

LIST OF ELIMINATIONS

(the eliminations of granges are enumerated separately at the bottom of the list)

Aalburg, praepositura of the Benedictines of Sint-Truiden: *Mon. Bat. III, 7.* The ‘praepositura de Teisterbant’ functioned as an entity of management: a *curia* or grange. It was not an independent monastic community. See Frenken (1956).

Aalsum, Tertiaries: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 538*, based on *Tegenw. Staat XIV, 216.* The ‘terp’ (dwelling mound) Aalzum north of Dokkum is meant. Obviously a confusion with Aalsum in the parish of Akkrum (A07) is at stake.

Aardenburg, Benedictines: Beekman, *Gesch. Atlas III, 103; Mon. Bat. III, 7 nr. 1.* The *Monasticon Batavum* itself adduces the arguments for the non-existence of this monastery.

Aardenburg, Hermits of St William: Beekman, *Gesch. Atlas III 103.* Not confirmed, probably confusion with Biervliet (B16).

Aardenburg, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II 7.* See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Alkmaar, Sint-Caecilia: Ypma (1949) 13. This convent did not exist. Ypma only refers to Bots (1882) 6, who, however, is speaking of St Catharine’s convent, meaning Oude Hof (A08).

Alkmaar, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112; 140. Nübel does not account for the fact that the term ‘Beguines’ often is used in an imprecise way deviating from canon law terminology; it may refer to Sisters of the Common Life or Tertiaries; see zie Koorn (1981) 27. In this instance, one of the convents A08, A09 or A12 may be meant.

Ameland, Benedictines: *Mon. Bat. III 9.* The Benedictine Abbey of Ameland is the product of fantasy, as Schoengen already suspected. The story that an abbey was founded on the island of Ameland in the ninth century, to be transferred to Foswerd in the parish of Ferwerd on the mainland, goes back to a sixteenth-century tradition but is undeserving of belief, according to Van Vliet (2002) 160 with note 668.

Amsterdam, (conventual) Friars Minor: *Mon. Bat. I 22 nr. 1; S 17 nr. 1.* This monastery never existed.

Ter Apel, Premonstratensians of Nieuwlicht: *Mon. Bat. II 21.* See Tromp (1989) 57: presumably, Schildwolde (S10) owned a grange at Ter Apel, including a chapel, mentioned 1458. By the way, this is not the building in which the convent of the Crutched Friars (S17) was founded.

Appelscha: *Tegenw. Staat der Nederlanden XV, 589; see also Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 511 note.** The supposed existence of a monastery at Appelscha (Frisia) is based on the erroneous interpretation of a notice in the chronicle of Sibrandus Leo about a monastery Apelsche – see now Lambooi (2008) 240 - . In reality, the monastery Hopels or Happelsa in East-Frisia must be meant: Schuitema Meijer (1966) 6 and friendly communication by J.A. Mol d.d. 8 May 2012.

Appingedam, Dominicans: *Mon. Bat. II 22.* Not known to Wolfs (1984). See also De Meijer (1961) 27.

Appingedam, Friars Minor: Joosting, *Gesch. Atlas II, 59; Mon. Bat. I 34.* Not known to Tromp (1989). The data mentioned by Schoengen are late and probably refer to the Austin Friars (A45). The occurrence in Appingedam of a Broerstraat (Friars’ Street) will have caused the confusion. See also De

Meijer (1961) 27.

Appingedam, Benedictines: *Mon. Bat. III, 12.* Probably this mention is connected to the failed effort by Feldwerd (H80) to found a Benedictine monastery at Oosterwijtwerd near Appingedam: zie *Mon. Bat. III* 91 s.v. Oosterwijtwerd and record O12.

Appingedam, Carmelites: *Mon. Bat. III, 12.* Rejected already by *Monasticon Batavum*.

Arnhem, Poor Clares: *Mon. Bat. I 24 nr. 3.* No traces of the existence of this convent have been found. It is not mentioned in Roggen (1995). But see A50: Zusters in de Clarenbongert.

Arnhem, convent of Friars Minor founded in 1318: *Mon. Bat. I 35 nr. 1.* We have no indication that the convent of *Insula Dei*, mentioned in the testament of count Reinoud of Guelders (1318), was situated in Arnhem.

Arnhem, Male Tertiaries: *Mon. Bat. I 36 nr. 3; S 24 nr. 4; II 23-25 nrs. 2.* The data mentioned in *Mon. Bat.* in reality refer to the (female) Tertiaries, later on Canonesses Regular of Sts Agnes and Paulus (A53).

Arnhem, Canonesses Regular: *Mon. Bat. II, 23 nr. 3.* Probably the Canons Regular of Mariënborn (O11) are meant.

Assenede, monastery of an unknown order: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 139.* Based on an item in the town account of Axel of 1514/5 (*Kron. Hist. Gen.* 1868, 400). But Assenede is in present-day Belgium

Avezaat, Benedictine Nuns: *Mon. Bat. III 16.* Arguments for discarding this monastery are already adduced in *Monasticon Batavum*.

Axel, Dominicans: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 135; Mon. Bat. II 27.* Not known to Wolfs (1984); maybe a house of *terminarii*?

Baarle, Tertiaries: *Mon. Bat. S 83 s.v. 's-Hertogenbosch nr. 10.* For the existence of this Tertiaries' convent no confirmation has been found in the well documented survey article Raeijmakers (1991).

Babiloniënbroek, *praepositura* of Berne Abbey, inhabited by nuns: *Mon. Bat. II, 27.* The reference is to Muller, *Geschiedkundige Atlas*, 415, where only a grange is mentioned. Neither has any confirmation been found elsewhere in the sources.

Beek, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II 28.* See below s.v. Zierikzee.

Bennebroek, Benedictine Nuns: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 304.* This monastery is supposed to have been a daughter of Egmond Abbey (E05) and to have been inundated by Lake Harlem. Muller refers to De la Torre, *AAU* 11 (1883) 126. The hypothesis of a monastery of Benedictine Nuns at Bennebroek ultimately rests on a mention in *Tabula*, a fourteenth-century historiographical source from Egmond (Egmondsche Annalen in *BMHG* XXXV 49; Oppermann, *Fontes Egmondenses* (1933) 105; Carasso-Kok nr. 367; NarrSource NL0538), which states that count Thierry II settled the nuns removed by him from Egmond in order to make room for Benedictine Monks in a place called 'Bennincbroek'. In point of fact, Bennebroek in the Kennem region must be meant, not Benningbroek in West-Frisia, because the nuns had to flee the very Frisians. Older sources, from Rupert of Mettlach (CK nr. 1; NarrSource NL0001; Vis and Van Rij (1987) 57) till Beka (CK nr. 296; NarrSource J189; ed. Bruch p. 61) do mention the removal of the nuns (E17) from Egmond, but without telling their posterior fate. The *Tabula* used older sources which meanwhile disappeared – see Gumbert in Vis

(2008) 69 – so that its information cannot be rejected out of hand. But in any case these nuns, in contrast to the monks who replaced them, did not follow the Rule of St Benedict. The inundation by Lake Harlem is a supposition.

Bergen, Sint Sanguis Chapel (of Carmelites?) at Zanegeest: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 316. The information ultimately goes back to Van Heussen, *Hist. Ep. Harlem.*: Swaneegeest. Consequently, the Carmelites of Oudorp (O17) are meant: Jacobs (2011) 451.

Bergen op Zoom, Benedictine Nuns (?): *Mon. Bat. III*, 18. The hypothesis of the existence of a nuns' monastery at Bergen op Zoom founded by St Gertrudis of Nivelles is based on the false foundation charter Thorn Abbey (T03), which was forged in the early 17th century as part of the Strijen legend. This legend took as point of departure the mention of Hilsondis as wife of the later bishop Ansfried and (real) co-founder of Thorn, but made her into 'a countess of Strijen'. The legend was politically motivated and is connected with the House of Orange-Nassau, see Kappelhof (2008). Incidentally, the Strijen legend is also told in connection with Geertruidenberg: Margry (1998).

Bergen op Zoom, Augustinian or Hospital Sisters, attached to St Catharine's Hospital: Van Veen, *Gesch. Atlas III*, 31. The Sisters of St Elisabeth's Hospital (B10) are meant, which took the name of St Catharine's Hospital not earlier than in the 18th century: Van Eekelen en Vanwesenbeeck (1989) 48.

Bergen op Zoom, Grey Sisters: Juten (1931) 61. Repeated by Sloomans (1967) 28; Van Ham (2000a) 395 and (2000b) 382; cp. also *Mon. Bat.* S 28 nr. 2, where adhesion to the Chapter of Zepperen is hypothesized. But no primary source mentioning Grey Sisters is adduced, and they are also unknown to Van Heel (1953).

Bergen op Zoom, Dominican Sisters: *Desolata Batavia Dominicana*. Refutation of the existence of this convent: Wolfs (1988) 113

Bergen op Zoom, Carmelites: Van Ham (2000a) 393. Van Ham's wordings might give the impression that an independent convent existed at Bergen op Zoom. In reality, the house of the *terminarius* of Mechelen (B) is meant: *Mon. Bat.* III 18 nr. 4.

Bergen op Zoom, refuge of the Carthusians of Antwerp: Juten, *Taxandria 25* (1918) 305. Rejected already in *Mon. Bat.* III, 18 nr. 2.

Bergeyk, Premonstratensians: *Mon. Bat. II* 31. The Premonstratensians of Postel (B) stayed for a short period in 1794 at Bergeyk, but had no fixed abode there.

