

# CISTERCIAN GRANGES

`a demesne farm, directed by  
lay brethren'

# Creation of granges

- Grant in free alms
- Consolidation by
  - Grant
  - Purchase
  - Lease
  - Mortgage
  - Assarting
  - Depopulation

# Granges

- Those created by depopulation include Accrington (Kirkstall); the home grange of Meaux (North Grange); the home grange of Pipewell (West Grange); Old Byland

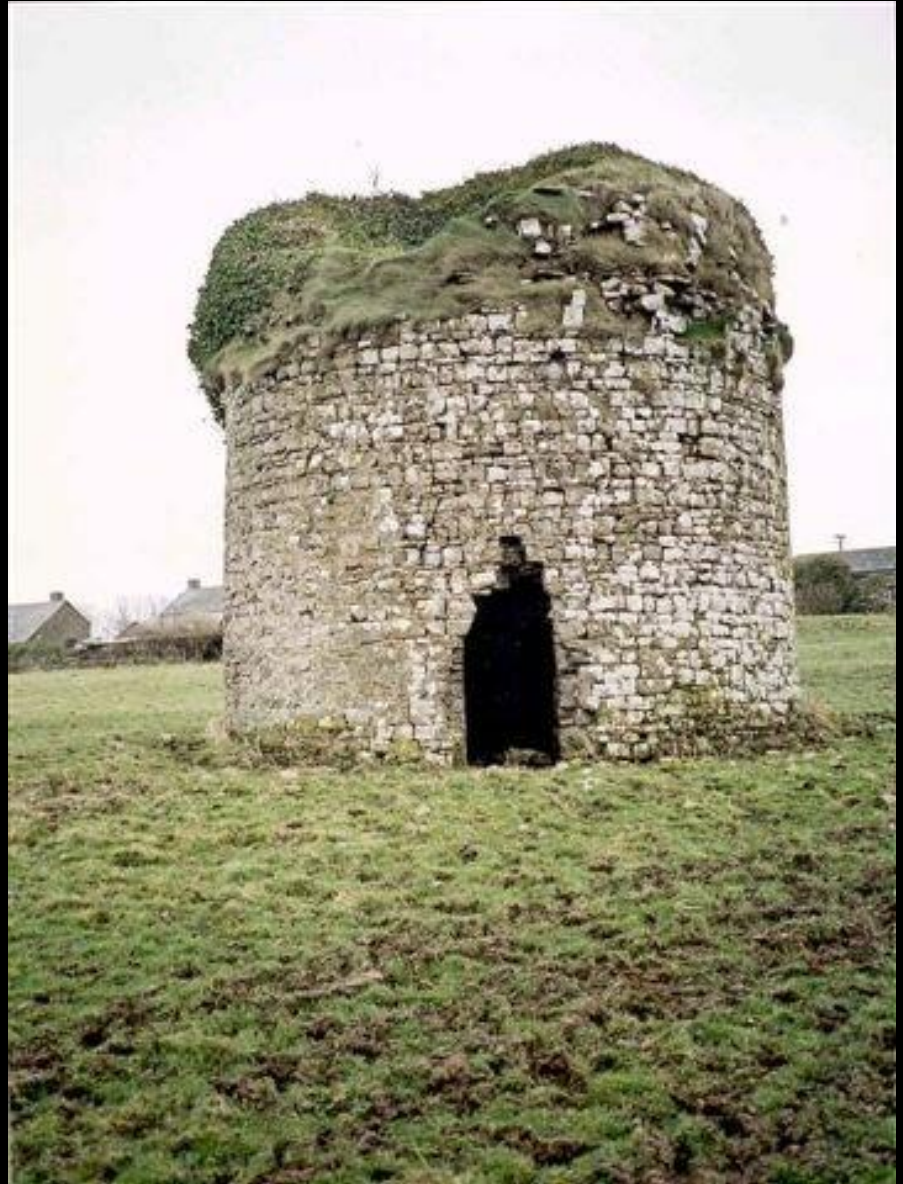
# Grange Buildings

- Living quarters for conversi
- Chapel
- Granary
- Threshing barn
- Animal pens
- Barns for storing grain
- Wool sheds

# Swanley Grange (Fountains)



# Monknash Grange (Margam)



# Coxwell Barn (Beaulieu)



# Regulations

- Two leagues (6m) between granges of Cistercian houses
- 1164 agreement with Sempringham
  - same

