

# The Cistercians

**The Cistercians in the Middle Ages**

**The Cistercians**

**The White Monks**

**The Cistercians in the Early Middle Ages**

**Fountains Abbey**

The Cistercians in Scandinavia

**The Architecture of the Cistercians**

**The Cistercians in Yorkshire**

*The Cistercians in Denmark*

**The Cistercians in Medieval Art**

*The Cistercians in Yorkshire*

**The Art and Architecture of the Cistercians in Northern England, C.1300-1540**

**The Cistercians**

*A Monastic Landscape*

*Separate But Equal*

CISTERCIANS IN YORKSHIRE

Charter, Customs, and Constitutions of the Cistercians

The Cistercians in Yorkshire (Classic Reprint)

The Cistercians

*The Architecture of the Cistercians*

Cistercian Architecture and Medieval Society

The Second Crusade and the Cistercians

*Handmaid of the Lord*

**The Cistercians**

The Impact of the Cistercians on the Landscape of Ireland, 1142-1541

*A Monastic Landscape*

*Creating Cistercian Nuns*

*The Cistercians in Wales*

**The Cistercians in the County of Toulouse**

The Cistercians

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1982 Brian Patrick McGuire

1875 Edmund Sharpe

2016-04-30 M. Gervers No subject in medieval history is changing as rapidly as crusade studies. Even so, the Second Crusade has been oddly neglected. The present volume is the first ever to have been devoted to it in English and one of the few which has appeared in any language. Particular attention is paid to the key role played by St. Bernard and the Cistercians in this crusade and their relations with the Military Orders. An interdisciplinary approach is taken, incorporating history, art and music. The Volume contains unparalleled bibliography, listing over 700 primary and secondary sources.

2023-07-18 J S Fletcher Originally published in 1919, *The Cistercians in Yorkshire* is a comprehensive history of the Cistercian monasteries in Yorkshire, England. Written by noted historian J.S. Fletcher, it provides a detailed analysis of the history, architecture, and daily life of these fascinating institutions. While intended for a scholarly audience, it is also accessible to general readers with an interest in history. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you

may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

2005

2019 Michael Carter *The Cistercian abbeys of northern England* provide some of the finest monastic remains in all of Europe, and much has been written on their twelfth- and thirteenth-century architecture. The present study is the first in-depth analysis of the art and architecture of these northern houses and nunneries in the late Middle Ages, and questions many long-held opinions about the Order's perceived decline during the period c.1300-1540. Extensive building works were conducted between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries at well-known abbeys such as Byland, Fountains, Kirkstall, and Rievaulx, and also at lesser-known houses including Calder and Holm Cultram, and at many convents of Cistercian nuns. This study examines the motives of Cistercian patrons and the extent to which the Order continued to enjoy the benefaction of lay society. Featuring over a hundred illustrations and eight colour plates, this book demonstrates that the

Cistercians remained at the forefront of late medieval artistic developments, and also shows how the Order expressed its identity in its visual and material cultures until the end of the Middle Ages.

2015-06-09 Thomas Merton As master of novices for ten years (1955-1965) at the Cistercian Abbey of Our Lady of Gethsemani in Kentucky, Thomas Merton was responsible for the spiritual formation of young men preparing for monastic profession. In this volume, three related sets of Merton's conferences on ancient and contemporary documents governing the lives of the monks are published for the first time: • on the *Carta Caritatis*, or Charter of Charity, the foundational document of the Order of Cîteaux • on the *Consuetudines*, the twelfth-century collection of customs and regulations of the Order • on the twentieth-century Constitutions of the Order, the basic rules by which Merton and his students actually lived at the time These conferences form an essential part of the overall picture of Cistercian monastic life that Merton provided as part of his project of "initiation into the monastic tradition" that is evident in the broad variety of courses that he put together and taught over the period of his mastership. As Abbot John Eudes Bamberger, ocsa, himself a former student of Merton, notes in his preface to this volume, "The texts presented in this present book eventually gave rise to the Cistercian way of spiritual living that continues

to contribute to the Church's witness in this new millennium. This publication is a witness to the process of transformation that ensures the continuity of the Catholic monastic tradition that witnesses to the God who, as Saint Augustine observed is 'ever old and ever new.'"

1977 Louis Julius Lekai

1992-01-01 M. Basil Pennington

2022-01-17 Breda Lynch This book offers a fascinating insight into some of the majestic ruins that dot the Irish landscape. These Cistercian monasteries were repositories of prayer, learning, physical labour, exquisite stone structure and so much more. This text explores the monasteries, monastic estates and their management but, crucially, for the first time in many cases lists the lands associated with many of the Cistercian monasteries in the east and southeast of Ireland. This publication is not intended as a full history of the Order in medieval Ireland; rather it is compiled to provide a sound basis for the others to continue exploring this wonderful aspect of Irish history. Included is a convenient guide for visitors to Ireland. Listed are the most extensive remains, how to get there and what to see; a must have for any trip to Ireland.

