appropriate approach would perhaps be castle and town as TT. Here, we have Cromwell attacking the building (HT) in order to remove it as a threat, but he is also attacking those within which gives us HH. Those within the castle are reliant on it for protection (HT) but the castle will not work effectively as a fortification without them (TH). We also have the opposing ideologies of the attackers and defenders (Parliamentarian Vs Royalist) (HH). Other interactions become,

²⁸ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, J. 1998. P1-199: Creighton, H O. 2005. PP1-229: Gaunt, 2003, PP7-11, 16, 18-34, 38, 43-77, 81, 91-94: A Brief History. Sherborne Boys School. n.d: 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), pp. 199-221: Sherborne Abbey. Friends of Sherborne Abbey. 2016: Notable Alumni. Sherborne Boys School. n.d: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159. Liddiard, R. 2012. Castles in Context: Power, Symbolism and Landscape. Windgather Press, Oxford. PP1-168. Carpenter, D. 2004. P1-531: Sherborne as a Film Location. Sherborne, Dorset. N.d. Available from: <https://www.sherbornedorset.co.uk/attractions/sherborne-as-film-location/>. Accessed: [3/5/18.]

to some extent, a little more complicated than before. The Abbey is no longer functioning as an abbey but as a parish church. This means that it arguably now represents the town (H) rather than the church as an institution (T), so we will now treat it as such. The castle however, is slighted and goes out of use almost completely as a defensive structure. Thus it will still be referred to as T as it loses its defensive use, rather than it being altered as with the Abbey. Thus we have the occupation of the Abbey by Cromwell's soldiers as HH, the perception of the abbey by the Soldiers and the town of the abbey occupiers. The Castle is no longer able to defend the town so we lose that TH connection, but the Digby's hold the new castle still so we still have the element of lordship (HH) over the town. It does so without that defensive aspect, however therefore arguably losing its social power, it becomes defunct in terms of its initial purpose.²⁹

The abbey, on the other hand manages to retain at least some of its purpose as a religious building but does so via the town. In light of this it can be suggested that the town holds the most social influence, they choose to keep the abbey but do not appear to concern themselves with the castle. Within the Civil War context, there is however an aspect that has not yet been addressed, the Clubmen movement. The Clubmen were groups of organised dissenter, who disrupted the movements of both sides. Wanting an end to the war, and a return to life before the war (hence parliamentarians accusing them of being Royalist) the clubmen disrupted supplies, messages and attacked moving sections of armies. They were well known in the West

²⁹ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, J. 1998. P1-199: Gaunt, 2003, PP7-11, 16, 18-34, 38, 43-77, 81, 91-94: A Brief History. Sherborne Boys School. n.d: 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), pp. 199-221: Sherborne Abbey. Friends of Sherborne Abbey. 2016: Notable Alumni. Sherborne Boys School. n.d: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159. Liddiard, R. 2012. PP1-168: Creighton, H O. 2005. PP1-229: Carpenter, D. 2004. P1-531: Sherborne Old Castle. The Gate House Gazetteer. 2017: Sherborne Old Castle. TimeRef.com. n.d: The South West. The BCW Project. 2009. Available from: <http://bcw-project.org/military/english-civil-war/west-country/south-west-1642>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: 17th Century sites of Local Interest. South Coast Central. n.d. Available from: <http://www.south-coast-central.co.uk/>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: "Vile Ministers" and "Poor Silly Creatures". Dorset Life. 2008. Available from: <http://www.dorsetlife.co.uk/2008/10/vile-ministers-and-poor-silly-creatures/>. Accessed: [21/11/17]: The Dorset Clubmen. Fontmell Magna.net. 2013. Available from: <http://www.dorsetlife.co.uk/2008/10/vile-ministers-and-poor-silly-creatures/>. Accessed: [21/11/17]

Country and Cromwell met with them at Hambledon Hill (Somerset) to try and subdue them. Sherborne was Royalist and could well have helped to fuel the movement by providing clubmen. Identified by their white 'peace' armbands. The clubmen are recorded intercepting Cromwell and Fairfax in the Dorset and Somerset areas, often targeting them on county boundaries – Sherborne is very close to the Somerset/Dorset boundaries. Thus when before the second siege royalist forces took the castle, they could well have been influenced by the clubmen. We know how disruptive a force the clubmen would be for one source tells us that after they were defeated a man could go from Sherborne to Salisbury without being attacked or disturbed in the journey suggesting that at least within the West Country, the Clubmen had a significant influence on the state of affairs. So we have HH with Parliamentarians and Roundheads, and vice versa, but added to this are the Clubmen (CH). So we end up with 2 different sets of interaction that combine HH-CH when the Clubmen interact with the armies of the two sides.³⁰

Overall then, much as above, the town seems to have some control. The abbey as a social institution is more or less defunct at this point, and the castle slighted after its defeat. So the clubmen here, we can assume, had some social impact but those who hold the higher ground here in terms of social impact are actually outside factors – the Parliamentary forces. There is relatively little need to assess biography of the abbey here as it features little in the fighting. The castle is acting as a commodity which both sides are fighting for due to its value as a strategic position and as a prize for whoever retains, or gains the building – within the political sphere it has a high value that allows the winner, in this case the Parliamentarians, to make a statement of superiority and prove socially that they have a stronger standing.³¹

³⁰Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, J. 1998. P1-199: Kopytoff, I. In: Appadurai, A (eds) 1984. PP64-91: Gaunt, 2003, PP7-11, 16, 18-34, 38, 43-77, 81, 91-94: Gibb, J. 1971. PP197-210: The South West. The BCW Project. 2009: 17th Century sites of Local Interest. South Coast Central. n.d: "Vile Ministers" and "Poor Silly Creatures". Dorset Life. 2008: The Dorset Clubmen. Fontmell Magna.net. 2013: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159. Liddiard, R. 2012. PP1-168: Creighton, H O. 2005. PP1-229: Carpenter, D. 2004. P1-531: Sherborne Old Castle. The Gate House Gazetteer. 2017.