Berlikum, Canons Regular: *Mon. Bat. II* 31 based on Van Heussen and Van Rhijn (1726) V 206. The short-lived Brethren's House at Berlikum (B13) must be meant.

Besoyen, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II* 33. See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Beverwijk, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II* 33 nr. 3. See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Biervliet, house of the *terminarius* of the Carmelites of Flushing (N11): *Mon. Bat. III* 20. Non-existent, according to Jacobs (2011) 553/4.

Biezelinghe, Dominican Sisters: *Mon. Bat. II* 34. Mentioned in a charter issued by the bishop in 1404; but according to Wolfs (1988) 113 the Canonesses Regular of St Victor (B21) are meant.

Blidestat/ Blijdenstein, Benedictines of Mary Magdalene: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 503; *Mon. Bat.*

III 20. Mary Magdalene was the patron saint of the parish church of Blijdenstein, which was also called Ruinerwold. In that case confusion has arisen with the Benedictines of Ruinen, which transformed into Dikninge Abbey (I02): Armbrust p. 88. The hypothesis of a monastery at Blijdenstein rests on a 1277 charter preserved as a copy (Drents Archief access 440, inv. 205 regist 33), which speaks of ‘s convents kerk van Blidensteden’ (the convent’s church of Blidensteden). Presumably we find here an allusion to the fact that Dikninge Abbey owned the parish church of Blijdenstein.

Borssele or Monster, unknown monastery: Stoker en Verbeij (1997) bij nr. 177. The names ‘Borsalie Monasterii’ in the colophon of this manuscript refer to Monster parish on the island of Borssele (prov. Zeeland). So this monastery did not exist.

Breda, Knights Templar: Van Veen, *Gesch. Atlas III 33.* See Placidus (1952/76) 157-158.

Breda, Knights Hospitaller. St John’s Chapel at Breda was taken care of by the Knights Hospitaller of Te Brake in the parish of Alphen (A16); there was no independent commandry at Breda. Placidus (1952/1976) 157-158; Streefland (1979-80).

Britswerd: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 566.* The hypothesis of the existence of a monastery at Britswerd is based on a toponym. HISGIS Fryslân mentions possessions of the monasteries Lidlum (T13) and Tjummarum/ Bethania (T14) in neighboring villages but not in Britswerd itself.

Brunhamme, Carmelites: *Mon. Bat. III, 26.* Based on Muller, *Regesten bisschoppen Utrecht* nr. 1515: the town magistracy of Schiedam supports a Carmelite passing travelling as a pilgrim. He is coming from ‘Brunhamme’, that is to say Burnham in Norfolk (England): D. Knowles, *The religious houses of Medieval England* (London 1940) 113.

Buren, Friars Minor: *Mon. Bat. I 46-47 nr. 1.* Permission was given to the founding of a convent of Friars Minor, but this was not effectuated.

Cadzand, Benedictines: *Mon. Bat. III, 26 nr. 1.* The Benedictines of St Bavo’s in Ghent (B) owned large possessions on the island of Cadzand; see Gottschalk (1983). Possibly they had a *praepositura* or grange on the island (granges nr X17e). An independent monastery certainly did not exist.

Cadzand, Carthusians: *Mon. Bat. III 27 nr. 2.* See Gruijs (1975) 240.

Cadzand, house of the *terminarius* of the Carmelites of Flushing (N11): *Mon. Bat. III 27; 43.* Non-existent according to Jacobs (2011) 553/4.

Campen (Z), Friars Minor: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 193; Mon. Bat. I 47; Rooze-Stouthamer (1996) 30.* The source, an account of the town of Middelburg, refers to a fund raising campaign of the Friars Minor of Kampen (Oversticht; K01), whose monastery had been destroyed by fire shortly before.

Clarenberch, Oene: RegA Leiden, *Kloosters inv. 1486 f. 2; Van Heel (1936) 268.* The compiler of the list evidently considers Clarenberch to be the name of a town, in which he locates two convents, ‘ad sanctam Mariam’ and ‘Oene’. In reality the convents Clarenborch near the town of Vollenhove (V15) and Maria in Nazareth in the parish of Oene on the Veluwe countryside are meant (O02).

Coevorden, second monastery in addition to Mariëncamp (R27), which was transferred from Coevorden to Rolde/ Assen: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 492/3,* based on the toponym ‘Het Klooster’. As Muller himself indicates, no trace of this monastery has ever been found.

Culemborg, Premonstratensian Nuns: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 427; Mon. Bat. II 41 nr. 2.* This monastery is rejected already by *Monasticon Batavum*.

Dantumawoude, Premonstratensian Nuns of Sionsburg : wikipedia (7 juni 2008) art. ‘Kloosters in Friesland’. Cp. Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 534: Cistercian Nuns. Possibly the supposed grange of the Cistercian Nuns of Niawier (N06) is meant: *Mon. Bat.* III 28. But for this grange no confirmation could be found either.

Delfshaven, Tertiaries: *Mon. Bat.* I 48. This convent has left no traces in the sources. The references in *Monasticon Batavum* are incorrect.

Didam, Nuns’ Monastery at Loil: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I* 455. Evidently based on the mentioning of a chapel at Loil. But this chapel was annex to the castle of the Lords of Loil, who were vassals of the count of Cleves: *Kerkenboek* (2000) 26.

Doesburg, Sisters of the Common Life: convent in the Waterstraat: *Mon. Bat.* II 56 nr. 6. The *Monasticon Batavum* refers to the inventory Nijhoff (1865) p. 83, but this mentions a ‘convent’ only. Probably the Weduwenhuis (Widows’ House) is meant, which occupied the house which was abandoned by the Brethren of the Common Life in 1448: Weiler (1997) 111-112; 117.

Donkerbroek, monastery: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 512. For the existence of this monastery Muller only refers to a toponym. It is difficult to explain this. HISGIS Fryslân does not mention any monastic possessions in Donkerbroek.

Doornik, monastery: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 433. Muller refers to Van Heussen, *Hist. Ep. Ultr.* 284: Doornik in the parish of Halderen is meant. Van Heussen in his turn mentions remains existing in his time, but does not adduce any source. Nothing is known about this monastery.

Doornspijk, Carmelite Sisters: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I* 443; or Carmelites: *Mon. Bat.* III 33. Arguments against the existence of this convent are adduced already in *Monasticon Batavum*; it is not known to either Westerink (1970) or Van Schaik (1987). The idea of a convent of Carmelites may have been triggered by the toponym Kernemelks-Hull.

Dordrecht, Dominican Sisters : *Mon. Bat.* II 60. Refuted by Wolfs (1988) 113.

Dordrecht, Cistercians of Sint-Pietersdal: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 244. The charter Van den Bergh I nr 193 [= *OHZ I*, 261] adduced by Muller mentions a ‘grangia Tempelvelt’, a grange of Heisterbach Abbey near Bonn; Verhoeven (1996) 321. A monastery (of Regular Canons) was founded here around 1400 (D53), not already in 1203 as Muller has it.

Driel, ‘paters conventualen’ of St Annabooch: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 436, following Van der Aa, *Aardrijkskundig Woordenboek I* 274. The notice probably reflects the fusion of the Canonesses Regular of Sint-Annentron at Driel (D49) and those of Sint-Annenborg at Rosmalen (R29).

Duinhoek, municipality of Oostkapelle, Male Tertiaries: *Mon. Bat.* I 64. The information on Tertiaries at Duinhoek goes back to Johan Reygersbergen, *Chronycke van Zeelandt II* (2nd edition Middelburg 1644) 105. In the first edition of 1551 at page P1. Reygersbergen connects the Male Tertiaries of Duinhoek both with the Knights Templar and with the convent of Friars Minor at Middelburg (M29) which still existed in his days. But in the history of the Friars Minor no reinforcement by Tertiaries occurs: Henderikx (1977) passim; *Mon. Bat.* I 145-147 and S 114-115. Neither does this report fit into the history of the Middelburg Beghards (M33). The combination with the legend of the Knights Templar makes the case suspect: Henderikx (1977) 106 n. 32.

Echt, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat.* II 118. See below *s.v.* Zierikzee. In reality Caulites/ Beghards (E02/03)

Edam, Friars Minor: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 332. The house of the *terminarius* of the Friars Minor of Alkmaar (A11) is meant.

Edam, Beguinage: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 332; Nübel (1970) 112. The source is Van Heussen, *Hist. ep. Harlem.* 130, who refers to De la Torre; see also Nübel (1970) 112. De la Torre mentions the church of Our Lady; Van Heussen connects this to the Beguinage whose existence at Edam he presupposes. In reality, Our Lady's Church or Kleine Kerk (Little Church), from which nowadays only the so-called Playtower remains, is the continuation of a chapel which once served as the oldest oratory of Edam, situated on top of a mound west of the Ye river within the parish of Middellie. In the course of the fourteenth century, urbanisation gave Edam its own parish church, dedicated to St Nicholas: Boschma-Aarnoudse (2003) 82. Additionally, the well-known confusion between Tertiaries and Beguines plays a role: the Tertiaries' convent (E04) which had Mary Magdalene as patron saint, must be meant. This was situated directly south of St Nicholas' Church, as is made clear by the side map in the Atlas of Jacob Van Deventer, who mentions *sorores* on that spot. The localisation of convent E04 on present-day Bagijnenland (*Monasticon Batavum*) is incorrect: Van Deventer's net map shows that Bagijnenland, across the canal, still was unbuilt area around 1560; it may have been owned by the convent, though..

