

KEMESEY.

HERE, says Tanner, was a Monastery as old as A. D. 799, which then flourished under its abbat Balthune, but within less than half a century after was united to the Church of Worcester. Coenwulf's charter to Balthune in the year above-mentioned has been already printed in the Appendix to Worcester Monastery, Num. XXIV. The grant of Kemesey to bishop Denebert is also noticed in the same Appendix, Num. XLI. p. 608. col. 2.

The Harleian Manuscript 261. fol. 107. says, "Anno Domini dccc.lxviiij^o. Alkwynus Wygorn. episcopus construxit ecclesiam de Kemeseye et ad dedicationem perduxerit."

STURE, or KIDDERMINSTER.

KING ÆTHILBALT, as appears by his charter already printed in the Appendix to Worcester Monastery, Num. VII., in the year 736 gave to the Earl Cyneberht lands upon the river Stour to build a Monastery, which came afterwards to the Church of Worcester.^a Heming, pp. 224, 274, has printed two other charters relating to this House.

The situation of this Monastery, says Tanner, is very uncertain, the charter mentioning only a parcel of land upon

the Stour. In the second edition of the Notitia Monastica, Tanner conjectured it to have been situated at Stour-bridge; but the late bishop Littelton, in a letter to Mr. Francis Wise, printed in Nash's Worcestershire Collections, vol. ii. p. 34, gives probable reasons for placing it in the parish of Kidderminster (which he supposes to be a corruption of Kynebert minster) through which the river Stour passes; and a rivulet now called Broadwater, which divides Kidderminster from Wolverley, he supposes to have been anciently named Usmere, mentioned in Æthilbalt's grant.

WITHINGTON, anciently WUDIANDUN.

OSHERE, regulus or earl of the Wiccii, with the consent of K. Ethelred, about the end of the seventh century, gave a parcel of land in this place to two Nuns, in order to found a Monastery. His charter to this effect is printed in the Appendix to the Account of Worcester Monastery,^b to which church the estate at length came, and was part of the endowment of the bishoprick. From the names of Abbesses who are mentioned, it should appear to have continued as a Monastery at least as late as 774. Ethelburgha, one of the abbesses, died in that year. See bishop Milred's charter, in the Appendix already referred to, Num. X. See also Heming, pp. 464, 466.

Dorkshire.

CALCARIA.

TANNER calls this place Calcaria, Caelcacester, now Tadcaster;^c or, as others, Newton Kyme,^d or Abberforth.^e Here, according to Bede, Eccl. Hist. b. iv. c. 23, was a Monastery, about A. D. 655, over which St. Hilda presided; or, upon the later authority of Leland, Collectanea, tom. iii. p. 39, St. Bega.

COTTINGHAM.

THE Monastery of Haltemprice was originally founded here, in the Deanery of Harthill and Archdeaconry of East Riding: whence it was removed to Newton, about 1324.^f

The SEAL of Cottingham was engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. See also Gough's Brit. Topogr. vol. ii. p. 472.

CRAYKE.

TANNER calls this Crayke, *olim* Creic, in the Deanery of Bulmer and Archdeaconry of Cleveland; ten miles from York, as Leland, Collect. tom. ii. p. 350. Egfrid King of the Northumbers, A. D. 685, gave this Town, with all the land three miles round it, to St. Cuthbert,^g who thereupon founded a Monastery herein, which was in being two hundred years after, according to Leland, Collect. tom. i. p. 372. When it was destroyed is not recorded.

DUNSCROFT.

TANNER mentions this as a small Cell to the Abbey of Roche. He adds, "Vide de la Pryme's History of Hatfield, MS. penes Joh. Warburton Somerset heraldum, pp. 85, 89. SIGILLUM hujus Monasterioli æri incisum sumptibus Edw. Rowe Mores arm." See also Gough's Brit. Topogr. vol. ii. p. 473.

In a Note, bishop Tanner's last editor says, "With the situation of this Cell I am unacquainted: but from the Manuscript History of Hatfield above referred to it may be conjectured to have been placed in or near the parish of

^a Stevens, who has reprinted this Charter in his Append. vol. ii. p. 208, calls this House the Abbey of Sturminster.

^b See vol. i. of the present Work, p. 585, Num. VIII.

^c Camden, ex Lelando.

^d MS. Gale.

^e MS. Ingleby, Smith's edit. of Bede.

^f See the present Volume, p. 519.

^g See the "Villæ datæ, &c. S. Cuthberto." Script. x. Twysd. col. 58.

^h See the present Volume, p. 201.

ⁱ "Galman lith porta civitatis Ebor. nunc Bootham barre." Lel. Collectan. tom. i. p. 23.

^k He was buried in St. Mary's, York, saith Bromton; hence several have made Galmanho the same monastery with St. Mary's, which doth

Haytefeld in the diocese of York, the church of which was given 19th Edw. III. to the Abbey of Roche, for the support of twelve additional monks, as MS. Dodsworth, vol. viii. p. 211."

ELMETE.

SOMEWHERE in the wood of Elmete (which was not far from Leeds), at Berwick in Elmete, as some think, was a Monastery under the government of abbat Thrydwulf about A. D. 730. See Tanner, Notit. Monast. Yorksh. xxxv. Bede, Eccl. Hist. b. ii. chap. 14.

EMMESEY.

AT Emmesey, Embesea, Emsleshey, or Emshaw, near Skipton, in the Deanery of Craven, in this County, the Austin Canons were first placed, who were afterwards removed to Bolton.^h

GALMANHO, in or near the CITY of YORK.ⁱ

SIWARD the famous Earl of Northumberland is said to have built a Monastery here, in which he was buried A. D. 1055.^k

GILLING, near RICHMOND.

GILLING, says Tanner, *olim* Ingetlingum, Gethlinge, or Geding. At this place, where King Oswin was murdered, Queen Eanfleda built a Monastery before A. D. 659; in which Trumhere, abbat here, was made bishop of the Mercians.^l It was destroyed in the year 897 by the Danish Chiefs Hinguar and Hubba. No trace of it is now remaining.^m

RICHMOND.

"IN the Pipe Roll of 18 Hen. II. is mention of the Nuns of Richmond;ⁿ and Mr. Gale tells us that the Nunnery was situate at the West end of the Gray Friars.^o Nothing more of these Religious have I yet met with."^p

not seem credible; because in Stephen Whitby's history of the foundation of St. Mary's, there is not the least hint of the place, which was given them to build on, having ever before been possessed by any Religious. And Leland, Collect. tom. iii. p. 36, saith that the place where St. Mary's Abbey was built was the common Lay-stall of the City, and the place of execution. See Tann. Notit. Monast. Yorksh. xliii.

^l Compare Bede, Hist. Eccl. li. iv. cap. 14, 24. Wharton, Angl. Sacr. tom. i. p. 425.

^m Clarkson, Hist. Richm. pp. 10, 11.

ⁿ Madox's Hist. Excheq. p. 440.

^o Append. to Regist. Hon. de Richmond, p. 354.

^p Tann. Notit. Monast. Yorksh. xcix. 3.