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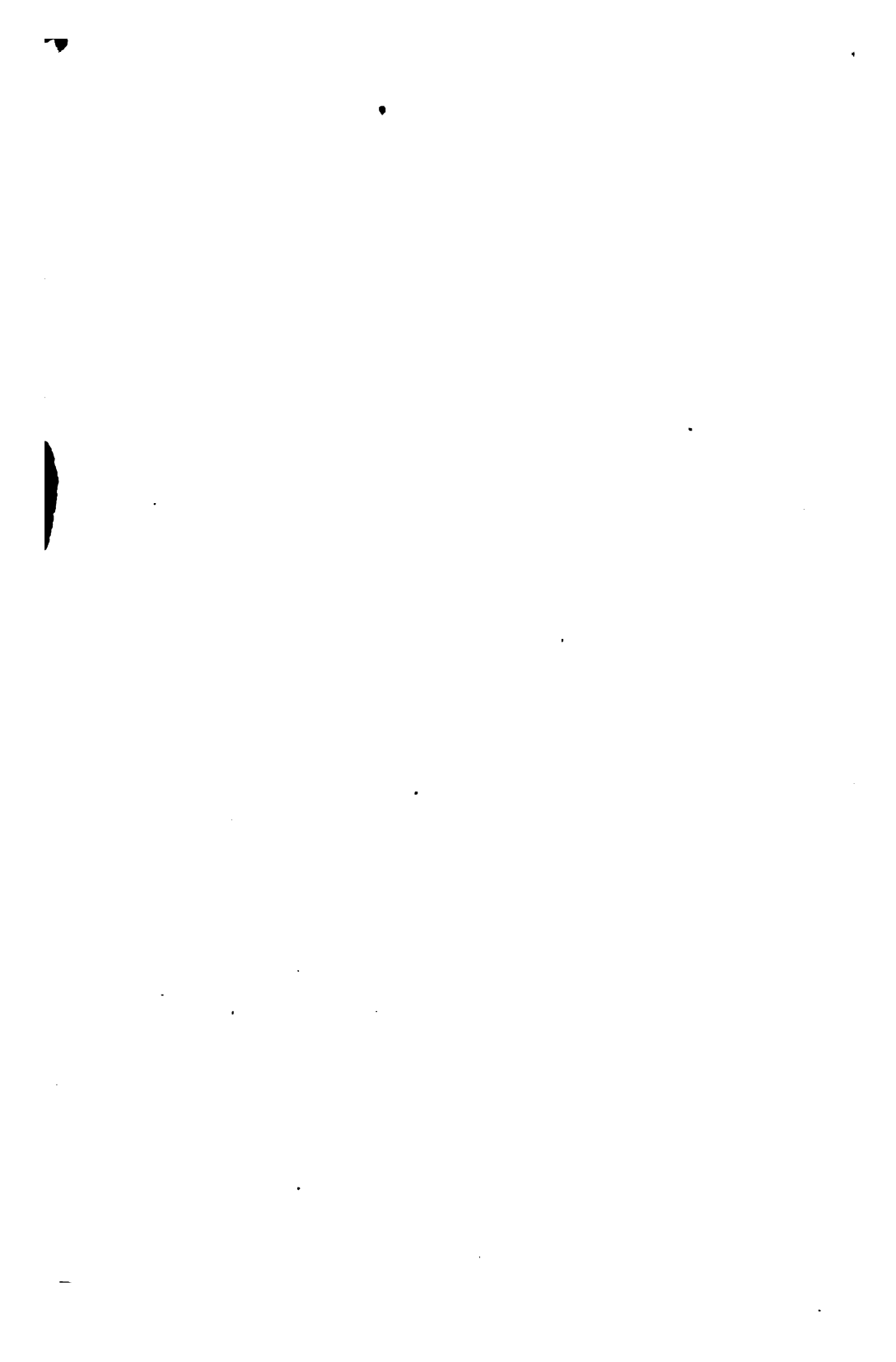
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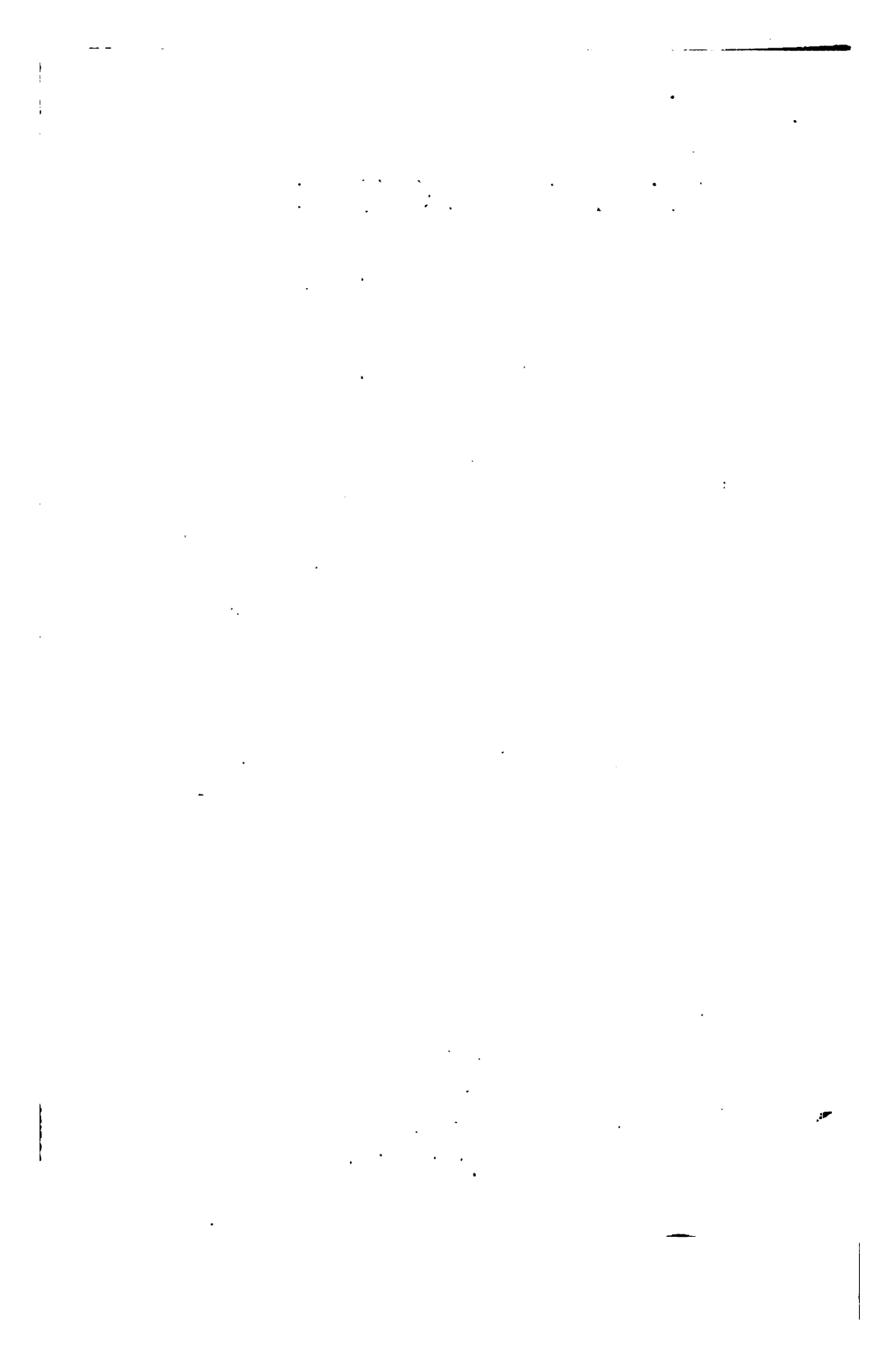
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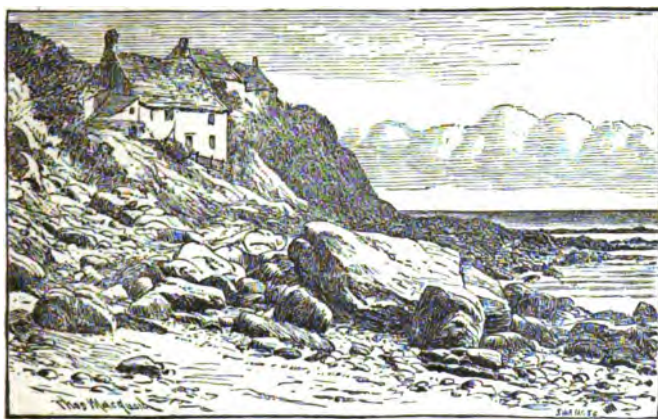
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WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY MRS. GEORGE LINNÆUS BANKS,

Authoress of "Ripples and Breakers;" "The Manchester Man," Etc.



Runswick.

" All these things here collected are not mine,
But divers grapes make but one kind of wine,
So I from many learned authors took
The various matters written in this book.

• • • • •
Some things are very good, pick out the best,
Good wits compiled them, and I wrote the rest,
If thou dost buy it, it will quit the cost,
Read it, and all thy labour is not lost."

TAYLOR (*The Water Poet*).

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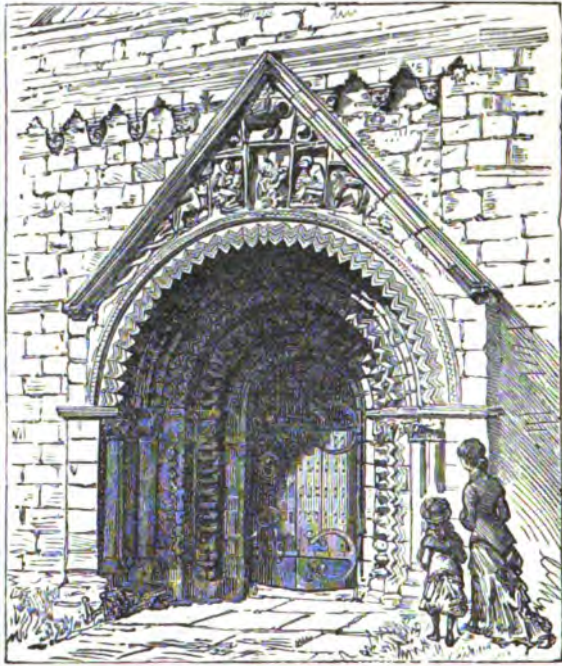
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TO
GEORGE W. TOMLINSON, ESQUIRE, F.S.A.,
OF HUDDERSFIELD,
THE INDEFATIGABLE SECRETARY
OF THE
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,
I DEDICATE,
WITH MUCH PLEASURE,
THIS VOLUME OF OLD YORKSHIRE,
AS A TOKEN OF MY
SINCERE ESTEEM AND REGARD,
HAVING THE
FULLEST CONFIDENCE THAT ITS CONTENTS,
WHICH TREAT OF
YORKSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY,
WILL MEET
WITH HIS WARM APPROVAL.

W. S.





ON the completion of another volume of *Old Yorkshire*, I again record my warmest thanks to my co-workers, both literary and artistic, for their gratuitous and most valuable services. May I be permitted to do this now, in general terms, as I have at the end of the volume intimated the source whence all material, either literary or illustrative, has been obtained.

I have made it my aim to secure fresh contributors to each new volume, and also to vary the contents so as to suit many tastes, and thus produce a work which should appeal to the general reader as well as to the more learned antiquary and archæologist. It has afforded me some gratification to find, that in a lengthy notice of the last volume of *Old Yorkshire*, which appeared in the *Saturday Review*, this feature of the work was referred to in the following graceful terms:—"The publication of books which whilst not too technical for the general reader, yet convey varied information as to the men and manners of the past, which remember the services of departed worthies, and gather up the legendary lore of ancient homesteads and picturesque scenery, cannot but have a beneficial effect in deepening and strengthening the spirit of local patriotism that has helped England through many troubles and difficulties in the past. Take care of the parish and the shire will take care of itself; take care of the county and the country will take care of itself. Viewed in this light, the work of the 'popular' antiquary becomes one of importance and dignity."

While I again acknowledge most gratefully my indebtedness to the columns of the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement* for many interesting articles, I must specially thank several new writers for original contributions on subjects, which, I trust, will be found to be of considerable historical interest.

I desire, in conclusion, to draw attention to the able article which opens the book to the reader, by Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks, of London, a lady who has won for herself an enviable reputation in the fields of fiction and poetry. It affords me great pleasure to find one so gifted as the authoress of "Woovers and Winners," "The Manchester Man," "Ripples and Breakers," etc., willing to put her mark of approbation upon *Old Yorkshire* by writing an introductory article, and for this I thank her most sincerely, especially as it has been penned at some inconvenience and under many disadvantages.

MORLEY, *November, 1889.*

WILLIAM SMITH.





INTRODUCTION.

THIS is an upstart, self-sufficient go-ahead generation. Science, Utility and Mammon have formed a triple alliance for the subjugation and sovereignty of the world ; science, ever boastful of its own achievements, ever pointing to the "Forward" inscribed on its banner, and resting on its colleagues only for its own glorification, tramples on the past to which it owes existence, and threatens its memorials with annihilation. "What have we to do with the past," says Science, "the present is ours, and the future," and so goes onward, changing the face of the globe, using up recklessly earth's natural resources, and hurrying on the final collapse. It has surmounted the inaccessible, has drilled its way with a diamond-point through mountain barriers, sent its fiery-eyed steam-horse, puffing and snorting on its iron rails, through the dark bowels of the earth, scaling precipices, overleaping terrific chasms, and flying through the air on monster bridges, that span alike, deep and troublous waters and the surging populace of crowded cities. It makes light of time and distance, with telegraph and telephone ; flashes secret messages to our warriors with electric "moons ;" crowds the ocean with fleets of floating iron ; maps out the starry universe ; anticipates the earthquake and the tempest, and rears a second tower of Babel, in contemptuous indifference to the prophetic fate of the first.

And as Science achieves wonder upon wonder, Utility smiles complacently, and straightway makes the wonder commonplace, whilst Mammon shovels in the gold and pats his inventive leader on the back with blatant congratulations of the great and glorious "We three, who rule the world."

So these allied powers go forward, removing ancient landmarks, overturning and obliterating historic monuments as useless blocks in the way of their newer erections and trophies, as if

desirous to blot out the past, with its reminders that History and Science alike had their beginnings, and that the beginning is greater than the end, inasmuch as it is the forerunner and container of the end.

Beginnings! Has not civilization itself had more than one beginning? More than one untimely end? The science so boastful in this our day, has had its antetypes, ages before its germ was planted. Great cities had gone to destruction before Nineveh. The sea had overwhelmed, the disrupted earth entombed them; fleets had sailed over, forests grown above, their long-forgotten sites. Seas have retreated and left arid desert sands, or outstanding mountain crags alone to tell the story; forests have decayed and melted into oozy swamps; cities have risen in tiers above their unknown predecessors, or lost count of time in the depths of luxurious tropic woods and wildernesses.

From time to time, some adventurous traveller startles himself and the world with a strange discovery; explorers set forth to examine and unearth, and learned savants puzzle their wise heads to decipher cryptogramic inscriptions, and to study what the stones have risen up to testify. For it is only in what remains they can ascertain or conjecture what *had been* before oblivion came. Only in fragmentary records, whether hieroglyphic or alphabetic, whether cut in stone or metal, baked in bricks or cylinders, knotted in the mystic quipus, painted on walls or sarcophagi, written on scrolls of papyrus or parchment, can they hope to acquire any tangible historic knowledge of those early types of peoples and races swept away.

So, all honour to those ancient historiographers who unconsciously wrought for posterities too remote for imagination, and did their state more service than they knew. And, fortunately, for the enquirer or historiographer of *our* future, the sweeping destructiveness of the three progressive allies—Science, Utility, Mammon—has raised up a band of antiquarian and conservative workers, eager to preserve existing relics, and memories of the past and passing, from threatened oblivion.

Not alone those, who, in lands remote, are digging up from the solid earth the debris of cities long entombed, but in this England of ours—whilst even Stonehenge is not sacred from spoliation—the pen is keeping pace with the spade. Almost every

county has either its antiquarian magazine, or its issue of *Notes and Queries*, where memory and research do their best to keep local history, incidents, and customs, from dying out, like an exhausted lamp, and leaving only darkness behind.

It would neither be wise nor possible for Yorkshire to lag behind in this good work. Not merely on account of the space it occupies upon the map of England, though its extensive area has necessitated its sub-division into three judicial Ridings, but from its geological and geographical importance; its prominence in stormy history, even before the ruthless Norman Conqueror laid it waste with fire and sword, and left *Domesday Book* to tell the shameful story more significantly even, than the castles and towers of the barons to whom he parcelled out the land and the thinned population upon it. Aye, and because every one of those strongholds became a centre round which turbulence fought, or industry flourished; because of the part it took in throning or dethroning kings when the pulse of the Nation's heart beat in York stronger than in London, and still again in the sanguinary strife between the White Rose and the Red. And to say nothing of its archiepiscopal record; on account of its rocky coast, the stirring and tragic stories of its harbours and inlets, where the fleets of slaughtering invaders have been succeeded by the more peaceful fleets of fishers and merchants.

Yorkshire has thus ever held a prominent place in general as well as local history, though the ancient historian was chiefly a chronicler of kings and battles. We ask more in this our day. We demand the history of the people; seek to know how they lived and fared, how they were housed and habited, what arts they cultivated, what use they made of nature's products, what were their manufactures, what was their commerce, what their local government, their social state, and who were the men of note in their midst, warriors or civilians, humble or exalted.

It was in response to such demand *Old Yorkshire* owes its existence. Living in a period of transition, observing with regret less that the old order was changing, than that the new order was sweeping all before it as with a Lethean deluge, the Editor resolved to devote his leisure to the preservation and conservation of old Yorkshire memorials as far as pen, pencil, and press would permit, and gathered around him a staff of earnest coadjutors, not willing

to leave blanks in history. Thus *Old Yorkshire* found its spirited editor in Mr. Wm. Smith, and has come from the press in its attractive cover year by year (with one brief interregnum), a casket in which he has stored valuables that might otherwise have been utterly lost. There can be no Yorkshireman, worthy of the name, who will not find something in these volumes to warm his heart with old memories and associations; who will not rejoice to see places, objects and people, pictured here with graver and pen, who, else might have perished unrecorded.

Old Yorkshire is certainly a medley in regard to its contents, but it is at the same time a fund for the assiduous historian of the future to draw upon when more pretentious sources fail, and it is precisely from the varied character of its papers, so amply indexed, that it fulfils its mission. It makes no pretence to figure as a consecutive history of the county; that would involve the labour of a life time, but it does provide pleasant and profitable reading for living men and women, interested in something other than money-getting and money-wasting, and if *no* learned pundit or society arises with courage to add a new and voluminous history of Yorkshire to the national shelves, it will serve as a not unworthy substitute as far as it goes. Then comes the question, how far is it to go? The present volume will be found no whit behind its predecessors, and still the enterprising Editor says the mine is unexhausted. But capital and encouragement are required to work the most productive mine. Let us hope the self-seeking spirit of the age has not so far infected the Yorkshiremen dispersed about the world as to destroy their clannish interest in their native county, or to weaken their support of its printed representative, *Old Yorkshire*.

For myself, although a Lancastrian, I am proud to claim connection with the sister county, both by residence and family ties, and to feel in that affinity, and in memories of Giggleswick where I own a little grave, my justification for thus presuming to introduce the new volume of *Old Yorkshire*, which, it is to be hoped, will not be the last Mr. Smith is encouraged to offer to the world and his countrymen.

34, Fassett Square,
Dalston, London, N.

ISABELLA BANKS.



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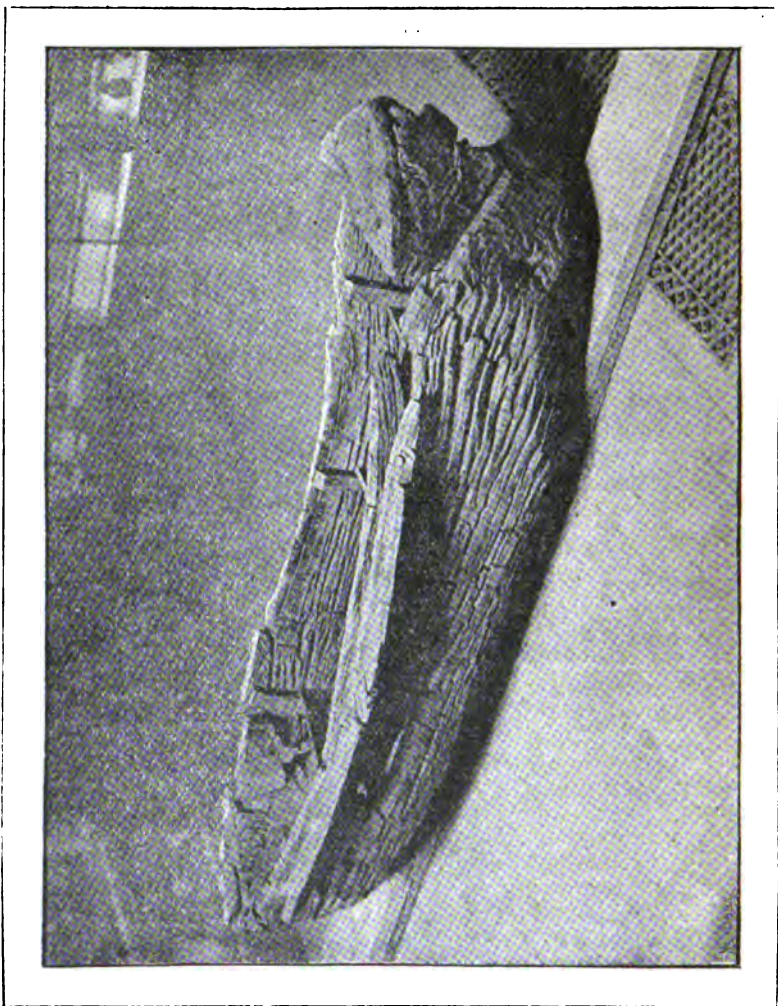
YORKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

AN UNFREQUENTED CORNER OF CRAVEN.

UNTIL the last year or two, comparatively few persons were acquainted with the natural beauties of North Ribblesdale, of which district Settle is the centre; but recently the great advantages of the place as a central point, from which to make many interesting and instructive excursions, have become better known, and caused an influx of visitors, who make the town their head-quarters during the summer months. The half-day "tripper" is, fortunately, a rarity as yet, nor is the place suitable for his requirements.

The earliest information respecting the inhabitants of our valley we gather from the results of the exploration of the Victoria Cave, and these may be summed up as follows:—First, that wild beasts of various kinds were probably the first settlers; then came the glacial period when our hills and vales were covered with ice, and the animals that had hitherto held undisputed sway were seen no more. Ages pass, the ice vanishes, and now man appears in Ribblesdale, and makes the cave his home. He is as yet a savage, living a hand-to-mouth existence, but as years roll on he becomes more civilized, and having learnt to erect rude dwellings, he has abandoned the cave for a time.* In the valley below, a few huts

* For interesting and detailed information respecting this Cave, see BOYD DAWKINS'S *Cave Hunting*, pp. 81-101.



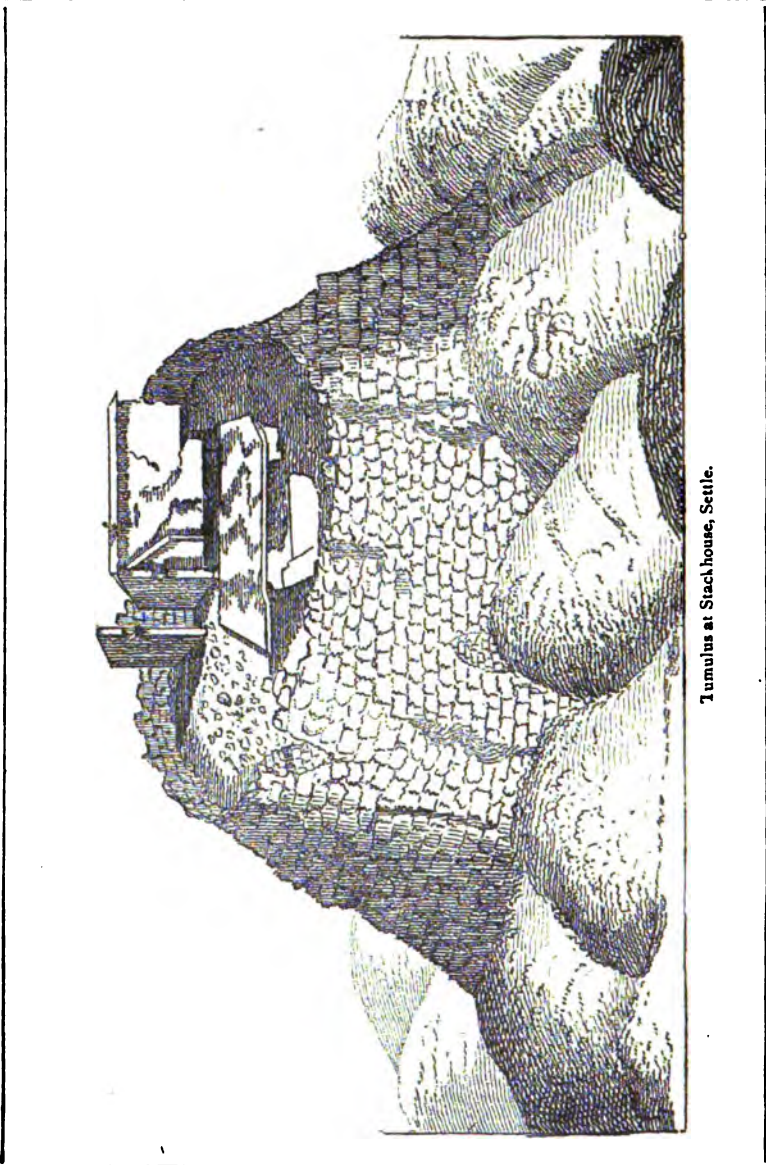
Ancient Canoe found at Giggleswick.

are presently to be seen clustered together. They will afterwards be known by the name of *Setl* or *Setel*, meaning (in Old English) that it is the seat or station of a tribe, but we have no clue as to the name of the people whose abodes were fixed there.

At the other side of the river may be found a small tarn or lake, and by its shores there is another little cluster of huts. In time, when it is found necessary to give distinctive names to places, this group of huts will be known as *Gikel's wick*, or the village of *Gikel*. The inhabitants maintain themselves in a great measure by the fruits of the chase, though one of them has, with much trouble and labour, made a canoe or boat, by the aid of which he is enabled to catch the fish that abound in the tarn. In time, however, this boat becomes useless, and is left to rot, and is soon covered by the deposit of mud of the lake. Two thousand years afterwards, when the tarn is being drained, the old canoe again sees the light, and we ascertain that it was hollowed out of the trunk of a huge tree, probably an oak. It is about eight feet long, two feet broad, and two deep; the ends are roughly and abruptly pointed, and it is flat-bottomed, and the most curious parts of the canoe are two wooden wings (one on each side) five or six inches broad, which are fastened to the sides by round plugs of wood; they probably served to steady the boat. Through that end of the boat which served as the stern is a round hole, through which it is conjectured a pole was thrust, either to steer the boat by, or paddle with. At the time when it was found, this hole was plugged up with a conical piece of wood. The canoe is now in the Museum of the Leeds Philosophical Society, and our illustration will serve to give us a better impression of the venerable relic.

Evidence of the combats that used to take place between the tribes inhabiting Ribblesdale and Littondale may be found in what are known as the "Giants' Graves," situate a little to the south of Penygent. The largest one is about 27 feet by 25 feet, and is divided from north to south into two portions. A little to the east of this is a separate grave—I should fancy made for some chief—and to the north of this again is a long grave or trench measuring 27 feet by 8 feet, in which the bodies have laid side by side. These graves were formed of large stones laid end to end, and until very recent years they were perfect. Unfortunately, a late tenant of the land, who was of a practical rather than a poetical turn of mind, set covetous eyes on these stones, thinking they would make excellent "stoops" or gate posts. No sooner thought than done, and now little is left, save very marked depressions in the ground, to mark the burial-places of the old warriors.

About a mile to the south of Settle, close to Cleatop Wood, there is marked on the Ordnance Map an "Ancient Stone Circle." Within the memory of man this circle was very perfect; indeed, it was so regular and well defined that one or two gaps, caused



Tumulus at Stackhouse, Seattle.

by the removal of stones, could be easily noted. The circle is supposed to have been a Druid's Temple, and strongly resembled similar erections in various parts of the country, and it is a curious circumstance that the hill at the back of it is known as the "Druid's Hill" to this day. As in the case of the old graves we have just been speaking about, considerations of utility caused the removal of the old stones, which were broken up by the aid of fires built on them, and they were used to build walls. Few traces of the circle now remain. Those who have seen it say that, when complete, the circle was about twenty yards in diameter.

We now pass on to the Roman occupation of our neighbourhood, and in accounting for the number of remains of that period that have been found, we must remember that we are not so very far from York, at which city the Roman Emperors for some time held their Court. We accordingly find that in two places near Settle, viz., at *High Hill* and at *Smearside*, there are well defined works, of artificial make, which I think we may safely put down as Roman camps.

In the first place, let us take the camp at High Hill. Roughly speaking, it is an irregular oblong, about 320 feet long by 280 broad, defended on the north by a double line of works, and divided into two parts by a mound running down the centre. To the east of it lie the remains of the old pond or cistern, used to supply the camp with water, and this is described a hundred years since as being "a noble spring, artificially surrounded with an earthen bank," and when this cistern was dug into a few years since, great quantities of the bones of the red deer were found.

The camp on Smearside is a much more elaborate affair. The main block occupies a space of about 250 feet by 150 feet, divided into three parts, of which the southernmost part is about equal to the other two, and in the centre of this part are the foundations of a small square enclosure. At the distance of a few feet to the north of this main block lie two more detached portions, and the remains of an old wall, stretching from a corner of the portion on the north-west, and along the ridge of the adjoining hill, may yet be traced. The camp has been well situated for defence, as it extends across the hollow between Smearside and the adjoining hill, and has probably been connected with Smearside by a wall, similar to the one running to the north-west. It has also very likely been the scene of many conflicts between the natives and the Roman troops, as we find four barrows or tumuli a little distance behind the camp, and rather nearer Stackhouse. These tumuli probably mark the burial-places of those who fell in the fights. One of them has been repeatedly explored, but I fancy the other three remain unopened. Of the one that has been opened I give a view, taken from an engraving about a hundred years old. From an account attached to this engraving, we learn that at

that day it was known as the "Apron full of Stones," from the legend that the devil was flying over the hill to build a bridge near Kirkby Lonsdale, when his apron-string broke and he dropped the vast heap. At the date of the engraving the tumulus was about 30 feet high, 210 feet in circumference at the base, and 130 feet in circumference at the top. On being opened large quantities of human bones were found, deposited in chambers formed of huge stones. It was supposed at the time that the tumulus had been raised to mark the burial-place of the Danes, who had been slain in

41 **TERRA ROGERII PICTAVENSIS.**
 In Cotestrescune hō tech. iiii. car. adgd.
 Sepanforde. Rodemide. Churchdu. Luone. hō berow
 aduceno sup dūco. an. Roger^o pictauentis. hō nō.
 In Cuningestone. ii. car. Wills^o venut. s; Rog^o pic^o hō.
 In Bernulfesune. Ganel. xii. car. adgd. Bereng^o de
 wdeni venut. frim. ē in castellaui. Rog^o pictauentis.
 In prestune hō Vif. iiii. car. adgd. 71. xcciam.
 Stamford. Wiclefforde. hēlgēfōr. Neubufe. pūchale.
 Gūkeburne. horone. Cheubroo. Crochet. adgd.
 In Cheselovelle hō Vif. i. car. adgd. huburghēhū.
 Stamphorne.
 In Anle. hō Bū. iiii. car. ēre adgd. Secl. adgd.
 In Witrēburne. hō Torfin. iiii. car. rir adgd. Leuccat.
 Nacbi. Gerēgaus. Neuzone. horune. Seclō.

Fac-simile of Domesday Book.

the general massacre of the people of that nation who had settled in England, in the year 1002. And before dismissing the subject of the Romans at Settle, we may note that a branch of the Roman military way passed over the moors near to Lawkland.

After the Romans had been compelled to leave Britain, we again find traces of man in the Victoria Cave, and we can see how civilized the people had become, by noting the beautiful forms of articles of jewellery that have been found there.

I now give a fac-simile of that part of Domesday book relating to this parish. From this we gather that in Ghigeleswic, Fech had four carucates to be taxed. In Stainforde (Stainforth) three carucates. In Rodemele (Rathmell) two carucates. In Chirchebi (Kirkby Malham) two carucates. In Litone (Litton) six carucates. These Berewicks belong to the above-mentioned manor. Roger, of Poictou, now has them.

"In Anele (Anley) Burun had three carucates of land to be taxed. Setel (Settle) three carucates to be taxed.

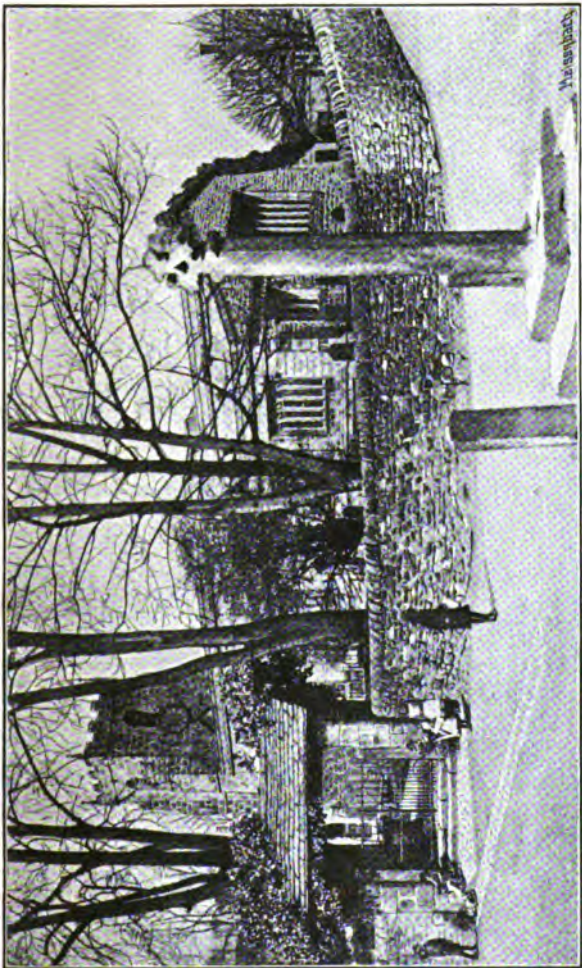
"In Lanclif (Langcliffe) Fech had three carucates to be taxed.

"In Stacuse (Stackhouse) Archil had three carucates to be taxed." In addition to the above, Carl had two carucates in Rathmell, and the King and Archil two carucates each in Anley. A carucate of land was a variable amount; if we give 100 acres to a carucate, however, we shall not be far wrong, so that at the time of the compilation of Domesday book the cultivated lands of the parish, subject to taxation, amounted to twenty-seven carucates or ploughlands.

An early reference to this place is to be found in a charter of Matilda, Countess of Warwick, the daughter of William de Percy, by which she gives and grants to Henry de Pudsay, his heirs and assigns, her town of Settle, and the rents of Giggleswick with the advowson of the church, for a payment of fifteen marks and a palfrey. The date of this grant is supposed to have been about 1160 or 1170, and proves that there was a church at Giggleswick before this date, but as to the actual date of its foundation we can find no record. It was probably very soon after the Conquest. Settle, however, did not remain in Pudsay's possession for long, for we find that in 1218 it had reverted back to William de Percy. He managed to keep Giggleswick a little longer, and it was he who first granted the church at Giggleswick to the Priory of Finchale in Durham. In Vol. 6 of the Surtees Society's Publications are many curious charters and documents relating to Giggleswick Church.

From the *Subsidy Roll* 2 Rich. II. (A.D. 1379), we perceive how the inhabitants of the valley cling to it for generation after generation. Very many of the family names that are found in that list of householders are yet numbered amongst us five hundred years after that date. And it is interesting to compare the amount paid by this parish with the sums paid by other towns in the West Riding. For instance, whilst the parish of Giggleswick paid 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, Sheffield paid 6*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; Huddersfield, 19*s.* 4*d.*; Halifax, 12*s.* 8*d.*; Bradford, 1*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; and Leeds, 3*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

In the year 1427 we find an old power of attorney, given by Alice Tempest to her cousin, Roger Tempest, to receive all the rents due to her from various properties in Giggleswick, Settle, Rathmell, etc.



GIGGLESWICK CHURCH.

The Parish Church is dedicated to St. Alkelda, a Yorkshire Saint, buried at Middleham, and is a quaint old building, but shortly to be restored. The present edifice was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII., and now consists of nave of four bays with clerestory, chancel with east window of six lights, north

Chalice of Giggleswick Church (see p. 10).



and south aisles to both nave and chancel, square west tower and south porch.

In Pope Nicholas' first taxation, A.D. 1292, the church was valued at £33 6s. 8d., but in A.D. 1318, the value was only £14 3s. 4d., owing to the ravages committed by the Scots in their incursions.

The Registers of the Church commence in 1558, and go on to 1627, there is then an interval to the end of September, 1653, for which period the Registers are lost.

Outside the church we may note the old stone coffin, the "Mason's Marks" on the walls, the old tombstone just outside the



Mason's Marks.

small south entrance, the sundial, Lych Gate, etc. In the interior of the church note especially the fine old pulpit, A.D. 1680. Also the "Pore Box," A.D. 1684; the Royal Coat of Arms, 1716; the brass Candelabra, 1718; and R. Frankland's Monument, 1698. Also the Paley and Lister Vaults, and the peculiar epitaph on Christopher Dawson, A.D. 1695.

The accompanying plan of the church* may aid the visitor to more readily find the various points of interest. The foundations of the buttresses, etc., of the church, which previously stood on the same site, may be seen at various points. The stained glass windows in the church are modern.

Four chantries were formerly attached to the church.

Amongst the plate of Giggleswick Church are three old Chalice.

·+THE COMMUNION CUPP·

BELONGINGE TO THE

PARISHE OF YGGELSWICKE·

MADE IN ANO 1585·

Two of them bear the inscription "Giggleswick Communion Cup, 1731," but one of these has the Hall-mark for 1652. The third Chalice has the following inscription engraved round the bowl. I presume the "I" in Yggelswicke stands for "J," so that the word is phonetically spelt "Jyggelswicke."

The reading desk and pulpit are of oak, with panels carved with the emblems of the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

A brass tablet at the entrance to the belfry bears the following inscription:—

This peal of six bells was given by Mary Long Dawson, and Elizabeth Hutton Dawson, Halton Gill and Marshfield, to the Parish Church of Giggleswick, A.D. 1850.

Each bell bears the maker's name, "MEARS, LONDON, 1850." One of the following words appear on each, viz.:—FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE, TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE. The one bearing the last-named motto is attached to the clock.

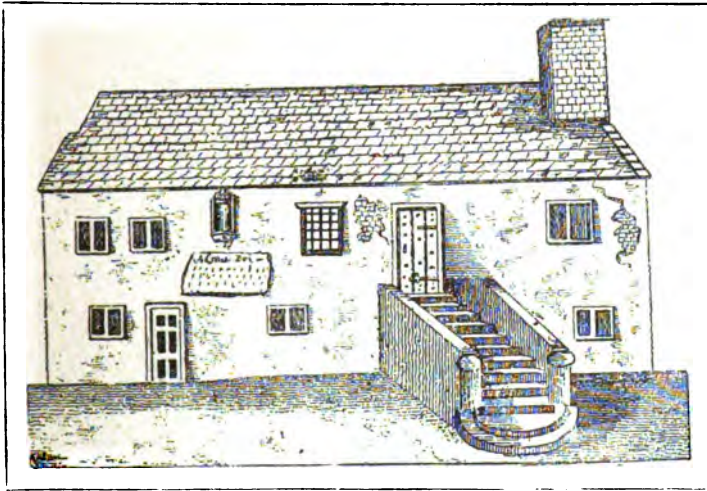
* See *ante* page 8.

On the font cover is the following inscription—

Antiquum Infra Fontem posuit Ornavit Rowland Ingram, M.A., Vicarius,
Anno Dom. MDCCL.

Near to the church is the well-known Grammar School, founded by the Rev. James Carr, in 1512, and afterwards endowed by King Edward VI., at the request of his Chaplain, John Nowell, who was Vicar of Giggleswick. The accompanying engraving shews the old School, which was pulled down about 100 years ago.

It seems to have been a low two-storied building, the front door approached by a flight of steps. On the north side was a small projecting building in which was once a tolerable collection of books, which, however, was dispersed in the last century. Upon the front wall, almost over the door, was an



Giggleswick Old School.

ornamental vacant niche, supposed to have been formerly occupied by a statue of the Virgin Mary or some other saint, and below the niche was a stone slab, bearing an inscription giving the date of its erection.

But even its successor has had to give way before the steady growth of the school, which is now a large and flourishing institution, and to which is attached a charming little museum, in which may be seen many relics from the Victoria Cave, including ancient fragments of pottery, whetstones, bronze and silver coins of the Roman occupation; bronze brooches, pins, bracelets and rings (some enamelled) of Roman-Keltic age; worked bones and ivory, forming pins, etc., discs of stone and pottery, double barbed harpoon, bones of cave-bear, brown bear, bison, stag, elephant,



*Surgit Lector, ades! Tibi hinc exopto regi Anglus n.
 Sicut, egregius (SHUTTS) ille serico:
 Plectimus Vates, Animas Qui traxit in Auras
 Voco docens Sacrum, quod pede scandit iter.
 Maluit Affectu constans, et Sibi quosq; iactat.
 Qui nequit a Recto (Spe-vo: Metu-ve) Trahi.
 Hinc tulit in Partem Dominus, Minutante Procella:
 Nec fuerant Tanto Saecula digna viro.
 Umbra dat Effigiem, resonat tibi Pagina Mentem.
 Affolet ut Reliquis, gratus adesco Tibi.
 F. L. Spake.*

*Heer's & wife Charmer, whose Sweet Ayres to Hear
 Each Soule delighted so to dwell th' Ear:
 Whose Life and Doctrines Combin'd Harmony
 Familiariz'd S^t Paul's Extasy:
 But now (from growing Evills) mounted high
 (Change but the Soule her Seat from Ear to th' Ey)
 This bright Starr still doth Lead wiser men to Christ
 Through this dark Bochim, and Egyptian Myst
 Nay heer (what himself doth in Heav'n behoulde)
 Ev'n Blessed visions doth his Booke unfoalde.
 F. L. Spake. T. B.*

reindeer, etc., fine skulls of grisly bears, and a small discoloured bone labelled "the bone of contention," over which so many wordy battles have been fought, one side maintaining it to be a prehistoric human bone, the other that it was only a portion of one of the lower animals.

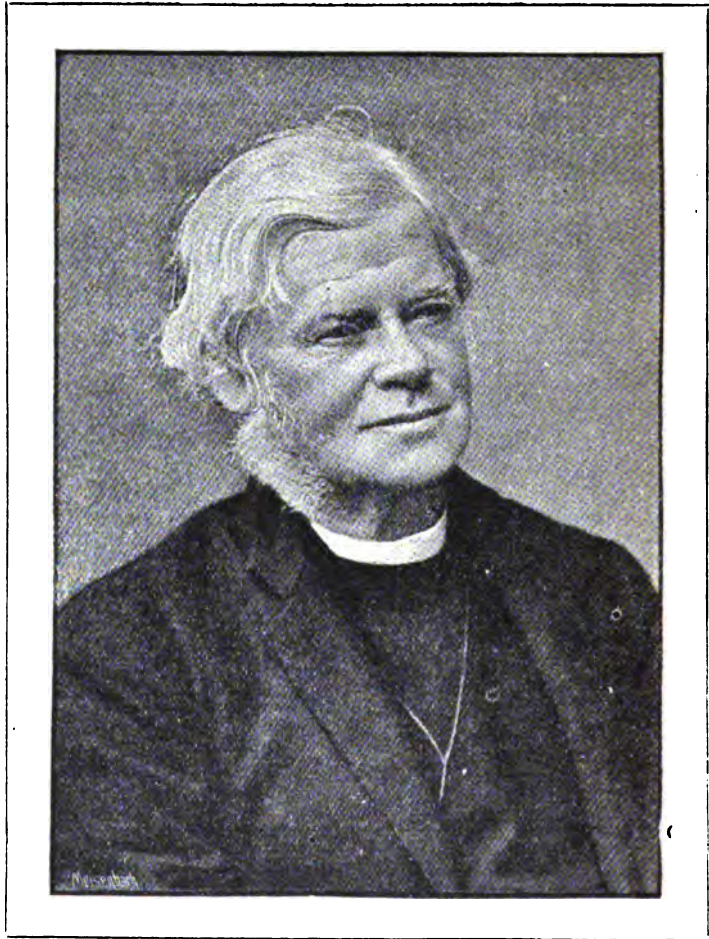
Many eminent men have received their education at this school. First and foremost amongst them must be mentioned Archdeacon Paley. His father was master here for fifty years, and is buried in



Archdeacon Paley.

Giggleswick Church. The best portrait of Paley is that painted by Romney, from which picture our illustration is taken.

Then there is Archdeacon Josiah Shute, whose father was Vicar of Giggleswick from 1576 to 1626. After being educated at Giggleswick School and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was presented to the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the city of London, and afterwards was appointed Archdeacon of Colchester. Dr. Lloyd,



H. Otway

Bishop of St. Asaph, wrote of him, "he was descended of a learned race, the son of an eminent divine in Yorkshire, and one of five famous brother preachers."*

Another Giggleswick worthy was Thomas Procter, who was born in Kirkgate, Settle, in 1753.



Thomas Procter, Sculptor.

After studying at the Royal Academy he produced some magnificent specimens of sculpture, and would undoubtedly have made a world-wide reputation, had he not been cut off by consumption on his way to Rome, whither the celebrated Benjamin West had arranged to send him. Our illustration is engraved from a painting by Procter himself, now in my possession.

Coming to more modern times we notice the late Rev. J. T. Howson, D.D., whose father was a master at the School for more than forty years. After a brilliant career at school and college, he ultimately became widely known as the erudite Dean of Chester. Throughout his life he took the warmest interest in the place of his education, and the

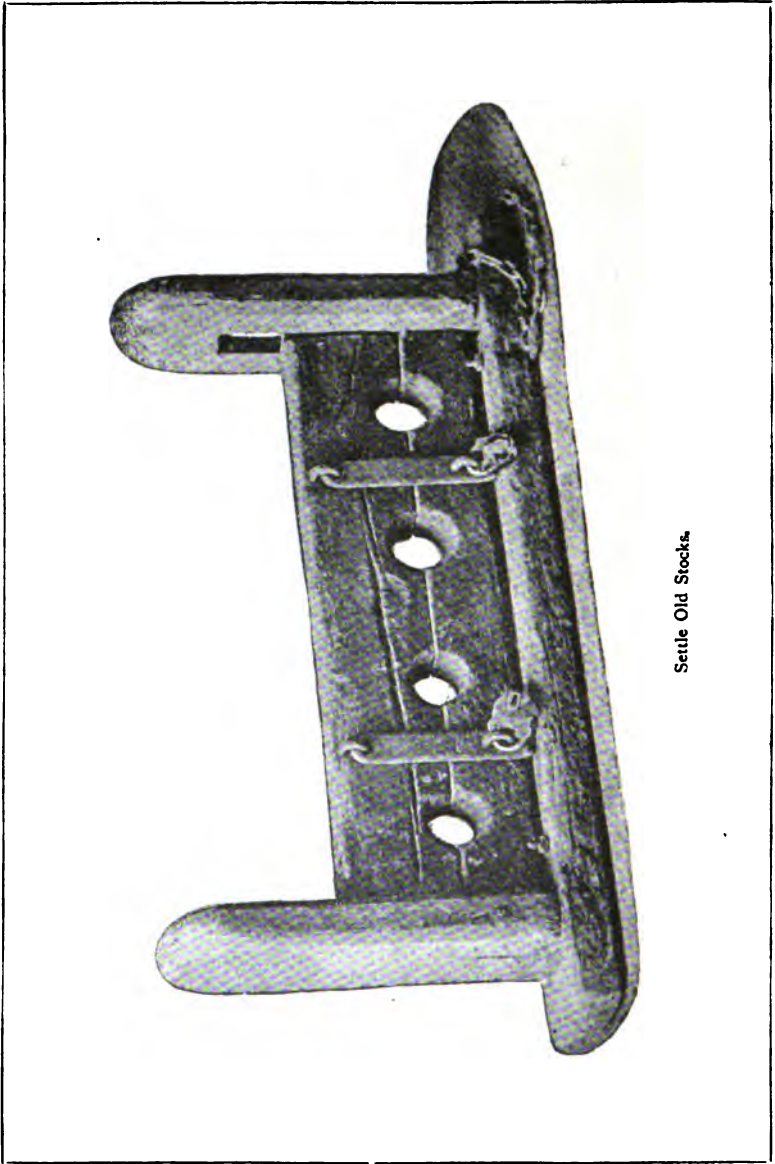
doorway of the building in which the museum is located was erected by the late Dean and his brothers in memory of their mother. One of the last things the late Dean wrote was an autobiographical article of himself for the school *Chronicle*.

Giggleswick was formerly a market town, but gradually Settle acquired all the custom; both places having obtained grants of various charters for markets and fairs. The first of the Settle charters was granted by Henry III. to Henry, Lord Percy. In the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum is a copy of a grant to the Earl of Burlington to hold a weekly market on Tuesday, at Settle, besides several fairs. This is dated 1708.

The Market Cross at Settle is a modern affair, standing on the site of the old gaol, which was situated in the Market Place, below the surface of the ground; but that at Giggleswick is a venerable erection. An account of it, with plate, is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1784, in which it is stated:

"Tradition, through the channel of the inhabitants of Settle, informs us that some of the Giggleswick residents stole it from the base of the old cross at Settle, in

* See also FULLER'S *Worthies* for an account of this notable family.



Settle Old Stocks.

order to prejudice the trial concerning the antiquity of the market, but this is partial, and as it is an interested tale the inhabitants of Giggleswick deny the assertion. This pillar is about five yards high, two yards are stuck in the ground and walled up as a pedestal. I dare not assert whether it is Saxon or not."

The Giggleswick Cross stands on three steps, and at the base of them the old stocks were fixed. One of the stone posts belonging to them yet remains, as well as the grooved base stone. The Settle Stocks have now found an appropriate resting place in the Court House, where they will be protected from the ravages of time. Our ancestors were polite enough to make the apertures of different sizes, in order that the fair sex might be accommodated. The village drunkard had the privilege of three hours' quiet meditation for each offence.

Near Giggleswick Station is what is known as the "Holy Well." These wells were used in the time of the plague as places of sale and exchange. A cordon was drawn round Settle and Giggleswick, and no person was allowed to pass through, either in or out. All goods for the townspeople were brought to these wells by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and the money was deposited there in return, being purified before its removal by being washed in the "Holy Water." The well is now built into the wall of a field, and only the side is visible. Another of these wells is at "Holy Well Toft," near the Grammar School.

From a literary point of view, the old circulating library (established in 1770) is one of the most interesting features of the town. Many fine old volumes grace its shelves.

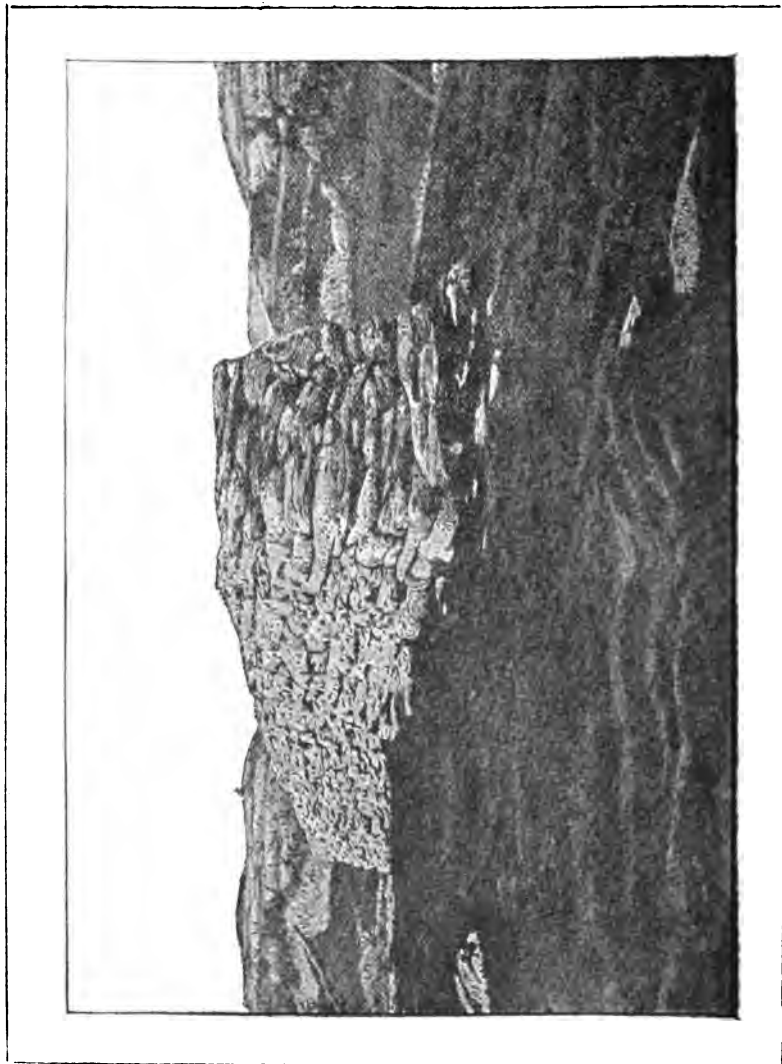
The "Folly," so called because its builder, one Preston, had not the capital to complete the structure in the handsome style he contemplated, is a fine specimen of seventeenth century architecture. The oak staircase, old fire-places, wainscotted room with secret passage, etc., are worthy of notice.* A very large number of houses in the town were built about the same time, and have stones carved with the date of their erection, built into their walls.

The old "pound" is situate in Upper Settle. A peculiar custom relating to this was the pindar, or pound-keeper, breaking a stick in two, and giving one part to the finder of the lost cattle, so as to afford an easy means of identification of the person claiming the reward on the cattle being redeemed.

Near Smearside are the remains of a Celtic Wall. I give an engraving of one fairly perfect portion; of other parts but little is left save the foundations. The wall is about five feet three inches thick, and five feet six inches high. The whole of the locality about Smearside abounds in tumuli, camps, walls, circular excavations for huts, etc.

From the *Parliamentary Papers* we find that during the troublous times of the great Civil War, and again in 1651, the quiet

* For Engravings, see WHITAKER'S *Craven*, pp. 179-180.



Celtic Wall, near Smeardale.

of our parish was disturbed by the Parliamentary troops, and from the relics that have been found it seems probable that some slight engagement was fought here. But these disturbances were but small compared with the constant incursions of the Scotch, who used to make periodical inroads as far as Settle, in one of which expeditions they burnt the neighbouring village of Langcliffe.

The parish seems in olden times to have been a very unhealthy place for Nonconformists. The Society of Friends was the first of these bodies to establish themselves at Settle. In 1652 or 1653 one of their number, William Dewsbury, came here,

"and stood upon the cross and proclaimed the terrible day of the Lord, which was hastening and coming upon the ungodly and workers of iniquity, but he was soon pulled down, and a great tumult was made, and he was much beaten and abused. Soon after this a John Camm visited Settle, and began to preach unto the people, but they soon fell upon him with violence, and did beat and buffet him very much, so that he received many strokes, and after some time he was conducted to the house of John Kidd, in Upper Settle."

In 1675 Matthew Wildman, of Selside, was committed to prison for two years for non-payment of tithes. But the principal member of the Society in this locality was one Samuel Watson, from whose memoirs we find that in 1659, "being concerned to speak in the Steeple House, at Giggleswick, he was pulled down and his head broke against the seats, and was afterwards haled out and thrown upon the ice." He was afterwards imprisoned at Leeds for a similar offence there. In 1670, for being at three meetings at Eldroth on the 12th April, and at one held in his own house on the following Sunday, and "at Settle in the Burying place the Sunday following," the magistrates fined him £120, and his cattle, to the value of £150, were seized.

During the 17th century the tradesmen of Settle issued three tokens, of which I give engravings. The one of the Company



of Grocers is remarkable, owing to its being, so far as I know, the only token issued at that period by a provincial Company of Traders.

About 1791 a rather singular occurrence took place near Giggleswick. This was nothing less than the sudden appearance of a large pool of water on the scars above Giggleswick. From a measurement taken in 1794, after a long dry season, when it was considerably reduced in size, it was 91 feet long by 70 feet broad, having





Old Engraving of Ebbing and Flowing Well.

an average depth of some eight feet, and giving a constant supply of water sufficient for the needs of a herd of 60 cattle. In shape it was almost a perfect ellipse.



One of the principal natural curiosities of the parish is the "Ebbing and Flowing Well" at Giggleswick. It is a very unpretentious affair to the casual observer, being nothing more than one of the ordinary roadside wells, so frequently to be found in this neighbourhood, that have been erected for the use of the wayfarer and passing horses and cattle.

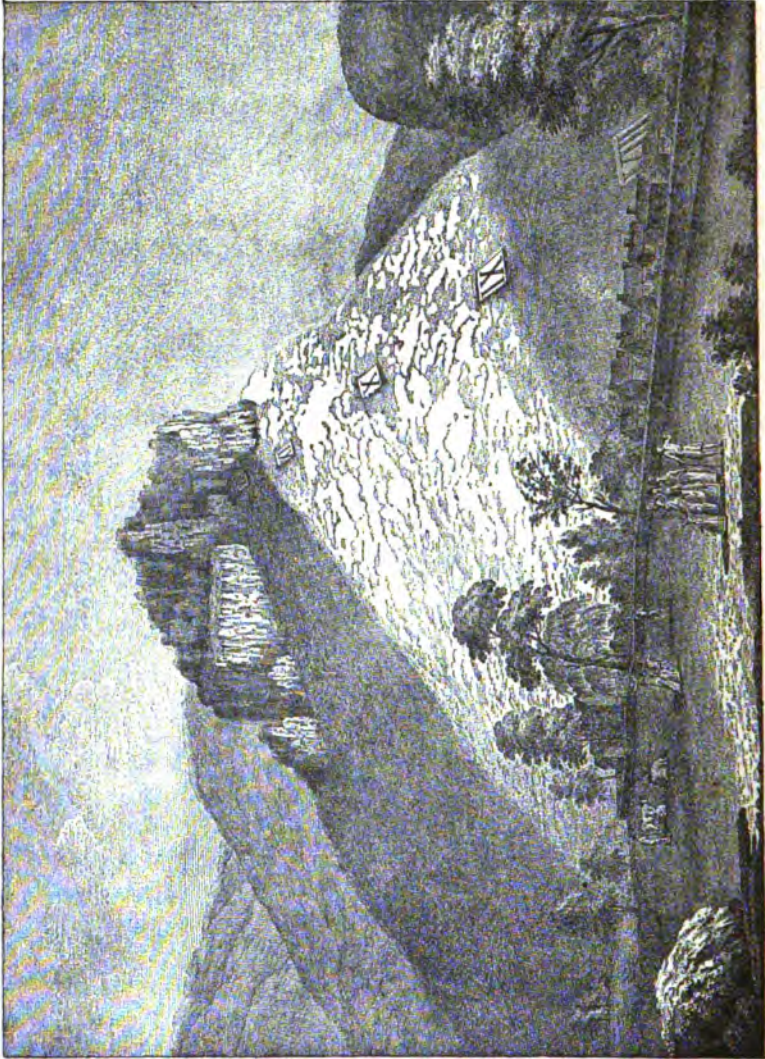
The accompanying illustration is a fac-simile of a curious old picture engraved by Buck and Feary in 1778. From this it seems that the well was at that day situated a short distance above the road (the new highway runs higher up and close to the well), and from it two copious streams flowed into Giggleswick Tarn, which then lay at the foot of the scar; the road crossing the head of the tarn by a ford. The inscription at the foot of the engraving is as follows: "The amazing Flowing and Ebbing Well in Giggleswick Scarr, in the road to Kendal."

In connection with this well there is an old custom that is still kept up in the neighbourhood. On the afternoon of every Easter Sunday, hundreds of children and young people take a piece of "black Spanish" and a bottle to the well, and by dissolving the lump of "Spanish" in a bottleful of the water of the spring, they concoct a sweet drink. When the water in the well is at the lowest point, there may occasionally be seen what is known as the "silver thread." This is nothing more than a tiny current of air running from end to end of the well, but on account of its rare appearance the superstitious consider it as a token of good luck to the person who is fortunate enough to see it. It was the "spirit of the well" that, according to the local legend, gave the magic bridle to Nevison, the highwayman, when he was pursued, by the aid of which he was enabled to ride up Giggleswick Scars, at the point still known as "Nevison's Nick," and also to leap over the chasm at the head of Gordale. Many writers, including DRAYTON in his *Polyolbion*, DRUNKEN BARNABY, and others, have made mention of this curious well.

Nearly opposite the well is the site of a Tarn, drained in late years, in the bed of which was found the old canoe mentioned in the early part of the article.

One of the principal natural beauties in immediate proximity to the town is *Castleberg*, a sharply defined rock which rises to a height of 300 feet. I give a fac-simile reproduction, though of course much reduced in size from the original, of the very scarce and curious old engraving of the sun-dial at Settle

This engraving bears the inscription recorded at the foot of this page,—



The Sun-dial at Settle.

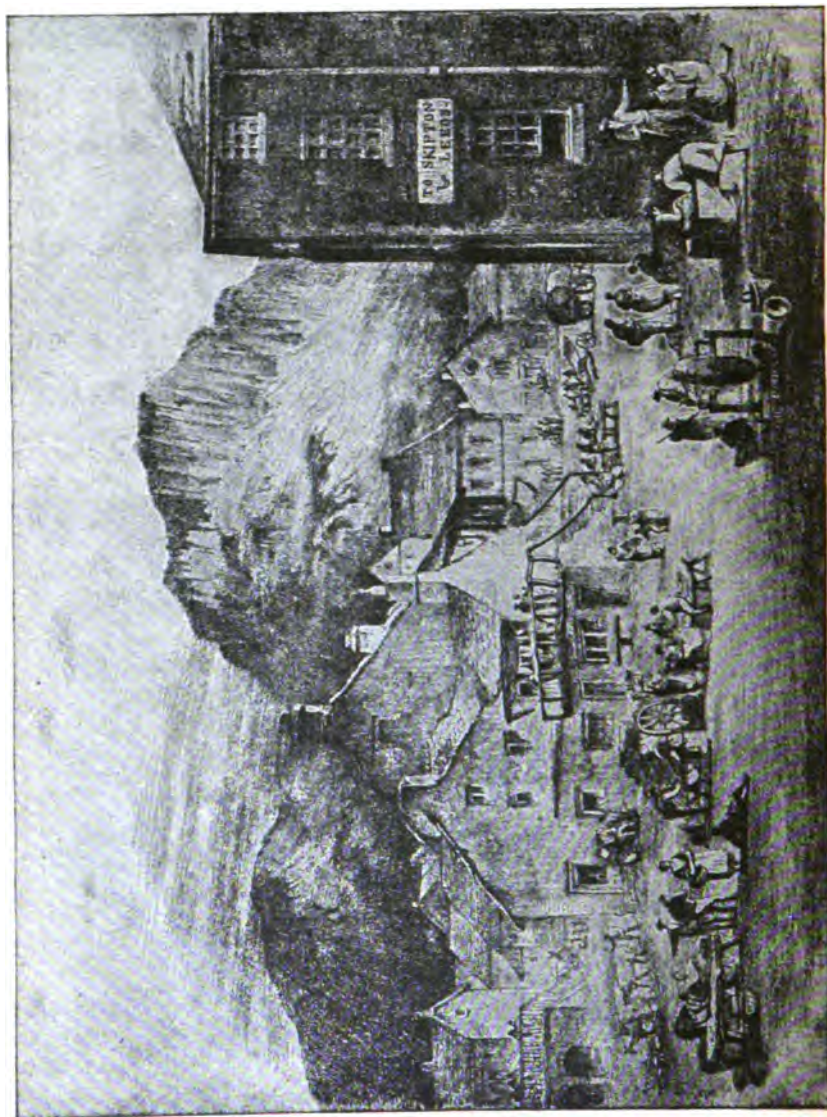
“The very extraordinary sun-dial facing the Market-place at Settle, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. Drawn, engraved, and published by T. Buck and J. Feary, according to Act of Parliament, May 18th, 1778.”

As to whether this engraving represented an actual state of affairs, or whether it was in a great measure assisted by a powerful imagination, I ask permission to reserve my opinion.



Rev. Alan Percy, Vicar of Giggleswick 1508—17.

In concluding this article, I would mention two worthies who are closely identified with the parish. The one is the Rev. Alan Percy, who was Vicar of Giggleswick from 1508 to 1517. He was



Nicholson's View of Settle, 1827 (see page 26).

the third son of Henry, 4th Earl of Northumberland, and left the parish to hold the important post of Master of St. John's College



Dr. George Birkbeck.

at Cambridge, he being the first holder of that office. He was a great benefactor to the city of Norwich.

Coming to more recent times, I would briefly note Dr. George Birkbeck, who was born here in 1776. He was the founder of

Mechanics' Institutes, and devoted much of his time and fortune to philanthropic work. At his death a handsome memorial tablet was prepared to commemorate him, the inscription being written by his friend, Lord Brougham. It was intended to be placed in the church, but owing to some misunderstanding it was erected in the Settle Mechanics' Institute, a building now devoted to the peculiar services of the Salvation Army.

In many ways the town retains its old-world appearance, but is now changing, from a picturesque point of view, for the worse; but in reality in order to adapt itself to modern ideas of comfort and sanitation. The accompanying engraving* gives a good idea of the place in 1822, but the old "Tolbooth," which occupies a prominent place in the picture, has now given way to a modern Town Hall.

Much more could be written about the old parish of Giggleswick; of worthies who have been connected with it, such as Dr. Lettsom; of the old customs, such as "pace-egggers"; of its folklore and legends; of its natural beauties of hill and water; but already I have overstepped my bounds, and for the present must lay down my pen, trusting that what I have written may awaken some interest in "An unfrequented Corner of Craven."

THOS. BRAYSHAW.

Stackhouse, Settle, August, 1889.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS IN THE XVIth. CENTURY.

EXCERPTA ANTIQUA. A Collection of Original Manuscripts. York: Printed by William Blanchard, 1797.

So runs the title page of a pamphlet of 112 pages, with a cover of gray paper, sadly frayed, in the library of Mr. W. P. Robinson, of this city, who picks up such rare finds by some instinct only your true book hunter reveals. I presume it is rare, because I have never seen a copy before in gray cover or catalogue, and notice there is no word about it in BOYNE, while LOWNDES gives the title, but tells us it was privately printed, and that a copy at the Roxburgh sale brought 17d., about five times more, one would think, than the compiler would charge for his wares, if he were minded to sell them. The compiler was JOHN CROFT, S.A.S., a free citizen of York, where he lived for many years, and of Edinburgh, by gift of that good city. There is a coloured etching of him somewhere by F. Eglinton, which sends him down to us seated in a chair inspect-

* See *ante*, page 24.

ing a medal. JOSEPH HUNTER knew him well, and has left us a pen portrait of him done in the first decade of our century, as

"A figure made by one of Nature's journeymen, and usually invested in a dress half English, half Portuguese, but bearing himself with a certain kind of elegance, and for ever eager after information, especially historical and Shakespearian, he would put down in his note book. To be seen also at every book auction where his biddings were regulated by a strict regard to economy, and if you met him in the streets the chances were that he would have an Elizabethan quarto under his arm."

ROBERT DAVIES also knew him, and describes him near the end of his life—he lived to 88—as

"An aged man of low stature, but high round back, dressed in a well worn suit of brown cloth, with short breeches, black stockings, and silver-buckled shoes, an old-fashioned cotton umbrella under his arm, and his face much begrimed by snuff, which he took in large quantities; and it was told of him that he read aloud to his wife the whole of 'Don Quixote' in Spanish, of which she did not understand a syllable, but said she liked to hear it, the language was so sonorous."*

The notice of him in the *York Press* is worth looking up for readers who want to know more, and there is also a memoir in the new *Dictionary of Biography* of almost exactly the same tenor in which the writer says the pages of this Excerpta "are worthy of examination even now." But while I may be mild in my judgment, I would say this is the only book from his hand now worth our notice (69 years after his death).

There is no preface or note to tell us where he found many things he has edited in a rough and ready way, beginning with a curious paper by Robert Orford, Bishop of Ely, about the way the Conqueror used the monks there, and ending with a letter from Cromwell to Fairfax, May 8th, 1652, Carlyle did not see.

Some of these papers I have promised to copy for *Old Yorkshire*, and can do no better than begin with an extract from the books of the churchwardens of St. Michael's, in York, from which we can learn something as to the cost of materials, and rate of wages, in the early part of the sixteenth century.†

New York, 1889.

ROBERT COLLYER.

In the Church-Warden's Books, belonging to the Parish of St. Michael, in Spurrergate, in the City of York, *inter alia*, are the following entries:—

| | 1518. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|---|----|------|
| Item, rassaived for John Wyrall beryall and for his Wytword... | ... | | | |
| Item, for a Seyke of Charkoll for Pash evyn | ... | | | iiij |

* *The York Press*, p. 310.

† See *Old Yorkshire*, Vol 4, 1st series, p. 255, for an account of "Some Forgotten Feasts," taken from the above-named volume. I cannot dogmatize about the worth of these ancient documents to those who have such things always under their eye, but to mine they are of the choicest interest in affording us an insight of the way things were done by our hearty, and as we may infer, hungry Yorkshire folk of the higher grade, 360 years ago, when they got round to their wedding. And if we are pleased; to make pictures of the jolly solemnity, how the bride would look, and the bridegroom, who seems also to have got his outfit from the good knight, her father.—R. C.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|-------|
| Item, payd for Tho. Cater for ys Pashe Wage | | | xij |
| Item, payd for Wrytyg of Scynt Royke, masse | | | ix |
| Item, payd for makyng of ij tonykyls, and frenges to the same ... | | | ix |
| Item, payd to the Clarke for seynt tellyn mes, vi. 9 for laydy masse... | | | xx |
| Item, payd for makyng of the tapytt's agayns Chrystymesse | | | iiij |
| Item, payd to Emond ye Wryght & to hys Man, for iij days and halfe | ii | | iiij |
| Item, payd to Rychert Wilkynson for half a day | | | iiij |
| Item, payd to the Plumer, for castyng xi stone of Lede | | iiij | |
| Item, payd for beryng thereof | | | ij |
| Item, payd to John Wyrall for xiiij Stone of Lede | iiij | | viiij |
| Item, payd to a Plumer, for a Weyke Warke | iiij | | viiij |
| Item, payd to Emond the Wryght for a Weyke Warke | xii | | |
| Item, payd to Rychert the Teyler for a Weyke Warke | xxii | | |
| Item, payd to the Pyner for iiij days | ij | | iiij |
| Item, payd to Joyner for a Hoyle Weyke | ij | | ix |
| Item, payd for v Hundreth Walle Teylle | ij | | j |
| Item, payd for a Payr of Jouters to a Ambre in the Kirk | | | ij |
| Item, payd for a quarter of Plaster | | | ij |
| Item, ij hundreth Sharphlings | | | xvj |
| Item, paid for ij Wskotsym | ij | | |
| Item, paid for ij M. Stonebred | ij | | |

1519.

| | | | |
|---|------|----|------|
| Item, recavid for Master Gags Wyffe, that hyr Husband Whyttyd to aur Kyrke warke | iiij | | iiij |
| Item, paid for vij Zerds of lyne cloth for the Clarke Surples | iiij | | v |
| Item, paid for Makyng of the same | | | xvj |
| Item, paid for xij Loyde of Cobyll Stone for Payffing | | | iiij |
| Item, paid for xiiij foytte of Glasse | iiij | | |
| Item, paid to the Paryshe Clarke Wyffe for Under Clarke bord, for the space of vi Weyks and v Day | | vj | |

1520.

| | | | |
|---|------|---|-------|
| Item, resavid of Robert Berker for Struyng of the Kyrke | iiij | | |
| Item, recavid for ij Kyrchoys that was gyffen to ye Kyrk Wark ... | | v | |
| Item, paid for haloyng of ij Chalysse & ij Patans, a Corporax & Auterclouthes | | | iiij |
| Item, paid for helpyng of ij hemches (Images) | | | iiij |
| Item, paid for ij Strynkyls | | | ij |
| Item, paid for a Masse Book | v | | |
| Item, paid for a Baldrege to the Second belle | | | vj |
| Item, paid for iiij tapytts | | | xv |
| Item, paid for paryng of the Chyrch | | | j |
| Item, paid to B. Robert for his beyd Royle | ij | | |
| Item, paid to Thomas Cator for bloyng the Horgons | | | ij |
| Item, paid to the Pysshe for Lady Mess | vi | | viiij |
| Item, paid for a Belstryng for the lyttyll bell | | | j |
| Item, paid for dry ferme | ij | | vj |

1521.

| | | | |
|--|----|--|------|
| Item, resavid for Mylyes Robynson beriall, a tone of Plaster ... | | | j |
| Item, paid for a Cord to the Sthyme | | | ij |
| Item, paid for a pair of Glovyffs to Under Clark | | | iiij |
| Item, paid for helpyng of the Pyke | | | |
| Item, paid for Washing of Cloyse in the Kyrke | ij | | |
| Item, for hormyyng of a bowytt to the Kirk (a Lanthorn) | | | ij |

1523.

| | | | |
|---|------|--|---|
| Item, rasavid of Master Viccars clere to the Kirk Warks for a Obett forys frends falls, & for Wax | iiij | | v |
|---|------|--|---|

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

29

| | | |
|---|------|--------|
| Item, rasavid of Herry for Struyng of the Kyrke | iiij | |
| Item, paid to Herry for the beide Royll | ij | |
| Item, paid for a pair off Moffyts for to Wase the Corporax | | ij |
| Item, paid to the Frere that came fro Master Raffe for a Reward | | xvj |
| Item, paid for a besom | | ob. |
| Item, paid for makyng of iiij tapytt for the hye alt | | ij |
| Item, to a laboure: f r iiij Day and f | | xviiij |

1524.

| | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| Item, rasavid for the beriall of Sir Robert Witton | iiij | iiij |
| Item, rasavid of Sir Herre for Struyng of the Kyrke... .. . | iiij | |
| Item, rasavid of Roland Garth for ye vacacons of Sir Robert Barker, that Sir Thos. Wyrall dyde serve for that tyme to the be hoyffe of the Kirke | | vl |
| Item, paid to the Prest and to the Clark for synging of Shn-Messe for a holle Zere | xiiij | iiij |
| Item, paid for ix Zerds of Floweyd Damesse to make the whytt coppye Apon | iiijl | x viij |
| Item, paid for a bawdregesse | | xvj |
| Item, paid for luyng of a Leide Gutt | | j |
| Item, paid Dyghtyng of a Gut | | ij |
| Item, for bords to a Gresse | | v |
| Item, for lytter for Dobyng | | iiij |
| Item, paid for Thayk bords and legs | ij | |
| Item, paid for pawper and hynke | | ij |

1525.

| | | |
|--|--|-------|
| Item, paid for ij bukkyls to the bawdrygyes | | ij |
| Item, paid for two Bawdryges | | xxij |
| Item, paid for a Surplecrosse mending | | ijob. |
| Item, paid for dychyng off the Church Gutterys | | j |
| Item, paid for a Wenyon of Plaster | | job. |

1526.

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Item, rasavid for a Gyrdyll that John Strynger Wyff gaffe to Seynt Myghell | | vj |
| Item, payd for vj Zerds & iiij quarter of Lyne cloth to mak the Parish Prest a Surplex | iiijx | x |
| Item, for Pawper to mak ij Regenall Books; the on for the Roy'd lyght and Seynet Lyght; the other for to writt our hympyllment of our how filt in | | ij |
| Item, for the Cobby of the Bill that Eswold put into the Doyk Council | | viiij |
| Item, for a laborar for lattyng and dobyng for viii days | | xx |
| Item, for j Payns of Glasse to ys (Mylys Gylbank) hawl Windo | ii | iiij |
| Item, for ij Skyns of Patsmentt | | v. |

1527.

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Item, resavid off Richert Olyffe for a la Hynging Candylstyck of Orley Wark (N.B. Oversea) | iiij | iiij |
|--|------|------|

MEMORANDUM :—That the Kyrkwardens and Richert Olyffe, and his Wyffe, mad a Condicon betwyxt them, that when yt shall ples God to call the forsayd Rychert, Wyff to ys Mercy, then the foresaid Candylstyck shall Remayne to the Kyrk. Againe and Apon yis condicon the foresaid and ys Wyff bowght ytt, wytnessyth heroff, John Strynger.

| | | |
|--|--|----|
| Item, rasavid of Pullan for the layne of a Ste | | ij |
|--|--|----|

| | |
|--|----------|
| Item, to Robert when he brought the Clothes from Byshope that was halowyd | ij |
| Item, paid for Wyne that was gyffen to Mr. Honngatt | iiij ob. |
| Item, for a God's penny that was gyffen to the paryshe Clarke | j |
| Item, paid for a frontleth to the Hye Alter | ix |

1536.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Rasavid off the Stok in the Churche to helpe to pay for the Orgons... | |
| Item, rasavid of the Row Light | iiijl |
| Item, off Seynt Seyth Lyght | iiijl |
| Item, paid for a pare of Organs | vijl do. |
| Item, for a Harrow Cayse and a Shottynge Glove | vij |
| Item, for a Boy to Malton | iiij |
| Item, for Shoyng Mr. Batma Hosse | ij |
| Item, ij Paire of Sporys | vj |
| Item, for helpynge of a bowe | ij |

1537.

| | | |
|---|-----|------|
| Md.—That we Rasavid by the Hands of the Keepers of Seynt Syth lyght, to pay to the Chawmer of York, to help to bryng that out off Dett | iii | iiij |
| Item, payd to a Carver for v days | ij | vj |

1538.

| | | |
|--|-------|----------|
| Item, rasavid of Seynt Sythe Stok, what tyme we should have bowght Wax wyth itt to have made Seynt Sythe light, fyve Dozen Wax compleyt | xiiij | iiij |
| Item, to Nycolys Teyller and ys Man for iiij Days Theykyng and Poyntynge of the Churche | iiij | iiij ob. |
| Item, for a Leyf of tynfull to sett on the gret Candyll... .. | | ij |
| Item, for a pare of Gloves for playing of a Mynd of me | | j. |
| Item, for ij loyd of Erth for Rawmer flowrys... .. | | j ob. |
| Item, for makynge of Hoyks and Snekyes to Doors | | |

1540.

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| Item, rasavid of Robert Walworth for the Downg att Fyshe Lendynge | iiij | viiij |
| Item, paid for helping of ij bawtrys off the bells | vij | |
| Item, for a Gallon of Aylle to the Laborars | | ij |
| Item, for Sommons to the Wyff that sells Waffrons for Richert Cluston | | j |

1541.