Eemstein, Friars Minor: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 240, based on the permission to found a monastery which Reinoud Minnebode and his wife received from duke Albrecht of Bavaria in 1377: Van Mieris, *Groot Charterboek III* 334. But the foundation was not effectuated in this form. The monastery that arose a couple of years later (D01), housed Canons Regular: *Mon. Wind.* III, 195/6

Elmare, Benedictines: *Mon. Bat.* III 41. N.b. mentioned in the famous *Van den Vos Reynaerde* epic. According to Gottschalk (1983) I 34 and map on the back cover Elmare was situated on present-day Belgian territory. In fact, it was a grange of St Peter's Abbey of Ghent.

Elslo(o), Premonstratensians: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 511. Muller proposes Elslo as the real location of the monastery of 'Apelsche'; but for a better explanation see Appelscha.

Elst, Tertiaries of St Elisabeth: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 435; *Mon. Bat.* I 69 nr. 1; S 49 nr. 1. Arguments for elimination are adduced by *Monasticon Batavum* itself.

Emelisse, Knights Hospitaller: *Mon. Bat.* II 64. Our Lady's Hospital in that place is meant: Goudriaan (2016) 67.

Enkhuizen, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112. Cp. above Alkmaar; Koorn (1981) 26-27. One of the convents of Tertiaries in town must be meant.

Enkhuizen, Sint-Agnesconvent: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 326; *Mon. Bat.* II 64 nr. 3. The notice of a convent of St Agnes via Rijkenberg and Van Heussen ultimately goes back to Brandt, *Historie... Enkhuizen*. But no independent evidence for it can be found. Efforts to postulate a community of Beguines around 1398 as precursor of St Agnes' Convent are not convincing: the early presence of St Ursula's Convent (E11) near the Westerkerk is sufficient explanation for the streetname 'Bagijnenstraat'.

Ermelo, Emmaus monastery: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I* 442. This monastery is supposed to have been situated near the commandry of the Knights Hospitaller (E15). This is a misunderstanding based on negligent cartography, according to Mars (1980) 177.

Espelo, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat.* II 65. See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Eulenburg, Maria: Van Heel (1936) 269. Obviously, Culemburch / Culemborg, Mariëncroon (C03) is meant.

Ezinge, Canons Regular of Mariënkamp: Joosting, *Gesch. Atlas II*, 37; *Mon. Bat. II* 66. Esens in East-Frisia (G) is meant: *Mon. Wind. II*, 279-283.

Franjum, Magdalenes: Mol (1991a) kaartje op p. 32. Implicitly corrected in later publications by Mol. The monastery of Benedictine Monks and Nuns at Marssum (M21) is meant.

Gameren. A monastery at Gameren (Bommelerwaard) is mentioned in a 1551 source, published *AAU* 19 (1892) 221. But no trace of it has been found: see Maris (1939) and Groenendijk (2014).

Garderen, Carmelites: *Mon. Bat. III* 45. Probably instead of 'Garderen' 'Staverden' has to be read. After the Friars Minor had withdrawn from the Staverden enterprise (see there), count Reinoud engaged Carmelites (Nijhoff I (1830) 51-52). But the attempt to found a monastery of this order failed likewise, as was the case with an experiment involving Knights Hospitaller. See Beijer and Van Dijk (1988) 25-26.

Geersdijk, Knights Templar: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 196; *Mon. Bat. II* 66. See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Giethoorn, Friars Minor: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 508; *Mon. Bat. I* 74. The notice in *Monasticon Batavum* is based solely on a mention of Friars Minor in the Noorderbuurt of Giethoorn by F.A. Hofer, *VMORG* 30 (1914) 40. But Hofer gives no sources, and also otherwise no trace of such a convent can be found.

Goes, 'Augustines': *Mon. Bat. II* 69 nr. 3. The Patershof mentioned in this connection belonged to the Crutched Friars (G07): see Dekker (2002) 509.

Goes, Black Sisters (as Tertiaries): Rooze-Stouthamer (1996) 30; Goudriaan (1998) nr. 56. The mention of this convent ultimately goes back to Van Heussen. But its existence is not supported by the sources: see Dekker (2002) 519.

Goes, St Agnes' convent of an unknown order: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 157. Based on De la Torre, *AAU* 11 (1883) 172, who mentions a second women's convent in addition to the Alexian Sisters. Dekker (2002) 519/20 explicitly rejects the idea that Goes has had two women's convents. For the argumentation he refers to De Jonge van Ellemeet (1906) 232: [apart from the Beguinage] Goes counted one women's convent only, that of the Black or Alexian Sisters (G08).

Gorinchem, parish of the Beguinage: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 424; Nübel (1970) 110. For the existence of a separate parish of the Beguinage, supposed to have been founded in 1402, Muller appeals to Kemp (1650) 128. But nothing is known about such a parish; the facts adduced by Van der Donk (1949/50) 18-22 give no hard proof. Apart from that, Koorn (1981) 28 with note at p. 199, is also sceptical about the existence of the Beguinage itself, probably unjustly. The chronicle of St Agnes' Convent (G10; see *Mon. Traj.*) reports that the first sisters of St Agnes came from the 'Beguinage'. This presumably has to be located outside the sphere of the Modern Devotion and was a Beguines' Court or House rather than a house of Sisters of the Common Life. For the statutes see Van Zomeren (1755) 25. It was the precursor of later Mary Magdalene's Convent (G12).

Gorinchem, Conventual Friars Minor: *Mon. Bat. I* 74 nr. 1. The arguments for discarding this convent are adduced already in *Monasticon Batavum*.

Gorinchem, Poor Clares: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 424; *Mon. Bat. I* 76 nr. 4. Rejected already by

Monasticon Batavum.

Gouda, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 111; 140. See above, *s.v.* Alkmaar; Koorn (1981) 26-27. The data adduced by Nübel refer to St Margaret's Convent (G13).

Gouda, Tertiaries St Barbara: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 403; *Mon. Bat. I* 80 nr. 5. Already Taal (1960) 2vv was sceptical about the existence of this convent. In Goudriaan (1998c) it is argued that the idea of a St Barbara's Convent in Gouda originates in a falsified seventeenth-century genealogy.

Gouda/ Bloemendaal, Carthusians: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas*, 403. The source is Limburg Brouwer, *Boergoensche Charters*, 106 d.d. 12 January 1453: Duke Philip the Good maintains the toll freedom in Holland and Zeeland granted to the Carthusians of Bloemendaal. The Charterhouse of Nieuwlicht near Utrecht (U19) is meant.

Grave, Sisters of the Common Life: *Mon. Bat. II*, 73 nr. 2, based on VROA (1925) 125, which mentions 'het kleine zusterhuis' (the small Sisterhouse). However, this must refer to one of two other convents in Grave: the Beguinage (G23) or the Tertiaries' Convent Mariagraf (G24). Nowhere in the extensive documentation on these two institutions by Verhaak I (1963) 51vv. a third religious house is mentioned.

Griet, Sisters of the Common Life: *Mon. Bat. II* 75. This refers to the convent at Griet, diocese of Utrecht, duchy of Cleves, in present-day Germany: Rehm (1985) 63-64.

Griethuizen, Sisters of the Common Life: *Mon. Bat. II* 75. This must refer to the Tertiaries of Griethausen, diocese of Utrecht, duchy of Cleves, in present-day Germany: Rehm (1985) 70 and 171; Goudriaan (1998) nr. 65.

Groede, Chapter: Beekman, *Gesch. Atlas: Kerkelijke Indeeing II*, 108 (with doubt). Presumably the Seven Hours College is meant
http://encyclopedievanzeeland.nl/Groede_%28moorskerke,_Groda%29 (Trimpe Burger).

Groningen, Poor Clares: *Mon. Bat. I* 88 nr. 4; *S* 63 nr. 4. Arguments for rejection are adduced in *Monasticon Batvum*.

Haarlem, Tertiaries of St Martha: *Mon. Bat. I* 95 nr. 12. A convent with St Martha as patron saint did not exist; see Verkerk, *Deugd boven geweld*, 80. Also Van Heel (1939) 152-153 eventually rejects a convent with this title.

Haarlem, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II* 81 nr. 11. See Henderikx (1977) 86 nt. 144. See also below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Haarlem, Alexian Sisters: *Mon. Bat. II* 81 nr. 9. In view of the title 'Vrouwen broederissen' evidently the Carmelite Sisters (H21) are meant.

Haren, Camp Abbey: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I* 499. Based on a misunderstanding. The article by Reitsma in the *Groningsche Volksalmanak* (1890) 72vv adduced by Muller is dealing with the Cistercian Nuns of Jesse / Essen (H37).

Harich, Cistercians: *Mon. Bat. III* 56. The mention of a *prepositus* suggests that a grange is meant, possibly the grange Harich of the Benedictines of (S37h).

Harmelen, monastery near Nyevelt Castle in Velthuizen: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 397, based on the discovery of cellars. Evidently, remains of Nijevelt Castle itself, in the parish of De Meern, now

municipality of Utrecht, are at stake: De Kam (2006).

Hattem, Knights Hospitaller St. Johannesweerd: Hoefler (1900 [1901]); Hoefler and Van Veen (1910) 316-318; see also *Mon. Bat.* II, 87; 136. Hoefler and Van Veen already called the existence of this commandry dubious. The reference is confused: the name Johannesweerd belongs to the settlement of Knights Templar as planned at Nijenbeek (see *s.v.*). But the 1307 plans of count Reinoud with the Knights Hospitaller at Staverden, Nijenbeek and Hattem, were not effectuated. A commandry at Hattem is not mentioned by Van Winter (1998).