³¹ *Ibid*

5. How important is the proximity of the Abbey and Castle in above social relations, events and changes?

Proximity can be tackled in two ways, the physical distance between the two sites, and also the social proximity of the sites; the term 'castrum' generally gets applied to castles but could be applied to authoritative structures and even warships and can be applied to the abbey. Both of the structures thus can be referred to a 'castrum'. The term 'castle' is the modern version of this, so in actual fact modern terminology is misleading. We can therefore arguably apply 'castle' studies and those of combined studies of castles and their landscapes to the abbey as well, as they come under the same term. The reason this applies to proximity is that by using castle studies we can look at whether, like the castle, the abbey is built to portray certain things in certain directions i.e. towards the castle. Liddiard and Creighton, and also Brown discuss the fact that castles and their landscapes are designed to produce certain vistas not only from their immediate vicinity but further out into the wider landscape -they are designed to project out into the landscape, to influence it and to make sure that the presence of authority is felt. Surely this would apply to a large monastic building as well. Especially one such as Sherborne, particularly in its early history as it controlled vast areas of high importance, on both a national and regional scale. Would it not have been purposely built to reflect this? The Abbey goes through multiple rebuilds into more updated styles, so clearly its appearance and the cost spent to create it had impetus behind it – to show or remind those who could see the building of its current or later in its history, former glories.³²

³² Creighton, H O. 2005. PP1-229: Liddiard, R. 2012. PP1-168: Pp11-14, 40-95, 154-172, 214-235: Sherborne: 88, 142: Brown, A, R. 1976. P1-235: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: March, R. 1979. PP1-48: Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Sherborne. Part 5: Historical Analysis (2011) Pp25-31: Gourlay, A, B. (2nd ed) 1971: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199: Gibb, J. 1971. PP197-210: Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d) *Fan Vaults and Medieval Sculpture of Sherborne Abbey*. Friends of Sherborne Abbey, Sherborne. P2-9: McIlwain, J. 2014.P1-30.

As discussed in the previous paragraph, looking at landscape and castle landscape archaeology in terms of the 'castrum'. The castle is built at one of the higher points of the landscape and would initially have been surrounded by water and marsh on the North and Eastern sides. The castle would have stood out as a landmark but in terms of prominence, the abbey is really the building that stands out sat on the hill, in the centre of town. The abbey would have been sat roughly in line with the castle in terms of height and one kilometre apart. The castle was surrounded by a square curtain wall, with rounded corners, and a central keep. The main entrance and gatehouse (the only tower still standing to any extent) faced towards the abbey and town, approaching presumably from Castleton road. The main entrance to the abbey is the SW door, this faces the Alms-house which arguably has been deliberately placed, as discussed previously.³³

Another interesting aspect of design in looking at the exterior of the Abbey, the Eastern end and tower which face the abbey are the only parts of the roof which are decorated with finials. This could be due to the pauses in construction with changes in abbot and financial affairs of their abbey. However, looking at Liddiard's and Creighton's work it is interesting to consider that it is the side visible from the Castle which has ended up with more decoration. Much like many castles which were designed to show a more decorated or military face to the town or road, but would be less decorated and more domestic on the other side. Could this be evidence of the Abbey design being treated in the same manner as a castle and thus a 'castrum'.³⁴

Another way of looking at proximity is something touched upon by previous paragraphs, Entanglement and Object Biography. Here we will discuss this further with the addition of works

³³ Wildman, B, W. 1930. Pp1-107: McIlwain, J. 2014, P1-30: Backhouse, J. 1999. P5-63: Scott, L, K. 1996. Pp 45-60: Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Sherborne. Part 5: Historical Analysis (2011) Pp25-31: Gourlay, A, B. (2nd ed) 1971.: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. Pp1-199: Gibb, J. 1971. Pp197-210: Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d) *Fan Vaults and Medieval Sculpture of Sherborne Abbey*. Friends of Sherborne Abbey, Sherborne. P2-9: McIlwain, J. 2014.P1-30.

³⁴ Creighton, H O. 2005. Pp1-229: Liddiard, R. 2012. Pp1-168: Pp11-14, 40-95, 154-172, 214-235: Sherborne: 88, 142: Brown, A, R. 1976. P1-235: Maps 1-7: *Ibid*.

by Kopytoff (Commodities) and Bourdieu (Habitus). When combining Entanglement and Object Biography we begin to see a network more like that of Kopytoff where the buildings, as objects, are also valued as commodities which can be traded as we see with the changes in the ownership of both the abbey and the castle. On top of this we have Bourdieu's theory of habitus – how objects force us to interact within a space - and social, economic, political spheres into which, in this case, we can also add due to the abbey (and Church ownership of the castle) a religious sphere as well. Thus the abbey and castle are entangled together through those people who interact with it, creating their object biographies. The castle has at varying points been held by religious and secular lordship, the abbey religious and secular ownership. Both rely on each other for some form of protection the castle provides the abbey with military defence. The abbey provides the castle with a major site of worship and burial – spiritual protection. Both sites provide protection for the town in the secular and spiritual sphere with the added layer of the political sphere – who is in control of what? Who is more powerful? Who has support of the town? So within these spheres we have various players – these have already been mentioned in previous paragraphs; the Abbey, the Castle, the Monks, the towns-people, the various owners of the castle; Roger de Caen, Bishop of Salisbury; Robert, Earl of Gloucester; Henry II (after the Earl's death); Various Bishops of Salisbury; Elizabeth I; the Raleigh's; the Digby's; the townspeople; Oliver Cromwell; General Fairfax and so on. All of these are players within the various spheres of Sherborne, playing to gain or suppress ideas, power and authority centred around the abbey and castle buildings, bolstered by their geographical location, historical, economic, political and in the abbey's case religious significance.³⁵