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Item, for xx loyd of Sand against the Kyng* comynge | ij | viiij |
| Item, for swepynge att the Churche end, and beryng away dyvers when the Kyng was here | | ij |
| Item, to vj Laborarars for vi days workynge at Essyngton pytts for Gravell for the Kyng's Street agans hys comynge... .. | | ij |

1544.

| | |
|---|------|
| Item, for ij lb. Candylls for Chrystyness to borne in the Morke Mornings | iiij |
| Item, for ij boks of the New Processions & Kyrelessons | x |
| Item, to Esabell for makynge clene of the Churche yerde at dyvers tymys for the hoyle yere | ij |

1546.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Item, for pake thred for byndynge of Seynt pulcur Candylls | ob. |
|---|-----|

* Henry VIIIth.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Item, for whyt thred to the parish Clark for Sewyng of Seynt pulcure Howse and the vestments | j |
| Item, to John Carver for a Day and Di mendyng of Seynt pulcure Howse, & for helpyng of the Angell's Wyngs, and the Stawylls in the Church, and for di Day helping of the Hamerays in the Church | xj |
| 1547. | |
| Item, to a Laborar for beryng Moke owt of the Church and the Church zerd what tyme the Seyntys was takyn down | i |
| 1600. | |
| Item, paid to my Lady Beckwith, for certaine Glasse and trellies, and Wainstcott, which is in the Hause that Mr. Maskew dwelt in, and she having the dealing for it, being tutor unto James Mastewe, which said Glasse trelices and Wainstcott is now to remain in the House as other Glasse, and heirloomes dothe... .. | vj viij |
| 1610. | |
| Item, paid to Edward Binks for painting the King's Arms | xxx |
| Item, paid for a Gallon of Aile for the Ringers on the 5th of November | vij |
| 1625. | |
| Item, paid to the Fletcher for Arrowes | vj |
| 1641—1642. | |
| Item, for Ringing for Joy of the Triennial Parliament... .. | 3 4 |
| Item, for Ringing at the King and Prince's coming to York, the 18th March, 1641 | 3 8 |
| Item, for Ringing at the King's return from Scotland, November, 1641 | 2 6 |
| Item, for ringing when the Duke of York came to this City | 3 8 |
| Item, for ringing the Day when the Queen came to York, 7 March, 1642 | 1 0 |
| 1663. | |
| Item, paid for 8 Muskets... .. | 2/ 0 0 |
| Item, paid for 4 Pikes | 15 |
| Item, paid for 6 Pair of Bandeleers | 15 |
| 1664. | |
| Item, paid for Trophye Money | 3/ 8 8 |
| 1688. | |
| Paid for Ringing the Day King William and Queen Mary was proclaimed, Feb. 17th | 5 |

YORKSHIRE IN 1750.

THE following description of interesting places in the county is taken from four volumes in the series of *Additional Manuscripts* in the British Museum, numbered respectively, 15,800, 22,999,

23,000, and 23,001. The original letters of Dr. Pococke, describing the particular places here referred to, are not known to exist; the above manuscript volumes contain transcripts of the originals only, evidently made with a view to publication, as they bear marks of careful revision by the traveller's own hand.

Apart from his journeyings, the life of Pococke presents little to interest the reader. He was born at Southampton in 1704, a son of Richard Pococke, head master of the Free School in Southampton. After receiving some education in his native town, he proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took a degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1731; two years later, when precentor of Lismore, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him.

Much interesting information is to be gained by a perusal of the narrative of the learned Doctor's travels in Yorkshire. He sets before us such matters as seem most worthy of note in a plain, unvarnished way. A full account of his travels has been edited for the Camden Society by J. J. Cartwright, M.A., Esq., of the Record Office.*

WENTWORTH HOUSE, in Yorkshire, *August 8th, 1750.*

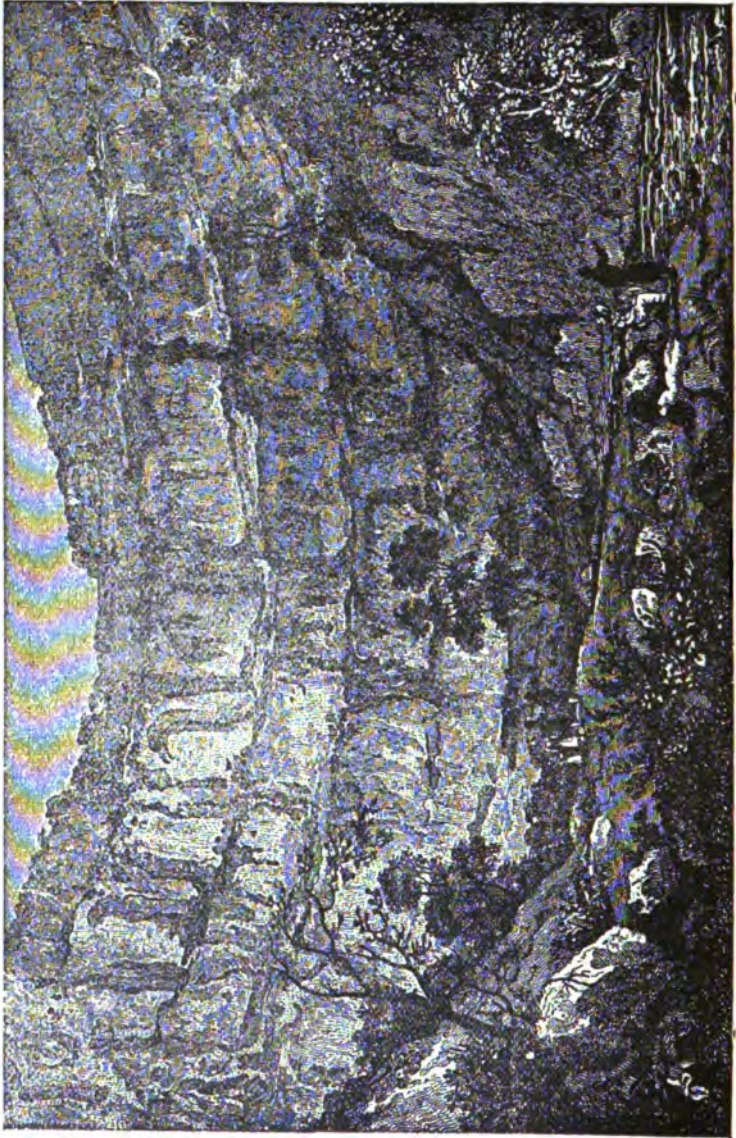
My last was of the 30th of July, from Halifax, in which letter I gave you an account of Hornby Castle. In the afternoon of the 26th I travelled eastward along the Wenning, and crossing over it at Bentham, from Lancashire, I came into Yorkshire. We crossed over the heath, and came to Clapham, and coming to the brow of the hill over the vale in which the Ribble rises, a very romantic and agreeable scene opened of high craggy rocks to the left, almost perpendicular, and a fine, uneven, improved country to the south. Out of the foot of these rocks, there come three or four considerable streams, large enough to turn a mill; one of them has been remarkable for ebbing and flowing very suddenly and frequently, but, I find, cannot be reduced to any certainty, and people have been puzzled to find out the cause of it, which may be that at certain times the water may bring up a great deal of sand, and fill some cavity and stop the rise of the spring, and when that sand subsides it may then flow again plentifully. A little further we came to a most pleasant village, called Giggleswick, under these rocks, and very beautifully situated over the Ribble; it is adorned with trees, and there are many good houses in it, and on the other sides are well-improved rising grounds.

Crossing the Ribble a little beyond this place, we came in a quarter of a mile to Settle, a little town situated under a high rocky hill, on the lower part of which four stones being placed, they serve as a sun-dial to the country for three or four miles southward, as they know what hour of the morn it is when the shadow comes to them from nine to twelve.† Settle is a pretty great thoroughfare, and has a small manufacture of knit stockings. We passed this day near a high hill called Inglebarrow, at the foot of which, near Ingleton, I was informed there was a very curious large cave. On that mountain grow two uncommon plants, the *Rosa Radix* and the *Ladies' Slipper*; on some of the mountains near Settle grows a sort of dwarf bramble, the berry of which they call cloud-berry, and the common people *cnute-berry*, because they say King Canute, when he was in exile in these parts, lived on them.

From Settle I went, on the 27th, up the Ribble about three miles, where below a bridge there is a fine cascade which in two or three breaks falls down about twenty

* The Travels through England of Richard Pococke, successively Bishop of Meath and of Ossory, during 1750, 1751, and later years. Edited by James Joel Cartwright, M.A., F.S.A., Treasurer of the Society.

† See *ante*, p. 22.



Malham Tarn.

feet; we then crossed the hills to the south-east, and coming in sight of Malham Tparne (Pond) we went up the hills to the south, and came to what they call the Clatering Syke or Rivlet, which comes out of the side of the hill towards the pot of it, in which water, that hardly covers the ground, there are abundance of Trochi entrochi, and of the anomia shells, as well as masses of them in a thin stone, and the water washes them out. These productions do much puzzle naturalists. The trochi are many of them like shuttles, some are round and plain with little knobs on them like a vegetable shoot, and they are joynted and separate, and some of them when separated appear square, others round, which are called St. Cuthbert's beads; some are an oblong oval, which they call shuttles: the country people call them fairy stones.

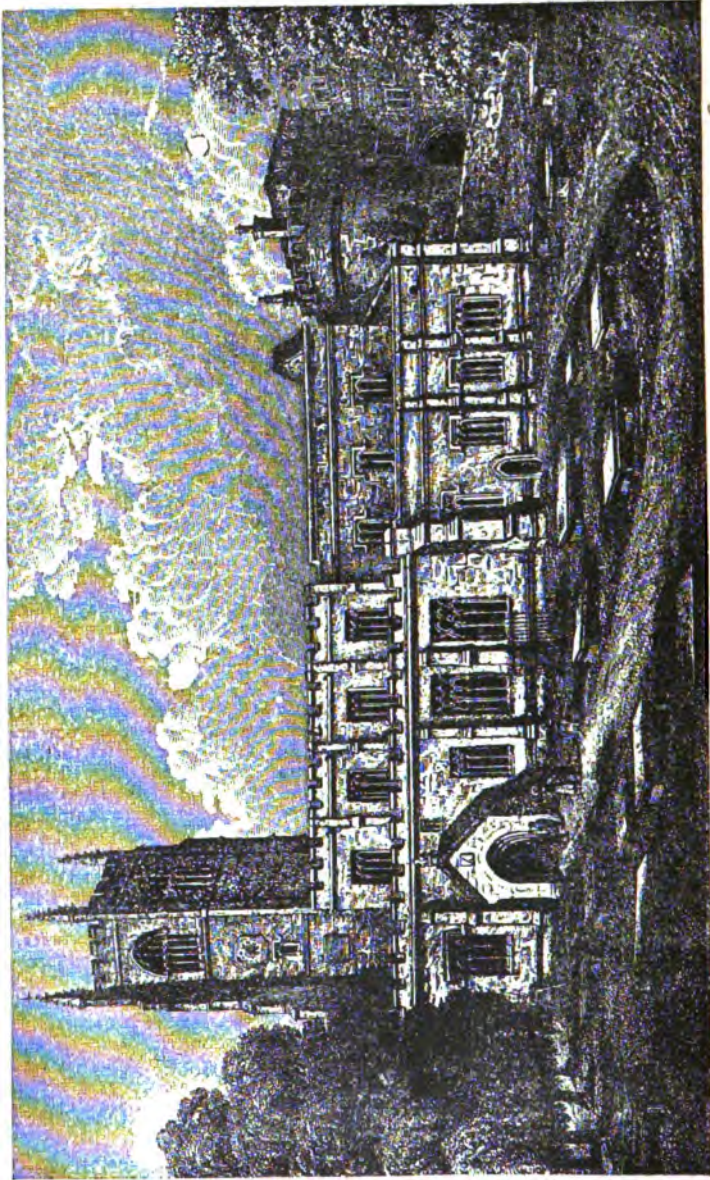
From this place we descended to Malham Tparne (Malham Tarn), a piece of water which may be near two miles in circumference; there are very good perch and other fish, in it, and the water runs out in a rivlet, which soon divides into two parts and is lost among the stones, going underground by what they call two swallows. There are other holes in the mountains which are deep, and little torrents run into them after rain, and some streams always, except in very dry seasons, and so this water goes underground and comes out in large streams at the foot of the mountain, and all these are called swallows; and these streams from the Pond are supposed to come out from the east of Malham, where the river Aire comes from under the mountains.

Going about a mile to the south, we came to what they call Malham Cove; for near that village of Malham, to which there is a steep descent, there are very high perpendicular rocks, which extend to the west and making a turn to the south, from that stupendous rock, falling to the south-east, called the Cove, which is 285 feet high. About 100 feet below the top it forms a sort of an arch, which projects, and occasions the name it has obtained of a Cove. At the bottom of it a rivlet comes from underground, supposed to be made by the swallows on the moors. This at Coln, fourteen miles off, is seen appearing like a white tower.

From this place we went near a mile to the east to a natural beauty, still more extraordinary. There is an opening between the mountains which may be between 400 and 500 feet high, half the way up it is very steep, the upper part perpendicular, forming three or four narrow terraces, where it contracts almost to a point; there is an opening which leads to a sort of amphitheatre, encompassed with these high perpendicular rocks, with an arcade on each (side?) so that the rock hangs over, and at the further end there is a fine cascade which may fall about 30 feet perpendicular, and afterwards about as much more in several breaks; this comes from another opening, and advancing you expect to see another cascade at the end of that, but the rocks lock in such a manner that you do not see the end, but one is surprised to see a cascade gushing out of a hole on the left side, through which the water has forced its course, and fall about twenty feet. This altogether is one of the most surprising and beautiful things I ever saw.

To the north, towards Peictel Head, are lead mines, called Richgrove. To the south-west, at Downand, they find a sort of cristal they call Downand diamonds, something like Bristol stones, but not so hard, and at the foot of Pendle Hill, near Coln, 'tis said they find petrified crabs. At Bolton Hall the same way they have some remains of Henry VI., who lived here some time during his misfortunes, as a pair of bootes made of fine brown leather, and lined with an uncommon furr, some spoons that belonged to him and some other things.

At Caulton (Calton), near Kirby Malham Dale, is the seat of General Lambert's family, where he was born, and in the church is the monument of his son, the last of the family, in which it is mentioned that he was descended in a line from his ancestor in William the Conqueror's time, to whom he was allied by marriage. We went on to Gargrave, where Mr. Rawthmeal, the publisher of the *Antiquities of Over-barrow*, places a Roman camp, which he supposes to be Julius Agricola's; but on a strict enquiry I could not find it out. On the hills to the north they told me there were ruins called Norton Tower, which they say was to defend the pass. We came to a small town called Skipton, having passed near the village of Carlton, which gave title to a branch of the Burlington family.



Skipton Church and Castle.

At Skipton there is a fine old castle, formerly belonging to the Earls of Cumberland and to the last of the family, who enjoyed it in her own right, the Countess of Pembroke, who repair'd it after it had been destroyed by the Parliament army; it has a grand appearance on the outside, and has something of the look of Windsor, and the old furniture remains in it of the Countesses time. In the church are the monuments of the family.

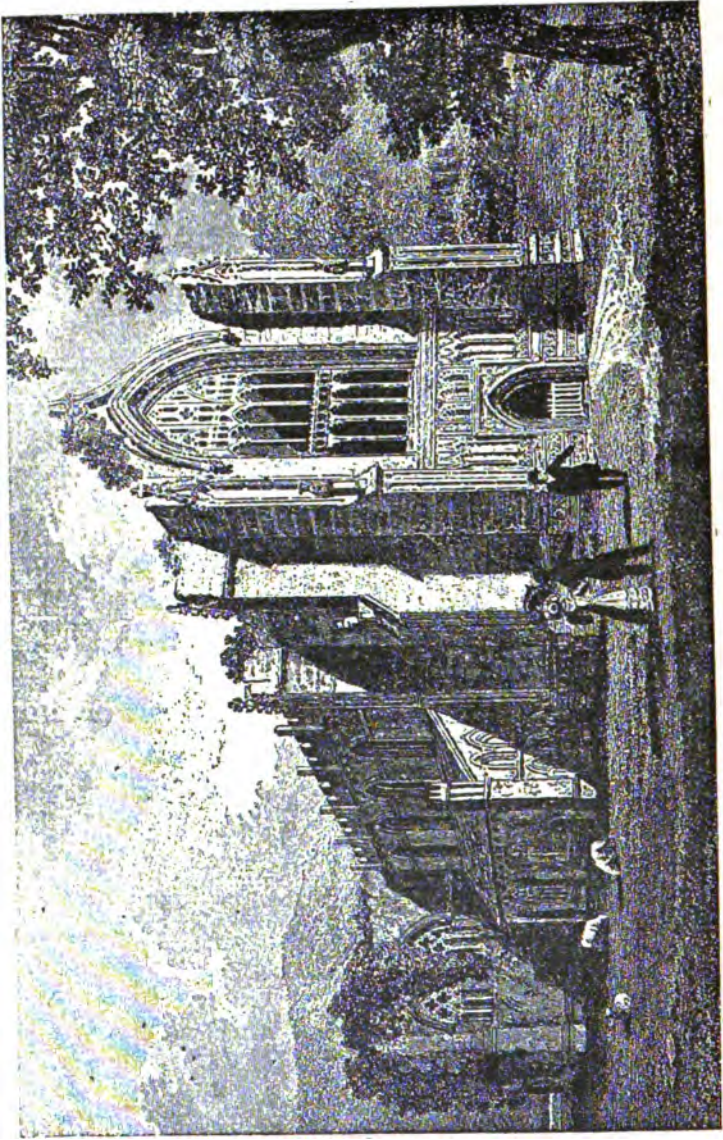
28th.—We went to Bolton-on-the-Wharf (Wharfe) to see the remains of the old Abbey,* which was first founded at Emesay (Embsay) by William Meschines and Cecilia his wife, in 1120, and removed to this place by Alicia Rumelee, their daughter, in 1151. The church is large, but irregular, and there is a grand tower built to it in 1156. In the front of it is this inscription: "In the yer of our Lord MVCXXRU (?) begaun this foundation, on who soul God have mercy, Amen." The grand old gateway is converted into an house for the steward. On the spot of the convent is a free school founded by the famous Robert Boyle. In Skipton is another founded by the Cliffords; at Settle is another, and almost in every little town: it seeming to have been the humour about a century or two agoe to found such schools for their tenants and others. I here parted with Dr. Taylor, a physitian of Settle, who had accompanied me from that place. I travelled a little way on the south side of the Werf (Wharfe) to Adlingham (Addingham).

Lower on that river is Ilkley, supposed to be the ancient Olicana, where the old Roman road passes from Manchester to Aldborow (Aldbrough). There is here a famous alum spring, which is of great use in drying up both scrophulous and also old sores, where the constitution is strong enough to bear it. We crossed the moors on the river Aire to Selsden (Silsden), where there is an old house or hall of the Earl of Thanet. The moors we passed are full of coals, and a horse-load of twenty stone of sixteen pounds each sells for fourpence at the pits. We went along the meadows, and at a little distance from the Aire came to a small market-town called Keightley (Keighley), situated on a stream called Keightley Beck or rivlet, which is the northern name for small rivers. This town has a manufacture of woosted, calimancoes, shaloons, and stockins, and there is a mill setting up for making the small wares of Manchester.

We ascended the hills and came over the moors to Cullingworth, crossing a stream, close to which rises a mineral water, which from the taste and colour I thought was chalybeat, but I was afterwards told that it rises out of the coal mines, and was not drank, unless to kill worms. I rid on near a mile and came to another stream which was whitish and tinged the stones with a red colour. They told me it was a saiyer (or sewer, as I suppose) from the coal pits. It has a chalybeate taste, but as there is some marcasite in most coals of a vitrous quality, so it is used phisically only for the purpose mentioned. Enquiring whether they made coperas, I was informed that in some mines there was much of what they called a brass stone, which they sold to a merchant in Hallifax, probably to make coperas.

We descended a great way down towards Halifax, having that fine vale in our view which is watered by the river Calder, and passed through Ellingworth, where the Roman road went from Manchester to Aldborow, and came to Hallifax, situated in a hole on a rivlet call'd the Haleac, and almost entirely encompassed with hills or high ground, especially to the south, on which side the hills rise over it, not unlike the Mount of Olives over Jerusalem, and all the hills are full of coals. The town is not above a measured mile and a half in circumference. Some time ago they computed that there were 8,000 souls in the town. They have only one large church, but in the parish, which is of great extent, there are twelve chapels, which are donatives in the disposal of the rector, from 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year, and they have portions of tythes. There are a few Quakers and some Presbyterians in the town. They still shew the stage built of stone on which they used to execute with the maid, after the Scotch custom. For when first the woollen manufacture was established here, the colliers and others were a very uncivilized people, and stole their clothes (cloths) from the hooks (tenters), and in order to terrify them a law was made that if any were found guilty, they should be executed that way, and they keep the knife in the

* See page 38.



Bolton Abbey.

jayl which was used for this kind of execution. They have a great manufacture in serges and cloths, and a very plentiful market, and are all people of business, and tho' it is so large a town it is no corporation.*

30th.—I went two miles over beautiful low hills, having on every side a delightful prospect of fine improvements on them, and of the finest vales, the high hills and moor or heath country ending about these parts. We came in two miles to Eleen (Elland) on the Calder, went a mile up that river and passed near Greteland; on the hill of that name near it an altar was found, which was formerly in the house of Sr. John Saville at Bradley, about a mile further, but I found it was removed. This was the house of that famous person who was Warden of Merton, Provost of Eton, and the publisher of St. Chrysostom. I could see nothing about the house but these two dates, 1577 and 1598. I saw on the road a stone with these marks on it, SS.XT, but it seemed to be a rough mountain stone.

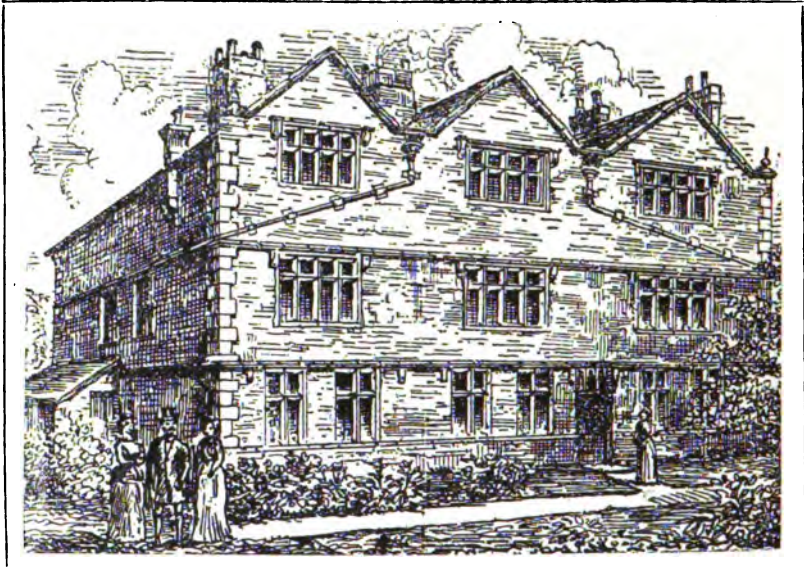


Halifax Church.

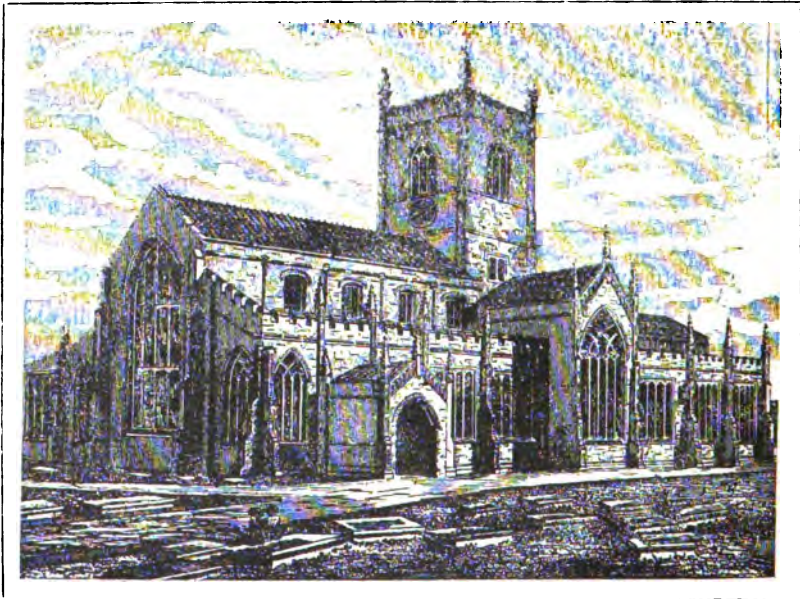
From Bradley we ascended the hills, and passed by some potteries of coarse ware, for which they have a proper clay here, and on to Almondbury, vulgarly Ambury, about a mile to the south-east. It is what they call the Castle Hill, which is a very strong place. The whole top of the hill is strongly fortified. To the north a narrow steep part of the hill is defended by fossees near thirty feet high; the rest of the summit is divided in two by a fossee; a plain part below about thirty paces broad is defended likewise by a fossee, and so is a narrow part which extends to the south-west. There seems to have been a winding way up as from the town of Almondbury. This place is thought to be the old Cambodunum.† Returning to the town, I went on towards Wakefield, and passed by a pretty improvement of Sr. John Kays.

Wakefield is situated on a rising ground, where a small rivlet falls into the Calder, which runs at a little distance from the town. There is one fair church in it

* See *Halifax in the Past*, by J. W. DAVIS, F.S.A., in *Old Yorkshire*, Series 1, vol. 5, pp. 17—25. † See CANON HULBERT'S *History of Almondbury*, 2 vols.



Red Hall, Leeds.



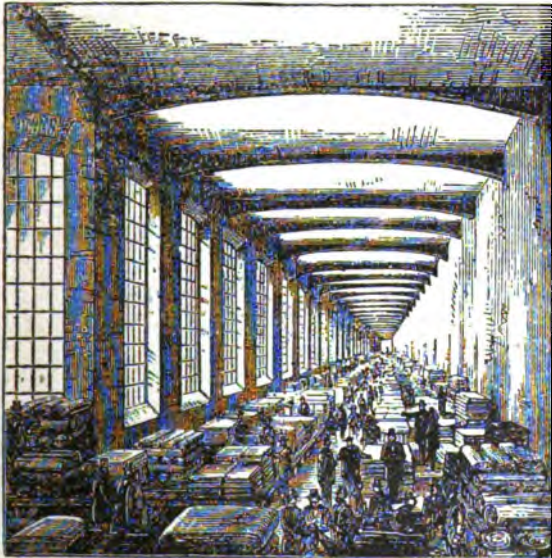
Leeds Parish Church, 1800.

with a steeple, which is seen at a distance from the east. The town may be about a



Old Cloth Hall.

mile in circumference, and there have been many good houses built in it of late years, the manufacture of serge and cloth being carried on here very briskly. I walked a mile to Heath, a very fine high situation over the river and round a green. There are several very pleasant houses built in the green by gentlemen of fortune. From this place I descended a mile to the south-west to Sandal, which is a mile from Wakefield. In the road to this town is the spot where Richard, Duke of York, was slain in battle, the father of Edward IV., who caused a cross to be erected on the spot, which was thrown down in the Civil Wars of the last century, and now it is enclosed with so little distinction as that it appears only to be a small triangular field by the side of the road. Edward IV. also built a chapel on this bridge, which now remains, I suppose, to pray for the soul of his father and of those slain with him, which is still standing, and is a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture, with history pieces in relief over the three doors, a print



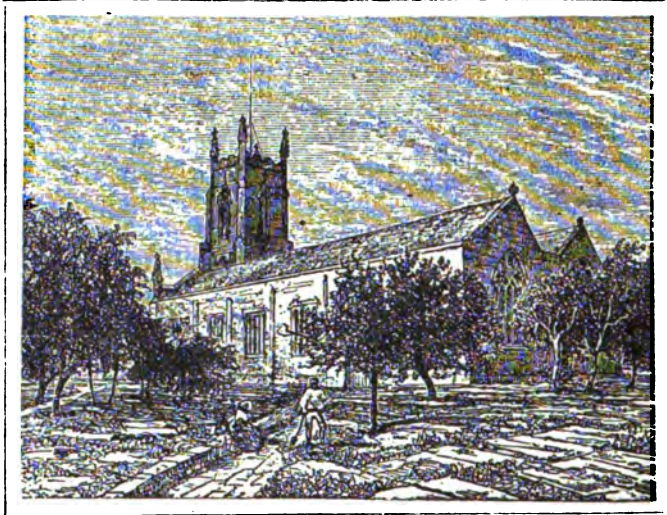
Interior of Mixed Cloth Hall.

of which has been engraved. On the Free School here is this inscription, "Schola Reginae Elizabethae builded by George Savile and by Thomas Savile, his son."

31st. — I went six computed miles to Leeds, which is finely situated on the river Aire, a town of great trade in every branch of the woollen trade, but principally in cloths of the price of 2s. 6d. to 7s. a yard. The market every Thursday and Saturday, in summer at 6, in winter at 7 in the morning. On one side of the street where four rows of forms are placed and extending about two

hundred yards in length, on which they have their cloth, and great sums are contracted for in one hour with very few words, the buyer asking the price then bidding

in answer, and the other then sets his price, and the buyer, if he likes it, orders it to be sent to such a place. A bell rings before the market begins, and to put an end to it, and this is a curiosity many people go to see.* I went to see the three churches in the town. St. John's was built by Mr. John Harrison, Alderman, whose picture is in the church. He built likewise a charity school, a free school, and a hospital for forty people, and died in 1651.



St. John's Church, Leeds.

The New Church is an handsome Doric building with a spire. In St. Peter's is buried Thoresby the Antiquarian, who writ the "Antiquities of Leeds," and died



Entrance to Leeds, 1750.

in 1729; but I find no account of the Savile family here, as some books mention, I suppose, by mistake. Two miles below Leeds is Temple Newsom, formerly a

commanderie of the Knights Templars, and now the seat of the Lord Irwing of Scotland. I visited Mr. Wilson, the Antiquarian, and went to visit another curious person, Dr. Milner, a physician, who was out of town. I went above two miles to Kirkstall Abbey, commonly call'd Cristal, founded in 1147 by Henry Lacy, Baron of Pontefract, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is on the river, and the Church is a very grand edifice, and particularly the tower, which is about 35 feet square, and seems to have given the hint for the tower of York Cathedral, which is probably the largest and finest in the world. It seems to be of much later date than the body of the church. There are three chapels on the east side of each of the cross isles, and there are eight arches which separate the body of the church from each of these isles. The stone which covered the altar now standing is eleven feet long and five broad.

From this place I crossed the country towards the river Wherf, and saw on the other side of it, at some distance, a remarkable hill called Clarendon High Cliff, and on this side the river Arthington Hall, now a ruin, and ascended up to Harwood (Harewood), and in the Church I saw the fine monuments of the Gascoigne family, and particularly of that judge, Sr. William, who committed the Prince, afterwards Henry V., to prison. Near this is another tomb of Sr. Thomas Nevil, who married the judge's niece. Thorn, near this place, is the residence of the Lascelles family. The old Castle near is a very plain, strong building; it is towards the top of the hill looking to the river. I crossed over the Wherf, and went over the Heath to Knaresborough (Knaresborough).

P.S.—From Knaresborough, on the 1st, I saw Harigate (Harrogate) waters and the Roman pigs of lead at Sr. Jno. Ogilby's, who shewed 'em me with great civility. Dined there, came to Burrowbridge (Boroughbridge), saw the wonderful obelisks like Stonehenge, and went half a mile to Aldborrow, and saw the old Roman town there.

2nd. I went to York, and being the Archbishop's publick day at Bishops Thorp, I rid two miles and dined with his Grace, Dr. Drake; and the Rev. Mr. Wickam, poor Gibson's brother-in-law, spent the evening with me.

3. I saw the cathedral and castle, dined at an ordinary, at which we had Sr. Jno. Kay's company, and rid nine miles to Tadcaster, a Roman place; saw some old remains.

4. I saw Mr. Fox's Bramham, which is very fine abroad, came to Berwick, where the Kings of Northumberland lived, passed through Aberforths and Ledsom, and dined at Castleforth, where I traced some thing of the Roman town; went on, saw Pomfret Castle, and lay at Wrabye (Wragby?).

5. Saw Sr. Rowland Wynne's fine new house there, called Nostal, went to church at Royston and came through to Barnesley, to the Earl of Strafford's, where I dined and lay, the Earl showing me all his improvements within and without with great politeness.

6. I walked and reviewed all again, and after breakfast set out, and went six measured miles to Wentworth House. The Marquis of Rockingham invited me to dinner, and my lady very politely engaged me to stay all night.

7. A terrible day; spent most of it in the fine library. Lord Malt. n the eldest son, near of age, abroad, three daughters marriageable here.

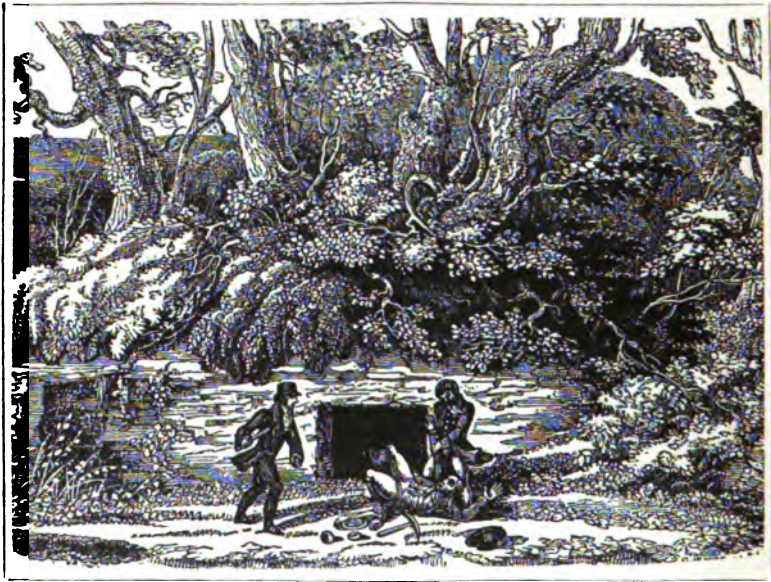
CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 15, 1750.

Knaresborough is situated on the river Nid, which falls into the Youre, between Borrowbridge and York. The banks here on each side of the Nid are very high, on the north side on which the town stands it is a perpendicular cliff, on the other side the steep ascent is covered with wood, and on that side there is a walk, which is

* On April 1st, 1880, the Coloured Cloth Hall Estate was handed over to the Corporation of Leeds, when the Mayor (Ald. Ward), Ald. Sir Edwin Gaunt (chairman of the Corporate Property Committee), the Town Clerk (Sir George Morrison), and the Deputy Town Clerk (Mr. C. C. Jolliffe), as representing the Corporation, met at the Rotunda the trustees and their solicitor (Mr. C. E. Arundel). A cheque for £66,000 was paid over, in exchange for which Mr. Harland (chairman) handed the Mayor the conveyance of the property, together with the ancient muniments of title and the keys of the property. The trustees afterwards entertained the representatives of the Corporation at luncheon, during which the president presented the Corporation with a very fine model of the Cloth Hall Estate, which is to be located in the Fine Art Gallery.

beautifully shaded with wood; on one side of that wood is the famous dropping spring, where a small rivlet runs toward the river, and passing through a free stone rock it acquires a petrifying or rather incrusting quality, covering with the particles of free stone whatever lies in its way. A vast piece of this rock fell down about forty years ago, but so joynted to the rivlet that the water diffuses itself all through it and drops or falls down in a thousand little streams all round from the top of the pendant rock, and makes one of the most beautiful and extraordinary appearances I ever saw. The lower parts of the rock are covered with several sorts of green mosses, many of which are incrustated, but some remain green, and hard as if frozen. Where it drops, it forms likewise various grotesque figures even to the bottom of the river; and one of the comical productions of it are petrified periwigs, which actually become incrustated by leaving them in a proper nidus under the water.

From the situation described of this town it must be imagined that it is very delightful and singular, and on one part over the cliff are the ruins of the fine old Castle which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. There is a most beautiful walk

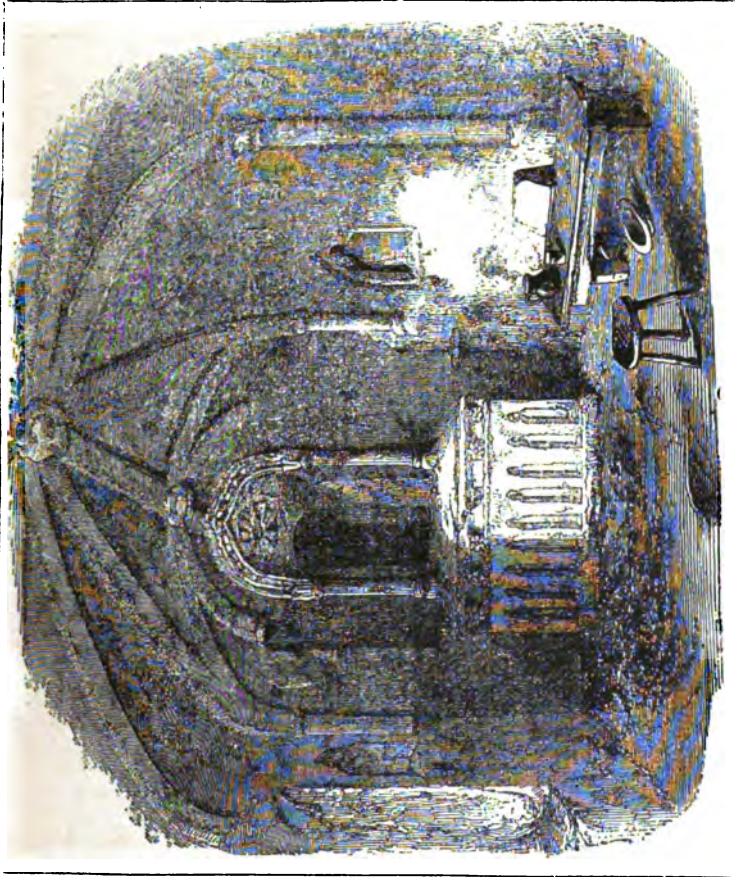


Exterior of St. Robert's Chapel.

to the high cliff to the west over the river, to the house of Sr. Henry Sligsby (Slingsby), called Scriven-hall; and at the other end of the town, on the north side at the bottom of the cliff, is Robert's Chapel, which is a small room with an altar and niches all cutt out of the rock; there are four barbarous heads in relief, and a figure in the same taste on one side of the door without. This town and the villages round it carry on a great manufacture of coarse linnen clothes and huckabacks, from 10d. to 20d. a yard; and many of the people who drink the waters of Harigate lodge here; and they have a long room for the people to meet in.

To the west of the town is Scotten-moore, where there is a camp which some call a Roman camp, but, whatever it is, Oliver Cromwell certainly encamped there, and it is more probable that it was made by him. On the other side of the river is the Forest-moore, from which they say one may go all the way on such ground to Scotland without opening a gate.

From Knaresborough I went two miles to the south-west to upper Harigate ; on this forest or heath are two medicinal springs, with houses, a long room, and accommodation for water-drinkers, where any one can lodge and board for one and eight pence a day, breakfast excepted, which they commonly take at the long room. At lower Harigate, but a quarter of a mile, all except tea for 1s. a day. At upper Harigate, the two springs were first called the Tiffet Wells, and all went by the name of Knaresborough waters, but now the western well is called the old well ; over that there is a small stone work made in 1656, about which



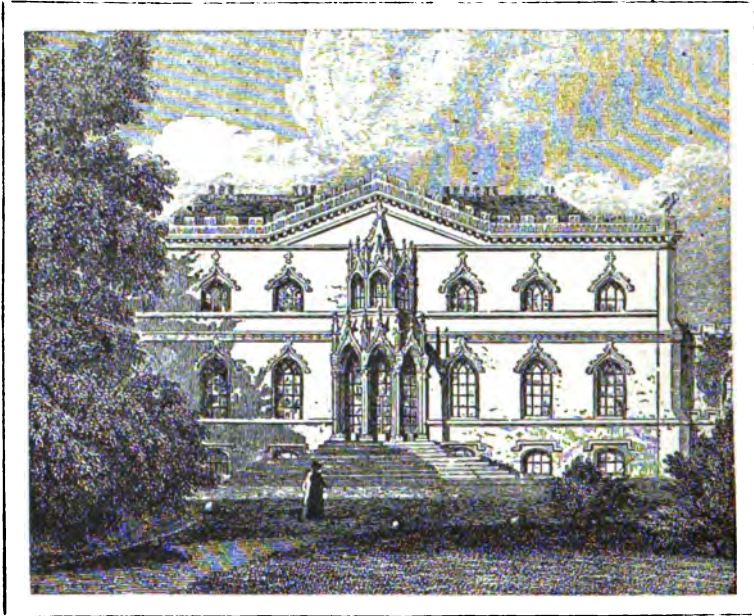
Interior of St. Robert's Chapel.

time these waters first came into request ; and a book was writ about them, which some person meeting with about twenty or thirty years ago, brought these waters again into request, which has been neglected for many years. This is a chalybeate spring, and they told me was good for stone, gravel, and consumption. To the south-east of this is such another well which is now called the Tiffet Well; it is weaker but a lighter water than the other, and has the same virtues. To the south of this is a house, where there is a cold spring, which is esteemed the best cold bath in

England. I then went to Lower Harigate, where there are three springs, only a few yards apart; they are called the Stinking Wells, by reason that the water is very nauseous and stinks; they use these stinking waters for bathing, and boyl half the quantity they bathe in, to which they put so much more that it is cold, and when they come out of it they go to bed and sweat an hour.

From this place I went to a large village called Ripley on the Nid, where Sr. John Ingilby lives in an old house, but he has a great curiosity in it, which is two pigs of lead, three foot eight inches long, four inches broad at top, six at bottom, and four inches deep. They were found at Heshey Moor, two miles from Peitley Bridge, near the mines of Greenow hill, and on the top of them is this inscription, "IMP. CAES DOMTANO XXG. COS. VII.;" on the side this inscription, "BRIG." The inscription on the side is an abbreviation of Brigantes, the name of the people of this country.

What is very remarkable is, that the 7th Consulship of Domitian is the very year that Julius Agricola came into Britain. This is also a proof that the Britains had



Bishophthorpe.

worked in the lead mines before this time, and it is supposed that the lead marked in this manner was for the use of the Romans.

There is a school here founded out of the fortune of two maiden ladies of this family. From Ripley I went seven miles to Boroughbridge on the Youre, a little above the place where the Swale falls into it. In this rode I saw Rippon, and all that country I travelled through when I went last through the north part of Yorkshire into Ireland.

In the meadows at the entrance of Boroughbridge are those three obelisks which are something like the stones at Stonehenge; they are engraved in *DRAKE'S Account of Yorkshire*. They are not in a line, but rather make part of a circle, and probably were erected in memory of some great action, it being a proper spot for a battle; or it may be an antient temple of the Druids or rather British deities. The common people call them the Three Sisters, and some the Devil's Arrows.

Burrow bridge (Boroughbridge) tho' a poor town, without any trade or manufacture, sends members to Parliament, and has a church in it which is a chapel to Aldborow, a mile to the south-east of it, which is the site of the ancient Isurium Brigantum. I traced the fossee of the old town and found it to be about six hundred yards from north to south, and four hundred and eighty from east to west. The wall was built of the red free stone, and it is said was twelve feet thick; it was on a foundation of pebble stones laid upon a blew clay; and in many parts they have broke up the foundation of the wall to get stones for building. To the north there is a great slope for about eighty yards, as if it were the natural situation of the ground. To the east there are two mounds, one without the other, which is, I suppose, what some persons have called a camp. On the south side there are some marks of a double fossee. Many coins of the low empire are found here, and they have discovered four or five Roman pavements. * * * It is said that this town was burnt by the Danes. There is a part of the place called Roadgate, from which



Bramham House.

the Roman way went to Caractonium, which road may be seen in the meadows called Brigates.

On the 2nd of August I came seventeen measured miles from Aldborow to York, through a very fine country; being the Archbishop's publick day. I rid two miles to Bishopsthorpe and dined with his Grace, and came to York in the evening.

3rd.—I reviewed the Cathedral, which, in the structure of the walls and windows and in the large tower, exceeds all cathedrals I ever saw. Salisbury exceeds it in the fineness of the pillars and the spire; Winchester in the grand ascent to the quire; Strasburgh in the fine open work of the tower and spire; but I think it may be called the glory of all Gothick churches, or as somebody expressed it, the Queen of Gothick buildings. I also went to see the castle; the tower there consists of three semicircles and a grand entrance; but the new built jayl, a Dorick half H, with a chapel, exceeds all buildings I ever saw of that kind, for the convenience of the prisoners who have liberty of a court between the wings. I set out in the afternoon to Tadcaster,

situated on the Wherf over which there is a fine bridge of five arches. At the north side of the town, there are marks of an old castle or Danish fort, which consist of a mount and some outworks to the west and south.

4th.—I then came to Newtown Kime, and from thence, two miles to the village of Bramham, and a mile further to Mr. Fox's, Bramham House, late Lord Bingley's, whose heiress he married; it is a handsome house and offices built of hewn stone; behind the house are walks with very high hedges on each side, and a terrace goes round great part of the improvement fenced with a haha wall; one comes round to a Dorick building, like the front of a temple, and then to a Gothick building not quite finished; and so one descends to the water, from which there is an avenue to the house, and another up to a round Ionick temple, something in imitation of the Temple of Hercules at Tivoli. There is a considerable ascent to this temple, and from that there are three or four vistas, one of which is terminated by a Dorick building, something like the portico of Covent Garden church; and to the west of the garden, in the park, is a thatched house, to which the family go for variety, and take some refreshments.

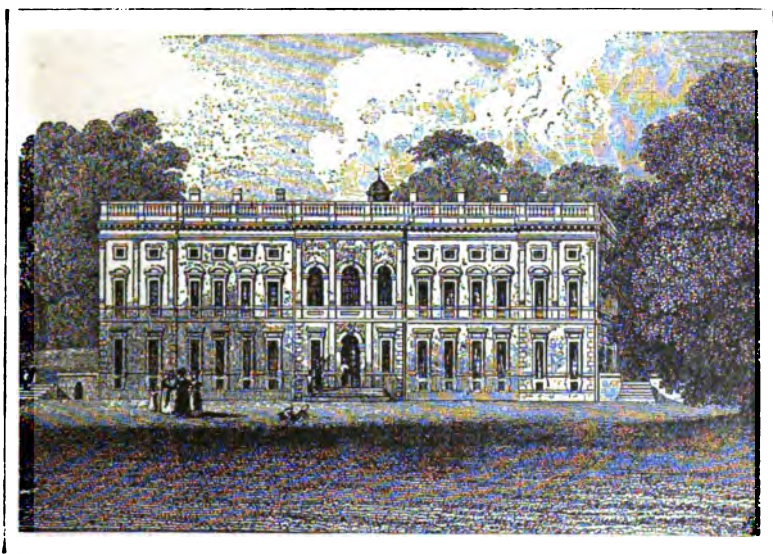
From Bramham I went about two miles to Berwick-on-Elmet, the place of residence of the ancient kings of Northumberland. The fosse round the old town is very plain; at the south-west corner was the castle, a high mount, called Hall Tower, with remains of the old works to the west and south. But the tradition is that the kings resided at Polston, where there is a farm house which we saw half a mile before we came to this place, where there are foundations of old walls and marks of fish ponds. At Berwick church there is a statue of a person in armour holding something very large in his hands, and the sculpture is not bad; under it is an inscription in Gothick characters, and I discovered the date of 1455. In the church is a handsome Ionick monument made in Italy; the pillars of which are of Jallo of Siena; it was erected in memory of Sr. John Gascoigne by his son, Sr. Edward, who is lately dead, the seat of the family being at Parlington, near this place.

Aberforth is above a mile from this place, and from here we went on the high Roman road for about two miles near to Leedsom (Ledsham), the seat now of the Earl of Huntington, and formerly of Lady Betty Hastings, the only child of the daughter of Sr. John Lewis, a great East India merchant, who purchased this estate. It is a large old house, very finely situated on the heigh about a mile from the river Aire. To the west, on the plain, is Kipax (Kippax) where Sr. John Bland is building a fine house. I came to Castleforth on the Aire, a little below the place where the Calder falls into it; this was the old Legetium, called also Lagetium. I traced some remains of the old fosse in the fields near the ford, to which the Roman road came from about Kipax; some part they call the Castle field; and in a common field called Bean field, they frequently find Roman coins. I ascended up the hills above the town, and had a fine view of the country to the east, in which I saw many small towns, as Brotherton, where Margaret, Queen to Edward I., when she was hunting, happened to fall in labour, and was brought to bed of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England.

From Haslewood one may see the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, and under it is the quarry called Petresport, out of which the stone was dug with which York cathedral was built. And near Towton was a famous battle in 1461, as some say 100,000 on each side, in which the house of Lancaster was defeated. Near Pontefract I passed by an old castle, called New Hall, which belonged to the late Archibald Daws. I saw the ruins of the famous castle of Pontefract, which commands a fine view of the country; besides the castle there was a modern fortification about the town; it was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. They show the round tower where Richard II. was murdered. I went four miles to Wrexby, near which is an old monastery called Nostal, turned into a mansion house now belonging to Sr. Rowland Wynne, but almost destroyed, as he has built a large new house near it, which is the most convenient I have seen.

6.—I went four miles to Royston to church; and going through Barnsley, two miles further, I came in two miles to Wentworth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Strafford, called in the maps Staynberhall. I waited on his lordship, and found

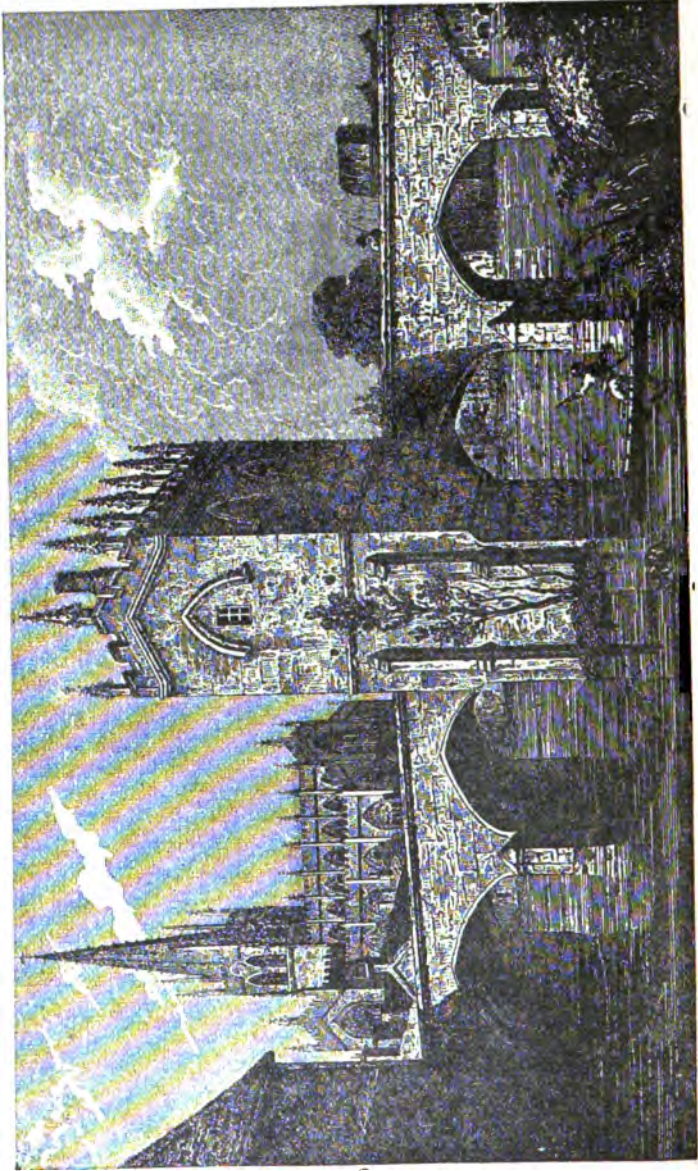
there his lady, Lady Mary Cook, and Col. Campbell, very nearly related to the Duke of Argyle, and I think the next heir after his father. His lordship in the evening showed me all his improvements. The house is in the park, and the offices and kitchen garden, to the west, are hid by plantations. The house is built to part of an old house, which is not seen from the avenue. There are fifteen windows in each storey in front; the lower storey is a grand apartment of six or seven rooms, the door cases of which are all of marble. Over it is a fine gallery, 180 feet long and 24 broad; a square is divided from it at each end by an open colonade of Corinthian pillars of the grey marble of Carrara, and between them and the wall are four statues on pedestals of the same marble; behind the house is wood and walks with high edges in the wilderness way, and to the east a grand lawn up the hill, with such wilderness on the other side, and a bowling green at top. This lawn is terminated at top with an obelisk, and beyond it is a wall built with battlements; and to the west, on the site of an old Danish fort, which was defended by a double ditch, the late lord built a castle with four towers and a grand gateway, over which there



Wentworth Castle.

is a fine room. In the middle of the court the present earl erected the statue of his father, on a pedestal, all in marble, executed by Rysbrack, with a Latin inscription on it; over it is a canopy supported by four Corinthian pillars of free stone.

This castle commands a very fine view of the country to the south; to the north-west an opening which extends as far as the hills beyond Halifax; to the north-east a very beautiful opening all along the course of the river Don. Returning to the house, there is a great lawn to the east, bounded to the north by a serpentine river, which is to be brought across the avenue to the house, and a bridge to be built over it. From this there is a suite of pools of water down to the vale below, all the works of the present earl, and in great taste. To the south-east of the house beyond the lawn is a wood, in the middle of which is a circular lawn, where the present earl has erected a Corinthian pillar, in imitation of that of St. Maria Maggiore at Rome, with this inscription on the pedestal: "To the memory of his Grace John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, this column was dedicated in 1744." From this there is a riding to Wentworth House, in which there is a very fine spring and a little summer-



Rotherham Bridge and Church.

house built all over it. This riding extends as far as two miles from the house, with mile stones set up, it being the road to Wentworth House, the Marquis of Rockingham's, to which I went on the 7th. After having reviewed all these fine improvements of the Earl of Strafford, I passed by Tankersley Park, where there is an old ruined mansion house.

We came to Wentworth Church, in which the Wentworth family was buried. First, Thomas Wentworth, Esq., who died in 1587, then his son, Sir William Wentworth, father of the Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded, and near it is the monument of that Earl.

I went a mile further to Wentworth House, where the Marquis invited me to dinner, and I was engaged to stay there three days by the great civility and politeness of the Marchioness, daughter to the great Earl of Nottingham. And here is one of the greatest improvements made by one person who has purchased in this county, notwithstanding this immense expence, 2000*l.* a year. The house, except a little piece of the old house, was all built by the present Marquis, who, till the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, was Earl of Malton and Viscount Higham. It is a grand building round three courts, with offices on each side in a line with it. There is an ascent to the grand portico, which is two pillars in depth, and leads to a saloon sixty feet square and forty-five high, on each side of which is a grand apartment of three or four rooms, besides three or four lesser rooms behind them, none of which are finished. In the library the Marquis has a valuable collection of books, reflecting telescope, and a piece of antiquity I never saw before, called the Shepherd's Block; it is of yew, about two feet long, and three inches square, it was the contrivance for an almanack before printing. At each corner the days of three months are marked by notches, the Sundays distinguished by a larger notch, and the signs are cut for each month. There is a handsome chapel, where they have prayers every morning between ten and eleven. The front of the house is of free stone, the back part of brick, with window cases and pilasters of free stone. At the south-west corner, over the road, is an open Ionic temple.

To the north-east of the front of the house is a part of the park, from which one ascends to a height covered with wood, on the summit of which the marquis has lately erected a pyramidal building very near a hundred feet high. It is on a base about forty feet square and fifteen high; on this the pyramid is built, which has rather the diminution and an obelisk. There is a geometrical staircase to the top of it, which is crown'd with a cupola, round which is a gallery without that projects about two feet all round. Over the door is this inscription: "This pyramidal Building was erected by his Majesty's most dutiful subject, Thomas, Marquis of Rockingham, in grateful respect to the protector of our religion, laws and liberties King George the Second, who, by the blessing of God, having subdued a most unnatural rebellion in Britain, 1746, maintains the ballance of power, and settles an honourable peace in Europe, 1748."

On the 10th I went four measured miles from Wentworth House to Rotherham, which has its name from the river Rother, on which it is situated, and by which there is navigation from the Don for large barges, by means of locks. This river is supposed to have had its name from the red earth it runs through. There is a very handsome Gothick church in the town with a good spire. Thomas of Rotherham, Archbishop of York, and Bp. Saunderson were born here. About a mile beyond the town is Temple brugh (Templeborough), which appears plainly to have been a Roman town; the circuit within the fosse is about 160 yards square, there being an entrance, as in the middle, only on the east and west, and this is called Castle guard. A natural bank to the north is call'd Temple brugh, there seems on the south side to have been a double fosse. On the other side of the river, a little higher, is Kemberworth hill, from which I was informed a fosse and bank goes to Kemberworth, to Grape brook, to Hoff, and so over the common to Swinton, and so to Mexburgh. Near this place is Connisborough, the British Caer Conan, where Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, was born. Before the entrance to it is a barrow which they call Hengist's tomb. In the church is a curious monument, which is a room built of blue marble with reliefs on it; and there are remains of the castle on

the hill. I went on to the south-east, and coming up to Freetown I called on Dr. Drake, the minister of the parish, a person well versed in antiquities of the country, and brother to Dr. Drake, who published his account of Yorkshire.

In 1751, Dr Pococke, again visited Yorkshire, and describes his tour through parts of East and North Yorkshire, and gives many interesting particulars of Wressle Castle, Selby, Cawood, Hazlewood, Tadcaster, Topcliffe, Thirsk, Masham, Tickhill, Middleham, etc.

SOME ANTIQUITIES OF YORK CITY.

JAMES TORR, Gent., of York, GOUGH says, was a man "whose application and exactness were prodigious," and takes the pains to tell us what vast stores of MSS. he left at his death, which fell into the hands of Archbishop Sharp, whose executors gave them to the Library of the Dean and Chapter. One of these MSS. contains no less than 1,255 columns in folio, for the most part closely writ in a very small but legible hand, with a complete index, and with two volumes more form the record of the "Antiquities Ecclesiastical of the City and County." They were kept in Gough's time *sub sigillo* in the registers office, and £1,500 had been offered for them to be printed.

BURTON made good use of them in his badly born *Monasticon*, and WHITAKER in the *Craven* and other works of the same tenor of a minor worth and interest, but they still lie *sub sigillo*, waiting for the time when they may be edited and printed, let us hope in the Record series, by the grace of His Grace and the Dean and Chapter.

It fell out also after our worthy had gone to his rest that bookseller Hildyard, of York, wishing to turn an honest penny (?) brought out "The Antiquities of York City, etc., collected from the papers of Christopher Hildyard, Esq., by James Torr, Gent.," and thereby not only sowed nettle seed on the honest man's grave, but reaped what he had sown to the stinging of his own hand.

It was Christopher Hildyard's own book, printed at York in 1664, with notes and additions by Torr, as the title runs, but Nicholas, his son, said the bookseller lied, and so there was cudgel play over it in the *Evening Post* of that year, in which the knavish printer came out with a broken record. Hildyard said, "I lent your father my namesake's papers, from which the book was drawn up, with additions by him down to this time." "You have the MSS. then," Nicholas answers; "now produce it, or any part of it written by my father, and that will do." Yet he not only failed to do this, but confessed before witnesses he could not, and so the matter stands to this day waiting for Torr's autograph to prove Hildyard was an honest man. It is of no great worth in any case. Drake's great "Argand Lamp," nineteen years

after, cast this and all other books about our "Capital" into the shade, and does still.* But there are many curious and interesting notes which are to be found nowhere else, not in Drake even, and seem well worth a wider reading than the ancient volume can now give them.

NOTES FROM TORR (?)

1292 to 1296. These five years the Mayoralty was in the King's hands, and Sir John Melsa was Governour of the City, who was a great Warriour and tall of stature, as appeareth by some of his arms, and namely his Helmet; still to be seen in Aldbro Church in Holdernese, where he lieth buried under a fair monument, no ways defaced.

1303. In this year Thomas, Fifth son to K. Edward the First by Queen Margaret, his second wife, was born at Brotherton, a little village in Yorkshire.

1318. This year the Exchequer was kept at York, and, the King being here, the Scots entred England, came to York, burnt the suburbs, and took John, Earl of Britain, the Earl of Richmond, and many other prisoners. And a controversy arose between the citizens of York and others of London, occasioned by certain slanderous words, whereby several on both sides were slain.

1326. This year Sir John Henalt, coming with 500 men in aid of the King against the Scots, and falling at diffirence with the English at York upon Trinity Sunday, 80 Lincolnshire men were slain, and were buried under a stone in St. Clement's Churchyard, in Fossgate, and much of the city was burnt at the same time.

1390. In this year, in the city of York, died eleven thousand in a short space.

1526. John Smith was chosen Sheriff, but refused to stand, so he removed to Skipton-in-Craven, and there lived till his death. But his executors were forced to pay the King's fee farm from the time of his going away untill his death.

1541. In August: this year the King made a progress to York, where he stayed 12 days. The Mayor presented him with £100. Then he went to Hull.

1551. This year was Trinity steeple, in Micklegate, and St. John's steeple at Ouse Bridge end, blown down with a great wind.

1564. This year, on Twelfth Day, Ouse Bridge was broken down by reason of a great snow and sudden thaw. The water did rise to a great height, so that the flood and ice being so vehement, two bows within one arch and 12 houses standing upon the bridge were overthrown, and 12 persons drowned.

1572. This year, the 22nd of August, the Earl of Northumberland was beheaded on a scaffold in the Pavement, and his head set on a very high pole on the top of Micklegate Barr, but his body was buried in Crux Church by two of his servants and three women.

1603. April the 16th, being Palme Sunday, the King, James I., came to York on his journey toward London, and was very worthily entertained by the citizens, insomuch that he said *he would be a Burgess* amongst them; and on the 18th he dined at the Lord Mayor's, and after dinner went from thence to Grimston, beyond Tadcaster, wither the Lord Mayor went the next day.

* It will interest my readers to see the contemporary advertisement of this work I find pasted within the cover of my copy:—"Mr. Drake, of York, gives notice that his History and Antiquities of that ancient city and its Cathedral Church being now in the Press, and the many copper plates necessary to the Work being now in the hands of the best masters in that art, such as are willing to subscribe to it, or have not yet paid in their subscriptions, are desired to do so forthwith, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the subscriptions. Subscriptions taken in by Mess. Gyles & Williamson in Holborn, Mr. Gosling in Fleet Street, Mr. Strahan in Cornhill, London; Mrs. Fletcher and Mr. Clements in Oxford, Mr. Thurlboaine in Cambridge, Mr. Mancklin and Mr. Hilyard in York, and by Mr. Swale in Leeds, booksellers."

1606. This year diverse citizens were forced, by command of the Lord Mayor, to take up their shop stalls and to have their shop windows to fall upon turn'd stoops.

1607. There was a great frost this year, so that there were matches of sporting and horse races upon the river Ouse.

1608. This year, about the 16th of December, began a great frost, which continued so that on St. Stephen's Day people went over and along the river Ouse in greater numbers than in any street in the city, and on New Year's Day they began to play at foot ball on the ice as boldly as on land, and at the same time there was a horse race upon the ice from the Tower of St. Mary Gate end, next the river, through the great arch of the bridge, to the Crane near Skeldergate postern.

1618. This year Thomas Agar, tanner, Lord Mayor, had a stab with a knife in the left breast, three inches deep, given by Charles Colson, a taylor, being in drink, but it proved not mortal, for which wicked fact he was adjudged seven years' imprisonment, fined one hundred pounds, and at every Quarter Sessions he was carried through the city on horseback with his face toward the horse tail, and a paper on his forehead shewing his crime, and every of the said days stood certain hours in the pillory.

1625. This year the great Feast called Tanton Feast, but commonly Tanton Piggs,* kept by a master and eight keepers in St. Anthonies Hall, in Peasholme, every three years, was left off, and the fellowship dissolved.

1633. This year, the 24th of May, the king being on his journey to Scotland, came to York attended by a very great number of nobility and gentry, and on Sunday dined at the Lord Mayor's. After dinner he went to the Minster, and so up to the top of the Lanterne to view the city and country. And lay at the Manour four nights.

1639. This year, on the last of March, the King came to York in a post-coach, and was met by the Sheriffs on the midst of Tadcaster bridge, and on Maunday Thursday the King's Almoner kept the Maunday in the Minster, giving as the King's Gift to nine-and-thirty poor men, each of them four yards of Holland, three yards of broad cloathe, a pair of shoes, a wooden platter with a jowle of ling, and another of salmon, six red herrings, two loaves of bread, a scale of wine, twenty shillings in money, nine-and-thirty single pence, and washed all their feet.

1640. This year, the 22nd of August, the King came to York in his Expedition against the Scots, and on the 29th day rode to Northalerton, where he heard the Scots had taken Newcastle, and intended to be at York within a week. His Majesty returned to York again, and sent to Hull for ammunition, whence within three days came 30 great pieces of brass ordnance, with all things fitting, which were drawn up into Clifton Ings and fields and Bishop's fields, in which places tents were pitched and bulwarks raised, and a bridge of boats was made over the Ouse.

1643. This year, the 23rd of April, the Scots faced York at a distance on the west side of the river Ouse, and on the 29th day they, with other forces of the enemy, laid so close siege to the city that a quarter of veal or mutton sold for sixteen shillings, beef at four shillings a stone, a pigg at seven shillings, a hen at four shillings, eggs at threepence a piece, and fresh butter at two shillings and eightpence per pound; but there was no want of salt meat or any sort of grain at reasonable rates, and of wine, beer, and ale there was plenty.

* DRAKE has a note about this Feast, which was founded, he presumes, at the Dissolution, when the property of the ancient Hospital of St. Anthony on Peaseholme Green, Eeland saw and counted one of the sights of the town, fell into the hands of a Gild which went by the name of Tanton Piggs, and the Gild fell on this plan of a three years' feast as one capital way of spending the money and perhaps of answering awkward questions about the balance on hand or spent by the master and his boon companions, and then he gives us this curious bit of gossip about the Order and its ways. The legendary story of St. Anthony of Padua and his pig is represented in one of the windows of the church of St. Saviour's. The brethren of this house used to go a begging in the city and elsewhere, for they were *mendicants*, and used to be rewarded for St. Anthony's sake. But if they were not relieved every time with a full alms they grumbled, said their prayers backwards, and told the people St. Anthony would plague them for it by inflicting on them his "Fire." So in time they had such an ascendancy, and the patron saint of the Hospital was held in such esteem, that when any person's sow pigged, one was set apart and fed as fat as they could to give to St. Anthony's Freres that they might not be tormented with this fiery disease. Thence came the saying, "As fat as an Anthony Pig."

During the Leaguer the enemy shot well nigh forty fiery bullets out of their mortar pieces, which providence so directed as that most of them were quenched in the river Fosse. Only one slew a maid in Thursday market, and a shell of one fell into Master Clarke's, the writing-master's, chamber there, which broke down a sparr of the house, and cast down a couple of ling upon old Mrs. Clarke, which knocked her under the table, being almost four-score years of age, so that the table did preserve her from hurt, save only a scarr where there was no wound.

June 16. The Sectarian army did blow up St. Mary's Tower, and at the same time made a breach in the wall where they would enter, but the citizens and the White Coats of the Marquess of Newcastle's regiment, on being led by their commanders, above forty of the enemy were slain in the garden and bowling green, and about 250 taken prisoners. After this the enemy was much daunted, Cromwell, that monster of men, being in that quarter. And after this our souldiers would jeer the enemy and tell them they were stealing the King's apples, but were taken in the Mannor. July the first the enemy raised their siege to give Prince Rupert battle, and on the next day fought him on Marston Moor, where the Prince was defeated, yet not till he first made all the enemy's generals run.

1661. The 29th of May, being the King's birthday, was observed in the city with great solemnity, and the effigies of the late usurper and tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, clothed in a pink sattin suit, and the picture of that base miscreant, Judge Bradshaw. As likewise the hellish Scotch Covenant and the late States Arms, which stood in the Common Hall, were on the same day hung upon a gallows set up in the Pavement, and at last put into three tar barrels and burnt, together with the gallows, in the presence of at least one thousand citizens in arms and a multitude of spectators.

1673. This year lanthornes were ordered to be hung out on winter nights on the principal corners of the streets.

1679. November 6th, James, Duke of York, with his Duchess, came to the city, and Mr. Prickett, the Deputy Recorder, made a short speech to him by the fire-side in his chamber, saying "The city was more honored by his Royal Highness bearing the title of the Duke of York than it had been (as) the birth place of the Great Constantine."

1685. On the 10th of February, this year, King James II. was with great solemnity proclaimed King in this city. On the 19th, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council made an Address to His Majesty. This year his Majesty renewed the City Charter, brought by Mr. Prickett, who was met betwixt York and Tadcaster by 500 citizens on horseback, thence to the Guild Hall, where the whole company drunk their Majesties healths, the streets being all illuminated, the bells ringing, and other expressions of joy.

1687. This year Bishop Laburne came to York and Confirmed several of the Romish persuasion, and Consecrated the Mass House.

1688. This year the Council Chamber in the Mannour was converted into a Roman Chapel and consecrated, and on Thursday, the 22nd of November, a great number of the gentry of the county assembled at the Guild Hall, and in the afternoon seized upon the main guard, disarming the King's souldiers there on guard with loud acclamations for the Church of England, the Protestant religion, and a Free Parliament. About five days after the mob of the city pulled down all the newly erected Popish Chapels, and fell on plundering several private houses of Papists.

This is the grist of Christopher Hilyard's book, fathered on poor Mr. Torr by bookseller Hilyard. The matter after 1664 is of very slight interest, except the notes about the last of the Stuarts, which hold a dramatic touch as we trace the thing along from Prickett's speech to the day when the gentry of the county rushed in on the main guard, and the mob followed suit as wreckers.

ROBERT COLLYER.

New York, August, 1889.

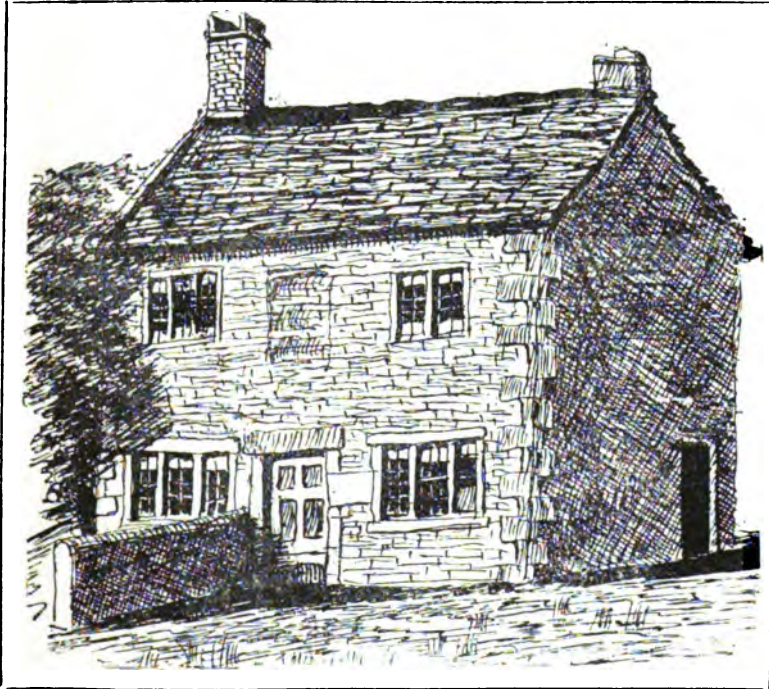
HECKMONDWIKE COLLEGE.

CONVERSING one day with some students from Airedale and Rotherham Colleges respecting the origin of Heckmondwike Lecture, I found that they were not aware that both those colleges had sprung from one which formerly existed at Heckmondwike. Having told them that the building was still intact, they expressed a strong desire to see it, and I at once volunteered to act as guide. Starting on the spur of the moment, we were soon climbing the very steep hill on the slopes of which stands the thriving village of Norristhorpe. On reaching the bend in the road the gradient is somewhat easier, but we had yet a considerable climb before we finally turned down the rural lane (formerly an old pack-horse road) which leads to Southfield. Having now breathing time, my companions began to look around them, and were much struck with the splendid view which, extending the entire length of Spen Valley, embraced also glimpses of the vale through which the Calder winds its sinuous course. Down in the valley, all along the course of the stream which gives it its name, the mill chimneys rose like the masts in a crowded dock, and on the hill sides all around scores of others were visible in every direction.

Having ascertained that we had not much farther to go, my companions began to look out for the College. They could see miles in all directions, but they could see no signs of the venerable ecclesiastical pile they had come to inspect, and were much astonished when I pointed out a modest building a few yards away, which was so very humble that they had entirely overlooked it. They gazed for some time in amazement at the simple cottage, and then having satisfied themselves that no joke was intended, walked laughingly up the little fold to inspect it more closely.

Heckmondwike College boasts indeed no "soaring spire piercing the blue," no "sculptured stones," no "long-drawn aisles," nevertheless, rough and homely as it looks, it was, more than a hundred years ago a notable centre of light and influence. Some of the noblest ministers in the Congregationalist body of that generation were trained beneath its roof. Amongst these were the future heads of the Colleges at Homerton and Hoxton, George Lambert of Hull, Galland of Honley, Bruce of Liverpool, Dr. Boothroyd of Huddersfield, Joseph Cockin of Halifax, Jonathan Toothill of Hopton, and many others I might name. Good old Jonathan Toothill, whose name is still fragrant in this locality, was, it appears, troubled somewhat with nervousness in the early part of his residence with Mr. Scott, and to cure himself of it he was in the habit of trying to imagine that the trees in the romantic hollow just below were a congregation, and there he rehearsed to that silent company many of the wonderful sermons which were afterwards listened to with so much pleasure by his little flock at Hopton.

The Heckmondwike College originated in this way. The Rev. Edward Hitchin, of White Row, London, an earnest evangelical preacher, having married one of the Priestley family (an aunt of the celebrated Dr. Priestley, the philosopher), who were intimately connected with the Upper Chapel, Heckmondwike, often came into this locality to see his relatives and friends. During these visits he was much in the company of the Rev. James Scott, the noted pastor of that sanctuary. At that time a great wave of Socinianism was sweeping over the Nonconformist churches, and many of the



Southfield (Heckmondwike College).

congregations in Yorkshire had been much injured and scattered. The earnest desire of these two devoted men was to check the progress of Arian doctrines, and the outcome of their long conferences was the establishment, in 1756, of the "Northern Education Society," which it was stated was "established for the purpose of dispelling the cloud of Socinian darkness spreading over the Northern counties." Amongst other means of checking the serious declensions, it was resolved to establish and maintain an Academy in the North of England, and Mr. Scott was pressed to

put himself at the head of it. After some deliberation, he, with the consent of his church, inaugurated the new college, his first pupils being Thomas Waldegrave (of Bury St. Edmunds), Timothy Priestley (of Kipping), and Richard Plumbe (of Nottingham). Mr. Scott proved an able tutor; his students steadily increased, and altogether about 70 men were trained by him for the ministry. The ordinary number in residence at one time was about ten or a dozen. Mr. Scott's deportment to those placed under his charge was kind and courteous and he was much esteemed by them for his remarkable patience and affability. His lessons were not confined to the hours devoted to study, for every meal time, and in the long winter evenings, he was in the habit of starting conversations and discussions which often proved of as much value as the lessons which had been studied during the day. It is said that he was exceedingly particular about the young men he admitted, and required to be satisfied that they had been soundly converted to God before he would take them into his house. A writer in the *Evangelical Magazine* for November, 1795, says:—"Of the Academy at Heckmondwike, in which many of the Independent ministers have received their training, we have much reason to be thankful. Perhaps no institution of the kind has been, on the whole, and for the extent to which it went, more singularly blessed. The men who have come from there have for the most part been good orthodox and experimental Christians. They have preached what they have known of the word of life, and promoted greatly the power of true religion. By their instrumentality, decayed or decaying congregations have been revived, and many new ones raised up."

It was in connection with this College that the religious festival, known as Heckmondwike Lecture, was first established. Mr. Scott, in order to avoid the distractions which the frequent visits of the friends of the students occasioned, determined to make the visiting day an annual one; and wishful also to make it spiritually profitable, he was in the habit of asking well-known ministers to preach in his chapel. Although the College at Heckmondwike ceased to exist as an educational institute on the death of Mr. Scott in 1783, after an honourable career extending over 27 years, the "Lecture" still continues, and grows rather than wanes in popularity.

Heckmondwike, 1889.

FRANK PEEL.

GUISBOROUGH.

THIS once somewhat important town is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley in Cleveland, 21 miles from Whitby, 8 from Stokesley, 7 from Redcar, and about 28 miles from Thirsk, but has in these later days, as the result of the departure of trade and

commerce from it, been left in the cold, and finds its present interest mainly with the archæologist, the artist, the day excursionist, and the resident miner. It has, however, an ancient history, and a well certified reputation. BAXTER, in his glossary, says Guisborough was the *Urbs Caluvium* of the ancients; and it certainly appears in Domesday Book as "Ghiggesburgh," and as belonging to Ulchel before the Conquest; and we are told that "Uchtred possessed three manors in Ghiggesburgh, Middleton, and Hutton Low Moor." At the time of the Norman survey, the Earl of Morton had some possessions here which were afterwards given by the Conqueror to his friend Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton, who was possessed of about 40,600 acres in Yorkshire. At that time there were already here a priest, a church, and a mill. CAMDEN mentions the place and compares it with Puteoli in Italy, "for grateful variety," and adds that "in point of healthfulness it far surpasses it." We know from other sources that its climate had formerly a high reputation, and "ould Doctor Len of Yorke usually sent his patyents to Gisbroughe to lye there to recover their health." SMOLLETT, in his *Present State of all Nations, etc.*, wrote, "On the sea-coast are rocks that look like brass; and droves of seals are often seen basking in the sun, or sleeping on the rocks; when one of them always stands sentinel, and, upon the approach of danger, gives the alarm by plunging herself into the sea." And Dr. GRANVILLE observes that "none but those who have visited the district would probably believe the assertion that a drive from Stokesley to Guisborough affords one of the richest treats in England to the lover of landscape, yet so it is."

Guisborough now consists of one main street, with others branching off from it, many and comfortable houses have been built since the discovery of ironstone in its neighbourhood. In the centre of the market-place is the cross, a large square stone pillar, surmounted with globe and vane, on a square basement. The Town Hall, built of stone, was erected in 1821 on the site of the old toll-booth. The Grammar School, and Hospital of Jesus at the north-east corner of the churchyard, were founded and endowed in 1561 by Robert Pursglove, the last Prior of Guisborough, for two wardens, a schoolmaster, and twelve poor single persons, six of each sex. As a consequence of mismanagement and misapplication of the funds of the Charity, a Chancery suit was commenced in 1788, which did not terminate until 1823, and then with heavy and serious expenses. In connection with this Charity is a house in York, and a farm of 61 acres at Carlton Miniott, producing a rental of £120 a year, or thereabout, bequeathed in 1694 by the Rev. Richard Lumley for the sole benefit of the perpetual curate of Guisborough, on condition that he read prayers in the church twice every day to the almspeople, and administer the sacrament to them monthly.