1992 James France

2010-11-05 Dr Breda Lynch This publication is

primarily a study of the various aspects of the use and situation of the land held by the Cistercian order in medieval Leinster. A number of key topics form the central elements of this study. These include an examination of the physical landscape into which the Cistercian order settled and the changes that occurred within that landscape during the later medieval era. The book examines whether the location of the monasteries indicated any underlying nuances or if the monks were happy to settle wherever they were given land. The involvement of the Cistercian order in the agricultural and economic life of Leinster is also examined. A breakdown of the acreage and land type that the monasteries possessed is presented and, in the final section the state of the monasteries immediately prior to the dissolution of the religious houses in the period 1536-41 is determined. With regard to this final section the areas of interest are in relation to the physical remains of the monasteries, the productivity or otherwise of the associated lands, the organisation and location of that land and the general attitude of the Cistercian monks at that particular time in history. There are many different areas of study that were examined. These include the identification of the lands, the land type and trends or differences in this type when compared with other parts of the country. The organisation of the land and the uses of it in relation to the monastery are an essential aspect of the work and is possible to identify economic and social

change by discussing the uses of that land. The identification of granges and grange buildings was not originally intended as part of this work, however, research has allowed some evidence to emerge in relation to these buildings and is included. In relation to the approach, a short chapter outlining the origins of monasticism and the emergence of the Cistercian Order is included. A brief outline of the governing rules of the Cistercians is included in chapter one as is a short discussion on the spread of the order up to its arrival in Ireland. The second chapter is merely intended to give an idea of the pattern of the distribution of the Cistercian monasteries in Ireland. Most of the information is in table form giving the monastery, its location, date of foundation and founder. From this a number of observations are be made. The principal area of study is Leinster, therefore chapter three deals with this territory, discussing its boundaries, both internal and external and the kingdoms that made up medieval Leinster. The fact that the monasteries of Leinster were situated in very well defined territories means that, although the study is of Leinster as a whole, these smaller, somewhat independent units were still an important element in both the landscape and the social framework of the period. As such, it was necessary to ensure that each of these units was represented in any category of study. The location of the monasteries is the focus of the second portion of chapter three. Both the natural and man-made features of the landscape are examined

here. The proximity of road and route ways to the monasteries has been mapped and discussed and any trends or patterns commented upon. Chapter four deals with the monastic complex and the associated features. It discusses the way in which the monastery and its lands were organised and the reasons for this. This chapter deals more with the day-to-day requirements of the monks and indicates how both the land and the buildings within the complex were equally important and key elements in the functioning of the monasteries. Following from chapter four, and keeping earlier comments in mind, the next portion of the work deals with other land that particular monasteries may have held at any time from foundation up to the time when the extents of the monastic possessions were drawn up. Instead of looking

2012 James France The institution of the lay brotherhood was not original to the Cistercians, but they developed it to its fullest extent. Although lay, the conversi were under the same vows as monks and represented a new form of religious life. While monks were bound to the recitation of the Divine Office, the lay brothers were dedicated to a life of toil and acted as the monks' auxiliaries. Their contribution to the spiritual and material life of the Cistercian Order was immense. By consideration of tales from the exemplum literature, evidence from general chapter statutes, and information on the architectural provisions made for the lay

brothers in the abbey and on the outlying granges, this book puts flesh on the bare bones of a life directed by their own Usages. The book is richly illustrated with images from manuscripts, stained glass, and architectural sculpture.

1919 Joseph Smith Fletcher

2009-05-15 Glyn Coppack An engaging study of Yorkshire's famous Fountains Abbeys.

1996 Stephen Tobin "Throughout Europe, some of the most arresting sites are Cistercian monasteries, where even the most jaded travelers are bewitched by their breathtaking beauty and simplicity. This stunningly photographed architectural study is the most complete visual record available. The feeling of serenity this architecture evokes pervades every cloister, refectory and chapter house with an almost magical sense of harmony." "Stephen Tobin gives a detailed and insightful account of the founding and development of the Cistercian Order, which swept across Europe in the twelfth century. His discussion of architectural practice and the precepts of design behind these enduring monasteries is invaluable; maps covering all of Europe, instructive tables and over too magnificent photographs detail all the male abbeys founded during the Middle Ages, highlighting their style and accessibility. An appendix provides useful information on those converted into hotels, guest houses or

restaurants."--BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

2016-08-29 J. S. (Joseph Smith) 1863-193 Fletcher This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

2021-10-15 David N. Bell In this book, David N. Bell explores what Cistercian writers and preachers have said about Mary from the time

of the founding fathers of the Order to Armand-Jean de Rancé, who introduced the Cistercian Strict Observance and who died in 1700. This work is divided into three parts. The first part presents some selective background material on Mary that is necessary for understanding where the Cistercian writers are coming from and the sources and ideas they are using. The next eight chapters, the second part of the book, examine the Marian ideas of Cistercian writers from Bernard of Clairvaux to a number of visionaries, both male and female, who take us to the very end of the thirteenth century. There is then a gap of more than three centuries—the reasons are given at the end of chapter 12—before we arrive at the birth of Armand-Jean de Rancé in 1626. The final chapters—part 3 of the book—summarize the life of Rancé, examine the place of Mary at La Trappe, and present annotated translations of Rancé’s five conferences for three Marian feasts: the Nativity of Mary, the Annunciation, and the Assumption.