³⁵ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, 1998. PP1-59, 161-199: Kopytoff, In Appadurai, A. 1984. PP64-91. Bourdieu, P. 1972. PP42,72-89, 183-4: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP 99, 166-199: Gaunt, P. 2003. PP7-11,16,18-34,38, 43-77, 81,91-94: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159. March, R. 1979. PP1-48. Ross, C. 2000. Abbots of Sherborne: 211. Prebends: Ilfracombe: 24-31; Netherbury in Ecclesia; 42-46; Beaminster: 46-52; Alton Borealis: 53-56; Lyme & Halstock: 73-77; Alton Australis: 77-80; Yetminster Prima; 80-84; Nethurbury in Terra: 84-87; Grimston: 95-98; Slape: 147-149, Yetminster Secunda: 158-161; Calne: 197: Speed, P. 1994. P1-204: Wildman, B. W. 1930. PP1-107: McIlwain, 2014. PP1-30: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199. 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), pp. 199-221: The South West. The BCW Project, 2009: 17th Century sites of Local interest. South Coast Central. n.d: "Vile Ministers" and "Poor Silly Creatures". Dorset Life. 2008: The Dorset Clubmen. Fontmell

As in the above paragraph there are various routes that can be taken using available archaeological theory. Using Appadurai along side Bourdieu's habitus spheres we can look at the buildings as objects of biography, but also commodities. Commodities are objects that can be exchanged for other objects perceived to have an equal or similar value. The less they can be found within a specific market of social sphere, the higher the price is likely to be. Both the abbey and the castle for instance are high value, both only come up for sale in elite secular and ecclesiastical spheres within set circumstances – i.e. removal and sale by the crown from owners. The only point at which this changes is the Dissolution of the Abbey, where the town bought the building not off the crown, but Sir John Horsey. The biographies of object, as today, can add value to an object especially if it is connected to a specific person, event or place that is well known. Thus for sake of argument, the castle being positioned very close to a long-established, powerful abbey built and lived in by a prominent Bishop of Salisbury gives it more value than a castle built by a lesser lord. On the other hand the abbey had a long history, serving and as the centre of the early Western See and as Cathedra and thus an association with power, as the predecessor to the two Sarum abbeys. It could be that the addition of Kidwelly Priory to its estates was an acknowledgement of its former power, or could perhaps be a ploy, in recognising Matilda as heir in its charter to appease Henry I. The fan vault also has evidence of power, with royal coats of arms featured throughout the vaulting. There is also more royal patronage from a much earlier period, Alfred the Great was rumoured to have studied at Sherborne as a child and his two brothers are buried within the Abbey.³⁶

Magna.net. 2013. See also Maps 1-7: See also Bibliographical Sections Primary Sources: Mapping: Sherborne Abbey and Sherborne Castle.

³⁶ Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, 1998. PP1-59, 161-199: Kopytoff, In Appadurai, A. 1984. PP64-91. Bourdieu, P. 1972. PP42,72-89, 183-4: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP 99, 166-199: Gaunt, P. 2003. PP7-11,16,18-34,38, 43-77, 81,91-94: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159. March, R. 1979. PP1-48. Ross, C. 2000. Abbots of Sherborne: 211. Prebends: Ilfracombe: 24-31; Netherbury in Ecclesia; 42-46; Beaminster: 46-52: Alton Borealis: 53-56; Lyme & Halstock: 73-77; Alton Australis: 77-80; Yetminster Prima; 80-84; Nethurbury in Terra: 84-87; Grimston: 95-98; Slape: 147-149, Yetminster Secunda: 158-161; Calne: 197: Speed, P. 1994. P1-204. Wildman, B. W. 1930. PP1-107. McIlwain, 2014. PP1-30: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199. Gibb, J, H, P. n.d.P2-9: Gibb, J. 1971. P197-210. Chibnall, M. 1991. P 79. Carpenter, D. 2004. PP99, 163-191: The Greater Abbeys of England. Abbot Gasquet. 1908. Pp174-181.

We have little record of how much these buildings cost when they were originally built. We know how much the abbey was sold for (£320), but little on the castle *building* itself – we know the estate itself sold for £10,000 during a dispute between the Bishop and Earl of Salisbury. So it is difficult to work out how much the buildings and their various phases of construction and redecoration may have cost and which version of the building's costs to use – sources may not give us the same breadth of information for both sites. However, for both buildings we have an indication of their social value. The Sherborne Missal also gives us indications of the Abbey's own social perceptions of its importance. It lists throughout, within its illuminations, all of the Anglo-Saxon and later bishops and abbots of the Abbey, perhaps playing on its long history compared to other seats of power such as Salisbury and also the remembrance of the fact that Sherborne was once a Cathedral in its own right long before Salisbury. Sherborne also has a claim of importance in educating St Stephen Harding, one of the founders of the Cistercian Order, and one who saw much of the orders expansion.³⁷

The castle repeatedly changes hands between the Church, and Lords, often out of royal favour. As mentioned in the Chapter 1, the castle is ransomed for William Martel, one of very few occasions where Stephen exchanges land for an individual – suggesting that Sherborne had a high political value. A second scenario which evidences the seeming importance of the castle estate in connection in part to the abbey, is the dispute between the Earl of Salisbury and the Bishop Wyville and later Bishop Waltham of Salisbury, who was angered that the estate was to be given to secular ownership when it was one of the Salisbury Bishopric's historic residences. Eventually the agreement was made between Waltham, the Salisbury Chapter and the Earl of

³⁷ Backhouse, J. 1999. P5-63: Scott, L, K. 1996. PP45-60: Wildman, B, W. 1930. P1-107: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: McIlwain, J. 2014. P8: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP 99, 166-199: Gaunt, P. 2003. PP7-11,16,18-34,38, 43-77, 81,91-94: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: March, R. 1979. PP1-48: Speed, P. 1994. P1-204: Wildman, B. W. 1930. PP1-107: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199: Gibb, J, H, P. n.d.P2-9: Gibb, J. 1971. P197-210: Chibnall, M. 1991. P 79. Carpenter, D. 2004. PP99, 163-191.