An Augustinian Priory was founded here either in 1119 or in 1129, the date being uncertain ; and it is said to have been by the brother of the first prior. As time went on it became one of the most important foundations of the Order, having as many as fifty churches and chapels belonging to it. Gifts to Guisborough at various periods added very greatly to the founder's donations, including Markes (Marske), Uplytham, Danby, Levington, Yarum, and Karlton. At the Dissolution, when its annual gross value was £712, it was the wealthiest religious house in Yorkshire, except St. Mary's at York (£1650), Fountains (£998), and Selby (£779). The church was burnt down May 16th, 1289, through the carelessness of a plumber at work on the roof, and the canons seem to have set to work on rebuilding it in great magnificence, as evidenced by the present remains, which are amongst the finest of the Decorated Period. In 1375 the prior had a licence to fortify his convent, which was too near the border to be quite safe. The east end, 100 feet at the gable, is conspicuous in all distant views, and it is the principal relic of the later church. No part of the lateral walls remains, except the responds of the arcade, and some fragments which formed the angle with the eastern wall. The width of the choir has been 35ft. 6in., that of each of the side aisles 17ft. 6in.; making together 70ft. 6in. The window above the high altar has filled nearly the whole of the end of the choir, and must have been one of the largest of its date (Early Dec.) in England, but the panelled wall below the base has been torn down, and the tracery destroyed. It has been enclosed in a highly enriched moulding of vine-leaves and grapes, and had two great sub-arches, surmounted like the east window at Ripon, by a wheel enclosing six trefoils. On the jambs are the memorial shields of Bruce, Bulmer of Wilton, and Thwenge of Kilton. There are many fragments of Norman capitals and mouldings in the shattered wall below. The east window of each side aisle has beautifully composed moulding with capitals enriched with oak leaves. They are of three lights, the tracery formed by two quatrefoils surmounted by a trefoil. A gallery has run across the base of the three eastern windows, the doorways where it entered, and left the wall having triangular and crocketed canopies. The space below the windows and the floor has been decorated with a panelled arcade, which appears to have been continued round the presbytery. The lateral walls of the choir have been divided into two parts of nearly equal height ; the one was occupied by the cylindrical and clustered pillars supporting the richly moulded arcade which divided it from the aisles, the other comprehended, under arches of equal width and height, a noble clerestory, in the base of which a panelled triforium has been enclosed. The height of the side aisles of the choir may be determined by the fragment of the battlement which remains on the south side. They have been richly groined, a por-

tion of a cross springer showing the mouldings of the ribs, and a semi-boss, above the last window of the south aisle, the character of the decorations. It appears from an excavation made some years ago at the west end of the nave, that the ground plan might yet be traced. Excavations made by Admiral Chaloner in 1867, brought to light many stone coffins; one of them being that of the founder, or of a later Robert Bruce, the competitor for the Scottish crown. A large proportion of the gatehouse of Trans-Norm. date, still remains, 800 years old, opening from the town. Many of the Bruces and other great lords of this part of Yorkshire were interred here. Tradition says that a passage leads from the priory to a cave under the hills, in which is a chain of gold, guarded by a raven; and further the story goes that once only was the treasure invaded by a courageous fellow, who was terribly attacked by its guardian, —who suddenly became transformed into His Satanic Majesty! The prior is said to have kept “a most pompous house,” but there are no remains of the domestic buildings. A letter in the Cottonian MS., addressed to Sir Tho. Chaloner soon after he had obtained the grant of the Manor, describes how the Prior was served at his table by gentlemen only, and how a steward of the monastery was discharged from his office “because he had beforehand only 400 quarters of grayne to serve the house.” But the writer adds “now all these lodgings are gone, and the cuntrye as a wydowe remaynethe mournfull.”

Arms of the Priory :—Argent, a lion rampant azure, debruised by a bend, gules.

Remnants of the ancient abbey are to be seen in every quarter of the town and neighbourhood, and many of them are devoted to the most debased uses. ORD says, “I have seen with my own eyes broken pillars and pedestals of this august pile desecrated to the vile uses of gateposts, stands for rainwater casks, and stepping-stones over a common sewer. A richly ornamented doorway of the venerable priory forms the entrance to a privy. I have beheld with sorrow, shame, and indignation, the richly ornamented columns and carved architraves of God’s temple supporting the thatch of a pig-house.” “To such base uses we may return, Horatio.”

The Parish Church was given to the Priory by the founder. After the Dissolution the patronage of the perpetual curacy was granted in exchange to the Archbishop of York; since then the successive archbishops have been the patrons and impropiators. The style of architecture is Perpendicular, but much barbarized. In the porch, under the west tower, is an altar-tomb, which has been divided so as to allow of one side being fixed to either wall. DUGDALE mentions it as being “lately in the Priory Church.” It is of the time of Henry VII., and probably a cenotaph either of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, or of his grandfather, Robert de Bruce, the competitor for that crown, who was buried in Guis-

borough Priory in 1294. At the west end, afterwards in the possession of Admiral Chaloner, of Longhull, close by, whose ancestor introduced alum-working into England,—was the full-length effigy of a king, crowned, holding a sceptre in his right hand, and the arms of Scotland before him with the other; a smaller figure, crowned and holding a sceptre, standing on each side of him. These, perhaps, represented David Bruce, King of Scotland, and Edward Bruce, King of Ireland. In the spandrels of the arch or niche under which they are placed, are shields bearing a lion rampant for Bruce of Skelton, and a saltire and chief for Bruce of Annandale. Five armed figures on the north side of the tomb bear the former arms on their shields,—three on the south side of the latter. The whole has been smeared with paint. In the east window are some remnants of ancient stained glass, representing the arms of De Brus (lion rampant), the Virgin and Child, a Dove, the Apostles, and others; which glass, tradition says, was removed here from the old hall of the Fleetwoods, at Skelderskew, near Commondale, but more probably it was taken from the neighbouring priory. There is a handsome tablet on the wall of the chancel to Geo. Venables, Esq., who founded the Providence School in this town for the education of 90 poor children. The registers commence in 1661. Torre gives the following

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.

- 26 Sep. 1426. Robt. Frischeman, of Gysburne, to be buried in the church before St. Marie's altar, and bequeathed for his mortuary his best horse, with saddle and bridle, boots, spurs, bow and 24 arrows, sword and helmet, &c.
- 26th Feb. 1569. George Conyers of Pynchingthorpe, Esq., to be buried in the church near to his wife, in an aisle or place called the Lady Queere.
- 15th Apl., 1586. John Ratcliff, of Gysbrough, gent., to be buried in the chancel.
- 24th Feb., 1587. John Purseglove Huton, of Gysburne, gent., to be buried in the Queere or Chancell, near his wife.
- 27th Oct., 1587. Christopher Norton, of Gysburne, gent., to be buried in the church-yard.
- 3rd Oct., 1605. George Crathorne, of Pinchingthorpe, to be buried in the church.
- 27th Oct., 1609. Eliz. Bell, of Sweath Head, to be buried in the church.
- 31st May, 1615. Agnes Bulmer, of Pynchingthorpe, widow, to be buried in the church, where her former husbands are buried.
- 19th Apl., 1675. James Wynn, of Guisburgh, gent., to be buried in the church, near his late deceased father and mother.
- 7th Apl., 1680. Sir Edw. Challoner, Knt., to be buried in the church in the vault by him for that purpose prepared.

MR. NORCLIFFE'S LIST OF INCUMBENTS.

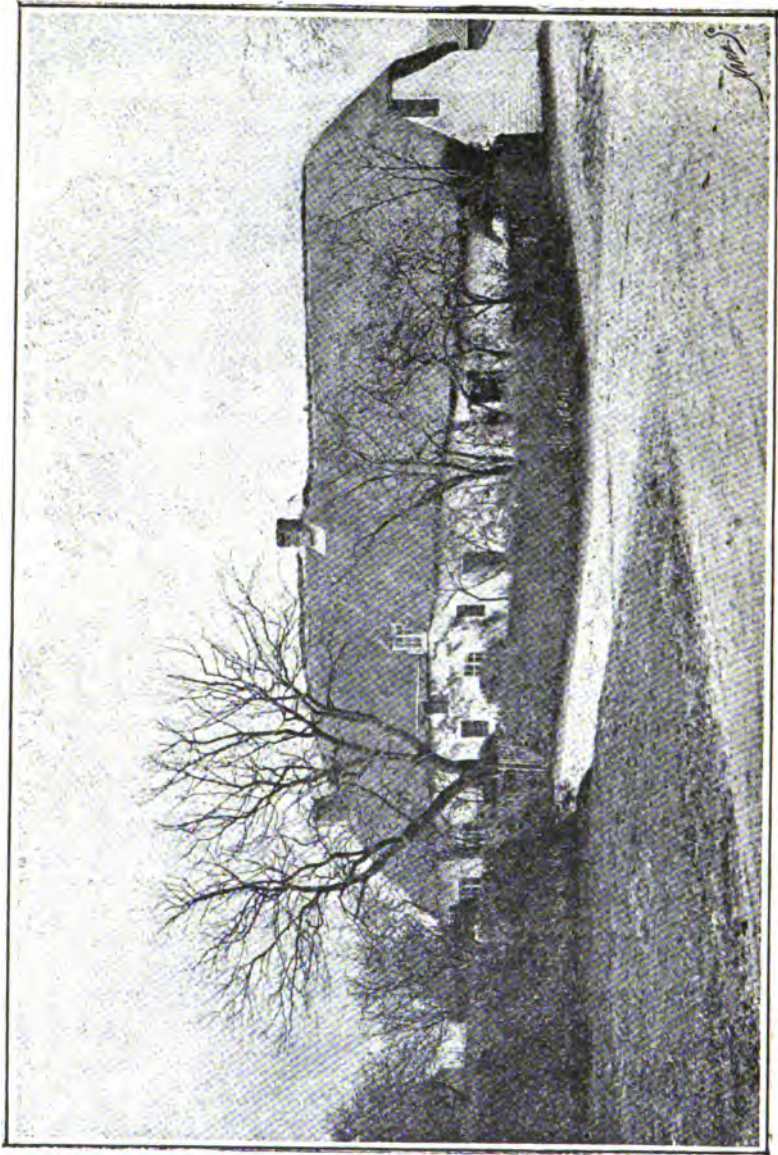
- 18th June, 1663. Ralph Langton.
1667. Rich. Lumley (Vicar of Staynton).
- 14th June, 1694. John Hall.
- 4th April, 1722. John Hall, M.A.
- 20th Nov., 1722. Rich. Cuthbert, M.A.
- 20th July, 1727. Wm. Hide, died 10 Sep. 1747.
1769. W. L. Williamson.
1786. Henry Clark.
- 13th Jan., 1862. Fras. H. Morgan, B.A.

It is interesting here to note how Guisborough, on the 25th Sept., 1779, was the birthplace of the distinguished scholar and extraordinary linguist, the Rev. John Oxlee.* The cottage in which he was born, little altered, if at all, looks into the churchyard at Guisborough. Here he passed his earliest years, but was removed to Sunderland at an early age, and applied himself for a time to business, but he afterwards quitted it and devoted himself to study, as indicated in the variety and erudition of his polemical works. As a strictly self-educated, and consequently self-made man, he is justly to be regarded as one of our most illustrious prodigies in respect to theological, polemical, and linguistic attainments. His learning was held in the highest estimation by such prelates as Horsley, Middleton, Burgess, Huntingford, Barrington, Marsh, Heber, Kaye, Butler, Thirlwall, and Turton, as also by Drs. Knox, Routh, Mill, Hartwell-Horne, Tate, Churton, etc., besides a number of eminent divines in every quarter of the globe. BISHOP HEBER wrote to him, "You, my dear sir, have chosen a severe and thankless study which, as few extraordinary scholars care to grapple with to any extent, has been most unjustly depreciated by the vain and trifling part of the literary world. It is indeed remarkable that England is, of all Protestant countries, that where the importance and riches of Hebrew literature are least known. But I cannot help hoping that the tide may be turned, though it has set so long in one direction; and I shall sincerely rejoice to see your labours take the place in public estimation to which their soundness, good sense, and originality, in my opinion, entitle them."

There can be no doubt that John Oxlee was in his day "a burning and shining light," a man of earnest purpose in self-denying performance of the duties of life, in independent judgment in respect to the religious controversies of his time, in unreserved expression of his opinions, especially in his endeavour to adjust the relationships of the Mosaic law with the Christian code, in fidelity to truth and honour, and in loyal obedience to his Divine Master, so that one who knew him most intimately observed, that "since the days of John the Baptist there has not arisen a greater than John of Guisborough."

In a local chronicle under date, 26th Aug., 1777, is recorded the death at Guisborough of Mrs. Williamson, relict of the Rev. Josh. Williamson, many years rector of Leathley. She is described as "a person of exemplary piety, and perhaps no less remarkable for the number of her descendants. She had 11 children, 54 grandchildren, 53 great grandchildren, and six great great grandchildren. She was survived by 7 children, 37 grandchildren, 42 great grandchildren, and 5 great great grandchildren."

* See *Old Yorkshire*, vol. 3, 1st series, p. 55.



Old Farm House, Fimber.



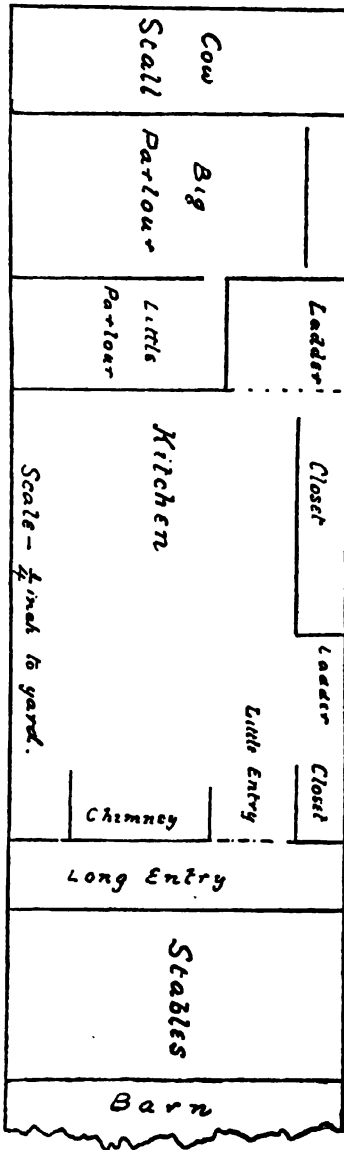
YORKSHIRE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

ANCIENT HOUSES AT FIMBER.

FIMBER, in East Yorkshire, takes its name from the large mere or pond in the centre of the village, as is evident from the fact that in all old documents, dating from A.D. 1188, the place is spelt FINMERE. It is still pronounced FIMMER. Three churches, at least, have stood successively on a large British tumulus, constructed of clay from the site of the mere, a description of which has just been contributed by Mr. J. R. MORTIMER to the Yorkshire Geological Society.

Of the seven old farmhouses which once stood on the village Green, but one now remains (and is in the occupation of Mr. Robert Mortimer; a well-known Antiquary), of which we give an illustration. In describing one we describe all, for they were all built on the same pattern. Strange to say, the construction began with the roof! Two strong curved oak "forks" were reared from the ground, the width of the intended house, nearly meeting at the top, where they were fastened together with short cross-pieces of oak, firmly bolted with oak pins. Other similar forks were raised, at intervals of about ten feet, according to the length required. On the top, in a slight hollow, was laid the "roof rig," bolted with oak pins to the cross-pieces. Massive oak beams, resting at either end on oak uprights, were then bolted across each pair of forks the height of the chamber floor, the ends slightly projecting, and a second set of lighter beams a little below the rig. "Side wavers" were then fastened to the beam ends at the point where the thatch was to come down to, and oak spars laid from the roof rig to the side wavers. As the beams projected beyond the forks, there was a space of nearly two feet between the spars and the forks, so that the latter stood well within the roof. The spars were covered with

thin strips of oak, fastened with oak pins, on which was laid the



straw thatch some 15 inches thick. As yet there were no walls. A sort of lattice work of oak was then constructed, outside the line of the uprights but inside the ends of the forks, and covered with clay mixed with straw for a foot in thickness. This formed the outer walls. Thinner partitions, formed in a similar way, divided the interior into separate compartments. From the plan of the building which is here given, it will be seen that the central portion was used as a dwelling-house, consisting, on the ground-floor, of kitchen and parlours, and of chambers above showing the thatch. The chambers were reached by short ladders through a hole in the floor. The windows of the chambers were close to the floor, and just under the thatch, about two feet high and one and a half wide. The ends of the house, which had sloping roofs called "couched" roofs, were appropriated, the one to the cows, the other to the horses and barn or "leir." Through nearly the centre of the house ran a passage, three and a half feet wide, called the "long entry," from front to back door. Doors led from this passage, on the one side to the stables, on the other, through the "little entry," to the kitchen. This latter door was called the "entry" or "heck" door. Over the long entry, with a mud floor, was the hen-roost. The kitchen, the principal room in the house, was the only one which had a fire in it; here was the great chimney over the hearth, where, sitting on

the "long-settle," you could see the sky, and bacon hung up to

smoke in the reek of the wood. The two "parlours" beyond the kitchen were simply sleeping apartments for the family; the chamber over the kitchen was occupied by the farm servants. The floors of the chambers were of wood, but the kitchen and parlour floors were made of mud and chalk-grit. In Mr. Mortimer's house the beams of the ceiling are only five feet six inches from the floor, the joists being six feet three inches, so that it requires practice to walk about without damaging one's head. What few windows there were all faced the south. Those shown in the illustration are mostly modern and enlarged; originally there were none in the roof. As the animals and forage were under the same roof as the owners, it was customary at times, in bad weather, to get up to serve the cows and horses, and to go to bed again! There was no occasion to go out of doors. The house, as originally built, was seven yards wide, and thirty yards long, and had ten pairs of forks; the portion occupied by the stables and leir, with four pairs of forks, has disappeared, but the long and little entry, kitchen, big and little parlour, and cow-stall, with chambers over, remain. This house, and one exactly similar, which used to stand where the school is now, are said to have been built, some 400 years ago, by two brothers of the name of Harper. The oak was fetched from the "forest" of Holderness. No other wood was employed, and no stones, with the exception of two courses, possibly, round the outside. As the outer clay walls decayed they were replaced from time to time by chalk stones, cemented with grit, but the inner partition walls retain their original mud and straw plaster.

REV. E. M. COLE, M.A., F.G.S.

Wetwang, 1889.

BUBWITH HOUSE, PONTEFRACT.*

THE tenement, known in the deeds as Bubwith Houses though really consisting of but one dwelling, presents many interesting features not only to the topographer, but also to the antiquary and to the ecclesiologist.

At present it looks no more than it is, the ordinary residence of a tenant farmer, with conveniences and appurtenances rather below than above the average. But if in imagination we strip off its plaster, we shall find beneath the present rather prim appearance the remains of the not unfit dwelling of a Knight of the fourteenth or thirteenth century, for to that date the fabric of the house may

* Compiled for the information of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, on the occasion of their visit to Pontefract, on July 13, 1889.

be ascribed without the smallest hesitation. The windows have been altered, it is true, and other important modifications made in the structure, as suggested by the taste of succeeding generations; but for the last six hundred years there has been no rebuilding, such as could alter the essentials of the dwelling.

Its topographical status is remarkable. It is in the township of Ferrybridge, which is in the parish of Ferry Fryston, but it owes subjection to the parish of Pontefract. Or rather I should say, it *did* owe; for when the New Vicarage of All Saints was formed about half a century ago, forty-eight such outlying parts of the old Parish of Pontefract were allotted to the new incumbency, and these were all subsequently transferred to Ferrybridge. But singularly enough, a "Churchwarden for Ferrybridge," as he is called, who was always elected by the Pontefract Vestry on account of these detached portions of the parish, continues to be elected, his duties being *nil*, even his *raison d'être* being now *in nubibus*, so far at least as Pontefract is concerned, owing to the absorption of these outlying portions of Pontefract by the parish of Ferrybridge, and the consequent severance of the link which formerly bound them to Pontefract.

That link, however, lasted during some twenty generations and at least seven centuries. It must have existed previous to the erection of Pontefract and Ferrybridge into separate parishes, which was probably about 1160, in the time of Abp Roger, some one, the bulk of whose properties was in Pontefract, happening to have added these portions of Ferrybridge to his possessions, and continuing to pay tithe on the whole to his own parish church at Pontefract. A similar relation existed between the manors at Sutton and Campsall, as has been explained in the notes on the Osgoldcross Wapentake now appearing in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.*

The earliest owner I have found for this property was one Thomas Chamberlain, who held it as the eighteenth part of a Knight's fee, that is 36 acres, a Knight's fee being a square mile, or 640 acres of our present measurement. From Thomas Chamberlain it descended to a series of Bubwiths, John, Richard and William being named in succession in Bernard's Survey, the last as then holding it of the lady the Queen as of the Duchy of Lancaster. This was in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

But although only three Bubwiths are there mentioned, it does not follow that there were not several in the chain unmentioned, for in the 2nd of Henry IV. [1401], a John Bubwith (who might have been, and probably was, the first mentioned in Bernard's Survey; but in that case there must have been many more than Richard between the time of Henry IV. and that of Elizabeth) paid 5s. 6½d. as a relief for his lands and tenements *iuxta vetere' pontem*,

* See Part 38, p. 251.

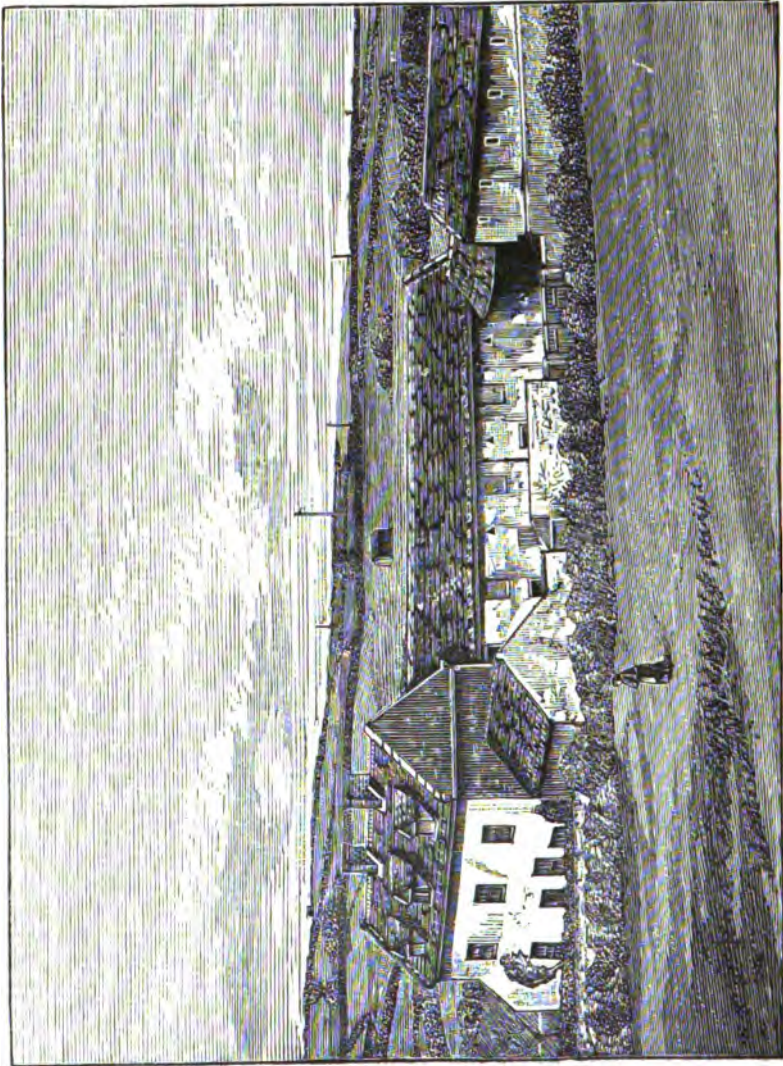
which he was reported to have entered by right of heirship on the death of William his brother. (I note by the way that Camden antedates this ownership by nearly a century, inasmuch as he refers the transaction to the reign of Edward II.)

To go back a generation ; in the Poll Tax 2 Richard II. [1378], the only Bubwith mentioned in the township is Henry Bubwith, a smith, who must have been a substantial man, for he was assessed at three times the usual groat. He was probably the father of the two brothers William and John above referred to. There is record at York of administration being taken out on May 31st, 1437, to the estate of one John Bubwith, of Pontefract, who was probably the John Bubwith who was admitted in 1401, the administration being granted to Johanna, his relict, and Sir Nicholas Bubwith, priest, their son. I can, however, learn nothing more of these at present, nor of Walter Bubwith also, a priest to whom was bequeathed a share in the residuary estate of Mr. Thomas Challoner,* Vicar of Pontefract, who died in 1483. The will was made 20th May that year, and the probate issued on 30th July to one of the other executors, Walter Bubwith having died. No testamentary document, however, can be found at York concerning either Nicholas or Walter.

Towards the close of the fifteenth century, the lands seem to have been held by Thomas Bubwith, who, in his will (dated 17th September, 1498, proved 2nd March, 1499-1500), describes himself as of St. Crux, York. He names Walter Bubwith, Robert Goldsmith and his wife, Sir Wm. Gilling, chaplain, and Thomas Lenthorp, all of Pontefract ; and he leaves the sum of four marks yearly, issuing out of his lands at Pontefract and Ferrybridge to his wife Margaret. I had hoped that the will of Robert Goldsmith, who was a mercer at York, (dated May 12, 1499, and proved May 24, 1501) would have thrown some light on his connection with the Bubwiths, and the reason Goldsmith was named in the will; but it does not. The testator leaves money to a priest to celebrate for his soul, and for that of his first wife, Margaret, for a year, and he gives the residue to his second wife, Agnes, who survived him. It may prove that one of his wives was a Bubwith.

To come to more modern times. The Bubwiths seem to have ceased to reside at their Pontefract house at least as early as the time of Charles I., in the 16th of whose reign [1640] the Court of Wards and Liveries granted to Richard Bubwith, son of Richard deceased, of Rothwell, just come of age, the *Outre le mayne* of a capital messuage called Bubwith House, pasture for four beasts, a close called Cowpasture and 60 acres of arable land, the old value of which was 40s. and the then value 60s.

* The burial place and epitaph of this Vicar were seen by Dodworth when he visited Pontefract Church about 1630. It is needless to say all traces or tradition thereof have long since disappeared.



Rubwith House.

A later deed of 1641 rehearses an inquisition before Sir John Savile, Knt., after the death of Richard Bubwith who died 1 May 6 Chas. 1 [1630], seized of Bubwith Houses and lands, having made a will on 2 July 3 Chas. 1 [1627], by which he bequeathed the property to Richard his son, and Anne his wife; *i.e.* the mother of the heir, who was only eleven years eight months old at his father's death. Though the fact is not mentioned in the legal instrument, the testator was in Holy Orders, and had been vicar of Rothwell from 1591 to 1627. Mr. HUNTER says that he was vicar of Ackworth, but he is not in Torre's list, and as I have met no other confirmation of the statement, I think that the author of *South Yorkshire* has mistaken Rothwell for Ackworth.

A further link is, however, to be found in Mr. JOHN BATTY'S *History of Rothwell*, who puts upon record the fact (to be found in the Royalist Papers in the Record Office I. 9) that this second Richard Bubwith (then described as of Rothwell, yeoman, and owning not only Bubwith House, Pontefract, but also Royds or Rhodes Hall, Rothwell), petitioned in 1646 for leave to compound. He states that he was seized in fee of a messuage & lands in p'sh of Rothwell, worth £10: and of messuage and lands in p'sh of Ferry Friston also value £10 "out of w'h I pay a pound of pepper yerely to ye Crowne."—His lands were restored on his paying a fine of £60, three years' value. Mr. BATTY also records the death of his elder son, a third Richard. He had a second, Daniel, but I have not ascertained what became of him. The property, however, passed to Samuel Bubwith, a merchant of Dort, or Dortrecht, in Holland, who married Lydia, daughter of Mr. John Totty, of Wakefield. They had a son Henry, who, like the first Richard, was in Holy Orders, and on the presentation of Sir Thomas Wentworth was Rector of one of the medieties of High Hoyland. Mrs. Bubwith died November 8, 1670, aged seventy years, at that place, and Samuel Bubwith remarried three years afterwards. His second wife was Mary Irish, of Dort, and at their marriage he settled upon her both Bubwith houses and Rhodes Hall, Rothwell. The rector of High Hoyland died 12 January, 1688,* and his father, the last of that branch of the Bubwith name, which had been connected with Pontefract for so many generations, did not long survive. When he died on July 22, 1689, the Bubwiths became extinct.

* HUNTER (*South Yorkshire II.* 365) places on record the following epitaph to this rector of High Hoyland: "Benevole Lector! noli mihi mortuo maledicere, quia sum in tenebris, et nequeo tibi respondere," and adds, "There must have been something remarkable in the character of the man who could order this inscription to be engraved upon his tomb, either innocence and guileless simplicity, or a strong feeling of imperfection." He continues, "I can retrieve nothing respecting him, except that he was the grandson of Richard Bubwith, who was rector of Ackworth, and the son of Samuel Bubwith, who was M.A., by Lydia his wife, daughter of John Tottie, of Wakefield." But Richard Bubwith was, as I have said, Vicar of Rothwell, and does not occur in Torre's list as of Ackworth.

During the latter part of this time, the property was tenanted by Mr. Delauney, as we learn from an inscription upon a paten among the Pontefract Communion Plate which runs as follows:—

DEO ET ECCLESIAE AMEN.—EX DONO MARLÆ DELAUNEY FILLÆ THOMÆ ENGLAND DE BUBITH (*sic*) HOUSE PAR: PONT: AN'O DOM'I 1683.

But the ownership passed to a Robert Clarkson, who acquired much in the township, and founded there alms houses which still bear his name. He left an heiress, wife of James Brooke the elder, formerly of Killingbeck in Whitkirk, whose son, another James, a clerk in Orders, finally enfranchised the property on 9 May, 1781, by purchasing a fee farm rent of 4d. per annum, that had been from time immemorial paid to the Duchy. And it may be noted, as showing what singular mistakes can be made in official documents, in which such mistakes would seem to be almost impossible, that in the deed of enfranchisement, the property is described as being Bubwith House, *Elmsall*.

It descended through the late Mr. Francis Barker to Messrs. Leatham, Tew & Co., and when Mr. W. H. Leatham withdrew from the Bank in 1851, it came into his possession. He subsequently passed it by deed of gift to his son Mr. S. G. Leatham.

Besides that connected with the ownership of the property, this Bubwith House has a second interest. As I have already stated, it and its lands were described in 2 Henry 4, as having been *juxta veterem pontem Pontisfracti* "next the old bridge of Pontefract," towards which Leland and others have looked in their researches after the origin of the name of the town. And quite correctly as we think, though they found some difficulty in accounting for the name Broken. But if instead of merely theorising they had taken the pains to examine the spot, they would soon have seen why it should have been called "broken." For the fact is, that being a bridge with only a single abutment, it has the appearance of having been partly destroyed, by the removal of the whole of one side.

The township of Pontefract is exceeding well watered: in all probability there is here at the height of about 95 feet above sea level, an underground lake, whose waters overflow constantly at about 100 feet, so that Pontefract has as many as five or six running streams, which in places are concealed by flags of sandstone above which the grass grows and under which the water runs, unsuspectedly. All these converge just outside the Grange Field, the site of St. John's monastery at the east end of the town; and the united stream continues to flow eastward along the south side of the highway to the end of the township, where it once more dips, flows underground for some yards, crossing the road in its underground course, and emerging on the north side of the highway from under a bridge of a single abutment. This is the "Broken" bridge, from which any one who comes and examines it will feel no reason-

able doubt that the town obtained its twelfth century name of Pontefract, Broken Bridge, the bridge over which access is obtained to the town, and which separates the manor and township from the two neighbouring townships of Knottingley and Ferrybridge.

And still even a third interest attaches to this house and its lands. It is at the apex of a triangle whose base is the Roman road between Castleford and Ferrybridge, and on the enclosed triangular patch the Yorkist Army encamped previous to the Battle of Towton. It was doubtless, here, "under the walls of the Castle," on Friday, 27th March, 1461, that Warwick, receiving news of the sharp skirmish at Ferrybridge, with which his outposts were almost in touch, and information of what was thought to be the ominous death of Lord Fitzwalter, having killed his horse, made his celebrated declaration "Let him flee that flee will; I stay by him that stays with me," emphasising his declaration by a kiss on the cross formed by the handle of his sword. It was to the army encamped on that ground that Edward made his proclamation—probably written within the walls of Bubwith House—that all who desired to turn back and not fight were to do so forthwith, and that those who so withdrew would be in no way molested, while all who conducted themselves as brave men should have their due reward and double wages.

It was from the triangle of which Bubwith House was the apex that the double attempt was made to dislodge Clifford at Ferrybridge, firstly, by a direct attack from this side of the water, secondly, by an attack over Castleford Bridge to the left, for Bubwith House was in easy communication with each of these connecting links with the more northern part of the county. The former movement was unsuccessful, but the latter succeeding, Clifford, without waiting attack from those who were by means of Castleford Bridge rapidly approaching to outflank him, withdrew through Sherburn to Towton, being followed by Edward and his 40,000 men. The battle followed on Sunday—the fatal Palm Sunday—and its circumstances need no particularization here, except to say that the triumphant Edward pushed on to York, recovered his father's head from York gates, and returned with it to Pontefract to obtain the body, that both might be removed, for an honourable burial at Fotheringay.

Relics of this and perhaps previous encampments are constantly being recovered from the soil, although it has been under cultivation for some generations, and Mr. Benjamin England, the present holder and owner, has yet in his possession a gold ring of solid make which he took from this ground some twenty-five or thirty years ago, on the tooth of a harrow which, having as it were, threaded the ring, had lifted it from the place where it must have lain for some generations. The ring is quite plain, except that it bears a small shield containing a rough cut stone. It has neither Hall-mark nor maker's name.

The historic interest centering upon Bubwith House is thus very considerable, as its position itself would indicate. For built almost at right angles to the road, so as in fact to command it, and to cause its divergence from a direct line, it was practically the advance post towards Pontefract, of the inhabitants of the two neighbouring townships, and it therefore seems very likely to have been the scene of early struggles between rival settlers, of whose very existence even no record now remains.

RICHARD HOLMES.

Pontefract, 1889.

LEES HALL, THORNHILL.

LEES HALL, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, is one of the most picturesque timber-built middle-class dwellings now existing in the district. Although it bears no date recording the period of its erection, it is supposed to have been constructed about the middle of the Sixteenth Century, as from that time, or shortly afterwards, it is known to have been the home of the Shackletons, a family engaged in the woollen trade, that settled here during the reign of Henry the Eighth. Local tradition ascribes its erection to this family, and it is supported strongly by the numerous devices and adornments in the interior, some of which are very facetious, on wainscot or ceiling, combining in various forms a Nettle and Tun. Architecturally, the edifice is a very interesting one, and bears striking testimony to the opulence and taste of its original owners. Edward Nettleton, who resided here most part of his long life, died in 1613, and by his will made the previous year, in a style bearing a strong Puritan flavour, he intimates his "great willingness to be in readines in hart and mynde whensoever it shall please God of his gracious goodnes to determine this my incertaine and transitorie course." At the time he informs us also that he was "sick of bodie, but mentally sound and a widdower," and having given his eldest son and heir, Thomas, a good education, and "estated him to the best of his meanes," and then married, he distributes the rest of his possessions among his younger children, making the said son sole executor.

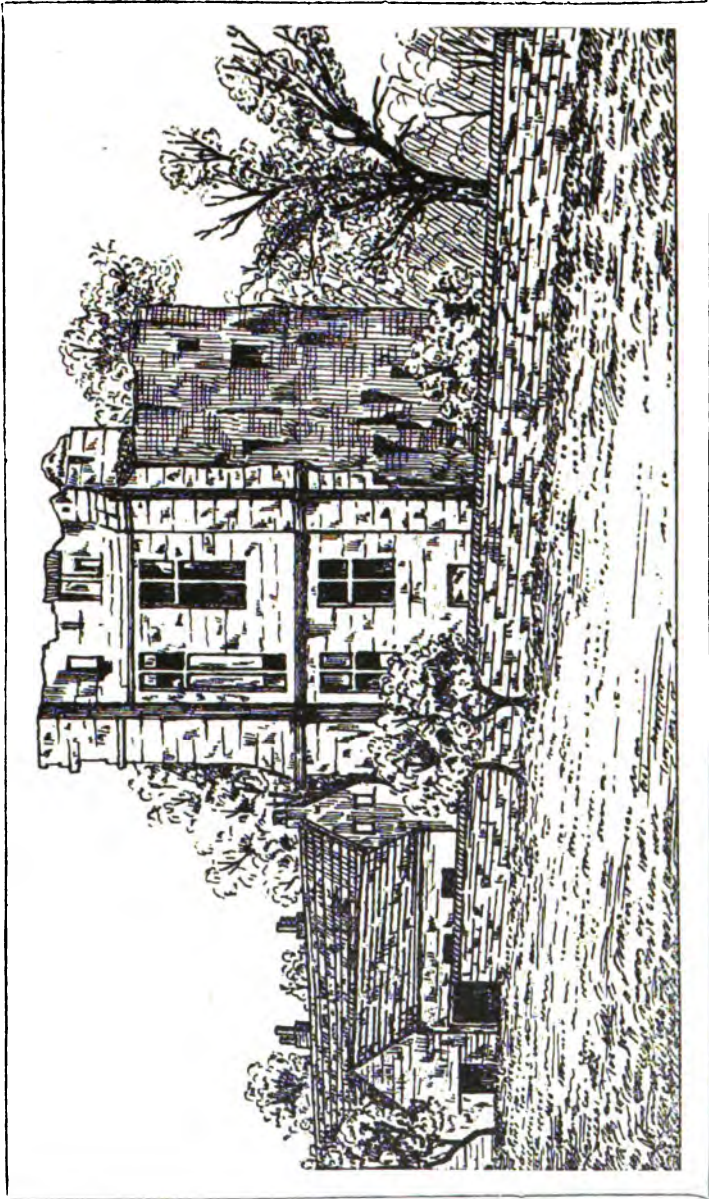
At this point the family became connected with the Ratcliffes of Thornhill, the wife of Thomas Nettleton being sister to Sir George Ratcliffe, the friend of Strafford during his troubles with the Commonwealth, and suffered much himself in consequence. Between Sir George and Mrs. Nettleton there was the strongest affection, of which there is abundant testimony in the Ratcliffe correspondence, a collection of early family epistles of a most interesting and instructive character.

Thomas Nettleton, "estated" as we have seen, to begin with, succeeded his father at the old home, and continuing the well-established business of his ancestors, unaffected apparently by the troubles of his time, gathered much additional "gear," and died in 1645, just at the close of the stormiest period of the Civil War, one striking result of which he witnessed in a disastrous form in the siege and destruction of Thornhill Hall, a seat of the elder branch of the Savile family, about a mile from his own residence. By his will he desires to be buried in the "Parson's Quere" at Thornhill Church, and states, while bequeathing the residue of his belonging to the various members of his family, that



Lees Hall, Thornhill, near Dewsbury.

the substance of his possessions had been given to them long before. This will is very interesting, especially from the numerous relations and friends named in it, and the bequests to each of them. To his "worthy brother-in-law," Sir George Ratcliffe, for instance, he gives "a peece of old Gold, and to Lady Ratcliffe his wife and their son a Little peece of old Gold each." Sundry rooms in the building, which are yet in their original state, are named, and in particular the one wherein testator "had himself lodged, and the chamber called Mr. Otes' chamber, and the chamber called the maid's chamber," which were to remain two years after his death without disturbance.



Tankersley Hall.

His eldest son, the Rev. Robert Nettleton, the wealthy Rector of Thornhill, succeeded to the possession of Lees Hall, but he resided there for only a short period, after which it became neglected or despised, and before the close of the 17th century passed into other hands.

T. T. EMPSALL.

Ashgrove, Bradford, 1889.

TANKERSLEY HALL.

TANKERSLEY HALL, situated two miles eastward of Wortley, in Domesday Book styled Tankeresleia, was the seat of a Lordship of 1800 acres; was held, prior to the Conquest, by Ledwin, a Saxon, whom William the Conqueror deprived of it, and bestowed it on Earl Meriton or Moreton, from whom it passed to a family who assumed the name of de Tankersley, and held the Manor for several generations. At this time, and during the Saxon period, the village had a Church and a Presbyter. Sir Henry de Tankersley married Agnes, daughter of Roger Pictaviensis, Lord of Burgh, *temp.* Henry III., by whom he had an only son, Sir Richard, the last male of his race, who died towards the end of the 13th century, leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses, of whom one, Joan, married Sir Hugh Eland, and the other, Richard le Tyas, Tankersley falling to the share of the former. Sir Hugh, 21st, Edward III., obtained a Charter of Free Warren over his lands at Eland and Tankersley, but the Manors were not held long by his family, as Isabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas Eland, conveyed them by marriage to Sir John Savile, Kt., who was residing at Eland in the 48th year of the same reign. From the Saviles Tankersley passed to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, from whom it was purchased, in 1635, by the famous Thomas Wentworth, afterwards First Earl of Strafford, and is now held by Earl Fitzwilliam.

We do not appear to have any description of the old Hall, now in ruins, but Cox, writing in 1720, says, "the Right Hon. the Lord Malton, who has here a considerable park and a large old house. The finest red deer in England are said to be fed in this park." "The village of Tankersley and Hall," he elsewhere says, "was one of those places which, in the tumultuous times of the wars between Charles I. and his Parliament, was seized upon by the rebellious Commons of those parts and kept for the Parliament; but Sir William Cavendish, afterwards made Lord Ogle and Duke of Newcastle, being spurred on by a true spirit of loyalty, raised what forces he was able for His Majesty, and having routed the rebellious rabble, took most of their strongholds from them, of which this town was one."

F. ROSS, F.R.H.S.

London, 1889.



YORKSHIRE ARTISTS.

LIST OF YORKSHIRE ARTISTS.

THE list of Yorkshire artists (commenced in Vol. I. of New Series) is continued below, and is an attempt to place before our readers some account of the Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers and Ornamentists, belonging exclusively to our own county. No reference is made to living artists.

GELLER, WILLIAM OVEREND. Was born at Bradford, in the year 1804. Had little educational advantage in early life, but by great industry succeeded in accumulating a fair store of rudimentary knowledge. He had, while young, an intense love of art, and soon began to acquire a reputation as a portrait painter, and in that capacity transferred to canvass the lineaments of several well-known townsmen. About the year 1840, he removed to London, and for a time followed portrait painting and landscape drawing, but afterwards found it more profitable to pursue the art of engraving upon steel and copper. In this he soon took a high position, and among his best known works may be mentioned his "Deathbed of Calvin," "Deathbed of Wesley," a portrait of the Queen and of Sir Astley Cooper, which added considerably to his fame. His smaller works were very numerous—indeed too numerous to mention in a brief notice like this. He also painted in oil, water-colour and tints with considerable ability, but it is as an engraver of the first rank that his name will be best known. Finding the tax upon his exertions, while in London, to be too great, and longing for rest and relaxation, he, about ten years before his death, removed to Scarborough, where for a time he engaged to finish portraits for Mr. Sarony, the famous photographer. He died at Scarborough in August, 1881, in the 77th year of his age.

GOODALL, EDWARD, engraver. He was born at Leeds, September 17th, 1795, and was early attached to art. He first tried landscape painting, and in 1822-23 exhibited a landscape in oil at the Royal Academy. He was, however, induced by Turner, R.A., to devote himself to engraving, and in this art was self-taught, and was eminently successful. He was largely employed by Turner in engraving his works, and from him must have received much valuable advice. Among the works of Turner which he engraved are the "Florence," "Cologne," "Tivoli," "Caligula's Bridge," "Oxford," "Richmond Hill," and "Old London Bridge." He also engraved after Turner for his "England and Wales" series, his "South

- Coasts," Rogers's "Italy," and Campbell's "Poems;" and after Stanfield, R. A., "Views in Italy, Switzerland, and the Tyrol," with some landscapes after Cuypp and Claude. Later in his career he executed several works for the "Art Journal." But his fame will surely rest upon his fine rendering of the great landscape works of Turner. He died at his house in the Hampstead Road, April 11, 1870.
- HABERSHON, MATTHEW, architect.** He was born in 1789, of a Yorkshire family, and was articled to an architect. He built a church at Belper, Derbyshire, in 1824, with two other churches in the same county, and a church at Kimberworth, Yorkshire. At Derby he built the town hall, since burnt down, the county courts and the market, and Hadsor House at Droitwich. He was an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1807 to 1827. He published "The Ancient Half-timbered Houses of England," with 36 plates, in 1836, and several works on the prophetic Scriptures and on the prophecies. He died in London in 1852.
- HALFPENNY, JOSEPH, topographical draftsman.** Was born in Yorkshire, at Bishopthorpe, where his father was the gardener, October 9th, 1748. He was apprenticed to a house painter, and followed that trade in York for several years. Then he became a teacher of drawing, and made himself known as a draftsman. He published, in 1795-1800, his "Gothic Ornaments," drawn and etched by himself from the cathedral at York; in 1807, his "Fragmenta Vetusta." He died July 11, 1811.
- HARRISON, THOMAS, architect.** Was born at Richmond, Yorkshire, 1744. He early showed a taste for drawing, and about 1769 was assisted by Lord Dundas to visit Italy, and studied for several years at Rome. While there he made some designs for the embellishment of the Square of Santa Maria del Popolo, for which the Pope presented him with a gold and a silver medal. He was also elected a member of the Academy of St. Luke. Having settled at Lancaster, he was employed to execute several extensive alterations at the old castle in that town, and afterwards built, on the panopticon principle, the gaol at Chester, and the court-house. He designed the bridge over the Dee, with an arch of 200 feet span, a dimension then unequalled. He also designed the Athenæum and the St. Nicholas's Tower in Liverpool, and the theatre; and in 1809 the Exchange Buildings in Manchester, the latter an early attempt at classic design in this country. After attaining much local reputation, he died at Chester, on March 29, 1829, aged 85.
- HOLTE, THOMAS, architect.** Was a native of York. Practised in the time of James I. The revival of Gothic architecture at Oxford is greatly due to him. He built in that city, the square of the public schools, which is of some grandeur and fine in its proportions. The groined vault under the eastern wing of the Bodleian Library is an example of his skill, as is also the quadrangle of Merton College. The whole of Wadham College is attributed to him. He died at Oxford, September 9, 1624, and was buried there in Holywell Churchyard.
- HOPWOOD, JAMES, engraver.** Born about 1752, at Beverley. He was without any help to knowledge in his profession, but was found surrounded by a family of six children, and was then, at the mature age of 45, making a second attempt on copper, having already by great industry engraved and published a plate by subscription. By the sale of these two plates, which he had finished under great privations, he was enabled to make his way to London. Mr. Heath kindly permitted him to work in his house, and, struggling with difficulties, by his great assiduity he made up for the deficiency of his early training. In 1813 he was elected secretary to the Artists' Fund, and held this office till 1818, when he resigned, and during illness was assisted from the Fund. He died September 29, 1819.
- IBBETSON, JULIUS CÆSAR, landscape and figure painter.** His father was one of the first who joined the Moravian fraternity at Fulneck, Yorkshire, but, marrying, was expelled the society. He was educated for a time by the Moravians, and then sent to a Quaker school at Leeds. Showing an early inclination for art, he was apprenticed to a ship-painter, and though he could only learn from him the mechanical part of his art, his invention soon showed itself in

his appropriate ornaments. When only 17 years of age he painted the scenery for a piece acted at the York and Hull Theatres, which gained him a local celebrity. In 1785 he first appears as an exhibitor at the Academy, contributing in that and the two following years views in the suburbs of the Metropolis. He had in the interim married, and managed to remove to Kilburn, where he devoted himself to the study of nature, painting both cattle and rustic figures. In June, 1801, he married a second time, and a few months later was attacked by his old creditors, with whom he believed a friend had settled, and he was again plunged into hopeless embarrassments. He had, however, many commissions to execute, and managed to escape to his own quiet native village of Masham, in Yorkshire, where, out of the way both of duns and parasites, who had preyed upon him, he was, by pinching economy, enabled to live. From thence he sent some pictures to the Academy Exhibition—his last in 1812; and there he died, from the effects of a cold which settled on the lungs, October 13, 1817, aged 58.*

JACKSON, JOHN, R.A., *portrait painter.* Was the son of the village tailor at Lastingham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where he was born, May 31, 1778, and was apprenticed to his father, who could not for some time be induced to let him follow his strong predisposition for art, saying, "He is as good a tailor as ever sat on a shop-board, and how can he do better?" He soon, however, made himself known by his attempts to draw the likenesses of his companions, and was rescued from his apprenticeship by the contributions of some friends when he had still two years to serve. His portraits had been slight attempts in pencil, weakly tinted, but a portrait by Reynolds was lent him to copy in oil, in which his success led to his going to London, in 1804, to study art as his profession. In 1815 he was elected an associate of the Academy, and travelled through Holland and Flanders, studying the works of the Dutch and Flemish masters. In 1817 he became a full member, and the same year the directors of the British Institution awarded him a premium of 200*l.* for the general merit of his pictures. In 1818 he visited the chief cities of Northern Italy and Rome, and was elected a member of the Academy of St. Luke. He continued to exhibit at the Academy, but exclusively portraits, up to 1830. He was of the Methodist persuasion, and of deep religious feeling. In the two last years of his life he fell into a low desponding state of health. He died at St. John's Wood, June 1, 1831.

KENT, WILLIAM, *architect and painter.* He was born of poor parents in Yorkshire, in 1685. After receiving the rudiments of a common education, he was apprenticed to a coach-painter, but ran away from his master and came to London about 1704. He had at least learnt the use of his colours, and tried to support himself as a portrait painter, making some attempts at history. It is said his genius gained him friends, who made a purse and sent him to Rome in 1710. He returned to England for a short time and made a second journey to Rome, and then coming back in 1719 he settled in London, and had an apartment in Lord Burlington's house. He ventured to design the conceited monument of Shakespeare in Westminster Abbey. He then undertook ornamental design, to which his tastes were better suited. He decorated Wanstead House, Rainham, and several ceilings for Sir Robert Walpole at Hampton, in the usual allegorical style of the period, and the praises bestowed upon some of the architecture in these painted designs induced him to try that art, with which he combined landscape gardening, but his chief works are in architecture. He assisted Lord Burlington, who was an amateur in that art. He built Devonshire House, Piccadilly; the Earl of Yarborough's house in Arlington Street; the Horse Guards, Whitehall; and altered and decorated Stowe, Houghton, and Holkham, his favourite work—the elevation of which is mean and poor in its parts. He made another journey to Italy in 1730. He died at Burlington House, April 12, 1748, in his 64th year, and was, in compliance with his wish, buried in Lord Burlington's vault at Chiswick. He left about 10,000*l.* which he had accumulated.

* See SMITH'S *History of Morley*, p. 104.

KIRKALL, EDWARD, engraver. Was the son of a locksmith at Sheffield, and born there about 1695. He was instructed in drawing in his native town, and came to London, where he found employment as an engraver of arms, stamps, and ornaments for books. In 1724 he published 17 tinted engravings after Vandewelde. He engraved on copper the illustrations to Rowe's translation of "Lucan's Pharsalia," 1718; and to Inigo Jones's "Stonehenge," 1725. In mezzo-tint he engraved the seven cartoons of Raphael.

LAMBERT, General JOHN, amateur. He was of a good family, was born in 1619, and was brought up to the Bar. On the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the army of the Parliament, and gained great distinction; was a personal friend of Cromwell, and the first president of his council. He had been instructed in art by Baptiste Gaspars, and when banished for life to Guernsey on the Restoration, he found a solace in flower-painting, in which he excelled. There is at Goodwood a small portrait of Cromwell at an ale-house door, which is traditionally said to be after an original by General Lambert; a portrait of him, *se ipse pinxit*, is mezzo-tinted by J. Smith. After a residence of nearly 30 years in Guernsey, he died in the Roman Catholic faith in 1692. He left some fruit and flower pieces which he had painted.

LEYLAND, JOSEPH BENTLEY, sculptor. He was the son of a well-known naturalist at Halifax, where he was born March 31, 1811. He showed a talent for modelling, and exhibited at Manchester a greyhound and a colossal statue of "Spartacus." In 1843 he sent to London for exhibition a colossal head of "Satan;" and soon after came to reside in the Metropolis, and studied under R. B. Haydon. He next produced the "Sinless Maiden," from Hogg's "Queen's Wake," which was purchased by the Literary Society of Halifax. His latest works were a statue of Dr. Beckwith, of York, and an "Anglo-Saxon Chief." He does not appear to have been an exhibitor at the Royal Academy; but in 1834, and again in 1839, he sent a group of hounds, modelled from life, to the Suffolk Street Galleries. He died at Halifax in his 40th year, January 26, 1851.

LODGE, WILLIAM, amateur. Was born at Leeds, July 4, 1649, the son of a merchant, from whom he inherited an estate of 300*l.* a year. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and was afterwards a law student at Lincoln's Inn. He accompanied Lord Bellasis on his embassy to Venice, and translated there Barri's "Viaggio Pittoresco," published in 1679, with portraits etched by himself. He also etched several drawings of views which he had made in his travels, and some views of London, York, and other places. On his return to England he etched some portraits, and also assisted Dr. Lister in drawings of natural history, which were presented to the Royal Society, among them 34 different species of spiders. He was the friend of Francis Place, with whom he made long sketching excursions. He died at Leeds, August 27, 1689. On carrying him to the grave the hearse broke down near Harewood, and so he was buried in the church there.

LUMLEY, GEORGE, amateur. Was a solicitor settled at York, where he was born. He was a friend of Francis Place, and produced in mezzo-tint several portraits towards the middle of the 18th century. He died at York, October 12, 1768, aged 60.

NICHOLSON, FRANCIS, water-colour painter. Was born at Pickering, Yorkshire, where his family possessed a small property, November 14, 1753. He showed an early disposition to the arts, and had some lessons from an artist at Scarborough. After two visits to London, he settled at Whitby in 1783, married there, and was employed in painting portraits of horses, dogs and dead game, and was also engaged in teaching. In 1789 he exhibited for the first time at the Academy. He was one of the founders of the Water-Colour Society in 1804, and continued a member and exhibitor up to 1815. Having acquired a competency, he gave up the practice of his own art, and amused himself by experiments, painting in various oil vehicles, sometimes, unfortunately, upon the beat of his own drawings in his possession, and continued to the end of his long life in these occupations.

He was a man of various attainments, and much practical knowledge. He died in London, March 6, 1844, aged 90. His collection of pictures, drawings, and sketches were sold at Christie's in the same year.

- NICHOLSON, ALFRED**, *water-colour painter*. Son of the above Francis Nicholson. Was born in Yorkshire, and early in life entered the Royal Navy, and saw some service on the coasts of Holland and Portugal. After a few years he left the Navy, and commenced his career as an artist. He visited Ireland in 1813, resided there three or four years, and made a large collection of sketches elaborately finished. About 1818 he settled permanently in London, and was almost exclusively employed as a teacher of drawing. In 1821 he made an excursion through North Wales and a part of Ireland, adding largely to his collection of sketches, and in the following summer visited Guernsey, Jersey, and Yorkshire, assiduously pursuing his art. His drawings combine much graceful finish with force and general effect. His works are usually of a small size. He died in London, November 23, 1833, aged 45, having suffered during the last three or four years of his life from a painful illness. He left a widow and two infant children.
- NOBLE, MATTHEW**, *sculptor*. Was born at Hackness, near Scarborough, in 1818, and was a pupil of Francis. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1845, when he contributed two busts, one that of the "Archbishop of York." His best known public works are, "Her Majesty the Queen at St. Thomas's Hospital," "Lord Derby in Parliament Square," and "Sir John Franklin in Waterloo Place." He was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy Exhibitions. His talents were not of a rare order, but he had the art of judiciously availing himself of professional assistance. He died at Kensington, June 23, 1876, aged 58.
- PECKITT, WILLIAM** (known as "Peckitt of York"), *glass painter*. Was born in April, 1731, at Hurstwaite, in the North Riding, and was a pupil of Price. He was inferior to his predecessors in the art, but, a good chemist, he attained great brilliancy of colour. He commenced glass-painting in York in 1751. Between 1765-77 he completed the windows of the north side of New College Chapel, with apocryphal portraits. There are also some specimens of his work in York Minster, and in the City Town Hall. He died at York, October 15, 1795, in his 65th year.
- PILKINGTON, SIR WILLIAM**, *Bart., amateur*. He was of a very ancient family, and succeeded to his title in 1811. He was a good scholar, a man of taste, and a clever landscape painter. He also showed some skill in architecture, and Butter-ton Hall, Staffordshire, was built after his designs. He died near Wakefield, September 30, 1830, aged 75.
- PLACE, FRANCIS**, *amateur*. Was born in Yorkshire. He was descended from a Durham family, and was articled to a solicitor in London, where he continued till the breaking out of the Plague in 1665, when he left the metropolis, and found an excuse to abandon a profession he disliked. He then amused himself with art. He had some assistance in etching from Hollar, and he painted, etched, tried the new art of mezzo-tint, and drew many local buildings and objects. He tried an experimental porcelain manufactory, and some specimens of his work still exist. He resided some time in Dimsdale, Durham. Died at the Manor House, York, 1728.
- PORDEN, WILLIAM**, *architect*. He was born at Hull, and was the grandson of Roger Porden, of York, architect. He showed an early attachment to drawing and poetry, and gaining the notice of Mason, the poet, was introduced by him to James Wyatt, who admitted him into his office, where he studied architecture for some time, and was afterwards the pupil of Samuel P. Cockerell. He built the stables at Brighton for the Prince of Wales, and Eaton Hall, Cheshire, for Lord Grosvenor, but was, for some cause, superseded in the latter employment. This preyed upon his spirits, and he died two years after, on September 14, 1822, aged 67.
- PROCTOR, THOMAS**, *sculptor and history painter*. Was born at Settle, in Yorkshire, April 22, 1753. He was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1777, and,

incited by the works of Barry, he painted a large picture of "Adam and Eve." In 1782 he obtained a premium from the Society of Arts; in 1783, the Academy silver medal; and in 1784, the gold medal for his original painting from "The Tempest," and was carried round the quadrangle of Somerset House on the shoulders of his enthusiastic fellow-students, shouting, "Proctor!" "Proctor!" He then tried modelling, and, as a sculptor, claims a high rank among British artists. The period had arrived for the Academy to elect a student to send to Rome, and Proctor was chosen. But for the last four years he had exhibited without giving an address, and his very abode was unknown. This was in 1793.



Matthew Noble.

(From Photo. by Charles Watkins).

The president, West, humbly sought him. He was in a miserable attic in Clare Market, had subsisted day by day on a penny roll with water from a neighbouring pump, but, unable to pay the pittance for his lodging, had wandered about till health quite gave way. The president immediately assisted him, cheered him, told him to prepare for his journey to Italy, and promised him kind introductions. But all too late. The broken-hearted man drooped, his mind was disturbed, and a few days later he was found in his solitary bed, where he had died unheeded. He was in his 41st year, and was buried in Hampstead Churchyard.

RHODES, JOHN N., *landscape and animal painter.* Was born at Leeds, in 1806, and was the son of Joseph Rhodes, a self-taught painter, who practised nearly half a century in Leeds, and died there in 1854. He was brought up to art under his father, and painted with much fidelity rustic scenes and groups of cattle. He exhibited in London, and eventually settled there. Attacked by inflammation in the eyes, and suffering generally from weak health, he returned to Leeds, where he died in December, 1842, aged 33.

RHODES, JOHN, *architect.* Was born in Yorkshire, and died at Birstal, near Leeds, in a good old age. He was a truly diligent, sober, and laborious artist, much esteemed by such of the neighbouring gentry as attend to the noble arts of building, planting, and agriculture, and regretted at his death by the industrious poor, to whom he was a liberal friend in his lifetime, and at his death, a perpetual benefactor. Deeply sensible of the benefits which accrue to society from the labour of the industrious poor, and compassionately beholding, how in the sweat of their brow, they eat their bread, how their hands are galled with work, and their shoulders with burdens, he gladly gave of the fruits of his own labour a considerable portion for their comfort and relief. By his will he ordered a large sum, the product of his industry, to be invested in Government securities for their use, directing that the interest thereof should be forever applied in providing a certain quantity of bread to be distributed every Sunday in the Parish Church of Birstal among such poor, industrious, sober housekeepers "as do not ask or receive any parochial relief."

RHODES, JOSEPH, *landscape painter.* Born at Leeds, and died in 1855. Early in life he had been apprenticed to a house-painter at Leeds, whom he left to work as a decorative japanner in London. He there, in his leisure hours, entered the schools of the Royal Academy, then superintended by West and Fuseli, and studied anatomy and figure drawing. He returned to Leeds and established a drawing school, which flourished for fully 40 years. Robinson, Smith, Topham, Atkinson, and Cromek were among his scholars. He excelled in Yorkshire and Cumberland landscape, and in fruit and cattle painting, and has been well denominated "The Father of Art in Yorkshire."

RIPLEY, THOMAS, *architect.* Was born in Yorkshire, and came early in life to London. He worked as a carpenter, and also kept a coffee-shop in Wood Street, Cheapside. Improving his means by his industry, he married a servant of Sir Robert Walpole, and by his patronage obtained employment under the Crown, and a seat at the Board of Works, of which department he became the comptroller. He built Houghton Hall for Sir Robert, but chiefly after the plans of Campbell, and afterwards Wolterton; and in 1718 he rebuilt the Custom House, which had been destroyed by fire in 1714. He built also the Admiralty, Whitehall, except the façade, 1726. He died in 1758, and was buried at Hampton, Middlesex.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, *portrait painter.* Was born at Leeds in 1799, and was apprenticed to a clock dial enameller. Determined to follow art, he made his way to the Metropolis in 1820, and with some introduction was admitted by Sir Thomas Lawrence to his studio, and became a student of the Academy. In 1823 he was able to return to his native town, and commenced practice as a portrait painter, and in that and following years exhibited his portraits at the Academy. He was well received, and painted the portraits of several Yorkshire celebrities. He also painted four whole-lengths for the United Service Club in London. For one of these the Duke of Wellington gave him several sittings; the others were chiefly painted from well-known portraits. He gained a local name and repute. Died at Leeds in August, 1839, aged 39.

SAXTON, CHRISTOPHER, *engraver.* He lived near Leeds, and was a domestic servant. Showing an ability for engraving, he was encouraged by his master to undertake a set of county maps, which after six years labour, he completed, mostly with his own hand. They were, some of them, decorated with views, published in 1579. They were the first known in England, and were dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.*

* See SMITH'S *Registers of Topcliffe and Morley*; p. 70.

- SCHWANFELDER, CHARLES HENRY, *animal painter*. He was born at Leeds in 1773, and chiefly practised in his native town. He painted animals, landscapes, and, occasionally, portraits. He was appointed painter of animals to George III., and afterwards to the Prince Regent. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1809, and was an occasional exhibitor up to 1826. His works were almost exclusively portraits of dogs and horses. He died in 1837.
- SIMON, ABRAHAM, *medallist and modeller*. He was born in Yorkshire, and intended for the church, but turned to art. He practised in the reign of Charles II., and excelled in his portrait models in wax. He went to Sweden, on the invitation of the Court, and accompanied Queen Christina to Paris, from whence he went to Holland, and returned to England. He modelled, in wax, Charles II.'s portrait for the medal of the proposed Order of the Royal Oak. The King was greatly pleased with his work, and presented him with 100 guineas, and the Duke of York then sat to him, and asking the price of his work, was told that the King had paid 100 guineas for the same. The Duke thought that 40 guineas would be enough, to which Simon replied, by squeezing the soft model into a shapeless lump, highly offending the Duke. It is said this proud temper marred his prospects. He lost the Court favour, and with that his employment; became slovenly and careless, eccentric and cynical, wearing a long beard, and died in obscurity soon after the Revolution. He had continued to wear the dress which prevailed in Charles I.'s reign. There is a portrait of him engraved by Bloteling.
- SMITH, HENRY, *figure painter*. Born at Leeds in 1805. Began his art studies with Joseph Rhodes, of Leeds, and subsequently went to London, and commenced the study of the antique in the British Museum. His works soon gained him admission to the life-school at the Royal Academy, in which institution he acquired great power and skill as a draughtsman, as well as a rich and glowing colourist of the human figure. He prosecuted his studies also at Rome, Florence, and other Continental cities, and in Rome, where his ability was understood and appreciated, he was hailed by the artists as "Yorkshire Smith!" He died in Leeds on November 21st, 1864.
- SUTCLIFFE, THOMAS, *water-colour painter*. He was born in Yorkshire, and during his art career lived at Headingley, near Leeds. He first exhibited in London at the Royal Academy, in 1856, "A Study in Harewood Park," and was soon after admitted an associate of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and exhibited landscape views with that Society up to his death in December, 1871.
- SWIFT, JOHN WARKUP, *marine painter*. He was brought up at Hull in the midst of shipping, and was for several years a sailor. He first became scene painter to an amateur dramatic club, and improving in art, he settled in practice at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and became well-known in the north of England. He painted, in 1863, "The Channel Fleet running into Sunderland," and "Shield's Harbour," both large works. He also painted a few landscapes. Some of his works were produced in chromo-lithography. He died suddenly, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 7, 1869, aged 54.
- TAYLOR, EDWARD CLOUGH, *amateur*. He was educated at Trinity College, and took his M.A. degree in 1814. He lived at Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire, and was distinguished as a clever etcher. Died May 14, 1851, aged 65.
- THEAKSTONE, JOSEPH, *sculptor*. Was born of respectable parents at York, and was a pupil of the elder Bacon. He afterwards assisted him, was then employed for several years by Flaxman, and for a time by Baily. He exhibited occasionally at the Royal Academy, from 1817 to 1837, his contributions not rising higher than a bust for a monumental design; but for the last 24 years of his life he found constant employment in Chantrey's studio, chiefly upon the draperies, in which he had attained great skill and dexterity. He showed much judgment, and used his chisel with great cleverness. He died in Pimlico, April 14, 1842, aged 69.

THEW, ROBERT, engraver. Born in 1758, at Patrington, Holderness, where his father kept a village inn. He was apprenticed to a cooper, and served his time, and was a private in the Northumberland Militia during the war. Though without education, he had much natural ability. In 1783 he settled in Hull, and engraved shop-bills, cards, &c., and then a plan of Hull, and advancing in his attempts, the head of a well-known puppet showman. Later he engraved a good plate after Gerard Dow, and through it gained an introduction to Alderman Boydell, who gave him employment. He practised in the dot manner, and engraved no less than 19 of the large plates for the Shakespeare Gallery, which are finished with great delicacy and character. A plate by him, after Westall, of Cardinal Wolsey entering Leicester Abbey, is one of his best works. He held the appointment of engraver to the Prince of Wales. He died at Stevenage, Herts, in August, 1802.

THURSTON, JOHN, wood engraver and designer. Born at Scarborough in 1774. He was originally a copper-plate engraver, and assisted James Heath on some of his plates. Later he both designed and engraved on wood for book illustration, finally devoting himself exclusively to designing. Among his works of this class are—"Religious Emblems," 1808; "Shakespeare's Works," published by Whittingham, 1814; Somerville's "Rural Sports," 1818; Falconer's "Shipwreck," 1817. He was for a time the principal artist in London who had any repute as a designer on the wood, and contributed largely to the formation of the modern school of wood-engraving. His compositions were slight and pleasing, mostly for the Chiswick Press, and very numerous. He made some clever designs in water-colour, chiefly in Indian ink and tinted, and was in 1806 a Fellow and exhibitor of the Water-Colour Society. Died at Holloway, in 1822, aged 48.

TILSON, HENRY, portrait painter. Was born in Yorkshire in 1659, and was a grandson of the Bishop of Elphin. He was a pupil of Lely, soon after whose death he went to Italy, in company with Dahl, studied there during seven years, copying the works of the best masters, and was at Rome in 1687. On his return to England he painted portraits, both in oil and crayons, and was rising in reputation, when he shot himself from disappointment in love, in 1695, at the age of 36. There are many portraits by him in the reign of William III., and several have been engraved, but his works are stiff in manner and heavy in colour, appearing overwrought.

TOPHAM, FRANCIS WILLIAM, water-colour painter. Was born in Leeds, April 15, 1808, and as an artist was self-taught. When a boy he had a great wish to become a painter, but his father knowing nothing of art, apprenticed him to a writing-engraver. He came to London at the age of 21, and practised for some years engraving from pictures. After attaining considerable success in this art, he deserted it entirely for painting. He was first a member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colour; but quitting this body in 1847, was immediately elected into the older Society, of which he became a full member in the next year, and his most important works have been exhibited there. He drew his subjects from Ireland, Scotland, Spain, and Italy. Some of the best known are: "The Spinning Wheel," "The Whiskey Still," "Card Players," "The Letter Writer," "Eve of the Festa," "Venetian Well," "Barnaby Rudge," etc. He died at Cordova, in Spain, March 31, 1877, aged 69.

WALLER, RICHARD, portrait painter. Was a native of Skipton-in-Craven, and early in life gave promise of that eminence in the practice of his art to which he afterwards so fully attained. In his early years he devoted his attention chiefly to landscape and imaginative subjects. At a later period, and to the end of his career, his practice was almost wholly confined to portraiture. There is probably scarcely a family of any standing in Leeds or other West Riding towns which does not possess an example by his hand. Amongst the best which he produced were the portraits of Sir Edward Baines, Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., father of Sir Edward, Lord Cairns, Garibaldi, Mr. Webster, Mr. Phelps, the actor, and Mr. George Honey, the comedian. Mr. Waller spent some years in London,

where he enjoyed the companionship of many prominent figures in the literary and artistic world—among them Dickens, Thackeray, Lemon, Douglas Jerrold, Woolger, and Alfred Mellon. While in the capital, he painted many pictures from life. One of his works is "Cromwell's Soldiers in Skipton Church." In addition to being a successful artist, Waller was an indefatigable mechanician and inventor. It would not be wrong to say that half his life was spent in perfecting several scientific discoveries and improvements in mechanism. The discovery of a new motive power for engines was one of the objects which he most steadfastly pursued. At a time when the thought of constructing expensive railways had occurred to only few persons, Mr. Waller was labouring to apply the steam power used in mills to road conveyances, and upon this scheme he spent much valuable time and money. Waller always kept a mechanics' shop in operation, carrying on experiments while he was working at the easel to supply the necessary funds. For some years Mr. Waller suffered from bronchial affections. He died at Leeds, June 18, 1882, aged 70 years.

WILSON, BENJAMIN, portrait painter. Was born in 1721, at Leeds, where his father ranked as one of the first clothiers, but afterwards fell into decay. He came to London early in life, was for some years in a very poor condition, and then gain-



Benjamin Wilson.

ing employment as a clerk, found means to pursue a love of art. In the spring of 1748, he went to Ireland, to paint some commissioned portraits, and found employment there till 1750, when he returned to London, and established himself in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here he painted many eminent persons, became fashionable, and is reputed to have made 1,500*l.* a year by his art. Zoffany assisted him as his drapery painter. At the same time he applied himself to science, and in 1746 and 1750, published treatises on electricity. He contrived and exhibited a large electrical apparatus, and in 1756 he was elected F.R.S., and printed his "Experiments and Observations on Electricity." He married at the age of fifty, and had seven children, one of whom became well known as General Sir Robert Wilson. He died in Bloomsbury, June 6, 1788.

He had been a speculator on the Stock Exchange, and was, about 1766, a defaulter; but, to the surprise of his friends, he left a very handsome property.

THE EDITOR.

Morley, 1889.

A YORKSHIRE CONNOISSEUR.

IN 1884, the committee of the Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition of York were suddenly made heirs to a rich little estate of pictures, for the will of Mr. John Burton, of Poppleton, near York, revealed that he had bequeathed to them his collection of English Masters. This collection, which is now housed in the Fine Art Institution at York, consists of about one hundred and thirty works, in which the following painters are represented:—Sir A. W. Calcott, R.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., T. Pickersgill, R.A., Marcus Stone, A.R.A., Clarkson Stansfield, R.A., J. C. Horsley, R.A., F. R. Lee, R.A., J. Linnell, Sen., T. Faed, R.A., and J. F. Herring, combined; Sir J. Gilbert, R.A., J. B. Pyne, R. Andsell, R.A., W. P. Frith, R.A., G. Morland, J. Phillip, R.A., J. Creswick, R.A., E. M. Ward, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., G. F. Watts, R.A., Wright of Derby, H. Moore, and others.

It is only meet that some record should be preserved of the singular character who amassed these pictures, and finally bequeathed them to form a "Burton" Gallery at the chief town of his native county. As a contribution to this, we are tempted to furnish a few details of a visit paid by the writer to Mr. Burton, shortly prior to his death.

The house at Poppleton, where Mr. Burton resided, was tall and methodless in form, the plaster was peeling off the greyish bricks, and the angled gables and windows were very small in proportion to the general bulk. The building was partly hidden among trees, and the lane leading from the main road, and the pathway from that to the house, were green with unchecked weeds. A little iron gate opening upon a field was on one hinge, and cocks and hens went about with uncontrolled liberty. There was, in fact, a general demeanour of unconventional latitude assigned to weed, animal and bird.

The entrance to Poppleton Villa, as it was called, was modest, as though unfastidious custom had appointed the back to be the front door. The first and second pull at the bell did not usually bring any response, for Mr. Burton was often alone, and a little deaf. Having pulled a third time the door opened slowly, and revealed a tall, bulky, ungainly man, almost filling the doorway, with a shaggy head inclined to one side, pronounced features, everything in exaggeration in fact, as though centuries, rather than years had evolved them; he apparently beheld one through the present from some distant past, with eyes that had a singular twist in the deep sockets overshadowed by bushy brows. His face, with its intricacies of wrinkled form, its irregularity of features, and its play of light and shade in and out of the nooks and corners, would have sorely tempted a skilful etcher's needle.

When you made known your desire to visit his gallery, the severe face yielded, and to see the man smile was to see Giant

Despair suddenly made hopeful and happy. His arm was soon extended towards you, and when your hand was in his (as capacious as two), you felt drawn, or rather pulled over the threshold of a wonderful recluse.

If Nature was neglected without, Art was evidently treasured within, the staircase even being set with gems of the brush. After depositing half-a-crown in his hand, without a word, but with a mutual look very well understood, for some benevolent purpose to which he devoted it, this interesting character led the way upstairs to his gallery, where were the works which now have a home in the public gallery at York. They at once deeply impressed you. Their presence was a mystery. Such a transition from weeds and farmyard odours to Fine Art, was too sudden. One was inclined to doubt the whole situation, and a glance at grim old Burton, of eighty years, made the transition all the more mysterious. But not for long. The mystery was really in us and not in our friend. Our ignorance of the variation possible in human nature was the cause of the wonder. Having once heard him speak of the pictures, nothing was more reasonable than their associations with him. One laments that there is no portrait which adequately represents the individuality of one who was something between Nature in the rough, and Art in the superfine. Originally a farmer and an extensive horse dealer, he knew well what Nature was, and ultimately a retiring connoisseur in pictures, he knew well what a certain range of Art was.

Burton did not buy pictures as financial speculations. He bought them to keep and to know them. Not even to Her Majesty the Queen, it is said, would he part with a certain picture, the finest work he held it to be, of J. Phillip, R.A., which Her Majesty wanted to purchase at something like two thousand pounds, though Burton had bought it when Phillip's work was not so high in value. The coveted picture is called "Collecting the Offering in the Scotch Kirk," and apart from story and sentiment, it is a rare achievement in technical qualities.

With what youthful, and yet subdued delight did old Burton show and explain his collection. Had the pictures been living existences, but helpless in their enthrallment to help themselves, he could not have been more considerate about their special characteristics and needs, and no artist had a more generous interpreter or a more devoted worshipper. What old-man delight there was—the smile and the chuckle, the pantomimed expression of approval with face and uplifted hands—if you happened to point out what to him was the one special feature of a favourite picture! What a bird-like look, with head aside, as though to get all his vision into one eye, he would give the picture and then you, if you happened to suggest an absolutely new point for him to add to the list of a picture's virtues, for he had an old bachelor-like affection for these adopted children of his choice.

The visit to the Poppleton gallery was not complete, in the old man's notion, unless you sat down on a low seat, while he nervously selected from a pile of letters received from notable artists, some epistle he particularly wanted you to see—documents well-fingered and thumbed, and cracked and torn by frequent reference. Next to the pictures, Burton apparently prized these autograph letters ; and next in importance to the letters was an ancient visitors' book, in which he almost insisted, as a condition of friendly departure, that you should enter your autograph. But, perhaps, the most touching sight of all, with a pathos and inference deeper than the pictures and the letters, was an old Bible, worn by constant but careful service. This volume stood on a little table in the centre of one of the rooms, and near it, in inseparable companionship, was a pair of old thick-rimmed spectacles. The book was open at the Psalms, as though the old gentleman had been disturbed by our ring at the bell, and this idea formed itself into a picture of reality, framed, as it were, by all the other pictures of Art. Another feature of interest at Poppleton was the little workshop, a few yards from the entrance door to the house. It was like a green-house converted into a joiner's shop. There Burton made picture-frames, chiefly for his own essays in oil, for he sometimes painted. Burton keenly appreciated Art, but only in a very limited sense was he an artist. With his perception for good points, and with such good examples of good points around him, no wonder that in his latter-day leisure he was tempted to endeavour to express some of his own unattainable impressions.

Burton had the reputation of being miserly ; if so, there was a generous method in it ; it was not wholly selfish hoarding. In his heart was a desire to render a good account of his wealth and his days, and some of that account we now have at the York Fine Art Gallery. For the rest, we know that he contributed to local charities, the York School of Art, missions to the poor, and that on his eightieth birthday he gave a donation of one hundred guineas to the Yorkshire School for the Blind ; he had also freaks of generosity, such as opening banking accounts with a deposit of five pounds for children ; or, sending a formidable donation to the Salvation Army. He was born at Belby, near Howden, on the 18th of February, 1799 ; was married twice ; removed to Poppleton in 1859, where he died on the 26th of October, 1882, and now lies buried.

WILLIAM TIREBUCK.

Leeds, 1884.

AN OLD YORKSHIRE PAINTER.

THE name of Francis Nicholson, the father of the old school of English landscape painters in water-colours, is no doubt familiar enough to the readers of *Old Yorkshire*, but probably few of them

have either seen or heard much of his quiet nephew, George Nicholson, although his pictures are to be found in all parts of his native county of York. He is known to have exhibited in the first collections placed before the public of London by the old Water-colour Society in the year 1806, side by side with the great men who made the old school of water-colours what it was seventy years ago. He died some eleven years ago, after a long, blameless, and industrious life. No memorial of him, however slight, has yet appeared, and as the writer enjoyed a friendship with him which extended over several of the latest years of his life, and whilst impressions are yet fresh in his memory, he ventures, in a brief sketch, to twine a simple wreath and leave it quietly on the tombstone of an old friend.

Our attention had often been attracted by new drawings of no great importance, which were frequently exposed for sale in the West Riding towns, having an old-world look with them which could not be very easily accounted for, except on the supposition that some of the older draughtsmen, such as Gilpin, Morland, Craig, or Cave, had risen from the dead. Occasionally, there was an evident attempt to compete with the lightness and brilliancy of more modern modes of treatment in the subjects selected, but the brown pinks and the ancient blues soon reasserted themselves, and it was clear that in every picture the old order was struggling helplessly with the new. By an accident, we one day discovered the workman whose artistic efforts had so forcibly challenged our criticism. He was then living in the outskirts of Leeds, in a cottage near to Woodhouse Moor, where the old-fashioned village of Burley was full in sight, and where lying further back in the grey distance were the dales of the Wharfe and the Aire; Kirkstall, with its ancient Abbey, scarcely out of sight; and Rombalds Moor, so often glorified by the western sun, beyond and above them all. George Nicholson was then 90 years of age, but he was—alas for him—painting still! His method at that time was to reach from a well-filled folio, some pencil sketch outlined in happier and earlier days, and placing it on his easel, to lay in wash after wash in his old-school style, stopping out the lights and laying on and wiping out, until with a few bold touches of body-colour, the strengthening of the foreground by stronger lines and bolder colour, there only remained the addition of some indefinite but effective form suggestive rather than expressive of the human figure, always, however, suitably placed and posed; and his work was done. He would look up from his easel, and with a cheery voice and an articulation imperfect with extreme age, would yet interest his visitors with stories in which others rather than himself were the heroes of the tale.

His genius as a draughtsman adapted itself to all the processes in common use in his times. We have seen etchings in copper, and have at least one plate in our possession which shows

that he was quite at home with needle and aquafortis. We have seen large lithographic drawings, notably one of the town of Malton, in which he then lived, printed from his drawings by Hullmandel, exhibiting equal merit; and whilst he is most favourably known in water-colours, his pictures in oil are many of them of great merit, and are not always recognised as his work.

The places where most of his life's work was done were Malton, in the immediate neighbourhood of which, at Castle Howard, he enjoyed the privilege of copying and studying from a superb collection of the old masters, and where for years he was employed as instructor in art to members of the Fitzwilliam family; York, where he found congenial society amongst the local illustrators of that picturesque and eminently English city; picturesque Whitby, brilliant Scarborough, smoky Leeds, and last of all the quiet little sea-board parish of Filey on the rocky eastern coast, where he died on the 7th of June, 1878.