# Activities

- Grangia = granary, so arable
- Pastoral
- Mixed
- Specialized

# Coggeshall Barn



# Examples

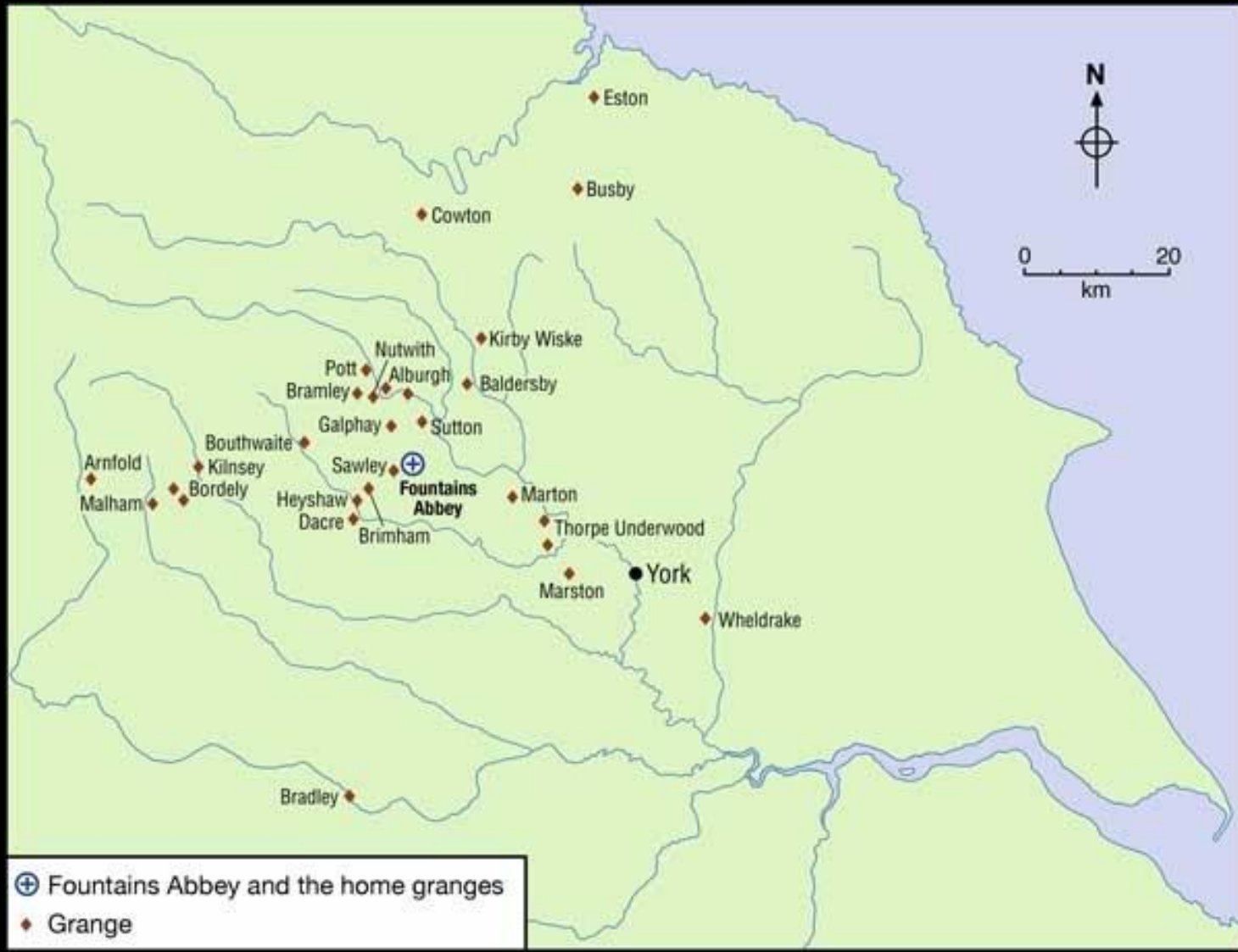
- Cwmystwyth (SF) pastoral
- North Grange (Meaux) tile kiln, tanners, i.e. industrial
- Bradley (Fountains) tiles
- Bentley (Byland) forges

# Granges of Fountains Abbey

## Chronology

- Fountains founded in 1132
- Initial endowment slight
- First grange = Aldburgh, 1145
- By late 12<sup>th</sup> century Fountains had 25 granges (Yorkshire houses together had 74)
- Difficulties in establishing precise chronology of acquisition

# The granges of Fountains



# Communication monks' road across Craven Moor



# Butterton Bridge

built by Fountains Abbey



# Methods of consolidation

- Grant (e.g. Percy family, Malham)
- Purchase (Mowbray family)
- Lease (yearly money rent)
- Sale / mortgage (Roger de Mowbray, Nidderdale, and the crusades)
- Depopulation (Cayton)
- Assarting (Long Marston)

# Meaux Abbey

- Founded in 1150
- North Grange (home grange) created by depopulation and relocation of population
- Blanchemarle: grant of land 'in which no-one had ever enjoyed common rights'
- Land added later 'within the court of the grange'

Meaux and Wharram-le-Street