Salisbury, the estate would be bought from the Earl for £10,000 in order to reunite the castle with the Bishop's See. This shows us that Sherborne in the mind of the Bishops of Salisbury despite longer being a physical seat for the See was very clearly seen as important, and the possession of the castle is a way of the Salisbury Bishops acknowledging Sherborne as well as their won power. In holding the estate it provided the Bishops of Salisbury with a sense of continuity of power.³⁸

Another source for proximity is the Sherborne Missal Manuscript mentioned in a previous section of this dissertation. The Manuscript evidences Sherborne's connection to the other Benedictine Monasteries of the West, and the fact that the arms of the foundations feature prominently throughout the manuscript suggests strong, long running connections and ties. Such that would be created through entanglement, exchange of objects (and thus biography) i.e. Contact between monks either individually or as groups between the monasteries. We also, alongside this local aspect, have a record held by the National Archive which suggests that Sherborne was used to return land formerly belonging to the ecclesiastical house of Marmoutier via a Papal Bull of 1334.³⁹

One of the other ways of looking at proximity and social importance is place names; as mentioned previously place names hold reminders of what has been in an area before but also what people hold as most important – for example, if the Abbey is closer or more important, we would expect an ecclesiastically linked name, likewise, if the castle is more important, then we would expect a name that reflects this (See Map 7 and Table 1). With this we can also see

³⁸ Carpenter, D. 2004. P99, 163-191: Chibnall, M. 1991. PP79: 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), PP. 199-221: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199: Gibb, J, H, P. n.d.P2-9.

³⁹ SC 7/25/4: Backhouse, J. 1999. P5-63: Scott, L, K. 1996. PP45-60: 'Sherborne', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, Volume 1, West* (London, 1952), PP. 199-221. Hodder, I. 2012. P1-223: Hoskins, 1998. PP1-59, 161-199: Kopytoff, In Appadurai, A. 1984. PP64-91. Bourdieu, P. 1972. PP42,72-89, 183-4.

whether across the town there is a preference for abbey-linked or castle-linked place names. Thereby suggesting that one or the other, over time has had a larger and longer lasting impact on the town. How specific the names are to individuals associated with the abbey and castle may also be an indication of the strength of connections perceived in the town. A place-name such 'Aldhelm' would suggest a stronger link to the 'abbey' or 'church' as would something like 'Digby or Kenelm' would to the 'castle'. Looking at Map 7 and Table 1 we can see that place names in the town are heavily weighted towards the abbey, thus suggesting that over time, the abbey has held more social significance in the town.⁴⁰

Another way of assessing social power through proximity is through land ownership. Using the National Archives Discovery catalogue – we can compile large quantities of data on land ownership. Taking the first downloadable search (<1000 records) for the Abbey and the Old castle we can gain a basic idea of the spread of land holdings. Sherborne's See in the Saxon period extended over the West Country, but as the See divided it would have lost much of its landholdings to other rising Cathedrals such as Salisbury. Looking at the spread of Land holdings researched, both the Abbey and the Castle have several clusters of land focused around the Dorset areas (See Maps 4 & 5). The advantage we have in the case of the abbey is that it's lands are recorded in the 1086 doomsday book fairly comprehensively, however, we do not have this for the castle. Thus we have a better indication of the lands held by the abbey. We also know whether the lands held by the abbey are held by the Bishop, the abbey itself or the monks. In the case of the Castle it is more difficult to ascertain ownership of lands, many of the records available are for land exchanges over-seen by the Digby's but also their neighbours, particularly of land in Warwickshire.⁴¹

⁴⁰ See Map No. 7 & Table 1: See also Maps 4 & 5 and Bibliographical section: Primary sources: Mapping: National Archives: Sherborne Abbey Section: See also Sherborne Castle Section.

⁴¹ Maps 4 & 5: *Ibid*.

Many sources do not tell us whether the Digby's have this record because it is their land or because they have stored or played some part in the documentation process. However, from available sources much of their land is centred around Sheldon in Warwickshire, Sherborne, the Welsh Marches and Geashill in Ireland. Thus we can see some difference between this and the Abbey. The Abbey lands focus very heavily on Dorset, seeming to take the boundaries of other Abbey's into account, other than that of Horton which was subsumed into the Abbey by Roger de Caen, and also Salisbury – a nod perhaps to its positions as predecessor, and the memory of this. There are various references to Sherborne fighting with Salisbury over land, the disputes may well have been borne of genuine confusion but also from Sherborne's awareness of its early power and perhaps at points a sense of superiority – Sherborne was there first! The clearest similarity between the castle and abbey estates is that they would have held lands in Dorset that overlapped or were at least very close. The Abbey however, seems to have a much denser spread of land holding whilst the castle's is very much focused within specific areas. For the sake of brevity in terms of the castle, records beyond 1699 were ignored.⁴²

It may be however, that later in its history the castle did acquire abbey land, and with the proximity of the states this is highly probable. We see however that both states have a wide spread of land and that in Map 6 there is some correspondence between the estates in terms of proximity, both hold clusters of land in similar areas, suggesting some competition. The quantity of holdings of the abbey compared to the castle, despite how close the states are, particularly in Dorset suggests that the abbey had the larger land holdings. This proximity is due to the difference in dates of records and the types of records found, but it gives us some indication of the power play between the two sites. That their proximity may have caused some rivalry and tension with close estates. But with the dissolution the abbey loses its land – this then means that by the 18th Century it is not only the town supporting the abbey but the castle estate as

⁴² See Bibliography: Primary sources: Mapping: National Archives: Sherborne Abbey Section and Sherborne Castle Section.

well. It is in fact the Digby's in the 1800s that finance the restoration of the abbey, with money gained from those estates that would arguably have competed with the abbey in the medieval period. Thus the proximity of the two sites here works in the abbey's favour – it ensures its survival.⁴³

In conclusion, the abbey is still very much seen as one of the social centres of the town, used by the schools, the people, for both religious and secular events. There is a level of awareness of its history although just how long its history is and Sherborne's past importance is something that perhaps is not stressed enough for both the castle and the abbey. The abbey is the predominant focus, the castle, being on the outskirts of the town tends to be missed out a little more. Over the discussion given above, with current research the argument would lean toward the abbey being predominant over the castle in terms of social power and that ecclesiastical power exerts more influence thus it being the abbey site which exerts the most influence over the town. The abbey and castle both need the town to function, there would be no market, labour or food sources without it. It is the town's position within the landscape that gives it the ideal position for Sherborne both at the time of the foundation of the abbey and the castle. When the abbey was founded the lack of river and road links ideal to protect it from viking raiding. By the time the castle was founded, it is ideal in term of its situation both with the abbey and wider links with Winchester, and trading ports and towns on the Southern English coast. We see the legacy of the All Hallow's Riot in the sense that the abbey is today still the parish church and the later interplay of the Digby's and the abbey post-Civil war in the 18th Century, when they funded it's restoration. We also see the dependence to an extent of the castle on the abbey, had the abbey been built elsewhere Sherborne Castle wouldn't necessarily have been built to protect church lands. It is ironic then that after the periods this essay focuses on the abbey eventually