He must, however, have travelled rather widely when associated with his uncle Francis in early life; for we have seen among his choicest pictures a remarkably fine and large drawing of Edinburgh as it existed fifty years ago; of the Dropping Well at Knaresborough, afterwards engraved in "The Guide to Harrogate" and other topographical books; Kirkstall Abbey, Fountains Abbey, Bolton Abbey, Kirkham Priory, and a host of other well-known Cistercian ruins of Yorkshire. We can recall some charming representations of the old Postern at York, and one very remarkable picture of the Minster in flames, sketched on the spot at the time of the conflagration. This he had commissions again and again to repeat for different individuals.

As a figure or portrait painter he neither achieved nor sought success, and he never spoiled his landscapes by attempting too much in that direction unless we instance a picture in oils which he himself regarded as a favourite. The subject, "Tobit and the Angel," was quite ill-suited to his genius.

There can be no doubt that he outlived his day; that he was a quiet and painstaking draughtsman who infused a great deal of his own gentle disposition and placid nature into his pictures, and, seldom stepping out of himself in any great flight of genius, has yet in this great county served to connect for us the present with the past, and to represent with much facility and in pleasing colours the topography of Yorkshire.

Since writing the above sketch there has come into my possession a very beautiful series of six very large etchings of Roche Abbey, Yorkshire, which were published in loose covers in Malton in the year 1824.

Nicholson was born at Wheelgate, Malton, October 31st, 1787, and died at Filey, June 7th, 1878, and was interred at the Old Church at Malton.

Scarbro', 1884.

W. T. ADEY.



YORKSHIRE DRAMATIC ARTISTES.

JOHN LACY, DRAMATIST.

JOHN LACEY (or Lacy), a dramatic writer (1622-1681), was born at Doncaster, and brought up as a dancing-master. This employment he quitted for the army, but subsequently took to the stage, and acquired such ability as a comedian that Charles II. had his portrait painted in three different characters, by Call, which were engraved by Meyer, Rogers, etc. He wrote the four comedies of the *Dumb Lady*, *Sir Hercules Buffoon*, *The Old Troop*, and *Sawney the Scot*. He was a funny comedian, whose abilities in action were sufficiently known to all that frequented the King's Theatre, where he was for many years a celebrated actor, and performed all the parts that he undertook almost to a miracle; insomuch that we are apt to believe, that as *this* age never had, so the *next* never will have, his equal—or at least his superior. He was so well approved by King Charles II. an undeniable judge in dramatic arts, that he caused his picture to be drawn in three several figures in the same tablet, viz.: that of Teague in *The Committee*, Mr. Scruple in *The Cheats*, and M. Galliard in *The Variety*—which piece is still in existence at Windsor Castle. Nor did his talents wholly lie in acting. He knew both how to judge and write plays; and if his comedies are somewhat allied to French farces, it is out of choice rather than want of ability to write true comedy. PEPYS, in his *Diary* says that he “went to the King's House, and there saw the *Taming of the Shrew*; the best part, Sawney, done by Lacey. Again to the King's Play-house, and saw *Love in a Maze*, only a sorry play, except Lacey's clown part, which he did most admirably indeed. Again, to the King's House to see *Horace*; this is the third day of its acting—a silly tragedy; but Lacey hath made a farce of several

dances, between each act, into one. Again, to the Royal Theatre, and there saw *The Committee*, a merry but indifferent play; only Lacey's part, an Irish footman, is beyond imagination."

Richmond, 1888.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

LILIAN ADELAIDE NEILSON.

THE story of Adelaide Neilson's life is largely a story of hardship and sorrow. She was born out of wedlock, in or near Leeds, March 3, in (probably) 1846. Her father's name is unknown. Her mother, an actress, was Miss Browne—who subsequently became Mrs. Bland. As a child Adelaide lived at Skipton and afterwards at the village of Guiseley near Leeds, where she was reared in humble circumstances and employed in a factory. She was a pretty and precocious child, skilful with her needle and passionately fond of reading. Before she was twelve years old she had become acquainted with many plays and in particular with some of the tragedies of Shakespeare. She read her mother's play-books—relics of the profession that Miss Browne had left—and it was her childish custom to act and declaim before an audience of dolls that she herself had made. She sometimes witnessed dramatic performances given in the neighbourhood by strolling players. She attended the parochial school at Guiseley, and her teacher Mr. Frizell remembers her as a quiet, attentive, studious girl, possessed of a good memory and an unusual talent for recitation. She was an attendant at the Methodist Church also and she is remembered in her youthful home as an industrious and unselfish girl, docile, gentle, considerate, ready to do any work that came to her hand, and although consciously beautiful neither spoiled by vanity nor embittered by coarse surroundings and hard usage.

When she was about fourteen years old she discovered by accident the secret of her birth and after this time she became discontented and restless. There never had been sympathy between the mother and the child and after this discovery Adelaide went out to service as a nursemaid, and in this employment she continued for about two years when she determined to leave Guiseley and seek her fortune in the great city. She was then in her seventeenth year. She was known by the name of Lizzie Ann Bland. She left her home secretly and proceeded first to Leeds and afterwards to London. She was destitute and friendless and during the next three years she led a hard life and met with wretched experiences. At length she obtained a footing in the theater, and little by little she made her way to a position of some influence. Her first important professional appearance was made in 1865 at Margate where she enacted *Juliet*. She had meanwhile become the wife of Mr. Philip Lee, of Stoke Bruerne, Northamptonshire.



Lilian Adelaide Neilson.

The name that she adopted soon after she went to London was Lilian Adelaide Lessont—which afterwards was changed to Neilson ; and at about the time of her theatrical début a romantic story was invented that she was the daughter of a Spanish nobleman and an English governess and that her birthplace was Saragossa. This fiction clung to her for a long time.

Her first appearance in London, was made, in the summer of 1865, at the Royalty Theater, in the character of *Juliet*, but she did not then attract particular attention. She subsequently appeared as *Gabrielle De Savigny* in "The Huguenot Captain." A little later she was at the Adelphi Theater, where she played *Victorine* in the drama of that name. For several years she made a hard struggle for a high position and her career was full of vicissitude. In 1870, as *Amy Robsart*, she made a conspicuous hit, at Drury Lane. On December 19, 1870, she acted at that theater, as Juliet, and this time she created an impression that was destined to endure. She had in the course of these preliminary years made several tours of the British provincial cities and in particular had astonished the inhabitants of Leeds. In 1872, she made her first visit to America, appearing first at Booth's Theater as *Juliet*. She revisited America in 1874, 1876 and 1879.

Miss Neilson ended her engagement at Booth's Theater on May 24, 1880, and started the next day for San Francisco where she acted from June 8th till July 13th. She then returned to New York and on July 28th sailed aboard the *Abyssinia* for England. Eighteen days afterwards she was dead—dead, in her youth and beauty—dead, in the ripeness of her fame—dead, at the end of great toils and just in the morning of what was hoped would be a new life of happiness and peace. Never was a more brilliant career cut short in its meridian splendour by a more sudden stroke of fate. For many a long day the stage, which has lost for ever her radiant presence, will seem a desolate place ; and to some who knew her well and saw the loveliness of her disposition, the gentleness of her spirit, the large generosity of her mind, and the radiance of cheerfulness and grace that she diffused, life will never again seem as bright as once it was.*

A record of much labor and many successes on the London stage and all over Great Britain and of four visits to America is her brief biography. It will not be amiss to note, with some emphasis, the

* Her life was one of strange vicissitudes, and great achievements, of many sorrows and lofty triumphs. She was Shakespeare's *Juliet*, the incarnation of all that he conceived his Verona heroine to be, and the loveliest personality that has graced the English stage at any period of time. The qualities that endeared Miss Neilson to the public are those which make the world akin. She was so magnetic and imaginative that her spirit vitalized her personality and made her the most fascinating woman of her day. The American people universally admired her and will never forget her glorious beauty or her great gifts as an artiste. J. H. TURNER in *Yorks. Bibliographer*, Vol. I., page 64.

fact of her youth as it is seen when coupled with such noble and brilliant achievements. She was to have done so much, a very young woman. She was in this sense a prodigy—and it is remarkable that she bore so well the always perilous burdens of early triumph and the incense of a world's admiration. She had the intuition of genius, and also its quick spirit and wild temperament. She was largely ruled by her imagination and her feelings and had



Lilian Adelaide Neilson

neither the prudence of selfishness nor the craft of experience. Such a nature might easily go to shipwreck and ruin. She outrode the storms of a passionate, wayward youth and anchored safe at last in the haven of duty. Her image, as it rises in memory now, is not that of the actress who stormed the citadel of all hearts in the delirium of *Juliet*, or dazzled with the witchery of *Rosalind's* glee or *Viola's* tender grace; but it is that of the grave, sweet woman, who, playing softly in the twilight, sang—in her rich,

tremulous, touching voice—an anthem on the touching reference in Isaiah to the man of sorrows acquainted with grief.

In the spring of 1880, she took her farewell of the American stage and sailed for Europe, intending to pass a considerable time in retirement and repose. She was broken in health and much more broken in spirit—although in outward appearance as well and as beautiful as ever. She died suddenly at Paris, on August 15, 1880, and her body was brought to London and buried in Brompton Cemetery. A white marble cross marks her grave, inscribed with the words, “Gifted and Beautiful—Resting.”

The following description of her funeral is from the pen of Laura C Holloway :—“They carried her body to England, and one bright sunny morning, when the birds were singing in every tree and hedge row, they laid it away at Brompton, in the presence of many friends who had followed it to its resting place. Over the grave had been spread a covering of royal purple velvet, and in this cloth of Kings they laid the flower-laden oaken coffin; wreaths of lilies were placed upon it, and the dead *Juliet* was entwined in blossoms. Then as the casket was lowered to its last resting place, those who stood about the open grave drew nigh with their offerings, and in a few moments the lovely woman was buried, not in the cold earth but in a bed of flowers whose fragrance filled the air.”

Staten Island, New York, 1889.

WILLIAM WINTER.







W. S. P. '88

Yours very truly

Lincoln Payner





YORKSHIRE AUTHORS.

A YORKSHIRE AUTHOR AND ANTIQUARY.

THE biography of a man, who by force of perseverance, industry and integrity, raises himself from the most humble surroundings, to occupy an honourable position among his fellow men, should be a stimulant to all thoughtful minds; and when, as in the case of the subject of our sketch, time is found (amidst the struggle for existence in the fierce competition of business life), not only for self-improvement, but for the cultivation of literature, and the discharge of important social and public duties, the story should be an encouragement to young men entering life, as showing to them that work is noble, and that any position, however humble, may be turned to wise and profitable uses. Simeon Rayner was a self-made man, and for whatever attainments of a literary character he possessed he was indebted to his own plodding industry, and careful cultivation of the reflective powers, and above all, to the stern self-reliance of his early life. He was no child of fortune, nor was he favoured with even an ordinary education; but when he came of an age to understand the importance of knowledge, he became a diligent and earnest student of many branches of learning, including archæology, topography, and kindred subjects.

Mr. Rayner was born at Greenside, Pudsey, in 1832, and was the son of Joshua and Esther Rayner. The only school to which the son was sent, was taught by a man named Samuel Dufton, the "School" being kept in the cottage tenanted by the schoolmaster. The boy left this training ground when nine years of age, and the rest of his education was received at the classes of the Mechanics' Institution, of which he was one of the originators. While still a

young man, he entered heartily into every movement for the welfare of his fellow-townsmen, more especially for the young men of the village. He was, throughout his whole life, an earnest advocate of education for the young. During his long connection with the Mechanics' Institution, he had several times filled the various offices of government and trust in connection therewith, and had, on many occasions, represented the Institute at the annual meetings of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions. Mr. Rayner was for many years a member of the Pudsey School Board, being vice-chairman at his death. He was also one of the founders of the Literary Union, and a firm supporter of the Pudsey Choral Union, being a vice-president for many years.

It was mainly, however, on subjects of local history and archæology that Mr. Rayner was most enthusiastic, for he was an ardent antiquary, and most assiduous in his researches as to the past history of his native town. A local journal sums up his literary career as follows: "He was a member,—and we believe one of the founders of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, and a member of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association. Particularly did any matter in the history of his native town interest Mr. Rayner, and he delivered lectures at various times before local and other audiences, on the antiquities of the district. He also contributed papers to the Societies named, both papers and lectures bearing evidences of deep and painstaking research, and very accurate and sound views and conclusions. His collection of local *memorabilia* is by far the most complete known in the district. In the Fine Arts, too, Mr. Rayner displayed considerable taste, and could himself sketch passably well. But it was chiefly in literary matters that Mr. Rayner excelled, and here his patience, industry, and perseverance, together with his practical, common sense view of things, rather than brilliancy in either writing or speaking, earned for him a good deal of success, and endeared him to a wide circle of *litterateurs* and friends."

Mr. Rayner was a regular contributor to *Notes and Queries*, the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*, and also furnished many valuable articles and poems to *The Yorkshire Magazine*, SMITH'S *Old Yorkshire*, CUDWORTH'S *Round about Bradford*, *The Yorkshireman*, *Country Words of the West Riding*, *Bradford Antiquary*, *Hull Miscellany*, and other journals. For more than a quarter of a century he was the resident correspondent for the *Leeds Mercury* and *Bradford Observer*, and a regular contributor to the local journals.

Mr. Rayner, for more than a quarter of a century, had been gathering up material for a history of his native town, and after his death the task of editing the work was undertaken by his friend and literary executor,—the writer of this sketch. Of *The History of Pudsey*, the *Leeds Mercury* thus wrote, "No better memorial of

the late Mr. Simeon Rayner, of Pudsey, could be devised than the book in which we have as the fruit chiefly of his own industry and care, the story of the parish where he was born and where his life was spent. He had a fine sense of the importance of the undertaking, and this prevented him rushing into print with incomplete or carelessly sifted information. The work gives a most acceptable presentation of local history. There are not many places in Yorkshire, or indeed in England, which have had so much justice done to their origin, development, and antiquity as has Pudsey, now that this volume has appeared." Mr. SPURGEON, in *The Sword and Trowel*, said that "Pudsey is highly honoured by having such a history. This is a noble volume. How comes Pudsey to be so favoured when many a larger place is left unhonoured and unsung?"

In June, 1886, Mr. Rayner was seized with a fatal illness, and died on the 25th day of August. *The Yorkshireman*, in a notice of his death, said:—"If testimony were required of how wide-spread was the esteem in which a worthy, but unostentatious man was held, by those who had the privilege of his acquaintance, it was furnished at the funeral obsequies of Mr. Rayner on Saturday last. Church and chapel men closed their places of business, and joined with Whigs and Tories, in the funeral *cortege* in which they found ministers and laymen, representatives of literary and philanthropic societies, and other sympathizers. Simeon Rayner was not a brilliant man in any respect. His chief virtues lay in his persevering industry in the study of archæology; his devotedness to his native town; his fidelity to mankind. His character was written on his face—in fact, he was a fine specimen of a Yorkshireman. This tribute was accorded him at the funeral by the Rev. Robert Collyer, D.D., of New York, a personal friend, and no mean judge of character."

The Doctor, in the address alluded to, referred in feeling terms to his long and intimate friendship with Mr. Rayner, and bore witness to his equable, cheerful, kindly, and intelligent nature.

Morley, 1886.

THE EDITOR.

DR. GALE, DEAN OF YORK.

THE Gales, a family of local importance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, were originally of Thrintoft, near Northallerton; afterwards they were of Scruton, near Bedale, the manor and advowson of which were purchased by Dr. Gale in 1688 of Sir Abstrupus Danby. George Gale, second son of Oliver, of Thrintoft, was a wealthy goldsmith in York, Treasurer of the Mint, and Lord Mayor in 1534 and 1549, dying in 1587, whose eldest son Francis, of Askham Grange, succeeded him in the Treasurership of the Mint, and died in 1590. The Very Rev. Thomas Gale, D.D., F.R.S.,

scholar and antiquary, was born in 1636, the third son of Christopher Gale, of Askham, by his wife Frances, daughter of — Conyers, of Holtby, near Bedale; died at York in 1702, and was buried in the choir of the Cathedral. He married Barbara, daughter of Roger Pepys, of Trumpington, county Cambridge, and had issue, besides other children, Roger and Samuel, both of whom became eminent as antiquaries. He was educated at Westminster, whence he was sent, as King's scholar, to Trin. Col., Camb., in 1655, where he graduated B.A. and Fellow 1658, M.A. 1662, B.D., and D.D. 1675, and was also M.A., Oxon., 1669. He held the office of Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, 1666-72; was appointed Head-Master of St. Paul's School, London, 1672, which post he held until his nomination as Dean of York, in 1697. He held also the Prebend of Consumpta per Mare, St. Paul's, 1676-1702. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1677, was frequently a member of the council, and chosen one of the hon. secretaries in 1685. Dr. Gale was a man of great condition; the author of several profound and learned works, classical, historical, and antiquarian, and was the friend and correspondent of several of the foremost scholars of the time. At the request of the King, he wrote the inscription for the monument erected to commemorate the Great Fire of London; but that "lying" portion of it which attributes the fire to the Papists was not by him, "the elegance of which will be a perpetual monument of his literary merit, for which he was also honoured with a public testimony, in a present of plate, made to him by the City." The publication of his "Opuscula" first brought him into notice as a deeply learned man, and led to his appointment to the mastership of St. Paul's School. After his removal to York he repented having accepted the Deanery, as it placed him beyond reach of those stores of learning to which he had access in London. In a letter to Samuel Pepys, under the date 1700, he wrote:—"Sure I am that no friend of mine less approves of my stay at York than I do. Damno mea vota. But such is the folly of mankind. We often desire what shortly we dislike. I am here less able to correspond or study than I was at St. Paul's. But enough of complaints, etc." He was in frequent correspondence with Samuel Pepys, into whose family he had married, and who was godfather to one of his sons, in whose *Diary* his name frequently occurs. On the occasion of the death of Dr. Gale, Dr. THOMAS SMITH wrote to Pepys—

"I met with the sorrowful news of the death of my learned friend Dr. Gale, cannot yet learn the particulars of this, his last and fatal sickness. I doubt not that his sons will take all possible care of his papers, and especially of those which relate to the illustrating CAMDEN'S '*Britannia*,' which he has formerly shown me, and publish in convenient time, to the honour of their father's memory, and to the advancing of learning, which, together with those learned books which he himself published in his lifetime, will render him more illustrious to posterity than any monument, be it never so stately for its quality and character, they can erect in York Minster."

He bequeathed his large and valuable library to his son Roger, a catalogue of which was printed in the "Catalogus MSSorum Ang. et Hibern," Vol. III., p. 185. His collection of Arabian MSS. he presented to his colleges on leaving London for York. There is a portrait of him in Trinity College, Cambridge, and another is in possession of Mr. Henry Coore, both of which were exhibited at Leeds in 1868. His works were—

"Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica et Physica:" Gr. et Lat. Cantab., 1671. Amsterdam, 1688.

"Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores Antiqui:" Græce et Latine, etc. Paris, 1675.

"Rhetores Selecti:" Gr. et Lat., etc. Fol. Oxon., 1676.

"Jamblicus Chalcedensis de Mysteriis," etc. Fol. Oxon., 1678.

"Psalterium juxta exemplar Alexandrianum." Oxon., 1678.

"Herodoto Halicarnassensis Historiorum," etc. Fol. London, 1674.

"A Revised Edition of the Works of Cicero." Two vols. London, 1681-1684.

"Diogenes Laertii de Vita," etc.: Gr. et Lat. 1692.

"L. C. F. Lactantius de Mortibus," etc. 1692.

"Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores, quinque ex vetustis Cod. MSS. Oxon., 1687.

"Historiæ Britannicæ Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ, Scriptores xv., ex vetustis Cod. MSS. Oxon., 1691.

The last two works form the second and third volumes of "Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores Veteres," the first volume having been edited by Wm. Fulman, under direction of Bishop Fell.

"A Treatise on the situation of Paradise, trans. from the French of P. D. Huett, Bishop of Avranches." 1694.

"Sermons preached upon several Holydays, observed in the Church of England, 1704, posth."

"Antonini. Iter. Britanniarum, etc., completed, edited, and published by his son Roger, 1709."

His sons, Roger and Samuel, were both eminent antiquaries and authors of several valuable works. There was also a Rev. Miles Gale, rector of Keighley, who died in 1720, who possessed similar antiquarian tastes to other members of the family. He did not publish anything, but left in MS,

Memoirs of the Gale Family,

A Description of the Parish of Keighley,

and other works, which, with some curiosities, natural and scientific, he left to his friend Ralph Thoresby.

FREDK. ROSS, F.R.H.S.

London, 1886.

PROFESSOR ROLLESTON, F.R.S.

DR. GEORGE ROLLESTON was born at Maltby in Yorkshire, in 1829; he was educated at Gainsborough and Sheffield, and after a distinguished career at Oxford (he was placed in the first class in classics in 1850), became a Fellow of Pembroke College in 1851. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he went to Smyrna as assistant physician to the British Civil Hospital during the Crimean War. On returning, he was appointed assistant physi-

cian to the Children's Hospital in London, in 1857; and in the same year was recalled to Oxford to succeed Dr. Acland as Lee's Reader in Anatomy at Christ Church, when that gentleman became Regius Professor of Medicine. In 1860 he was appointed to the newly founded chair of anatomy and physiology as the first Linacre Professor. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and Fellow of Merton College in 1872. He filled the office of



Professor Rolleston, F.R.S.

(From a Photo. by Barraud and Jerrard, London.)

Member of the Council of the University until his death. He represented Oxford in the General Medical Council, and was at the same time one of the most active and valuable members of the Oxford Local Board. To the world at large Professor Rolleston has been chiefly known by his book, "The Forms of Animal Life," an outline of zoological classification based upon anatomical investigation, which he wrote chiefly for the purpose of scientific education at Oxford, and by his important contributions to CANON GREENWELL'S

“British Barrows.” His “Harveian Oration,” delivered before the College of Physicians, as also an address which he gave at the meeting of the British Medical Association in 1868, on various questions affecting physiology, are examples of condensed scientific thought in combination with the most extensive reading. Papers dispersed in the Transactions of the Royal, Linnean, and Zoological Societies, in the *Archæologia* and in the Journals of the Geographical Society, the Odontological Society, and the British Association tell the same tale. He was a scholar and a man of literature, as well as a scientific man. He took a great interest in social questions of all kinds. He was popular with the promoters of the temperance cause, and was an earnest advocate of the Permissive Bill. In politics he was a Liberal. But though he had many interests he devoted his life mainly to the advancement of biological science. When he came to Oxford as a young physician, he undertook the readership in anatomy as but a secondary occupation in addition to medical practice, but in entering upon his duties as keeper of the anatomical and physiological collections in the Christ Church Museum, his views of biological science expanded. For several years previous to this, assisted by Dr. Victor Carus, Dr. Melville, and Mr., now Professor Beale, Dr. Acland had endeavoured to give an impulse to practical philosophical biological work as a part of general education in the old Universities, taking the Hunterian collection as a model on which to base and develop this plan. Dr. Rolleston took up this great question, and when the Linacre Professorship was founded, was chosen by the electors to fill it, though then a comparatively unknown youth. He at once relinquished practice. The Oxford Museum, now so well known, was then just completed. The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church decided to allow the anatomical collection under Dr. Rolleston's care to be moved, for University rather than the narrower collegiate purposes, to the new institution. It was then hoped and believed that this institution would gradually extend until it was able to exhibit and advance every scientific department in the most perfect manner. The Radcliffe Trustees, in the same hope, transferred their scientific library to the museum. The young anatomist found his biological series and all the workrooms that had been provided for him in close proximity to the palæontological collections of Buckland, the departments of physics and chemistry, and the literature of all these allied sciences. From that moment his mind was turned without ceasing to the contemplation, the practical study and illustration of man as man by every possible method: his descent, his development, his relation to other beings, their relation to each other, and to the organic world.

Every department of anatomy, however minute, of physiology, however abstruse, and of ethnology, however complex, from time to time yielded a store of material to his vigorous grasp. Every line of research, from those of Prichard, Max Müller, or Darwin,

to those of Lister or Parker, seemed in turn to be taken up. It so happened that in 1860 a circumstance took place which tended materially to concentrate all the qualities of his nature on the highest biological questions, whether considered from the material or psychological point of view. The British Association met in Oxford, and the famous discussion on the hippocampus in the brain of man as compared with that of the higher apes took place between Professors Owen and Huxley. Bishop Wilberforce brought, as is well remembered by all scientific men, the forces of his ready wit and great reputation to bear against the sincere statements of the younger anatomist. Rolleston's indignation was fired, his sense of justice made him throw heart as well as head into the cause of what, at the moment, seemed the weaker man. It is not possible to say now to what extent that brief scene influenced the ardour and imagination of Rolleston. Be this as it may, all prejudice and even bias derived from the most refined Oxford culture was banished from his mind in dealing with the nature of man. Oxford has the greatest cause to recognize and to remember Dr. Rolleston's character as a teacher. He taught all who were capable of being taught, to work with great and comprehensive aims even while engaged in small and laborious details. And with this teaching he instilled also a sense of duty.

Dr. Rolleston married Grace Davy, niece of Sir Humphrey Davy, by whom he left a numerous family. His funeral took place on June 20th, 1881, when the gathering of friends to do honour to his memory was unusually large.

From *The Times*, 1881.

PROFESSOR ADAM SEDGWICK.

THE story of Adam Sedgwick carries us back through years full of stirring events, to times very different from our own, whether we regard the changes of the political world or the march of scientific discovery. In a letter written when he was an old man, he says :—

On the 22nd of this month I shall have completed my 78th year, and 78 such eventful years ! I well remember the breaking up of the old monarchy of France, the death of Louis XVI., the "reign of terror," the excitement which reached every nook and corner of this island, the early struggles for the abolition of the slave trade. These things stand out among the remembrances of my early boyhood. Then followed the rise of Napoleon, the falling down of kingdoms, the threat of invasion, the phantom of old England's doom, and of a despotic empire which was to be built over the graves of national liberty and Christian freedom. Then came the great providential change, a victory gained over a gigantic military despotism, not by the arms of man, but by the powers of nature which are the might of God's strength in the workings of His providence. And the same years, tell us in their history, of the rise of England's most anomalous and portentous display of power in the Eastern Continent. And during the same years we have seen the rise of England's children

in the New World of the far West. First breaking off from the parent stock and vindicating their national freedom; then with all the energy of their race (and with all the benefits of the political freedom of Western Europe), starting on a new road towards political strength and national greatness, and advancing on it at a speed unmatched in the past history of man.

"And the triumph of sciences have gone hand in hand with these great world-wide movements; or perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say, that science has been their main spring and living strength. Gas-light, railroads, steamboats and electric telegraph, are in my memory but things of yesterday. Years well remembered, were past in my early life before such things were so much as heard of; and yet how vastly they seem to have changed the whole outer world of civilized Christendom."

The Sedgwicks belonged to that fine old race of small landed proprietors, 'statesmen,' which is now, alas, so fast disappearing from even the Northern Dales. Among them the Sedgwicks held a prominent place, their names occurring in the register of Dent as far back as 1672.

In 1756 Sedgwick's father entered as an undergraduate at St. Catherine's College, in Cambridge: a serious business it was to get from Dent to Cambridge in those days. He took holy orders, returned to his native place and became vicar of Dent. And Sedgwick was born in the old vicarage, March 22nd, 1785.

His childhood was passed amongst the hearty, straightforward dalesmen, and he was a general favourite with them all. He delighted in every kind of sport and out-door exercises, and he had always a quick eye for anything curious and unusual, which he might come across in his scrambles amongst the crags and fells which surrounded the valley.

In later years he often refers to this part of his life as full of happy recollections. Writing from Dent, in 1860, to a friend, he says—

"The home scenery is delicious, and glowing at this moment (6-30 a.m.) with the richest light of heaven; and from the door of this old home of my childhood, I can look down the valley and see, blue in the distance, the crests of the lake mountains which rear their heads near the top of Windermere. All around me is endeared by the sweet remembrances of early life, for here I spent my childhood and early boyhood, when my father and mother, three sisters, and three brothers were all living in this old home. Our home was humble, but we were a merry crew, and we were rich in health and rich in brotherly love."

Sedgwick's education was begun under his father's eye, in the old grammar school of Dent, and he afterwards went to the Sedburgh school, which had a high reputation, and was attended at that time by the sons of most of the leading statesmen, as well as by many others who have made their mark in the world.

He boarded along with three other boys, at a farmhouse kept by a Quaker. "We were treated by the family," he says, "with infinite kindness, and our happy freedom made us the envy of our schoolfellows." Here he gained the habit of early rising, and he kept it all through his after life, to the very last.

In 1804 Sedgwick entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and struggled amongst men, and in the battle of the brains achieved a

noble position ; a splendid scholar all round, but overworked, he was advised, probably he himself suggested the prescription, to be more in the open air, and see whether nature would restore the balance. So he forsook much of his classical and mathematical work, and gave his time to the study of Geology ; but he was now entangled in many varied interests, and he could not give up all the academic ties. However, into this part of his history I do not now purpose to enquire. I pass over his life at Norwich, where as Canon he resided in the old cathedral close a long part of every year. Nor will I dwell upon the part he took in college and



Professor Adam Sedgwick.

(From a Photo. by Lenthall. Regent Street.)

university affairs, at one time as Vice-Master of Trinity, at another as secretary to the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University, in times of grave interest. I go on to speak of his Geological works.

The recollection of Professor Sedgwick's personal character is still bright. His influence in moulding and guiding the opinions of his time is well known ; but many would be rather at a loss to say what he did directly for geology. He wrote no great text book ; he was not for ever watching, for fear any one should take an idea,

or copy a sentence from him without acknowledgment ; he talked freely to every one, giving them results of his original observations, he once said himself, I never had a geological secret in my life. But with all this, perhaps because of this, his papers are not so generally referred to. The *presence* of the man was so great, the personality is looked back upon as so strong, that the writings are not much appealed to in forming our estimate of him.

When he was appointed to fill the Woodwardian chair at Cambridge, in 1818, he modestly said he knew nothing about geology. He had not paid special attention to the subject. His studies had been classics and mathematics, in both of which he was among the first few men of his year. But we know from many sources, that he had long been an intelligent observer of geological phenomena. As he wandered with his gun, or fishing rod, among the crags and up the streams of his native Yorkshire, he noticed the lie of the rocks and the occurrence of fossils.

It was not long, therefore, before he attacked the most difficult questions relating to the physical structure of various parts of England. He read papers on the Lizard district, before the Cambridge Philosophical Society, in 1820 and 1821, in which, among other things, we find the Metamorphic origin of the Serpentine suggested.

He published in the *Annals of Philosophy* a letter dated March 17, 1822, on the Geology of the Isle of Wight, in which he confirms the views of Webster where opposed to those of Sowerby.

In a syllabus published in 1821, for the use of his Geological class, he gives a classification of the sedimentary rocks, which holds good on all the chief points. Of course the older Palæozoic rocks had not yet been worked out. He was, himself, the first to put them in order some ten years later. In those early days the Wernerian and Huttonian theories were still subjects for difference of opinion, and many years later, referring to the Aqueous and Igneous theories, he said playfully, that for a long time he had been troubled with water on the brain, but that light and heat had completely dissipated it. It is pleasant to read a good practical paper founded on original observation in which the character of dykes is so well discussed, as in Sedgwick's papers on the Phenomena connected with Trap Dykes in Yorkshire and Durham. He refers them to an igneous origin, and points out that dykes are of all ages. In describing the columnar structure it did not escape his notice that the prisms were arranged at right angles to the cooling surfaces. He mentions also the common mode of weathering into great balls by the exfoliation of successive layers from the joint faces.

He fully recognised the value of palæontological evidence. As early as 1822 we find him in a letter to the Editor of the *Annals of Philosophy*, stating his view of "the importance of an intimate acquaintance with certain branches of natural history. Without

such knowledge," said he, "it must be impossible to ascertain the physical circumstances under which our newer strata have been deposited. To complete the zoological history of any one of these formations, many details are yet wanting."

He always carefully collected fossils and referred them to the best authorities he could find on each special group. But while he appealed to palæontological evidence, wherever he could, he recognised that the first thing was to get the rocks into the right order in the field.

A list of his works shows how varied the range of his enquiries was, for about this time he had read papers on the Strata of the Yorkshire Coast, on the Secondary Rocks of Scotland, and of the Isle of Arran; and, in conjunction with Murchison, published many sketches of the Geology of the Eastern Alps. At one time we find him describing the raised beaches of Devon, at another, somewhat puzzled by the newer deposits along the cliffs of Sheppy.

But among all these various notes and observations, which are of a very bright order for half-a-century ago, there are some great papers which will be always standard works. First, I would name his splendid Monographs on the Magnesian Limestone and New Red Series, written between the years 1826 and 1832. There is nothing else like them belonging to that period of Geological history.

Another great paper written about this time was that on "The Structure of large Mineral masses," which the council of the Geological Society thought advisable to publish before its turn, because they considered it to be introductory to other papers of his they had in hand on the origin and structure of the older stratified rocks.

Sedgwick's was a nature charged to the full with human sympathy. Bring joy near him, and he rejoiced; bring sorrow before him, and his pity overflowed in consolation; out of the fulness of his heart, his mouth spoke unmeasured unpremeditated words of gladness, or of sympathy. And though the friends of his youth passed away as shadows, he ever gathered round him the young and happy, and caught some of their life. Full of interest in all that was going on around him, the brave old man died in harness; and in 1873 was buried with the great men among whose memories he had so long lived. A simple A.S. marks the spot where his body was laid in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Cambridge, 1883.

T. MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A.



YORKSHIRE BENEFACTORS.

SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY, BART., M.P.

SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY was born on the 26th October, 1817, and was the youngest son of John Crossley, the founder of the firm of Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, carpet manufacturers of Dean Clough, Halifax. The three youngest sons, Joseph, John, and Francis joined their father in business; and by their great industry, skill, and inventiveness succeeded in raising the establishment to one of the largest in the world, covering many acres of ground, and giving employment to thousands of workpeople. The three brothers took the most active part in the management, and Mr. Frank was rarely absent from the mills after six o'clock in the morning, and might be seen riding to his residence some hours afterwards to breakfast. To this perseverance and regular methodical habits must be attributed no small portion of the success of the firm.

Francis Crossley was educated at Heath Grammar School, at that time under the charge of Rev. R. Wilkinson; but in those days a long term of school life was not considered necessary, and at an early age Francis Crossley was set to work at a loom in the warehouse. His experience of the hardship occasioned to the very young, led him in after years, when fortune had showered her blessings upon him, to advocate in parliament the Ten Hours' Bill, a boon which was ultimately obtained for those who were practically his fellow-workers.

During his later boyhood, or early manhood, Francis Crossley exhibited a strong interest in all matters relating to the welfare of the working classes, and he frequently took a prominent part in public meetings, and advocated with much spirit opinions held by the workmen. He was a member and frequent attender of a

Debating Club, held in a room in Gaol Lane, where the more intelligent youths of the town met to discuss the important political events which occupied public attention. Mr. Crossley was known to hold very advanced views even in his earliest boyhood, and he adhered to them with slight modification until his death. He also took much interest in physical recreation, and for five years did duty as a non-commissioned officer of the Second West York Yeomanry Cavalry. During the year 1845, when twenty-eight years of age, he married Martha Eliza, daughter of the late Henry Brinton, of Kidderminster, by whom he had one son, born in 1859, Savile Brinton who has succeeded his father to the title.

The actual political life of Francis Crossley began in the year 1847, when prior to the general election he proposed that Mr. E. Miall, who wished to enter parliament in the interests of religious freedom, was a fit and proper person to represent the Borough of Halifax. Miall had as a colleague Mr. Ernest Jones, and they were opposed by Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Henry Edwards; the two latter gentlemen were returned at the head of the poll. His action during the election led to the nomination of Mr. Crossley as an advanced liberal candidate at the next election in 1852 when he acted in conjunction with Sir Charles Wood. In his address Mr. Crossley stated the views he held on political questions. Those views comprised a comprehensive measure of parliamentary reform combined with a large extension of the franchise; abolition of property qualifications of members of parliament, shorter parliaments, vote by ballot, and a more equal distribution of representatives to the population. He was an advocate of all measures that would promote civil and religious liberty. Many of these opinions have been embodied in legislation and become law, no doubt others will follow. The result of the election was that Wood and Crossley were elected by a large majority; Mr. Henry Edwards being defeated along with Mr. Jones. Mr. Crossley retained his seat as a parliamentary representative of Halifax until the year 1859, when he joined Sir J. W. Ramsden in contesting the West Riding, at that time a single constituency; the largest and one of the most important in the country. Mr. J. Stewart Wortley was also a candidate and the contest was a keen one. The poll resulted in the return of the two first-named gentlemen, and he thus gained the seat which had been the subject of the great historic contests between the Wortleys, the Wentworths and the Lascelles; the patrician houses of Wharnccliffe and Fitzwilliam and Harewood, which had been occupied by Henry Brougham, by Lord Morpeth and Richard Cobden. Mr. James Stansfield was elected to the vacant seat at Halifax. During the whole of his parliamentary career, ending only with his death, Mr. Crossley's notes and speeches were consistent with his early professions; he had not the reputation of being a brilliant speaker, but his views placed before the house in a clear and practical way always

received a welcome hearing. Mr. Francis Crossley, in the year 1863, was created a Baronet; and in 1865, after a further division of the West Riding for electoral purposes, along with Lord Frederick Cavendish, Sir Francis Crossley was elected its parliamentary representative.

As the Crossleys prospered and accumulated wealth, their beneficent generosity was exhibited in innumerable directions. The town of Halifax largely gained by their munificence. In 1855 Sir Francis erected a series of twenty-three Almshouses and



Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P.

endowed them. During the same year he visited America, and whilst visiting the magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence he conceived the idea of purchasing some land, and forming it into a public park. On his return home he immediately proceeded to carry out his project, and after purchasing twelve acres of land in the centre of the town, he obtained the assistance of Sir Joseph Paxton and proceeded to form the beautiful park. This was not only a conspicuous illustration of his characteristic philanthropy,

but is memorable as being the first deed of the kind, and so, has not only been of value to Halifax and its people, but by serving as a model to others has been of indirect value to many others. Including the endowment its cost was nearly £40,000. In August, 1857, the park was opened to the public. A great demonstration took place, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Goderich (now Marquis of Ripon) Lord Halifax and others composing a large party took lunch at the Mechanics' Hall on the invitation of Mr. Crossley. The Mayor, Mr. Jno. Whitworth proposed the toast of the host's health, and in reply Mr. Crossley made an extremely interesting speech from which the following paragraphs have been extracted :

“ It is true, as my friend the mayor has said that we have been friends not of yesterday, but almost since we were boys together ; and often have we discussed the philosophy of money. I recollect very well, as he has told you, once entering into the question, and saying, when I was twenty years younger than I am now, that I saw a great deal of emptiness about this money getting ; that many were striving for that which they thought would make them happy, but that it was like a bubble upon the water, no sooner caught than it burst. This, gentlemen, is to me not the proudest day of my life but it is indeed the humblest, for I see much honour paid to me this day to which I can lay no claim. I have simply done what I thought to be my duty, Had I neglected to do the thing which I have done I should have been guilty of gross neglect, not so much to my fellowmen as to the God who made men. And yet it is the happiest day of my life, because I see in it that which will make my fellow-townsmen a happy people for the time that I live, and I have reason to believe they will be happy when I lie in that spot which shall know me no more for ever. If I had been of noble birth, or if I could have traced my origin, like some in this room, to a long line of ancestors who came over with William the Conqueror, however true it might be, it might not be good to do so. But since I am of humble birth, perhaps it will be allowed me to say a little of those who ought to share the honour which is heaped upon me. My mother was the daughter of a farmer who lived upon his own estate, and although the estate was not large, it had been in that family for many generations—first as tenants, then as owners. That little estate is over the hill in Shibden vale, and is called the Scout. His father made the same error that Jacob made ; Jacob made too much of Joseph, and his father made too much of Mary. My mother was sensitive, and quick in disposition ; she said that right was not done to her at home, and she was determined to make her own way in the world, whatever the consequence might be. She went out to service, contrary to the wish of her father, in a little family at Warley. I am honoured to-day with the presence of one who has descended from that family who engaged her as servant. In that service, in her own person, she did the work of kitchen-maid, of

house-maid, and of cook ; and in addition to that she regularly milked six cows every night and morning, besides which she kept the house, which was not a small one, as clean as a little palace. But this was not enough to employ her willing hands. Her mistress took in wool or tops to spin, and she would do what scarcely a girl in Warley could have done—spin that wool in thirty-six hanks to the pound, and thus earned many a guinea to her mistress, besides doing all the other work. My father, prior to the year 1800, was a carpet weaver. One night he was taking his drinking at the loom. He laid his black bottle at the side of the loom, but by some means or other it fell down and broke. In attempting to catch the bottle he cut his arm, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could stop it from bleeding to save his life. He was for some time doing nothing ; but one day Mr. Currer, his employer said to him, ‘ John, do you think you could manage to tie up a loom, as you cannot weave ? ’ John replied that he should only be too glad to try. His master tried him, and found him so expert that he never allowed him again to go to the loom to weave. In the meantime he was going on hard with the business of courtship ; but the proud farmer said that he never would allow his daughter to marry a weaver, or a foreman of weavers ; and one thing was certain, he said, that if she ever married John Crossley she should never see his face again. This was a great trouble to my mother, and when she had been asking counsel from One who never errs, she settled to open her Bible and see what it said. Her eye caught the 27th Psalm and 10th verse,—‘ When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.’ She did not doubt after that ; and eventually he gave his consent to the marriage. Many years after they took the Dean Clough Mill from that highly-respectable firm, S. and J. Waterhouse—a name I can never take upon my lips without a respect amounting to veneration for the kindness which I know my father received from their father, and also the kindness I have ever received at their hands. As my mother went with her usual energy to that place down the yard at four o’clock in the morning, she made a vow, ‘ If the Lord does bless us at this place, the poor shall taste of it.’ It is to this vow, given with so much faithfulness, and kept with so much fidelity, that I attribute the great success my father had in business. My mother was always looking how best she could keep this vow. In the days that are gone by, when it was a dreary thing to give employment to a large number of people, the advice that she gave to her sons was, ‘ Do not sell your goods for less than they cost, for it would ruin you, without permanently benefitting any one ; but if you can go on giving employment to some during the winter, do so, for it is a bad thing for a working man to go home and hear his children cry for bread, and not be able to give them any.’ I recollect that one time on Mr. Salt calling to see my mother, she said, ‘ You see my sons have flown off, and have taken fine houses to live

in, but it won't do for us all to leave this spot.' She lived to a green old age, and she died in her 80th year, having lived to see her children's children's children. One of the greatest treats she had in her old age was to fix a mirror in her room, so that while lying in bed she could see the happy countenances of those who were going to work or coming back again. There is one fact connected with the town which has given me great pain, it is the fact that many an honest hard-working, intelligent working man does not believe in the existence of a God. What I am about to relate is for the benefit of that class, that they may not go stumbling into an unbeliever's grave, as the horse rushes into the battle. What I am about to say now is what I have not told my dearest friend, not even the fair partner of my life; but when she reads the report of what I am about to say, she will remember that on the occasion when I returned from the walk I am about to relate, I asked her where those words were to be found in the Bible, 'The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.' She is a helpmate in these things, as well as in every other. After describing his journey from Quebec, Mr. Crossley continued, 'I remember that when we arrived at the hotel at White Mountains, the ladies sat down to a cup of tea, but I preferred to take a walk alone. It was a beautiful spot. The sun was just then reclining his head behind Mount Washington, with all that glorious drapery of an American sunset, of which we know nothing in this country. I felt that I should like to be walking with my God on this earth: I said, 'What shall I render to my Lord for all his benefits to me?' I was led further to repeat that question which Paul asked under other circumstances, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' The answer came immediately. It was this:—'It is true thou canst not bring the many thousands thou hast left in thy native country to see this beautiful scenery, but thou canst take this to them. It is possible so to arrange art and nature that they shall be within the walk of every working man in Halifax; that he shall go, take his stroll there after he has done his hard day's toil, and be able to get home again without being tired.' Well, that seemed a glorious thought! I retired home. My prayer that night was that in the morning I might be satisfied, when I awoke, that if it was only a mere thought that was fluttering across my brain, it might be gone; but if there was reality about it, there might be no doubt about it, and I might carry it into execution. I slept soundly that night, and when I awoke my impression was confirmed. On the day I went to the White Mountains I had no more idea of making a park than any one here of building a city. On the very day I returned I felt as convinced to carry it out as I was of my own existence; and never from that day to this have I hesitated for a moment whenever difficulties arose. I knew they could be overcome. Happy is this day for me on which I am permitted to see the result!"

It was about the year 1860 that the three brothers, Joseph, John, and Francis, decided to build the great block of buildings on Savile Park, so well known as the Crossley Orphanage. It was erected capable of affording a home and schooling for 400 children, at a cost of £65,000, and was endowed with an income of £3,000 a year. In 1870, only two years before his death, Sir Francis Crossley offered £10,000 towards erecting a new infirmary for the town, and at the same time he founded a loan fund of £10,000, vested in the Halifax Corporation. The object of this fund is to assist men and women between the ages of 25 and 45, of good character, and resident in the town not less than two years, by lending them sums of money at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest. The loan fund has been of the greatest value to many struggling tradesmen, and continues a monument of the foresight of the donor in providing such a means of relief. Sir Francis, in May, 1870, contributed £20,000 to the funds of the London Missionary Society, and numerous other equally generous gifts were made about the same time.

In 1866 he bought the beautiful estate of Somerleyton in Suffolk from Sir Morton Peto, at a cost, it was said, of over £200,000.

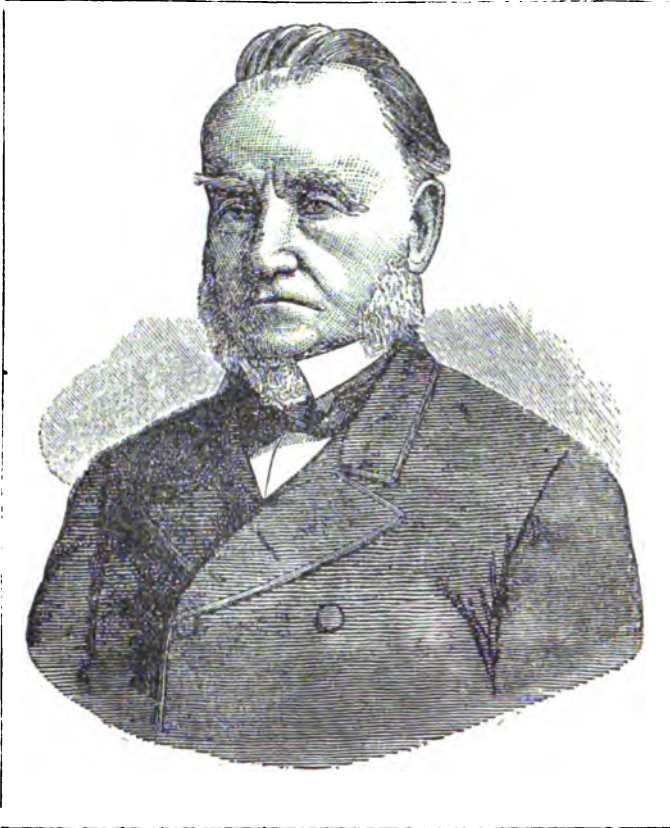
Sir Francis Crossley died, after a lingering disease of the heart, on January 5th, 1872, at the comparative early age of 54 years. His loss was deeply felt; many a man of high rank, long descent, or great name, has been removed without exciting a tithé of the genuine emotion which his death created. For in Francis Crossley the world, and this little world of Yorkshire in particular, had lost one who, if he was not nobly born, was nobly endowed with those virtues which are better than riches, and that kind heart which is worth more than Norman blood. He was sprung from the people; he belonged to them; he laboured for them, and he was their friend. Rising from a comparatively humble origin, he became, through his own talents and industry, the master of great wealth, and the occupant of a position which men might well envy; but, like his brothers, he used his wealth and position nobly, never forgetting that he lived in a world where there is much of misery and want, never forgetting that riches are a trust as well as a possession; never failing in his most prosperous hours to prove that his heart was filled with kindness, and that his spirit burned with that charity which is the first of human virtues. Such a man was Frank Crossley, as truly noble and as truly princely as the most exalted amongst us, one of those just men whose actions we are told smell sweet and blossom in the dust; his life and character are best summed up as one who loved his fellow men.

J. W. DAVIS, F.S.A., F.G.S.

Chevinedge, Halifax, Sep., 1889.

A YORKSHIRE BENEFACTOR.

THE late Mr. Joshua Nicholson was born at Luddenden Foot, near Halifax, and was early apprenticed to a draper and silk mercer at Bradford, where his business ability and perseverance soon won the confidence of his employer. When he left Bradford, he went to Huddersfield, and thence to Leek, in 1837, where he



Mr. Joshua Nicholson.

represented a firm of silk manufacturers. For many years he bore the burden of travelling, when it was perhaps a more difficult task than now. Soon after his arrival in Leek he interested himself in the formation of a Mechanics' Institution, and in co-operation with others he had the pleasure of seeing the present useful association launched into existence. His commercial enterprise speedily resulted in the steady increase of the firm with which he was connected, and to which he was soon admitted as partner. Mr.

Nicholson's success, too, was of a most unselfish character, for whenever principles and objects appealing to his sense of right required assistance, his substance was freely devoted to their service. Mr. Nicholson was not only a rich man in the ordinary sense of the word, but he was a rich man because he had a large heart, and because he was anxious to do all he could for the elevation of his fellow-men. He looked upon a free library as one of the most important things a town could have, hence "The Nicholson Institute," founded by Mr. Nicholson at a cost of £30,000, was opened in 1884. The spirit in which he built, furnished and endowed the institution was forcibly, though modestly, set forth in some remarks which the founder made at the opening banquet. He said, "I have known what it is to struggle in life; I have known what privation is; but I have always recognized one grand fact, viz., that we ought not only to think of ourselves, but to regard others, and I never knew a time when, out of the smallest income I possessed, I could not afford something for somebody else."

The Institute is a large and handsome building, the central domed tower rising to the height of 100 feet. It contains picture galleries, a school of art, museum, reading-rooms, and lending library, etc. The latter contains some 6,000 volumes, including many of the standard works of English and foreign literature. The selection of these volumes rested mainly with Mr. J. O. Nicholson, who displayed a wise catholicity in his choice, and a great consideration for the varied requirements of those who will use them. The news-room, situated on the eastern side of the library, is 25 by 40 feet, and the reference reading-room is 25 by 50 feet. The picture gallery is a handsome apartment, presenting a wall space of about 6,500 feet. The school of art occupies the lower ground floor, and comprises an elementary school and advanced room, an antique and life room, with head master's offices and stores. The whole forms an imposing pile of buildings, and is a great ornament to the town.

Mr. Nicholson died in August, 1885, leaving behind a record of public usefulness and a stainless private life.

THOMAS GREENWOOD, F.R.G.S.

London, 1887.





YORKSHIRE CASTLES.

HAREWOOD CASTLE.

THE castle at Harewood stands on a steep slope at the northern extremity of the village, overlooking the valley of the Wharfe in one direction, and to the south and east the vale of York. It is one of those remarkable structures which are occasionally found in the northern counties, presenting an odd mixture of convenience and magnificence, protection, and defence. Much of its history is involved in obscurity. It cannot boast of the same historical reputation as Pontefract or Knaresborough, but appears to have been re-erected as a noble residence for the Lord of the Manor.

We do not know the date of the foundation of the original building. According to CAMDEN, who passed through Yorkshire about 1582, it existed in very early times, certainly prior to the reign of King John. It is not at all improbable that it was erected during the reign of Stephen. The style of architecture is that of the Norman transition period, and although the present ruin is referable to a much later date, it is quite likely that some portions of the old castle were incorporated with the new erection. The present edifice is supposed to have been begun about the time of Edward I., and finished in Edward III.'s reign. The arms of Aldburgh over the entrance seem to indicate who was the builder of it. The arms of Baliol are placed over the portal in conjunction with Aldburgh. This was long a puzzle to antiquarians. But in the Harleian MSS. we find Aldburgh styled messenger (an office of considerable dignity in those days) of Edward Baliol, King of Scotland.

The family appears to have clung to that monarch in his adversity as well as in prosperity, for we find Sir Richd. de Alburgh attending on Baliol at Wheatley, near Doncaster, where the ex-King resided after he had conceded all right to the crown of

Scotland. Between the coats of arms is the motto of the Aldburghs, "Vat sal be sal," in old monastic characters. The second Sir Wm. de Aldburgh died A.D. 1392 without issue, and his widow's will (a very peculiar document) reveals much of the internal economy of the castle, its furniture, etc. The estate then passed to the Ryther family by the marriage of Sybil, his sister, to Sir William Ryther, of Ryther Castle, near Tadcaster.

Robert Ryther was the last resident at Harewood Castle, which he left about 1630, and took up his abode at Belton, in the Isle of Axholme. How the castle was dismantled is not exactly known. Certain it is that in 1630 it was habitable, and that it was not so in 1657. We all know this part of Yorkshire was the scene of a severe struggle between Royalists and Parliamentarians, and it is probable that it was after the battle of Marston Moor, when, by order issued February 26th, 1646, a large number of castles were dismantled in this neighbourhood, that Harewood was one of the doomed ones.

Sir John Cutler, a London merchant, who got the estate by purchase after the Civil War, is charged with having aided its demolition by removing stones and timber for the erection of cottages elsewhere. Mr. Boulter, who came into possession of the estate in 1696, subsequently attempted to use the stone for building and repairing farm buildings; but time had so compacted the mortar and cement that the workmen soon desisted, finding that they could procure the materials from the quarries much more easily. In 1738 the manor, with its appurtenances, was purchased by Henry Lascelles, Esq., whose son, in 1790, was created Baron Harewood, of Harewood Castle. Since that time the building has remained in *statu quo*, the walls remaining pretty entire, and forming, with their ivy-clad sides, an object of great beauty to the landscape. From its present appearance, the castle appears to have been in figure a right-angled parallelogram. There were two lofty square towers on the south-east and north-east, containing four stories of rooms, and reaching to the height of upwards of 100 feet, commanding from their elevated position a most extensive look-out, and doubtless built for this purpose. There seems to have been two other towers at the other corners of the building, but these were not equal in height to the others. There does not appear to have been any keep, but it was left to the single defence of its own walls, which are of the most formidable character. On the east side they are 9 feet 3 inches thick, and elsewhere from 6 feet to 7 feet. The whole building is upwards of 100 feet long, by 60 feet broad.

The principal entrance, and, indeed, the only one, was upon the north side, leading from the level of the ground inward to a grand portal forming the basement of a tower. Inside this there was another formidable door, which led into the great hall which served as a court of justice—for the lord had the privilege of

judging malefactors taken within his manor, and occasionally of hanging them—as well as the place where he met his vassals and bondmen. This hall is 54 feet 9 inches long, by 29 feet 3 inches broad. The most singular thing in it is a recess in the upper part of the south wall like an elaborate tomb, but in reality an ancient sideboard. Over the entrance portal was the portcullis room, communicating with the great hall by a staircase in the wall, and the groove for working the portcullis is still to be seen. Above this was the chapel communicating with the state room. This chapel was richly ornamented with the arms of many families, of which only a few remain. There are nineteen in all, the chief of which is that of Ryther, with his quarterings. Under the western part of the great hall was the dungeon, lighted only with one small light; while under the entrance portal there seems to have been a solitary cell not lighted at all, for refractory or probably condemned prisoners. Numerous passages formed means of escape to most parts in time of danger. In the south-west corner of the great hall is a flight of steps leading down to the vaults, which have been arched over. In one corner of the chief vault is the well which supplied the castle with water. To the north of these vaults was the servants' hall, a commodious room, on a level with the cellaring. The very large fireplaces and oven of the kitchen are still existing. The present entrance from the pleasure-grounds on the south side has not been an entrance at all, but a window. There appears to have been three sally ports, most valuable accessories to the castles; for while it was next to impossible for the enemy to enter by them, they afforded to the besieged a safe mode of escape, as well as the means of receiving food or ammunition. The roof was so arranged as to leave sufficient room for an external platform on each side on the leads, and on these were placed engines of war, and even cannon. Between the towers at the east end are the remains of a projection issuing from the roof, from which boiling lead and other missiles might be hurled upon the besiegers in the event of any attack.

THOS. LONDON, F.R.H.S.

Leeds, 1889.

KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE.

THERE are a few remains of the Castle still standing on the cliff overhanging the river Nidd, being the keep (much mutilated) and some fragments of walls. The keep is a structure of Middle-

pointed date, in which is still to be seen the remains of a window of three lights (possibly four) enriched with the ball-flower ornament: there is a sculpture of a knight in camail of about the date of 1380. In the gateway at the south-east corner are remains of



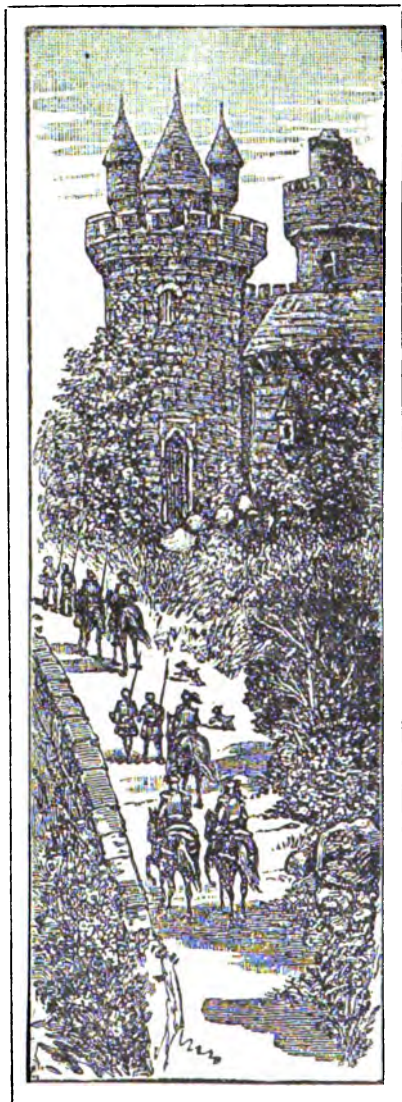
Knaresboro' Castle, 1890.

bosses in the groining, ornamented with oak foliage, much decayed; the mouldings of the ribs were the double-boutell. The original handrail (very large) up the spiral staircase leading to the grand hall still remains: the dimensions of this hall are 34 ft. by 24 ft., and from it projects a square oriel 9 ft. by 8 ft. In this room along the wall is a stone erection like a trough; I thought it most probably was intended to have a wooden top to form a seat. The place for the portcullis is still preserved.

The interior of the ground floor is an octagon about 22 ft. in diameter, plainly groined from a central pier: the ribs are unusually set so as in plan to present the appearance of lozenges;

each rib starting from the central pier splits into two half-way across the vault, and proceeds to the two nearest pilasters in the wall: there are no capitals to the piers, the rib mouldings dying into them. In this room are preserved a few Early Middle and First-pointed capitals taken from the Priory Church of the Holy Cross; also a breast-plate and taces, part of a helmet and a leather bottle. The dungeon below is a similar groined room, approached by a straight stair, which is vaulted after the manner of a barrel vault, but the section of it is pointed. Views of this castle are published: and an old one representing it before its dilapidation is in HARGROVE'S *History of Knaresborough*. In the court-house near is preserved a handsome brass bushel of Charles the 2nd's date. From HARGROVE (1798) I extract the following:—

“Several coins or medals of brass have been found lately, something larger than a shilling; on one side are the figures of David and Jonathan, the former resting on his harp, the latter on his bow; round the margin is a Latin inscription, being a recital of a passage in 1 Sam. xx., 42. On the reverse is the representation of Joab killing Amasa, the inscription from 2 Sam. xx., 9. No date on either side.” “A.D. 1738. A Jewish phylactery was found in the castle of Knaresborough, with an inscription in Hebrew, which was preserved in the manuscripts of Roger Gale, Esq., and is a recital of Deut. vi., 4—10.” “Byrnard Hall hath been lately rebuilt, by Mr. W. Manby, who took down the remains of the old Cross, and left a cruciform stone in the pavement, which will mark the place to future times.” This spot is on the right hand pavement as the town is entered from York, and is now marked by a metal cross.*



Knaresboro' Castle, 1490.

jurisdiction still contoured by the Courts held there.

* The above account of the Castle was written by the Rev. John Robert Lunn, B.D., for the Yorkshire Architectural Society, 1869.

- 1130, 31 Her. I. Castle in course of erection. Eustace Fitz John then holding the ferme of Burg and Chenaresburg, and becoming custos for the King.
- 1157, 3 Hen. II. Eustace Fitz John slain in the Welsh wars.
- 1177, 23 Hen. II. To this date the Castle Honour and Forest were in the King's hand, the Sheriff of the County accounting for the ferme, which in 1159 was 64*l*. In 1171, 19*l* was abated by reason of the King's grant of land and soke during that year to Hugh de Morville, then custos of the Castle, whither he and his associates had fled after murdering Thomas a' Beckett.
- 1177, 23 Hen. II. The King granted wardship of the Castle, with the Manors of Knaresborough and Burgh, to William de Stuteville and his heirs.
- 1190, 2 Ric. I. Fine of 2000*l* exacted by Ric. I. from William de Stuteville for permission to retain unmolested Knaresbrough and its dependencies.
- 1199, 1 John. King John, on April 22nd, at Guildford, ratified his father's grant, and in the same year William de Stuteville granted to Nigel de Plumpton and his heirs all that portion of the Forest within the bounds of Plumpton and Rudfarlington.
- 1203, 5 John. William de Stuteville died, was buried at Fountains, and Robert de Stuteville, his son and heir, was a minor. Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, fined 4000 marks to have his wardship and marriage, keeping, by Robert's assent, the inheritance in his hands for four years. Both Hubert and his ward died before the end of that term.
- 1204, 5 John. On the 21st December, the King charged the Sheriffe of Yorkshire to cause the forest of "Cnarreburgh" to be restored to what it was when granted to William de Stuteville, and to deliver same entire to the Archbishop.
- 1205, 7 John. On August 5th, Nicholas de Stutevill fined in the sum of 10,000 marks to have livery of the land of which his brother William had died, seized as his inheritance. The Castle of Knaresbrough and Boroughbridge being retained by the King till full payment was made.
- 1205-6, 7 John. On 9th March, Brian de l'Isle, constable of the Castle, paid into the King's privy purse at Nottingham, a fine of 20 marks, paid by Sir W. Plumpton, for restitution of his land of Rudfarlington and Ribstone seized into the King's hands pro wasto forestæ. King John, it is said, disafforested Wherndale, which included Rigton, Stainburn, Castley, Weeton, and Dunkseswick. Brian de l'Isle afterwards held them and they are still in the possession of his successors the Earls of Harewood.
- 1207, 8 John. Brian de l'Isle executed extensive works for the King at the Castle and made the Castle ditch.
- 1217, 1 Henry III. The same Brian had a grant of the Castle at the old ferme of 50*l*.
- 1223, 7 Henry III. The Honour was also granted to him at the above rent.
- 1229, 13 Henry III. Castle and Honour of Knaresbrough, with Aldburgh and Boroughbridge, with Knights' fees, soke, etc., and an assignment of debt of 10,000 marks due from the heirs of de Stoteville were granted to Hubert de Burgh and Margaret his wife.
- 1233, 18 Henry III. The King resumed the grant.
- 1234, 19 Henry III. King granted same to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, his brother, who in 1256 founded a priory for the brethren of the Holy Trinity. During his time Henry de Perpunt was Steward, and William de Irreby Baliff of the Honour of Knaresbrough, and Aldbrough men complained of tolls levied for crossing the river there.
- 1272, 57 Hen. III. Richard died, and was succeeded by his son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.
- 1299, 27 Edw. I. Edmund died s.p., and his estates escheated to the Crown. Inquisition p.m. found him seized of Roudon, Stocton, Rosthurst, Bekwith Panhalle, Clifton-Elsworth, Foston-Bestaine, Timble Brian, Timble Percy, Thorescrosse, Pateside, Thornthwaite, Derlemonwith, Felisclive, Birscale, Sprokesby, Hampsthwaite, Clint, Kellingholme and Bilton. The Honour, &c., remained in the King's hands till his death.



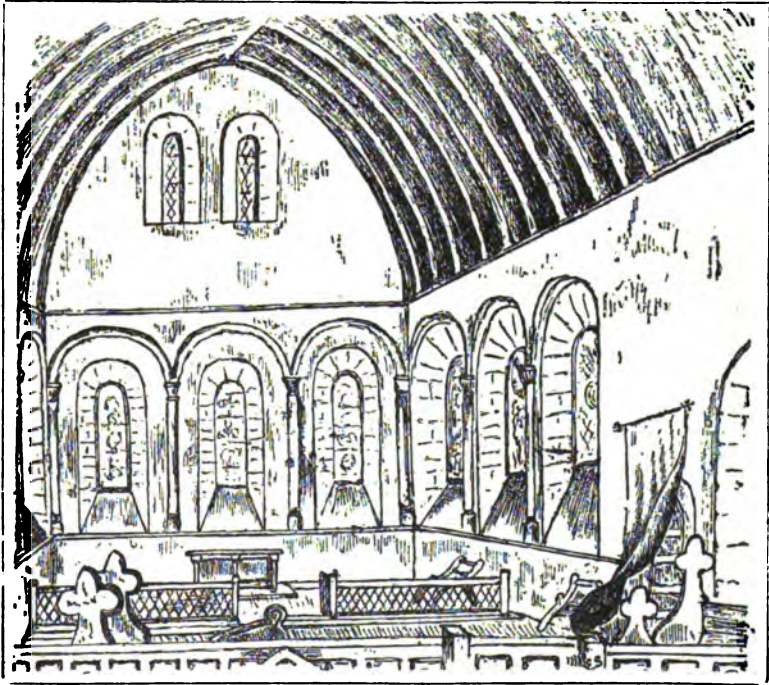
YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

FARNHAM CHURCH.

THIS church, within the rural deanery of Knaresborough, is described in the *Liber Regis* as a Vicarage or Curacy, belonging to the Priory "de Bello Valle," in Lincolnshire; now in private patronage. It is very interesting, and was well restored, a few years ago, by Mr. Scott; its only defect is the want of a clerestory. It may be described as consisting of chancel, nave with side aisles, western tower, and south porch, subject to the modifications which will hereafter appear. The chancel is 32 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 9 in.; the nave 53 ft. by 20 ft. 6 in.; the aisles are of the same length, and in breadth the southern one is 8 ft., the northern 7 ft. The tower is 10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 6 in., and is internal, supported by two piers and two responds, perfectly independent of the arcade,—(a similar arrangement is to be seen at Bishop-Wilton, in the East Riding). The chancel here is peculiarly fine, being pure Norman; it is lighted with nine semicircular windows of good size (all equal), three on each side, internally enriched with plain shafts, forming a continuous arcading on the platform formed by the string course; in the eastern gable is a couplet of similar but narrower windows; a Norman door on each side enters into the chancel; on the south side is an insertion of a Middle-pointed lychnoscope, being a long trefoiled-headed light. The plain corbel table is perfect on the north and south sides of the chancel; but, unfortunately, some of the new stone work, viz., shafts of the restored doorway, has already begun to decay.

The nave appears to have been originally of three bays, and to have been elongated westward; the piers on the north side being First-pointed and cylindrical, bearing sturdy plain chamfered pointed arches: on the south side, octagonal and Third-pointed, bearing more acutely pointed arches, recessed in two orders and

chamfered ; the manner in which the mouldings are made to rest on a bracket projecting from the capital of the pier towards the south aisle is worth notice, but cannot well be described. Westward of this arcade is a small portion of wall, and then another arch on each side, of Third-pointed date, the capitals on the south side being enriched with good foliage ; within this bay the tower is built, on large clustered plain piers of Third-pointed date, entirely independent (as has been said) of the arcade ; and allowing some two or three feet passage between on each side. The windows of of



Interior of Farnham Church.

the north aisle are mostly restorations of old ones of Third-pointed date, square-headed, and of two lights ; those of the south aisle are modern and Middle-pointed in character. The tower is a poor Third-pointed one, with plain parapet and small pinnacles at the angles ; a low tiled roof behind these ; it rises but a story above the roof of the nave. However, the general effect of the church is very pleasing. It is worth notice that the chancel roof is a little higher than that of the nave.

In the western part of the north aisle, which now serves as vestry, there is a removed piscina or benatura, and there is preserved an old pewter flagon of fair design, and a silver chalice of

the date 1694. There is a little Middle-pointed glass, quarries of continuous pattern of oak leaves, etc.; and the chancel windows are filled with good modern glass in medallions, representing the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, the Ascension, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Raising of Lazarus, the Healing of the Sick of the Palsy, and the Unction of S. Mary Magdalene (the order of these is taken from the westernmost window on the north side). The font is modern, having a cup-shaped bason supported on four shafts, with a central one whose plan is a quatrefoil; it is carved with conventional foliage of the "Early French" type.

The registers begin in 1570, and are kept in Latin till 1653; but a few Latin entries appear subsequently. The following is an early entry, "Thomas Bullocke copulatus est matrimonialit' cu Joanna Lowe 28^o die Maij"; and "contraxere" seems a common form of entry about that time.

In 1612 occurs the following: "Alisona uxor Joh̄nis barden de farnham sepulta 22^o augustii." I have never seen the name of Alison before, except in the poets. Another unusual name occurs a few times: "1604. Mandilla uxor Nicholai bickerdick sepulta 28^o die decembris;" this name is also found in 1584.

"1612. Agenta Ashton de Arkendallo [fty?] sepulta 18^o octobris." This name occurs also in 1588, but seems now to be little known.

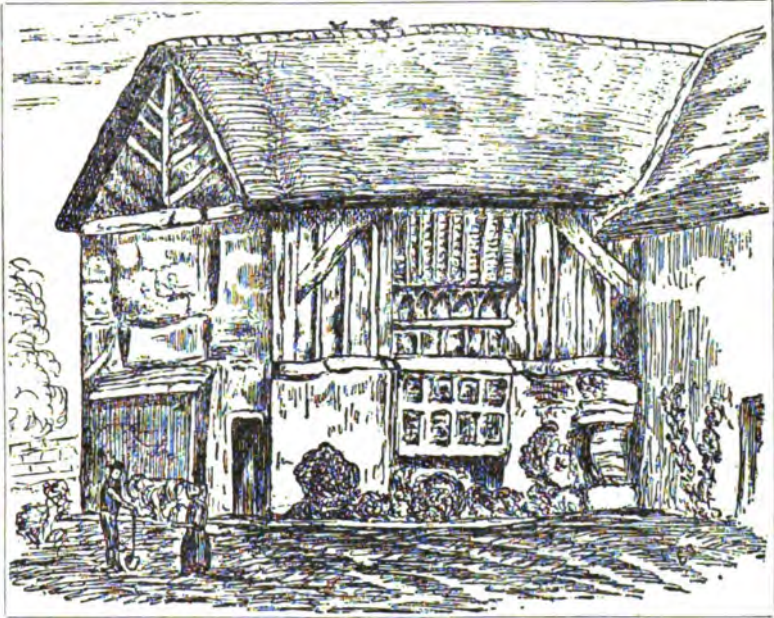
Arkendale, as has been said, is partly in the parish of Farnham; and the following extract appears to be worth preserving for the sake of the name: "1650 Robertus filius Roberti Randall de Arkendallofhouse bapt: quarto die Martij;" in 1652 the name appears as Arkendallofhouse. Lofthouse hill, or Loftus hill, is still the name of an estate between Arkendale and Farnham, but it is in the parish of Staveley. The following is one out of several entries of the same kind: "Mary the wife of William Wilks buried Jan. y^o 11 without Coffin and without other material than fheeps woll onely attested by Mary Wilks his mother before William Ingleby Knt & B^ont."

At the end of the register book which begins in 1653 and ends in 1721, there is appended to the cover a piece of parchment containing a fragment of a mediæval MS.:—it is poorly written, and I could not well make it out; but it appeared to be a concise digest of some ecclesiastical directions or other: there are a few small remains of colour about it, vermilion and emerald green, to beautify the initial letters, etc.

There is a tradition that iron mines were formerly worked in this parish.

At Scotton, a hamlet about 1½ mile from Farnham, are the remains of an old early 16th century timber house, now converted into two cottages. This is traditionally said to be the birthplace of

Guido Fawkes of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 notoriety. In the interior the principal beams for the floors are carved and bear inscriptions, but the whitewash has now almost obliterated them: the



Old House at Scotton.

view which is given will be almost sufficient to explain the building itself; it need only be added that as an example of plain and simple management the projecting window deserves notice.

J. R. LUNN, B.D.

Marion.

KNARESBOROUGH CHURCH.

THIS Church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a Vicarage in charge. The massive masonry supporting the tower gives indication that there has been an earlier church within the present fabric. The arch into the Roundell Chapel is a beautiful specimen of earlier work, and is also of a date prior to the church assuming its present form.

Internally the effect is that of a cruciform church with central tower, but externally the transepts are now only prolongations of the nave aisle; their weather mouldings, however, still remain on the tower walls. Eastward of these are chapels opening into them

and also into the chancel; that on the north is called the Slingsby Chapel, the southern one the Roundell or Plumpton Chapel: a sacristy extends along the remaining part of the north side of the chancel. The fine Altar Tomb bears whole length effigies of Sir Francis Slingsby and his lady, the only sister of Thomas and Henry, Earls of Northumberland, the former with his head resting on his helmet, but otherwise in complete armour with sword and misericorde, and the feet resting on a Lion statant; the latter in long robe folded in plaits down to the feet and leytel sleeves, with her hair combed back under a plain cap bordered with lace, and her head resting on a pillow. On the skirt of the robe are the Arms of Percy and Brabant. One foot still rests on the crescent, but the Percy Lion on which the other rested is gone. On a fillet round the tomb:—

“Consecrated to the Trinity in Unity in the 42nd year of his age, and in the 42nd of Queen Elizabeth’s reign.—‘Death destroys and renews life.’”

On the north and south sides, the inscription, now almost effaced, is as follows:—

“Under this tomb are interred Francis and Mary Slingsby; Francis leaving the University served under King Hen. VIII. as Captain of Horse, at the Siege of Boulogne; and afterwards, at the Battle of Mussleburg, was a General of the Horse; in the reign of Queen Mary, he commanded a troop of horse; and in the following reign of Queen Elizabeth, he was sent unto the North, sole Commissioner for settling disputes with the Scots; he died 4th of August, 1600, aged 78 years.”

“Mary, not less distinguished by her virtues than by her birth, was the only Sister of Thomas and Henry, Earls of Northumberland; she was so sincerely devoted to the service of her Master as to be justly called a heavenly Star of piety. In the 66th year of her age, she yielded her body to mortality and resigned her soul to immortality.”

“This pair had 12 children, 9 sons and 3 daughters; the daughters died young; of the sons 6 arrived to manhood, followed the Court, and were employed in various negotiations in foreign parts, in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and as far as India; the seventh taking holy orders, and being a bachelor in divinity, became Rector of Rathburne, in Northumberland.

Henry Slingsby, their heir, erected this monument in 1601, to record the nobility and the mortality of his relatives.”

There is, near the above altar tomb, a life-size standing marble effigy of Sir William Slingsby, in a niche, his head resting slightly on one hand, the elbow supported on the guard of his sword, and the whole attitude of the body quite easy. Beneath it is the following inscription:—

“Sir William Slingsby, Knight of the renowned family of the Slingsby’s, in Yorkshire, was the son of Sir Francis Slingsby, and Mary, the only sister of Thomas and Henry Percy, earls of Northumberland, a lady of the greatest worth and piety. He was born at Knaresbrough, January 29th, 1562. As a soldier, a courtier, and a magistrate, he distinguished himself under four princes.”

“In Queen Elizabeth’s reign he was Commissary of the Army, in the fortunate Expedition to Cadiz, in 1596. Under King James, he served at Court as Honorary Carver to the Queen. In 1603, and during the same reign, when the King went to Scotland, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex. He also filled the same post in the succeeding reign of King Charles.”

August, 1624.—“I depart time, not tired of life, nor yet afraid of death.”

Under a whole-length marble effigy is the following inscription :—

“Here lies Sir Henry Slingsby, Knight, son and heir of Francis and Mary Slingsby, who died 17th of December, 1634, aged 74.—All is vanity.”

On a large Slab of black marble, brought from the Priory, 6 feet 2 inches long, by 4 feet 6 inches broad, and 6 inches thick :—

“This stone of St. Robert’s was brought here ; and under it was laid Henry, son of Henry Slingsby, who being expelled the House of Commons, and all his goods confiscated, by an ordinance of Parliament ; nothing else remained for him to do, but to endeavour to save his soul. He suffered on the 8th day of June, 1658, in the 57th year of his age ; on account of his fidelity to his King, and attachment to the laws of his Country ; being beheaded, by order of the tyrant, Cromwell, he was translated to a better place.

Sir Thomas Slingsby, baronet, no degenerate heir of his father’s virtues, placed this, in the year 1693.”

On a white marble monument, fixed against the wall, is inserted :—

“Here lies the body of Dorothy Slingsby, late wife of Sir Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, Bart., daughter and co-heir of George Craddock, of Careswell Castle, in Staffordshire, Esq., died 24th January, 1673, by whom he had 3 sons, Henry, Thomas, and George ; and three daughters, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Barbara.”

The Altar Tomb, with recumbent effigy of the late Sir Charles Slingsby, by J. E. Boehm, claims careful attention. The simple inscription is as follows :—

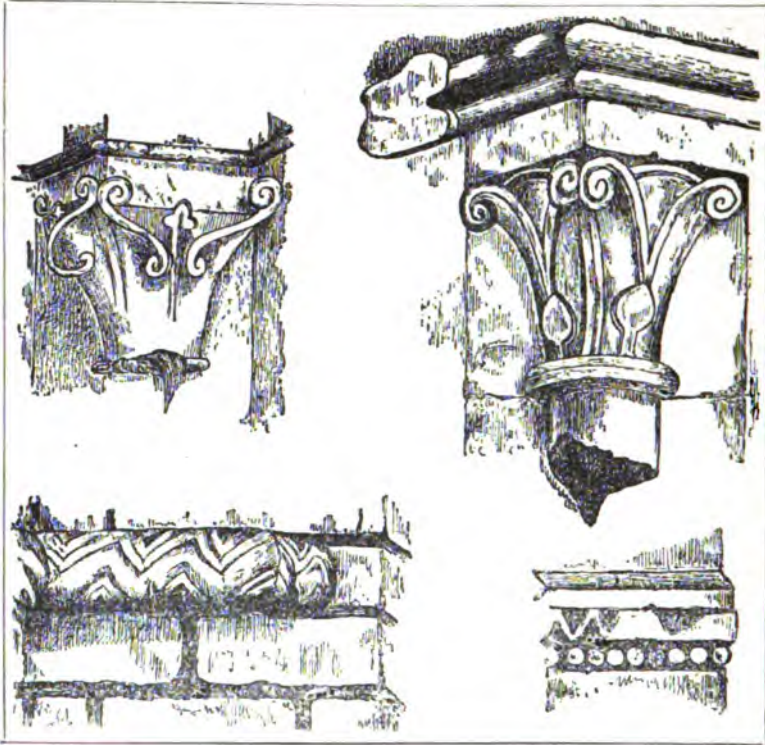
SIR CHARLES SLINGSBY, OF SCRIVEN, 10TH AND LAST BARONET ;

BORN 22 AUGUST, 1824 ; DIED 4 FEBRUARY, 1869.

There is a window in the Church to his memory, the subjects taken from the lessons of the day when he was accidentally drowned in the river Ure.

