

Module Code: AHH17001

Student ID: 1704037



Postgraduate/Distance Learning Assignment coversheet & feedback form

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SUBMITTING (DO NOT SEND AS A SEPARATE FILE)**

For completion by the student:		
Student Name: Emma Bowey		
Module code: AHH17001 Module title: Research Methodology	Student ID number: 1704037	Educational support needs: No
Module tutor: Janet Burton		
Assignment due date: 24/05/2018		
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I confirm that this is my original work and that I have adhered to the University policy on plagiarism. Signed: E. J. Bowey Email submission: if you are submitting this form via email, please tick this box X (as a substitute for your signature) to confirm that you agree to the above declaration.		

Assignment Mark

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Date:

Assignment 4: Printed Primary Sources

Power and Piety: The Reconstruction of the Scottish Church during the Reign of David I of Scotland (1124-1153)

The aim of the annotated bibliography is to establish the primary sources in the chosen subject. The topic will set to answer whether the development of the Scottish Church during the reign of David I was motivated by ecclesiastics or politics. To challenge the question requires strong primary texts to reconstruct the political ambitions of David I. The sources include Chronicles and Charters during the mid-twelfth century, also later writings on the events during the period of 1124 – 1153. The bibliography will be divided between Charters and Chronicles, organised chronologically.

(1) Charters:

1. Lawrie, A.C., *Early Scottish Charters Prior to A.D 1153*, (Glasgow: Glasgow University, 1902)

The volume covers all the Scottish Acts up to the death of David I in 1153. The Charters are written in Latin, with an English title to establish what Act it refers. The Charters mention the many churches in the Scottish Borders which were given elevated status, due to substantial donations by David I. There are specific Charters which mention newly established Churches. The volume will therefore, provide a good understanding of the scale of newly establish churches.

2. Barrow, G.W.S., (Translation), *The Charters of David I: The Written Acts of David I King of Scots, 1124-53, and of his son Henry, Earl of Northumberland, 1139-52*, (Suffolk: Boydell, 1999)

The collection of Written Acts covers all the Charters of both King David I and his son, Henry earl of Northumberland. Many of the Acts cover specific contributions from Scottish lands to many Northern England landowners. This includes protection, building and tithe rights. The value of the texts reveals many donations given to 'the Monks of St. Cuthbert' from the Scottish Estates. Ensuring protection for the churches under David's control. Elevating them to a specific status of importance.

3. Fraser, W., *Registrum Monasterii de Cambuskenneth: Presented to the Member of the Grampian Club of the Marquess of Bute*, (London: Grampian Club, 1923)

The Register is a collection of Charters, seals, and history from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. Dating from 1147 to 1535. The volume includes an English translation of the Charters associated with Cambuskenneth. This includes tithes associated with the Abbey in the Stirlingshire county. The Charter begins with the later period of David I reign, but as a monastery founded by the King. The reflections on David are important as they establish his political motivations.

(2) Chronicles:

4. Anderson, A.O and Anderson, M.O., *The Chronicles of Melrose: from the Cottonian Manuscript', Faustina B. IX in the British Museum/ a Complete and Full Facsimile in Collotype*, (London: 1936)

The facsimile edition of the Twelfth century text is located into two volumes. The first covering the years from c.745 to 1140; the second volume from 1140 to 1270. The second is the more important of the two volumes as it is considered the more factual and relevant to

the period. The first volume includes works by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles written by Symeon of Durham and Roger of Hoveden. The Chronicles mention the establishment of new monasteries in Scotland including Dundrennen Abbey and Melrose Abbey; both abbeys were setup by monks from Rievaulx in North Yorkshire. The text provides an important insight into the relationship between Scotland and Northern England.

5. Henry and Greenway, D., *Historia Anglorum by Henry of Huntingdon*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996)

The text is a printed translation of the original Twelfth century Chronicle. The Chronicle was published at the end of 1129, and the final copy completed in 1154. Chapter XIII.IV covers the period known as the Anarchy during the reigns of Stephen of Blois and Empress Maud. The source is an important insight into the relationship between Scotland and England. David I was the uncle of Empress Maud and supported her leadership over Scotland. When Stephen became King, many of David's lands were confiscated. The *Battle of the Standards*, North Yorkshire in 1143 dominated the relationship with Stephen and led to further tensions. As an English Chronicle written during the reign of David, it is a significant text to understand the response of David's power in English territories.

6. Anderson, A.O (ed.) *Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers AD 500-1296* (London: David Nutt, 1908)

The printed volume of Annals covers the periods of up to the late Thirteenth Century. The volume includes annals from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles: Symeon of Durham, Ailred of Rievaulx and John of Hexham. Both chapter IV (1107-1138) and chapter V (1138-41) covers the reign of David I. The introduction by Ralph de Diecto from *Imagines Historium Volume II*,

in 1185 and John of Eversden in 1300, quoting David I as 'most glorious' provides an important understanding into how the English Chroniclers viewed David I.

7. Fordun, J. and Skene, W., *Johannis de Fordun Chronica Gentis Scotorum*. (Edinburgh: 1871)

The source is a printed edition of the Chronicles in five volumes. The most important volume which concludes with the death of David I. The Chronicle provides minimal reflection regarding his religious life and works in reforming the Scottish Church. However, it is an important text as it provides a view on David as the 'pious King David'.

8. John, Richard, Stevenson, J. and Fantosme, J., *The chronicles of John and Richard of Hexham; Chronicle of Holyrood ; Chronicle of Melrose ; Jordan Fantosme's chronicle ; Documents respecting Canterbury and Winchester*, (USA: Kessinger Publishing, 2010)

This volume of medieval Chronicles is translated into English and reprinted of the 1856 publication. It includes essential texts by both Scottish and English Chroniclers. The volume includes documents from the period during David's reign. Richard of Hexham writes about the Battle of the Standards in a pro-English view, making the volume important to establish the overall feelings towards his domination in the North of England.

9. Broderick, G (Translation), *Cronica Regum Mannie et Insularum, BL Cotton Julius A VII*, (MANX National Heritage, 1996)

The Chronicle published by the Manx National Heritage, translates from the original Latin. The text narrates the activities of the Kings of Mann, the Hebrides, Ireland and Scotland. The chapters f.35v – f36v briefly mentions David I, and charts the foundations of Melrose Abbey and the events of the Battle of the Standards. The document is important as the relationship between Scotland and Mann were distant. David did not invoke his rule over Galloway at this time, due to the strong relationship the Lords of Galloway had with the

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Kings of Mann. Thus, could lead to a potential threat which was unnecessary from Mann at this time.