⁴³ See Bibliography: Primary sources: Mapping: National Archives: Sherborne Abbey Section and Sherborne Castle Section: McIlwain, J. 2014. P1-30: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: Gaunt, P. 2003. PP1-94: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199. March, R. 1979. PP1-48: The Greater Abbeys of England. Abbot Gasquet. 1908. Pp174-181.

required the castle to be restored and functions as the castle needed the abbey to be built. This dissertation has put forward the importance and interplay of how the proximity of the castle(s) and abbey at Sherborne both physically and socially has impacted on the history of the two sites. It has also aimed to show how archaeological theory can be used within historical discourse and social commentary to assess both historical documentation and standing archaeology.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Hodder, I. 2012.. PP1-223: Hoskins, J. 1998. PP1-199: Carpenter, D. 2004. PP1-531: Chibnall, M, 1991. PP1-207: Gibb, J, H, P. (n.d).PP2-9: McIlwain, J. 2014. P1-30: Gaunt, P. 2003. PP1-94: Legg, R. 2012. PP1-159: The South West. The BCW Project. 2009: Anon. n.d. Reconstruction of Sherborne Abbey and Monastery, c.1530: Anon. n.d. Historic Buildings of Sherborne School. N.d: Callahan Jr, T. 1974. PP218-232: Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Sherborne. Part 5: Historical Analysis (2011) Pp25-31: Anglo-Saxon Churches. (n.d.) Abbey Church of St Mary, Sherborne, Dorset: White, P & Cook, A. 2015. PP1-199: March, R. 1979. PP1-48: Ross, C. 2000. Abbots of Sherborne: 211. Prebends: Ilfracombe: 24-31; Netherbury in Ecclesia; 42-46; Beaminster: 46-52: Alton Borealis: 53-56; Lyme & Halstock: 73-77; Alton Australis: 77-80; Yetminster Prima; 80-84; Nethurbury in Terra: 84-87; Grimston: 95-98; Slape: 147-149, Yetminster Secunda: 158-161; Calne: 197: Speed, P. 1994. P1-204: Wildman, B. W. 1930. PP1-107: The Greater Abbeys of England. Abbot Gasquet. 1908. Pp174-181: See also Maps 1-7. Figures 1-8. See also Bibliographical Sections: Primary Sources: Mapping: Sherborne Abbey and Sherborne Castle.

Glossary:

Theory:

HT – Human to thing Interaction,

TH – Thing to Human Interaction,

HH – Human to Human Interaction,

TT – Thing to Thing Interaction,

SH – Stephen (King, Anarchy) to Human interaction,

MH – Matilda (Queen, Anarchy) to Human interaction,

TnH – Town (Sherborne) to Human interaction,

CH – Clubmen to Human Interaction,

General:

Abbey – ecclesiastical foundation headed by an Abbot/Bishop, with a group of Monks

following the rule of St Benedict (Benedictine) designed for prayer, worship and education,

Abbot – leading figure of a monastic institution, leads a group of approximately 12 monks in daily worship and prayer and in administering the wider community,

Alms-house – a building founded through charity offering housing, food and money for the poor,

Anarchy – period of fighting between 1134 and 1153 caused by disputed succession Matilda, heir of Henry I to the throne of England.

Archbishop/Bishopric – An individual seen as one of the top representatives of the church after the Pope or King, controlling one of various 'sees' or areas (Archbishopric) i.e. Canterbury, York, London etc,

Bishop/Bishopric – An high ranking individual of the church, the next rank below an Archbishop controlling a smaller but important area of churches and land, i.e Wells,

Biography (of Objects) – Theory Constructed by Hoskins explaining how objects collect a history and story and how this alters humans interactions with said objects,

Castle – defensive structure, often consisting of outer wall, gatehouse, with central keep. Acted as a home for prominent individuals.

Castrum – term that can be used to describe castles, abbeys, warships etc – signifies a construction or object of significance,

Ceiling Boss – carved ceiling decoration often round, of foliage or coats of Arms,

Cloister – Square, covered walk or structure constituting part of a Monastery (House or building occupied by individuals following a religious rule,

Commodity – a ‘thing’ with inherent social value, generally made by humans for humans,

Dissolution – the closing, and damaging of Ecclesiastical property under King Henry VIII during the 1530s,

Ecclesiastical – church related,

English Civil War – period of fighting from 1642-45 created from problematic reign of King Charles I and the supporters of Parliament, calling for reducing the power of the King,

English Gothic – building style found in England characterised by pointed arches,

Entanglement – Theory constructed by Hodder explaining the interconnection between people and things,

Foundation – the creation of a building, order or site, or more literally, the base on which to build a structure,

Grammar School - Schools by which pupils gain entry on the basis of examination,

Habitus – Theory constructed by Bourdieu explaining how people interact with object within different spheres and spaces, and why,

Landscape archaeology – practise where archaeological objects are placed in wider context ie. the landscape around a castle, and how their presence has caused impacts on that landscape, and why

Monk (Benedictine) – followers of an early (Christian) monastic order named after the St Benedict, the rule by which they lived,

Priory – ecclesiastical foundation dependant on another house i.e. Motherhouse, headed by an abbot, as above,

Proximity – the physical placement of two things in relation to one another,

Proximity – the social perception of the ‘placement’ of two things in relation to each other,

Secular – buildings, individuals, or groups that are not connected to the church – often Royals etc,

Saxon – Period of History between the Fall of the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages,

Slight/slighted – destruction of a castle or building, generally in a military context, so it can no longer be used in defence,

Wessex – Saxon Kingdom of the West, now largely recognisable as the ‘West Country’; ie.

Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset etc,

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E 31/2/1/2660. Place name: Steeple, Dorset. Folio: 80r. Great Domesday Book. Domesday Place Name: Stiple.[...]. The National Archives.

E 31/2/1/2661. Place name: Stour Provost, Dorset. Folio: 80r Great Domesday Book. Domesday Place name: Stur.[...]. The National Archives.

E 31/2/1/2662. Place name: Stourton Caundle, Dorset. Folio: 80r Great Domesday Book. Domesday Place name: Candel/Candele/Candelle.[...]. The National Archives.

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E 31/2/1/2668. Wareham, Dorset. Folio: 80r Great Domesday place name: Warham.[...] The National Archives.

E 31/2/1/2669. Warmwell, Dorset. Folio: 80r Great Domesday Book. Domesday place name: Warmemiolle/Warmewelle/Warmwelle.[...]. The National Archives.

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E 31/2/1/2714. Place name: Dudsbury, Dorset. Folio: 82r Great Domesday Book. Domesday place name: Dodesberie.[...]. The National Archives.

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E 31/2/1/2725. Place name: Sherborne, Dorset. Folio: 82r Great Domesday Book. Domesday Place name: Scireburne.[...]. The National Archives.

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MS 3888/A 743. Grant from Nicholas Lysle, gent., son and heir of John Lysle, esq., to Reginald Dygby, Thomas Cave, William Wirlley, esqs.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