The north and east walls of the chancel of St. John’s are Norman, and there is still remaining a little portion of a string course with chevron ornament on the external wall, which is now internal by the addition of the sacristy. The central part of the church is First-pointed ; the tower rests on large clustered columns of that date ; the capitals of these have been all but destroyed, boarded and plastered up : there is, however, one small cap remaining, which is a beautiful specimen of very Early First-pointed work. The tower rises one stage in First-pointed work above the roof, and has received an additional stage of poor Third-pointed work, finished by a plain parapet and a small poor pinnacle at each angle ; and bearing a small leaden spire. The church was burnt in 1319 by the Scots, in consequence of a number of the townsmen having taken refuge in the tower : it is alleged that the marks of this fire are still to be seen on the tower, but if this is inferred only from the presence of some stones more rosy coloured than the rest of the masonry, as some of the same are to be found in the south chapel, it would appear somewhat uncertain. The arch from the south transept into the Roundell Chapel is a fine specimen of First-

pointed: it is of 3 orders, on clustered shafts; the exterior order on the east side is merely plainly chamfered; the rest is of the usual section, and on the west side enriched with dog-tooth. On the south pier is a capital of good early design, and somewhat unusual. The chapel was enlarged apparently in Middle-pointed times, an arch being opened into the chancel, whose mouldings die into the plain wall; a small portion of a First-pointed string course is still left here. At this time the older window of 3 lights, with interlaced tracery, appears to have been preserved and reset in the



Ornaments in Knaresborough Church.

south wall, the chapel apparently having been widened; a fine sepulchral recess, 2 sedilia, a piscina, and a niche, with ogee heads cusped and hooded with conventional foliage, and a 3-light window with reticulated tracery were then inserted. Traces of another niche, fellow to the above, are to be found.

The north or Slingsby Chapel is somewhat earlier, having two windows of Geometrical tracery, quatrefoils in their heads; of two and three lights respectively: it has been for five centuries the burial place of the Slingsby family, which has lately become extinct.

The nave is Third-pointed, consisting of four bays: the piers are plain octagonal, the arches plain and hooded, one of the corbels where the hood mouldings join is a rose, the others are poor heads. A south porch of the same date was added; the windows are of three lights, (except the west, which is of four) but have lost their tracery. About this time apparently the sacristy was built, and the chancel lighted with Third-pointed windows of no particularly noticeable character. The dimensions of the church are as follows:—chancel, 47 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft.; tower, 19 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. 6 in.; nave, 63 ft. by 24 ft.; width of south aisle, 16 ft.; of the north aisle, 17 ft. 3 in. The Roundell Chapel is 20 ft. by 16 ft.; and the Slingsby Chapel 25 ft. by 13 ft. 3 in. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon, but formerly belonged to the Prebendal Stall of Knaresborough in the Cathedral of York.



Tail Piece by Bewick.



YORKSHIRE DIVINES.

JOHN FISHER, D.D., CHANCELLOR.

JOHN FISHER was a Yorkshireman, born in 1459, son of Robert Fisher, a trader at Beverley, who died when his two boys, John the elder and Robert the younger, were still children. Their mother married again. The boys were first educated by a priest of Beverley Church. John showed special ability, and was at last, when his age was four or five and twenty, sent in 1484 to Cambridge. He graduated in 1488 and 1491, became a Fellow of his college, Michael House, and Master of Michael House in 1495. It was about this time, at the age of thirty-six, that he took holy orders. In 1501 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he served afterwards for two years as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The reputation of Dr. John Fisher caused Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., to draw him into her service. As her chaplain and confessor he obtained her complete confidence, and used it, to the best of his knowledge, for the advancement of religion and learning. He caused her to found two colleges at Cambridge, St. John's and Christ's, and also the chair still known as the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity which he himself held for a time. His funeral sermon on her death was printed by Wynken de Worde, and has been more than once reprinted. In 1504, Henry VII., who trusted much in Fisher's piety and wisdom, made him Bishop of Rochester. The University of Cambridge made him its Chancellor. Henry VIII., who had been indebted to Fisher for care and instruction in his childhood, honoured him in the earlier part of his reign, and told Cardinal Pole that he could never have met in all his travels a man to compare in knowledge and virtue with the Bishop of Rochester.

John Fisher's treatise ("De Necessitate Orandi") on the Need of Prayer was translated into English at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign (in 1560) as "A Godlie Treatisse declaryng the benefites, fruites, and great Commodities of Prayer, and also the True Use thereof. Written in Latin fourtie yeres past, by an Englyshe man of great vertue and learnyng. And lately translated into Englyshe." The translation in Elizabeth's reign of a devotional work by one whom her father had sent to the block, printed in St. Paul's Churchyard, "by John Cawood, one of the Printers to the Queene's Maiestie," with a preface of "The Translator to the Reader," urging its use for the increase of love to God and man, is suggestive; so also is the suppression of Fisher's name, while he is described in the preface to the reader as "an Englishman, a Bishop of great learning and marvellous vertue of life."



John Fisher. (From the portrait by Holbein.)

The Pelican is taken here also, as by the writer of the *Plowman's Tale*, as symbol of devotion. There is a little emblematic woodcut added to the pages introducing Fisher's treatise upon Prayer, with Learn to Die for its uppermost thought; a Latin inscription also around the self-sacrificing Pelican, which means: For Law, King, and Commonwealth; and around that an English motto: "Love keypth the Lawe, obeyeth the Kynge, and is good to the Commonwelthe."

John Fisher wrote against Lutheran opinions, and held firmly by those in which he had been bred. In 1527 he was the

only Bishop who refused to gratify Henry VIII's wish for a divorce from Catherine of Arragon, by declaring the king's marriage with her to be unlawful. Thenceforth he had the king for enemy. In



Emblematic Device.

1534, his loyalty to conscience again caused him to stand alone among the bishops in refusal to assent to a denial of the Pope's supremacy in England. When he refused at peril of his life the oath which was refused also by Sir Thomas More, he was deprived of his bishopric, and cast into the Tower. Books were denied him, all his goods were taken, only some old rags were left to cover him and he was ill-fed. On the 17th of June, 1535, Fisher was brought to trial and he was beheaded on the 22nd.

Bishop Burnet relates that when Dr. Fisher, who was cruelly condemned to be beheaded by Henry VIII., came out of the Tower of London, and saw the scaffold, he took out of his pocket a Greek Testament, and looking up to heaven, he exclaimed, "Now, O Lord, direct me to some passage which may support me through this awful scene." He opened the book and his eye glanced on the text, "This is life eternal to know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent." The bishop instantly closed the book, and said, "Praised be the Lord! This is sufficient both for me and for eternity."

DR. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON.

AMELIA E. BARR says, "Yorkshire is the epitome of England. Whatever is excellent in the whole land is found there. The men are sturdy, shrewd, and stalwart, hard-hearted and hard-fisted, and have notably done their work in every era of English history. They are also a handsome race, the finest specimen extant of the pure Anglo-Saxon, and they still preserve the imposing stature and the bright blonde characteristics of the race."

These words of the distinguished authoress occurred to me as I looked on the photograph of the Rev. William Morley Punshon, which appropriately prefaces his life. There have been many great

and good men sent into the Wesleyan ministry from Doncaster—Miller, Ridgill, Bond, the Parsonsons, Hastlings, and many more, nearly twenty from Doncaster and the neighbourhood, whose names we forget—but the name of Punshon shines out brighter than any other for public usefulness. Perhaps no man in the Methodist ministry ever attained so much popularity, or exerted a greater influence, either in his own country or in America; and yet Mr. Punshon was a stranger to what passes within the walls of Colleges. Let me say that he did go to the Doncaster Grammar School, to a boarding school at Tadcaster, and also to Hearnor,



Dr. William Morley Punshon.
(From Photo, by Notman and Fraser, Toronto.)

in Derbyshire, where he met with Gervase Smith; but he left the last before he attained his fourteenth year, and not for the ministry, but for a junior clerkship in his grandfather Morley's timber-yard at Hull. He was as one born out of due time, and by very unusual steps was led to preach the faith so many seek to destroy.

Between getting on to the Local Preachers' Plan and preaching his first sermon at Ellerby, near Hull, his sojourn at Sunderland, and then at Woolwich, with his uncle, the Rev. B. Clough, to his appointment by the Wesleyan Conference, he would doubtless

labour to furnish himself with human knowledge. In preaching, his sentiments were clear and explicit respecting the depravity of human nature, and the necessity of the Divine Agent to quicken and enlighten those who, under his influence, were led to Jesus for salvation. Wisely adapting himself to the several states, attainments, and capacity of his hearers, he aimed to lead them forward step by step. Such was his commencement. When at Hull, Punshon met with several more of his own age, who banded themselves together, and had what he calls "Biblical meetings"—F. Smith taking a Greek Testament; W. M. Punshon, Latin; J. Lyth, Hebrew; and R. Locking, German, in order to mark the variations of the text. In a short time Mr. Punshon passed from Hull to Sunderland, where he remained for three years. Thence he went to a Kentish village, to supply for a sick minister, and to utilise his leisure in study with his relative, who may be supposed to have been skilful and able to tutor him. In his situation near London he did not relish the Methodism there like that he had been accustomed to in the north. He at length entered the Theological College at Richmond, but only to remain a few months. Conference came on and fixed him for Whitehaven, where he had a good deal of uphill work. His next appointment was at Carlisle. Then he passed on to Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Sheffield, Leeds, and London. He never came to Doncaster, his native place. They could not be afraid of him being smitten by the Race passion. He did not even come to preach against them, though the Wesleyans did in those days, what they do not now; they held special meetings with other churches to counteract the bad effect of the races either on their own people or on outsiders. Moreover, there is very little about Doncaster in the book, although it is a big one.

Much as he might love his grandfather Morley and uncles, there was his youthful companion Richard Ridgill, whom he writes to in boyish days, and who is now in South Africa, and has been President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference there. Both these young men were very fond of Doncaster. When Punshon became President of the Wesleyan Conference at Camborne and Missionary Secretary, it suited the two very much to be drawn in closer contact after an absence of some 40 years. They did not forget the memories of their early friendship. His appointment to Newcastle, which was second in Methodist history to London and Bristol, in 1849 was an eventful business. Here he was also married to Miss Vickers, of Gateshead, on the 29th August, 1849, in the Wesleyan Chapel. In removing to Sheffield, Mr. Punshon's services were more in request, and we now seldom hear of his meeting Bible classes. From Sheffield he was invited to London to speak at Exeter Hall, where he was introduced to Lord Shaftesbury, who characterised his address as one of "prodigious power." Then he was appointed to Oxford-place, Leeds, and resided in Holbeck. It was at Leeds that Mr. Punshon began to keep a journal. He went

to Scarborough, Manchester, Bradford, Liverpool, Rochdale, and Nottingham lecturing, to clear £1,000 debt from Spitalfields Chapel. In 1868 the Conference called upon him to go and see the Canadian churches. They had often sent deputations across to visit the United States. From Dr. Coke onward they had had the finest preachers from the English Conference they could desire, and right well were they satisfied with them. But they had not been favoured with Mr. Punshon, and there is no doubt that the pleasure was mutual. Five years he spent with them, and in that time did a great ministerial work. The Americans granted him a diploma, as they had done to several deputations before. While across the Atlantic he married his first wife's sister, and there he buried her, and also his eldest daughter. Dr. Punshon saw that in the United States and Canada the Anglo-Saxon race was asserting itself on a gigantic scale and with rare energy and vigour; and he gives in his letters the impression that the offspring of such a parent is likely to form the greatest empire of race on which the sun ever shone.

The subjects of his chief lectures were "Bunyan," "The Prophet of Horeb," and "Science, Literature, and Religion." The effect of his delivery upon his audiences—his climax, style, and elocutionary power—has probably never been exceeded. None who heard him will forget the power of his utterance of the word "home" when quoting from Bunyan, "I was had home to prison;" or the hoarse whisper of the Princes of Babylon, in his lecture on Daniel, "We shall not find any occasion against this Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God;" or the tone in which, on the Huguenots, he dismissed Antoine of Navarre, "Pass quickly out of sight! for we are longing to look upon a Man." Mention must be made of his effort to raise £10,000 for Watering-places, which called forth £62,000 within five years, and of what he did in aid of the Cotton Famine Fund, and the "Jubilee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society," which, as a thanksgiving, yielded £297,000. Passing over the five years he was in America and Canada, we notice his Presidency at the Camborne Conference, and his lay representation speech, when his resolution was carried by 369 votes to 49. Dr. Punshon, in the secretaryship of the Mission House, fixed his residence at Tranby Lodge, which he only retained a short time, having preached nearly 30 years, delivering, from 1854 to 1881, lectures 650 times, to audiences ranging from 500 to 5,000 persons. Among the towns in which he lectured last were Leeds, Lancaster, Bolton, Burnley, and Halifax, his subjects being "The Men of the Mayflower," "Large-heartedness," and "Wyclif." He died on Thursday, April 14th, 1881, and was interred at Norwood.

W. S.

Doncaster.

A NOTED YORKSHIRE ARCHBISHOP.

It is no mean honour to Yorkshire that that county has produced in Richard Bentley "the greatest man among scholars," in William Congreve a dramatist surpassing Sheridan himself, in Alredus, of Beverley, "one of the most ancient and best of English historians," and in John Tillotson beyond all doubt the greatest of English practical divines. To Sowerby, in the neighbourhood of Halifax, belongs the honour of his birthplace, where—the son of Robert Tillotson, "a clothier"—he was born 1630. He passed through the various degrees, requisite and otherwise, for his advancement in the Church, with that regularity which always



Archbishop Tillotson, D.D.

characterised him, first as a student at Clare Hall, Cambridge, which he left 1656, then as a private tutor, a Hertfordshire curate, and finally a country Rector at Keddington, in Suffolk, the living of which was given him by Sir Thomas Barnardiston in 1663. From this date he rose rapidly; an appointment as "preacher to Lincoln's Inn," where his sermons gained him great applause, was followed in due course by the subsequent appointment

as Prebendary of St Paul's in 1675, and his consecration to the See of Canterbury in 1691. In ecclesiastical and social polity Tillotson was a man of broad and enlightened views, a friend of toleration and political reform. This, as might be expected, gained him many enemies. Some openly opposed him in the Council Chamber; others, like reptiles in the herbage, stung under cover; but the man who had attended the noble Russel in the last moments, and who had stood out undaunted against the unrighteous acts of Kings, was not to be diverted from the path of duty by verbal Cobra de Capellos. That he possessed a nature as gentle and forgiving as it was dauntless, is clearly shown by the fact that after his decease a packet of libellous pamphlets, letters,

etc., all directed against himself, were found among his papers, tied together, upon the back of which, in the Doctor's handwriting, were the words, "I forgive the authors of these books, and pray God that He may also forgive them."

Dr. Tillotson did more than any other man of his time to popularise religion, which, but for him, might, during the Restoration, have remained only in the vast tomes of Cotton, Mather, John Howe, and other prolix prosy Puritans—tomes in which the wits of Will's never dived unless to ridicule some egregious absurdity found therein. The bright, scholarly sermons of Tillotson, enriched by his stores of classical divinity, presented with all the graces of a polished diction and majestic simplicity of style, enforced by the manifold voices of a pure and noble life, gained enormous and appreciative audiences even in a city so wholly devoted to the baser kinds of enjoyment as London then was. In short, the gloomy Puritans were left to preach unto a mixed congregation composed of fanatics and empty benches; whilst the famous Yorkshireman was honoured by a large and brilliant assembly.

The printed sermons of Dr. Tillotson read better than those of almost any other English divine. The construction is entirely free from the conceits of Philip Henry, the perpetual, almost cabalistic, wringing of words, and the endless hunting for out-of-the-way meanings and odd metaphors commonly found in seventeenth century preachers. The lines applied to Dr. Sherlock, a man very similar to Tillotson, may with equal justice be applied to either. Of Tillotson certainly it may be said—

His even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
 Their sense untutored infancy may know;
 Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
 Wit may admire, and lettered pride be taught.
 Easy in words his style, in sense sublime;
 On its blest steps each age and sex may rise;
 'Tis like the ladder in the patriarch's dream,
 Its foot on earth, its height beyond the skies.

This is high eulogy, but it is true to the letter. Dr. Tillotson died November 24th, 1694. His last sermon, "On Sincerity," one of the most splendid in the English language, was preached but a few months before.

Armley.

C. C. DOVE





YORKSHIRE ANCIENT FAMILIES.

THE FAMILY OF CREYKE.

THE first on record is Bartholomew de Creyke, who married Margaret, daughter of Jeffrey Harnes. She founded the Nunnery of Flixton, A.D. 1258.

Sir WALTER DE CREYKE was appointed Governor of Berwick, and Lord Warden of the English Marches in succession to Sir Richard Talbot, by Edward the Third, A.D. 1340.

In the will of Henry, Lord Percy, of Alnwick, who died in 1352, the following paragraph occurs—

Item lego Domino Radulpho de Nevill duos bacinos quos Dominus Archiepiscopus dedit michi, unam ense, et unum Cultellum, et Domino Waltero de Creyk C, quater Viginti et quinque libras quas debeo sibi solvere pro custodia Castri Bertucy vsque ad Festum Sancti Michælis Anno XXIII.

JOHN DE CREYKE, Rector of the Church of Spofforth (a Fief of the Percies) represented York at a Parliament held there, 1358. He was one of the executors of the will of Henry, Lord Percy, with Henry de Percy, and his brother William, the Abbot of Alnwick.

ROBERT DE CREYKE was High Bailiff of York, A.D. 1379.

ALEXANDER CREYKE, of Beverley and Kilham, born A.D. 1400. Married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Whyte, of Beverley. By his will he desires to be buried before the Rood, in the body of the Church of the Friars Minors in London, or if he died in his own county, to be buried in St. Mary's at Beverley, which latter was done. His wife Isabel (will dated 22 May, 1480) also desires to be buried "in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Beverley."

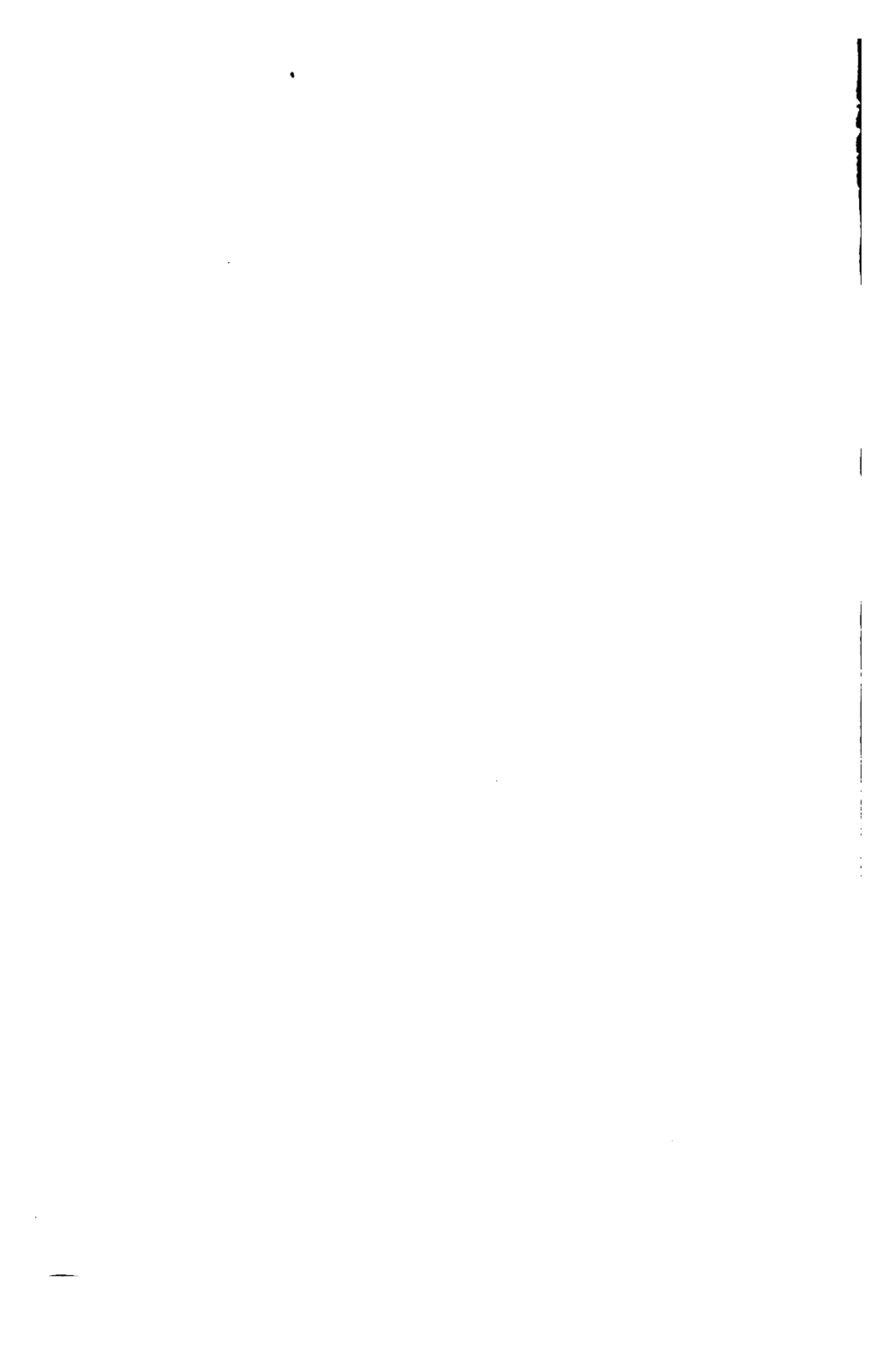
In the *Roll of Accounts* of the City of Beverley, for the year 1460, we find the following passage:—

Expenses incurred in this Guildhall, Alexander Creyke, John Coppendale and John Middleton being there present, for the election of Archers of the town towards Newcastle with the Lord Edward, King of England, 20 pence.



Arms of Greyke





ALEXANDER CREYKE had two sons and two daughters. Thomas, his heir, married, 1447, ELIZABETH, daughter and heir of THOMAS ARDERNE of Marton, by Margaret his wife, daughter of SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND. Marton has been held by the Creyke family uninterruptedly, from this date to the present time. Margaret Arderne (Gascoigne) made her will June 15th, 1458, in which she desires to be buried in the Church of the Blessed Virgin at Bridlington, near her husband. To Anthony, her dearly beloved son, she left a gold ring with a diamond; to Nicholas, her son, all the arrears of her rents; to her daughter Elizabeth (Creyke) she bequeathed 40 marks and two gilt zones, one white, the other red; to her daughter Cecily twenty pounds and two gilt zones, one blood color, the other black, and she desires that her said daughter may be advised and governed by Lady Mary Constable, and Lady Isabel Greystock; to her daughter Margaret twenty marks; to her daughter Joan (a Nun) forty shillings.

AGNES CREYKE married, first, Sir John Middleton, of Beverley, and second, Robert Hildyard of Winestead. She died 1495. The eldest son, ROBERT CREYKE, of Marton, Kilham and Beverley (ob. 1530), married Isabel Percy, daughter and co-heiress of Lyon Percy, of Ryton. His sister Agnes married Sir John Wentworth, Kt., of North Elmsall. Robert Creyke had four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, RICHARD CREYKE, married, 1503, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Constable, Kt., of Hatfield. ROBERT CREYKE, of Ryton, heir to his mother, Isabel Percy, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Richard Whetel, Kt., Governor of Calais (ob. Sep. 20th, 1538).

JOAN CREYKE married Sir Richard Rokeby, Kt., for some years Controller of the Household of Cardinal Wolsey, son of Ralf Rokeby, Secretary to the Council of the North.

JOAN DAME ROKEBY and her father, Robert Creyke, founded a Fellowship in St. John's College, Cambridge, the fellow to be a native of Beverley, and to sing masses for the repose of their souls, and for that of Sir Richard, her husband. In 1512, the Regent of Scotland threatening to invade England, Henry VIII. sent Henry Percy, 5th Earl of Northumberland, Richard Dalby, and Sir Richard Rokeby, to Beverley, to review the troops there, in connection with which the following entries occur in the accounts of the Corporation—

“Six and eightpence spent upon Henry Percy (fifth Earl of Northumberland), Richard Dalby, and Richard Rokeby, Kt., Commissioners of our Lord the King at the muster in Westwood.

“Paid for 92 ells of white cloth, whereof 96 jackets were made for all the Stipendiaries marching towards Scotland with Master Richard Rokeby, Kt., Captain of the same, £9 19s. 2d; also, 24s. 11d. for cloth of red, green, and yellow, for badges of the aforesaid jackets; and 21s. 4d. for 16 ells of fine white for Richard Rokeby, chief captain, and Richard Creyke, the junior of the aforesaid captain.

"Expended by the 12 governors at an entertainment made for Richard Creyke on his arrival from London this year, 21s. 2d.

"Paid for Curlews given to Master Robert Creyke, the treasurer, 1s.

"Paid for a present given to the wife of Master Treasurer when he was in London, 3s."

Richard Creyke founded one of the seven chantries in the Cathedral Church of St. John of Beverley.

WILLIAM CREYKE, of Marton and Cottingham, living 1534, married Frances, daughter of Sir William Babthorpe, Kt., of Osgodby; his sister, Isabel Creyke, a Nun at Wilberfoss, said to have been afterwards Prioress of Nun Appleton.

RALPH CREYKE, of Marton and Cottingham, in ward to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, 1563, married Katharine, daughter of Thomas Crathorne, of Crathorne, by his wife, Everilda Constable, great great granddaughter of Anne Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV. He had twelve sons and four daughters, and died 1608. There are two arm-chairs at Rawcliffe bearing the date 1579, the Creyke arms, and the initials R. C. and K. C., Ralph and Katharine Creyke (Crathorne). His sister Agnes married George St. Quintin, of Harpham.

ROBERT CREYKE, born 1576, married Mary, daughter of Mark Metcalfe, of Nappa. She was aged 8 in 1585. (GLOVER'S *Visitation*). His daughter Katharine married James, (Lord Boyd), father of the 1st Earl of Kilmarnock. Everilda married Richard Musgrave, of Musgrave. Robert Creyke was disinherited by his father. Ralph Creyke released his father's executors, Sir Hugh Cholmley, 1st Baronet, of Whitby, and John Legard, of Ganton, July 7th, 1623, and the following day conveyed to his son, Gregory Creyke, all his lands in Marton, Sewerby, Bridlington, Ganton, Thwing, Foston, Brigham, Driffield, Skerne, and Cottingham.

GREGORY CREYKE, the fifth son, succeeded, baptized at Bridlington, April 21st, 1595. He married Ursula, daughter of Sir John Legard, Kt., of Ganton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mallory, Kt., of Studley. EVERILDA, the only daughter who married in 1599, Christopher Maltby, of Maltby. She had three daughters—

Katharine, married to Michael Wharton, of Beverley, son of Sir Michael Wharton.

Frances married Thomas Tancred, of Boro'bridge.

Everilda married Sir George Wentworth, Kt., of Woolley.

Everilda Maltby married, secondly, Sir Michael Wharton, father of her eldest daughter's husband.

Gregory Creyke suffered severely for his devoted attachment to King Charles I., and compounded heavily for his estates. The receipts for the instalment of the fine levied on him "for his delinquency to the Parliament," and his subsequent pardon under the great seal are preserved at Rawcliffe. His eldest son, Ralph Creyke, page of honour to Henrietta Maria, Queen Consort of Charles I., pre-deceased his father.

COPY OF SAFE CONDUCT UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

In as much as Gregorie Creyke, of Marton, Esq., hath come before us and desired our Pass to travell to the Citie of Yorke about his necessary occasions. He having subscribed the engagement, and hath taken his oath that his Business is to treat with the Comms. there about his fine—and twentieth part. We do therefore desire all whom it Concerns, quietly to permitt and suffer th. said Gregorie Creyke to travell to Yorke without your lett or molistasion he dimeaninge himself lawfully, for which journey we do allow unto him from the first of January to th. Eight of the same by which day he is to return to his Habitacon, given under our hands and seales the 27th of December, 1650.

WM. STRICKLAND.

HY. BETHELL.

THOMAS STYRINGE.

JO. POYSONS.

The 12th son, Richard, had a commission from Henry, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, to guard the sea coast of the East Riding against the Prince of Orange, which he faithfully executed, and was the first who gave notice to King James that the Prince had sailed from Helveotsluys.

The 11th son, GREGORY CREYKE, succeeded. Born, 9th April, 1631, married, Nov. 29th, 1672, Annie, daughter of Randolph Carliel, of Sewerby. He was a Captain in the East Riding Militia, and a list of "Principalls and Bearers in Captain Creyke's Company," dated July 17th, 1683, contains a list of officers and men from the various parishes in the Wapentake of Dickering. He had with other issue—

RALPH CREYKE, of Marton, born August 13th, 1674; married at York Minster, August 1st, 1700, Priscilla, daughter of John Bower, of Bridlington, ob. 2nd April, 1717.

RALPH CREYKE, the eldest son, born 5th October, 1702, died *s.p.* January, 1759.

JOHN CREYKE, 2nd son, succeeded. Born 29th April, 1713. He was Rector of Leven in Holderness, and was deprived 6th May, 1718, for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance to King George I.

JOHN CREYKE was a devoted adherent of the House of Stuart, and greatly diminished his estate in aiding Prince Charles Edward. The latter bestowed on him a medallion portrait, and promised him in writing, should he come to the Throne, the Archbishoprick of York.

The following extracts from a letter dated "Burleigh, January 15th, gives some idea of the pleasures of being a Jacobite in the '45.' 1745.

The accounts so various and inconsistent greatly alarmed me on account of my dear lad . . . Nurse you must know had dressed Ralph in her little girl's old cloaths, shrewdly concluding ye Military Men would not offer violence to a lass so young and in such a garb, and she said, 'Lord bless me! if they knew he was a gentleman's son to be sure they would take him prisoner.' . . . Mrs. Creyke

presents you with her best wishes, and says she'll endeavor as you'll hope to manage with prudence, but desires to know what you would expect from her, for her opinion is 'As ye world goes now it is *not* a time to be idle.'"

He married Catharine, daughter of John Austen, of Adisham, Kent, and had issue two sons and one daughter.

Ralph, who succeeded.

Richard, born 7th August, 1746; died December 3rd, 1826. Governor of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth. Married Annie Jemina, daughter of George Adey, of London.

He had with other issue two sons—

Richard Creyke, Rear-Admiral.

Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon of York.

RALPH CREYKE, of Marton and Rawcliffe, born 6th July, 1745. Colonel, East Riding Militia; married, 6th February, 1772, Jane, fifth daughter of Richard Langley, of Wykeham Abbey, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Boynton Boynton, of Rawcliffe. (Sir Christopher Boynton, Kt., of Boynton and Rawcliffe, married (*circa* 1460) Agnes, daughter of Henry, Lord Scrope, of Bolton; he had issue two sons, SIR HENRY BOYNTON, Kt., born 1465, who inherited Boynton, and JOHN BOYNTON, who inherited Rawcliffe. The heiress of the junior branch (Elizabeth Boynton) married at Rawcliffe, 10th November, 1724, Richard Langley, of Wykeham, and devised her estates at Rawcliffe to her daughter Jane, wife of Colonel Creyke, of Marton.) He had issue three sons and seven daughters.

RALPH CREYKE, of Rawcliffe and Marton, born 11th April, 1776, the eldest son, married, 14th November, 1807, Frances, eldest daughter of Robert Denison, of Kilnwick Percy, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, 4th Baronet, and died 7th June, 1828. He had issue four sons and five daughters. The eldest son—

RALPH CREYKE, of Rawcliffe and Marton, born September 13th, 1813, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant, East and West Yorks.; Deputy-Chairman, West Riding Quarter Sessions; married, August 27th, 1846, Louisa Frances, second daughter of Colonel Croft, of Stillington Hall, York, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Charlton, of Apley Castle, Shropshire, and died February 7th, 1858. He had issue—

RALPH CREYKE, born September 5th, 1849.

Walter, died young.

Everilda Elizabeth, married, October, 1874, to Christopher Naylor, eldest son of John Naylor, of Leighton Hall, Montgomery; and Walton Hall, Lanc.

Katharine Harriet, married, June, 1879, Colonel Arthur Armytage, R.A., second son of Sir George Armytage, 5th Baronet of Kirklees.

Blanche; and Louisa, married, November, 1883, Clement Swetenham, of Somerford Booths, Cheshire.

RALPH CREYKE, of Rawcliffe and Marton, a Magistrate for East and West Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Westminster, Deputy-Lieutenant, West Yorks., M.P. for York 1880-1885, married, Dec. 28th, 1882, Frances Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Hickman





The University of Toronto, Rawcliffe Hall

RAWCLIFFE HALL

Bacon, 10th Baronet of Redgrave, and 11th Baronet of Mildenhall (Premier Baronet), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Beckett, 3rd Baronet. He has issue—

Ralph, born Oct. 17th. 1883.

Edmund Ralph, born Oct. 26th, 1886.

Seats.—Rawcliffe Hall, Selby; Marton, Bridlington.

Arms.—Per fesse Argent and Sable, a Pale and three Rooks (or Creykes) counterchanged.

Crest.—On a garb fesswise; or, a Rook ppr.

Motto.—A vie la verité.

RAWCLIFFE HALL.

THE Hall at Rawcliffe, of which we give a capital view, was commenced in 1660 by Sir John Boynton, Kt. It is a large but irregular pile of building, and has been altered and added to several times since the original building was completed. There is a good collection of pictures, notably two by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a three-quarter length of Mrs. Wells, mistress of Admiral Viscount Keppel, and a smaller picture of his son, Admiral Sir John Wells, G.C.B. There is a fine set of seven large views of Venice, by Canaletto, and works from the brush of Vandeveld, Kneller, Lely, Van Goyen, and others. The dining-room, a fine room, 40 feet by 28 feet, contains many pictures. In the blue drawing-room are preserved part of the Riband of the Order of the Garter worn by Charles I. at his execution, and various miniatures of the Stuart family. There is a large and valuable collection of China scattered through the various rooms, and the house, generally, is rich in works of art and family relics.

THE FAMILY OF SAVILE.

AN ancient and distinguished family, descended from the Dukes of Savelli in Italy, a branch of which settled in Anjou, from whom are descended the Saviles of Yorkshire, where they have been seated since the Conquest, and have ramified over the West Riding, making themselves homes at Bradley, Copley, and Eland, near Halifax; Howley and Lupset, near Wakefield; Methley, near Leeds; Newhall, near Ferrybridge; Thornhill, near Dewsbury, etc. They have held various titles of nobility, as follows:—

Baronets of Methley, 1611, extinct 1632.

Baronets of Thornhill, 1611, extinct 1784.

Baronets of Copley, 1662, extinct 1689.

Barons Savile of Pontefract, 1628, extinct 1671.

Barons Savile of Eland, 1668, extinct 1700.

Barons Savile of Castlebar, Peerage of Ireland, 1628, extinct 1671.

Viscounts Halifax, 1668, extinct 1700.

Earls of Sussex, 1644, extinct 1671.

Earls of Halifax, 1679, extinct 1700.

Marquises of Halifax, 1682, extinct 1700.

All the above are extinct ; the extant titles are :—

Barons Pollington, Peerage of Ireland, 1753.

Viscounts Pollington, Peerage of Ireland, 1766.

Earls of Mexborough, Peerage of Ireland, 1766.

Respecting the descent of the Saviles from the Savelli of Italy, HUNTER entertained doubts, observing that there is no proof of the assertion, and conjectured that "they began with small possessions, probably in the parish of Silkstone."* Curiously enough, however, one Pandulph de Savelli, of the Italian family, was an absentee holder of a Yorkshire benefice in 1315.

Sir John Savile, Kt., of Stanley Hall, near Pontefract, married a daughter of Sir Simon Rockley, Kt., and had issue—John, whose son Henry was father of Thomas, of Stanley Hall, *temp.* Edward I., who married the heiress of Sir Richard Tankersley, Kt., of Tankersley,† and had issue two sons, from whom descended the three main branches of the family, John, the elder, being ancestor of the Marquises of Halifax, and of the illegitimate branch—the Earls of Sussex and Henry, the younger, of the extant Earls of Mexborough.

THE SUSSEX BRANCH OF HOWLEY HALL—

Barons Savile, of Pontefract, 1628.

Viscounts Castlebar, P. Ireland, 1628.

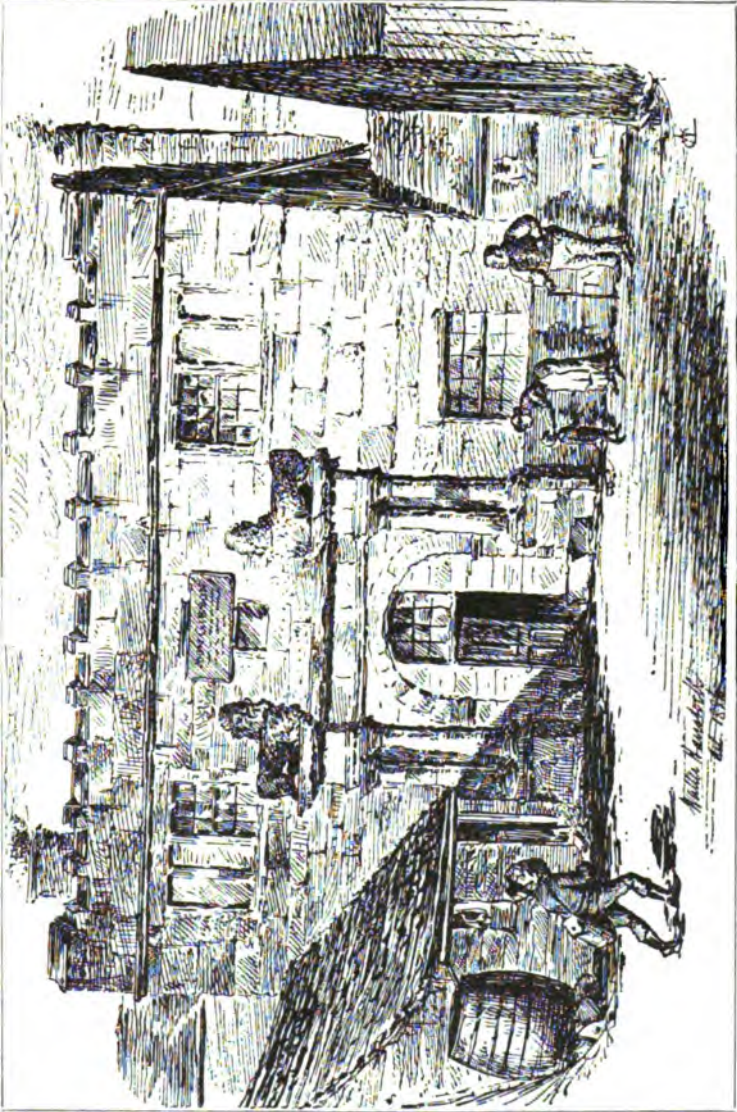
Earls of Sussex, 1644.

All extinct, 1671.

HOWLEY HALL, the magnificent residence of the Saviles, was erected by them, on property which came to them, by purchase and partly through their connection with the Mirfield family. The manor of Howley appears to have been a dependency of that of Morley, as their histories for some time after the Conquest were identical. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it belonged to the Saxon, Dunstan, who was dispossessed of it by William the Conqueror and the lands given to Ilbert de Lacy. From this period the history is very obscure, until the beginning of the 13th century, when the manor was held jointly by Ralph de Insula and Robert de Beeston, the former of whom, with William, probably his son, gave 12 oxgangs of land in Morley to Nostal Priory. William de Insula left two daughters, his co-heiresses, the elder of whom, Eufemia, married Nicholas de Rotherfield, conveying Morley and its dependencies to that family, who held the estates until towards the end of the 14th century, when they passed, by the marriage of the heiress of the Rotherfields, to the Mirfields, as in 1389 we find Adam de Mirfield Lord of Howley, which he inherited from his mother, a Rotherfield, the wife of Sir William de Mirfield. Previously to his succession, Adam appears to have been living at Elland, it is supposed in the household of his relative, Sir Jn. Savile, of Elland. William, son of Adam de Mirfield, had two

* See *Antiquarian Notices of Lupset*.

† For description, with view, of Tankersley Hall, see *ante* p. 77



Gateway to Court Yard, Howley.

Wm. P. Woodcut
1854

sons—Oliver and Robert, on the former of whom he settled Howley and other estates, in tail, with remainder to his brother Robert.

Oliver Mirfield married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Savile, of Thornhill, leaving issue, a son, William, and two daughters, and died in 1461, his relict remarrying Sir John Ashton. Partly in consequence of this marriage, but eventually and more immediately by purchase, Howley came to the Saviles.

The history of Howley at this period becomes complicated and somewhat obscure. It seems that Isabel held Howley in trust for her son and partly in dower, and that her second husband, Sir John Ashton, held it *jure uxoris*. It was the time of the Civil Wars of the Roses, when might over-rode right, and the laws of the land were, to some extent, disregarded, so that when young Mirfield came of age, and claimed his inheritance, Sir John refused giving up the estates, upon which the Mirfields, with a body of armed men, seized him and carried him captive to Pontefract Castle. Sir John appealed to the authorities, in 1473, against the "riottours," and was bound over under a penalty of £1,000, to submit the matter to arbitration, and Sir William gained possession of the estates, his mother, Isabel, dying in 1488.

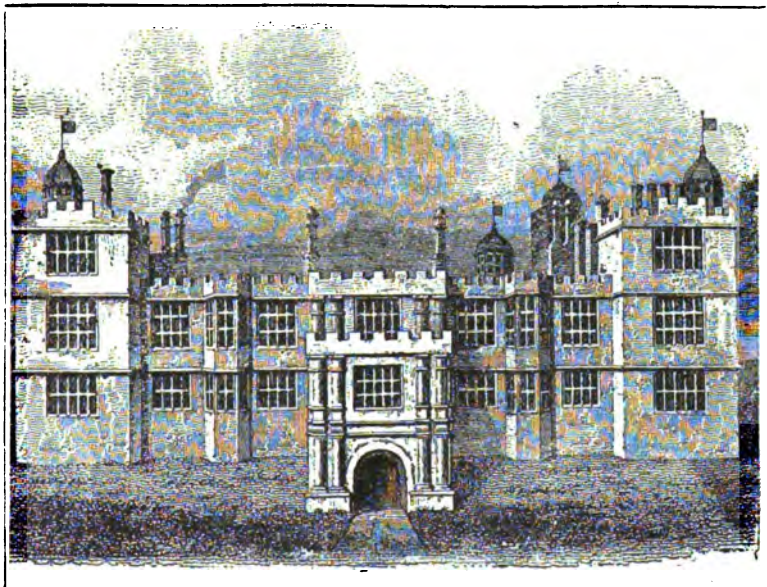
Sir William, in 1504, purchased from his cousin, John Mirfield, of Tong, his interest in the manors of Morley, Howley, etc., for £1,000; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Clarell, of Aldwark, and died in 1508. William, his only son, married Katharine, supposed to be a daughter of Sir James Harrington, and died *s.p.* in 1520, when a lawsuit ensued at York, between his widow and his sister Elizabeth, which resulted in the latter being declared heiress to the estates, subject to the widow's dower.

Elizabeth, who was 40 years of age at her brother's death, married, in 1517, Robert Elland, and afterwards, Richard Jenkinson, of Wakefield. She was generous to her Savile relatives, giving to Robert, illegitimate son of Sir Hen. Savile, the manor of Dighton, and to John of Lupset, son of Thomas Savile, brother to Isabel Mirfield, property in Wakefield. She died issueless in 1532.

Jane, daughter of Oliver Mirfield, married Thomas Wentworth, of Elmsall, and was dead in 1532, leaving issue—5 sons, of whom Sir John Wentworth inherited, in 1532, the Mirfield estates, on the death of his cousin, Elizabeth Jenkinson, as her heir-at-law, and died in 1544, his 2nd son, John, succeeding to Morley and Howley according to a settlement made by his father in 1542, and sold the two manors, in 1565, to Sir Francis Leeke, of Derbyshire, with other lands and tenements, for £2,000, who, in 1579, disposed of them to Robert, illegitimate son of Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill, who resided in Lincolnshire, but who, presumedly, laid the foundations of Howley Hall, which was erected by his son John, 1st Baron

Savile, who was residing at Howley in 1588, when it may be assumed the house was completed.*

Howley Hall was a splendid structure, to which considerable additions were made by the 2nd Baron, so that, eventually, it presented the appearance of a vast mansion, with pillared centre and wings, a portico, a battlemented parapet, surmounted by a dome and minaret-shaped chimnies, and at each end a tower. It cost altogether £100,000, equivalent to an expenditure of something like half a million of present money value. CAMDEN speaks of it as "Ædes elegantissimus." In the Civil War it was besieged by the Royalists, and defended by Sir John Savile of Lupset. SCATCHERD says "it was stormed and plundered by the Royalists ;"



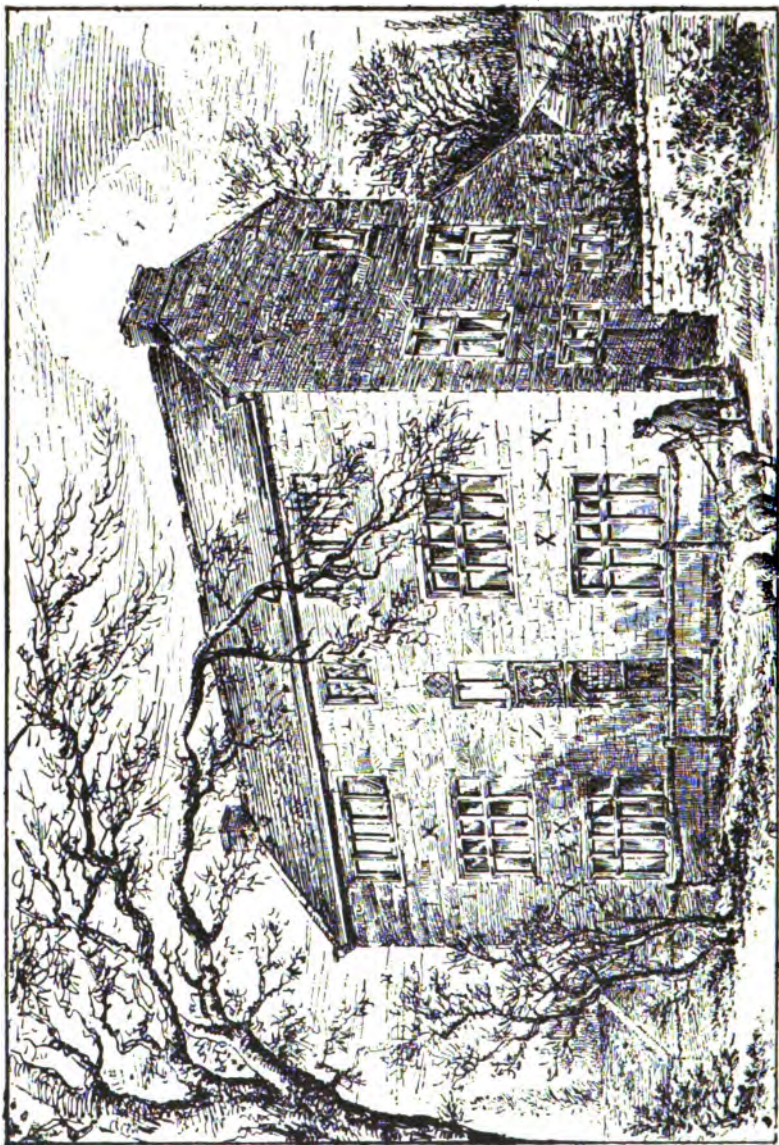
Howley Hall as it appeared when Entire.

WHITAKER, "by the Republicans," the probability being that it suffered at the hands of both parties. It passed, by marriage, to the Brudenells, and was blown up in 1730 by the Earl of Cardigan.

Near to the ruins of Howley is a building now used as a dwelling-house ; this was formerly the ancient gateway to the courtyard of the Hall. Above the entrance will be found what remains of two lions, and on the opposite side of the building other lions placed in a similar position guard the former entrance to the courtyard from the north, but the arch has been filled in, and a chimney built where formerly the entrance gates would be hung.

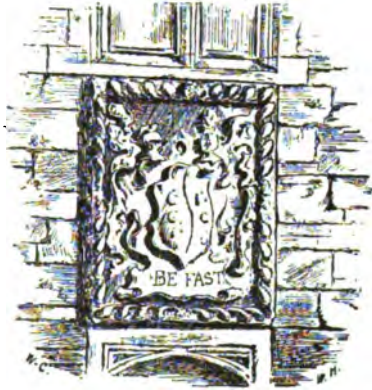
The ancient mansion of the Mirfields, situate about two

* For an interesting account of "The Early History of Howley," by W. PALEY BAILDON, see *Yorks. Notes and Queries*, vol. 2, p. 105.



The Mirfield Mansion, Howley.

hundred yards to the north-west of Howley Hall, was in existence prior to the erection of the latter, and was no doubt abandoned for the bolder and more commanding situation. In front of the house, above the entrance, is a coat of arms in lead or some other metal. The arms are almost effaced by the ravages of time, but it is probable that they belong to the Saviles, whose motto they bear.



Much greater interest is felt in the present day in the ancient mansion of the Mirfields than in the ruins which recall but feebly the grandeur of the splendid home of the Saviles. SCATCHERD says that the seat of the Mirfields consisted of a large square court, well defined by the site of the outbuildings in the present farmyard, where we still see the

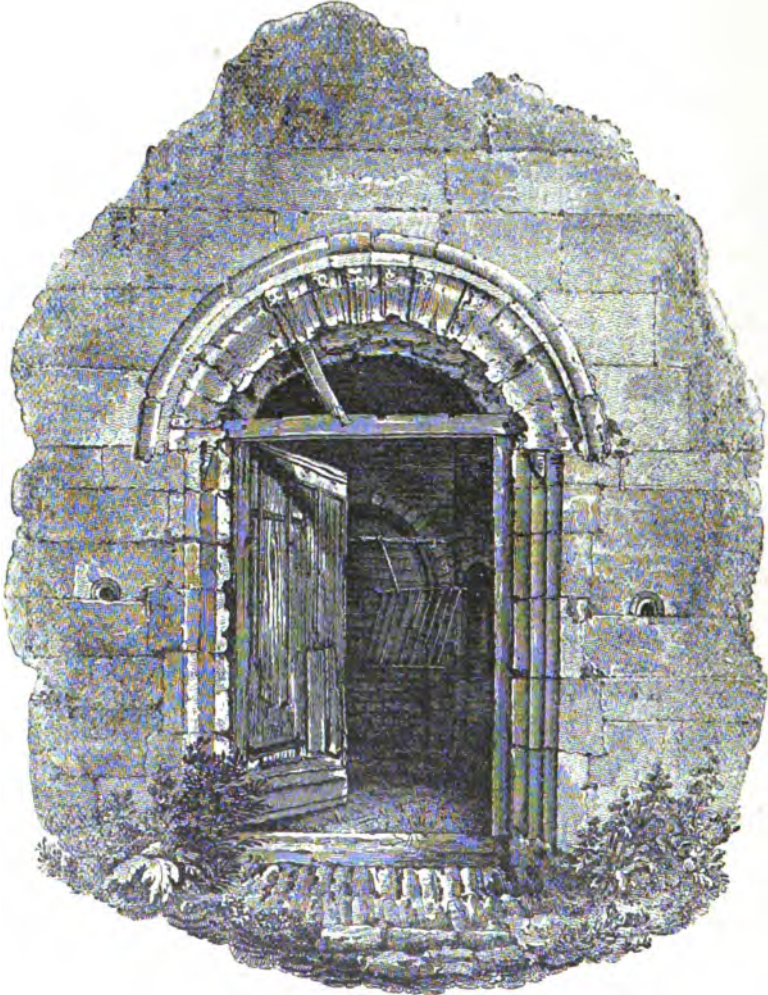
entrance to the Chapel and part of an open gallery, once extending through a great part of the square. To this Chapel, there was a chamber and belfry, as it was called, and the way thereto from it, was through a doorway on the right side and up a winding stair-case, the traces of all of which are distinctly visible.



The accompanying sketch represents a gable in the stables, situate in what was formerly the court-yard of the Mirfield mansion. A stone pilaster, with sunk ornaments, is attached to the building, and there are marks on the corresponding portion of the front of a similar pilaster having been attached. This may have been, at one

time, the entrance to the court-yard, or, what is more likely, the entrance to the Chapel referred to by SCATCHERD.*

* SMITH's *Morley: Ancient and Modern*, p. 165. For further particulars respecting Howley and the Saviles, see SCATCHERD'S *History of Morley; Old York-*

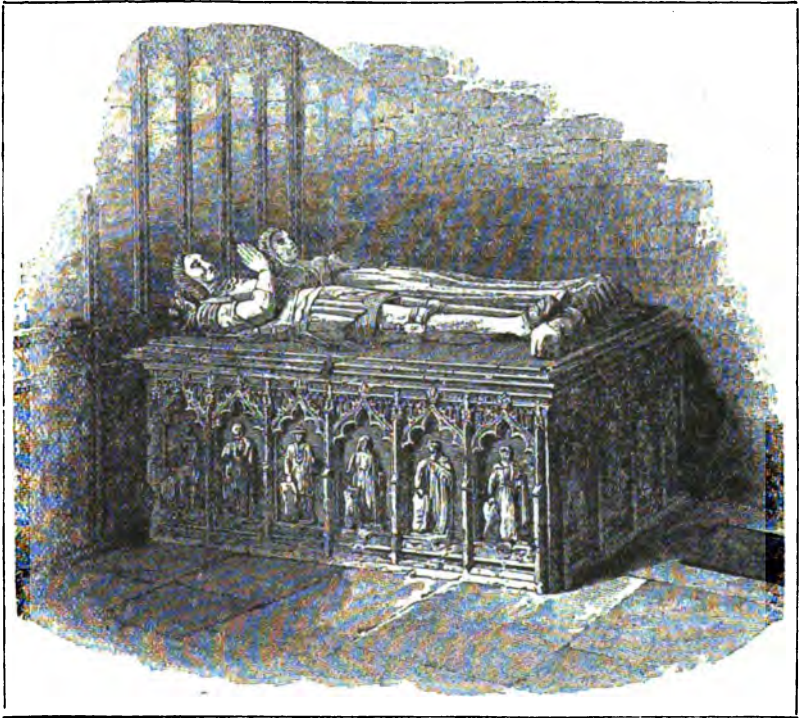


Ancient Gateway at Howley, 1800.

shire, 1st Series, Vol. 1, p. 1; SMITH'S *History of Morley*; CARTWRIGHT'S *Chapters of Yorkshire History and Papers relating to the Delinquency of Lord Savile, 1642-1646*.

At the north-west corner of the North Chapel, in Batley Church, is a very fine alabaster tomb, of which we give an illustration, and on the slab a knight in armour, and his lady, and around the sides held up by figures of men and women, are or were, these shields:—

- 1st. Mirfield impaled with Savile.
- 2nd. The same impaled with Fitzwilliam.
- 3rd. Imperfect.
- 4th. Eland and Mirfield.



Tomb of Mirfield in Batley Church.

In the Chapel is a large brass tablet, with a lengthy Latin epitaph and an English elegiac poem. These are in memory of Sir John Savile, "who died the last day of August, 1630, aged 74 years."

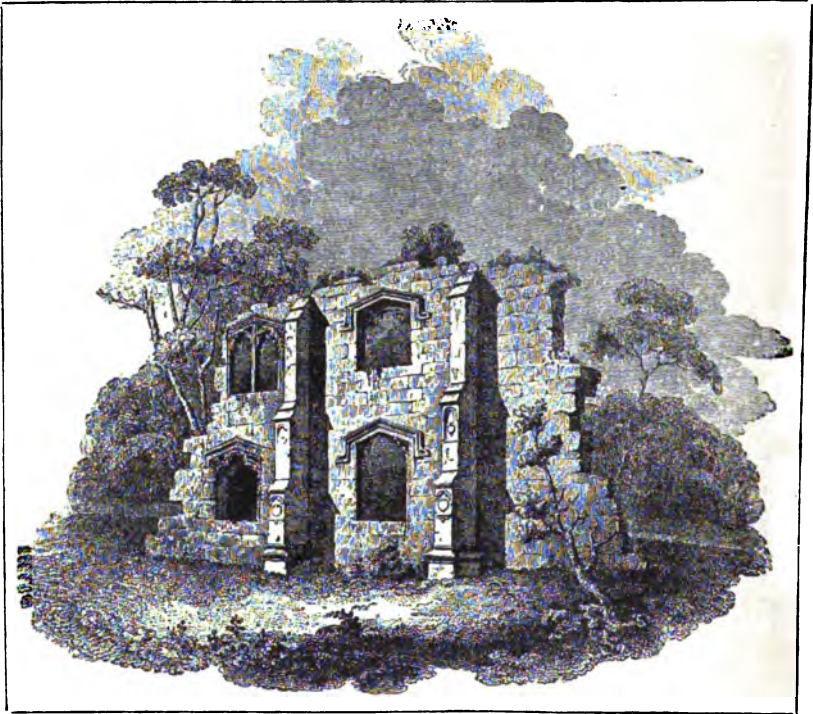
Sir John, Kt., elder son of Thos. Savile, of Stanley Hall, *supra*, married the heiress of — Rochdale, whose son John, by a daughter of Sir Robert Latham, Kt., was father of Sir John, Kt., whose son, John, married Margaret, heiress of Henry Rishworth, and had issue—

Sir John, Kt., son and heir, who was Sheriff of Yorkshire, *temp.* Richard II., and represented the county twice in Parliament, 7th and 8th Richard II. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas Eland, of Eland, and had issue,

Sir John, his heir, whose line male terminated in his son who, *d.s.p.*, his daughter Isabel succeeding as heiress to her brother, and marrying Thomas D'Arcy, son of Lord D'Arcy.

Henry, eventual heir male.

Henry, younger son, married *circa* 1400, Elizabeth, heiress of



Remains of the House of the Saviles at Thornhill, 1800.

Simon Thornhill, son of Sir Simon Thornhill, of Thornhill, who was a man of considerable note in Yorkshire in the reign of Edward III., and represented the county in several Parliaments. By this alliance he acquired the Manor of Thornhill, where he fixed his residence, besides other valuable estates.

The mansion of Thornhill stands on a rising ground on the south bank of the Calder, commanding extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding country. For several generations it had been held by the knightly family of Thornhill, and passed, as above, to the Saviles, in whose possession it remained until the great

Civil War, when it was besieged and demolished by the Parliamentarians.

In the village church is a chapel of the Saviles, in which are many monuments of the family. The last heir male of the Saviles who held Thornhill, and died in 1784, bequeathed it with other estates to the second son of his sister Barbara, the wife of Richard Lumley, 4th Earl of Scarborough.

Sir Thomas, Kt., son, M.P. for Yorkshire in 1433, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Pilkington, whose son, Sir John, was of Thornhill, Eland, and Tankersley, was twice High Sheriff of Yorkshire and Knight of the Shire 29th Henry VI. He was chief steward of the Royal Manor of Wakefield, and as such had the custody of Sandal Castle. He died in 1482, having married Alice, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, by whom he had issue—

John.

William, who d. *s.p.*

Thomas, from whom the Saviles of Thornhill and Lupset, Baronets and Viscounts, Earls, and Marquises of Halifax.

Also two daughters—Isabella, who was thrice married, her first husband being Oliver Mirfield, through whom came the manor of Howley; and Anne, who also had three husbands.

Sir John, eldest son, was grandfather to

Sir Henry, Kt., K.B., so created at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Soothill, of Soothill, near Dewsbury, and had issue—

Edward, an idiot, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Leigh, of St. Albans, and d. *s.p.* in 1562.

Dorothy, who married John Kay, of Woodsome.

He had also seven other children by a concubine of the name of Barkstone, one of whom—Robert—he had a special affection for; allowed him to assume the name of Savile, and in his favour cut off the entail of the Howley and some other of the family estates.

Sir Robert Savile, *alias* Barkstone, Kt., of Howley, was High Sheriff of co. Lincoln, 15th Elizabeth. He was twice married—first, to a sister of John, Baron Hussey, by whom he had issue—

John, created Baron Savile.

Sheffield, who married a daughter of Robert Beiston.

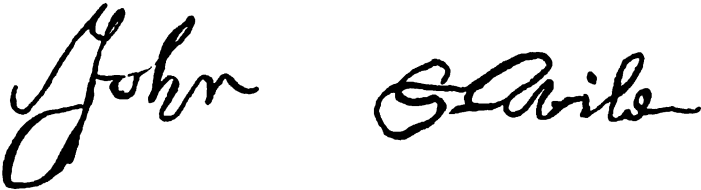
His second wife was Isabella, daughter of Alured Copley, of Batley, by whom he had issue a daughter. He had also an illegitimate son, Edward.

BARONS SAVILE, OF PONTEFRACT.

1. Sir John, Kt., son, was born at Leeds, and died in 1630; was created Baron Savile of Pontefract, by King Charles I., when in Pontefract in 1628. He was the builder of Howley Hall, at an enormous cost, and resided there for 40 years. He was High Steward of the Honour of Pontefract, and Master of the Rolls for the West Riding, besides holding many other local offices of trust, amongst

which was that of first Alderman or Mayor of Leeds on its incorporation in 1626, the duties being performed by deputy in consequence of his then almost continual absence at Court. In compliment to their first Mayor, the town of Leeds adopted his arms—a sheep—as those of the borough, a somewhat appropriate emblem of a clothing town. He represented Lincoln in the 32nd Elizabeth, and the county of York in several Parliaments during the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; was a member of the Privy Council of the latter monarch, and comptroller of his household. He was a rival and opponent of Sir Thomas Wentworth, who, when he became influential at court, in retaliation caused him to be disgraced, and in 1628 he was “sent down into Yorkshire,” says CLARENDON, “a most abject, disconsolate old man.”

His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Baron Willoughby de Parham; his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Carey, Kt., by the latter of whom only he had issue—



Autograph of Sir John Savile.

Henry, who, with his son John, died *v. p.*, and the latter *s. p.*

Edward, who died *v. p.* and *s. p.*

Thomas, 2nd Baron, created Earl of Sussex.

Robert and Edmund, both of whom died *cæl.*

And four daughters—Catherine, Anne, Elizabeth, and Frances—all of whom were married.

Lord Savile was a patron of art and artists. When Rubens was in England he invited him to Howley, who, whilst on the visit, painted for him a view of the town and castle of Pontefract.

EARLS OF SUSSEX.

1. Sir Thomas Savile, Kt., third son of Sir John, 1st Baron Savile, succeeded as 2nd Baron; was created Viscount Savile of Castlebar, in the Peerage of Ireland, in 1628, and further advanced in the Peerage as Earl of Sussex, in 1644, and died in 1646; having married, first, Frances, daughter of Sir Michael Sondes, Kt., and relict of Sir John Leveson; and secondly, the Lady Anne, daughter of Christopher Villiers, 1st Earl of Anglesey, and eventual heiress of her brother Charles, 2nd and last Earl of that name. By the latter lady only, who re-married Borde of Weston, he had issue—
James, 2nd Earl.

BURKE states that he was the father of Frances, who married Francis, Lord Brudenell, and conveyed to that family the Howley and other estates, as heiress of James, 2nd and last Earl; but SHARPE, in his *Peerage*, represents her as the daughter instead of the sister of Earl James, which from chronological date appears more probable.

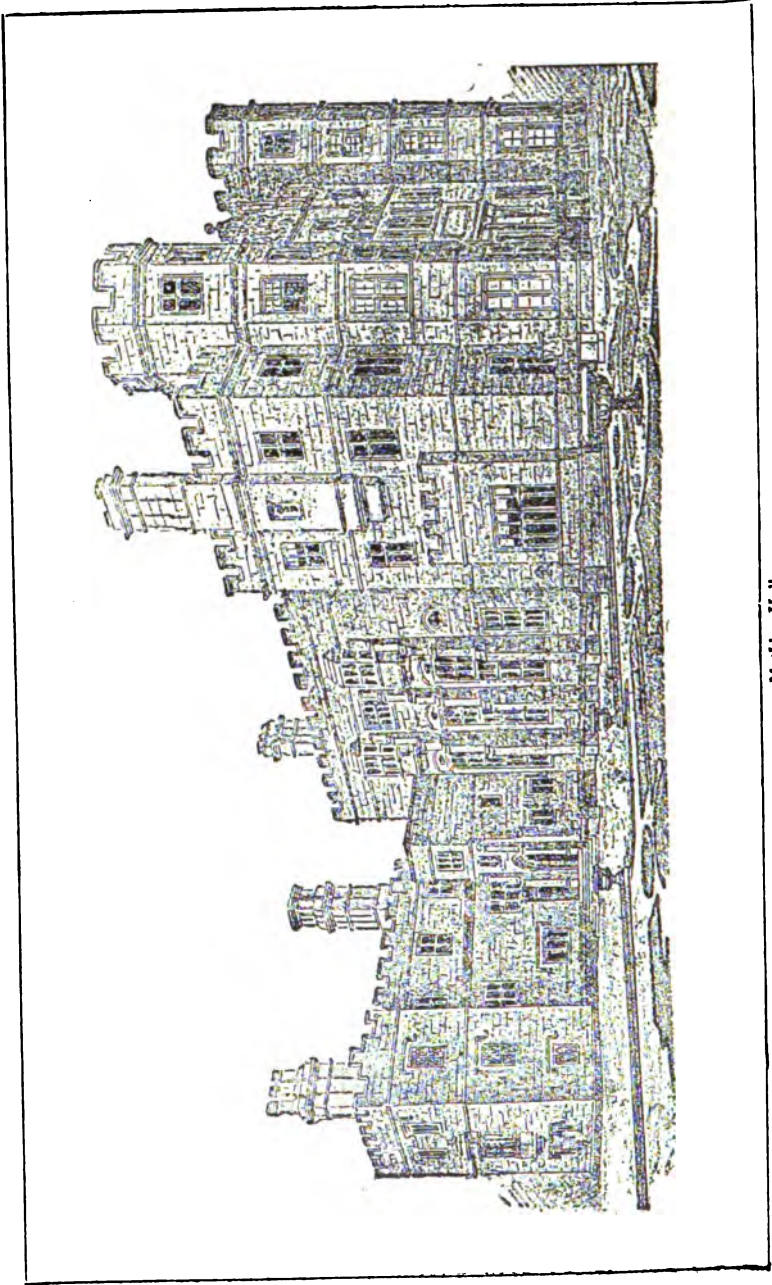
Lord Savile was a Royalist during the Civil War, although he held Puritanical views, and was a man of evil reputation. Whilst he was with the King at Oxford in 1643, Sir John Savile of Lupset garrisoned his Lordship's mansion of Howley and held it for the Parliament. The Earl of Newcastle advanced against it with a considerable force and two cannon, summoning Sir John to surrender, who refused, and gallantly defended the house, with a few musketeers, for several days against the much larger body of assailants. It was at length taken by storm, Newcastle giving orders that no quarter should be accorded to Sir John, for his obstinate defence; who, however, escaped death. MARKHAM, in his *Life of Fairfax*, referring to this incident, says—"The unworthy owner was with the King at Oxford;" and in a footnote—

"Not unworthy because he was a Royalist, but because he was a man without honour, an habitual liar, and had committed forgery."

THE MEXBOROUGH BRANCH.

We shall now give an account of the Mexborough branch of the family, of Methley Park, near Leeds, formerly of Bradley Hall, near Halifax.

The village of Methley is situated near the junction of the Aire and Calder rivers, and is of ancient date, being mentioned in Domesday Book. The hall stands on the slope of a rising ground, in a noble deer park, with a lake, and adorned by a great number of majestic cedars of Lebanon. Originally the hall was a picturesque Elizabethan edifice, built by Sir John Savile, Kt., Baron of the Exchequer, whose initials, "J. S.," and the date, "1593," are still to be seen on one of the original outer walls. After two centuries of wear and tear it became decayed, and in the eighteenth century—the Georgian or dark age of architecture—it was placed in the hands of Carr, the York architect, for the purposes of "restoration," who, in a great degree, divested it of its most pleasing architectural characteristics, and substituted a mongrel style, such as found favour in the reign of the third George. This was done by the 2nd Earl of Mexborough, and under the 3rd Earl considerable additions and further alterations were made early in the present century. The house contains some noble rooms—a drawing-room and dining-room each 37 ft. by 27 ft., and bedrooms varying from 25 ft. by 18 ft. downwards. Formerly there was a long gallery, lighted by a series of windows, emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the great Yorkshire families, arranged in wapentakes, but it has been destroyed or cut up into small rooms, and fragments of the painted glass are still to be seen adorning the humbler houses of the



Methley Hall.

village. In the village church are several fine monuments of the early Watertons, and the splendid tomb of Sir John Savile, the founder of the Methley branch of the Saviles.

Bradley Hall had an inscription over the gateway, J. S. 1577 : the greater portion of the hall was destroyed by fire in 1629. The chapel was demolished during the Civil War, but was partially restored and converted into a barn ; the greater portion of the tower still remaining, which causes it to be mistaken for a church by passing travellers.

Pollington, near Snaith, which gives the second title to this branch, is a copyhold manor, which escheats to the Lord on the death of the holder, without male issue, to the exclusion of females.

In Mexborough Church, near Rotherham, are many ancient monuments of the Saviles.

Henry, third son of John Savile, of Newhall, by Margaret, daughter of John Gleadhill, was of Bradley Hall. He married Ellen (or Elizabeth), daughter of Robert Ramsden, and had issue—

John, his heir.

Henry, the famous Provost of Eton and classical scholar, *q.v. infra*.

Sir John, Kt., son, born 1545, died 1606, was a learned lawyer and one of the Barons of the Exchequer, temp. Elizabeth and James I., and was the compiler of *Les Reports de divers special cases en le Court de Common Bank come Exchequer en le temps de Roynne Elisabeth*, fol. 1675. He was the builder of Methley Hall.

By his first wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Garth, of co. Surrey, he had issue, besides two daughters—

Henry, his heir.

By his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Wentworth, of Elmsall, he had issue—

John, heir to his brother.

He married also a third and fourth wife, by neither of whom had he issue.

Sir Henry, his eldest son, was knighted at the coronation of King James I., and was one of the first creation of baronets, by the same monarch in 1611. He was several times Vice-President of the North, and represented the county of York in Parliament. He married Mary, daughter of John Dent, of London, who remarried Sir John Sheffield, Kt., by whom he had issue, besides several children who died young, a son, John, who died *v.p.* in France, just after attaining his majority. Sir Henry died in 1632, æt. 52, when, leaving no surviving issue, the baronetcy became extinct.

John, his half-brother, succeeded to Methley ; served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and died in 1651, leaving issue John, his heir, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Garraway, Lord Mayor of London.

John, his son, born 1644, was the father, by Sarah, daughter of Peter Tryon, of Northants, of John, who died in 1717, having married a daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Banks, of co. Kent, whose second son, Charles (1676-1741), married Alatheia, daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert Mellington, of co. Notts, by whom, who died in 1759, he had issue—an only son—

John, created Earl of Mexborough.

EARLS OF MEXBOROUGH.

i. John, son, K.B., LL.D., was installed Knight of the Bath 1749, and created—

Baron Pollington, of Longford, 1753.

Viscount Pollington, of Terns, 1766.

Earl of Mexborough, of Lifford, 1766.

He died in 1788, having married, in 1760, Sarah, sister of Baron De la Val, who married, secondly, the Rev. Sandford Hardcastle, and died in 1821, by whom he had issue—

John, second Earl.

Henry, 1763-1828.

Charles, born 1774, married, 1803, Anabella, daughter of — Wilson, and died *s.p.* 1807.

“The case of John Savile, Earl of Mexborough, in the kingdom of Ireland; and the Hon. Sir J. Yates, undertakers and proprietors of the navigation of the river Douglas, *alias* Asland, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. London, 1770.” Relating to a bill for making a navigable canal between Leeds and Lancaster.

2. John, eldest son, born 1761, died 1830; married, 1782, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Stephenson, of co. Bucks, and had issue—

John, 3rd Earl.

Sarah Elizabeth, born 1786; married first, 1807, John George, 4th Baron Monson; secondly, Henry Richard Greville, third Earl of Warwick.

Elizabeth: 1789-1794.

3. John, son, born 1783; died 1861; married, 1807, the Lady Anne, daughter of Philip Yorke, 3rd Earl of Hardwicke, and had issue—

John Charles George, 4th Earl.

Henry Alexander, of the 11th Hussars, born 1811.

Sarah Elizabeth, born 1813; Bedchamber Woman to the Queen; married, 1845, the Hon. Jas. Lindsay.

The Rev. Philip Yorke, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1834; Rector of Methley, 1832; married —, daughter of Mr. Hale, co. Herts.

Charles Stuart, *q.v. infra*.

Frederick, B.A., 1817-1851; married Antonia, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Archdale.

The Rev. Arthur, 1819-1870; M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1841; Rector of Foulmire, Dioc. Ely; author of *Six Sermons on the Lord's Prayer*; married the Hon. Lucy Georgiana, daughter of Richard, 3rd Baron Braybrooke.

4. John Charles George, son, born 1810; M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; M.P. for Gatton, 1831, and Pontefract, 1835-47. He made a tour in Eastern lands, and on his return published

“Notes on a Journey from Erz-Rum to Aleppo, in June, 1838. London, 1841.”

He was twice married—first, in 1842, to the Lady Rachel Katherine, daughter of Horatio Walpole, 7th Earl of Orford (2nd of the second creation), by whom, who died in 1854, he had issue—
John Horace.

His second wife was Agnes Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of John Raphael, by whom he had issue—

Maria Louisa, born 1862.

Anne, born 1864.

John Henry, born 1868.

George, born 1871.

John Horace, Viscount Pollington, and heir to the Earldom, Lieutenant 1st West York Yeomanry from 1873, was born in 1843; was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1873, and married Venetia, daughter of Sir Rowland S. Errington, 11th Bart. He is author of the following works:—

“Half Round the Old World; being some account of a tour in Russia, the Caucasus, Persia, and Turkey, 1865-6. London, 1867.”

A translation of “Margerita: a Novel from the Spanish of Fernandez de Gonzalez. 1870.”

Do. of “The Alverado Family, from the Spanish of F. Caballero. 1872.”

SIR HENRY SAVILE, KT., OF BRADLEY.

The Mexborough branch of the family has produced several learned men, who have made themselves names in the world of literature and the courts of law; but far above any others stands out conspicuously Sir Henry, the Provost of Eton, for classical erudition, mathematical attainments, and general scholarship. He was the son of Henry Savile, of Bradley, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of Robert Ramsden, and was the younger brother of Sir John Savile, a learned Baron of the Exchequer, ancestor of the Earls of Mexborough. He was born at Bradley in 1549, and died at Eton in 1622. He went to Oxford for education in 1561, graduated B.A. in 1565, M.A. in 1570, became a Fellow of Merton College, was Proctor of the University two years, and through the influence of Queen Elizabeth was appointed Warden of Merton College in 1585. In 1570 he delivered courses of lectures in his college on Euclid and Ptolemy, in 1596 was nominated Provost of Eton, and in 1604 was knighted by King James in consideration of his services to literature and learning.

By his wife he had issue a son, who died *v. p.* and *s. p.*, and a daughter, Elizabeth, eventually his sole heir, who married Sir John Sedley, second Baronet, of Ailesford, Kent, and was mother of Henry, William, and Charles, third, fourth, and fifth Baronets, the latter of whom (Sir Charles Sedley, the notorious profligate of the Court of Charles II.), dying issueless, in 1701, the Baronetcy became extinct.

In 1578 he went abroad for further study in Continental seats of learning, and to make researches in Continental libraries in the works of St. Chrysostom, whose writings, with annotations, he was then thinking of editing in complete form, and on his return, Queen

Elizabeth who held him in high esteem, took him into her service as her instructor in the Greek language. King James entertained an equally high opinion of his profound learning and literary merit, and offered to advance him to some high office in either Church or State ; but he respectfully declined the honour, preferring a life of literary leisure, unencumbered by the trammels of office, whereupon His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, in compliment to his scholarship and personal worth. The only office of State which he undertook was that of President of the Low Countries, for a short time, as representative of Queen Elizabeth.

The great work of his life was the editing and publication of a superb edition of the works of St. Chrysostom. He made a collection of all the copies that could be met with in England, employed agents to purchase any others that could be procured in the cities of Europe and the East, and to collate such as were deposited in public libraries and unpurchaseable, expending in these purchases, in remuneration to his agents and in printing it in Greek Type, no less a sum than £8,000, the sale of which could not possibly leave a residuum of profit, and must entail a considerable pecuniary loss ; but his object was not to make a money gain by his labours and outlays, but to promote the interests of learning, and in this respect his expenditure of time and money was a complete success.

As the work was passing through the press, proof-sheets were surreptitiously obtained by the Jesuits of Paris, and the text translated into Latin, under the direction of Cardinal Fronto Duceus, and was published in Greek and Latin simultaneously with Savile's English edition, interfering to some extent with the sale of the latter.

Sir Henry was not less eminent as a mathematician than as a classical scholar, and in order to encourage that study at Oxford, he founded there, in 1619, Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy, with liberal endowments, which are still maintained, and denominated the Savilian Chairs.

He left, by will, his valuable library, rich in scientific works, Greek and Latin manuscripts, and rare books, to the University of Oxford, which is preserved in a separate room of the Bodleian Library.

He was buried in the chapel of Eton College, under a marble monument, and another was erected to his memory in the chapel of Merton College.

At Oxford his death was commemorated by sermons, orations, elegies, and other eulogistic verses, which were collected and published, in 1622, under the title, *Ultima Linea Savilli, Sive in obitum Henrici, Savilli, Equitis Aurati.*

SIR GEORGE SAVILE, BART., F.R.S., was a notable statesman, "the honest man and true lover of his country," who represented the county of York in five Parliaments, and obtained the reputation of being a thoroughly disin-

terested patriot, independent of party, and "in the highest degree, generous, benevolent, unostentatious, and swayed by no motives of self-aggrandisement;" in fact, a reproduction of his fellow-countryman, Andrew Marvell, and is said to have been the original of Richardson's Sir Charles Grandison. In 1768 he was invited to take office in the Rockingham Administration, but declined, saying that he could serve his country better as an independent Member than in the trammels of office. He was a frequent speaker, having great fluency of utterance; but simple, even to austerity, in his choice of words and the formation of his sentences.

He excited the anger of the Lord George Gordon rioters, who burnt his town house and destroyed his carriage as he was proceeding to the House of Commons. He was a man of considerable scientific attainments, and was for some time Vice-President of the Society of Arts and Sciences. He was born in 1726, the son of Sir George, seventh of the Thornhill Baronets, created in 1611, and grandson of the Rev. John Savile, Rector of Thornhill, and succeeded as eighth Bart. in 1743. He died *cæd.* in 1784, when the Baronetcy became extinct. The estates he devised to his sister, Barbara, Countess of Scarborough, to pass, at her death, to any one of her sons who should not succeed to the Earldom.

A monument was erected to his memory, by public subscription, in York Cathedral, representing him holding a scroll, labelled, "The Petition of the Freeholders of the County of York," and inscribed "The public love and esteem of his fellow-citizens have decreed this monument."

Portrait in the Trinity House, Hull, exhibited at Leeds in 1868; another, lent by Henry Savile, also exhibited at Leeds; and a third, by Wilson, engraved by Basire in 1770.

Author of—

"Considerations on the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and recommending a suitable behaviour to the Americans on that occasion."

"An Address to the Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of York. 1780." Very rare.

"An Argument concerning the Militia. 1762."

There were also published—

"A Letter to Sir G. Savile, upon the allegiance of a British subject, occasioned by his late Bill in Parliament in favour of the Roman Catholics of this kingdom. 1778."

"The Nature of Intellectual Liberty, in a Letter to Sir G. Savile, occasioned by an error on a principle of legislation, supported by his eloquence, in the debate on the Dissenting Bill. 1779."

THE HALIFAX BRANCH OF THORNHILL, NEAR DEWSBURY.

Baronets 1611, extinct 1784. Barons Savile of Eland 1668. Viscounts Halifax 1668. Earls of Halifax 1679. Marquises of Halifax 1682. Peerages all extinct 1700.

Henry, younger son of Sir John Savile of Newstead, by Isabel, heiress of Thomas Eland, of Eland, acquired, *temp.* Henry IV., the Thornhill estates by marriage with the heiress of Simon Thornhill.

Sir John, Kt., his grandson, Sheriff of Yorkshire *temp.* Henry VI. and Edward IV.; and representative of the county in Parliament 29th Henry VI., had issue, by his wife Alice, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, three sons—

John, from whom descended the Earls of Sussex.

William, who d. *s.p.*

Thomas.

Thomas, his youngest son, was of Lupset Hall, near Wakefield, whose eldest son John was father of Henry, who was a member of the Council of the North, Receiver-General of Yorkshire, and High Sheriff 9th Elizabeth. He had issue by his wife Joan, daughter and heiress of Wm. Vernon, of county Lincoln—

George, created Baronet.