Heeze, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat.* II 88. See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Heille, Poor Clares: Beekman, *Gesch. Atlas* III, 105; *Mon. Bat.* I 104-105. Cp. also De Moreau (1948) 105; 232 and Roggen (1995) 228-237. The Poor Clares settled in the Flemish new town of Middelburg – not to be confused with Middelburg in Zeeland -, which took over parochial rights from Heille in 1461. The present-day border between the Netherlands and Belgium cuts through the parish Heille-Middelburg; Middelburg is situated south of this border.

Heille, Canons Regular of Zoetendaal: Beekman, *Gesch. Atlas* III, 105; *Mon. Bat.* II 88. De Moreau (1948) 489: not in the parish of Heille but in Maldegem, in present-day Belgian territory. Gottschalk (1983), too, assigns Zoetendaal to Belgium.

Hemelum: *Mon. Bat.* II 90-91 nrs. 1 and 2. These articles are highly confused. A monastery of St Nicholas at Hemelum can be no other than that of the Benedictine Nuns (H54).

Heteren, Rouwendaal: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I 436, based on Van der Aa, *Aardr. Wdb.* XI 943 *s.v.* Vrouwendaal. No trace has been found of a monastery called (V)rouwendaal. Van de Westeringh (1979) mentions 'Rauwendaal' as the name of a plot of land. The village of Heteren has a street called after Our Lady: as Van de Westeringh supposes, this reminds one of Our Lady's monastery at Renkum (R07), which had possessions in Heteren.

Heusden, house of the *terminarius* of the Friars Minor: *Mon. Bat.* I, 112 nr. 1. Not found, and perhaps concluded incorrectly by Foppens from the existence of a 'Franciscan' Tertiaries' Convent (H77): friendly communication by Dr. Hildo van Engen, head of the Heusden record office.

Heusden, house of the *terminarius* of the Dominicans of 's-Hertogenbosch (H59): *Mon. Bat.* II, 99. Not known to Wolfs (1984) 91 neither to Dr. Hildo van Engen

Heusden, house of the *terminarius* of Schoonhoven (S11): *Mon. Bat.* III 68; Henderikx (1977) 43. Non-existent according to Jacobs (2011) 487.

Holwerd, Premonstratensians: *Mon. Bat.* II 99. There was no monastery of Premonstratensians at Holwerd.

Hoorn, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 110-111. See above *s.v.* Alkmaar; Koorn (1981) 26-27. The data adduced by Nübel refer to the convents of St Agnes (H82), St Caecilia (H83) and Our Lady (H86).

Horsen, Friars Minor: *Mon. Bat.* I 117. See the Male Tertiaries of Holtmaer (H90).

Huissen, Knights Templar: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 434; *Mon. Bat.* II 102 nr. 2. See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Hulst, Premonstratensians of Hulsterlo: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 126; *Mon. Bat.* II 103 nr. 1. Hulsterlo, situated at the place of present-day Nieuw-Namen, is mentioned in the epic *Van den Vos*

Reynaerde and was an important pilgrimage shrine during the Middle Ages: Ottie Thiers, *BiN* I 483-491. But Brand (1957) 50-59 shows convincingly that it never was more than a grange of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Drongen (B).

Hulst, Cistercians of Stoppeldijk: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 126; *Mon. Bat.* III 114. Actually the grange of the Cistercians of Cambron (Hainaut; B) is meant (X06b), as indicated in *Monasticon Batavum*. Cp. Gottschalk (1984) 57-61.

Hulst, Dominicans: *Mon. Bat.* II 103. Not known to Wolfs (1984).

Hulst, Friars Minor (1312): *Mon. Bat.* I 120 nr. 1. Cp. Brand (1976) 16-17.

IJsselham, monastery: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 510, based on a toponym only. No trace of such a monastery could be found.

Kampen, Male Tertiaries: *Mon. Bat.* S 93 nr. 4. Male tertiaries are completely absent from the primary sources concerning Kampen.

Kessel, Premonstratensian Canonesses: *Mon. Bat.* II, 108. The *praepositura* Kessel of Mariënweerd Abbey (B02) was not an affiliated monastery with a female occupation, but a grange whose head had the title of 'proost' (*praepositus*): Van Bavel (1993) 286.

Lage Mierde, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat.* II109 nr. 2. See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Leeuwarden, Conventual Friars Minor ('gaudentes'): Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 547; *Mon. Bat.* I 126 nr. 1, zie ook S 98-99 nr. 1. The existence of this monastery is rejected already by *Monasticon Batavum*.

Leeuwarden, Hermits of St William: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 547; *Mon. Bat.* III 74 nr. 3. *Monasticon Batavum* interprets the mention of 'gijsbertisten' – read: 'gijsbertissen' – as a reference to the Hermits of St William. But this is an alternative name for the Dominican Sisters (L04): Wassenbergh (1853).

Leiden, Poor Clares: *Mon. Bat.* I 127 nr. 2. No proof for the existence of a convent of Poor Clares at Leiden has been found: Van Luijk (2004). The confusion has arisen from the fact that Tertiaries' Convent L28 had St Clare as patron saint.

Leiderdorp, Tertiaries of St Margaret: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 287. The source is De la Torre, *AAU* 11 (1883) 88. Confusion with the convent of Roomburg (L11) is at stake, which was situated in the suburban district of Zoeterwoude but belonged to the parish of St Peter's parish.

Leusden, Friars Minor, later Canons Regular of Mariënhof: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 379; *Mon. Bat.* I 133 nr 1. The article is confused and probably refers to the Canons Regular of Andrieskamp alias Mariënhof (S35).

Leusden, Tertiaries, later Canonesses Regular of Mariënerch / Birket: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas* I, 379. Muller refers to De la Torre X 191, who situates this convent in the parish of Soest. But this convent is non-existent.

Liliendale, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 107. 'Liliendale' in the testament of Aleid of Avesnes (1271) refers to the Beguinage at Burgh on the island of Schouwen (B43); see also Koorn (1981) 29.

Lukswolde, Dominican Sisters: *Mon. Bat.* II 118. Plans have been made for the foundation of such

a convent as daughter of Reide (R03), but these have not been effectuated: Wolfs (1988) 57.

Maastricht, Male Tertiaries: Mons divinae gratiae: *Mon. Bat. I 140 nr. 7.* The article is confused. For Male Tertiaries see the convent of Sts Bartholomew and Michael of the Beghards (M10). The title 'Mons divinae gratiae' is peculiar to the convent of Friars Minor at Sint-Pieter (S26) south of Maastricht.

Maastricht, Tertiaries: *Mon. Bat. S 111 nr. 13.* This article does not correspond to any one convent in particular, but perhaps St Catherine's Vale (M19) is meant.

Maastricht, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II, 124.* The existence of this settlement is refuted convincingly by Ramakers (1990); see also *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Makkum, Tertiaries: Mol (1991) krt. By letter d.d. 30 september 1997 J.A. Mol communicates that this convent has to be discarded. Its existence was supposed by Obe Postma, 'Oer in kleaster te Makkum', *It Beaken* 19 (1957) 145-146. But it now appears that this rests on a mistaken reading of the testament of Jorrit Andringa (1476), which actually has 'Warkum' instead of 'Makkum'. Insofar as possessions of 'Beguines' are found in Makkum, they must have been owned by the Tertiaries of nearby Workum (W29).

Malden, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II, 126.* See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Medemblik, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112. See above *s.v.* Alkmaar; Koorn (1981) 27. One of the Tertiaries' convents M23 or M24 must be meant.

Medemblik, Benedictine: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 324.* See De la Torre 11 (1883) 155: coenobium of an unknown order; Van Heussen, *Hist. Ep. Harlem.* 148; not mentioned elsewhere. De la Torre had been adjunct head of the Holland Mission and in 1656 wrote an extensive *Relatio* on the state of Catholicism in the Dutch Republic. Van Heussen thinks that the monastery mentioned by De la Torre must have been Benedictine, in view of the interference of the abbot of Stavoren (S37) with the parish church of Medemblik. But De la Torre must have had one of the two Tertiaries' Convents (M23 or M24) in mind.

Memelingen, Knights Hospitaller : *Mon. Bat. II 129.* Evidently, the commandry of Wemeldinge (W18) is meant.

Metslawier, Premonstratensian Canonesses of Weerd: wikipedia (7 juni 2008) art. 'Kloosters in Friesland'. This probably refers to Morra (M44).

Middelburg, Knithts Templar: *Mon. Bat. II 132 nr. 8.* See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Moergestel, Franciscanesses / Penitents Recollectines: *Mon. Bat. I 149; S 116.* The existence of this convent could not be confirmed. Probably the misunderstanding through Pater Gerlach (1940) 59v reaches back to Schutjes, *Geschiedenis bisdom 's-Hertogenbosch V*, 395/6, where Sint-Michielsgestel and Moergestel are mixed up.

Monnickendam, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112. See above *s.v.* Alkmaar; Koorn (1981) 27. The Tertiaries' Covent (M40) is meant.

Monnickendam, granges of the Cistercians of Bloemkamp (H41): *Mon.Bat. III, 84 nr. 1.* Schoengen signals here and in his edition of the Abbots' Chronicle of Bloemkamp – *AAU* 29 (1903) 168 – that he had been unable to trace down these granges. Mol (1997) 97/8 argues convincingly that a grange of Ludingakerke (L34) was concerned.