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MS 3888/A 1093. Feoffment from the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Knollis, Viscount Wallingford, knt. of the Garter and a member of the Privy Council,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1094. Appointment by William, Lord Knollis, Viscount Wallingford, knt. of the Garter, and a member of the Privy Council, the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Pagett,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1095. Appointment by Robert, Lord Digbye, Baron of Geashell Geashill, of Bartholomew Radford as attorney to receive possession from the Rt. Hon. William,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1096. Counterpart of indenture of mortgage from the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digbye, Baron of Geshill Geashill in Ireland,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1154. Surrender from the Rt. Hon. Lady Lettice, Baroness of Offaly co. Kildare, to the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digbye, Baron of Geshell Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1156. Indenture of fine between Richard, Viscount Dungarvan, and Simon Weston, knt., plaintiffs, and Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashell Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1161. Letters Patent of Charles I, being a pardon of alienation from Robert, Lord Digbye, Baron of Geashall Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1165. Counterpart of demise for sixty years from the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashell Geashill, King's County, to the Rt. Hon. John Digby Earl of Bristol,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1166. Lease for fifty-nine years and eleven months from the Rt. Hon. John Digby Earl of Bristol, and Phillipp Digby of London, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1171. Counterpart of lease for ninety-nine years from the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashell Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1173. Counterpart of lease for eighty years from the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1174. Indenture between 1 the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digbye, Baron of Geashell Geashill, King's County, and 2 Sir Lewis Dive of Bromham, co. Bedford, knt., Sir Kenelme Digbie of Stokedrye[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1187. ounterpart of demise for sixty years from the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1188. Re-demise for fifty-nine years from Phillipp Digby of Sherborne, Dorset, esq., to Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, King's County, of the Manor of Sheldon[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1193. Copy of indenture betw[e]en 1 the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashell Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1194. Demise for ninety-nine years from Sir Edward Stradlinge of Saint Donats Castle co. Glamorgan, knt.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1206. Counterpart of articles of agreement between the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digbye,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1224. Copy of lease for twenty-one years from the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County, to Josias Bull[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1232. Bargain and sale and feoffment from Sir Kenelme Digbie of London, knt., to Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaffe, co. Lancaster, bart.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1239. Quitclaim from John Robbins, late of the parish of Tanworthe, Tanworth, co. War., yeoman, to the Rt. Hon. Kildare, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1244. Demise for ninety-nine years from the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Digby, widow of the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1270. Assignment of demise from Fisher Dilke of Shustocke Shustoke, co. War., gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1272. Counterpart of indenture between the Rt. Hon. Kildare, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill Geashill, King's County,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1300. Receipt from John Cotterell the elder, of Bakons Ende Bacons End in the parish of Coleshull Coleshill, co. War. tanner, to the Rt. Hon. Kildare, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/1337. Demise for ninety-nine years from Sir Robert Bernard of Huntingdon, knt.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1338. Quitclaim from Sir Robert Bernard of Huntingdon, knt. and sergeant at law, to Kildare, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County, of the Manors of Sheldon,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1341. Articles of agreement between 1 Richard Jeffrey on behalf of the Rt. Hon. Kildare, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1359. Assignment of demise from William Allen of Broughton in the parish of Manchester, co. Lancaster, gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1361. Counterpart of grant from the Rt. Hon. Dame Marye, Lady Digby, Baroness of Geashill Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1376. Assignment from John Rawlins of Lichfeild Lichfield, co. Staff., gent., attorney of the Court of Common Bench, to the Hon. Dame Mary Digby of Colleshill Coleshill Hall, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1416. Assignment of demise from Symon Orton of Stepney London, marriner, and Sarah, his wife, to the Rt. Hon. Dame Mary Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1426. Indenture between Thomas Homer of Waterorton Water Orton, co. War., gent., and the Rt. Hon. Mary, Lady Digby of Colleshill [] Hall Coleshill Hall, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1437. Assignment of demise from Christopher Tatton of Sheldon, yeoman, to the Rt. Hon. Dame Mary Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1453. Letters patent granting to Robert, Lord Digby of Geashill King's County, the Manor of Sheldon, with messuages, land and appurtenances in Sheldon and Yardley, and elsewhere in co. Worc[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1454. Counterpart of grant for eighty years from the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1478. Counterpart of indenture between the Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Digby of Colleshill Coleshill Hall, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1484. Lease for six months from the Rt. Hon. Mary, Lady Digby of Colleshill Coleshill Hall, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1485. Release from the Rt. Hon. Mary, Lady Digby of Colleshill Coleshill Hall, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1510/1. Lease by Simon Digby, Baron Coleshill to Dame Mary Digby his mother and Wm. Digby his younger brother of a messuage in Coleshill known as the Swan or Old Swan,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1517. Counterpart of indenture of mortgage by way of demise from Digbye Millner alias Miller of Over Whittacre Over Whitacre, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1535. Indenture of fine between Edward, Earl of Ganesborough Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Baptist Wriothsley, his son, Charles Holt, bart.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1539. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. Symon, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1536. Articles of agreement between 1 Thomas Freeman of Amington, co. War., by the direction of Thomas Walter of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1550. Indenture of mortgage by way of demise from Richard Hewes of Alcott in the parish of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1560. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County, the Rt. Hon. Mary, Lady Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1561. Draft copy of indenture between 1 the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill King's County, the Rt. Hon. Mary, Lady Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1564. Quitclaim from Digby Kittermaster of Shustocke Shustoke, co. War., son of Thomas Kittermaster late of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War., gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1571. Lease for six months from Elizabeth Rugeley of Bilton, co. War., widow of Hugh Hutchin Rugeley, late of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War., gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1572. Release from Elizabeth Rugeley of Bilton, co. War., widow of Hugh Hutchin Rugeley, late of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1599. Lease for a year from William Walker, cittizen and ironmonger of London, by the direction of the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1600. Release from William Walker, cittizen and ironmonger of London, by the direction of the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1604. Indenture between 1 William Sucklin of Sheldon, yeoman, and 2 the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Di[g]by, Baron of Geashill King's County,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1607. Court Book of the Manor of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War., recording views of frankpledge with courts baron and courts leet held 16 October, 1688 - 16 October, 1716.[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1630. Exemplification of recovery by Robert Hyde, gent., and John Coates, gent., demandants, against Jonathan Johnson, gent., tenant to the praecipe of John Digby, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1652. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, William Kittermaster of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1653. Indenture between 1 the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill William Kittermaster of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1664. Lease for a year from John Scotton of Maxstock Maxstoke, co. War., yeoman, and George Saunders of Killeigh, King's County, yeoman, to the Rt. Hon. William,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1665. Release from John Scotton of Maxstock Maxstoke, co. War., yeoman, and George Saunders of Killeigh, King's County, yeoman, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1680. Assignment of lease from William Mayon ? of Coleshill, co. War., to William, Lord Digby, of a cottage and land with appurtenances in Coleshill.[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1683. Lease for six months from Timothy Smart of Hawkeswell in the parish of Coleshill, co. War., yeoman, and Mary his wife, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1684. Indenture of mortgage by way of release from Timothy Smart of Hawkeswell in the parish of Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1688. Grant from Timothy Smart of Hawkeswell Hawkeswell, co. War., yeoman, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, of a public cart way over land[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/1691. Grant from Timothy Smart of Hauxwell Hawkeswell, co. War., yeoman, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1703. Assignment of mortgage from Anne Field of Coleshill, co. War., widow, and Joseph Stone of Coleshill, mercer, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1713. Counterpart of indenture between 1 William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, and 2 Ann Grange of Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1715. Indenture between Thomas Bosworth of Coleshill, co. War., yeoman, and the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geasehill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1716. Indenture between the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, and Thomas Bosworth of Coleshill, co. War., being an exchange of land with appurtenances in Coleshill. Parchment.[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1725. Lease for six months from Samuella Smith of Marston Culey Marston Green in the parish of Bickenhull alias Bicknell Bickenhill, co. War., [...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1726. Release from Samuella Smith of Marston Culey Marston Green in the parish of Bickenhull alias Bicknell Bickenhill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1729. Articles of agreement between 1 Tymothy Smart of Hauxwell Hawkeswell, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1734. Assignment from William Sadler the elder, of Castle Bromwich, co. War., gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1754. Lease for six months from Devereux Whadcocke of Warwicke Warwick, mercer, and Robert Whadcocke late of Sheldon, gent.,[...] Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1755. Lease for six months from William Judd, formerly of Marston Culey Marston Green but now of Colleshill Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1756. Indenture between 1 William Judd, formerly of Marston Culey Marston Green but now of Coleshill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1758. Release from Devereux Whadcock of Warwick, mercer, and Elizabeth his wife,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1760. Lease for six months from William Bull of Kingshurst, co. War., gent., and Josias Bull of the city of London,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1761. Release from William Bull of Kingshurst, co. War., gent., and Josias Bull of the City of London, iron monger,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1766. Lease for six months from Robert Whatcock, formerly of Sheldon but now of Lichfeild Lichfield, co. Staff., gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1767. Indenture between 1 Robert Whatcock formerly of Sheldon but now of Lichfeild Lichfield, co. Staff., gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1769. Indentu[r]e of fine between William, Lord Digby, plaintiff, and Samuel Smith and Elizabeth his wife,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1771. Lease for a year from Samuelli Smith of Marston Culey Marston Green in the parish of Bickenhill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1772. Release from Samuelli Smith of Marston Culey Marston Green in the parish of Bickenhill, co. War., gent., and Elizabeth his wife, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1773. Indenture between 1 Anne Middlemore of Marston Culey Marston Green in the parish of Bickenhill, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1789. Lease for six months from John Reynolds of Merriden Meriden, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1790. Release from John Reynolds of Merriden Meriden, co. War., inholder, and Judith his wife, executrix of her cousin Robert Taylor, late of Merriden, gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