Francis and Cordell.

Bridget, who married Henry Nevil.

BARONETS.

1. Sir George, eldest son, of Thornhill, was created Bart. by James I., at the first institution of the order in 1611; was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1613; and died in 1622. He married, first, the Lady Mary Talbot, daughter of George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, and had issue an only son, George, who *d.v.p.*; leaving issue, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Wm. Wentworth, Bart., of Wentworth Woodhouse, two sons, George and William, second and third Baronets. Sir George married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Ayscough, Kt., of co. Lincoln, and relict of George Savile, of Wakefield, by whom he had issue—

Sir John, Kt., of Lupset, who, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Armitage, of Kirklees, had issue an only daughter; and by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Soame, Kt., besides two daughters, a son, John, of Lupset, who succeeded as sixth Baronet.

Richard, who died *s.p.*

Henry, of Bowling, near Bradford, who, by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Crewe, of London, had issue, besides three daughters, an only son, the Rev. John, Rector of Thornhill, who by his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Thomas Jennison, of Newcastle, had issue, George, who succeeded as 7th Baronet, and two daughters.

2. Sir George, grandson, died *cael.*, in his minority.

3. Sir William, brother, born 1605; died 1644; married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper, and had issue—

Sir George, raised to the Peerage.

Henry, Vice-Chamberlain to King Charles II., and M.P. for Newark, who d. *s.p.*

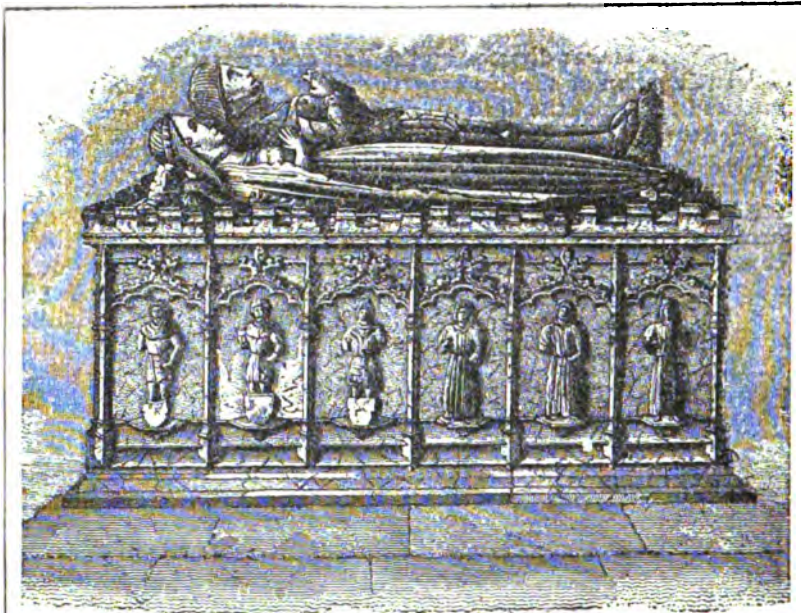
Anne and Margaret, the former of whom married Thomas, Earl of Plymouth.

Sir William was a devoted partisan of the King, in the Civil War, and was a great sufferer, pecuniarily, for his loyalty. He was of a hot and hasty temperament, and on one occasion, in 1639, was severely reprimanded by his uncle, the Earl of Strafford, for insubordination, in refusing to go to York, when summoned, along with the horse of the county, to go thither for training.

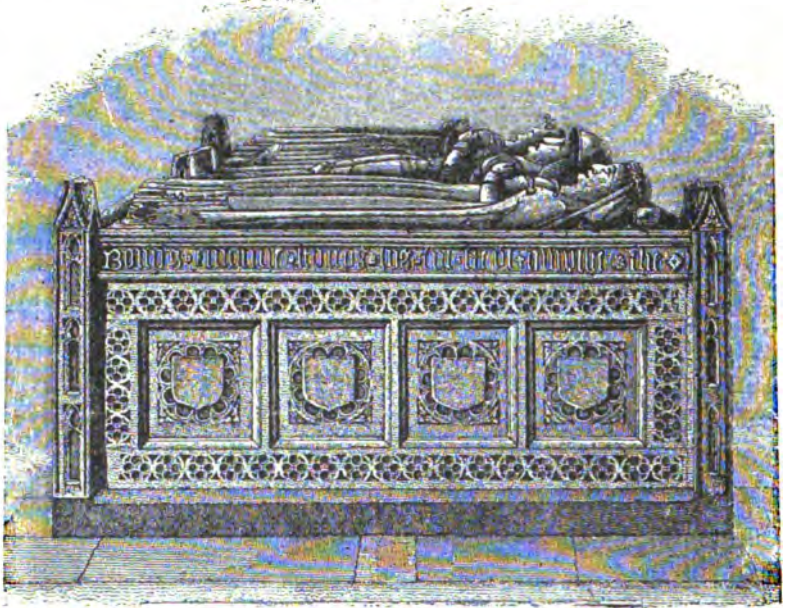
In 1642 he was directed by the Earl of Newcastle to undertake the subjugation of the clothing towns of the West Riding, and marched thither at the head of a body of foot soldiers, consisting of the tenants and labourers of his estates. Leeds and Wakefield submitted without a struggle, and he advanced upon Bradford, but found the stout Puritanical Burghers resolved upon defending their town to the uttermost. He threatened that if they did not at once surrender they should be put to the sword and their town committed to the flames; but, at this crisis, Hodgson came up with a body of Parliamentarians, who compelled him to beat a retreat.

He was appointed to the Governorship of Leeds, and held that important post in 1643, when it was attacked by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who sent a herald demanding its surrender. Sir William sent a reply of defiance bidding Sir Thomas to come and take it, if he could. Upon receipt of this answer, the Parliamentary General with his cousin, Sir William Fairfax, Sir Henry Foulis, and Captain Forbes, at the head of a picked body of troops, made a general and vigorous assault on the outworks, and eventually cut their way through all opposition obstinate as it was, gained the streets of the town, put their opponents to flight, and captured 500 prisoners, Sir William escaping by swimming his horse across the Aire and making good his retreat to Methley.

Sir William, the following year, was Governor of Sheffield, when it was besieged by the Parliamentarians under Major Crawford and Col. Pickering. The decisive battle of Marston Moor had been fought, and a detachment of 12,000 infantry was sent for the reduction of the town. Sir William was absent at this time engaged on some other duty, and Major Beaumont was left in charge, who would not listen to the summons to surrender the Castle, and the besiegers erected batteries within sixty yards of the outworks, keeping up an incessant firing upon the fortress, but without making any visible impression upon it, until Sir T. Fairfax sent a formidable field piece, which played such havoc with the walls as compelled the garrison to surrender. Lady Savile, who was most enthusiastic in her loyalty, lay in the castle in an advanced state of pregnancy, and application was made to the besiegers to permit a midwife to enter, a request that was brutally refused, except on condition of the capitulation of the garrison. To this Lady Savile would not hearken, expressing herself as willing to sacrifice her life and that of the infant rather than be the means of giving up so important a fortress to the enemy, and she was safely delivered whilst the cannon balls were flying around her and shattering the walls of her apartments. The garrison surrendered the same night. Sir William died soon after, but Lady Savile continued to employ herself actively in the Royal cause. She was the main instrument in the liberation of Sir Marmaduke Langdale from Nottingham Castle; assisted others of the Royalists in escaping from prison, and was ever ready, with an open purse, in



Tomb of Sir George Savile in Thornhill Church.



Tomb of Sir John Savile in Thornhill Church.

affording succour to those of the King's friends, who had been rendered destitute by the fines and sequestrations of the Goldsmiths' Hall Commissioners.

In the church at Thornhill are several monuments to the Saviles, of two of which we give illustrations. The most noticeable commemorates Sir John Savile, who married, first, Alice, daughter of — Vernon, and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of — Paston. The tomb is massy frame work of oak, with quatre-foils and arms on three sides, and on the table above, three statues of the same material, namely, of a knight bareheaded, with rather a youthful countenance and sharp characteristic features, and his two wives. On the filletting is this rude inscription :

Yongs among Stonys lyes here ful styl
 Quilst the sawle wanders wher God wyl.
 Anno Dni MCCCCXXX.

Over all has been a canopy, or rather tester, for the whole must originally have resembled an antique and massy bedstead, exhibiting the very incongruous appearance of a husband in bed with his two wives.

The second monument is to Sir George Savile, Bt., who was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1613, and died in 1622.

MARQUISES OF HALIFAX.

1. Sir George Savile, born 1630 ; died 1695 ; succeeded as 4th Bart., and was created, by King Charles II., "in consideration of the eminent loyalty and services of his father, in the late unhappy wars," Baron Savile, of Eland and Viscount Halifax, in 1668, and was advanced to an Earldom in 1679, and a Marquisate in 1682. His first wife was the Lady Dorothy, daughter of Henry Spencer, 1st Earl of Sunderland, ancestor of the extant Dukes of Marlborough, by whom he had issue—

Henry, who died *v. p.* and *s. p.*
 William, 2nd Marquis.
 George, slain at the siege of Buda, in 1688.

He married, secondly, Gertrude, daughter of William Pierrepont, 2nd son of Robert, 1st Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, and had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Philip Stanhope, 3rd Earl of Chesterfield.

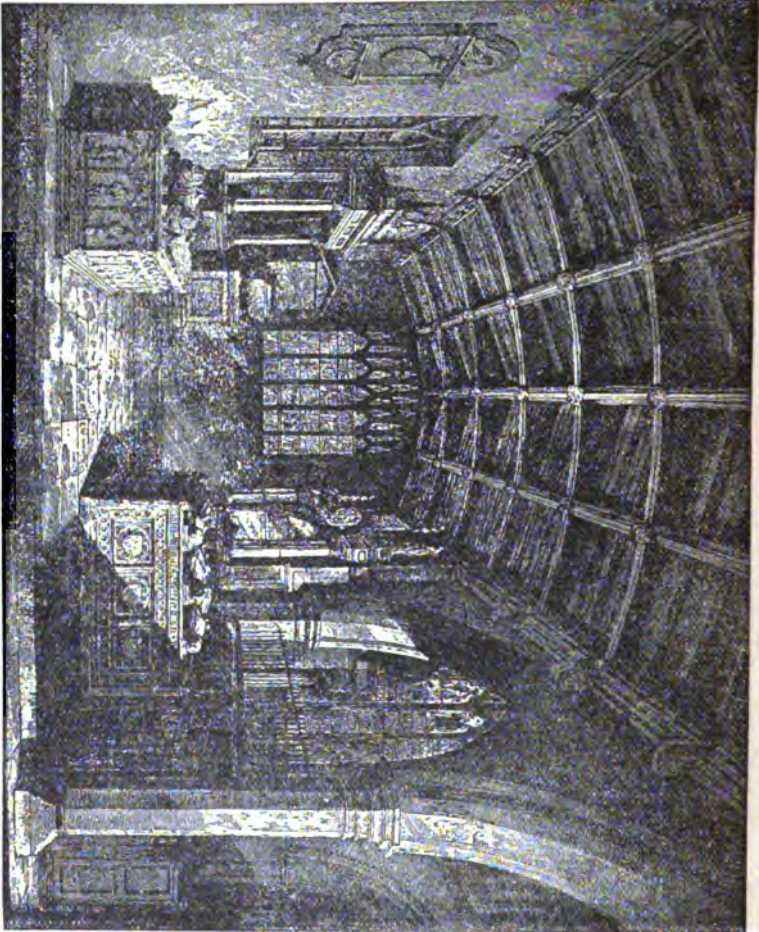
His Lordship held the offices of—

Lord President of the Council, *temp.* Charles II.
 Lord Privy Seal, February to October, 1689.

Lord Halifax stands out conspicuously as a statesman of the first rank in the later Stuart era, the revolutionary period, and the reign of William and Mary. He opposed the Non-resisting Test Bill of 1675, the relaxation of Papal Tests, and the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the succession ; boldly objected to James the Second's proclamation of liberty of conscience, and was one of those who tendered the Crown to William and Mary ;

so frequently changing sides that at length no party could place confidence in him, and he was stigmatised, by both Whigs and Tories, as a "trimmer"—a soubriquet that he accepted as his distinguishing characteristic. The fact is that, as a politician, he scorned the fetters of party, and took a philosophical

Chapel and Monuments of the Savile Family at Thornhill.



stand outside and above all partisanship, forming a judgment of measures by their intrinsic merits alone, not because they had been brought forward by Whig or Tory, which is unquestionably the highest type of statesmanship.

He was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, near to the spot where the body of Queen Mary was laid

about a month previously, and a monument erected to his memory.

The town of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, was so named in compliment to him.

His portrait was engraved by Houbraken, with a vignette below representing him tendering the crown to the Prince of Orange and the Princess; that of his wife, Gertrude, was engraved by Bartolozzi.

Besides his legitimate offspring, he had a natural son, Henry Carey, who inherited a great deal of the genius of his father. He was a musician by profession, and the author of several dramas which drew crowded houses, and of many spirited lyrics which became very popular. Among his dramas were "The Wonder; or, an Honest Yorkshireman—a Farce," published in 1736; and "The Dragon of Wantley; a Ballad Opera, 1737." Amongst his songs was the once immensely popular and still remembered "Sally in our Alley," and he is thought by some to have been the writer of the National Anthem. Unfortunately, he was addicted to drinking, and in 1743 committed suicide, in a state of mental derangement; when his dramas were applauded in the theatres and his songs resounding in every street, caused by financial embarrassment, the result of dissipation, and aggravated by domestic unhappiness.

He had a son, George Savile Carey, a versatile genius like his father and grandfather, an actor, lecturer, and writer of dramatic, lyrical, and satirical pieces, many of which were brought out at Marylebone Gardens.

He inherited also some of the worst propensities of his father, living a life of reckless dissipation and grinding poverty. He left an only daughter, Anne, a strolling player and worthless character, who cohabited with one Moses Kean, a tailor, and was the mother of the famous tragedian, Edmund Kean, who was no exception from the failings of his maternal progenitors, and died in 1833.

2. William, his son, succeeded as second Marquis, who married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Grimston, Bart., and sister and heiress of Sir Harbottle Grimston, by whom he had issue,

Anne, who married Charles Bruce, fourth Earl of Elgin and third Earl of Ailesbury, whose daughter, Mary, married the second Duke of Chandos.

He married, secondly, the Lady Mary Finch, daughter of the second Earl of Nottingham, and had issue, with two sons and a daughter, who died young,

Dorothy, who married Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington.

Mary, who married Sackville Tufton, first Earl of Thanet.

Dying, without surviving issue of the first Peer, all his titles became extinct, excepting the Baronetcy, which devolved on his kinsman, John Savile, of Lupset, the estates passing to his daughters as co-heiresses.

London, 1889.

FREDK. ROSS, F.R.H.S.

BARON HUNSDON, OF SCUTTERSKEFFE, CO. YORK.

THE family of Cary took their name from Castle-Carey in Somersetshire, anciently written Karey, a lordship in their possession, and trace their descent from Adam de Karry, who was Lord of Castle-Karry in 1198, and married Amy, daughter of Sir Thomas Trevet, Knt.

The pedigree of the Carys of Devon, was drawn up by the Herald's College, at the express request of Queen Anne Boleyne, the unhappy consort of King Henry VIII., and it shews the connection of this house with the noble houses of Beauford, Beauchamp, Spencer, Somerset, Bryan, Fulford, Orchard, Holway, and many others.

The first creation of Baron Hunsdon was conferred on Henry Cary, of Hunsdon, in Hertfordshire, by his first cousin Queen Elizabeth, in 1558. His Lordship was a direct descendant of the above Adam de Karry, his father, William Cary, having married, firstly, Mary, elder sister of Queen Anne Boleyne, or Bullen, and was nephew of Sir John Cary, the ancestor of the Viscounts Falkland.

Hunsdon is a parish in the hundred of Braughin, in Herts, and the church there has a chapel attached on the south side, belonging to the family of Cary, Barons Hunsdon; this illustrious branch has been shewn by historians to have undertaken many important offices and duties towards securing the maintenance of the country.

The Barony appears to have descended from the first Baron, respectively to his first and second sons, George and John, who became second and third Barons, the fourth Baron being Henry, Lord Hunsdon, son of the third Baron, created respectively Viscount Rochford, and Earl of Devon, but who died without male issue. The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth barons being respectively four great grandsons of Sir Edmund Cary, who was third son of the first Baron. The eighth Baron dying in 1765, without male issue, the title became extinct.

There does not appear to have been any re-creation of the title, until the 15th May, 1832, when it was conferred on Sir Lucius Bentinck Cary, Viscount Falkland, P.C., G.C.H., by way of an English peerage, as Baron Hunsdon, of Scutterskeffe, Co. York, and it is now intended to give some particulars of his lordship's direct ancestors.

As stated above, the first Baron Hunsdon, in the original creation, was nephew of Sir John Cary, the common ancestor of the Viscounts Falkland, who were clearly of the Devonshire line of the family. This Sir John Cary was father of Sir Edward Cary, Kt., from whom descent is now traced, and whose descent being gleaned from the title deeds of a certain estate, once belonging to the family, can be done more authentically than by reference alone to printed works.

Sir Edward Cary, of Berkhampstead, received two grants from Queen Elizabeth and James I. respectively, of the Manor of Minster in Kent, dated respectively 7 February, 13 Elizabeth; and 24 December, 9th James I. In a deed of 18 June, 1613, he is described as Master and Treasurer of King James' Jewels and Plate; and the Lady Katherine, his wife, together with Sir Henry Cary, Knt., described as their son, and heir apparent, are also parties. Lady Katherine Cary was daughter of Sir Henry Knevet, and widow of Henry, Lord Paget. In a deed of 2nd November, 12 James I., Sir Henry Cary, Knt., is described as of Berkhampstead, Herts, and as eldest brother of Sir Philip Cary, Knt. BURKE, in his 5th edition of his *Peerage*, states that Sir Henry Cary was an ONLY son of Sir Edward, but here it is proved he had also Sir Philip Cary, who had a son John Carey, Esq., with whom we shall deal presently. Sir Edward Cary* was buried in the chancel of the church at Aldenham, Herts, on the 6th August, 1618, he being lord and patron of the manor and church of Aldenham.

Sir Henry Cary, Knt., was party to many deeds up to 6 February, 12 James I. BURKE and CHAUNCY say he was remarkable for an invention to prevent the counterfeit of his signature, that of artfully concealing within the writing the successive years of his age; but, from the many signatures of his that have been perused, this tradition cannot be upheld. On the 10 November, 1620, this Sir Henry Cary, Knt., was created Viscount Falkland, of Falkland, county Fife, in the peerage of Scotland, and he is a party to deed of 3 May, 1622, by that title, and described as Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and in deeds of 20 August, 1622, and 28 April, 1623, as a Lord Deputy General of Ireland. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of Exchequer, by whom he had issue. He was buried with his father at Aldenham, on 25 September, 1633.

His brother, Sir Philip Cary, Knt., is described in the deeds respectively as of London, and of Hunslet, Yorks. John Cary, Esq., is party to deed of 30 May, 1632, and described as son and heir of Sir Philip Cary, late of London, Knt., deceased, an undivided moiety of the estate being conveyed to him by the first Viscount Falkland, in right of his father. In other deeds, John Cary, Esq., is described respectively of city of London; Marylebone Park, Middlesex; Minster, Kent; Stanstead, Bury, Herts; and Stanwell, Middlesex. He married Dame Mary Badsh, widow, the relict of Sir Edward Badsh, late of Stanstead Abbot, otherwise Stanstead Badsh, Herts, Knt., deceased. Such intended marriage is recited, in deed of 28 June, 1654, whereby the above undivided

* He also had another son, Adolphus, who was knighted by King James, and who died without issue in the lifetime of his father, who succeeded to some of his son's property, while Sir Philip Cary, brother to Adolphus, inherited the manor of Gaddesdon, Herts, under deed of 9 March, 4 James I.

moiety was settled on the Earl of Suffolk and Sir Dudley North, in trust by way of entail, for the Settlers and issue of the intended marriage. To a deed of 2nd July, 1656, being a partition of the entire estates, and resettlement of the divided moiety, John Cary is a party, together with Mary, described as his wife. By his will of 10 September, 1685, proved with codicils 1 Sept., 1686, he recites two paper writings of 19 August and 3 September, 1657, under hand and seal of himself and his first wife, Dame Mary Badsh, the power under which he then exercises in favour of, by way of entail, on Anthony Cary, fifth Viscount Falkland, (great-grandson of the first Viscount) and his sons, remainder to Edward Cary, Esq., (testator's kinsman, son of Patrick Cary, deceased, who was the fifth son of the first Viscount Falkland), and his sons, with remainder to right heirs of testator; in the *Suffolk Records*, page 191, there is a longer extract of this will.

The above Anthony Cary, fifth Viscount Falkland, dying without issue, the above entailed property, as well as the peerage, descended to Lucius Henry, only son of the above Edward Cary, (by Anne his wife, daughter and co-heir of Charles, Lord Lucas, of Shenfield), who became sixth Viscount Falkland. He married Dorothy, daughter of Francis Molineux, citizen, and woollen draper, of London, all of whom are parties to deeds, of 23 and 24 February, 1708, which recite the marriage as having been then lately had and solemnized, and whereby the estates were entailed on settlers and the issue of that marriage. He married, secondly, Laura, daughter of Arthur Dillon. In deed of 9 November, 1716, this Viscount is described as only son and heir male of Edward Cary, Esq., deceased, late kinsman of John Carey, Esq., deceased, and it recites death of Anthony, late Viscount, without issue; and death of Edward Carey, Esq., leaving Lucius Henry, Viscount Falkland, his only son and heir. He made his will 27 November, and proved in February, 1730 (old style) and died in 1730, being succeeded by his eldest son.

Lucius Charles, seventh Viscount Falkland, by which title he is party to deed of 16 January, 1732, and other deeds. He married Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Butler, of London, Esq., and as Dame Jane, wife of the said Viscount, she is party to deed of 14 September, 1734. He married, secondly, Sarah, Countess Dowager of Suffolk, and died in 1785. In deed of 19 May, 1738, he is described as eldest son and heir of Lucius Henry, Viscount Falkland, by Dorothy, late Viscountess Falkland, his wife, both deceased, and John Cary, his brother, is described as younger son of same parents. The deed recites death of Lucius Henry, Viscount Falkland, leaving issue three sons and two other children, (presumably by his first marriage, as it had reference to the entailed property on the issue of that marriage, and Lucy was the only child of the second marriage), viz.: Lucius Charles, his eldest son, George Cary, Esq., his second son, and John Cary, Esq., his

youngest son, and that on his death his eldest son became entitled to the inheritance of the entailed premises.

Lucius Bentinck, Viscount Falkland, created Baron Hunsdon, of Scutterskelfe, Co. York, as above mentioned, was great grandson of the seventh Viscount Falkland, and was born on the 5th November, 1803, succeeded as tenth Viscount on 2 March, 1809, and married, firstly, on 27 December, 1830, Amelia Fitz-Clarence (who died 2 July, 1858,) sister of Earl Munster, and secondly, 10 November, 1859, Elizabeth Catherine, Dowager Duchess of St. Albans. His Lordship died without surviving issue.

The present Viscount Falkland and Baron Hunsdon is the son of Capt. Hon. Byron Charles Ferdinand Plantaganet Cary, who was third son of the 9th Baronet, and was born 1845, and married Mary, daughter of Robert Reade, of New York.

Dover Terrace,

181, Cold Harbour Lane,

Camberwell, S.E.

HENRY W. ALDRED.

A NOBLEMAN'S HOUSEHOLD IN TUDOR TIMES.

THE Earls of Northumberland, members of the Percy family, for a long period were a power in the north of England. Their pedigree has been traced back to Mainfred, a Danish chieftain, who rendered great service to Rollo in the conquest of Normandy. William de Perci, of Perci, near Villedieu, landed on the English shore with Duke William, and for valour at the battle of Hastings he was rewarded with extensive grants of land in Yorkshire.

In the northern strongholds this noble family lived in stately style, and frequently figured on the battle-field and took their share in events which make up the history of the country. The story of their lives, with its lights and shades, reads like a romance; but it is outside the purpose of our paper to linger over its romantic episodes. It may be stated that the fourth Earl was Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, and, by direction of King Henry VII., he had to make known to the inhabitants of his county the reasons for a most objectionable tax for the purpose of engaging in a war in Bretagne. This gave rise to a bitter feeling against him, the people erroneously believing that the tax was levied at his instigation. In 1489 a mob broke into his house at Cockledge, near Thirsk, murdering him and several of his servants. The Earl had been a generous man and was much beloved, and his untimely death was deeply deplored. He was buried in Beverley Minster, and 14,000 people attended his funeral, which was conducted in a magnificent manner, at a cost of £12,000, equalling some £50,000

OLD YORKSHIRE.

OUR CURRENTS. JOHN SKELTON, the poet laureate, in an elegy
written on the death of King Edward the Fourth. The lines commence:—

When I was young, I rode, I kept the pace
I rode, I rode, I rode, I kept the pace
I rode, I rode, I rode, I kept the pace
I rode, I rode, I rode, I kept the pace
I rode, I rode, I rode, I kept the pace

...at Towton Castle in
...and a nation of learn-
...of pomp
...Scotland to
...Yorkshire. Accord-
...a horse coursers.
...of or-
...and
...Knights.
...Smith's
...bearing
...of his said
...etc. well
...made her
...the King.
...and
...one
...cars
...on
...verse. The

...in the
...includes
...Peares
...what we
...contains
...and
...interesting
...We find
...of
...that

of the reigning monarch, and the warrants were made out in the same form and style. "As the King had his Privy Council and great council of Parliament to assist him in enacting statutes and regulations for the public weal," says a writer who has made a study of this subject, "so the Earl of Northumberland had his council, composed of his principal officers, by whose advice and assistance he established this code of economic laws; as the King had his lords and grooms of the bed-chamber, who waited in their respective turns, so the Earl of Northumberland was attended by the constables and bailiffs of his several castles, who entered into waiting in regular succession." We further find that all the leading officers of his household were men of gentle birth, and consisted of "controller, clerk of the kitchen, chamberlain, treasurer, secretary, clerk of the signet, survisor, heralds, ushers, almoner, a school-master for teaching grammar, minstrels, eleven priests, presided over by a doctor of divinity or dean of the chapel, and a band of choristers, composed of eleven singing men and six singing boys." The head officials sat at a table called the Knight's Board. Every day were expected to sit down to dinner 166 officers and domestic servants and 57 visitors. The amount annually spent in house-keeping was £1,118 17s. 8d., representing of our money about £9,000.

The number of daily meals was four, and consisted of breakfast taken at seven, dinner at ten, supper at four o'clock, and livery served in the bedroom between eight and nine, before retiring to rest. The lord sat at the head of the table in state. The oaken table, long and clumsy, stood in the great hall, and the guests were ranged according to their station on long, hard, comfortless benches. The massive family silver salt-cellar was placed in the middle of the table, and the persons of rank sat above it and those of an inferior position below it. There was a great display of pewter dishes and wooden cups, and plenty of food and liquors was on the table. But elegance did not prevail: forks had not been introduced and fingers were used to convey food to the mouth.

The allowances at the meals were most liberal. One perceives there was much wine and beer consumed in those days. Take, for example, that at breakfast. On flesh days it included "for my lord and lady a loaf of bread on trenchers, two manchets (loaves of fine meal), a quart of wine, half a chine of mutton, or a chine of beef boiled." The fare of the two elder children, "my Lord Percy, and Mr. Thomas Percy," consisted of "half a loaf of household bread, a manchet, one pottle of beer (two quarts!), a chicken, or else three mutton bones boiled." It will be noticed that wine was not served to the two young noblemen. The fare of the two little children is thus described: "Breakfasts for the nurcery, for my lady Margaret and Mr. Yngram Percy, a manchet, one quart of beer, three mutton bones boiled." My lady's gentlewomen were

served with "a pottle of beer, three mutton bones boiled, or else a piece of beef boiled." The breakfast on fish-days was as follows: "For my lord and my lady, a loaf of bread in trenchers, two manchets, a quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt-fish, six baked herrings, or a dish of sprats; for the two elder sons, half a loaf of household bread, a manchet, a pottle of beer, a dish of butter, a piece of salt-fish, a dish of sprats, or three white (fresh) herrings; for the two children in the nursery, a manchet, a quart of beer, a dish of butter, a piece of salt-fish, a dish of sprats, or three white herrings; and for my lady's gentlewomen, a loaf of bread, a pottle of beer, a piece of salt-fish, or three white herrings." It will be observed that the family dined two to a plate or mess, this being the usual practice in the Middle Ages. The other meals were quite, if not more substantial than that of breakfast. The liveries, as we have previously stated, were consumed in the bed-chamber just before retiring to rest, and the Earl and Countess had placed on their table, "two manchets, a loaf of household bread, a gallon of beer, and a quart of wine." The wine was warmed and mixed with spices. After reading the preceding bills of fare we are not surprised to learn that at this period the English people were regarded as the greatest eaters in Europe.

In the *Northumberland Household Book* is a long and interesting list of articles and their prices, which were expected to last a year. It will not be without interest to reproduce a few of the more important items, as follow:—Wheat 236½ quarters at 6s. 8d. The market price to-day is very different. Malt, as might be expected from the quantity of beer brewed, is a rather large total, being 249 quarters 1 bushel, and the price 4s. per quarter; hops, 656 lbs. at 13s. 4d. per 120 lbs.; fat oxen, 109, at 13s. 4d. each; lean oxen, 24, at 8s. each; to be fed on his lordship's pastures; sheep, 787, fat and lean, at 1s. 8d. each, one with another; porks (pigs), 25, at 2s. each; calves, 28, at 1s. 8d. each; lambs, 60, of which 10, at 1s. each, to serve from Christmas to Shrovetide, and 50, at 10d. each, to serve from Easter to Midsummer. The list of fish is large, and includes 160 stock-fish at 2½d. each for the Lent season; salt-fish, 1,122, at 4d. each; white herrings, 9 barrels, at 10s. the barrel; red herrings, 10 cades (each cade containing 500), at 6s. 8d. the cade; sprats, 5 cades (each cade containing 1,000), at 2s. the cade; salt salmon, 200, at 6d. each; salt sturgeon, 3 firkins, at 10s. each firkin; salt eels, 5 cags, at 4s. each. Thirty-six gallons of oil, at 11½d. per gallon, were provided for frying the fish. Salt is entered twice—bay salt, 10 quarters, at 4s. the quarter; and white salt, 6½ quarters, at 4s. the quarter; vinegar, 40 gallons, at 4d. the gallon. The quantity of mustard, ready-made, is large, being 180 gallons, at 2¼d. per gallon. In old Christmas carols there are frequent allusions to mustard. During the Commonwealth it was threatened to stop

Christmastide festivals by Act of Parliament, and this caused the tallow-chandlers to loudly complain, for they could not sell their mustard on account of the diminished consumption of brawn. In the familiar old carol, sung annually at Queen's College, Oxford, is a line :—

“The boar's head with mustard.”

In a carol sung before Prince Henry, at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1607, is a couplet :—

“Let this boar's head and mustard
Stand for pig, goose, and custard.”

Under the heading of spices are enumerated :—Pepper, 50 lbs., raisins 200 lbs., of currants 200 lbs., prunes 151½ lbs., ginger 21½ lbs., mace 6 lbs., cloves 3½ lbs., sugar 200¼ lbs., cinnamon 17 lbs., 3½ quarters almonds, 152 lbs. dates, 30 lbs., nutmegs 1¼ lbs., grains of Paradise 7 lbs., turnfole 10½ lbs., saunders 10 lbs., powder of annes 3¼ lbs., rice 19 lbs., comfits 19½ lbs., galagals ½ lb., long pepper ½ lb., blanch powder 2 lbs. The amount of the foregoing is £25 19s. 7d. The list of wine embraces—Gascony wine, 10 tuns 2 hogsheads, at £4 14s. 4d. per tun, viz., red 3 tuns, claret 5 tuns, and white 2 tuns 2 hogsheads. There was also provided 90 gallons of verjuice, at 3d. per gallon ; this was a sour juice of unripe grapes, apples, or crabs. A barrel and a half of honey was provided at a cost of 33s. The foregoing are the chief items of food and drink for the annual consumption in a Tudor household.

The fuel consisted of sea coal, 80 chaldrons, charcoal 20 quarters, and 4,140 faggots for brewing and baking. Sixty-five loads of wood had also to be provided, for the coal could not be burnt without it. The coal must have been poor.

The expenses provide for the players at Christmas, and they appear to have acted 20 plays at 1s. 8d. per play. A bearward received 20s. at Christmas for making pastime with his beasts. At this period, bear-baiting was a popular amusement. Sunday was a great day for the pastime. It was on the last Sunday of April, 1520, that part of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Beverley, fell, killing a number of people. According to a popular tradition, a bear was being baited, and mass was being sung at the same time, but at the latter only fifty-five attended and all were killed, whereas at the former about a thousand were present. Hence the origin of the Yorkshire saying, “It is better to be at the baiting of a bear than the singing of a mass.” An expert horseman was also employed in connection with the household. He had not to be afraid of a fence, and it was his duty to attend my Lord when hunting.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S.

Hull, 1889.



YORKSHIRE JOURNALISM.

YORKSHIRE JOURNALISM IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

THE Annals of provincial journalism have still to be written. We have newspaper histories, so-called, in abundance, but they are all more or less imperfect and inaccurate, while in some, the provincial press is hardly even touched upon. One of the earliest attempts at compiling a history of British journalism was made in a series of papers published in *Chambers's Journal* during the year 1834. The information given in these respecting the provincial press, though interesting and, as far as it goes, valuable, is necessarily incomplete, and in one or two instances the dates are susceptible of rectification. In 1850 appeared Mr. KNIGHT HUNT'S *Fourth Estate*, in two volumes, a most interesting and now rather scarce work. It contains, however, to quote its second title, merely, "Contributions towards a history of newspapers," and does not profess to deal with journals published outside London. A more comprehensive, better arranged, and altogether more reliable production is that by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDREWS, which appeared in 1859, and is entitled, *A History of British Journalism*. It is also in two volumes, and treats upon both the metropolitan and the provincial press, but the position assigned to the latter is a very subordinate one, while the facts and dates given are not in all cases to be relied upon. Mr. JAMES GRANT'S *Newspaper Press*, in three volumes, was issued during the years 1871-2. This, though more ambitious, is the least trustworthy of the three. It abounds in inaccuracies, many of them of the most absurd and glaring character. Other smaller and less pretentious works have since appeared. One only need be named. It is entitled, *English*

Journalism and the Men who have made it, and its author is Mr. CHARLES PEBODY, editor of the *Yorkshire Post*. It forms one of Cassell's popular shilling library series, and is an admirable little compilation for those readers who have neither the time nor the inclination to consult more elaborate works. None of the above, however, furnish those details with respect to newspapers of different districts and counties without which one can have but a very imperfect knowledge of the circumstances connected with the rise and progress of British Journalism. Newspaper Directories are valuable as foundations to build upon in compiling the annals of the provincial press, but the dates which they give are not in all cases reliable, while they contain no records of journals which have ceased to exist, and are silent with respect to the proprietary and other changes which the various existing papers have during the course of their history passed through. The mines from which the necessary information respecting early provincial newspapers has to be dug by the compiler lie wide apart, and in out-of-the-way corners of the vast royalty of literature. Local histories which are scarcely known outside the towns or districts to which they relate; old County Directories which, however valuable they may have been in their day and generation, have long ago been discarded as worthless; files of and cuttings from old newspapers which are not always accessible: these constitute a few, but only a few, of the sources from which the required information has to be obtained. The following facts respecting early Yorkshire journalism have been gleaned from sources of the character indicated, and we believe it will be found in the majority of cases, if not in all, that the dates, etc., are strictly accurate.

At the commencement of the present century nine weekly journals constituted the entire newspaper press of the County of York, which then had, according to the census of 1801, a population of 858,892 souls. Three of these journals were published in the City of York—the *Courant*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Herald*; two in the borough of Leeds, the *Mercury* and the *Intelligencer*; one (the *Iris*) in the town of Sheffield; one (the *Gazette*), in the borough of Doncaster; and two in the borough of Hull, namely the *Packet* and the *Advertiser*. The population of the county in 1881 was 2,886,546, and probably we shall be under rather over the mark if we estimate its present population at three millions. According to the last issue of MITCHELL'S *Newspaper Press Directory* it has at the present time 155 journals published in 77 towns. These figures are not, however, strictly reliable because in several cases the same papers appear with slightly varying titles under different heads, and some towns are credited with papers which are printed and published elsewhere. We may, however, put the number of papers published in Yorkshire down at 150, the towns and districts owning them being over 70. Of these 22 are issued daily, viz.: 2 in York, 13 in the West, 4 in the East, and 3 in the North

Riding. Upon the causes general and special which have mainly contributed to the extraordinary journalistic development which has characterised the present century, and more particularly the last thirty years, not merely in Yorkshire, but throughout the United Kingdom as a whole, it is not our intention to dwell. Our object is to bring together a few facts bearing upon the history of early Yorkshire journalism, and in order that this paper may be kept within reasonable limits, we shall confine our notes to papers which belonged to or date from the Eighteenth Century.

It was long believed, and is even yet persistently affirmed in many quarters, that to the city of York belongs the credit of producing the first Yorkshire newspaper. That is not so, however. The earliest York journal of which there is any record, was the *York Mercury*, the first issue of which appeared, according to Mr. DAVIES, the historian of the York Press, on Monday, February 23, 1718-19, in other words, on February 23rd, 1719. There had, however, for some eight or ten months prior to this date been a newspaper published at Leeds. The *Leeds Mercury* was according to Sir EDWARD BAINES* commenced in May, 1718; according to the late Mr. JOHN MAYHALL, compiler of the *Annals of Yorkshire*, on Tuesday, July 1 in that year. But for the fact that Sir Edward Baines ought to be the best authority on that point we should unhesitatingly adopt the last-named date as the true one. The *Leeds Mercury*, during the early years of its existence, was published on Tuesday in each week, and the 1st July, 1718 was a Tuesday. It has been asserted that it was on the 23rd February, 1718, not 1719, that the *York Mercury* first made its appearance; but, unfortunately for those who hold that theory, the 23rd February, 1718, was a Sunday. As is well known, prior to the introduction of the New, or Gregorian style of reckoning in 1752, confusion of dates frequently arose through the legal year not commencing until March 25, while the ordinary or chronological year dated from January 1, and hence the employment of a double number for the period intervening between the above dates. If the *Leeds Mercury* was established in 1718—and we have two independent authorities for saying that it was—it stands in the van of Yorkshire Journalism, and was really the first paper published in the county, as it is now the oldest.

Assuming that point to be settled, we shall deal first with Leeds Journals. The *Mercury* was, as we have just seen, established in 1718, John Hirst being the publisher, but the earliest numbers known to be in existence are those dating from November 10, 1719, to November 8, 1720. "Like other weekly newspapers of the time," says Sir Edward Baines, "it was then of insignificant dimensions. It was printed in twelve pages of small quarto size and large type, containing altogether about five thousand words,

* See Life of Edward Baines, Senr.

or little more than the contents of two columns of the modern paper. The price was three half-pence: it was unstamped, the stamp duty being levied only on papers of a single sheet, whereas the *Mercury* consisted of a sheet and a half. It contained scraps of London and foreign news, all extracted from the London papers, but not more than a paragraph of local news about once a month. The title was 'The *Leeds Mercury*, being the freshest advices foreign and domestic, together with an account of trade.' A few years later, namely, in 1729-30, when still in the hands of the same publisher, it was printed in four quarto pages containing about as much as the twelve of an earlier date: it then bore a stamp and its price was two-pence.** In 1739 it was published by James Lister, and had attained the folio size. On June 17th, 1755, it was discontinued, but was revived after a hibernation of nearly twelve years by Mr. James Bowling, in January, 1767. In 1794 it passed into the hands of Messrs. Binns and Brown, who in 1801 sold it, together with the goodwill of the printing business, to the late Mr. Edward Baines for the sum of £1552. It is worthy of note that Mr. Baines, who has been appropriately designated "the Walter of the provincial press," was the first North of England newspaper proprietor to follow the example of the late Mr. Flower, of the *Cambridge Journal* by introducing the now indispensable "leader." The *Mercury*, as is well known, still continues in the hands of the Baines family. On Tuesday, July 3rd, 1855, it was changed from a weekly to a thrice a week issue, the days of publication being Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and on Tuesday, October 1st, 1861, it first came out as a daily. The modern appearance and character of the paper are so well known that they need not here be dwelt upon, but as we are dealing with Eighteenth Century journalism it may not be altogether out of place to briefly describe what it was like in the last year of that century. We have before us a copy of the issue for Saturday, March 1st, 1800, this being a little over twelve months prior to the date of its purchase by the late Mr. Baines. It is described as "printed by John Binns and George Brown, Briggate, Leeds," the number, dating from its recommencement in 1767, being 1716, vol. xxxiii. It is a four page sheet, measuring 28 inches by 20, there being five columns of matter on each page, and the price, including the stamp, is 6d. About one half the space is taken up with advertisements. There is, of course, no leader, and the items of local news given are few and meagre, but there are tolerably copious notices of the progress of the French arms, and the Parliamentary intelligence, though incomplete, apparently comprises a very fair summary as far as it goes. Under the then

* By the kind permission of the proprietors of the *Leeds Mercury* we are enabled to give a fac-simile of a portion of the front page of the *Mercury* of this period. See page 186.—Ed.



THE

Leeds Mercury:

TUESDAY, October 4, 1737.

(Num. 608.)



Advertisements are desired to be sent in (also pay for publishing them) on every Saturday in the Forenoon,

To the Author of the Universal Spectator.

SIR,



IF you give your Advice to the distressed Part of the Female Sex, you will not sure deny it to me, and in me to all the most distressed Part of the Sex, the injur'd Wives. The Injury I complain of is that of the tenderest Nature, the Wrongs which Husbands too generally oppress us with, by having no regard to Matrimonial Faith, and prostituting their Health, their Money and Reputation with wanton Whores. I am sensible that a Breach of Duty in Marriage, in this fashionable Age of Gallantry is look'd on by the Men only as a pardonable Gallery; nay, some Ladies have been absurd enough to advance a strange Doctrine, that it is most prudent not to concern themselves about their Husband's Neglect, nor attempt to interrupt them in Scenes of private Pleasures: But sure none but those Wives, who would themselves be indulged in the same Licentiousness, can have such a Way of Thinking, and with a

be carefully consider'd, and must be entirely left to the Discretion of the Wife. The Sense of Dishonour and Ingratitude to a generous Woman would have a strong Efficacy on some, while others would sooner melt at the silent Rhetorick of Tears, and sinking into Pity, intensely feel the Emotion of their former Love; but in every Attempt I would recommend to the Ladies to exert all their softest Talents, and mix with their Accusation Tenderness and Compassion, for that Man who has been weak enough to have been led astray by the deceitful Flatteries and false Fondnesses of a Profligate, will not be reclaim'd to a virtuous Love by dint of Noise and Clamour. Gentlemen will be the sooner Method to excite Remorse and Pity, and Contancy to revive Desire. In the Tragedy of Philotas, Mr. Fowle, the ingenious Author, has with great Judgment, wrote a Scene between an injur'd Wife and peridious Husband; with some Extracts of which I shall conclude what I shall at present say on this Subject, and my fair Readers will see that the Method I have recommended is founded entirely on Nature.—After some gen-

With such Arguments and Gentleness as Cleopatra's it is most probable the Heart of Man will be affected; such Means will unavoidably lead him to Reflection, and consequently into Repentation.

EPIGRAM.

TO me you'd heav'n but give entirely clear,
All Taxes paid, two thousand Pounds a Year;
Old Parcus cry'd, how blest thou'd I be then:
—How sumptuous live!—Heav'n find and gave him ten.
With full ten thousand Pounds per Ann. frights
Parcus now seems not worth a single Croak;
Will stand at Tavern at the Chop-house din,
Nor will at Night exceed his Gill of Wine:
His old Shoes cobled thrice, his new to spare;
His Stockings darn'd; 'bove Hael, his Suit out bars
But when he would his Luxury enjoy,
And his grand Gut extravagantly cloy,
He will indulge in a full Pot of Ale,
And fast on Trotters, and on Sprats regale;
Equally generous will in all Things prove,
Twelve-pence his Dinner cost—and twelve his Love.

familiar head of "Postscript" is given nearly a column of latest news, received by express from London, dated the Thursday previous, February 27, the leading paragraph of which relates to the discussion on the proposed articles of Union in the Irish House of Commons. "Affairs of honour" were then the fashion on the other side of the Channel, as we gather from the following item of intelligence: "Mr. Corry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, appeared on Wednesday last in the Irish House of Commons with his left arm in a sling, in consequence of the affair of honour between him and Mr. Grattan. The latter was not in the House." The next Leeds paper that we are called upon to notice is the *Intelligencer*, which was started on Tuesday, July 2nd, 1754, by Mr. Griffith Wright. As we have said, the publication of the *Mercury* was suspended early in the following year; "probably," says Mr. Baines, "it was thought that the town was not able to support two newspapers. In the hands of Mr. Griffith Wright, and subsequently in those of his son, Mr. Thomas Wright, the *Intelligencer* was conducted with a considerable amount of ability." In size and general appearance it was very similar to the other provincial journals of the day.* We have in our possession a copy bearing date Tuesday, January 4, 1780. It is a four-page sheet, measuring 25 in. by 8 in., and contains in all sixteen columns of matter. It was "printed by Griffith Wright and Son, at Newstreet End," and the price at which it was sold was threepence. A few years afterwards, in consequence of the stamp duty being increased, the prices of both Leeds papers were advanced to sixpence. There is, for the size of the sheet, a tolerably good display of advertisements, but the news given is meagre in the extreme, and chiefly consists of foreign despatches. The *Intelligencer* continued to be issued weekly until 1866, when it was disposed of by its then proprietor, the late Mr. Christopher Kemplay, to a newly-formed "Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Company, Limited." On Monday, July 2nd, in that year, it was first brought out as a daily under the title of the *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer*, the first issue of the *Post* being No. 5928 of the *Intelligencer*. MR. JAMES GRANT, referring to this paper in Vol. iii. of his *History of the Newspaper Press Fund*, makes a curious blunder. He assumes that *Yorkshire Post* and *Leeds Intelligencer* had been the separate titles of two distinct journals, talks about the "amalgamation," as he terms it, having taken place "nearly twenty years ago," and adds: "Had anyone told me that an amalgamation was about to take place between the two papers, I should certainly have concluded that the retention of the principal part of the title would have been that of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, not that of the *Yorkshire Post*." The *Yorkshire Post* had, as is well known, no existence

* We give our readers a *fac-simile* of a portion of the first page of the *Intelligencer* for this period, from a copy in our possession. See page 188.—ED.

prior to July 2, 1866. In the issue for that date it is stated that "so much of the title as is contained in the words *Leeds Intelligencer* is to be taken to denote that the long established weekly newspaper of that name is amalgamated with the new journal." As the *Intelligencer* it has had the longest continuous existence of any paper published in Yorkshire.

We now return to follow the fortunes of the *York Mercury*, which, though it was not the first Yorkshire journal, is clearly entitled to the second place. No. 1 appeared on Monday, February 23rd, 1719, it being issued from the press of Mrs. Grace White, widow of Mr. John White, a well-known York printer, and was published by Mrs. White in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Hammond, jun., who carried on the business of a bookseller and publisher. The title was "*The York Mercury*, or a general view of the affairs of Europe, but more particularly of Great Britain, with observations on trade." It was a small quarto sheet of twelve pages, measuring 12 in. by 5½ in. "*The York Mercury*," says Mr. DAVIES, "in the earlier years of its existence, was composed almost exclusively of extracts from the London newspapers or newsletters, none of which were less than four days old. Very few advertisements appeared, and scarcely an attempt was made to introduce into its columns any articles of social or domestic intelligence of a local character." The issue for January 30th, 1721, announced the death of Mrs. White, and the succession of Charles Bourne to the business. Bourne died in August, 1724, bequeathing his property to his widow. The latter shortly afterwards married Thomas Gent, also a printer, who in November, 1724, changed the title of the paper from *York Mercury* to *York Journal*, or *Weekly Courant*, which was described as "containing the most remarkable passages and transactions at home and abroad." Subsequently he altered the title to that of the *Original Mercury*, *York Journal*, or *Weekly Courant*, but a more successful rival had meanwhile come into the field, and in 1740 it ceased to exist. In August, 1725, John White, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, son of John White, printer, of York, and step-son of Mrs. Grace White, founder of the *York Mercury*, having shortly before opened a printing-office in his native town, brought out No. 1 of a new journal, to which he gave the name of the *York Courant*. It was a quarto of four pages, each containing three columns, and measured 11½ in. by 9½ in. In 1734, Mr. White was succeeded in the proprietorship by Alexander Staples, of London, who enlarged the size of the sheet, and continued to publish it until his failure, a few years afterwards. From 1740 to 1744, it was published by Cæsar Ward and Richard Chandler, but in that year Mr. Chandler committed suicide, and Mr. Ward had to become a bankrupt. In the following year Mr. Ward was able to re-establish himself in business, and he continued to conduct the *Courant* until his death, in 1759. We have had the privilege of inspecting a copy of the *Courant*, bearing date January

23, 1749-50 [1750], the number being 1267. The sheet measures 23 in. by 16 in., and it contains in all twelve columns of matter, three on each page. It is described as "printed by Cæsar Ward in Coney-street: where may be had money for any library or parcel of books: also libraries appraised or sold by auction: likewise window warrants, etc., according to the last Act of Parliament." The news, if such it may be termed, is chiefly made up of foreign despatches, there being very little relating to home or local affairs. There was, however, a reason for this. In these days, newspaper printers—editors had not come into existence as a distinct institution—published home news at their peril, especially where Parliament or its individual members were concerned, and Mr. Cæsar Ward had, we find, good cause for his reticence here. The following extract from the minutes of the House of Commons is quoted by MR. ALEXANDER ANDREWS, in his *History of British Journalism*: "March, 8, 1744. Complaint made of Cæsar Ward for publishing reports of the proceedings in the *York Courant* of February 26. Attended by order on the 5th April; confessed his transgression and was discharged after being reprimanded on his knees and paying the fees." We may here note that February 26, 1744, was a Sunday, and as the *Courant* was a Tuesday's paper, the year in which this "offence" was committed would be 1745. The *Courant*, after passing through the hands of several successive owners, at last became the property of Messrs. Hargrove, who merged it into the *York Herald* in 1848. The *York Journal or Protestant Courant* was published by John Gilfillan for a brief period sometime between the years 1742 and 1752. Of this paper, MR. DAVIES says he is not aware that a single copy has survived. Its existence, however, does not appear to have been altogether ignored by the "powers that were;" for, according to a minute of the House of Commons of January 22, 1745, "John Gilfillan, printer of the *York Courant*, was ordered to attend for an article reflecting on Admiral Vernon, a member of the House." Though designated the *York Courant*, it is no doubt the *York Journal or Protestant Courant* that is referred to, Gilfillan never having been in any way connected with the older and better known journal. The *York Chronicle* was started on Friday, December 18, 1772, by Christopher Etherington, bookseller and stationer. The paper was a quarto of eight pages, each page containing four columns, and Mr. Etherington seems to have spared neither labour nor expense in order that he might make a good start. Fifteen thousand copies of the first issue were printed, and were scattered broadcast not only over Yorkshire, but also the county of Durham, and in fact the greater part of the North of England. His success, however, was not equal to his enterprise, for only 1,650 copies were printed of his second issue, and the ordinary circulation never seems to have risen above 2,500. In the year 1839, it ceased to have a separate existence, having been purchased by Mr. Foster, proprietor of the *Yorkshire Gazette*,

with which it was amalgamated. From the stamp returns for the first three months of 1838 we learn that its then circulation numbered only 555 copies weekly. The last York paper which we shall have occasion to name is the *Herald*, established Saturday, January 2nd, 1790. The first issue contained an account of the crossing of the Douro and the Ebro by the Marquis of Wellington. After experiencing several proprietary changes during the early years of its history it ultimately passed into the hands of Mr. William Hargrove, a native of Knaresborough. On January 1st, 1874, it was changed from a weekly to a daily issue, at or about which date it became the property of a company, of which Mr. W. W. Hargrove was appointed the managing director. For many years prior to 1874 it was the largest weekly newspaper published within the county.

We next pass to the town of Sheffield, which though its existing newspapers are ably conducted and widely known, does not possess a single journal dating from the eighteenth century. For the titles of its earliest newspapers, together with the dates of their establishment, we are indebted to a note appended to Dr. Gatty's edition of HUNTER'S *History of Hallamshire*, published in 1869, p. 157 (large paper copy). "The first newspaper," says the writer of the note, "was LISTER'S *Sheffield Weekly Journal*, begun 28th April, 1754. In 1755 the *Sheffield Weekly Register*, or *Doncaster Flying Post*, printed at Doncaster, was circulated by Revil Homfray, but in August, 1756, he advertised that he had purchased from Lister's widow the stock and types of the former paper, and intended to continue it. WARD'S *Sheffield Public Advertiser* was first published 2nd May, 1770, and was discontinued 7th June, 1793, being merged into NORTHALL'S *Courant*. Joseph Gales set up the *Sheffield Register* in 1787, which lasted to the 26th June, 1794. He got deeply engaged in Jacobin politics, and went to America. It was continued by James Montgomery, under the title of the *Iris*. Northall set up a paper in opposition politics on the 10th June, 1793, which was discontinued 4th August, 1797, called the *Sheffield Courant*. The *Sheffield Iris* was commenced 3rd July, 1794, by Mr. Montgomery, succeeding GALE'S *Sheffield Register*. The *Iris* was last published September 26th, 1848, the copyright being sold to Mr. Willett, of the *Sheffield Times*." Some facts relating to the *Register* and also to its successor, the *Iris*, during the early years of its history, are given in Messrs. Holland and Everett's ponderous life of James Montgomery, published soon after his death. "Some estimate," they say, "may be formed of its popularity from the fact that on May 2nd, 1794, the publication reached 2,025 copies. This reciprocity of opinion between the paper and the party must have been considerable on both sides, and Joseph Gales was for some time considered to be a marked man." "In a foot-note it is stated that "at this time and for many years afterwards the name of some member of Parliament was printed on the

envelope of a newspaper with the formality of a frank to pass post free. Up to January, 1794, the name of Mr. Wilberforce had been used on the *Sheffield Register*, when it was authoritatively withdrawn and that of Mr., afterwards Earl Grey substituted." The proprietors of the *Iris* at its commencement were announced as "James Montgomery and Co." The "Co." was a Mr. James Naylor, who continued in partnership with Mr. Montgomery only twelve months, a dissolution taking place on the 3rd July, 1795. In the editor's maiden address to the public Mr. Montgomery says: "They declare it is not their intention to enter themselves as parties in the field of political controversy; for though they shall think it their duty to state the reasonings on both sides upon public and interesting questions, they do not conceive it to be at all the proper business of an editor of a newspaper to present his readers with his own political opinions; and whatever theirs may at any time be it is too much their wish to live in peace and charity with all men to feel disposed to come forward as angry zealots or violent partizans." Notwithstanding this pacific proclamation of journalistic neutrality, however, Montgomery does not seem to have been gifted with the caution so essential at all times to a newspaper editor, and more especially in these days when that sword of Damocles, the law of libel, was restrained from descending upon the editorial head by a much more slender hair than that which keeps it in check to-day. On October 14th, 1795, he was put upon his trial at Barnsley Sessions, when a true bill was found against him by the Grand Jury for "a false, scandalous, and malicious libel" on the character of R. A. Athorpe, a military magistrate. He was tried at Doncaster Sessions on January 21st, 1796, when, being found guilty, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, ordered to pay a fine of £30 to the King, and to give security for his good behaviour for two years. Mr. Montgomery seems to have had some odd notions respecting to the proper functions of a newspaper, and one of these notions related to the reporting department, which is usually considered not the least important. "In fact," say his biographers, "we believe Montgomery never employed a single reporter in his establishment." In 1825 the *Iris* was sold to Mr. Blackwall, and at the end of September, 1848, as already stated, it ceased to exist. An attempt was made to revive it in 1855-6, but the experiment proved a failure.

Doncaster, the sporting capital of the North, had, as we have seen, a *Flying Post* in 1755, in conjunction with Sheffield, but its existence was of only brief duration. The *Doncaster Gazette* was commenced in 1786 and continues to be published weekly. It had for a short time as its editor, about 1790, a Cornishman named Flindell, who by means of a fortunate hit secured for the *Gazette* a high reputation for early information. It is thus referred to by Mr. Andrews: "When the trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, etc., were stretching the public expectation to its greatest tension, the

Gazette being ready for publication, and the verdict not yet delivered, Flindell boldly anticipated it, and announced that he had just got intelligence that the verdict was 'Not Guilty.' No other editor in the North dared so great a risk, no other paper published the result of the trial till the next week, so that the *Doncaster Gazette* got a rare character for early information, as well it might." The *Gazette* was commenced by Mr. William Sheardown; in 1827 it was sold to Messrs. Brook, White and Co. The present proprietors and publishers are Messrs. Brook, White, and Hatfield. Few provincial papers have undergone such slight changes, so far as character and general appearance are concerned, as has the *Doncaster Gazette* during the past forty years. There was also a *Doncaster Journal* belonging, we believe, to last century, but we have not either the date of its establishment or how long it existed.

Hull has one existing journal, the *Packet*, which dates from the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was commenced on Tuesday, May 29th, 1787, the full title being the *Hull Packet and Humbrian Gazette*. This, however, does not appear to have been the first Hull newspaper, though it is the first of which any copies are known to be in existence. The late Mr. WILLIAM HUNT, a gentleman long connected with the Hull press, gave some interesting information respecting earlier journalistic ventures there in a paper read before the Hull Literary Club, on the 5th April, 1880. He says, "After much research, I have satisfied myself that some newspapers were published in Hull before 1787, when the *Hull Packet* was started. In the British Museum I could not find a single record of any Hull newspaper existing prior to that time; the earliest Hull newspapers, in fact, that are there being dated 1826, though it is certain there were some before then. In the Johnson MSS. mention is made of the *Critic*, said to have been printed by John Pender in the Market-place, and dated 1688. There is a second mention of the *Critic* under date of about 1714. The *Hull Courant* is mentioned under date of 1757." Mr. Hunt goes on to say that in the *York Courant*, under date July 31st, 1750, appears the following advertisement: "Such persons as used to take the *Hull Journal* and the *Hull Courant* both (of which) are no longer printed, may be served with a *York Courant* every week by applying to" certain agents, whose names are given. This advertisement was repeated for many weeks. Either the reference in the JOHNSON MSS. is wrongly dated, or the *Courant* must have been resuscitated between 1750 and 1757. Assuming there to have been a newspaper published at Hull so early as 1688 and 1714, this, and not either of the *Mercuries* above quoted, would be the first Yorkshire newspaper. We question very much, however, the probability of Hull having a newspaper, in the proper acceptance of that term, until many years afterwards. This is the opinion entertained by Mr Hunt, who says: "As to the *Critic* having been printed by

John Pender in the Market-place in 1688, I doubt that statement very much, since some twelve years later there was not a printing press in the town, or, indeed, nearer than York. Of course, it is possible that between these two dates printing may have been carried on at Hull and discontinued, but of this there is no record or tradition, and it is, moreover, very unlikely. It is singular that neither Tickell, Hadley, nor Frost, the historians of Hull, mention these papers." We return to the *Hull Packet*, which was, as we have said, established May 29th, 1787. On the 1st January, 1788, the date on which the *Times*, as such made its first appeal for patronage to the British public, the *Packet* appeared with a new head line, the second title *Humbrian Gazette* being omitted. It has undergone several changes of proprietors and otherwise. During two months in the spring of 1880, it appeared as a half-penny daily, but this was discontinued and the weekly Friday publication resumed. The *Hull Advertiser* and *Exchange Gazette* first appeared July 5th, 1794. It continued to be published until 1865, when it merged in the *Eastern Morning News*.

The oldest existing Halifax journal dates no further back than 1832, but this town had a weekly newspaper more than a hundred years ago. It was entitled the *Union Journal*, or *Halifax Advertiser*, and was commenced in or about the year 1759. Sir George Saville is stated to have been the chief patron, but how long it continued to be issued we have been unable to ascertain. A July number for 1759 contains the following: "The inhabitants of the town were for three days amused with a grand cock match between Robert Stansfield and Robert Hawksworth, Esqs.; and W. Southern and — Harvey, Esqs.; when twenty-two battles were won by the former and thirteen by the latter."

The above exhausts our list of Yorkshire newspapers belonging to or dating from the eighteenth century. It will be noted that not one of the papers named belonged to the North Riding, which then contained but few towns of any size or importance. If we cross the *Tees*, however, and pass into the County Palatine of Durham, we shall find that Darlington had a *Mercury* in 1772, though it would seem to have been only a short-lived production. Of the nine papers with which Yorkshire began the present century five still survive, viz., the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Leeds Intelligencer* (*Yorkshire Post*), the *York Herald*, the *Doncaster Gazette*, and the *Hull Packet*.

ALEXANDER PATERSON.

Barnsley, 1889.



YORKSHIRE JUDGES.

SOME OLD YORKSHIRE JUDGES.

THE following brief biographies of some Yorkshire Judges of former days will doubtless be interesting to Yorkshire readers. References are given to sources, where fuller information may be obtained, respecting the judges, of whom sketches are given below.

ALDEBURGH, RICHARD DE, derived his name from Aldeburgh (or Aldborough), in Yorkshire, where he had a grant of lands in 12 Edward II. He is frequently mentioned as a counsel in the Year Books of Edward II. and the first five years of Edward III. In the third year of the latter reign he acted as the King's Attorney at Northampton, and in the same year he is noticed as one of the King's Serjeants. In the fifth year of Edward III. he was a Commissioner for preserving the peace between England and Scotland, and on February 3rd, 1332, he was constituted a Judge of the Common Pleas, and knighted. He is last mentioned as the head of a judicial Commission in Yorkshire as late as May 20th, 1343.*

ASKE, RICHARD, a Judge in 1649, who belonged to a younger branch of an ancient Yorkshire family, settled at Richmond. His grandfather, Robert Aske, of Aughton, was High Sheriff of the County in 1588. His father was John Aske, of the same place, and his mother was Christiana, daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, knight. When admitted a member of the Inner Temple, in 1606, he was described as of Rides Park, in that county. He was called to the bar on January 29, 1614, but did not reach the post of reader till Lent, 1636. His connection with the Fairfaxes probably introduced him to the notice of the Parliamentary leaders. He was employed by Mr. Stroud, one of the imprisoned members in 1629, to argue against the return to the *habeas corpus*, and in several actions on that side of the question. On October 18, 1643, the Commons specially recommended him to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to be elected one of the four pleaders; and in June, 1644, both houses presented him with the valuable office of Coroner and Attorney of the King, in the King's Bench. He was next selected as junior counsel on the trial of King Charles; and on June 1st, 1649, the Parliament nominated him one of the Justices of the Upper Bench, making him a sergeant for the purpose. For a short time, in June, 1655, he was the only judge in the court, and died June 23rd, 1656. †

* See GILL'S *Easingwold*, p. 443; and JONES'S *History of Harwood*.

† See *State Trials*; RUSHWORTH'S *Collections*; PECK'S *Desid. Cur.*; FOSS'S *Judges*.

DENISON, SIR THOMAS, was the younger of two sons of Mr. Joseph Denison, an opulent merchant at Leeds, the elder of whom was the grandfather of the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, and Viscount Ossington. He was born in 1699, and received his legal education at the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar. His merits as a lawyer soon procured him a considerable practice, and, without having filled any of the minor offices of the profession, he was made a Judge of the King's Bench in December, 1741. He was knighted in November, 1745, when he joined in the loyal address to the King on the Rebellion. After administering justice in that court for more than 23 years, his health and his sight failing him, he resigned on February 14th, 1765. He sat under three successive Chief Justices—Sir William Lee, Sir Dudley Ryder, and Lord Mansfield; the latter of whom had so high an opinion of his learning, and so great an affection for him, that when he died on the 8th of the following September, he wrote the beautiful and characteristic epitaph on his monument in the church of Harewood, in Yorkshire, where he lies near Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Smithson, Esq., but left no issue. There was an original portrait of him, large, three-quarters, full face, seated, in Judge's robes, in possession of the late Mr. Edmund Denison, M.P., which was at the Leeds Exhibition.

FAIRFAX, SIR GUY, the third son of Richard Fairfax, of an ancient family seated at Walton, in Yorkshire, by Anastasia, daughter and co-heir of John Carthorpe; received from his father the manor of Steeton in that county, where he afterwards built a castle, which continued the chief residence of his posterity till the beginning of the last century, when the family removed to Newton Kyme, about six miles distant from the castle, which is now the principal farmhouse on the estate. In 1435 he was a Commissioner of Array for the West Riding, and in 1460 he was joined with Sir Wm. Plumpton and others to inquire concerning the lands of Richard, Duke of York, attainted in the preceding Parliament. It may be presumed that he participated in the mercy shown by the Duke's son, King Edward, to his friend Sir Wm. Plumpton; for in Michaelmas, 1463, he was called to be serjeant at Gray's Inn; and in April, 1468, the King appointed him one of his own serjeants. In the following year he is noticed as being employed by Sir Wm. Plumpton, and as receiving 10s. for his fee, a sorry honorarium to be offered to a King's serjeant. He was appointed Recorder of York in 1476, which he held about a year. The date of his elevation to the bench is not preserved, but he is first mentioned in the character of a Judge of the King's Bench in 1477. He died in 1495, leaving behind him the character of an able lawyer and a conscientious Judge. By his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir Wm. Ryther, he had six children.

GASCOIGNE, SIR WILLIAM. The family of Gascoigne, the derivation of which is sufficiently shewn in the name, is very ancient, no less than seven successive Williams being recorded in the pedigree before the Chief Justice. The third of these is described as of Harewood, near Leeds, whose son acquired Gawthorp, in the same parish, by marrying the heiress of that Manor. There the Judge's father was settled, and there the Judge was born. He was old enough in 48 Edward III., 1374, to be mentioned as an advocate in the Year Books. In the 21st year of that reign, 1397, he was appointed one of the King's Serjeants, and at the close of the following year he was among the twenty attorneys assigned for different courts by Henry of Lancaster on his banishment from the kingdom in consequence of the quarrel with the Duke of Norfolk. This appointment was revoked by King Richard on the death of Henry's father, John of Gaunt, four months afterwards. Henry IV. had not been fourteen months upon the throne before he had an opportunity of rewarding Gascoigne for his services. His patent as Chief Justice of the King's Bench is dated November 15th, 1400, 2 Henry IV. All writers acknowledge his legal merits in the ordinary exercise of his office, and well-known instances are on record, of occasions when he had the opportunity to exhibit the higher characteristics of his nature. His refusal to condemn Scrope and Mowbray to death, at the instigation of the

King, and his committal of Prince Henry to prison, excited universal admiration among all classes of the people, and formed a favourite theme for future poets, dramatists and painters. Gascoigne died in 1419, and was buried in the Parish Church of Harewood, where is a monument, bearing his effigy in judicial robes.



Sir William Gascoigne (*From an Old Engraving*).

GRIMSTON, SIR HARBOTTLE, was a descendant from Sylvester, the Standard-bearer of the Conqueror, for whose services the parish of Grimston, in Yorkshire, and various other manors in the East Riding, were the reward. He was the son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, who was created a baronet in 1612, by Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Coppinger, Esq., of Stoke, in Kent. He was at first intended for the law, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, but upon his brother's death he

abandoned the study, till forming an attachment to the daughter of Sir George Croke, that Judge refused to bestow her hand upon him unless he resumed his profession. He reopened his law books with all the ardour of a lover, and soon attained sufficient legal knowledge, not only to satisfy Sir George, but also to obtain the post of Recorder of Colchester, to which he was elected in 1638, being also returned member for that town to the two Parliaments of 1640. Between the two Parliaments his father died, and he succeeded to the title. In both of them he was one of the most violent opposers to the encroachments of the Court, and a powerful advocate for the liberties of the people, being no doubt instigated by the imprisonment suffered by his father for refusing to pay the loan money; and yet he was not a supporter of Cromwell. He had the honour of entertaining King Charles II., June 25th, 1660, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and soon received a more substantial proof of the Royal gratitude in the appointment of Master of the Rolls, which was given him on November 3rd. He was then 66 years of age, and he held the office till his death, a period of 23 years. He died on January 2nd, 1685, of natural decay, being then about 89 years of age, and was buried in St. Michael's Church, St. Albans. Some of his descendants succeeded to the titles of Viscount Grimston and Earl Verulam.

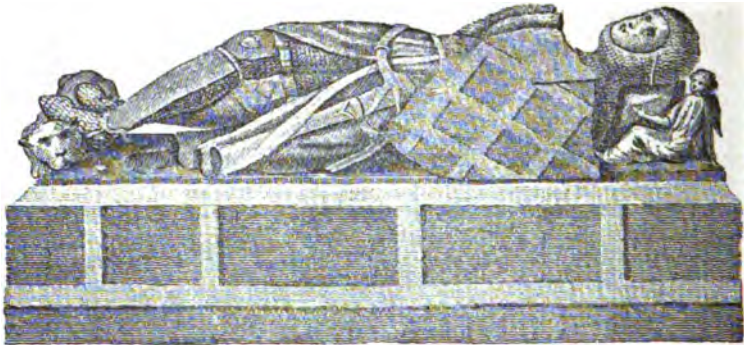
INGLEBY, THOMAS DE, settled at Ripley, in Yorkshire, is mentioned in the Year-book of 21 Edward III., 1347, and as a Judge of Assize in the 25th year. His appointment as a Judge of the King's Bench took place on September 30th, 1361, 35 Edward III., and he retained his seat in that court for the sixteen remaining years of the reign, being, during most of them, the only Judge there in addition to the Chief Justice. He received an extra grant of £40 a year beyond his stated judicial salary of 40 marks; and, besides this, he had a fee of £20 annually for holding assizes in different counties. On the accession of Richard II., he seems to have continued in the King's Bench, as no new Judge was appointed there till towards the end of the first year. About that time he died, and was buried in Ripley Church, where his tomb still remains. By his wife, Catherine Ripley, he left several children, from whom descended the undermentioned Sir Charles Ingleby. Another of his descendants, Sir Wm. Ingleby, of Ripley, was created a baronet in 1642, and the title becoming extinct in 1722, was renewed, and is now held by a kinsman of the family.*

INGLEBY, SIR CHARLES, of Ripley, Yorks., whose father, John Ingleby, was a direct descendant from the above Sir Thomas Ingleby, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1671. Being a Roman Catholic, he was involved, in February, 1680, in a charge of being concerned with Sir Thomas Gascoigne in a plot against the King, and committed to the King's Bench prison; but on his trial at York in the following July he was acquitted, as Sir Thomas had been before. After the accession of James II. he was constituted, on April 23rd, 1686, a Baron of the Irish Exchequer; but declining to go to that country, he was, in May of the next year, made a Serjeant-at-Law, and on July 6th, 1688, was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in England, when he was knighted. One of the effects of James's apprehension on the landing of the Prince of Orange was to supersede Sir Charles in the following November, before he had been four months in office. Returning to his practice at the Bar, he was present at the York Assizes in April, 1693, and was fined forty shillings for refusing to take the oaths to King William.

MIDDLETON, SIR ADAM DE, the possessor of the manor of that name in the county of York, in 33 Edward I., 1305, was the last-named of five Justices appointed for the ten northern counties. In 5 Edward II., the custody of the Castle of Kingston-upon-Hull and of the Manor of Milton was committed to him; and by a mandate to attend the Parliament in 1313, it appears that he was then employed as a Justice of Assize. He is last named in 9 Edward II., when he was certified as holding several lordships in the counties of Nottingham and York. **DR. COLLYER** says, "Sir Adam de Middleton makes a strong and true mark on the little world in which he lives and moves. We actually possess a

* See **WOTTON'S Baronetage** ii., 293; **BURKE'S Extinct Baronetage**, 276; and also the *Peerages and Baronetages*, etc.

dim and sadly damaged likeness of him, if the effigy in Ilkley Parish Church, the fine recumbent figure in stone, which in our boyhood lay in its proper bed in the ancient Middleton quire, with a large and leisurely look about it of *resting*, but now huddled away into a mere hole, was carved to his memory. He impresses one, through the record he made in his lifetime, as a man who had a good head on his shoulders and in his heart that love for land we notice in most men of a fine natural endowment."



Tomb of Sir de Middleton at Ilkley.

NORTON, SIR RICHARD, of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1413; married Isabella, elder daughter and co-heir of Sir William Tempest, of Studley, Knight of the Shire for Yorkshire, 2nd Henry IV., who died in January, 1444. His younger daughter and co-heir married Sir William Mallory, Kt., Lord of Studley, and died before 38th Henry VI. He was the father of Richard and Thomas Norton, and died December 20th, 1420.*

NORTON, SIR FLETCHER, was the son of Thomas Norton, Esq., of Grantley, near Ripon, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Wm. Serjeantson, Esq., of Hanlith-in-Craven, and was born at Grantley, on the 23rd of June, 1716. Having applied himself successfully to the study of the law, he was appointed Solicitor-General, December 14th, 1761; received the honour of knighthood in 1762; and was raised to the Attorney-Generalship in December, 1763. Sir Fletcher, having a seat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Appleby and Wigan, was elected to the Speaker's chair upon the resignation of Sir John Cust in 1769; and having filled that distinguished post for many years with the highest reputation, he was elected to the Peerage upon his retirement, by patent dated April 9th, 1782, as Lord Grantley and Baron Markenfield, co. York. His Lordship was also a member of the Privy Council, Recorder of Guildford, and LL.D.; and another account says he was appointed Lord Chief Justice. He died January 1st, 1789, having married, in May, 1741, Grace, eldest daughter of Sir William Chapple, Knight, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, by whom he had issue—1, William, afterwards Lord Grantley; 2, Fletcher, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland; 3, Chapple, a Major-General in the army, Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Guards, and M.P. for Guildford, who died in 1818.

PLUMER, SIR THOMAS, Master of the Rolls, was descended from an old and respectable Yorkshire family, and was the second son of Thomas Plumer, of Lilling Hall, East Lilling, parish of Sheriff Hutton, in that county. He was born on October 10th, 1753, and at eight years of age he was sent to Eton, where he gained that character for classical ability and suavity of disposition which

* See also WHITAKER'S *Craven*; FOSS'S *Judges*, and WHELAN'S *North Riding*, vol. 2, p. 561.

afterwards distinguished him at University College, Oxford. While Mr. Scott (afterwards Lord Stowell) was regarded as the best tutor in the University, Plumer was considered one of the best scholars. He took his B.A. degree in 1778, became Fellow of his College in the next year, and proceeded M.A. in 1783. He was called to the Bar in February, 1778, and in 1793 was made a King's



Sir Thomas Plumer, Knt.

Counsel. In 1805 he was appointed a Judge on the North Wales Circuit, and in April, 1807, he was made Solicitor-General and knighted, having become Member of Parliament for Downton. He afterwards became Attorney-General and a Vice-Chancellor, and in January, 1818, he was made Master of the Rolls. Died March 24th, 1824, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel.

STRINGER, SIR THOMAS, Serjeant-at-Law, knighted at Whitehall, 5th December, 1669; Justice of King's Bench, 22nd of October, 1688; died October 2nd, 1689, aged 63; buried at Enfield, Middlesex.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, D.D., 70th Archbishop of York, from 1642 to 1650, was formerly Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Chancellor of England. This prelate was remarkable for the gracefulness of his person and the ingenuity of his discourse, and be-

came a complete statesman and courtier. But the convulsions of the times were sufficient to baffle all political sagacity. When episcopacy fell, the Archbishop retired to his private estate in Wales, of which province he was a native, and for some time spared neither trouble nor expense in supporting the interests of his Sovereign. He was born in 1582, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; became chaplain to James I., and Keeper of the Great Seal, 1621-26; and died March 25th (the day of his birth), 1650, aged 68. It was he who founded the library of King's College, Cambridge. There is an original portrait of him (three-quarters, standing) in possession of the Archbishop of York, which was at the Leeds Fine Art Exhibition.*

WOLSEY, THOMAS, D.D., Lord Chancellor of England, and the 57th Archbishop of York, from 1514 to 1530. He was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, in Suffolk, where he was born in 1471. After finishing his education at Oxford, he became tutor to the sons of the Marquis of Dorset; was subsequently domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, on going to Court, he gained the favour of



Cardinal Wolsey.

Henry VII., who sent him on an embassy to the Emperor, and on his return made him Dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII. appointed him Registrar of the Garter and Canon of Windsor. He next obtained the Deanery of York, and in 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and in the same year to the Archbishopric of York. He founded several Lectures at Oxford, where he also erected the College of Christ Church; and built a palace at Hampton Court, which he presented to the King. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and had a complete

ascendancy over the mind of Henry, who made him Lord Chancellor, and obtained for him a Cardinalship. He was also nominated the Pope's Legate; but having given offence to the King, by not promoting his divorce, he fell into disgrace, and his property was confiscated. In 1530 he was apprehended at York, but was taken ill, and died at Leicester, on his way to London, November 29th, 1530, exclaiming, "Had I but served my God as faithfully as I have served my King, He would not have forsaken me in my old age."

* See HAILSTONE'S *Yorkshire Portraits*, No. 42.

WOOD, SIR GEORGE, Knt., late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, was the eldest son of the Rev. Geo. Wood, B.A., who was Vicar of Roystone, near Barnsley, for 52 years, and died June 8th, 1781, aged 77. Sir George was born there in 1740, or rather in 1743 (according to the register), February 13th, and was articled to Mr. West, an attorney at Cawthorne, who often declared that "George Wood would one day be a Judge;" so soon did he indicate that sound judgment in which he excelled on the Bench, though he had not much oratorical power, and retained the characteristic bluntness of a Yorkshireman. After being called to the Bar, he went the Northern Circuit, and among his pupils were Mr. Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough; Charles Abbott, afterwards Lord Tenterden; the Hon. Thos. afterwards Lord Erskine; Mr. Scarlett,



Sir George Wood, Knt.

afterwards Lord Abinger; Serjeant Williams, and many other distinguished lawyers. He retired from office in 1823; died, worth £300,000, July 7th, 1824, aged 81, or rather 78, at his house in Bedford Square, London; and was buried in the Temple Church.*

WRAY, SIR CHRISTOPHER, was the eldest son of Thomas Wray, of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, near Richmond (dead in 1540) by Joan, daughter and co-heir of Robert Jackson, of Bedale, whose will, dated 12 November, 1562, is printed on pages 156-164 of the Surtees Society's *Richmondshire Wills*. The Editor, CANON RAINE, on page 160, calls him "the nestling of the family," meaning the youngest. COOPER, *Athens Cantabrigiensis*, 1861, vol. 2, p. 121, has fallen into the same mistake; though he very accurately says, "The traditions which refer to his lowly origin are of little credit, and for the imputations upon his legitimacy there is not the slightest foundation." Four generations occur

* See the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1824, vol. 2, p. 177; the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1824, and WILKINSON'S, *Worthies of Barnsley*.

before Thomas Wray, namely (1) John Wray, of Richmond, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Clibburn, in Co. Westmoreland, (2) Richard Wray, who married a daughter of Udall, or Yewdall, (3) Humphrey Wray, who married a Warcop of Warcop in Westmoreland, (4) Robert Wray, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Danby, and had William, John, Christopher, and Thomas, his second son of St. Nicholas.

Sir Christopher Wray was born at Bedale, Yorkshire, and married the daughter of Nicholas Giringlton, of Normanby in the Co. of Lincoln; not of



Sir Christopher Wray (*From an Old Engraving*).