Monster (Z), Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II 132.* See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Naaldwijk, Premonstratensians De Lee: *Mon. Bat. II 133.* This refers to grange Heimont (B02g) of Mariënweerd Abbey near Beesd, see Van Bavel (1993) 66; 138; 146 etc.

Naarden, Tertiaries of St Agnes: *Mon. Bat. I 150 nr. 1.* Based on a mistaken reading of the 1555 Roomburg list in Van Heel (1936) 268.

Naarden, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112. See above *s.v.* Alkmaar; Koorn (1981) 112. The convent of Tertiaries N01 is meant.

Niemerdum, monastery: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 596.* *Tegenw. Staat XV 548*, to which Muller refers, locates this convent in the area of Lyklama Bosch. So, probably the grange Harich of Stavoren Abbey (S37h) is meant.

Nieuwkerk, Canons Regular: *Mon. Bat. II 135.* The Carthusians of Noordgouwe N35) are meant.

Nijenbeek/ Johannesweerd, Knights Hospitaller *Mon. Bat. II 136.* The planned foundation of a commandry of Knights Hospitaller in Nijenbeek castle, which was situated in the parish of Voorst, has not been effectuated: Hoefler and Van Veen (1910) 316-318; Beijer and Van Dijk (1988) 25-26.

Nijkerk, Beguines: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I 441*, based on Van Heussen, *Hist. Ep. Ultraj. 267.* The Beguines mentioned in connection with Nijkerk are identical with the inhabitants of St Catherine's Convent (N13). See Van Hooren (1992).

Nijkerk (Fr.), Premonstratensians: *Mon. Bat. II 137.* A 'munckhuys' is a grange: Mol (2003) 76.

Nijmegen, Friars Minor: *Mon. Bat. I 152 nr. 1.* Gorissen (1956) 118 offers an extensive discussion of the apocryphal story – which can be traced to a relatively early Nijmegen tradition, though – about a 'Gibenklooster' of the Friars Minor. But Nijmegen was assigned to the *terminarii* of the Friars Minor at Cleves. The report on the burial of Duchess Catharine of Bavaria in a convent of Friars Minor (1400) contains confusions with the monastery of Carthusians Monnikhuizen near Arnhem (A49) and the convent of Dominicans at Nijmegen (N16).

Nijmegen, Crutched Friars: *Mon. Bat. II, 139 nr. 3.* Not an independent monastery but a *terminarius*'s house or a refuge (C02b or X25a).

Nijmegen, Tertiaries of St Mary Magdalene: *Mon. Bat. I 155 nr. 7.* The convent of the White Ladies is meant, the later convent of Premonstratensian Nuns of St Mary Magdalene (N15). The inhabitants sometimes are called *sorores penitentes* – see *Oorkondenboek Gelre en Zutphen*, deed of 31 March 1249 - : this may have caused confusion with the Third or Penitents' Order of St Francis.

Nijmegen, Canonesses Regular of St Mary Magdalene: *Mon. Bat. II 139 nr. 4.* In this article data relating to the convents of the White Ladies (N15) and of Mariënborg (N23) are mixed up.

Nijmegen, Tertiaries of St James' Hospital: *Mon. Bat. S 120-121 nr 4.* There is no proof that this hospital had a religious community attached to it; below, Nijmegen, Alexian Sisters.

Nijmegen, Alexian Sisters attached to St James' Hospital: Meijer (1909) 15; 92; Van Schevichaven (1909) 175-179; Maris (1939) 276; Daniëls (1943) 205-206. The authors refer to each other, a confirmation of the existence of this community could not be found in the sources. The cartulary of St James' Hospital (Archief Oud-Burgheren gasthuis) only mentions 'poor people' as inhabitants of the

hospital. Gorissen (1956) 127-128, who studied the aldermen's protocols, did not find any reference to Alexian Sisters. The hospital consisted of no more than a few 'cameren' and had no space for them.

Nijmegen, Beghards: *Mon. Bat. S 120 nr. 2.* The *Monasticon Batavum* refers to the list of convents in the records of the 1496 meeting of the Chapter of Cologne, published *Franciscaansch Leven 22* (1939) 218. Presumably, it presupposes that all of these were male convents. But most convents incorporated in the Chapter of Cologne were inhabited by female Tertiaries: Van Engen (2006) 339-344. In the Nijmegen case Hessenberg (N17) or Groesbeekshof (N33) will have been meant.

Noordeloos, monastery: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 408*, who only refers to Van der Aa, *Aardrijkskundig Woordenboek VIII* 266. Nothing is known about this monastery. A cluster of possessions, and possibly a grange, of St Servatius' Abbey in Utrecht (U07) was situated in this village: see Schakel (1955) 139.

Nunspeet, Tertiaries: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 443; Mon. Bat. I 151.* The sources do not mention any convent at Nunspeet; see also Van Schaik (1987) 303.

Ochten, Beguines: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I 430* ("possibly"). The source is Van der Aa, *Aardr. Wdb. VIII*, 342, which mentions an orchard called 'Begijnhof'. See also Honders (2005) 53, who refers to the street name Bagijnhof and makes a comparison with the situation in nearby Opheusden (O16). But Van Schaik (1987) 299 did not find any trace of it. Until the contrary is proven, the conclusion must be that this convent was non-existent.

Oirschot, Male Tertiaries: Van Veen, *Gesch. Atlas III, 41; Mon. Bat. I 157.* This is based on Schutjes, *Geschiedenis bisdom Breda V*, 375, who in his turn refers to a notice by Prosper Cuijpers. No confirmation could be found. The voluminous archives of the chapter of Oirschot (kap38), which possessed the parish rights, gives no clues (inventory by Sanders 1994).

Oisterwijk, Grey Sisters / St Anne's Vale: *Mon. Bat. S 123 nr. 2,* with reference to Huybers, *Oud Oisterwijk*, 167. But there a convent of Grey Sisters near the Beguinage of Diest (B) turns out to be meant. Nicolaas Esschius, the founder of the Oisterwijk Beguinage (O04), ended his life as parish priest of the Diest Beguines.

Oldekerk, Premonstratensian Canonesses of Porta S. Mariae: Joosting, *Gesch. Atlas II, 21.* Joosting refers to the chronicle of Emo; see now Jansen and Janse (1991) 9. But the monastery whose foundation in 1204 is mentioned by Emo, was Palmar (P01), see Tromp (1989) 54.

Ommen, Brethren of the Common Life: *Mon. Bat. II, 147.* The Brethren of Ommen are said to have enjoyed the income of a parcel of land in Ommeresch, granted them by the Brethren of Hulsbergen (H48). But *Navorscher* 36 (1886) 576; 37 (1887) 75, to which the *Monasticon Batavum* refers, makes clear that the Hulsbergen Brethren themselves had the usufruct. Nothing is known about a Brethren's convent at Ommen.

Oostburg, Benedictines of Pietershof: Beekman, *Gesch. Atlas III 107; Mon. Bat. III 90.* A grange of St Peter's Abbey at Ghent (B) under the authority of a *praepositus* is concerned. This was founded near St Eligius' parish church, for which St Peter's had the right of advowson. The arguments for discarding this monastery are given by *Monasticon Batavum* itself.

Oostburg, Knights Hospitaller: *Mon. Bat. II 147 nr. 2.* *Monasticon Batavum* refers to J. Egberts Risseeuw in *Bijdragen Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen* 6 (1863) 98-103, where a St John's House is mentioned. However, there is no positive indication of any involvement of the Knights Hospitaller, and sources with respect to this order do not know a commandry at Oostburg.

Oostburg, Dominicans: *Mon. Bat. II 147*. Not known to Wolfs (1984).

Oosterbeek: *Mon. Bat. II, 148: Canonesses Regular, with reference to Arnhem*. The Canons of Mariënborn (O11) must be meant.

Oosterhout, Knights Hospitaller: O. Thiers in *BiN II, 695*. Knights Hospitaller are supposed to have inhabited the manor De Blauwe Camer at Oosterhout, which was occupied by the Premonstratensian Canonesses of St Catherine's Vale of Breda (B31) in 1647. Presumably there is some confusion due to the fact that the Knights Hospitaller of Ter Brake in the parish of Alphen (A16) owned possessions at Oosterhout: Krueger, *Gesch. bisdom Breda IV*, 41; 57; Streefland (1979-80) 141-166.

Ossensisse, Knights Templar: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 129*, based on the discovery in 1853 of a cemetery (*Zelandia Illustrata. II*, 719). For the legend of the Knights Templar see below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Oudewater, Alexians: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 392; Mon. Bat. II 151 nr. 2*. Unpublished research by K.Goudriaan: the hypothesis of a convent of Alexians at Oudewater is based on mentions of a 'Pater's House'. But this refers to the abode of the confessor of the Alexian Sisters of St Anne (O20).

Purmerend, Wendelmoet Pieter Aerentshuis (Weiler 1997, 184). Weiler appears to imply that this refers to a convent of priests at Purmerend. But the priests' convent in which Claes Bartoutsz of Purmerend was involved, was situated in Leiden (L10). The house of Wendelmoet Pieter Aerents was a home of penitent sisters and developed into St Ursula's convent of Tertiaries (P06).

