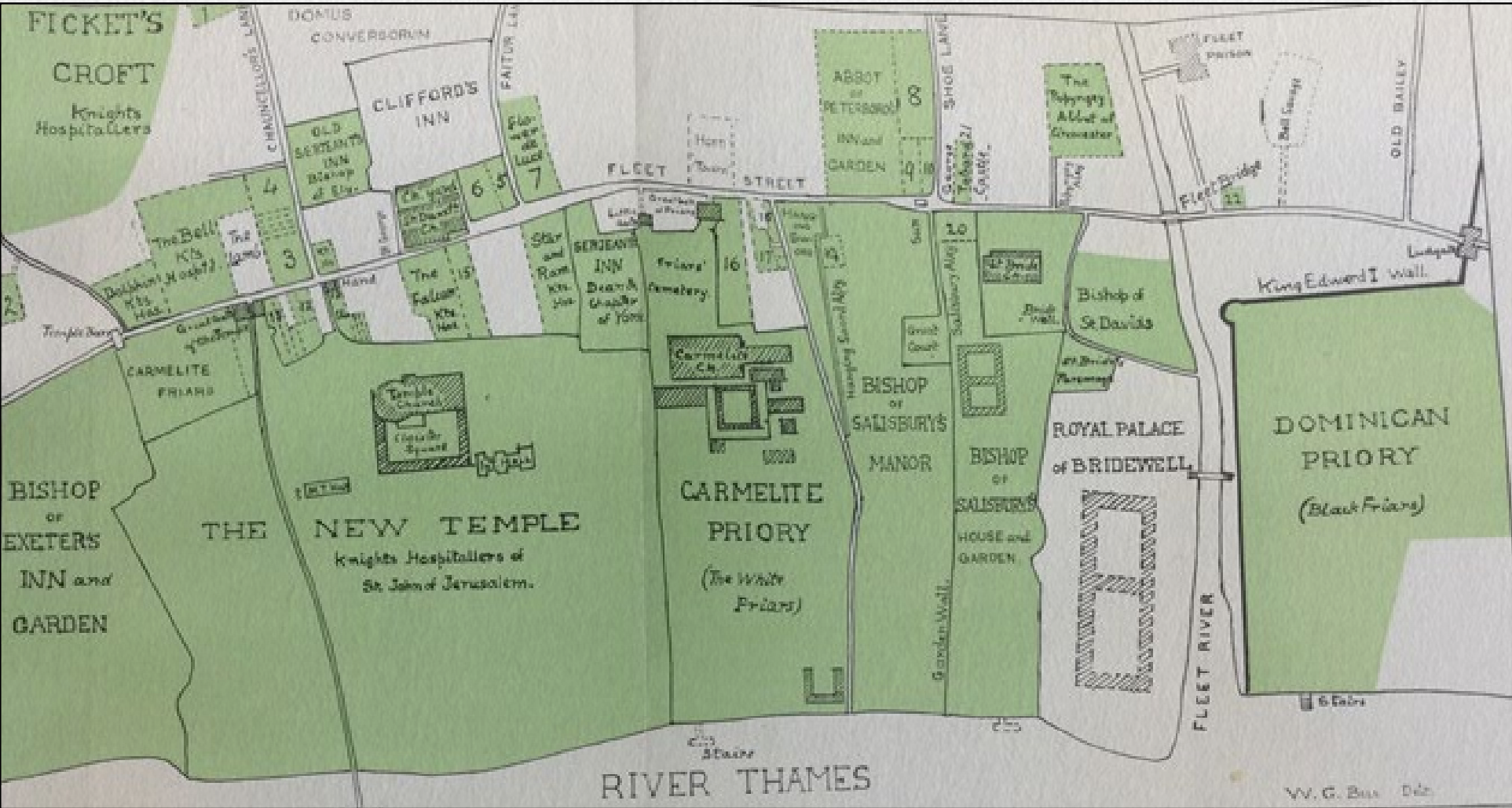


# Fleet Street at the Reformation 1538-40



The map shows the largest block of land belonged to the Knights Hospitallers, and had already been let to two groups of lawyers, now known as the Inner and Middle Temple. The two next largest areas were occupied by the Carmelite Priory and, across the River Fleet, the Dominican Priory. The numbers refer to the map above. Additional notes are provided on page 2 about some of the owners mentioned below.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Portion of Wolsey's forfeiture, granted to the Knights Hospitallers (KH) | 9. Priory of Ankerwyke                               | 17. The Boar's Head and two adjoining tenements, Carmelite Friars  |
| 2. Ship Inn, KH   | 10. Abbey of Garroden                                | 18. Cock and Key, Royston Priory   |
| 3. St Andrews Cross and 4 houses, KH  | 11. Tenements next Middle Temple Gate. KH            | 19. The Crown  |
| 4. Message eat of The Bell, KH  | 12. Queens Head Tavern and 2 adjoining tenements, KH | 20. Two tenements by the gate of Salisbury Place, Godstone Abbey, to Thomas Berthelet, the King's Printer in fee |
| 5. St Dunstan's Parsonage   | 13. The Hande, at Inner Temple Gate, KH              | 21. The Tabard, John Lustre's chantry (1432) in St. Brides Church  |
| 6. Grant to Thomas Bovkier, KH  | 14. Another tenement, KH                             | 22. Rose Tavern  |
| 7. The Dominican Priory   | 15. House adjoining the Falcon, KH                   |  |
| 8. Abbey of the Vale Royal  | 16. The Bolt-in-Tun, Carmelite Friars                |  |





# Fleet Street at the Reformation 1538-40

## Additional notes

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Prepared by: by Piers Nicholson, 2022-04-15

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### Additional notes:

The Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, a medieval military and religious order formed around 1100 and originally concerned with providing hospital facilities in Jerusalem for needy pilgrims. (It had originally belonged to the Knights Templar until their suppression in 1307). Their remit and importance was much broadened by a papal charter to ensure the care and defence of the Holy Land After the fall of Jerusalem in 1291, The Order was suppressed in England in 1540.

The Priory of St. Mary Overy (7) was in Southwark; the abbey buildings are now largely incorporated into Southwark Cathedral. Overy means ‘over the river’.

The Abbey of Vale Royal (8) was founded by Edward I in Whitegate, Cheshire. Some of the buildings survive.

Ankerwyke Priory was founded in 1160 in Buckinghamshire for Benedictine nuns The exact location of other property within the mapped area is not known, but it includes the Priory of Alnwick in Northumberland, Rochester Priory, College of Acon, St. Mary Grace Monastery and the Abbey of Godstone.