York, as often stated. He gave £5 a year to the usher of the school of Kirton-in-Lindsey, as well as erecting an almshouse at Glentworth. His arms quartering Jackson, are in Lincoln's Inn, Serjeant's Inn, in Glentworth Church, and at Ashby, Co. Lincoln. He received his education at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was thence removed to Lincoln's Inn. He was member for Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, in all the Parliaments of Queen Mary; and being an eminent lawyer and well versed in Parliamentary proceedings, was chosen Speaker of the House of Common Pleas, and was in 1574 constituted Lord Chief Justice of England. Sir Christopher Wray, with his contemporary

Judges, settled the form of the Commission of the Peace, as it continues, with very little alteration to this day. He was an upright Judge, and possessed a clear, discerning judgment, with a free and graceful elocution; though he respected every man in his proper station when he was off the bench, yet when he was upon it he had no such regard for the greatest of men as to bias his judgment. He was mindful of what is past, observant of things present, and provided for things to come; indulgent to his servants, and charitable to the poor. In Lincolnshire, he acquired a very considerable landed property, as appears by the inquisition at his death. For the preservation of an estate, he used to say that four things were necessary—to understand it, not to spend till it comes, to keep old servants, and to have a quarterly audit. He was a munificent benefactor to Magdalen College, Cambridge, to which, also, both his widow and his daughter, Frances, Countess of Warwick, were considerable benefactresses. He died May 7th, 1591, aged 68, and was buried in the church of Glentworth, where there is a monument to his memory.

Melbecks, 1889.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.





YORKSHIRE MANORS.

BURSTWICK MANOR.

THE following is collated from a manuscript book in my possession.

“An account of all the men’s names and the rent they pay unto Matthew Appleyard, Esq., belonging to him in Preston Lordship for his lands there.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| For the two oxgans of sixteene oxgans, Francis Hylbert yearly rent is ... | 12 | 10 | 00 |
| For East Hall Garth, Mrs. Sandors yearly rent is | 6 | 00 | 00 |
| For Pryor Garth, Peter Wilkinson yearly rent is | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| For Pinder Garth and two oxgans of pryors land, being ye third and fourth oxgans, Burn’ham elder rent is | 17 | 00 | 00 |
| For First oxgan of Pryors, Robert Kay yearly rent is | 6 | 00 | 00 |
| For Second oxgan of Pryors, George Coleman and Ralph Burn’sell yearly rent is | 6 | 10 | 00 |
| For Fift oxgan of Pryors, Fran Parkin yearly rent is | 6 | 00 | 00 |
| For Sixt oxgan of Pryors, John Eland yearly rent is | 6 | 00 | 00 |
| For Seventh oxgan of Pryors, Will Williamson yearly rent is | 6 | 00 | 00 |
| For Eighth oxgan of Pryors, Ralph Williamson rent is | 6 | 10 | 00 |
| Ralph Colman for Samon House rent is | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| The Totall is ... | £76 | 10 | 00 |

An account of all ye men and what rent they pay unto Matthew Appleyard, Esq., for his lands, lying on ye North side of Hall Bridge, belonging to Burstwicke.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Robert Carvill for Hall Bridge house and ye ground thereto belonging ... | 28 | 00 | 00 |
| Francis Birks for Wren Hall and ye ground thereto belonging ... | 22 | 01 | 00 |
| Thomas Wilkinson for Spella House and ye ground thereto belonging ... | 28 | 00 | 00 |
| George Wilkinson for Thrussill Nest and ye grounds thereto belonging ... | 40 | 00 | 00 |
| Widdow Vickerman for Dase hill and ye great cow close | 20 | 00 | 00 |

LANDS IN ELLSTERNWEEKE.

| | | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| Will Young, a house, a close, and on oxgan of land | 6 | 10 | 00 |
| Henry Simpson, Sandworth Close | 1 | 05 | 00 |

LANDS IN BURSTWICK.

| | | | |
|--|--------|----|---------|
| John Payley half an oxgang of land | 2 | 10 | 00 |
| Nodd House, John Hewson yearly rent is | 3 | 10 | 00 |
| Headon Close, Thomas Kemp yearly rent is | 1 | 15 | 00 |
| Lands bought of Mr John Coopledyck, lying in Burstwicke and Skeeckling as followeth— | | | |
| One oxgang of land at | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Docker Close at... .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephen Alman's house | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Lands bought of Mr. Ro. Northan lying in Burstwick | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lands which fell by the death of my mother, 1683— | | | |
| Imp. G. Wilkinson, Twyer and Mainfeilds att | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| It. Burstwicke, Jam. Isaack | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| Widow Hawood | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| John Raley | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| John Hewson | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Will Estabe of Albrough | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Christopher Lynsley Main'feilds | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| The sum is ... | | | 69 10 0 |
| Docker House, Hen. Hawood | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 Oxgang of Rich. Smith | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Steph. Almon, for a house and garth... .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Walter Padley, his farm | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Grounds belonging to the Mannor of Burstweke. | | | |
| The South Parke in the occupation of Mr. John Alured | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| The Great Forker Leayse | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| The Little Forker Leayse and Backhousmar | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| The Backhouse marre | | | |
| The Haver Cloose, Hethe Botham | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| The Wranglands and the mydow | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| The Rowlands in Tho. Dallon's use | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Thackcare in Tho. Chatt's use | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mydle Carre } leten to Mr. Norris and Mr. Hornbye | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Row Crofft } | | | |
| Parrock Underwoode to Henery Mallson | 06 | 13 | 4 |
| Nuthill Closes, 8 or 9 in Leonard Metcal's occupation | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Backhouse Closes | 05 | 0 | 0 |
| Marsten wood and the Trench head in the occupation of Francis Person | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene Marre in John Jackson's use | 09 | 0 | 0 |
| The orth end of the North Parke is letten to the men of Lelley | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Two closes in the Commytty's hands | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| The North Park letn to Georg Storke | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Hobson's closes in Hugo Nuton's use | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| The Tythe corne of Burstweke | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| The Skrogge closes in Rich. Whit's use | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| The Pryer closes and Kyn to Rich. Meekes | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Grasse in the field to Will Young | 01 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Thomas Swane to Nicholas Kitchin | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Litle Nutles Ln to James Huet | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Higts Padake | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| A Noott of ye oulde Rentts of the Demaens belonginge to Burstwek Mannour. | | | |
| | | l. | s. d. |
| Itm. The North Parke | xviiij | x | |
| The South Parke | viiij | | |
| Burstwek Garth | xviiij | ij | |
| Litle Forker Lease | iiij | | |

| | l | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Great Forker Lease | vij | | |
| West Backhouse mar | | xv | |
| East Twyer | | liij | iiij |
| Wranglands | | xxx | |
| Thack Carre | | liij | iiij |
| Thirty acares | | xxx | |
| Knecroft and Mydl care | v | v | |
| Knelandes | iiij | vj | viiij |
| The Lease Sayell | | xv | |
| The Skotch Parrock | | xiiij | |
| The Parock Underwoode | | xxiiij | |
| The Great Totley | | xl | |
| The Little Totley | | xiiij | |
| Ridgmond Parrocks and Hestams | xvii | | |
| Easternweke Demaynes | vj | | |
| Lelley Demaynes | iiij | viiij | |
| Esington Demaynes | xviij | | |
| Kylnsey Demaynes | viiij | viiij | |
| Sketlynge Demaynes | viij | viiij | |
| Inglad Hill | | x | |
| Little Humbr | | xiiij | |
| Grene house Cootte | xiiij | xiiij | iiij |
| Osgoods | v | | |

KENGHAM MARSH OULD RENTS.

| | |
|---|-------|
| The Marsh Garth with that belongs it | xxij |
| The Cheshouse Coott | xiiij |
| The Narreth Coott | xiiij |
| The Wether Coott | xj |
| The West Coott | ix |
| The South Coott | ix |
| The Nuland Coott | ix |
| The Hewkes | iiij |

The MS. book from which the above is literally extracted belonged to the Appleyard Family of Burstwick. Thomas Appleyard, born 13 January, 1580, appears to have been the first member who settled at Burstwick, his ancestors being of York and Heslington. This Thomas was Rector of Knipton in 1617, and was buried there on 5 August, 1620. He was father, *Inter alia*, of Sir Matthew Appleyard, who was governor for Leicester, and M.P. for Headon, and who, for his distinguished services, was knighted by King Charles the First, dying 20 February, 1669, and was buried at Burstwick, in the 63rd year of his age. Sir Matthew married Frances, daughter of the third Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby, Co. Lincoln, who died 23 December, 1683, and was buried at Burstwick, with her late husband. Their issue were (1) Christopher Appleyard, M.D., who died in London, and was buried at Burstwick; (2) Thomas Appleyard, buried at Trinity Church, Hull, 7 July, 1663; (3) Matthew Appleyard, who died in London, and buried at Burstwick, having previously married Jane, daughter of William Ramsden, of Hull, merchant, who was buried

at Burstwick, and by whom there was a large family, as shown in the MS. pedigree compiled by myself; and (4) Anne, who married by licence at York, 2 December, 1674, Bryan Sunderland, of Aikton, Gent.

Dover Terrace,

181, Cold Harbour Lane,

Camberwell, Surrey, S.E.

HENRY W. ALDRED.

DEWSBURY RECTORY MANOR.

THE Church of Dewsbury was at one time well endowed, as was fitting for the mother church of a district extending to the borders of Lancashire, and rivalling in size another great Saxon parish, that of Whalley. Part of this endowment consisted of a rectory manor, the origin of which is lost in the mist of ages. It is, however, reasonable to suppose that the manor* was formed from the land forming the endowment of the rectory, which the parson granted out to his tenants, in the same way as lay lords granted their lands to their tenants. This supposition is supported by the fact that the rectory manor only comprises a part of the township of Dewsbury, nearest the Church, and part of the township of Hartshead, which latter part may have been granted for the support of the church at Hartshead. The rectory was appropriated to the College of St. Stephen at Westminster, in the year 1348, and when the vicarage was constituted in 1349, amongst the things reserved to the Dean and College of St. Stephen's as rectors, are the perquisites of Court (*i.e.* of the Manor Court) of which as rectors they were Lords, and to which they remained entitled until the dissolution of the College, some two hundred years afterwards. On the dissolution, the rectory and rectory manor became vested in the crown, and so continued until the fourth year of James I., when the rectory and rectory manor, together with other church property, were granted to William Vernon, of Soothill, gentleman, and Christopher Naylor, of Wakefield, gentleman, as trustees for Sir George Savile. The manor continued in the hands of the Saviles until the year 1672, when it was purchased by John Peebles, Esquire, formerly steward of the manor, who was Clerk of the Peace, and also one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to King Charles II. He came to reside at Dewsbury, where he built a house, still

* Those who are curious about the origin of Manors, are referred to PROF. MAITLAND's elaborate introduction to Vol. II. of the Selden Society's Publications, consisting of select pleas in Manorial and other Seignorial Courts; also to an article on Manorial Jurisdiction, in the *Law Quarterly Review*, vol. 7., page 113.

known as the Manor House, and made himself exceedingly troublesome to the Puritan party, who gave him the name of the "Devil of Dewsbury." Peebles died in 1684, and there is a monument to his memory in Dewsbury Church, bearing an inscription, and his coat of arms, both of which are very much defaced by the cleansing given to the monument, at the recent restoration of the church. Mr. Peebles left three daughters, of whom one, named Elizabeth, was married to Joseph Richardson, of North Bierley, to whom she carried the rectory and manor of Dewsbury after her father's death; and their descendants in 1792 sold the rectory and manor to Charles Steer, of Batley, who in the same year sold them to Richard Milnes. This Milnes became bankrupt, and in 1799 his assigns sold the rectory and manor to John Carr, of Wakefield; who, in 1802, conveyed them to John Carr, of Carr Lodge, Horbury; the last named John Carr died in 1824, and by his will devised the rectory and manor to his two sons, John Francis Carr and Robert Carr, who, in 1847, sold them to Jeremiah Marriott, Land Agent, Dewsbury, the father of the present proprietor, and Lord of the Manor, Charles Henry Marriott, J.P.

After the dissolution of St. Stephen's College, we find a grant of the rectory and advowson of Dewsbury, dated the last day of October, 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, to the Archbishop of York, the consideration being the great desire of the King and Queen to benefit the Church, and, not least, £7,000 offered to them by Cardinal Pole, of his own will, gratuitously, and not being asked; as the charter is careful to explain. This grant does not appear to have long remained in force, for in 1568, Henry Savile, of Lupset, seems to have held the two rectories of Wakefield and Dewsbury on lease from the Crown, and by his will, dated 1st January, 1568, he leaves his lease of the rectories to his wife Dorothy for life, with remainder to his son Francis Savile.

There is a deed entered on the Close Roll, 3rd Elizabeth, part 14 (Ro : 596) which is rather puzzling, inasmuch as it is dated seven years before the above-mentioned will of Henry Savile, and purports to convey the manor of Dewsbury, with other property, to Dorothy Savile (daughter of Sir Henry Savile, deceased, and cousin of the above-named Henry) to the use of her mother, Lady Elizabeth Savile, for life, with remainder to Dorothy, her heirs and assigns for ever. The deed appears to be a family settlement, and deals with a large amount of property, including numerous manors. Further investigation may explain the reason why the manor of Dewsbury is included therein.

The Court Rolls of the Rectory Manor date back to the 16th year of Queen Elizabeth, who was Lady of the Manor. The earlier rolls have been lost, and, as yet, no clue to their whereabouts has been found. In the roll for April, 21st Elizabeth, there is a reference to the Court held 1st September, 13th Elizabeth.

There is much interesting information to be found in the Rolls. They show that in the 16th century the common fields system was in full force in the town, and they give the names of four common fields, namely, the Crakenedge,* the North Field, the Mylne Field, and the Croft Field, of which the three former are preserved, at least in name, to the present day. There are many pains laid for the proper management of the common fields, such as fencing the land ends, repairing the gates, etc.

At a Court held 11th October, 28th Elizabeth, a pain was laid "that no man shall fetche or drive any catle through Crakenedge except they take twoo sufficient persons to helpe to dryve them for savegarde of the corne in payne to forfeite for every offence xijd." At a Court held 30th September, 21 Elizabeth, a pain is laid "that no man shall tether nor gate on our bierdoll † feildes untill all the corne be ridd owte of the same in payne of xijd." A pain was laid at a Court held 6th April, 27th Elizabeth (amongst many other pains), "yt every person, yt hathe anye unreasonable sheepe or catle, do yoke and kepe them orderly, in payne to forfeite for every tyme yt they shall make trespasse (the fence being lawfull) from henceforthe xijd."

Many of the presentments are also curious. For instance, at the Court 2nd October, 24th Elizabeth, the jury say "that a certain John Bull make an affray on one Matson, so he is amerced vjd."

The Brewers are presented very frequently, for brewing and selling contrary to the Assize; and at a Court held 11th April, 17th Elizabeth, the jury say that John Stokes has not pulled down his buildings, which he lately built without licence, under "le great elme," so he is fined ten shillings. At the same Court, John Stokes and John Boyle are said to have made an affray together, and drawn blood, so they are amerced two shillings each.

The elections of constables and greeves, and of overseers, for the ringing and yoking of swine, are regularly entered. There are also many admittances to property on death, and by sale, lease, and mortgage, giving much information about the old families of Dewsbury. It is to be hoped that these valuable and interesting Rolls will be copied, and printed whilst they are in good preservation.

From the evidence of *Domesday* book and subsequent rolls and charters, it would appear that formerly there was another manor in Dewsbury besides the Rectory Manor. In the first place, we learn from *Domesday* book that Edward the Confessor had a manor there, and that at the date of *Domesday* book it belonged to the King (William I.). Subsequently the manor became the

* Crakenedge appears to derive its name from the Anglo-Saxon *Creccan Ecg*, the border of the stream, for it is described in the rolls as abutting on the water called the Beck.

† "Bierdoll fieldes"—common fields, literally town divided fields. Anglo-Saxon *Burh*—a town, *Bær*, a village, and *del*, a division, or portion.

property of the Warrens, and John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, by charter, entered on the Close Rolls, 9 Edward II., memb. 2, surrendered to the King the manor of Dewsbury with numerous other manors, castles and towns. The manor is dealt with in many other charters of the Warrens, up to the date of the appropriation of the rectory to the College of St. Stephen at Westminster in 1348. It is probable that this manor was a chief or superior manor, of which the rectory manor was a dependent, and which comprised the whole of Dewsbury. It may subsequently have been merged in the manor of Wakefield, which was also the property of the Warrens, and which, at the present time, comprises so much of the Township of Dewsbury as is not included in the Rectory Manor. The Lords of the Wakefield manor have, up to modern times, claimed to be lords paramount of Dewsbury, and have asserted their right to hold a market there, as against the Lords of the Rectory Manor. This claim was conceded to them, and they have received the tolls of the market up to a very recent date.

Arms of the Lords of the Manor of Dewsbury, illustrated on the stained glass window recently placed in the new Town Hall, Dewsbury, opened on the 17th day of September, 1889. The window is a fine specimen of the glass stainer's art, and was supplied by the eminent firm of Winfield's, Limited, Birmingham.

1.—EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.—Azure, a cross fleurie, between five Martlets, or.

According to Domesday book, Edward the Confessor had a manor in Dewsbury.

2.—WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.—Gules, two Lions passant guardant in pale, or.

The manor was afterwards in the possession of William the Conqueror, who, and whose three successors bore the same arms.

3.—EARLS OF WARREN.—Checky, or, and azure.

William the Conqueror, or William Rufus, granted the manor to the Earl of Warren, but there is nothing to shew the date of the grant. The first evidence of ownership is a grant, without date, by William, Earl of Warren, of the church of Dewsbury, to the priory of Lewes, which was founded by the 1st Earl in 1077. This grant was evidently made by the 2nd Earl, and therefore was made between the year 1089, when the 1st Earl died; and 1121, when Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed to the priory all its possessions, including certain Yorkshire Churches, &c.*

4.—GILBERT-LE-DESPENSER.—Quarterly 1 and 4 argent, 2 and 3 gules fretty or, on all a bend sable.

Gilbert-le-Despenser disposed of the advowson of Dewsbury to Edward III. in the 22nd year of the latter king's reign, and in the same year the Rectory was appropriated to St. Stephen's College, Westminster.

* For this charter, see Vol. x. of the *Pipe Roll Society's Publications*, page 11.

- 5.—EDWARD III.—France and England quarterly, 1 and 4 France ancient, azure, semée de-lys or, 2 and 3 England, gules, 3 Lions passant, gardant in pale, or.
- 6.—HENRY VIII.—1 and 4 France modern, that is, azure, 3 fleur-de-lys or, 2 and 3 England, 3 Lions passant, gardant in pale, or.

On the suppression of the monasteries, the Rectory Manor of Dewsbury became vested in Henry VIII.

- 7.—JAMES I.—Quarterly: 1 and 4 Grand quarters; France modern and England quarterly; 2nd Grand quarter; Scotland. 3rd Grand quarter; Ireland.

James I. granted the Rectory Manor to Vernon and Naylor, as trustees of Sir George Savile.

- 8.—SAVILE.—Argent on a bend sable, three Owls of the first.
- 9.—PEEBLES.—Argent on a chevron engrailed sable, between three popinjays or parrots, vert. a cinquefoil.

John Peebles, called the Devil of Dewsbury, bought the Rectory Manor from Thos. Savile in 1672, and from him the manor passed to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Richardson.

- 10.—RICHARDSON.—Sable on a chief argent, three Lions' heads, erased of the field.

Wm. Westbrook Richardson, in 1792, sold the manor to one Chas. Steer, who, in the same year, resold to Richard Milnes, who became bankrupt, and in 1799 his assignees sold the manor to John Carr, of Wakefield.

- 11.—CARR.—Per pale gules and azure, on a chevron embattled argent, three étoiles Argent.

In 1847, Mr. Jeremiah Marriott, of Dewsbury, the father of the present possessor, bought the manor from Messrs. John Francis Carr and Robert Carr.

- 12.—MARRIOTT.—Barry of six, or, and sable.
Crest.—A Talbot passant sa. collared and chained, or.
Motto.—Virtute et fide.





YORKSHIRE MEDALS.

SOME YORKSHIRE MEDALS.

THE following brief particulars respecting some celebrated Yorkshire medals, (arranged in alphabetical order), will, no doubt, be of interest to many of our readers. Abraham Simon and his brother Thomas, who are said to have been born in Yorkshire (the first at Leeds), were the most celebrated medallists that England or any other country has produced. Abraham was a man of small stature, and of a primitive philosophic aspect, always wearing his hair and beard according to the mode of his ancestors. He was for some time in the service of Christina, Queen of Sweden, and accompanied her to Paris. When Christina went to the Royal Chapel, Simon placed himself in a gallery within view of the King, Louis XIII., in order to model his picture in wax. During this operation, the King remarking his singular appearance, and how busily he was employed, and not knowing what he was about, ordered one of the captains of the guard to take him into custody. The next morning the King was told that he was an artist, and in the suite of the Queen of Sweden. Being ordered to appear before the King, he was asked several questions, and being strictly examined, he boldly said to the King, "Sire, what art thou afraid of? to see a man with his own hair and a beard? which the King, your father, would have been ashamed to have been seen publicly without, for fear of being thought a boy or no wise man!" The Queen afterwards presented him with a medal and a gold chain. King Charles the Second, who intended to create an order of knighthood in commemoration of his escape after the battle of Worcester, under the appellation of "The Order of the Royal Oak," employed Abraham Simon to make for that purpose a model in wax of a medal, which was to

have been executed in gold. The King, who approved of his performance, rewarded him with a hundred broad pieces. He was also employed by the Duke of York to make another model of his own head; but being informed that the Duke intended to give him only 50 pieces, he, with indignation, crushed the figure betwixt both his hands, and entirely defaced it. This was injurious to his reputation, and he afterwards lived in obscurity, but still retained his pride with his poverty. His whimsical attachment to the garb which he wore in his youth is remarkable. He adhered to the same mode of wearing his hair, beard, cloak, boots, and spurs, which prevailed in the reign of Charles the First. He died soon after the Revolution. There is an original portrait of him, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in possession of Mr. Henry Musgrave, head to left, looking upwards, with long greyish hair and beard—canvas 21in. by 18in.—which was at the Leeds Exhibition.

Thos. Simon, a celebrated medallist, brother to Abraham, was born in Yorkshire, and trained in England by Briot, a celebrated French medallist, and he rivalled the classic artists of antiquity. He and his master were retained in the service of Charles I., but almost all the capital works of the former were executed during the Protectorate of Cromwell; the dies for whose crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence, were exquisitely cut by him; as were also his great seal, and that of the Commonwealth. His trial-piece of the crown of Charles II. shows to equal advantage the excellence of his hand. He was sometimes assisted by his brother Abraham, the ingenious modeller of wax, who is said to have been born in Leeds. The above crown piece, which has about the edge a motto from Terence, is now very scarce. It sold some time ago, at the late Mr. West's sale, for £68.



The accompanying engraving is of a medal by Simon, in commemoration of Oliver Cromwell's victory over the Scottish army at Dunbar, September 3rd, 1650.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY'S MEDAL.—Obverse: *Chantrey, sculptor et artium fautor*, with an undraped bust facing to the right; beneath the bust the die-sinker's name, W. Wyon, R.A., *fecit*. Reverse: An admirable representation of Chantrey's famous seated full-length statue of James Watt. On the base the word "Watt." In the exergue *Francisci Chantrey opus*. In small letters at the margin, behind the chair, W. Wyon, R.A., *fecit*, 1846. Edge plain.

This medal (in bronze), one of Wyon's *chef d'œuvres*, is 2½in. in diameter. Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., was born at Norton, near Sheffield, on the 7th of April, 1781; died in London, November 25th, 1841, and was buried at Norton, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

LADY ANNE CLIFFORD'S MEDAL.—This is the lady who won the full sovereignty of Skipton Castle, which she restored to its old splendour, and lived there till her death, in her 87th year, in 1675. WHITAKER says, "Her house was a school for the young, a retreat for the aged, an asylum for the persecuted, a college for the learned, and a pattern for all." A celebrated fiery letter of hers is extant, in which she refuses to aid a Government candidate whose claims to

a seat had been pressed upon her. The letter runs thus:—"Sir,—I have been bullied by an usurper, and I have been neglected by a Court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shall not stand.—(Signed), ANNE DORSET, PEMBROKE, and MONTGOMERY." Two hospitals, six castles, and seven churches were either built or restored by this high-spirited lady, in whose character it may be natural to recognise, though acting in a different direction, and pervaded, perhaps, by nobler principles, the ardour and activity of mind which prompted her father's course of adventurous and persevering enterprise. She was long regarded as a Queen in the north; and her foundations and benefactions seem to argue a revenue little less than royal. She died March 22nd, 1675-6, and there are several portraits of this celebrated Countess; with a medal, in her widow's weeds, etc., inscribed "ANN . COVNT . OF . DORSET . PEMB . & . MONTGO . ;" on the reverse, "SOLE . DAUGHTER . AND . HEIR . TO . GEORGE . EARL . OF . CUMBERLAND," and the type of religion, with a Bible, etc., which was in Thoresby's Museum.



Chantry's Medal.

CAPTAIN COOK'S MEDAL—The medal was struck to perpetuate the memory of Captain Cook. On one side is a bold relief of the Captain with this inscription, "IAC COOK OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMVS." Immediately under the head is expressed in lesser characters, "REG. SOC. LOND. SOCIO. SUO." On the reverse appears an erect figure of Britannia standing on a plain. The left arm rests upon an hieroglyphic pillar. Her spear is in her hand, and her shield placed at the foot of the pillar. Her right arm is projected over a globe, and contains a symbol, expressive of the celebrated circumnavigator's enterprising genius. The inscription round the reverse is, "NIL INTENTATVM NOSTRI LIGVERE," and under the figure of Britannia, "AUSPICIIIS GEORGH III. The medal was engraved by Pingo at the expense of the Royal Society. Six impressions were struck

in gold, and two hundred-and-fifty in silver.



THE COPLEY SCIENTIFIC MEDAL.—Sir Godfrey Copley, M.P., F.R.S., of Sprotborough, near Doncaster, originally bequeathed a sum producing five guineas to be given at each anniversary meeting of the Royal Society to the person who had been the author of the best papers of experimental observations for the year preceding. In process of time this pecuniary reward, which could never be an important consideration to a man of enlarged and philosophic mind, however narrow his circumstances might be, was changed into the more liberal form of a gold medal, in which form it has become a truly honourable mark of distinction, and a just and laudable object of ambition. On the obverse of the medal is the donor's name, with his arms, and the device of Minerva holding a shield, with globes and other instruments of art and science. On the reverse are the arms of the Royal Society. Sir Godfrey Copley died in April, 1709, and was buried at Sprotborough. His portrait was painted by Kneller, and engraved by Smith in 1692.

MILES COVERDALE AND HIS BIBLE TRANSLATION MEDAL.—Miles Coverdale, one of the most important names which occur in the history of Biblical literature, and who was Bishop of Exeter in the reign of Edward VI., was born in Yorkshire in 1487. In 1535 he published his *Translation of the Bible*, dedicating it to King Henry VIII. His version of the Psalms is that now used in the Book of Common Prayer. Coverdale, then, is entitled to the honour of having been the first who had translated the whole Bible into English, and of bringing it out under the express sanction of Royal authority. At the close of 1538, Coverdale again visited the Continent, to superintend a new edition of the Bible. He died in February, 1568, aged 81. The tri-centenary of the issue of his Bible was celebrated throughout the English Church, October 4th, 1835, and medals were struck in honour of the occasion.

DEWSBURY SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENARY MEDAL.—This medal is of white metal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight. Obverse: Centenary of Dewsbury Parish Church Sunday Schools, 1883; with the heads of Roberson and Buckworth. Reverse: Founded in 1783, by the Rev. Matthew Bowley, M.A., Vicar, and the Rev. Hammond Roberson, M.A., curate; reorganised in 1804, by the Rev. Jno. Buckworth, M.A., Vicar of Dewsbury.

FERDINANDO, LORD FAIRFAX'S, MEDALS.—Thomas Simon executed two medals in honour of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax—one of silver, oval, with an embossed border of foliage; a bust in armour; and on the reverse, the Fairfax arms. The second is also silver, but smaller, with head and lace-scalloped band. On the reverse are the Fairfax arms, and "Ferd., Lord Fairfax, Lord-General of the North." Both have been engraved by Vertue.

GENERAL SIR THOS., LORD FAIRFAX'S MEDALS.—Thomas Simon also struck five medals in honour of the celebrated Parliamentary General:—

1. Silver; a head, with plain short bands; on the reverse, the Fairfax arms and "Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knt. for King and Parl.," with border of leaves. The head is full-face, but not a good likeness.

2. Silver; head in profile, with this inscription around—"Tho. Fairfax. Miles. Milit. Parl. Dux. Gen.;" on the reverse, in the middle, "Mernisti," and around, "Post hac Meliora, 1645," oval. A copy of the two sides of this medal is stamped on the side of MARKHAM'S *Life of the Great Lord Fairfax*, 1870.

3. Gold: the same; only head in a smaller oval, with no circumscription; but the same legend on the reverse.

4. Round medal; an excellent likeness, and the inscription, "Gener. Tho. Fairfax. Miles. Milit. Parli. Dux." And on the reverse, "Mernisti" and "Post hac Meliora." This is very faintly struck.

5. Silver; on the obverse, "General Fairfax" and the head in profile; on the reverse, "Olivar, D.G. Ang. Sco. Hib. Prot.," and Cromwell's head.

Four of these medals have been engraved by Vertue, in his works of Simon. All but No. 1 are remarkable likenesses, and were struck for the purpose of

* For the presentation of the Copley medal to the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, the celebrated geologist, and a native of Dent, near Sedbergh, in North Yorkshire, see the *Annual Register* for 1862, p. 371.

giving them as rewards to officers or soldiers who distinguished themselves. One was presented by the Parliament to John Sharpe, of Horton Hall, near Bradford, for his faithful services as private secretary under Fairfax in 1645. Two were bought by the Bishop of Hereford (Lord James Beauclerk) at Thoresby's sale in 1764, and there are four in the British Museum. Lord Fairfax made a large and very valuable collection of engravings, medals, and coins, which afterwards came into the possession of Thoresby, the antiquary, whose father had served under fiery young Tom in the first Yorkshire campaign. But literature was the General's favourite pursuit.

SIR THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX'S MEDAL.—Thomas, Lord Fairfax, General of the Parliamentary Army in the Civil War, was the eldest son of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, and was born at Denton, Yorkshire, in 1611. He began his military career under Lord Vere, in Holland, and when hostilities commenced between the King and Parliament, he took a decided part in favour of the latter, being, like his father, a zealous Presbyterian. He had a principal command in the northern counties of England, where he and his father were defeated in several engagements; but afterwards Sir Thomas had better fortune, and distinguished himself so greatly at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, that he was appointed General of the army, in the place of the Earl of Essex, and Cromwell became his Lieutenant-General. In 1650, he resigned his commission, and lived in retirement till the Restoration, when he made his peace with Charles II., upon whom he waited at the Hague. He died at Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, in 1671. Lord Fairfax's medal contains his bust, with the inscription—*THO. FAIRFAX. MILES. MILIT. PARL. DVX. GEN.* On the reverse, the legend, "*Post Hec Meliora.*" Inscription in the field, "MERVISTI," and on the exergue, 1640.

DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL'S MEDAL.—John Fothergill, an eminent English physician,



Fothergill Medal.

was born at Semer Water, near Askrigg, in Wensleydale, in 1712. He died in 1780.*

DR. HOOK AND LEEDS PARISH CHURCH.—Size, two inches in diameter; white metal; with a full-face bust of Dr. Hook in his robes, and round it the inscription, "The Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, 1837;" and on the reverse a north-west view of the Leeds Parish Church, and round it the inscription, "St. Peter's Church, Leeds; rebuilt 1844," and under it, "By the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants; consecrated Sep. 2."

* For a description of a Medal in his honour, with plate, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1795, p. 474.

SIR JOHN HOTHAM'S MEDAL.—Sir John Hotham, M.P., born at Scarborough in 1589, a man of a timid and irresolute nature, and without any firm principles of attachment to the King or Parliament, was by the latter appointed Governor of Hull, the most considerable magazine of arms and ammunition in the kingdom.



Hotham Medal.

King Charles, perceiving to what lengths the Commons were proceeding, was determined to seize this fortress; but was peremptorily refused admittance, when he appeared before it in person, by the Governor, who was instantly proclaimed a traitor. Though Hotham was employed, he was not trusted; his son, who was much more devoted to the Parliament, was a constant check and spy upon him. At length, both father and son were prevailed upon to listen to the overtures of some of the Royalists, and to enter into a correspondence with them. This quickly brought them to the block. They died unlamented by either party; and were by many regarded as the victims to the just vengeance of heaven, rather than martyrs to the Royal cause. He died January 2nd, 1644-5. The crowned skull and the motto,

"Mors mihi vita," suggests the reflection, "Death is a crown of life to me." On the reverse side are the arms of Hotham impaling Anlaby, his fifth wife. The medal was evidently struck by the widow, for distribution among his friends, after his execution.

HULL PUBLIC BUILDINGS MEDAL.—Hull Working Men's Art and Industrial Exhibition, opened June 20th, 1870; medal of white metal; on the reverse, the arms of Hull, J. M. Debus.

A CENTENARIAN'S MEDAL.—Bartholomew Johnson, a celebrated musician and centenarian, was born at Wykeham, near Scarborough. The register of his baptism bears date 3rd October, 1710. This highly respectable individual resided at Scarborough from the time of his being apprenticed to the humble profession of a barber to the time of his death, and was nearly seventy years one of the "town's waits." As a musician, and for the many excellent traits in his character, he uniformly preserved the esteem of a highly respectable circle of friends. His constitution was naturally vigorous, and he lived to a great age. On the 3rd of October, 1810, he completed his one hundredth year; and this highly interesting event was celebrated by a jubilee dinner and musical performance, at the Freemason's Lodge, Scarborough, and a medal was struck as a memorial of this event. Lord Mulgrave afterwards commissioned the late John Jackson, R.A., to paint the portrait of the venerable old man, which has since been presented by his Lordship to the Corporation, and it embellishes the Town Hall, Scarborough. He died on the 7th of February, 1814, aged 104, and was interred in Wykeham churchyard, with a long inscription.*

KENDALL MEDAL, KNARESBOROUGH.—In Knaresborough Forest was found a capital medal, inscribed, JO . KENDAL . RHODI . TVRCVPELLERIVS, around his head in bold relief. On the reverse, around his arms, were TEMPORIS . OBSIDIONIS . TVRCORVM . MCCCCLXXX . (1480). The post of Turcopolier, a colonel of the cavalry, belonged particularly to the English nation. This family were of note in these parts at that time. This medal was in Thoresby's Museum, and engraved in (or for) his "Ducatus Leodiensis," and was bought at his sale by the Duke of Devonshire. This, the oldest English medal of which we have any knowledge was found in Yorkshire, in the district known as the Forest of Knaresborough. It bears the date 1380, and is supposed to have been brought over to this country from Italy.†

* See HINDERWELL'S *History of Scarborough*, pp. 240-2; GRAINGE'S *Yorkshire Longevity*; and BARRER'S *Scarborough*, p. 458.

† For an account of this Medal see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1785, p. 714.

MEDAL OF BISHOP LAKE.—The Right Rev. John Lake, D.D., formerly Vicar of Leeds, was born at Halifax, and baptised on the 5th of December, 1624. He



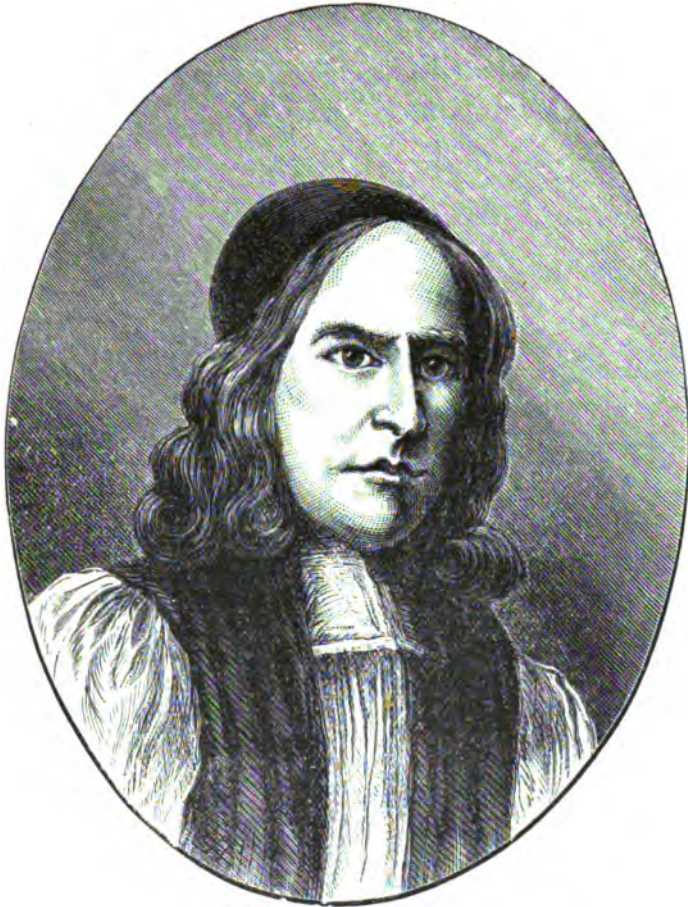
Lake Medal.



Lake Medal.

was educated at the Grammar School of his native town, and made so rapid progress in his studies that he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, in his thirteenth year. His tutor at St. John's was the learned Mr. Cleveland; whose life he subsequently wrote, and whose works, in conjunction with Dr. Drake, Rector of Pontefract, he edited and published in 1687. He took his degree of B.A. at a very early age, and distinguished himself no less for loyalty than learning. He was afterwards Archdeacon of Cleveland and Prebendary of York. In 1682 he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man; in 1684 he was translated to Bristol, and in the following year to Chichester. He was one of the seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower in the reign of James II., and died August 30th, 1689. See his portrait in "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops," by J. R. Herbert, R.A., and as one of "The Seven Bishops," imprisoned in the Tower in 1688," painter unknown; in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Upon the imprisonment and deliverance of the Seven Bishops, was stamped a medal representing the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his episcopal robes, &c. GUIL. SANCROFT. ARCHIEPISC. CANTUAR. 1688. On the reverse, seven Bishops in smaller circles, amongst the stars, or with a star between each; in the centre HENRI. EP. LONDON.: around which are GUIL. EP. S. ASAP. FRANC. EP. ELI: "WAN. EP. CICESTR.:" ICH. EP. BATH. ET. WELL: THO. EP. PETRIBVRG. IOHAN. EP. BRISTOL.

GENERAL LAMBERT'S MEDAL.—John Lambert, Major-General in the Parliamentary army in the reign of Charles I., was born in Craven, Yorkshire, about 1620, and is stated to have been a student of law on the breaking out of the struggle between the King and the Parliament; but, joining the popular standard, he became a colonel, distinguished himself at the battle of Naseby and in Fifeshire, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the Protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of King. For this Cromwell deprived him of his commission, but from prudential motives granted him a pension of £2,000 a year. Being divested of all employment, he withdrew into private life, but on the death of the Protector, was chosen by the Rump Parliament to repress the Royalist insurrection. A short time afterwards he took an active part in deposing Richard Cromwell, for which services he was appointed one of the Council of War and colonel of a regiment of horse. The Parliament, however, growing jealous of



*youes in us for chaire
Jo. Lake.*

his influence with the army, directed him to resign his commission ; this he absolutely refused to do, and, marching to London, dispersed the Assembly by force, in October, 1659. He was then appointed Major-General of the army, and sent to command the forces in the north ; but General Monk having defeated him, and restored the Parliament, he was deserted by his army, submitted, and



John Lambert, Major-General.

was committed to the Tower. At the Restoration, he was tried and condemned, with Sir Harry Vane ; but was pardoned and banished to Guernsey, where he remained upwards of thirty years, and died in 1692. There is a medal of General Lambert, with portrait, by Simon.

LEEDS MEDALS.—A prize medal was struck and presented by the Leeds "Working Men's Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition in 1867," with that inscription and Prize Medal on one side; and on the other a bust, and "W. E. Kenworthy, Esq., President, Leeds, 1867," around it.



A medal in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, 1887, was presented to the children in attendance at the Leeds Sunday Schools of every denomination. It bears on one side the face (profile) of the Queen, and on the other the arms of the borough of Leeds, with the dates of Her Majesty's accession and coronation. Attached to the medal is a badge of dark blue, bearing the Red Ensign and the Union Jack crossed, and the lettering, "Jubilee, 1887." Although only on white metal, this medal is a fine production, and well worthy of preservation and mention here.

LEEDS TOWN HALL MEDALS.—A medal was struck on the opening of the Leeds Town Hall by Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, September 7th, 1858; bronze, large size, by Offley, Birmingham.



Another, white metal, weighing 1 oz., diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Obverse—Leeds Town Hall, with the building in relief, opened by Her M.G. Majesty, Queen Victoria, Sept. 7th, 1858. Peter Fairbairn, Esq., Mayor. Reverse—H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria and H.R.H. the Prince Consort; with busts of the Queen and Prince Albert.—There is another splendid medal, in bronze, deep cut, weighing nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz., diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Obverse—Female figure seated, 1858, with cornucopia behind the seat, and round the figure, "Exhibition of Local Industry, Leeds." Reverse—

"Visited by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Sept. the 7th, 1858. President, Darnton Lupton. Committee, W. J. Armitage, Henry Andrews, Wm. Baxter, Joshua Buckton, S. Birchall, Edw. W. Hewitt, Wm. Huggan, John Jowitt, jun., F. W. Kitson, Wm. Kelsall, S. C. Knight, Henry Oxley, J. W. Oxley, Richard Reynolds, W. S. Ward, J. J. Wilson. Secretary, Sam Swan, jun."

LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S MEDAL.—Albert Denison, 1st Lord Londesborough, F.R.S., of Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, second surviving son of Henry, 1st Marquis Conyngham, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison, formerly of Leeds, was born on the 21st of October, 1805. He sat in the House of Commons as Member for Canterbury from 1835 to the early part of 1850, when he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Londesborough. In mature life his Lordship's tastes for literature, science, and the fine arts developed themselves in a very striking manner. As early as the year 1843 he distinguished himself by taking an active part in the foundation of the British Archaeological Association, of which he became president. Devoted to antiquarian pursuits, it was as a collector of rare and costly objects, especially in early goldsmiths' work, that his Lordship's taste and judgment were chiefly displayed. In this branch of mediæval art there is probably no private collection in the kingdom so rich as that which was formed by the deceased nobleman. These objects have been made subservient to the general purpose of antiquarian research by their publication in a costly volume, profusely illustrated in gold and colours. His Lordship died January 15th, 1860, at his town residence, Carlton House Terrace, in his 55th year; and his remains were interred at Grimston. Mr. W. J. Taylor, the well-known and remarkably skilful and successful medallist,

of Red Lion Street, Holborn, London, produced a portrait medal of the 1st Lord Lonsborough, who was an ardent antiquary and true lover of art. It is executed after a bust by Archer, and bears on the obverse the words, "Albert Denison, Lord Lonsborough," and on the reverse, in seven lines, "First President of the British Archaeological Association, 1843."

JAMES MONTGOMERY'S MEDAL.—James Montgomery, an English poet, was the son of a Moravian preacher, and was sent to be educated at the settlement of that sect at Fulneck, near Leeds. In 1806 he produced "The Wanderer in Switzerland," which quickly ran through three editions, and was subsequently followed by other and better works of the same nature, the chief of which were "The West Indies," "The World before the Flood," and "Greenland," a poem descriptive of the establishment of the Moravians in that desolate region, which sect he had again joined. In 1823 he produced "Original Hymns for Public, Private, and Social Devotion." In 1825 he resigned the editorship of the "Sheffield Iris," whereupon he was entertained at a public dinner by his fellow-townsmen. His interesting "History of Missionary Enterprise in the South Seas," was produced in 1830. Five years later he was offered the chair of rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh, which he declined. Sir Robert Peel about the same time bestowed upon him a pension of £150, and he died at Sheffield in 1854. In 1805 the sculptor Chantrey painted a portrait of Montgomery, who was often painted—as in 1827, by John Jackson, R.A., whose portrait is perhaps the best; and that by Illidge is very good. Mr. Barber painted a full-length one for the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Institution, where it now is. A faithful profile likeness of the "Christian Poet" appears on the bronze medal, which is annually presented by the Sheffield School of Art for the most successful drawing by any pupil of English wild flowers; it was from a portrait carefully modelled from the life at four-score. He considered, however, that his face was "rather improved than deteriorated by age."^{*}

CAPTAIN PHIPPS'S MEDAL.—Constantine John Phipps (Lord Mulgrave), an English navigator, entered the navy at an early age, and became Post-Captain in 1765. At the general election in 1768 he was returned as Member for Lincoln, and took an active part in Parliament on several popular questions, particularly those on libels and the Westminster Election, on the latter of which he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter from a Member of Parliament to one of his Constituents on the late Proceedings in the House of Commons." In 1773 he went towards the North Pole on a voyage of discovery with two ships, one commanded by himself, and the other by Captain Lutwidge. Of this voyage Lord Mulgrave published a narrative in 4to. His Lordship was a good navigator and mathematician. He died October 10th, 1792.†

BISHOP PORTEUS'S MEDALS.—Beilby Porteus, D.D., an eminent English prelate, and the youngest of nineteen children, was born at York, in 1731; educated at Ripon, and entered as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was successively Chaplain to Archbishop Secker, Rector of Lambeth, King's Chaplain, and Master of St. Cross Hospital, near Winchester. In 1776 he was raised to the see of Chester, at the express instance of Queen Charlotte; and in 1787 he was translated to the bishopric of London, over which diocese he continued to preside till his death, May 14th, 1808, aged seventy-eight. Bishop Porteus was a man of deep erudition and considerable ability. Among his works are a "Life of Archbishop Secker," "Sermons," "Lent Lectures," and a Seatonian prize poem, on "Death." It is said that he also assisted Hannah More in the composition of her religious novel, "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife." There are several portraits of Bishop Porteus. The Porteus Medals, instituted in 1807, by Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, who left £1,200, the interest on which was to be expended in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for annually, by the students of Christ's College, Cambridge, in the following order:—

^{*} For a long account of James Montgomery, see his *Memoirs and Old Yorkshire*, vol. iii., 1st Series, pp. 204-210, with portrait and engravings; and vol. v., 1st Series, p. 86, with portrait.

† For a medallion of Captain Phipps, R.N., afterwards the Earl of Mulgrave, see CAMPBELL'S *Lives of the Admirals*.

One medal of 15 guineas for the best Latin dissertation ; 15 guineas for the best English composition on some moral precept of the Gospel ; and one of 10 guineas for the best reader in chapel.

SALTAIRE EXHIBITION MEDAL.—White metal, size 1 inch in diameter ; on the obverse a bust of the Queen, in profile, and round it the inscription, "The Royal Yorkshire Jubilee Exhibition, Saltaire, 1887." On the reverse, the Arms of the Salt Family, and round it "Registered Common Seal of the Governors of Salt Schools."



SIR HENRY SLINGSBY'S MEDAL —

Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart., was the son of the Sir Henry who died in 1634. He was born in 1601-2, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles I., by letters patent, under the great seal of Scot-

land. The King had, a short time previously, honoured him with a visit to the

Red House (near Nun Monkton), where the bed in which His Majesty reposed is still preserved. Sir Henry adhered to the King through all his troubles, had all his estates sequestered and sold, and lived a ruined man till 1658 ; when, for an attempt, unhappily for him a little too early made, to restore His Majesty King Charles II., he was beheaded, after a mock trial before a pretended court, June 8th, 1658, on Tower Hill, being the time and place also of the execution of the eminent Dr. Hewett. Sir Henry, who was the author of "A Father's Best Legacy," married Barbara, daughter of Thomas, 1st Viscount Fauconberg (who died December 31st, 1641), and by her had issue, Sir Thomas, his successor. The outer legend, "Ex residuis nummi sub hastâ Pimmianâ lege prædati juxta Daventriam," refers to an encounter with a company of rebel horse, in which Slingsby lost all he had, which became "lawful prize" to the enemy. At Oxford he resided with Sir William Parkhurst, the Master of the Mint, which may



Slingsby Medal.

account for the execution of the medal. On the reverse are engraved the arms and crest of Slingsby, impaling Belaysye, and the words "Beheaded June ye 8 : by O : C : 1658."

ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON'S MEDAL.—John Tillotson, D D., an eminent prelate, who was the son of a clothier, and was born at Sowerby, near Halifax, in 1630. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he was chosen Fellow in 1651. Though bred among the Puritans, he conformed at the Restoration to the Church of England, and became curate of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. In 1664, he was chosen preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in the following year lecturer of St. Lawrence's Church, Jewry. In 1666, he took his degree of D. D. ; in 1670 he was made prebendary, and two years after Dean of Canterbury. He was very zealous against Popery in the reign of James II., and immediately after the Revolution became the confidential friend of William III., who bestowed upon

him the Archbishopric of Canterbury, after the deprivation of Dr. Sancroft ; and he died in 1694. His sermons, published after his death, are distinguished by their perspicuity and closeness of reasoning. His widow, who was a niece of Oliver Cromwell, was left only what might accrue from the sale of the Archbishop's works. These writings were however, so popular, that the lady



Tillotson Medal.

obtained, it is stated, the sum of £2,500. William III., to evince his esteem for Dr. Tillotson, granted his widow a pension of £400, and at a subsequent period, added a second one amounting to £200, which she continued to receive until her death. Tillotson's works were edited and published by Birch, in 3 vols., in 1752, with his "Life" prefixed. There are several portraits of this Archbishop, and a statue to his memory in Sowerby Church, near Halifax.*

WM. WILBERFORCE'S MEDAL.—Mr. William Wilberforce, M.P., the senator and philanthropist, was born at Hull in 1759, in the house in High Street in which Sir



Wilberforce Medal.

John Lister entertained King Charles I., in 1639. The old family name was Wilberfoss, and they had an ancient seat in the parish of that name, near Pocklington ; but Alderman Wilberforce, of Hull, who, in 1771, resigned his gown, having held it nearly fifty years, and who was grandfather to the subject of this notice, changed it to Wilberforce. Wm. Wilberforce was returned to Parliament for Hull, when only just of age ; and in 1784 he was elected for the county of York, which he represented in several successive Parliaments. He distinguished himself during the course of his long and useful life by his exertions in the cause of the negro ; and at length succeeded in procuring the abolition of the infamous slave trade. He died on the 29th of July, 1833, and was interred in Westminster Abbey ;

and the handsome Doric column in Hull was erected to his memory, as well as to commemorate the passing of the Slavery Abolition Bill.

* For a biographical sketch of Tillotson, see *ante*, page 142.

WORTLEY AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.—Size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter ; white metal ; on the obverse, an officer kneeling presenting his sword to Britannia, standing ; and round it the inscription, "Treaty of Peace. Signed 30 March, 1856," by Ottley. And on the reverse the inscription, "Commemorated at Wortley, 29th May, 1856.

ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM'S MEDAL.—In 1842, the Venerable Francis Wrangham, M.A., F.R.S., Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, gave £100 to found an annual prize, a gold medal, to be given to that commencing Bachelor of Arts who should have been in the first class at each of the three annual college examinations, and also in the first class of the Mathematical and of the Classical tripos.

YORK EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL.—A York prize medal was struck in 1866, with standing representatives of all the arts and sciences, and the coat-of-arms, and York, 1866, in the centre ; and on the obverse the inscription, "Yorkshire Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition, York, 1866," with two coats-of-arms at the bottom, and large stars or roses all round. A prize medal was also struck and presented by the Wakefield Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition in 1865.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

Richmond, 1888.



Tail Piece by Bewick.



YORKSHIRE MUSICIANS.

PROFESSOR JOHN CURWEN.

JOHN CURWEN, a popular teacher of music, son of the Rev. S. Curwen, of an old Cumberland family, was born at Heckmondwike, in Yorkshire, November 14th, 1816, and educated at Coward College and the London University. He was appointed assistant minister in the Independent Church, Basingstoke, Hants, in 1838, where he experimented in education, invented the "Look and Say Method of Teaching to Read," and taught Sunday school children to sing. He became co-pastor at Stowmarket, Suffolk, in 1841, whence he visited Miss Glover's schools at Norwich, and where he tried her singing plans in a large Bible-class; and was elected pastor at Plaistow, Essex, in 1844, where he developed and promoted the tonic sol-fa method of teaching to sing for schools, Bible-classes, and church, and meanwhile lecturing on the art of teaching generally for Sunday Schools in various parts of the country. Having to resign the ministry through ill-health in 1867, he established a printing and publishing business, in order the better to create a tonic sol-fa literature. Along with many co-workers, he founded the Tonic Sol-fa Association, for the propagation of the method, in 1853, and the Tonic Sol-fa College, for the education of teachers and the issue of certificates of proficiency, in 1862. Mr. Curwen was the author of *The Child's Own Hymn Book*, *Standard Course of the Tonic Sol-fa Method*, *How to Observe Harmony*, *Construction Exercises in Elementary Musical Composition*, and many other works. His system has had a wide, though by no means universal success, and is still making great progress under his son and many others. He died at Heaton Mersey House, near Manchester, May 26th, 1880, aged 64. The chief events in the history of this system may be briefly stated. Mr. Curwen's first

work was issued in 1841, and others in 1843 and 1848. In September, 1850, the first gathering of pupils and friends of the method was held in London. In 1853 the Tonic Sol-fa Association was formed. In 1855 the monthly issue of the *Tonic Sol-fa Reporter* began, and an aggregate meeting of 4,000 pupils of the system was held in London. In the same year the first attempt to write difficult music in the tonic sol-fa notation was made, by the issue of ROMBERG'S *Lay of the Bell*. In 1855-6 Mr. Curwen visited Scotland, and the method was soon afterwards adopted by the three Presbyterian Churches. In September, 1857, the Tonic Sol-fa Association



Professor J Curwen.

(From Photo. by Maul and Fox, Piccadilly, London.)

held the first children's concert in the Handel orchestra at the Crystal Palace. These concerts were continued for many years. Mr. Curwen's first attempt to teach harmony by means of the notation was made in 1862, and after this he spent several years in writing manuals, applying the system to the pianoforte, organ, to stringed instruments, reed instruments, and brass instruments. In 1867 the Tonic Sol-fa Association took part in the International Choral Competition at Paris, receiving a prize of equality with the first choir, and only being debarred from the first prize because the choir contained ladies' voices. In the same year, at a concert by

4,500 adults at the Crystal Palace, an anthem, composed for the occasion by Professor Macfarren, was read off at first sight. In 1868 the Tonic Sol-fa College was founded. In 1869 the Committee of Council on Education, finding that the system had been already adopted very largely in schools, accepted it on an equality with the old notation for use in elementary schools and training colleges. In 1872 the London School Board adopted the system, a step which has since been followed by all the principal School Boards in England and Scotland. In 1872-3 tonic sol-fa choirs obtained prizes in public musical competitions at the Crystal Palace. In 1875 the Tonic Sol-fa College was incorporated according to Act of Parliament. The growth of the number of pupils has been as follows: In 1856 it was calculated at 20,000; in 1858, at 65,000; in 1872, at 315,000; and now it is, at the very least, 500,000. The system is, as yet, almost untaught on the Continent, but it has been very much used by missionaries and by English colonists in all parts of the world. In England the tonic sol-fa system is largely employed in reformatories and mission work of all kinds. It is also used to a remarkable extent in elementary schools. The last Government return shows that out of 5,395 schools in England, Wales, and Scotland teaching singing by some system or other, 3,987, or nearly three-fourths, use the tonic sol-fa system. Mr. Curwen's labours, in effecting a great revolution in the musical leanings of the British public, are deserving of the greatest praise, and will place him at the head of popular educationists in this particular branch.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

Richmond, 1887.

DR. JOHN B. DYKES, M.A.

THE REV. JOHN BACCHUS DYKES, M.A., and Mus. Doc., composer and divine, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, March 10th, 1823. He was the son of William Hey Dykes, and he so early displayed an aptitude for music that at the age of ten years he played the organ at St. John's Church, Hull, where the founder of the church, the Rev. Thomas Dykes, LL.B., his grandfather, held the incumbency from 1791 until his death in 1847. Young Dykes received his first musical tuition from Skelton, the organist of St. John's. In 1840 the Dykes family removed to Wakefield, when he entered the West Riding Proprietary School, where he remained three years, and was frequently a prizeman. In October, 1843, he matriculated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and a short time after was elected Yorkshire scholar of his college. During his stay in Cambridge he pursued his musical studies under Professor Walmsley, and became conductor of the Universal Musical

Society. In January, 1847, Mr. Dykes took his B.A. degree in honours, and the same year the Archbishop of York ordained him deacon, and he was licensed to the curacy of Malton, in Yorkshire. After officiating here for about two years, in July, 1849, he was elected a Minor Canon of Durham Cathedral, in place of the Rev. Thomas Ebdon, son of the well-known organist and writer of Church music, who had resigned. Attached to this Minor Canonry was the Precentorship, which to Mr. Dykes was naturally a congenial task. In 1850 he married Miss Kingston, of Malton, and took his M.A. degree in 1851. About this period he wrote *These are They*, a burial service anthem, and among other music quite a large portfolio of hymn tunes. In 1861, on the recommendation of the Rev. Sir Fred Gore-Ouseley, Bart., M.A., and Mus. Doc., the University of Durham conferred the degree of Doctor of Music upon Mr. Dykes, in recognition of his services to music generally. In 1862 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the living of St. Oswald, Durham, where for fourteen years he discharged his duties with that amount of zeal and love which is bound to elicit the affection of many and the respect of all; and then he resigned the precentorship. Dr. Dykes composed several services and anthems, and a large number of hymn tunes, many of which have met with very general acceptance. Among these may be noted *Nearer my God, to Thee*, *The day is past and over*, and *Jesu, lover of my soul*, etc. He was joint editor of *Hymns, Ancient and Modern*, along with the late Rev. Sir Henry Baker, Bart. Beyond his musical reputation, he was much esteemed as a theologian. In the world of psalmody, the name of the accomplished Yorkshire musician will for ever stand prominent. Indeed, not only in Yorkshire, but all over the country, and especially among cathedral and church goers, the name of Dr. Dykes is a household word. The exact number of tunes composed by Dr. Dykes cannot possibly be enumerated, since he wrote for so many sources and collections. We have, however, after making a calculation, found the total number to be about two hundred and fifty, including the carols written for the Bramley and other collections. Fifty-four of these tunes are inserted in the last edition of *Hymns, Ancient and Modern*, and to any student of psalmody who desires to become acquainted with some of the finest tunes extant we commend them to their notice. Dr. Dykes has won for himself a place quite pre-eminent in the history of English Church music by the numerous divine hymn tunes which he penned from time to time. They are full of originality, of harmony, beautiful melody, refinement, and elegance, and to attempt to discourse on their respective merits would be utterly beyond this brief summary. We feel, with the late Rev. Sir Henry Baker, with whom we had a long conversation at Monkland Vicarage, near Leominster, in Herefordshire, that his tunes are just like himself, so full of feeling, gentleness, and unselfishness. Who, for instance, can express his feelings upon hearing

the deep and rich music contained in the prayer for those at sea, *Eternal Father, strong to save?* Dr. Dykes's *Morning Communion and Service in F*, and his few select anthems are also magnificent contributions to modern Church music. At the death of Dr. Dykes, which took place in Kent, on January 22nd, 1876, over £10,000 was raised as a memorial, thus showing the extent to which he had been esteemed and courted by a nation at large. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Oswald, Durham, where a beautiful Irish cross marks his resting-place. The Rev. SIR HENRY BAKER, in a letter to the *Guardian* about the same time, says:—"It is a rare gift to be able to write hymn tunes of such sweetness and tenderness, and so expressive of the words, as he did; and he wrote for both Churchmen and Dissenters, and without a thought of pecuniary profit. I have often said his tunes were just like himself, so full of feeling, so gentle, and so unselfish." The hymns of Dr. Dykes are among the finest examples of modern tunes. Melody, harmony, and above all true religious spirit, are beautifully and agreeably combined in all to form very appropriate, and technically correct, song offerings. They are one and all so well known, that little need be said beyond that their place in our collections will ever be among the foremost.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

Richmond, 1888.

GEORGE LINLEY, COMPOSER.

THIS distinguished song writer, composer, and dramatic author, whom the French call "*Le Roi de Melodie*," and others the "Beethoven of Ballads," was born at Whitchurch near Leeds, in the year 1805, and died at Kensington, September 10, 1865. His father was extensively engaged in the tin and iron trade, and acted as banker to many of the Leeds cloth merchants, through the discounting of whose bills he suffered heavy and serious losses. His mother, Ann Ellison, was descended from an old Northumberland family, and possessed an inexhaustible collection of traditions, stories, and songs, which she used to relate and sing to the poet in his juvenile days.

When seven years old he was placed at Filbert Grove Academy, near Aberford, Yorkshire, and subsequently removed to the Grammar School at Leeds, where he made rapid proficiency in his studies, and soon reached the head of all his classes. His first step towards the cultivation of a naturally strong love for music originated in his exchanging an owl for a flute with one of his school companions.

When he was about to be articled to the law, his father suddenly died at the age of forty-four from the rupture of a blood-vessel, and it was ultimately resolved to send him to London for a mercantile education to his uncle Ridley Forster, Esq., partner in a rich Russia house in Old Broad Street,—but he was not long destined for the desk or the counting house, and at sixteen years of age we find him an ensign in the West Yorkshire Militia then quartered in Ireland. The leisure of barrack life and the lively, hospitable habits of the Irish, were far more in unison with his poetical and musical temperament than either the study of law or commerce.

Excepting some trifling contributions to journals, he published nothing worthy of notice up to this time but a metrical satire, "The Rise and Progress of the Leeds Yeomanry," which contains some vigorous lines and some doggerel, a curious contrast to the numberless elegant lyrics from the same pen. In 1826 he became a partner in a mercantile firm at Leith, Scotland, and married the youngest daughter of the renowned oriental philologist, J. Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D. But the love of music and poetry predominated over every other pursuit, and he speedily bade adieu to commerce and resolved to trust to his pen to procure an income, although his father-in-law, Dr. Gilchrist, tempted him by offering him a property at Sydney, N.S. Wales, known as the Balmain Estate, which he declined, and which has since realized upwards of two millions sterling. While residing in Edinburgh he published a volume of fugitive poems, *Recreative Hours; A Collection of Scottish Melodies*, adapted to English words; *The Songs of the Troubadour*; and the *Edinburgh Musical Album*. In 1830 he quitted Scotland and entered into an arrangement with the eminent London music publishers, Goulding and D'Almaine, to write and compose for them. His first work was the *Songs of the Camp*, both words and music written and composed by him.

It was during the years 1827 and 1834 that he finished his studies in Edinburgh and Paris, and from that period to the time of his death he continued to occupy the most prominent position as a lyrical writer and composer, and probably no composer and author has received such large sums for his works. His later productions have all the buoyancy and vigour of his early effusions, and abound with fresh and sparkling melodies.

The following is an authentic list of his writings and compositions:—*Songs of Fashionable Life*, music by him, words by Haynes Bayley; *Queen and the Cardinal*, two-act drama, words and music by him; *Love the best Lawyer*, comedietta in one act; *Catherine Grey*, three-act recitative opera, words by him, music by M. W. Balfe; *The Gipsy's Warning*, two-act romantic opera, words by him, music by Jules Benedict; *The Model*, burletta in one act, music and words by him; *Linda of Chamouni*, words by him, music by Donizetti; *Francesca Doria*, two-act opera, words and

music by him ; *Hungarian Melodies*, adapted to English words by him ; *Mina*, opera in two acts, words by him, music by Schira ; *Romeo and Juliet*, symphony, words by him, music by Hector Berlioz ; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, songs and duets, words and music by him ; *Robin Hood*, cantata, words by him, music by J. L. Hatton ; *Mary Stuart*, songs, duets and trios, words and music by him ; *Nursery Songs of England*, arranged and composed by him ; *An Evening with Byron*, music by him, words by Lord Byron ; *Beethoven's Choral Symphony*, adapted to English words by him, selections from *La Vestale*, *Iphigenia and Armide*, adapted to English words by him ; *Annals of the Kings and Queens of England*, from the time of the Conquest to the reign of Victoria, words and music by him ; *Queen Topaze*, opera comique, in three acts, words by him, music by Victor Massé ; *Beethoven's*, *Kucken's*, *Schubert's*, *Mendelssohn's*, *Bellini's*, *Donisetti's*, and *Keller's Songs*, adapted to English words by him ; *Mind and Heart*, drawing-room operetta in one act, words by him, music by Bordesì ; *A volume of Irish Melodies*, adapted with symphonies and accompaniments by him ; *A volume of French Songs*, and *a volume of Welsh Melodies*, adapted to English words by him ; *Songs founded on popular Novels* by Bulwer, Dickens, the authoress of *Adam Bede*, *John Halifax*, etc., written and composed by him ; *The Toy Maker*, operetta in one act, words and music by him ; *The River Sprite*, operetta written by him, music by F. Mori. His published detached songs, ballads, duets, and trios, written or composed by him, amount to upwards of fifteen hundred, besides the following works published, or remaining in MS. :—*La Part du Diable*, opera comique in three acts, words by him, music by Auber ; *Kenilworth*, opera in three acts, words by Schira ; *Joash*, sacred drama in two parts, words by him, music by E. Silas ; *Black Domino*, opera comique in three acts, words by him, music by Auber ; *Macbeth*, opera seria in four acts, words by him, music by Verdi ; *The Masked Ball*, opera in four acts, words by him, music by Verdi ; *The Jolly Beggars*, cantata, music by him, words by Burns ; *A Match by Lantern Light*, operetta in one act, words by him, music by J. Offenbach ; *Musical Lyrics of London*, satire in verse, and *The Modern Hudibras*."

No author has been more industrious or successful. His songs, "They have given thee to another," "The Stranger's Bride," "Under the Walnut Tree," "Home of Childhood," "Corsair's Farewell," "Where is my sister dear," "Grace Darling," "Kate O'Shane," "Some one to love," "Thou art gone from my gaze," "Love, art thou waking," "In Forest Glade," "Spirit of Air," "Constance," "Swiss Girl," "Little Nell," "Come out to me," "I cannot mind my wheel," "For love of thee," "Red Rover," "Corinne," "Mountain Daisy," "Ida," "Ever of thee," "The Ballad Singer," "Evening Thoughts," "Welcome,

my bonnie lad," "Far away, where angels dwell," "Minnie," "Laurette," "Bonnie Jean," "The young Recruit," "Regret," "Little Sophy" and "Muriel," are perfect specimens of smooth versification and flowing melody.

London, 1866.

E. F. R.

A YORKSHIRE QUEEN OF SONG.

MRS. SUSAN SUNDERLAND (*née* Sykes) was born at Brighouse, April 30th, 1819. Her parents were both musical. Mr. James Sykes, her father, was head gardener for a great number of years to the late Mr. Ratcliffe, of Lightcliffe. The daughter was first taught the rudiments of music by Mr. Denham, of Brighouse, and then became a pupil of Mr. Luke Settle, a veritable "village blacksmith," choirmaster of Brighouse Church, and a good local musician. But she was greatly indebted for her musical tuition to Mr. Dan Sugden, of Halifax, the well-known performer on the contra-basso, and one of the ablest musicians in the West Riding. Mr. Sugden very soon perceived Miss Sykes's exceptional vocal powers, and at once offered to train her as a professional vocalist, and so delighted was he with her progress that he refused to receive any remuneration for his teaching. The neighbourhood of Deighton, near Huddersfield, has long been identified with choral music, and to Deighton belongs the honour of being the place at which the future eminent Mrs. Sunderland made her *debut* on a public concert platform. She was then fifteen years of age, and nearly five years later, on the 17th of June, 1838, was married to Mr. Henry Sunderland. And it was under the name conferred upon her by her husband that Mrs. Sunderland became famous. "She visited Leeds early in her career, prior to the railway days, when she walked from Brighouse to that town, leaving home early in the morning, and after some hours spent in viewing the sights of the town, fulfilled an engagement in the evening, and then walked back to Brighouse, arriving home about two o'clock the following morning, after having walked, altogether, a distance of over thirty miles, besides undergoing the fatigue and excitement of a great concert. Mrs. Sunderland, speaking of those days, says, 'As for walking to Huddersfield or Halifax (about equidistant from Brighouse) to attend a practice, or fulfil an engagement, I thought no more of it than stepping across the stage. I held for eight years the post of principal soprano in the choir of St. Paul's Church, Huddersfield, and for several years walked from Brighouse every Sunday morning to service, returning home again on foot in the



Mrs. Sunderland.

evening.'* The claims of so able a vocalist speedily became known, and she soon became as great a favourite in the neighbouring county of Lancashire as she was in Yorkshire. Her voice was a rich, powerful soprano, and with power was combined a wonderful flexibility, by which she was enabled to put into her singing the delicate finishing touches, often regarded as peculiar to the "light" soprano voice. This peculiarity gained for her the reputation, in the opinion of many, of having the most flexible voice for its power ever known in England. Other features of her vocalisation were the depth of feeling she infused into her singing, and the thoroughness with which she entered into the subject matter under rendition (and especially of sacred music). The latter feature was something marvellous, and the rendering of her favourite solos, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and "From mighty kings," were, in this particular, the subjects of universal admiration.

Mrs. Sunderland's first appearance in London was in 1842, at the "Ancient Concerts," at the Hanover Square Rooms, when she was personally complimented by the Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge, who were highly pleased by her singing of "From mighty kings." Her first appearance at Exeter Hall was at the Sacred Harmonic Society, in the "Messiah," November 2nd, 1849, and again December 22nd, 1851, in the same oratorio; and on the 31st December, 1855, she took the leading rôle in the "Creation," and on the 30th January, 1856, sang the whole of the soprano solos in "Elijah" with most distinguished success. Her last appearance in London was also at Exeter Hall, on the 10th December, 1858, in the "Messiah," along with Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti. The following criticism appeared, the following day, in the *Daily News*, from the pen of Mr. Geo. Hogarth, father-in-law of the late Charles Dickens: "Mrs. Sunderland is the Yorkshire *prima-donna* who has long enjoyed unbounded favour in the northern counties, though she has been little heard in London. We should be very glad that she should be heard more, for she is a singer of high attainments, worthy to hold a principal place on any Metropolitan orchestra. Her voice is a real soprano, at once clear, mellow, flexible, and delicately in tune. Her 'Rejoice greatly' was a piece of brilliant execution, chastened by purity of taste; her performance, taken altogether, was admirable, and could scarcely have been surpassed by any of our English sopranos."

For a quarter of a century Mrs. Sunderland was a leading attraction, not only in England, but in Ireland and Scotland, and her concerts and concert tours in the principal towns were wonderfully successful. She also sang at the Leeds and Bradford Musical Festivals, and at the last festival she took part in at Bradford, she was listened to by Mdlle. Titiens for the first time. The last-named expressed her great delight at the performance, warmly embracing

* From an article in *The Magazine of Music*, by J. G. SCHOFIELD.

the Yorkshire vocalist, and complimenting her on her magnificent voice and artistic rendering of the piece "O bid your faithful Ariel fly," and added that it was the finest English voice she had heard, and that Yorkshire ought to be proud of her. Mrs. Sunderland was one of the principal artistes at the first musical festival in Leeds in 1858, when the Leeds Town Hall was opened by Her Majesty the Queen. Her Majesty was so much pleased with the singing of Mrs. Sunderland that the latter received a command to sing before the Queen at Buckingham Palace, on which occasion she was personally complimented by Her Majesty on her singing of "The Captive Greek Girl."

Her retirement into private life whilst in the height of her popularity caused intense regret in musical circles. Farewell concerts were arranged in many of the towns in which Mrs. Sunderland was best known, and all proved wonderfully successful, evoking everywhere the utmost enthusiasm. Courteous and obliging in all her relations with the profession, with always a word of encouragement for the rising members thereof, she was universally respected all through her public career.

Moreover, as a means of perpetuating the memory of her distinguished services to music, a subscription was started, and the sum of money which was raised applied to the foundation of an Annual prize, to be called the "Mrs. Sunderland Prize," which has since been established in connection with the Huddersfield Technical School and Mechanics' Institute, and is open for competition to vocalists born in Yorkshire.*

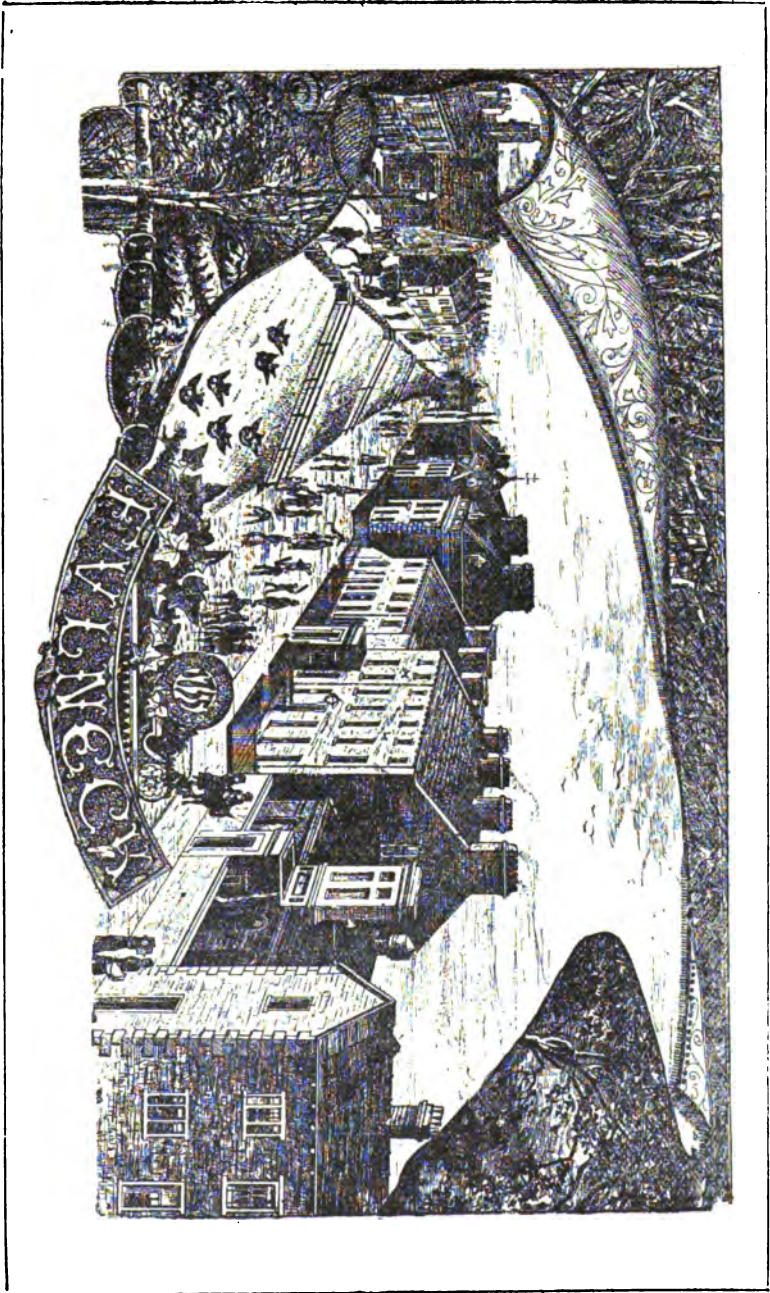
J. N. DICKINSON.

Park Lane, Leeds, 1889.

REV. C. IGNATIUS LA TROBE.

WAS the eldest son of the Rev. Benjamin La Trobe, for many years superintendent of the Congregations of the United (Moravian) Brethren in England, was born February 12, 1758, at Fulneck, near Leeds. He received his early education at the place of his nativity, and went to Germany in 1771 to prosecute his studies at the College of the United Brethren at Niesky, in Upper Lusatia. Returning to England in 1784, he entered into holy orders in the same church, and afterwards resided in London. He became secretary to the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, and in 1795 was appointed secretary to the Unity of the Brethren in England. He was thus usefully and honourably employed for nearly 40 years in the service of the Church in

*For the loan of the Portrait which accompanies this article, I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Coates, editor of *The Magazine of Music*. Ed.



general, and of its missions among the heathen in particular, and was enabled by his public and private connections in various ways to promote their welfare. He never, of course, cultivated music as a profession, though, as a science, from his earliest years it engaged his attention. In all his compositions he endeavoured to bear in mind the great and important use to which, in his opinion, music should be applied; and, agreeably to his convictions upon this subject, not less than to the received ideas concerning the clerical character, he confined himself, in vocal music, to sacred or devotional words. To encourage the same application of this divine art in others was one great object of his publications. Among his earlier compositions were several for instruments alone. Besides concertos for single instruments, accompanied by a full band, he occasionally wrote sonatas for the pianoforte. A set of three sonatas, having met with the approbation of the great Haydn, was published about the time of that master's second visit to England; the circumstance of their dedication to him is mentioned by Haydn in a short memoir of himself. Mr. La Trobe's compositions for the Church, or for private devotion, are by no means few in number; particularly when it is considered that they are the production of very irregular intervals between official engagements which demanded no ordinary share of time and labour. They consist of solos, anthems for several voices, and oratorios, only part of which were given to the public. It would be difficult to say on what model these compositions have been formed. Mr. La Trobe was certainly no mere copyist, but in general displayed a character of his own. His taste was originally grounded upon the simple yet majestic modulations and the rich harmonies which characterise the psalmody of the Lutheran and Moravian Churches. From these the transition was easy to the works of the great masters of the German school, at the head of whom may be placed Hasse and Graun. The compositions of their mighty successors, Haydn and Mozart, who seemed to have carried that peculiar combination of natural and scientific beauty to its height, led him still further into the knowledge and practice of the true ecclesiastical style of music. He has been heard frequently to observe that the *Tod Jesu* (Death of Jesus) of Graun and the *Stabat Mater* of Haydn first gave him the idea of the powers of vocal music, in the expression of every feeling of which a devotional mind is capable. His acquaintance with the foreign masters, which increased with the gradual acquisition of an extensive musical library, at length suggested the idea of a publication, by which Mr. La Trobe's name has become better known than by his original compositions, and which has, according to the testimony of impartial judges, contributed more perhaps than any other work to the introduction into this country of a taste for the Church music of Germany and Italy. "The Selection of Sacred Music," commenced in the year 1806, has now extended to six volumes; and

the approbation it has almost universally met with wherever it has become known may be considered as no unfair test of its merits. An idea has been entertained by some persons that this work was published in a spirit unfavourable to the reputation of Handel; as if admiration of the compositions which have assisted to form the taste of the most musical nations of Europe were inconsistent with the full enjoyment of the works of that sublime composer. So far from this being correct, it may be affirmed, without hazard, that few among our countrymen, even of the most rigid Handelians, have viewed with more regret and surprise the increasing neglect which seems to be the lot of some of the finest monuments of Handel's genius. One performance of *The Messiah* and one of the "Dettingen Te Deum" in the course of the year is indeed a meagre tribute, from a metropolis like London, to the memory of the greatest composer of whose residence in England we could ever boast. The following is a list of MR. LA TROBE'S published compositions:—"Three Sonatas for the Pianoforte," dedicated to Haydn; the "Dies Iræ," a hymn on the *Last Judgment*, for four voices, 1799; "The Dawn of Glory," a hymn on the bliss of the redeemed, 1803; "A Jubilee Anthem," for the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of King George III., October 25th, 1809; a "Te Deum," as performed in the Cathedral at York; a "Miserere" (Psalm 51); various anthems, published in a "Collection of Anthems in use among the United Brethren;" "Six Airs," on various subjects, the words by COWPER and MISS HANNAH MORE; Anthems by various composers, 1811; Original Anthems, with organ or pianoforte accompaniment, 2 vols., folio, 1823. He also edited the first English Edition of the Moravian Hymn Tunes. But his most important publication was his "Selection of Sacred Music, from the works of the most eminent composers of Germany and Italy," 6 vols., 1806-25, through the medium of which many fine modern compositions were first introduced to the notice of the British public. He died at Fairfield, near Liverpool, May 6, 1836, aged 78. His second brother, Peter La Trobe, was also an eminent musician and composer. His third brother, James, in 1788, was minister at Mirfield, and in 1806 at Pudsey—at that time a Bishop—with 8s. per week. The son of the above, the Rev. John A. La Trobe, M.A., born in 1792, became organist at Liverpool, and was the composer of several anthems, etc. He took orders in the Church of England, and became Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Kendal, and Hon. Canon of Carlisle. He was author of "The Music of the Church, considered in its various branches, Congregational and Choral;" an Historical and Practical Treatise for the General Reader, London, 1831; "Instructions of Chenaniah; or Plain Directions for accompanying the Chant or Psalm Tune," London, 8vo., 1832. He died at Gloucester, November 19, 1878, aged 85.