Purmerend, Beguinage: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 334; Nübel (1970) 140*. This Beguinage is said to have united in a later stage with 'Wateringen' monastery. This report goes back via Römer (1854) I, 641/2 a.o. to some confused remarks in Van Sandwijk (1839) 43; 191. Van Sandwijk situates the Beguinage and St Ursula's Convent both at the place of the later Civic Orphanage. In reality, St Ursula's Convent of Tertiaries was located at the place of the later Koemarkt, where it was excavated in 2009: Nijenhuis and Goudriaan (2017).. A Beguinage separate from this convent never existed; see also above *s.v.* Alkmaar.

Purmerend, klooster Wateringen: The existence of this monastery is reported in Verhoofstad, *Geschiedenis van Purmerend* (1947) 6,3 and in many older publications. Just like the mention of a Beguinage (see above), with which Wateringen monastery sometimes is equated, this notion is based ultimately on some confused remarks by Van Sandwijk (1839) 43- 191. In Nijenhuis and Goudriaan (2017) 177/8 it is argued that the confusion arose as a consequence of the tradition of a letter of confraternity granted by the Cistercians of Wateringen (W09) to the Tertiaries of St Ursula (P06).

Raalte, Poor Clares: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 467; Mon. Bat. I 164 / S 131*. Raalte was the location of a monastery of Benedictine Nuns (R01) only. The mistake probably is due to the fact that I.M. Nagel, *Archief Aartsbisdom Utrecht* 30 (1905) 266-267 – via Muller the source of the *Monasticon Batavum* – mentions the Poor Clares (earlier on: Tertiaries) of Oldenzaal (ON02 / O08)) in the same context.

Rhenen, Tertiaries of Our Lady: RegA Leiden, *Kloosters inv. 1486 f. 2; Van Heel (1936) 269*. St Agnes' Convent (R09) must be meant: a second convent of Tertiaries at Rhenen is not recorded.

Rijnsburg, Canonesses Regular of Sts Barbara and Catharina: *Mon. Bat. II 166*. The convent at Noordwijk (N41) is meant.

Rijsbergen, 'proosdij' of the Benedictines St Bavo at Ghent (B): *Mon. Bat. III, 106*. 'Proosdij' (*praepositura*) would imply the existence of an affiliated monastery headed by a *praepositus* (see Meersen, M25). St Bavo's Abbey did own a complex of possessions around Rijsbergen, from which in the Later Middle Ages the right of advowson to Rijsbergen parish was left (zie Gooskens 2016, 225-

229). But for a *praepositura* positive evidence is lacking. See also the repertory of granges (X17g).

Rijswijk, Knights Hospitaller: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 385; *Mon. Bat. II* 168. Goes back to Van der Aa, *Aardr. Wdb.* IX 537. For the existence of this commandry no confirmation has been found

Rivo, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 117. Rivo is an older name for Schiedam; consequently, Beguinage S05 is concerned.

Rixtel, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II* 157. In 1214 goods at Rixtel were donated to the Knights Templar of Ter Brake near Alphen (A60): Streefland (1979-80) 152.

Roermond: Sisters of the Common Life: *Mon. Bat. II* 160 nr. 10. The *Monasticon Batavum* refers exclusively to the enumeration of convents in Wassenberg (1667) 174-176. But the sisterhouses mentioned there often are convents of Tertiaries or Canonesses Regular, whose confessors visited the Colloquy. So, a convent like Mariagaarde (R23) may be meant.

Roermond, Dominicans: *Mon. Bat. II* 159 nr. 5. As the *Monasticon Batavum* itself indicates, plans to attach a convent of Dominicans to the seminary could not be effectuated.

Roermond, Capuchins: *Mon. Bat. S* 134 nr. 5. As the *Monasticon Batavum* already indicates, all efforts to establish a convent of Capuchins at Roermond failed.

Roermond, Hospital Brethren of the Holy Spirit: Hoebens (2017) 172. The existence of such a community could not be confirmed. Maybe Hoebens hints at the international Order of the Holy Ghost; but see Goudriaan, *Piety in practice and print*, 44.

Rotterdam, Observant Franciscans: *Mon. Bat. I*, 171 nr 1 following *AAU* 10 (1882) 232. Rejected out of hand by the *Monasticon Batavum* with reference to De Kok (1911) 252.

Rotterdam, Sister Convent of St Elisabeth: Ten Boom (1986) 210. According to Ten Boom this convent is mentioned once in 1482 and afterwards transformed into a hospital for elderly women. As may be gleaned from the parallel with St Elisabeth's Hospital at Gouda – Taal (1960) 144; Goudriaan (1996) 15 - 'convent' may also refer to a hospital.

Rottum, Benedictine Nuns of Bethlehem: Joosting, *Gesch. Atlas II* 45; *Mon. Bat. III*, 104. The *Monasticon Batavum* considers these Benedictine Nuns as constituting a separate monastery on the island of Rottum (i.e. Rottumereroog), affiliated to the Abbey of St Juliana (R39) on the mainland. But Damen (1972) 84-85; 136-137 makes clear that this was a convent inhabited by a small number of oblate women, who remained subject to the abbot of St Juliana and were housed in a grange at a distance of a couple of hundreds of yards from the abbey.

Sc[r]adawaart, Cistercians: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 577; *Mon. Bat. III* 107. Efforts to track down this monastery failed. Scharnegoutum (S03)?

Schildwerd, Canonesses Regular: *Mon. Bat. II* 170. According to *Monasticon Batavum* not an independent monastery, but *praepositura* of Ludingakerke (L34). But the place cannot be localized, and Schildwolde (S10) belongs to a different order.

Sint-Oedenrode: Narrative Sources G096/G097. This refers to a collegiate church (kap45), manned by secular canons.

Sittard, Teutonic Order: *Mon. Bat. II* 175 nr. 3. Probably confusion with Nieuwe Biezen at Geleen (G04).

Sloterdijk near Amsterdam, Beguines: Stooker and Verbeij (1997) at manuscript nr. 1157. The component 'van Sloter dick' in the name mentioned in connectio with the provenance belongs to 'Acht Jans dochter', not to 'Grote beghin hof'. The Beguinage of Amsterdam (A23) is meant.

Sluis, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112. See above *s.v.* Alkmaar. Possibly convent S31 is meant.

Sluis, Tertiaries of St Catherine on the Zuidkeure: Beekman, *Gesch. Atlas III*, 106. Beekman assumes the existence of three women's convents in Sluis. But according to a decision dated 1572, which is quoted by Krueger (1872-1878) IV, 590/1 and which mentions a 'moeder van den convente van Sint Catharijne, gezeijt de Magdaleene', St Catherine's convent was identical with that of St Mary Magdalene (S31); see also Fick (1958) 115.

Smalle Ee, Canons regular: *Mon. Bat. II*, 176. This refers to the Benedictine double monastery B27, as is indicated at the definitive list in *Monasticon Batavum III*, 21-22 nr 1.

Sneek, Antonine Sisters of the Old Hospital: wikipedia (7 juni 2008) art. 'Kloosters in Friesland'. The Old Hospital near Sneek (S32) from the start was run by Knights Hospitaller: Mol (1996d). The church and chapel of St Anthony did not antedate the end of the thirteenth century. 'En wat de hillige Antonius oanbelanget, dy finne wy yn Fryslân allinnich mar yn ferbining mei gasthuizen dy't troch gilden of bruorskippen beheard waarden' (as far as St Anthony is concerned, in Frisia we find his name only attached to hospitals run by brotherhoods or confraternities): Mol (1996d) 124 nt. 23.

Sneek, Canonesses Regular of Nazareth: *Mon. Bat. II* 176 nr. 2. Probably mixed up with Idsega (I01).

Soest, Mariënhof, Alexian Sisters: *Mon. Bat. II* 178. The Alexian Sisters who sold their convent to the Canons Regular of Andrieskamp (S35), were not living in Soest but in Amersfoort (A22).

Soest, Brethren of the Common Life: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 378. Muller finds a clue in an article by G. Brom, *AAU* 29, 120, who in turn bases himself on a manuscript by pastor Steenhoff. The Brethren are supposed to have been transferred from Amersfoort to Soest. Andrieskamp (S35) must be meant.

Spijkenisse, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112. An elaborate refutation is given by Koorn (1981) 11.

Staverden, Friars Minor: *Mon. Bat. I* 177. Engaging mendicants to man the chapel at Staverden was part of the effort of count Reinoud to found this new town in the Veluwe area. He received imperial permission to do so in 1291, which was repeated in 1295 (Doorninck, *Acta*, 18-19), and granted a civic privilege 1298 (Nijhoff I (1830) 57vv.). In a charter dated 2 December 1295 (Nijhoff I (1830) 51-52) the Duke appears to have set his hope on the Carmelites, 'after Friars Minor who had arrived thither in one way or another had given up' ('per absentiam fratrum minorum, qui se quodammodo receperant ibidem'). See Mars (1980) 157; Beijer and Van Dijk (1988) 25-26.

Staverden, johannieters. Monastic foundation intended by count Reinoud I according to a 1307 charter (Hoefler (1900 [1901]) 44vv.), as continuation of his efforts to attract Friars Minor or Carmelites to Staverden; not effectuated. Hoefler and Van Veen (1910) 316-318; Beijer and Van Dijk (1988) 25-26.

Steenbergen, collegiate church of St Saviour: a.o. Deckers (1998) 68. The existence of this collegiate church (chapter manned by secular canons) had been refuted already by Delahaye (1958) 104-105, who suggests that mentions of a College of Seven Hours have been interpreted wrongly. Thanks to prof. Arnoud-Jan Bijsterveld for the reference.