2002 Geraldine Carville

1978 R. A. Donkin

1998 David Henry Williams

1978 Constance Hoffman Berman

1998 James France The Cistercian Order emerged as a radical breakaway movement at

the end of the 11th century with a commitment to reforming the monastic life. Uniformity of customs and practice was sought through the institution whereby abbots from all over Christendom came together for the General Chapter at the mother-abbey of Citeaux. This, and the visitation of all the abbeys by the abbot of their founding house, ensured a degree of cohesion not equalled by any other body, not even the papacy itself. The Order subsequently became one of the most powerful spiritual, cultural and economic forces within medieval Europe, established in over 700 locations by the early 16th century. As a result, the Cistercians may be considered pioneers of the European ideal.

2013-08-15 Maximilian Sternberg In Cistercian Architecture and Medieval Society Max Sternberg offers an account of the social functions of the built environment in medieval monasticism, focusing in particular on the white order of the Languedoc in the 13th century.

2011 Janet Burton A full and comprehensive survey of the development of the Cistercian Order which emerged from the tumultuous intellectual and religious fervour of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

2011-11-22 Anne E. Lester In Creating Cistercian Nuns, Anne E. Lester addresses a central issue in the history of the medieval

church: the role of women in the rise of the religious reform movement of the thirteenth century. Focusing on the county of Champagne in France, Lester reconstructs the history of the women’s religious movement and its institutionalization within the Cistercian order. The common picture of the early Cistercian order is that it was unreceptive to religious women. Male Cistercian leaders often avoided institutional oversight of communities of nuns, preferring instead to cultivate informal relationships of spiritual advice and guidance with religious women. As a result, scholars believed that women who wished to live a life of service and poverty were more likely to join one of the other reforming orders rather than the Cistercians. As Lester shows, however, this picture is deeply flawed. Between 1220 and 1240 the Cistercian order incorporated small independent communities of religious women in unprecedented numbers. Moreover, the order not only accommodated women but also responded to their interpretations of apostolic piety, even as it defined and determined what constituted Cistercian nuns in terms of dress, privileges, and liturgical practice. Lester reconstructs the lived experiences of these women, integrating their ideals and practices into the broader religious and social developments of the thirteenth century—including the crusade movement, penitential piety, the care of lepers, and the reform agenda of the Fourth Lateran Council. The book closes by addressing the reasons for

the subsequent decline of Cistercian convents in the fourteenth century. Based on extensive analysis of unpublished archives, *Creating Cistercian Nuns* will force scholars to revise their understanding of the women's religious movement as it unfolded during the thirteenth century.

1874 Edmund Sharpe

2006 David Robinson (M.A., Ph. D.) This book is a comprehensive study of the churches and monastic buildings constructed by the Cistercian order in Wales. It covers fourteen abbeys situated across the principality and its borders, recognised by the Cistercians of the later Middle Ages as their 'province of Wales'. Welsh Cistercians have been comparatively well served by their historians, their buildings, however, have attracted far less scholarly attention. David Robinson's work will correct this imbalance, and represents the first attempt in modern times to assess and understand the above and below ground remains of this highly

significant group of abbeys. The first part of the book is a survey of the available evidence, both of upstanding remains and excavated foundations, for all the known Cistercian buildings in Wales. This forms the basis for an analysis of their architectural characteristics and the identification of several distinct phases of growth and change. The book concludes with a gazetteer of the fourteen Cistercian abbeys which are the subject of the study, consisting of a comprehensive account of the archaeology and architecture of each site. The whole work is accompanied by newly commissioned plans, drawings and photographs.

2015-07-18 J. S. Fletcher Excerpt from *The Cistercians in Yorkshire* I have no intention of disarming criticism when I say that in the following pages there is no offering either of scholarship or of the results of original research. What is here attempted is to give a plain account, for the benefit of the average reader, of the rise of the Cistercian Order, and of its establishment in Yorkshire; of the

fortunes of the eight Yorkshire houses in poverty and in power; of the causes and events which led to their suppression; and of their actual fate in 1535-1540. I have relied throughout on the authorities referred to in an appended list: all are readily available to those who desire a more intimate and detailed acquaintance with the subject. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

2000 Glyn Coppack