S 3888/A 1791. Indenture between 1 Elizabeth Holbech of Fillongley, co. War., widow, 2 John Reynolds of Meriden, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1801. Exemplification of judgment in the Court of Common Pleas, in a cause between William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, plaintiff,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1809. Bargain and sale and feoffment from Dorothy Archer, widow of Thomas Archer late of Sheldon, yeoman, and Thomas Archer their son, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1810. Lease for a year from the Hon. John Scudamore of Cradock Caradoc Court, co. Hereford, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1811. Indenture between 1 the Hon. John Scudamore of Cradock Caradoc Court, co. Hereford, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1820. Indenture between 1 Sir Clement Fisher of Packington, co. War., bart., 2 John Tarver of Lincolns Inn London esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1821. Indenture between 1 Mary Murcott, widow and executrix of Thomas Murcott late of Coventry co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1822. Lease for a year from John Tarver of Lincolns Inn London, esq., and Edward Willes of Newbold Comin Newbold Comyn, co. War., gent., to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1823. Release from 1 John Tarver of Lincolns Inn London, esq., and Edward Willes of Newbold Comin Newbold Comyn, co. War., gent.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1824. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. James, Lord Scudamore, Viscount Sligo and Baron of Dromar Dromore[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1825. Release from the Rt. Hon. James, Lord Scudamore, Viscount Sligo, and Baron of Dromar Dromore[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1828. Indenture between 1 the Rt. Hon. James, Lord Scudamore, Viscount Sligo and Baron of Dromar,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1826. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. James, Lord Scudamore, Viscount Sligo, Baron of Dromar, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1833. Indenture of fine between John Rawlins, gent., p[la]intiff, and Edward Digby, esq., deforciant, of three messuages, land and appurtenances[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1835. Exemplification of recovery by Robert Digby, esq., against John Rawlins, gent., tenant to the praecipe of Edward Digby, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1844. Lease for a year from Peter Giffard of Black Ladys Black Ladies, co. Staff., esq., to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1845. Release from 1 Peter Giffard of Blacke Ladys Black Ladies, co. Staff., esq., son of John Giffard, esq., deceased, and of Catherine his wife,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1846. Release from James Barnfeild of Walsall, co. Staff., gent., son of Thomas Barnfeild formerly of Wolverhampton, co. Staff., gent., deceased, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1864. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, and the Hon. Edward Digby, his son, to William Robinson of New Inn [...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1865. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, to the Rev. John Dolben of Finedon, co. Northampton, D.D.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1870. Defeasance from Amy Castleton, commitee of the person and estate of her husband, Nathaniel Castleton of Hamstead Hampstead, London, esq., to the Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1909. Lease for six months from Philip Stannier of the parish of Kingsbury, co. War., gent., to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1910. Release from Philip Stannier of the parish of Kingsbury, co. War., gent., to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1919. Indenture between 1 Joseph Man of Elmedon Elmdon, co. War., yeoman, executor of Joseph Man his father, late of Elmedon, deceased,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1920. Lease for a year from John Clark of Coleshill, co. War., blacksmith, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby. [...].Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1921. Release from John Clark of Coleshill, co. War., blacksmith, and Mary his wife, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1923. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, and the Hon. Edward Digby, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1924. Abstract of indenture between 1 Lord Digby and Edward Digby, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1939. Abstract of lands and messuages in the Manor of Sheldon which pay heriots upon every decease and alienation.[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1943. denture between 1 Thomas Ballamy of the parish of Sheldon, son of John Ballamy late of Northfeild Northfield,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1944. Lease for a year from the Rt. Hon. William, lOrd Digby, Baron of Geashill, and the Hon. Edward Digby, esq., his son, to William Gore of Tring, co. Hertford, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1945. Indenture between 1 the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, and the Hon. Edward Digby, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1956. Rental of the estates of the Hon. Edward Digby, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1961. Release from David Lane of Coleshill, co. War., horse rider, Elizabeth his wife, and John George of the parish of Mereden Meriden, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1962. Indenture of fine between William, Lord Digby, plaintiff, and David Lane and Elizabeth his wife, and John George, deforciant,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1966. Lease for a year from Edward Hawkes of Oversaltley Saltley, yeoman, and Martha his wife, and Edward Homer of Sutton Coldfeild Sutton Coldfield, co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1967. Release from 1 Edward Hawkes of Over Saltley Saltley, yeoman, and Martha his wife, and Edward Homer of Sutton Coldfeild Sutton Coldfield co. War.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1977. Indenture of fine between William, Lord Digby, plaintiff, and Thomas Grange and Sarah his wife and Joseph Bosworth,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1979. Lease for a year from George Cartwright of Ossington, co. Nottingham, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1980. Release from George Cartwright of Ossington, co. Nottingham, esq., and Mary his wife, Sir George Cayley of Brompton, co. York, bart.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1988. Lease for a year from Francis Fisher of Grantham, co. Lincoln, esq., Dame Frances Legard, widow, George Cartwright of Ossington, co. Nottingham, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1989. Release from 1 Francis Fisher of Grantham, co. Lincoln, esq., and Jane his wife, and George Cartwright of Ossington, co. Nottingham, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 1993. Indenture of fine between William Digby, esq., plaintiff, and Francis Fisher, esq.,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2010. Lease for a year from Thomas Terry of Coleshill, co. War., yeoman, and Ann his wife, widow of Samuel Bosworth late of Coleshill, yeoman, deceased, to the Rt. Hon. William,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2011. Release from Thomas Terry of Coleshill, co. War., yeoman, and Anne his wife, widow of Samuel Bosworth late of Coleshill, yeoman, deceased, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2020. Assignment of demise from Joseph Rann of Birmingham, butcher, and Thomas Rann of Birmingham,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2023. Lease for a year from William Marston of the parish of Sheldon, yeoman, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2024. Release from William Marston of the parish of Sheldon, yeoman, and Ann his wife, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2026. Indenture between 1 William Taylor of Williamscott alias Wilscoth Williamscote, co. Oxford,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2028. Counterpart of demise for sixty years from the Hon. Edward Digby, esq., to his father, the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2036. Abstract of the Court Rolls of the lands and messuages in the Lordship of Coleshill co. War., that pay herriots upon every death and alienation. 1423 - October, 1746. Paper.[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2045. Articles of agreement between 1 Isabel alias Isabella Yelson of Coleshill, co. War., widow, Thomas Drakely of Coleshill, husbandman, and John Waters of Birmingham,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2051. Draft copy of indenture between 1 the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2054. Lease for a year from James Richards of Sheldon, yeoman, and James Whitworth of Birmingham, taylor, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

MS 3888/A 2055. Release from James Richards of Sheldon, yeoman, and James Whitworth of Birmingham, taylor, to the Rt. Hon. William, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill,[...]. Birmingham: Archives, Heritage and Photography Service.

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