Stein, Canonesses Regular Maria Magdalena: *Mon. Bat. II, 180.* The converse women of St Augustine in the convent of St Mary Magdalene in Gouda (G19) are meant. The mistake is caused by the erroneous interpretation of the title of the following article: W.G. van Oyen, 'De bezittingen van het Maria Magdalena Convent te Gouda en van het Convent der Regulieren in den lande van Stein in de XVIe eeuw, *Bijdragen Bisdom Haarlem* 23 (1898) 408-415.

Stiphout, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II 180.* See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Stitswerd, Priory of the Benedictines of Rottum: *Mon. Bat. III 113.* Tromp (1989) 20 makes clear that we have evidence only for a hermit at Stitswerd who used to be a monk of Rottum (R39). Additionally, the year given by *Monasticon Batavum* for Stitswerd antedates the earliest mention of Rottum.

Stuwendamme, Knights Hospitaller: *Mon. Bat. II, 180.* Is Nuwendamme = Schiedam meant? But this town did not harbour a commandry of Knights Hospitaller.

Terins, monastery: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 547,* following De la Torre, *AAU* 11 (1883) 192. But this Terins is present-day Teerns near Leeuwarden (coordinates: 185/577). The monastery under discussion is Thabor (T10) in the parish of Tirns near Sneek.

Texel, Twambuis, Knights Templar: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 319; Mon. Bat. II 181 nr. 2.* This mention is based on Van Heussen, *Hist. Ep. Harlem.* 90, who situates it in polder Gerritsland. For the refutation see below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Ubbergen, Austin Friars: *Mon. Bat. II, 185.* This is based on calendar nr. 1487 (not 1486) in the edition of the *Regesten van de bisschoppen van Utrecht* by Muller. But no trace whatsoever has been found of these Austin Friars; they are not mentioned by Kunzelmann (1972). Their existence is improbable in view of the fact that the Austin Friars of Wesel possessed a house for their *terminarius* in nearby Nijmegen. N.b. in earlier versions of the Census Kloosterlijst this convent still was included as nr N19.

Veere, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II 195.* See below *s.v.* Zierikzee.

Venlo, Convent of Premonstratensian Canonesses of the Holy Ghost: *Mon. Bat. II 196 nr. 4,* evidently based on Van Veen, *Gesch. Atlas III, 77.* The Holy Ghost Convent was inhabited by Tertiaries. See V02 and the archives in RHCL: 14.D064.

Vianen, unknown monastery in the Westachterstraat: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 389,* referring to *Tegenw. Staat VII 523.* Later on this is supposed to have been transformed into the Walloon church. But the Walloon church, which existed from 1725 until 1818, was established in the former Hospital Chapel behind the town hall. The notice is confused.

Vier Ambachten, house of the *terminarius* of the Carmelites of Flushing (N11): *Mon. Bat. III 126.* Non-existent according to Jacobs (2011) 553/4.

Vlaardingen, cruciferi: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 250.* The source is Van Heussen, *Hist. Ep. Ultr.* 377. No doubt confusion with the Crutched Friars of Schiedam (S07) is at stake.

Vlierbosch, Benedictine Monks and Nuns: *Mon. Bat. III, 21-22 nrs 1 en 2.* The impression is made that Vlierbosch was an alternative name for the monastery of Smalle Ee in the parish of Boornbergum; in reality it was a grange (B27b) of this monastery.

Vrouwenpolder, Teutonic Order: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas II, 184; Rooze-Stouthamer (1996) 30.*

This refers to the grange of the Middelburg commandry of this order (M31a): Henderikx (2000) 40.

Vught, Tertiaries: *Mon. Bat. S 161 nr. 1.* The existence of this convent is dubious. The only direct source mentioned by *Monasticon Batavum* is VROA 47 (1924) II 53 (dated 1505), from the archival records of the village of Vugh. But this refers to a house and parcel in St Lambert's parish of Vught owned by Windmolenberg (H72) in 's-Hertogenbosch, which temporarily had Tertiary status.

Wahlwiller and Mechelen, Beguinage: Van Veen, *Gesch. Atlas III 95.* Not in Simons (2001). The only reference in the topographical index Steyns (1998) is found on p. 35 nr. 118 : 't Begiengelooster, which refers to the former Theresia convent. The sources adduced by Van Veen are the accounts of the court at Wittem, referring probably to the free seignior, later county of Wittem. But these have been preserved for the Early Modern Period only, which implies that we have no proof for the existence of this Beguinage during the Middle Ages.

Weert, Beguines: V.d.Veen, *Gesch. Atlas ; Mertens and Henkens (1956) 44.* For the existence of a Beguines' house at Weert no confirmation could be found; it is not known to Simons (2001). The Begijnensteeg, a side street of the Maasstraat, owes its name probably to the Convent of Tertiaries, later Canonesses Regular, of Mariawijngaard (Our Lady's Vineyard; (W11), which was situated in this area. Herewith record W14 is cancelled.

Weesp, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112. See above, s.v. Alkmaar; Koorn (1981) 27. One of the two convents of Tertiaries W15 or W16 is meant.

Westerblokker, Tertiaries of St Michael: *Mon. Bat. II 205 nr. 2.* This is a misunderstanding: St Michael was the patron saint of Westerblokker parish (according to Muller 327). The data must refer Bethlehem/Bangert (W21) in this parish, which started as a convent of Tertiaries.

Westerburen: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 536.* This is a grange of Veenklooster (O24a).

Westerwird (between Beers and Jorwerd), Premonstratensian Canonesses: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 567; Mon. Bat. II 206* and wikipedia (18 mei 2016) art. 'Kloosters in Friesland'. A grange of Lidlum (T13)? Not recorded in the list of granges in HISGIS Fryslân.

Wijk (near Heusden), Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II 211 nr. 2.* See below s.v. Zierikzee.

Wijk-bij-Duurstede, regularissen: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 385.* Muller appeals to De la Torre, *AAU* 10 (1882) 192, who mentions two women's convents in Wijk-bij-Duurstede. But De la Torre is ill informed, as so often; see W23.

Woerden, St Barbara's Convent in the Voorstraat: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 393.* Cites as his source Muller *Tegenw. Staat*, but this reference work at VIII, 14 only knows St Barbara's Hospital for foreign orphans and destitute elderly men and women. The map by Jacob Van Deventer mentions no monasteries in Woerden, neither are they known to Plomp (1972).

Woerden, convent in the Warmoesstraat: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I, 393,* based on Van der Aa XII, 548. Here the same remark as for St Barbara's Convent applies.

Wognum, Canonesses Regular of St Ursula: *Mon. Bat. II 210.* In *Bijdragen Bisdom Haarlem* 1 (1873) 320 A.F. van Ranshuijzen draws attention to a house called the 11.000 Virgins; he and thinks that this refers to a convent of St Ursula. But no such convent is known.

Worcum, Beguines: Nübel (1970) 112. In view of the context Nübel will have had in view the town of Woudrichem in Holland, popularly also called Worcum, not Frisian Workum. In that case the

mention concerns the tertiaries of St Dominic (W30). Zie also above s.v. Alkmaar.

Workum, Dominican Sisters, according to *Desolata Batavia Dominicana* 53. Confusion with Woudrichem: Wolfs (1988) 114; see previous item..

Workum, Carthuians of St Ursula te Heidenschap: wikipedia (7 June 2008) art. 'Kloosters in Friesland'. This mention of a Charterhouse near Workum probably originated with Van Buijtenen, *De Vrije Fries* 36 (1941) 134-136. Rejected already by *Monasticon Batavum* III 132; unknown to Gruijs (1975). For St Ursula see next item..

Workum, Tertiaries of St Ursula: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 591; *Mon. Bat. I* 203 nr. 1. That the Tertiaries of Workum (W29) had St Ursula as patron saint is based on a misunderstanding: friendly communication by J.A. Mol (letter of 30 September 1997).

Wulpen, Premonstratensians: *Mon. Bat. II*, 211. No trace of a monastery of Premonstratensian on the Flemish island of Wulpen could be found; see Gottschalk (1983).

Zaltbommel, Carmelites: *Mon. Bat. III*, 137; followed by Coomans (2002) note 24. The 1450 testament quoted by Knippenbergh (1719) 121-122, which contains the last will of knight John of Broekhuizen (deceased while on pilgrimage 1452*), reveals his intention to have a convent of Carmelites erected at Zaltbommel. But the papal bull d.d. 18 January 1459 published by Brom I (1908) 1 nr. 174, which gives consent to establish this convent at Goch or elsewhere, is proof that the foundation was not effectuated at Zaltbommel. This corrects the course of events as expounded in *Monasticon Batavum*. A transfer of the foundation goods to Pieterswiël monastery (Z02) is not known to the authors of *Monasticon Windeshemense* III, 513-524. Later on Zaltbommel did have a house for the *terminarius* of the Carmelites: see in addition to *Mon. Bat.* also Maris (1939); Reinders (1977) 29; 41; and Henderikx (1977) 43.

Zierikzee, Knights Hospitaller: *Mon. Bat. II* 216 nr. 7: 'Sion / Noordgouwe'. See Van Beresteyn (1934) 53; Henderikx (1977) 106: a commandry of Knights Hospitaller at Zierikzee is unknown. As to the mention of Sion / Noordgouwe: obviously there is a mix up with the Charterhouse at Noordgouwe (M35).

Zierikzee, Knights Templar: *Mon. Bat. II* 215 nr. 6. Zie Wolfs (1973); Henderikx (1977) 106; Streefland (1979-80). Reports on the Knights Templar at Zierikzee and in many other places reflect the legend of the Templars. The forced abolition of this order stimulated the imagination. Also the transfer of part of their possessions to the Knights Hospitaller has influenced tradition. Several other orders which were abolished have been replaced in collective memory by the Knights Templar, such as the Friars of the Sack, the Pied Friars and the Knights of St Lazarus. Often unexplained ruins are interpreted as 'monastery of the Templars'. In the specific case of Zierikzee, the transfer of the house of the Pied Friars (Z10), whose order was suppressed in 1274, to the Dominicans (Z11) is at the base of the story about the Templars (charter of 23 Februari 1286; *OSU IV*, 2263).

Zierikzee, Teutonic Order: *Mon. Bat. II* 216 nr. 8 en vgl. 215 nr. 3. The only clue is the transfer in 1286* of the house of the suppressed *fratres beate Marie* (*OSU IV*, 2263). But here the Pied Friars (Z10) are meant: Wolfs (1973) and above Zierikzee, Knights Templar.

Zierikzee, Carmelites: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 205, based on *Zelandia Illustrata* I, 427. This refers to the house of the *terminarius* of the Carmelites of Mechelen (B), see Henderikx (1977) 43.

Zierikzee, Austin Friars: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 205. This report originated with De la Torre, *AAU* 10 (1882) 175. Henderikx (1977) not even knows the existence of a house of *terminarii* of the Austin Friars at Zierikzee. Maybe this, too, is a vague reminiscence of the Pied Friars (Z10).

Zoetermeer, Canons Regular: Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 280; *Mon. Bat.* II 217. Unexplainable.

Zutphen, Tertiaries of St Elisabeth: *Mon. Bat.* S 174 nr. 2. The mention of this convent of Tertiaries evidently is based on an erroneous interpretation of De Graaf (1917) 247.

Zwolle: Poor Clares: Stoker and Verbeij II p. 444 nr. 1344. Based on a wrong 18th-century ascription of manuscript Olim Leiden UB Ltk 343.

GRANGES: ELIMINATIONS

The following list enumerates the places in which the literature supposes granges to have existed which, however, have not been admitted to the dataset on Granges and Refuges, with – insofar as applicable – a short indication of the reasons why they have been rejected. A special situation occurs in the province of Groningen (Ommelanden). The wikipedia article ‘Kloosters in Groningen’ [https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kloosters_in_Groningen; 08-04-2019] mentions a great number of ‘voorwerken’ (granges) for which no independent evidence is adduced. Presumably, in many cases ‘plaatsen’ or ‘heerden’ are concerned, which functioned as units of exploitation in the era after 1600, when the former monastic possessions had devolved on ‘Stad en Lande’ (Groningen town and province); see Siemens (1962); Schroor (1996) and (1997) and map layer ‘kloostergoederen Groningen’ in HISGIS Fryslân; and cp. the Introduction. Apart from that, it is often unclear on which basis the identification of a site as a grange by the Map of Archaeological Monuments (AMK) rests. In sum, the list of granges in Groningen is of a preliminary and reserved nature; quite a number of them have been eliminated for the moment. With respect to Friesland, only those granges have been admitted which figure on the relevant map of HISGIS Fryslân.

Amsterdam, refuge of the Carthusians (A25): Bessem (1997) 14; Bakker, web article. Presumably not effectuated.

Bedum, grange Den Haver of Thesinge (T02): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’; AMK 5289. See above.

Beerta, grange Kloostergare of Heiligerlee (W22): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Berwerd, grange of Lidlum (T13): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Friesland’. Not in HISGIS Fryslân.

Coevorden, ‘kameraarshuis’ (treasurer’s house) of Corvey Abbey: *Mon. Bat.* III 27. Based on incorrect interpretation of the charter OB Groningen-Drenthe nr. 29 from the year 1148.

Dantumawoude, Premonstratensian Canonesses of Sionsburg: wikipedia (7 juni 2008) art. ‘Kloosters in Friesland’. Cp. Muller, *Gesch. Atlas I*, 534: Cistercian Nuns. Maybe the supposed grange of the Cistercian Nuns of Niawier (N06) is meant: *Mon. Bat.* III 28; but for this grange no confirmation could be found, either.

Dijkshoorn, grange of Ludingakerke (L34): *Mon. Bat.* II, 61. See above.

Doornspijk, grange Staverden as possession of St Odulphus’ Abbey (S37): *Mon. Bat.* III 33. Apart from the incorrect localisation of Staverden in the parish of Doornspijk, this grange not known to Mol and Van Vliet (1998).

Eenum, grange of Schildwolde (S10): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Emmerwolde, grange of Sint-Annem (B24): wikipedia s.v. Emmerwolde [05-04-2016]. See above.

Espelo in Lonneker, grange of Bloemkamp (H41): *Mon. Bat.* II 65. Insufficient basis in the sources.

Garrelswaer, grange Nienhuis of Wittewierum (W27): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

’s-Gravenhage [The Hague], refuge of Loosduinen (M42): *Mon. Bat.* III 47 nr. 2. The source adduced by Schoengen does not mention any refuge.

Hennaard, grange of Lidlum (T13): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Friesland’. Not in HISGIS Fryslân.

Hoeksmeer, grange of Oosterwierum (H78): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Hoeksmeer, grange of Schildwolde (S10): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Hoeksmeer, grange of Wittewierum (W27): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’; AMK 5447. See above.

Holwierde, grange of the Austin Friars of Appingedam (A45): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above. It is very improbable that these mendicants would have been in possession of a grange.

Kloosterburen, grange Feddemahuis of Oldeklooster / Marne (O06): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Kloosterburen, grange De Baat of Oldeklooster / Marne (O06): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Kropswolde, grange of Old Convent of Groningen (G41): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Leens, grange Grijssloot of Oldeklooster / Marne (O06): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Maastricht, refuge St Jacques Abbey of Liège: *Mon. Bat.* III 78. Probably a confusion due to the existence of a Chapel of St James in Maastricht.

Meedhuizen, grange of Oosterwierum (H78): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Ne(d)erasselt, grange of the Cistercians of Altencamp (= Kamp): *Mon. Bat.* III, 85; Schulte (1982) 324. According to Dicks (1913) 84 Altencamp only possessed the service of the parish connected to the transfer of the advowson..

Obergum, grange Ranum of the Hospitaller Nuns of Wijtwerd (U01): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Oostwold, grange of Midwolda (M39): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Opmeeden, grange of Oosterwierum (H78): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Oterdumerwarven, grange of Oosterwierum (H78): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Overschild, grange Witte Munckhuijs of Schildwolde (S10): wikipedia ‘Overschild’. Though wikipedia article ‘Overschild’ makes a difference between granges and farms situated on former monastic possessions, and despite the toponym, this grange has nevertheless been eliminated, because Siemens, *Historische Atlas*, indicates no possessions of Schildwolde here.

Padhuis, grange (c.q. original location?) of Mariënkamp Abbey (R27): *Mon. Bat. III 93*. The charter OB Groningen-Drenthe nr. 240 to which Schoengen refers, does not mention Padhuis. Pathhus does figure as *domus* in OB Groningen-Drenthe nrs. 148 of 1276 and 248 of 1315, together with Venehus.

Rasquert, grange Westermeeden of Warffum (W06): AMK 6246. Elimination based on the data in Siemens, *Historische Atlas*.

Rodewolt, grange of Haren (H37): AMK 6744. Elimination based on the data in Siemens, *Historische Atlas*.

Sandhuizen, municipality of Weststellingwerf, grange of Klaarkamp (R14): *Mon. Bat. III 107*. Not in HISGIS Fryslân.

Stitswerd, grange of Warffum (W06): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’ and AMK 6728, or **Rottum (R39):** *Mon. Bat. III, 113*. Noordhuis (1990) 85-99 only knows landed property of Warffum near Stitswerd. Damen (1972) 53 shows that a hermit living in Stitswerd is concerned, who subsequently became monk of Rottum.

Usquert, grange Groot Bosch of Warffum (W06): AMK 5766. Rejection based on Siemens, *Historische Atlas*.

Veenhuizen, grange of Mariënkamp Abbey (R27): *Mon. Bat. III 126*. The charters OB Groningen-Drenthe nrs. 148 of 1276 and 248 of 1315 mention Venehus and Pathhus as *domus*; it is questionable whether granges are meant.

Vogelzang, grange of Veenklooster (O24): *Mon. Bat. II 196*. Presumably confusion has arisen with present-day manor Fogelsangh State which occupies the place of Veenklooster itself.

Wansum, grange of Altencamp (= Kamp): *Mon. Bat. III 129*. According to Dicks (1913) 141 the possessions in this place were managed by grange Hone/Hoen.

Warfhuizen, grange Schouwen of Oldeklooster / Marne (O06): wikipedia ‘Schouwerzijl’. See above.

Zuidlaren, grange of Selwerd (G34): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above and en Folkerts (1981).

Zuidwolde, grange Nienhuis of Selwerd (G34): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Zuurdijk, grange Sydewere of Oldeklooster / Marne (O06): wikipedia ‘Kloosters in Groningen’. See above.

Zwolle, refuge Brandeshof of Diepenveen (D23): *Mon. Bat. II 223*. A mistake: the canonesses of Diepenveen have found temporary shelter at Brandeshuis (D25) in Deventer.