Richmond, 1886.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

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YORKSHIRE PHYSICIANS.

JOHN DEAKIN HEATON, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P., W. Rg.

DR. HEATON was the son of an eminent bookseller in Leeds, whose business extended for many years over Yorkshire and the northern counties of England. He was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, and subsequently at the Leeds School of Medicine and at University College, London, in both of which latter institutions he gained numerous prizes in gold and silver medals and books. In 1842, he spent several months in Paris attending the medical practice of the hospitals, and in 1843 made a Continental tour of several months. In the same year he took the degree of M.D. in the University of London, when he received a certificate of special proficiency, and two gold medals. After this he commenced practice in his native town of Leeds, from which he never removed. He very soon commenced lecturing in the Medical School on Botany, where he also taught *Materia Medica* for some years, and subsequently he lectured on the Practice of Medicine for more than twenty years, and also held the responsible office of treasurer to the Council of the Medical School. He was successively elected Physician to the Dispensary and the Fever Hospital, both of which he resigned after some years, the latter after having experienced two serious attacks of fever, and the former on being elected Physician to the Leeds General Infirmary, in 1850. In 1849, he was elected a Medical Fellow of University College. In the following year he married a lady of the same name, but not distinctly related to him, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters. His second daughter, who was married to Professor Rucker, died in 1878. In 1868, he was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. For the greater part of his life he took an active part



in the concerns of the Leeds Philosophical Society, as a member of Council, and was President of the Society for four successive years, 1867-70. For many years he also held the office of Honorary Librarian of the Society. Dr. Heaton was Chairman for many years of the Committee of the Yorkshire Board of Education, and took an active part in promoting educational work in Leeds and the West Riding. He was a member of the first School Board for the Borough, having been specially selected, with some colleagues, to represent the views of the Church party on that Board. As a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding he took an active part in the magisterial work in his own district. Dr. Heaton was also a trustee of funds for charitable uses (commonly called the Pious Uses Trust); a member of the Board of Management of the Leeds Church Extension Society; Honorary Physician to the Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, the Unmarried Women's Benevolent Institution, and the Leeds Town Mission; Consulting Physician to the Women and Children's Hospital; and one of the Trustees of the Patronage of the Livings of S. George's, S. Andrew's, S. Michael's (Buslingthorpe), and Emmanuel. Dr. Heaton was Hon. Secretary of the Leeds Improvement Society, and one of the active promoters of its work during the time that Society continued to labour for the improvement of the cleanliness, health, comfort, and appearance of the town. He was a frequent contributor to the Journal of the British Medical Association, and other medical periodicals, besides having in his earlier years contributed several articles to periodicals of general literature.

The interest felt by Dr. Heaton in local organizations for the promotion of science and literature culminated in his labours for the foundation and development of the Yorkshire College, and this will ever be gratefully associated with his name as the *magnum-opus* of his life. It was as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Yorkshire Board of Education, then occupied in furthering various educational efforts, that he first took up this idea. In 1869, a committee was appointed to investigate the subject of founding a college in Yorkshire for the purpose of giving advanced instruction in the sciences applicable to the industrial arts. From that time, Dr. Heaton steadily held to the feasibility of the scheme, and tenaciously worked on for a period of six years longer before the supporters of the College felt it prudent to commit themselves to obligations involving large sums of money annually. Of the rapid growth of the Yorkshire College since its inauguration in 1875, little need be said here. It is already established as one of the permanent institutions of the district, with its own estate and buildings, and what is much more, a comparatively large staff of able and cultured Professors living amongst us, and leavening society more than it may at first recognise. When future generations enquire for the authors of this great and lasting work, they will find the results to have been due to the labours of Dr. Heaton

more than any other man, for, as Chairman of the Council of the Yorkshire College, he took the most responsible portions of the arduous labours of which these are the good fruits. The Cloth-workers' Company of the City of London conferred upon him honorary membership in their Company, in recognition of these services. At the same time he was admitted a citizen of London. If few citizens in this busy community have the means and the inclination to undertake engagements involving the punctual performance of routine duties, the exercise of careful economy in the use of public funds, and the graceful performance of many duties of private hospitality, it will be felt that Leeds could ill spare the too early removal of the long familiar face of Dr. Heaton. This list of the offices and posts of responsibility and honour, which were held by him, will furnish sufficient proof of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen and the public generally. It may be said, indeed, that he attracted to himself in a singular manner the confidence of those around him; his clearness and soundness of judgment, and the unflagging diligence he showed in discharging any duty which he undertook, made him a valuable counsellor and assistant in all matters which were brought under his notice.*

DR. JOHN RADCLIFFE.

THIS eminent physician, founder of the magnificent library at Oxford, which bears his name, was born at Wakefield in the year 1653, and educated at the Grammar School, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he was a student at University College, in 1666. Soon after taking the degree of B.A., he was elected Fellow of Lincoln College, and then commenced the necessary studies preparatory to his becoming a physician. In 1675 he began to practice, having then proceeded Bachelor of Physic, and immediately commenced a mode of treating his patients, so entirely different from that of the other physicians, that he was called by them "the empiric," which insult he retorted by styling them "old nurses." Notwithstanding the disputes he was thus involved in, he was so successful in his practice, that in less than two years his reputation was equal to that of the oldest of his opponents. It has been thought that his wit and vivacity had greater weight than his learning, in securing him so great a share of public favour, but in more than one instance this disposition of temper produced a contrary effect; indeed he lost his Fellowship at Lincoln in consequence of having levelled some jests against Dr. Marshall, Rector of that College, who, to punish him, refused a faculty to

* For Portrait of Dr. Heaton, see page 1.

dispense with his taking orders, without which he could no longer hold that appointment. He accordingly resigned it in 1667, and in 1682 took the degree of M.D. After this, he continued to reside at Oxford two years, during which period his wealth and reputation rapidly increased. Leaving Oxford, he went to London and settled in Covent Garden, where his abilities soon introduced him into very extensive practice. In 1686 he was appointed Physician to the Princess Ann of Denmark. Though the manners of Dr. Radcliffe were not such as to render him an acquisition at Court, yet his great reputation caused him often to be sent for to King William, and the nobility in attendance on that monarch.

To the day of his death, which took place on the 1st of November, 1714, Dr. Radcliffe continued to increase in wealth and reputation. He was sixty-four years old when he died, and it is generally imagined that his death was accelerated by his vexation at having, in a moment of ill-humour, neglected the request of the Privy Council to attend Queen Anne in her last illness. He was buried with great solemnity in St. Mary's Church, at Oxford, to which University he was a most liberal benefactor, having bequeathed to it £40,000 for the purposes of building the library which bears his name; together with a salary of £150 per annum for the librarian, £100 to purchase books, and £100 to keep them in repair. He also founded two Fellowships "for persons to be elected out of the University of Oxford, when they are M.A. and entered on the physic line." These Fellowships are tenable for ten years, and produce £300 per annum each. The foundation of the library was laid in June, 1736, and the building was opened on the 13th of April, 1749, in grand procession, by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees and the heads of houses. He also left sufficient funds to build and furnish a Public Infirmary on the north side of the city of Oxford, and an Observatory, both of which bear his name, and add to the advantages which that University so largely enjoys from his munificence.





YORKSHIRE POETS.

WILLIAM CONGREVE,

AN eminent English dramatist, was born at Bardsey Grange, seven miles north of Leeds, in 1669, or '70, as appears by the register of his baptism there; hence it seems that the date (1672) upon his monument in Westminster Abbey is erroneous. Whilst he was very young, he was carried into Ireland by his father,* who had a command in the army there, and who afterwards settled in that kingdom, being engaged as steward to the Earl of Burlington, whose estates were of very great extent. This circumstance seems to have led some persons into the opinion that Mr. Congreve was a native of Ireland; but, without doubt, England has a just claim to the honour of his birth. His father having thus fixed his residence in Ireland, our young gentleman was sent to the great school at Kilkenny, where he gave some early proofs of a political genius; and being removed from thence to the University of Dublin, he soon became acquainted with all the branches of polite literature, and distinguished himself by his correct taste and his critical knowledge of the classics. A little after the Revolution, in the year 1688, his father sent him over to England, and placed him as a student in the Middle Temple. But the severe study of the law was by no means suited to his disposition; and though he continued for three or four years to live in chambers and pass for a Templar, yet his thoughts were employed on subjects very remote from the profession for which

* Congreve's mother (a relationship always pleasing to ascertain) was Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, and grand-daughter of Sir Anthony, the celebrated judge. According to a writer in the third series of *Notes and Queries*, and in opposition to a note (from Leigh Hunt) in CUNNINGHAM'S recent *Life*, the above Anne was not the mother but the grand-mother of Congreve. See also BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*.

his friends designed him. Classical pursuits still engaged his attention ; and the turn of his mind and the nature of his studies were soon discovered by his first publication, which, though no more than a novel, and a novel very hastily written, was a striking proof not only of the vivacity of his wit and the fluency of his style, but also of the strength of his judgment. The title of this performance was *Incognita ; or, Love and Duty Reconciled*. This was indeed a very early specimen of his talents, for Congreve was not at this time more than seventeen years of age. Not long after this, our young author amused himself, during a slow recovery from sickness, with writing a comedy called *The Old Bachelor*, which, at the instance of his friends, he consented to bring upon



William Congreve.

the stage. In order to this, he was recommended to Mr. South-erne, and his play was submitted to the inspection of Mr. Dryden, who generously observed that he had never seen such a first play in his life, and that it would be a pity to have it miscarry for want of a little assistance in those points which required amendment, not on account of any deficiency of genius or art in the author, but purely from his being unacquainted with the stage and the town. Accordingly, Dryden revised and corrected it ; and it was acted in the year 1693, before a numerous and noble audience. The play was admirably performed, and was received with the greatest applause ; so that the author's reputation was in a manner established by his first performance, and he began to be

considered as the support of the declining stage and the rising genius in dramatic poetry. It was this successful play that first introduced Congreve to the notice of the celebrated Earl of Halifax, who immediately took him under his protection, and appointed him one of the commissioners for licensing hackney-coaches; soon after which he bestowed upon him a place in the pipe-office, and gave him likewise a post in the custom-house of the value of six hundred pounds a year. These extraordinary favours placed our young poet in a state of ease and affluence; and the encouragement which the town had given to his first attempt inducing him to exert his genius again in the same way, he brought his *Double Dealer* upon the stage in the ensuing year. This play was not so universally applauded as his former performance; but, what is perhaps more for the true honour of the author, it was very highly commended by the best judges. His dedication of it to his great patron, the Earl of Halifax, is not, like the generality of those compositions, a mere string of acknowledgments and praises, but it contains much true and solid criticism, and furnishes an excellent vindication of the play itself from some objections which had been urged against it. About the close of this year, Congreve distinguished himself by writing a pastoral on the death of Queen Mary, which has been much admired for its simplicity, elegance, and correctness; and in the following year, 1695, he brought his comedy of *Love for Love* upon the stage, at the new theatre in Lincoln's Inn-fields, where it was received with universal applause.

His early acquaintance with the great had secured to him an easy and a happy station in life, which freed him from the necessity of courting any longer the public favour, though it still left him under the obligations of gratitude to his illustrious friends; and he acted in a manner suitable to his situation. He seldom risked the character he had obtained, with a view to exalt it; and he never omitted any opportunity of paying his compliments to his patrons, in a manner worthy of himself and of them, when events of a national or private concern furnished a fit subject for his verse.

In the latter part of his life, Congreve was very much afflicted with the gout; and at length his constitution was so impaired by this disorder, that he felt himself sinking into a gradual decay. In this condition he went to Bath for the benefit of the waters, in the year 1728, where he had the misfortune to be overturned in his chariot; and from that hour he complained of a pain in his side, which was supposed to arise from some inward bruise. Upon his return to London, his health declined more and more; and on the 19th of January, 1728-9, he breathed his last, at his house in Surrey Street, in the Strand. On Sunday, the 26th of the same month, his corpse lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber; from whence it was carried the same evening, with great decency and solemnity, into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster,

and was interred in the abbey. The pall was supported by the Duke of Bridgewater, the Earl of Godolphin, Lord Cobham, Lord Wilmington, the Hon. George Berkeley, and Brigadier-General Churchill; and Colonel Congreve followed as chief mourner. Some time after, an elegant monument was erected to his memory by the Duchess of Marlborough, to whom he bequeathed all his property, with the following inscription:—"Mr. William Congreve died Jan. 19, 1728, aged fifty-six [at least 58 or 59], and was buried near this place; to whose most valuable memory this monument is set up by Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly she remembers the happiness and honour she enjoyed in the sincere friendship of so worthy and honest a man; whose virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and esteem of the present age, and whose writings will be the admiration of the future." Mr. Congreve's manners and conversation were extremely engaging, and he not only lived in familiarity with the greatest men of his time, but they courted his friendship by rendering him every good office in their power.

He lived in a state of friendship with Mr. Addison and Sir Richard Steele, who testified their personal esteem for him, and their high opinion of his writings, upon many occasions; and he was particularly honoured with the respect and applause of Mr. Pope, who, it is well known, disdained the thought of paying a servile court to any man, and scorned to prostitute his praises. The commendations which that poet bestowed on Congreve were no more than justice demanded, when he thus expressed himself at the close of his postscript to the translation of Homer:—"Instead of endeavouring to raise a vain monument to myself, let me leave behind me a memorial of my friendship with one of the most valuable men, as well as finest writers of my age and country: one who has tried, and knows by his own experience, how hard an undertaking it is to do justice to Homer, and one who, I am sure, sincerely rejoices with me at the period of my labours. To him, therefore, having brought this long work to a conclusion, I desire to dedicate it, and to have the honour and satisfaction of placing together in this manner the names of Mr. Congreve and of *A. Pope*." The fame of Congreve was not confined to his own country. It was spread through every part of Europe by the celebrated Voltaire, who, when he was in England, visited our author, and, in his letters on the English nation, spoke of him in the most laudatory terms.

Congreve's works were published in 3 vols. 8vo.; and they have been most elegantly reprinted by Baskerville.

Richmond, 1865.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

JOHN GOWER.

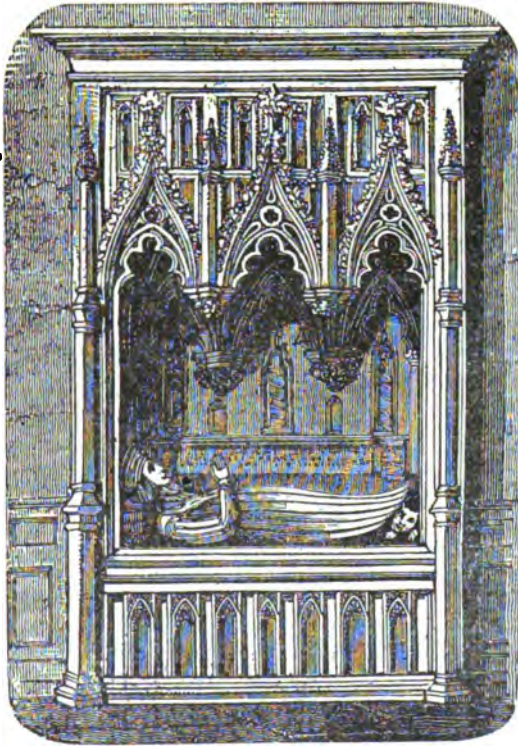
John Gower was born at Stittenham, in the parish of Sheriff Hutton, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, about the year 1320—six hundred and forty years after the death of Cœdmon; when Edward the Second was the miserable monarch of England, and the brave Robert Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn, was king of Scotland. Gower studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and some say that he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He possessed considerable estates in the counties of Nottingham and Suffolk, and was attached to Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, which is said to have caused an alienation between him and Geoffrey Chaucer, who was one of the followers of John of Gaunt. Chaucer was some eight years younger than Gower, and their friendship commenced in early life. Chaucer, indeed, was the pupil of Gower, but soon surpassed his teacher.

When Gower left Yorkshire for London is uncertain; but in 1346, when he was about twenty-six years old, we find him witnessing a deed at Stittenham; and to remove all doubt as to whose the signature really is, an indorsement, in a handwriting at least a century later, informs us that it was "Sir John Gower the Poet."

LELAND says, that "he was of the knightly order;" an assertion which is partly confirmed by the collar of SS round the neck of his effigy, mentioned below. Stow, however, remarks: "John Gower was no knight, neither had he any garland of ivy and roses, but a chaplet of four roses only." Be this as it may, Gower's family are said to have been seated at Stittenham from before the Norman conquest, but I find no mention of them there in *BAWDWEN'S Domesday*.

The date of Gower's death is often given as taking place in 1402: this, however, is incorrect. His will (which was first published by GOUGH in his *Sepulchral Monuments* in 1786) was signed August 15th, 1408; his death took place August 17th, only two days after; and on the 7th of November, in the same year, administration of his goods was allowed to Agnes his widow. He was buried in the church of St. Mary Overie, in Southwark, to which he had been a most liberal benefactor; and is thus noticed by that indefatigable contemporary of Shakespeare, JOHN STOW, in his *Survey of London*:—"This church was again newly built in the reign of Richard II. and King Henry IV. John Gower, esquire, a famous poet, was then an especial benefactor to that work, and was there buried on the north side of the said church, in the chapel of St. John, where he founded a chantry: he lieth under a tomb of stone, with his image, also of stone, over him: the hair of his head, auburn, long to his shoulders, but curling up, and a small forked beard; on his head a chaplet, like a coronet of

four roses ; a habit of purple, damasked down to his feet ; a collar of esses gold about his neck ; under his head the likeness of three books, which he compiled. The first, named *Speculum Meditantis*,



Gower's Monument.

written in French ; the second, *Vox Clamantis*, penned in Latin ; the third, *Confessio Amantis*, written in English, and this last is printed. *Vox Clamantis*, with his *Cronica Tripartita*, and other, both in Latin and French, never printed, I have and do possess, but *Speculum Meditantis* I never saw, though heard thereof to be in Kent." And he then proceeds to describe the "three virgins crowned," Charity, Mercy, and Pity, painted "on the wall where he lieth."

Gower's *Confessio Amantis* was finished, as he informs us himself, in 1393 ; when he

would be about seventy-three years old. In 1399 he became blind, like Homer before and Milton after him.

The *Amantis* is stated to have been written in consequence of a casual meeting with King Richard the Second, whilst rowing on the Thames, who invited him into the royal barge, and asked him to "book some new thing." It is principally in English octave verse, consisting of eight books and a prologue, and contains upwards of thirty thousand verses. It was first printed by Caxton, in 1483, and was afterwards reprinted in 1532.

Stokesley, 1884.

G. MARKHAM TWEDDELL.



YORKSHIRE SCENERY.

YORKSHIRE BYWAYS.

DOES any one think that all the primitive simplicity of travel has been done away by railways? Let him try English cross-country lines. In the length of the island the way to and from London has been made plain by the rivalry of great companies, but variety and adventure and the charm of uncertainty linger still in the byways. Such queer little branches and loops and odds and ends of railways as one falls among when one leaves the great lines and gets into the little eddies and pools outside of the rush of the north and south stream! Here are dozens of liliputian lines, each acting as a feeder to one of the great ones, and no two in the same interest. The wheels seem hardly to have turned round before you are greeted with the cry, "All change here!" and you find yourself in another jurisdiction, whose interest, it may happen, is to run its trains in the direction precisely opposite to that you wish to take. No line runs long in any particular direction, but tacks about like a ship against an adverse wind. You want to go east, perhaps, and have just noticed with pleasure that the afternoon sun is behind you, when the train gives a lurch and runs off at a right angle to its previous course; for these roads were made for people to jog about from one market-town to another, and no conception of the importance of through-travel in the future entered the minds of their builders. Then you get out at a junction to take another line and to return from your southing, but this line runs in another interest, and you are left for an hour or more on a lonely moor, until it suits Little Pedlington to send along a train and pick you up.

There is also much pedestrianism mingled with your railway travelling. You hurry along platforms, you clamber over bridges,

you wind through tunnelled passages, and lucky are you if you have no luggage. The innocent device of sticking a label on your box and expecting you to scramble for it at every junction and terminus, is a precious relic of the infancy of railways to be met with all over Great Britain. But then all the pleasure of travelling is not in sitting in a palace-car on a lightning train with your baggage-check in your pocket. That is a feeble enjoyment compared with the delight of zigzagging about through the pretty English country, and being set down at such charming villages.

On an August morning, before breakfast, I was set down in one, and what a lovely place it is! It has but a single street, in the centre of which is a fine old elm, from which the ground rises gently to a knoll where stands the church, and not far off, in its extensive park, is the manor house, the sun of this little system, the centre around which all revolves, the nod of whose master is as the decree of a sovereign. Where else save in England can one find this idyllic feudalism?—stifling, perhaps, too much freedom of initiative, driving out, it may be, all the active spirits, but still charming to the mere looker-on, as recalling the romantic inequalities of the past. It is astonishing to see how fresh and vigorous these old roots of feudalism are in England. A custom may be unjust, oppressive, even freely acknowledged to be so, yet the mantle of age shall cover it like a cuirass. It is not until the observer becomes aware of this inborn conservatism that he comprehends how the upholders of the existing system of things in Great Britain can advocate, without uneasiness, the extension of education and the suffrage.

As we enter this Yorkshire village in the early morning, my companion and I are struck with its profound repose. At its one inn, the Fauconberg Arms, a thatched cottage in the shadow of the elm, we find it is washing day, and we must wait an hour before a breakfast of that village stand-by, ham and eggs, can be procured.

We climb the knoll to the church. "What a half dead-and-alive existence must be that of a country vicar!" remarks my companion, as we pass the vicarage; but at the very moment two girlish faces look forth through the leaded sash of the Elizabethan windows, and the jingle of a piano flashes out a merry negative. The church is of the fifteenth century, and dates from the reign of Henry VI. It is of Perpendicular Gothic, with a fine octagonal tower, and is beautifully decorated with pinnacles, a parapet in trefoil and huge gargoyles. The interior, after the blaze of ornament outside, seems small and plain and simple: there are no columns, but the eye is met at once by a low plastered ceiling divided into sections by oaken rafters, with strangely carved and colored bosses at the intersections. In the chancel, which was rebuilt in the last century, are the tombs of the Belasyse family, Viscounts and Earls Fauconberg, who have played important parts in English history. Their effigies people the chancel, and their

massive tombs leave but a narrow way betwixt them to the altar. It is a very pretty church, just such as the fifteenth century has dotted about all over England; but this one has another interest beyond that which trefoil parapets and knightly effigies bestow. The village is Coxwold, the church was Sterne's church, and here, amid these tombs, beneath this odd, oppressive ceiling; has Yorick often preached. It is the quaint setting of his quaint conceits, where it would have been quite in keeping, as GRAY suggested, for him to throw his wig at you at the conclusion of the sermon.

During the fervent heat of Sterne's first popularity, there were those, as Johnson, Walpole, and others, who stood aside and declined to share in the general enthusiasm. In modern days we have had Mr. Thackeray taking the blackest colours of his palette, to paint the portrait of the creator of Trim, Uncle Toby, and Old Shandy. The charges of indecency against Sterne cannot be defended, even though much of this, like his sentiment, was affectation.

It was during his first London season after the appearance of *Tristram Shandy*, that "the man Sterne" (as Johnson would growl out) was presented with this living by Earl Fauconberg. The Rev. Lawrence Sterne was then Prebendary of York, and held the two livings of Sutton and Stillington, in the vicinity of York. But Sterne, as soon as he returned from London, hired a curate to take



Lawrence Sterne.

charge of the other livings, and settled himself at Coxwold. He did not occupy the present vicarage, but a house beyond the church, at the end of the village—a house which he was fond of calling "this Shandy Castle of mine," and which has borne ever since the name of Shandy Hall. It is a pleasure to look at this house, not only for its associations, but because it is such a picture in itself. A huge structure at one end, built of blocks of stone and looking solid enough for the Romans to have had a hand in its construction, serves the double purpose of chimney and buttress: at the opposite end rises a heavy

gable like a battlement, and betwixt the two runs the long low

roof of red tiles, beneath which peep forth the casements. Two hollies shade the door, and an old pear tree, trained against the wall, covers a large portion of the front; these are the growth of later years, but we may fancy something equally pretty in Sterne's time, for the house is one of those homely works of man which Nature seems to claim as her own, and to begin at once to adorn. Within are dark wainscots and low ceilings.

The perfect repose of Coxwold was not without its soothing effect on its erratic and volatile curate. He even settles down into domesticity, which we have not been taught to look for in Sterne, and sketches in a letter the following pretty interior:—

COXWOLD, *Sept. 21, 1761.*

TO LADY—

I return to my new habitation, fully determined to write as hard as can be, and thank you most cordially, my dear lady, for your letter of congratulation upon my Lord Fauconberg's having presented me with the curacy of this place; though your congratulation comes somewhat of the latest, as I have been possessed of it some time, I hope I have been of some service to his lordship, and he has sufficiently requited me. 'Tis seventy guineas a year in my pocket, though worth a hundred, but it obliges me to have a curate to officiate at Sutton and Stillington. 'Tis within a mile of his lordship's seat and park. 'Tis a very agreeable ride out in the chaise I purchased for my wife. Lyd has a poney which she delights in. Whilst they take these diversions I am scribbling away at my *Tristram*. These two volumes are, I think, the best. I shall write as long as I live; 'tis, in fact, my hobby-horse; and so much am I delighted with my Uncle Toby's imaginary character that I am become an enthusiast. My Lydia helps to copy for me, and my wife knits and listens as I read her chapters, etc.

Years after this he writes from Coxwold to his friend Arthur Lee, of Virginia:—

I am happy as a prince at Coxwold, and I wish you could see in how princely a manner I live. 'Tis a land of plenty: I sit alone down to venison, fish, and wild fowl, or a couple of fowls or ducks, with curds, strawberries and cream, and all the simple plenty which a rich valley (under Hamilton Hills) can produce, with a clean cloth on my table, and a bottle of wine on my right hand to drink your health. I have a hundred hens and chickens about my yard, and not a parishioner catches a hare or a rabbit or a trout, but he brings it as an offering to me. I am in high spirits. Care never enters this cottage. I take the air every day in my post-chaise with the two long-tailed horses: they turn out good ones, etc.

In looking over the record of Sterne's wild, disheartening life, it is mostly from Coxwold that we get gleams of a better self. Who might not be bettered in such a calm retreat, sheltered beneath this rambling roof, in the presence of this church, ever speaking, by fretted pinnacle and airy tower, of the pious aspirations of the past? This good deed of Earl Fauconberg's should ever be remembered.

From Shandy Hall we return through the village to Newburgh Park, the seat of the lord of the manor—a fine old house, whose composite style tells of the many generations which have lived here, rebuilding, restoring, enlarging, until the result is an incongruous mass which would be absurd as the thought of one man, but is full of interest as the thought of many. The original building was a

Priory, and some portions of the exterior still retain a conventual air. The Priory was founded in 1145 by that crusading lord and faithful servant of the Church, Roger de Mowbray, who established no less than thirty-five religious houses in Yorkshire. As a Priory, its name has been perpetuated by one of its Canons, William of Newburgh, the historian, and as a family seat it is distinguished as having been the residence of the Belasyse family, who have occupied conspicuous positions, and one of whom married Mary Cromwell, the daughter of the Protector.



Shandy Hall.

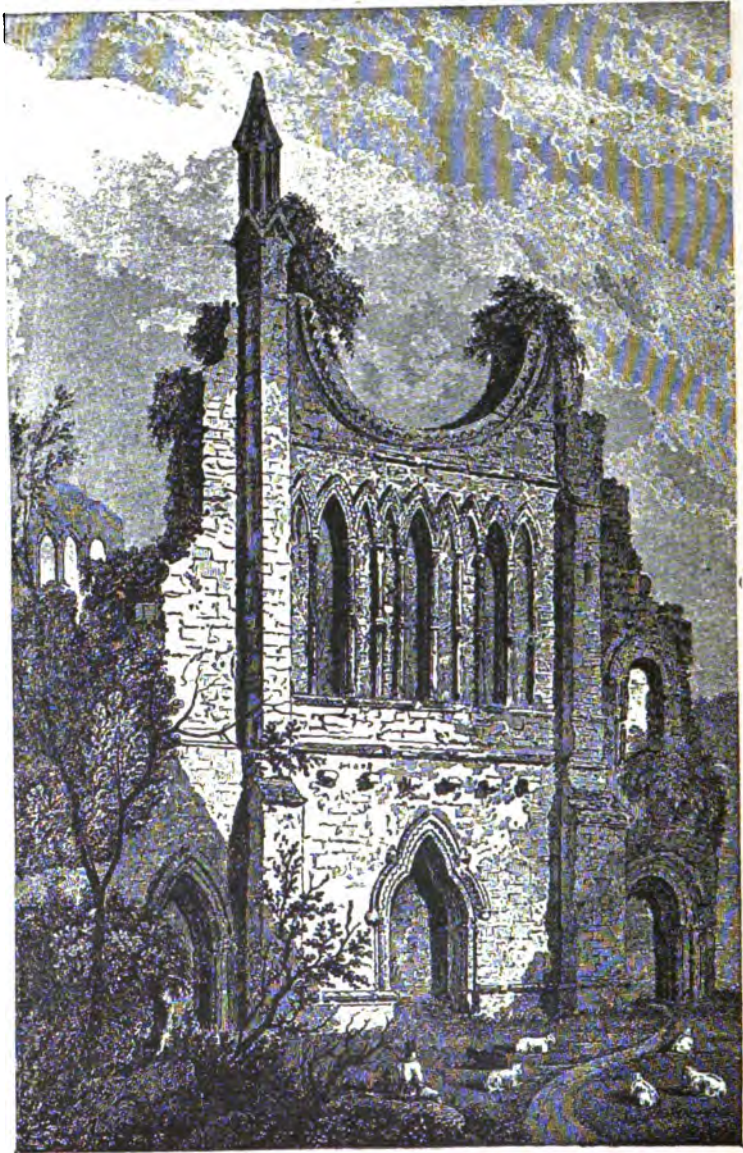
By the courtesy of the family, we were allowed to be shown over the house by the housekeeper. Of course the Cromwell relics were the first objects to be sought for—a sword, a saddle and holsters with huge pistols, two portraits of Mary Cromwell—one by Sir Peter Lely—both bearing a strong resemblance to the Protector—a resemblance which Dean Swift noticed when he met her at the christening of Will Frankland's child, to which she was godmother, and Burnet represents her as having much of her father's strength of character. BURNET says, "She was a wise and worthy woman, more likely to have maintained the post (of Protector) than either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of her, that those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better, but if those in petticoats had been in breeches they could have held faster."

In an upper part of the house, our guide leads us with an air of mystery to a mass of brickwork, and, laying her hand upon it, says, "Here are concealed the bones of Cromwell!" I confess I was startled, for I believed his bones to have mouldered into dust at the foot of the gallows at Tyburn, and I was now first made acquainted with a tradition which whispers that the Protector's daughter found means to secure her father's remains when torn from the grave by order of Parliament, and to conceal them here.

It was a pleasure to escape from this melancholy spot to the cheerful gallery, decorated in white and gold, out of which the guest-rooms open. Here are the family-portraits, among them the two of Mary Cromwell already mentioned. Many pieces of tapestry adorn the various rooms, some of which were presented to Cromwell's son-in-law by Cardinal Mazarin. The staircase is brilliant with old china, carefully collected and arranged in glass cases by the present possessor of the estate. As I remarked of the exterior, so it is with the interior: its charm is in this mingling of the old and the new—the modern mania for old china, for instance, side by side with the fading tapestries of bygone days—and the whole offering an epitome of the varied tastes and pursuits of a long line of occupants. In the library is a masterpiece by Gainsborough, a portrait of Lady Anne Belasyse, the last Earl Fauconberg's daughter, who married Sir George Wombwell. She is standing dressed in pale yellow, the arms and hands most exquisitely drawn, and the whole picture full of such grace, light and elegance that one would gladly linger in its presence.

It is natural, after visiting such a house to inquire whose home, it has been. I find that on the dissolution of the monasteries Newburgh Priory was granted to Anthony Bellasis, Esq., LL.D., master in Chancery, whose family boasted of an uninterrupted descent from Belasius, a commander in the army of the Conqueror. In the time of Charles I. the representative of the family was Sir Thomas Belasyse, whom Charles created Viscount Fauconberg. He sided ardently with the king in the civil war, took part in the battle at Marston Moor, and after that disastrous defeat of the Royalists he fled with the Duke of Newcastle to the Continent.

But Thomas, his grandson and successor, played the most conspicuous part of any of the family. Abandoning the Royalist opinions of his predecessors, he began his career by marrying Mary Cromwell. In this alliance each party sought, without doubt, its own advantage, but cordiality was not long maintained. Fauconberg was gifted with that keen foreknowledge of a change in the wind of favour of which Talleyrand in this century has furnished so striking an instance. He soon saw that the Protectorate would not last, and began to look about for the rising sun. But before things had come to this pass, Cromwell, hearing that Louis XIV. and Cardinal Mazarin were at Calais on their way to the siege of



Byland Abbey.

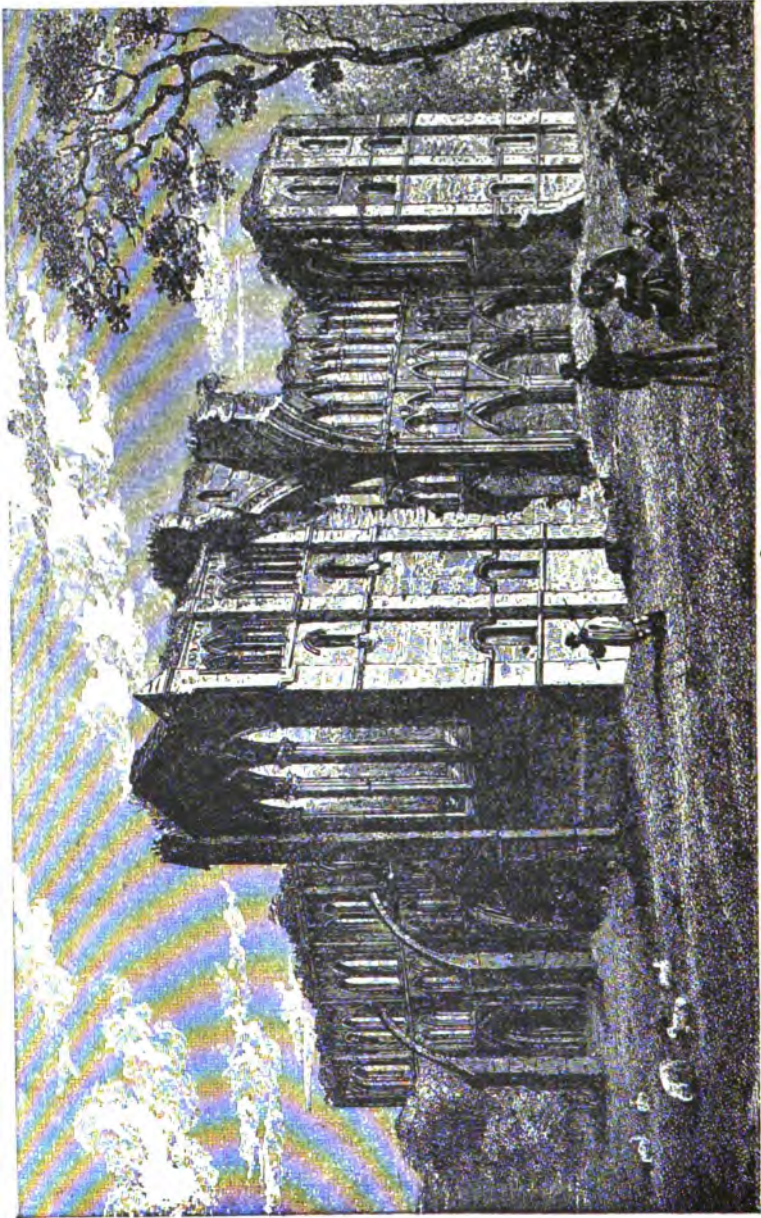
Dunkirk, sent his son-in-law to compliment them. The ambassador returned with much fine tapestry for the Protector and himself, some of which may still be seen at Newburgh Park. Cromwell, in return, sent the Cardinal the prosaic but valuable gift of six cases of pure Cornwall tin.

Under Charles II. we find Fauconberg in high favour, in spite of his marriage, and he is sent ambassador to Venice and the Princes of Italy. During the reign of James II., he was in retirement, but on the accession of William and Mary he re-appears, and is made an Earl. But there is one shadow on his success: Mary Cromwell brought him no children, and thus the earldom expired with him.

In 1756, the earldom was revived in the person of Sir Thomas Belasyse, fourth Viscount Fauconberg; and it was his son and successor, Henry, who bestowed the living of Coxwold upon Sterne. This Earl dying without male heirs, the earldom for the second time became extinct, and Newburgh Park passed to the Wombwell family by the marriage of the Earl's daughter, Lady Anne, to Sir George Orby Wombwell, grandfather of the present baronet.

A pretty, undulating country stretches away from Newburgh Park to the Hambleton Hills, whose soft outlines bound the horizon. In the middle distance rise the ruins of Byland Abbey—"Abbey of the Beautiful Land," if we may accept its fanciful derivation from *Bella Landa*—not more fanciful than the punning motto of the Belasyse family, "Bonne et belle assey" (Belasyse). "Gerald, the Abbot, with twelve Monks from Furness, in Lancashire, having been disturbed by the incursions of the Scots, fled to York, and afterwards was entertained some time at the Castle of Thirsk by Roger de Mowbray, who gave him the church and town of Byland, near which the Abbot and Monks founded a monastery and a noble church, about the year 1177, which flourished till the general dissolution. It was surrendered in the year 1540, by the last Abbot and twenty-four Monks, when its yearly revenues amounted to £238 9s. 4d." The ruins are very extensive, but not in good preservation. Their interest is in what they suggest of former splendour, rather than in what they now are. The west front is the best portion left; its three doorways are all different—one a trefoil, one pointed and one a round arch. Above them is a range of lancet arches, and over these was a magnificent circular window, of which but a fragment of the outer circle remains.

A few miles walk over the Hambleton Hills and across the heathery moors, brings us to the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, among the most beautiful in England. Since the days of railways, so many fine ruins have been made accessible to travellers, that Rievaulx, which is off the great lines of travel, is seldom visited; but the splendour of its remains and the beauty of its situation amply repay any amount of zig-zagging to reach it. The choir is



Rievaulx Abbey.

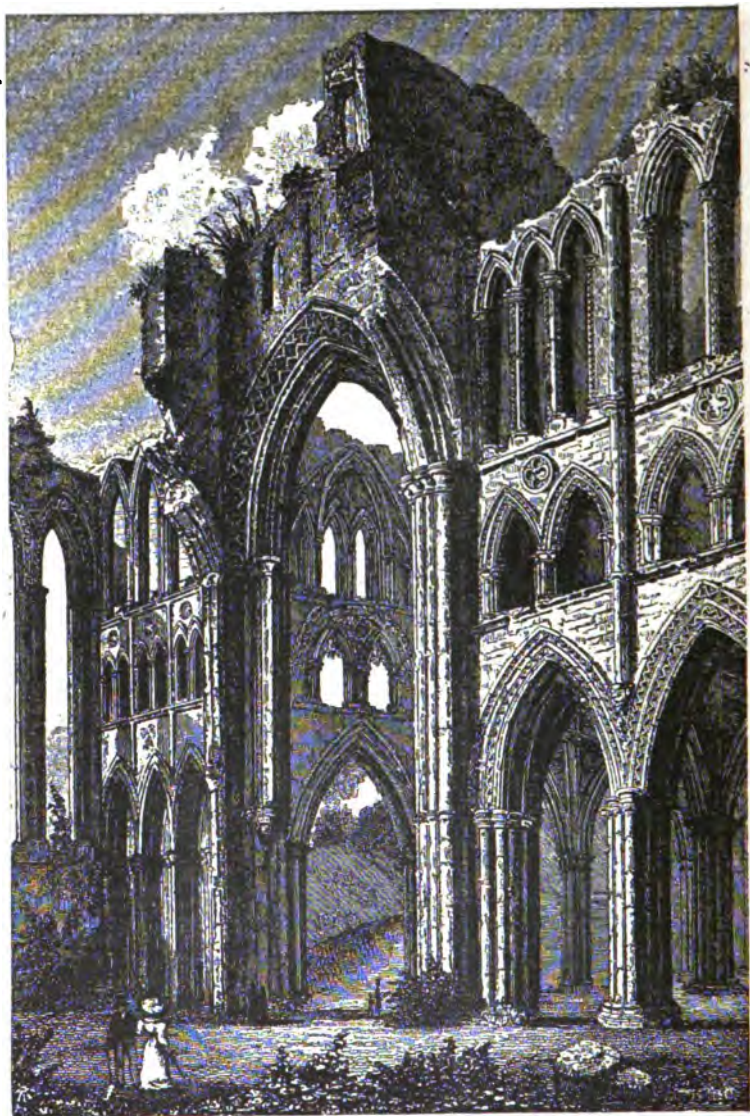
Early English, of which it is one of the best examples. The fine arch, seventy-five feet high, connecting the nave and transept, divides the attention with the tiers of lancet windows, the clustered columns and the arches of the clerestory. All the decorative details are in a state of preservation not often found in these ruined abbeys; the foliage and mouldings and curious toothed and nail-head ornaments have escaped the hand of the iconoclast, and delight the eye with their clear-cut lines.

The abbey is situated in a deep dell in the valley of the Rye, at the intersection of three other dales, each bringing its rivulet to the Rye. The Hambleton Hills, wooded to their tops, enclose it on every side, and it is reached by roads so circuitous that they have passed into a proverb which might serve as a motto for a Circumlocution Office: "To go round about Rievaulx to seek old Byland."

What a scene of ecclesiastical pomp and power must Yorkshire have presented!—a scene to which no parallel could probably be found in the present day. "Through the storms of war and conquest the abbeys of the Middle Ages," says FROUDE, "floated like the ark upon the waves of the Flood, inviolate in the midst of violence through the awful reverence which surrounded them." But many generations before the Reformation, to borrow the expression of the same writer, the life-tree of monasticism had ceased to blossom and bear fruit. "Faith had sunk into superstition; duty had died into routine; and the monks, whose technical discipline was forgotten, and who were set free by their position from the discipline of ordinary duty, had travelled swiftly on the down-hill road of human corruption."

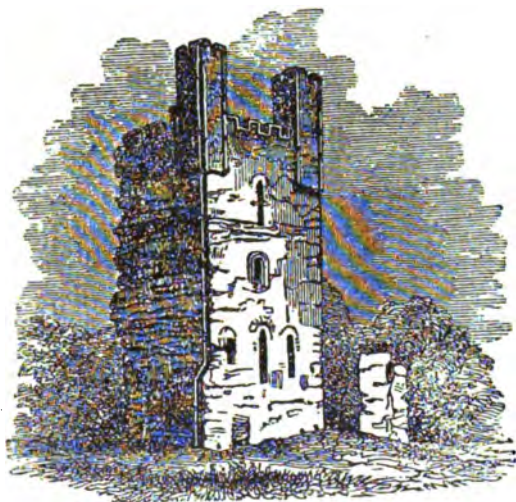
On the hillside, in Duncombe Park, above the abbey, extends the fair terrace of emerald turf which was made by Thomas Duncombe, Esq., in 1758—a rare legacy to his successors. It is half a mile in length, and the views it commands of Ryedale, the abbey, and the distant wolds and moors, are celebrated for their variety and beauty. They are the delight of landscape-painters, and have been sketched by Turner.

The villages of Rievaulx and Helmsley, with their ruins of Abbey and Castle, are included within the forty-six thousand acres belonging to Lord Feversham. Helmsley Castle dates from the twelfth century, and passed from the Earls of Rutland to the first Duchess of Buckingham. It was at the siege of this castle, which was held by a Royalist garrison, that Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, was so severely wounded that his life was long despaired of. The castle held out a long time, but finally surrendered, and was dismantled by order of Parliament. Some years after, by a sort of poetic justice, it was presented to Fairfax by Parliament, at the same time with York House, in the Strand, in lieu of a pension of four thousand pounds a year, which had been several



Rievaulx Abbey.

times voted, but never paid. The General gave it to his daughter as a



Helmsley Castle.

dowry on her marriage with the young Duke of Buckingham, and thus the property reverted to its rightful owner. The most important portions of the castle remaining are the imposing keep, rising to the height of ninety-five feet, and a building in the inner court, Elizabethan in style, which appears to have been restored by the Buckinghams, and is decorated with the Villiers arms. Buckingham (the second duke) was

frequently at Helmsley, and this is thought to have been his banqueting hall. The inner court is now laid out as a croquet-ground, and the Helmsley Croquet Club indulge in tea and gossip in the hall of the profligate duke.

After the death of Buckingham, Helmsley Castle was sold to Sir Charles Duncombe, Secretary to the Treasury under James II.

Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slid to a scrivener and a city knight.

says POPE. Helmsley has remained ever since in the possession of the Duncombes, who in 1826 were made Barons Feversham, and in 1868 they became Earls.

The weather did not permit of a visit to Lord Feversham's superb seat, and I was obliged to content myself with the village of Helmsley, which is completely overshadowed by the great estate of which it forms a minimum portion. Everywhere you feel that what his lordship would think of it must be the question preliminary to all action.

The market-place is picturesque, and such houses in "black and white" as remain are carefully preserved; the ancient mediæval cross maintains its position; and to represent the present day there is a statue of the late Lord Feversham under a Gothic canopy designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The statue, by Noble, is so much too large for this canopy that the effect

is positively ludicrous. The white marble of the statue contrasts sharply with the cool grey stone of its setting, while the peer's robes gush out at every interstice like foam from a tankard.

When Cowper, by the sudden death of Mr. Unwin, was obliged to remove from Huntingdon, among other places Helmsley was suggested to him. How different would have been the scenery of "*The Task*," had it been written at Helmsley! We might even question whether it would have been written at all. Might not these grim and gloomy ruins have confirmed that melancholy which the peaceful rural scenes of Olney and of Weston mitigated and soothed?

With these pleasing speculations to occupy our minds while waiting at the junction, we again trust ourselves to the Dædalian labyrinth of the railways; and by advancing north, north-east, north again, north-west, and south by west, we eventually reach our destination, due west from the point of departure.

From *Lippincott's Magazine*.

ALFRED S. GIBBS.



Tail Piece by Bewick.



YORKSHIRE WORTHIES.

SIR JAMES FALSHAW, BART.

JAMES FALSHAW was born on 21st March, 1810, at 161, East Street, Bank, Leeds, the house now occupied by Dr. Heald. The house has a bay window, and is opposite to the narrow path leading down to the water-side and to the Suspension Bridge. His father, Mr. William Falshaw, was a wool-stapler, and had his place of business in Alfred Street, Boar Lane. He was born in Cross Parish, Briggate, at the shop now occupied by Mr. Myers, butcher, where his father carried on the business of a butcher, and held a lease of fifty years on those premises. Sir James Falshaw's great-grandfather was a yeoman farmer at Coverham, in Coverdale. Sir James's mother was the daughter of James Shaw, umbrella manufacturer, who had a shop in St. John's Street, top of Briggate. He came from Stainland, near Halifax, and was brother to John Shaw, the founder of the firm of manufacturers there, now known as John Shaw and Sons, Brook Royd Mills, of which Thomas Shaw, M.P. for Halifax, is now the principal partner. John Shaw had four brothers, Eli, James, Samuel, and Thomas, the last being the eldest and grandfather to Mr. Joseph Shaw, of 34, Woodhouse Lane, and formerly of 4, Lowerhead Row, who recollects his grandfather being asked on one occasion where the family of Shaws originally came from, to which he replied, "from Scotland." If this be so, it proves that Sir James Falshaw, Bart., had a little Scotch blood in him. James Falshaw was educated with the late Jonathan Lockwood, at his then celebrated school in Brunswick Terrace, and sat on the same bench with John Hawkshaw, who, like himself, in after days developed such a talent for engineering, and received

national recognition for the same. The boy early showed a genius for mechanics, and his parents recognising this put him apprentice to Mr. Joseph Cusworth, architect and surveyor, Albion Court. Here he soon acquired a reputation for invention and a talent for engineering, and at the end of his apprenticeship he went into the office of Messrs. G. Leather and Sons, of Leeds, civil engineers, who were at that time engaged in constructing harbours in different parts of the country. It was, however, as a railway engineer that he won his name and fortune. The railway mania which was to cover the country with a network of iron highways was just in progress when Falshaw, now 33 years of age, began business on his own account as a railway engineer and contractor, and achieved considerable success. He had two years before this married, in 1841, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Morkell, of Astley. She died in 1864. He lived then at the house now No. 11, Coburg Street, near Brunswick Chapel. A tempting offer soon came to him, through Messrs. Leather's recommendation, to join the staff of Robert Stephenson, the great Railway King, who was just commencing the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway--an important part of what is now the London and North Western main line between London and Scotland. The gradients were steep, the difficulties considerable; and the experience he gained there under so admirable a master stood him afterwards in good stead when he essayed even more difficult constructive feats. This engagement brought him into contact with the eminent firm of Messrs. Brassey and Mackenzie (of which he became a partner), and with the first well-known engineer and contractor he maintained a life-long friendship. Under the auspices of that firm James Falshaw took a leading part in constructing large portions of the Caledonian and Scottish Central railways, and later on he had much to do with the engineering and construction of the Highland Railway, between Perth and Inverness, which was considered at the time a very formidable task. It is said he also had somewhat to do in the making of the Leeds and Selby line. In 1858 Falshaw settled in Edinburgh, and soon evinced a keen interest in the affairs of the Scottish capital. In 1861 he was returned as Councillor for St. Luke's Ward, and three years later was elected a Bailie. He continued to be a Councillor and magistrate till 1867. He then retired, but re-entered the Council in 1872. In 1874, on the retirement of Mr. James Cowan, who became Member for the city, he became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, an office he discharged with much acceptance till 1884. His term of office was marked by many improvements, which greatly added to the appearance of the city. In 1876 the Queen paid a memorable visit to Edinburgh to inaugurate the noble equestrian monument erected in Charlotte Square to the memory of the late Prince Consort. It was in connection with this notable event that Sir James Falshaw obtained his baronetcy. He also filled the honourable office of Master of the Merchant Company.

Sir James was for many years connected with the North British Railway Company, and in 1881 was elected deputy-chairman, and on the death of Mr. Sterling, of Kippendavie, the important position of chairman was offered to and accepted by him. He held the office till 1887, when, on account of ill-health, he resigned it, being succeeded by the Marquis of Tweeddale. In 1871 he again married—a daughter of Mr. Thomas Gibbs, of Spring Bank, Upper Norwood. This lady died last January, leaving no issue. In politics Sir James was a Conservative, in his religious sympathies a Wesleyan Methodist. He died, after a month's illness, on June 14th, 1889, at his residence, 14, Belgrave Crescent, at the age of 79. He had all the hard-headed qualities usually ascribed to a Yorkshireman. He was a man of indomitable energy and firm purpose. The white rose of his crest was a fitting symbol of a life of sterling integrity, and his motto, "In officio impavidus" (fearless in office), a very pithy way of expressing his conduct in public life. His portrait, subscribed for by representative citizens, hangs in the City Council Chamber, an interesting record of one who, though not a Scotchman, did much for Scotland and for the capital of his adopted country.

Leeds, July, 1889.

T. LONDON, F.R.H.S.

LORD LAWRENCE.

ON June 27th, 1879, there passed away from our midst one whose name will ever be inseparably connected with the history of British India. Englishmen of all parties and natives of all creeds will truly mourn the loss of John Lawrence of the Punjab. The son of a soldier who had gained distinction in India, Lord Lawrence's thoughts as a boy were turned to the East, where two of his brothers were then serving. At the early age of 16 he carried off the chief prizes at Haileybury, and in 1827 entered upon his career as a civil servant of the Honourable East India Company. The early years of his service were passed in magisterial and revenue duties in the North-West Provinces, and there he laid the foundation of that deep insight into the condition of the peasantry of India which enabled him in after years to complete so satisfactorily the settlement of our newly-acquired province of the Punjab. As a political officer he accompanied Sir Henry Hardinge during the first Sikh war, and on the conclusion of peace was appointed Commissioner of the ceded territory within the Sutlej. His administrative abilities now found ample scope, and the district intrusted to his charge, though peopled with Sikhs against whom he had but lately been warring, and with whom it was evident we

should soon be once more engaged, speedily became as tranquil as any in our Empire. Under his guidance a brigade of local troops was recruited from the peasants themselves, and when the second Sikh war broke out, these men showed themselves worthy of the confidence John Lawrence had placed in them by loyally acting against their own countrymen. In the interim between the first and



Lord Lawrence.

second Sikh wars, Lord Lawrence on more than one occasion acted as Resident at the Court of Lahore, and on the annexation of the Punjab he, together with his brother, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, and Mr. Mansel, was appointed a member of the Board of Administration selected to rule over the kingdom of Runjeet Singh. The Punjab at that time was in a most deplorable condition. The Sikhs, the dominant race, were a purely military people, who despised and trod under foot the more

peaceful of their fellow-subjects. The province was overrun with disbanded soldiery clamouring for arrears of pay, or endeavouring to carry out the system, permitted by their late monarch, of extracting from the Mahomedans of the country a livelihood for themselves. The exactions of subordinate officers had been carried on practically unchecked for generations. Tyranny was rife, and misery the normal condition of the people. Mr. Lawrence stepped in as champion of the oppressed. The barbarous laws which the Sikh chiefs enforced at their pleasure were abolished, and the Indian Criminal Code promptly introduced. A survey of the country for revenue purposes was thoroughly carried out, and the land settled on a fair and equitable basis. A local police force was established, many of the old disbanded soldiery being re-enrolled in its ranks, and the Punjab Irregular Force for the protection of our North-West Frontier was incorporated with the local regiments raised by John Lawrence when Chief Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States. The force as then constituted comprised five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of Sikh and six of Punjab infantry, the Corps of Guides, and five batteries of artillery; and it was practically under the immediate orders of the Board of Administration, who were responsible for its pay, equipment, and discipline. Of

the unfortunate disagreement between the brothers it boots us not to speak. Sir Henry was removed to Rajpootana, and John remained Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. Possessed of an iron frame, of indomitable courage, unbending will, and untiring energy, John Lawrence visited every part of his kingdom, which covered an area of upwards of 50,000 square miles. The border tribes who, under the Sikh *régime*, were wont to descend from their mountain fastnesses and ravage the whole land between the Suliman range and the Indus, were made to feel that their reign of blood was over. They were permitted to trade with us as of yore, but the incursion of armed bands was promptly repelled by force. The headmen of the clans were summoned to conferences with the Chief Commissioner and invited to settle in our districts. In a few years the Trans-Indus border changed its character. When John Lawrence took over charge no traveller dare move unless accompanied by a considerable escort. Now the frontier highway is as safe as the Bath road. The disarmament of the Punjab—a step forced on us by the lawless nature of its inhabitants—was carried out with much tact and firmness, owing mainly to the judicious orders issued to his subordinates by Lawrence.

On the outbreak of the Mutiny all eyes turned to the Punjab, our latest acquisition. Peopled by a race naturally warlike, who hated every dynasty except their own, who regarded the British as the worst because the most powerful of usurpers, and who looked upon us as the gaolers of their sovereign, it would have been a matter for small surprise had the Sikhs taken advantage of the Mutiny to rise against us. The crisis called forth the magnificent administrative abilities of Sir John Lawrence. He knew his subordinates were, like himself, men of iron, and he trusted them. Right loyally did they stand by their chief. The Sikhs likewise knew and trusted him. Chieftain after chieftain personally tendered his allegiance and offered the use of his own contingent. The offers were accepted, and names which now have become familiar as furnishing detachments during the Afghan War then first came into note as swarming down to our aid at Delhi. The Punjab Irregular Force was doubled; its gallant commander, Neville Chamberlain, hurried down to the army in the field; and Lawrence set his whole energies to work to draw from the military population of the Punjab an army which should subdue the faithless Sepoys from Oude. He proved himself a true general, for he detected generalship in others, and he shunned no responsibility. Reference to higher authority was impossible, and though he had no more authority to grant commissions than he had to create bishoprics, he deemed the emergency so great as to admit of any stretch of authority. Major Nicholson, the district officer of Bunnoo, was made a Brigadier-General, and as such took precedence of men who held Her Majesty's commission as colonels. It speaks well for the discipline of the army that such a step passed unchallenged, but it speaks

volumes for the character of Lawrence that he dared to undertake it. By holding the Punjab in his iron grip, by diverting every available soldier to Delhi, by mercilessly stamping out rebellion wherever it reared its demon head, Sir John Lawrence enabled Archdale Wilson to storm the capital of the Great Mogul before a single reinforcement reached him from England. With the fall of Delhi the hopes of the mutineers were extinguished. Our power in India was re-asserted and the pacification, not the subjugation, of the country became the task for its rulers. For his share in suppressing the Mutiny Sir John Lawrence was created a Baronet and a Grand Cross of the Bath. But forty continuous years of active service fully entitled the Saviour of India to a rest, and at the close of the Mutiny he gladly handed over the Punjab to one of his most trusted lieutenants, and retired to his well-earned pension in England. He was immediately elected to the Indian Council at home, where his large and varied experience, his cool judgment, and firmness of purpose were soon felt. Five years later, during a serious embroilment with one of the most powerful of our border clans, Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India, succumbed to disease, and with a commendable promptitude Sir John Lawrence undertook the onerous duties which fell to his successor. His career as Viceroy was marked by no startling episodes. The Umbeyla war was at an end when he landed in India, and, with the exception of the Bhootan and Hazara expeditions, his tenure of office was of unbroken peace. His one endeavour was to ameliorate the condition of the Indian poor, and to lighten as far as possible the burden of taxation which falls so heavily on them. In this he was but partially successful. His relations with foreign States have recently been much criticized, and his policy of "masterly inactivity" is by many considered the main cause of the recent Afghan war. In 1868 his term of office expired, and he returned home. He was rewarded with a peerage, and, mindful of his past career, he chose as his title "Lawrence of the Punjab," and as his supporters an officer of the Corps of Guides and a Sikh Irregular Cavalry officer, with the appropriate motto, "Be ready."

As a Peer, Lord Lawrence took an active part in all debates on Indian politics, and though latterly much enfeebled in health, and suffering from a partial loss of sight, his interest in Indian matters was no whit diminished. He died in harness; last Thursday week he spoke in the House of Lords during the debate on Indian finance, condemned the remission of the cotton duties, and warned Government of the danger of reducing our armies in India. Lord Lawrence's career is one on which Englishmen may look with pardonable pride. He not only helped to build, but he was one of the saviours of our Indian Empire.

From *The Times*.





RICHARD PEACOCK, C.E., M.P.



Selby line (now part of the North Eastern system) was finished,



RICHARD PEACOCK, C.E., M.P.

RICHARD PEACOCK was a remarkable man. His personality and his career are typical in many respects of other successful men of business of the county in which he spent the greater portion of his life, and of the county of which he was a native. Starting in life with no great advantages either of education or of position, he was enabled, by his practical ability and force of character, to carve his way in the world, and win for himself a great position as an employer of labour and a director of industry. Mr. Peacock was born in the quiet but picturesque village of Swaledale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the year 1820. He was the seventh son of the late Mr. Ralph Peacock, of Bank House, Swaledale, by his marriage with Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Robinson, also of Swaledale. Ralph Peacock was a man of religious conviction, and of an industrious mode of life. He was a lead miner by trade, and was in his way a genius, but, we are told, the opportunities for the exercise of his abilities were not so important as they were numerous in that remote place at that period. By dint of industry and perseverance, he had worked himself up to the position of foreman or superintendent of several mines in the neighbourhood, and was much respected.

In the year 1825 the Stockton and Darlington line was opened, and one of Richard Peacock's earliest recollections, although he was then but five years of age, was the paying of a visit, with his father, to Darlington, to see the locomotive at work on the wonderful railway. This visit to Darlington brought forth results which had considerable influence on Richard Peacock's future career. Ralph Peacock was stirred with new promptings and aspirations by what he saw. He had for a long time looked beyond the quiet and serenity of Swaledale with an instructed observation that filled him with yearnings to quit his native vale, but there were so many ties to bind him to the spot, especially his devoted attachment to the small religious community of which he was a leader, that it was not until George Stephenson's locomotive had shown him fresh possibilities of useful action that he could screw up his courage to the departing point.

In the year 1830 the alluring power of the locomotive, which had been steadily making itself felt in the breast of Ralph Peacock since his memorable visit to Darlington five years previously, had its effect. He made his leap into the outer world, and was selected by Messrs. Walker and Burgess as assistant superintendent in the construction of the Leeds tunnel on the Leeds and Selby railway. The appointment caused Ralph Peacock and his family to remove from Swaledale to Leeds, and in the latter town they continued to reside for some years. After the Leeds and Selby line (now part of the North Eastern system) was finished,

the company recognised Ralph Peacock's faithful service and ability by placing him in a responsible position in connection with their Leeds station, and, ultimately, when he became too old for active employment, they pensioned him off.

The change from the pastoral district of Swaledale to the industrial town of Leeds, with its crowded streets and smoking chimneys, was a great one. Richard Peacock continued his education at the Leeds Grammar School, and there he no doubt acquired the solid foundations of a liberal education ; but, as time went on, and railway enterprise extended with such marvellous rapidity, he grew anxious to be allowed to take some part in the movement. Whenever he could spare time from his lessons, he would visit the tunnel where his father was working and watch the operations in progress ; and at night nothing would please him so much as to have a chat with his father whilst helping him in some mechanical work. The father gave him every encouragement, and not only took the lad to see the Stockton and Darlington line, but also to view the Railway made between Liverpool and Manchester. In 1830 those were the only two railways of importance in operation. Richard Peacock left school in 1834, at the age of 14, and his father apprenticed him to the famous firm of Fenton, Murray, and Jackson, the engineers, who were at that time making locomotives for the Liverpool and Manchester and Leeds and Selby railways, and were largely employed in the building of steam engines of every class, as well as in the making of hydraulic machinery and pumps. Richard Peacock soon made his way into favour. He had an intense liking for his work, and in all that he undertook he displayed zeal, conscientiousness, and ability. He remained in these works until 1838, getting an insight into every branch of the business, but devoting himself more particularly to locomotive work. In 1838 the opportunity for improving his position and gaining additional knowledge occurred. The Leeds and Selby line had been opened a few years, but from the first the locomotive department had been mismanaged. Several managers had been tried, and from one cause or another had failed to secure the confidence of the directors. Richard Peacock was well acquainted with all that was going on from the fact of his being constantly about either on business or to see his father. His movements had attracted the attention of the directors and of Mr. Peter Clark, the general manager of the line. Mr. Clark engaged him in conversation from time to time, and was thus able to form his own conclusions regarding his ability. This led to an offer of the post of locomotive superintendent being made to Mr. Peacock. He held this position, with credit to himself and advantage to the company, until an amalgamation was effected between the Leeds and Selby and York and North Midland Railways, in 1840.

In 1841 Mr. Peacock reached an important turning point in his career. The Manchester and Sheffield Railway was nearing

completion, and at the suggestion of his friends in Lancashire and Yorkshire he applied for the position of locomotive superintendent on that line. He made application, forwarded testimonials, awaited the result, and had the satisfaction of receiving the appointment even without an interview. He went down to Manchester and entered upon his new duties immediately after receiving the intimation of his appointment, arriving on the scene a week before the first locomotive was to be delivered. For fourteen years he continued to fill this position of ever-increasing responsibility, and won for himself a name and a fame amongst the engineers of the day. The first workshops of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, consisted of a series of wooden sheds erected at Newton Moor, near Hyde. Here for a time all the work in connection with the locomotive department continued to be done, until the necessity of extension and removal forced itself upon the company, and they began to look about for a favourable spot upon which to build permanent works. The selection of a site was left to Mr. Peacock, and his decision was one which has proved to be of momentous importance to the district. He decided upon appropriating to the purposes of his department the first piece of level ground available outside Manchester which was in proximity to the railway. The nearest point he found to be Gorton, and at this place accordingly the new depot was subsequently erected, from Mr. Peacock's designs.

In 1846 Gorton had only about 2,000 inhabitants, who were principally engaged in the hat trade, a branch of industry which somehow seems to have been transported bodily to the neighbouring township of Denton. The population of Openshaw was then but a few hundreds, and, if proof were needed of the rapid industrial development of Gorton and Openshaw since that time, it is found abundantly in the fact that at the present day the population of the townships mentioned is close upon 60,000, whilst instead of the large tracts of fields and meadows we find huge works and clustering dwellings of the people. Mr. Peacock was not only satisfied himself of the suitability of Gorton for the establishing of great industrial works, but, according to his own public statement, he sought to bring others to his way of thinking. This, perhaps, was not the most difficult thing to accomplish, seeing that the locality possessed the double advantage of convenient railway and canal accommodation. It was at his suggestion that Mr. John Ashbury put up his carriage and wagon works in Openshaw, Mr. Peacock laying the first stone; and it was also by his advice that the late Sir Joseph Whitworth was led to build the present famous gun works and mechanical tool works at Openshaw. It was Mr. Peacock who counselled the Midland Railway Company to erect their locomotive shed at Gorton and Openshaw, he himself buying the land for them. It will thus be seen that Mr. Peacock has not

misappropriately been called the founder of the trade and prosperity of Gorton and Openshaw. During the 14 years that Mr. Peacock held the post of locomotive superintendent of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, he was not insensible to the active progress that was being made in social and political matters, and he always evinced a healthy sympathy with any movement that had for its object the improvement of the condition of the people. What his views were he told in the speech he made in reply to the requisition of over 5,000 people, presented to him on the 13th June, 1885, asking him to become a candidate for the newly-formed Gorton Parliamentary Division. In the busy years from 1841 to 1854 Mr. Peacock had other things to occupy his mind than politics, and so, while never fully relinquishing his interest or assistance in political matters, he gave the best of his skill and energy to the fulfilment of his business duties. Early and late he was found to be at his post at the locomotive shops, seeing to every detail of the operatives, and coping with his growing responsibilities in a manner that earned for him the full confidence and trust of his employers. Year by year extensions of line were made and traffic was increased, but Mr. Peacock's engines were always equal to the demands made upon them, and as far as he was concerned there was "smooth running" all round. Of this period of active devotion to business there is little more to be said. The position and influence of Mr. Peacock were recognised in many ways, but he was too much absorbed in his work to take any part in public affairs. In 1849 he was made a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was one of the founders of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. These incidents may be considered as direct testimony to his continued advancement in his profession. In all that he did he displayed great thoroughness, and became complete master, both practically and theoretically, of the science of engineering. In this way he came to be regarded as one of the most astute and reliable men in the profession, his judgment on railway matters being greatly valued. Manchester was then, as it is now, one of the chief centres of intellectual effort, and gave Mr. Peacock opportunities of intercourse with some of the greatest minds of the time. He did not presume too much upon his success, but always evinced a desire for further knowledge. He held a high place in the general estimation, and in his own particular circle was highly regarded. The times advanced, and he advanced with them. Mr. Peacock died 3rd of March, 1889, at Gorton Hall, and the announcement of his death called forth the sincerest expressions of regret throughout the district, and the remark was general that in him Gorton had lost its best friend.



YORKSHIRE NOTES: HISTORICAL & ANTIQUARIAN.

CHRISTMAS FEASTS IN YORKSHIRE.

IN the Kennett MSS., included in the Lansdowne MSS., preserved at the British Museum, there is a brief record* of the Christmas Feasts at Bishopthorpe Palace in 1624 and 1625, with the names of the more notable of the invited guests. It is not without some interest, and it is here transcribed and printed.

Dr. Tobias Matthew, the Archbishop, was installed Dean of Durham in 1583. In 1595 he was consecrated Bishop of that See, and in 1606 was translated to the Northern Primacy. He died on the 29th of March, 1628, aged 82, and was buried in York Minster.

A Note of the inviting of Archbishop Tobie Matthew his Grace's guests this Christmas at Bishopthorpe, 1624 and 1625.

Sunday, St. Stephen's Day, at Bishopthorpe, 103 persons.

Munday, St. John's Day, All Middlethorpe, wth some of Acaster and Coppinthorpe, 92 persons.

Tuesday, Innocent's Day, Mr. Dodesworth, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Manwaring, Mr. Piers, Mr. Hill, Mr. Nesbutt, with their wives & the rest of the Consistory & Exchequer Courts, and Mr. Calvert and Mr. Lee, with their wives, and in the Hall 63 persons.

Wednesday, The Lady Redman, La. Ingram, La. Askwith, Mrs. More, Mrs. Hewes, Doctor Deane. Dr. Polonie [*sic*, but query Pu'leine], Dr. Leake. Mr. Nevile, Mr. Hutton, with their wives, Mr. Wetherall Mr. Newarke, and the Apothecaries, and in the Hall 58 persons.

Thursday, Sr. Henry Slingsbie, wth the Councill, the Lady Cholmely and her Daughter, Sr. Henry Jenkins and his Lady, the Lady Young and her Son, Mr. Tankard, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Philips, Mr. Newton, wth their wives, and in the Hall 55 persons.

* LANSDOWNE MSS., 973.

Sunday, the 2 of Jan., Mr. Dudley, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bird, Mr. Heskit, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Bufield, Mr. Unill, Mr. Headlam, wth their wives, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Chaworth.

Monday, 3 Jan., Dr. Hodgson, Mr. Wickham, wth their wives, and the Vicars, wth the singing men and choristers.

A Note of his Grace's feasting Christmas, 1625.

Monday, St. Stephen's Day, all Bishopsthorp, 172 persons.

Tuesday, St. John's Day, all Middlethorp, 62 persons.

Wednesday, Innocent's Day, 6 of Acaster, and in ye Hall 32 persons.

Thursday, 29 Decemb., all ye Consistorie Court, 29 persons.

Monday, 2 of January, the Church of York.

T. M. FALLOW, M.A

Coatham, Redcar. 1889.

YORKSHIRE BOROUGHES.

IN 1609 there was a vacancy in the representation of Borough-bridge, caused by the death of Sir John Ferne, Secretary to the Council of the North, who, with Sir Henry Jenkins, of Hutton, had been returned member for that Borough in February, 1603-4. The following letter to the Lord Treasurer, Sir Robert Cecil, from the authorities of the Borough at that time is somewhat curious:—

Right Honorable, we, the Balife and Burgesses of Burrowbridge, your poore, yet moste lovinge and duetifull servants, returne answere in the name of God, thinkinge ourselves more then twice happie to be moved by your favorable letters for the grant of a Burgeshippe; the refusall whearof (even in our simpleste judgments) weare worse to us then death itself. Since the never dyeinge Fame of your renowned vertues doe of righte clame in us ro denial; and since we know your godly Caire of the Common wealth, both in publicke and private, to be soe singuler as the world doth justly admire your prudence and wisdom in the uniforme settinge of the same. The consideration of which your worthines haith woone us (moste unworthye your love) to grant youe your requeste, which otherwaies (but that it was your Honor's pleasure) youe mighte have commanded, for the which we thinke our selves for ever moste bounden to your lordshippes goodnes. Thus hopinge of your honorable acceptance of this our unpolished letter, not accomplished soe precisely as we wish it shoulde be done, cravinge pardon if we have geven any offence, wishinge to amend what is amisse; not misdobtinge but that your Honor's Curtesie will rather accept hearof with the like affection as it is offered, then disdaine our want of abilitie to offer it in all pointes soe perfect as we would. Prayinge for your increase of honor in this worlde, and in the life to come for your never d'yinge joye, we humbly take our leaves.

Your Honor's most faithfullye affected,

BURROWBRIDGE, *this 5th of November, 1609.*

MYNNVON NYCHOLLS.

THO. TANCKARD.

THOMAS SMYTHSON.

RICHARD THOMPSON, *Bayliffe.*

GEORGE BENTLEYE.

The member elected on 14 December of this year, no doubt on Cecil's nomination, was Sir Thomas Vavasor, described as Marshall of His Majesty's Court. About the same time, a vacancy was caused at Hedon by the death of Sir Henry Constable, to which the following relates:—

THE MAYOR, &c., OF HEDON TO SIR ROBERT CECIL.

Right Honoble, our bounden duetie most humblie premised, we have received your Honor's letters, wherein your Lordship desires the nomynateinge of one of our Burgesses for the Parliament in the place of Sir Henry Constable, which request was scarce soe some moved, as of us all most gladly imbraced, (althoughe we had partly promised it before to another when it should have happened, yet rather desiring to satisfie your Honor then any other herein, thinking our selves greatly blessed of God, and highly graced by your Honor, in havinge a Patron soe worthie who hath such a speciall care of us and our poore Corporation, as out of your Honor's godly wisdome and mature consideration to provide us a Burgesse both in Religion zealous, and in other parts most worthie and sufficient to supplie the place both to the generall good of the weale publicke, and the private good of our owne selves, so wee all with one consent doe give our whole voyces to your good Lordship; for the appointeing of one of our Burgesses for the next Session of Parliament (as we have alwayes heretofore used). And seing we understand by his majesties proclamacon (upon the receipte of your Honor's letters) the parliament to be prorogued untill the nyynth of February next comeinge, against wch tyme (God willing) there shall one attend your Honor with our election, accordinge to the forme, with a blancke to insert his name, unlesse your good Honor otherwise be pleased in the meantyme to satisfie us of his name and parts. And whereas our Towne is very poore, and they that preceded in the said place, have alwayes bene gentlemen of the best sort and esteeme in the cuntrie about us who rather have supported our desertes, then were any waies chargeable to our poore Corporation. Therefore, our humble desire to your Honor is that he may in all occasions aboute the same affaires, be such a one as shall in every respecte defrey his owne charges, and noe waies be burthensome to us. And thus referringe thee state of our cause to your most honorable disposition, we commend your Honor to the mercifull protection of the Almightye, praying continually for your Honor in health and happines longe to contynue.

HEADON, this 13th of November, 1609.

Your Honor's in all duetie to be comanded,

JO. PORTER, Maior with the rest of his brethren.

Sir John Digby was the successor of Sir Henry Constable in the representation, but his election did not come off until April in the following year.

London, 1889.

J. J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A.

DR. ROUTH AND A YORKSHIRE DIVINE.

In the *Lives of Twelve Good Men*, by the late DEAN BURGON, which has been published recently, we come across an interesting correspondence between the learned Yorkshire divine (Rev. John Oxlee) and a distinguished President of Magdalene College, Oxford.

At page 97 of the first life by the Dean, and with reference to the venerable President's correspondence, he expresses himself as follows:—"I have been shown a large collection of letters (most of them short notes), which the President addressed to Dr. Ogilvie between the years 1847 and 1854. It is a strange thing to have to say; but it is idle to withhold the avowal, viz., that they are for the

most part, illegible. Even where one succeeds in making out one or two connected sentences, there is commonly a word or two about which one feels doubtful to the last. Subjoined is a striking illustration of the inconvenience complained of. The letter which follows was addressed by the President (in his 97th year) to the Rev. John Oxlee, author of "Three Sermons preached at three different times, on the Power, Origin, and Succession of the Christian Hierarchy, and especially that of the Church of England" —1816-21—a very remarkable performance. The learned and faithful writer was one of the many pioneers overlooked by an impatient generation, who, up and down throughout the country, for forty or fifty years, had been preparing the way for the revival which it is customary to date from 1833. But now for the letter:—

"Magdalene College, Oxford, *July 23rd, 1852.*

"Rev. Sir,—In the course of this year I saw in the *Oxford Herald*, as it is called, an advertisement of your work on Apostolic Succession, which I sent for, and read with great satisfaction, particularly that part of it which that Jewish Presbytery and not the Hierarchy the Christian Church. But I am surprised to find on looking at the title-page, that it was not recently published by you, as the date was some years earlier. I hope God grants you the comfort of proceeding in your learned researches for the benefit of His Church.—I am, Rev. Sir, with great esteem, your faithful servant,
M. J. ROUGH."

The four or five words above omitted have defied the skill of many an expert, but the thing intended by the writer is plain. The second of Oxlee's three sermons (which is to prove that the Christian priesthood is a perfect Hierarchy, emanating immediately from God himself), argues that the primitive regimen of the Church must have been a close imitation of the Jewish Presbyterial bench; and seeks to establish that the government instituted in the Church by the Apostles was a mere transcript of the Jewish presbyterate.

"No apology can be requisite for these details. Apart from the history and importance of the subject, the proof of Routh's mental activity to the very last, and the eagerness of his disposition on a point of sacred science, fully warrants the foregoing episode."

In his *RELIQUÆ SACRÆ*, in four volumes (ed. 1846), the venerable President expresses his esteem for his friend Oxlee, as a scholar, in the superlative degree, thus:—

"Quinetiam de hac re consulere nunc licet Joannis Oxleei, viri doctissimi, Epistolas ad Archiepiscopum Cassaliensem, p. 141-3, vernaculâ linguâ scriptâ."

LEEDS POLITICS IN 1717.

AMONG the State Papers in the Public Record Office of the time of George I., are the two following letters addressed to James Stanhope, one of the principal Secretaries of State, which throw some light on political feeling in those days:—

LEEDS, *15th April, 1717.*

May it Please your Excellency,

Att a time when wee might expect to live happily under the best of Princes, your Excellency will permitt mee to represent to you our very hard fate; Wee live in

a Corporation the most arbitrary of any in Europe, the subjects of France and Sweeden are not Greater Slaves than wee are to the caprice and humour of our Governours: There are not above 7 or 8 famyls in all this very populous place that frequent the Church of England as by Law Establish't, who are hearty Friends to the King and his Family: Wee have great Numbers of dissenters, they are all Vigorous Asserters of the right of King George, but not being qualify'd by Law to serve their Country, they are Useless.

On all Occasions these dissenters as well the few Church Men wee have [to] bear the Burthen, both as to Assesments & in all Offices: Our persons are daily Insulted; in the night Time our Windows broke, nay design'd Assassinations on our persons, as will appear by the Inclosed Coppys of Informations, but the King's Evidence, by the threats and other indirect Methods of some Jacobite Aldermen, is now unwilling to give any Evidence at all:

The King is openly proclaim'd an Usurper in the Market place on a Market day, by Alderman Preston's servant, yet no prosecution, the Indignitys daily offer'd the King, and the Affronts put upon the few friends hee has here, are such as no True English Spirit can bear.

Whatever we are assesst by our Corporation and their Tools, either Land Tax, Church, poor, or any other Assesmt., Wee are oblig'd to pay, tho' it bee double to our Jacobite neighbours; to appeal for a redress of Grievances is only to subject ourselves to bee Laugh't at, or Menac't with heavier Impositions:—Whenever any vacancy happens in the Corporation, immediately 'tis fill'd with the hottest Jack they can find, a notorious Instance of which lately hapned in their choice of one Pease, who has forty times been seen to drink the Pretender's health on his knees:—

May it please your Excellency,

Hitherto wee have oppos'd their Vile and Scandalous practices against our present happy Establishment, nay in the worst of Times wee have stood in the Gapp; Wee therefore humbly hope for the protection of the Government; if some method bee not taken to purge or reform the Corporation, wee are determin'd to leave the Town, their arbitrary proceedings are to any Englishman Intolerable.

I am, &c.,

JAMES IBBETSON.

On October 16, 1717, Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, then Member for Pontefract, writes to Lord Stanhope:—

"I have been at Leeds Sessions, where I staid Thursday, Fryday, and Saturday, and could not get all the country affaires dispatched till after candle light, that sessions being as much crowded as some Assizes. I was in the chaire, and gave the charge to the Grand Jury, wch has not been done this many years, in wch I laide open the vile characters of those who in any point, opposed the interest of our Gracious King, who was come to deliver us from popery and slavery, when wee was even upon the brink of perdition, for if Queen Ann and the King of France had lived one year longer, we had by this time been slaves to the tyranny of the French Government, and then wee could not expect better usage than his own protestants subjects had, wch was fire and faggot."

London, 1889.

J. J. CARTWRIGHT, M.A.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE "OLDEN TIME."

THE burgh (burrh) of the Anglo-Saxon times was simply a more strictly organised form of the township. Burghs grew up near the residences of the Kings and Ealdormen. Sometimes they were a cluster of townships, which developed into an organised city with a "gerefa" as their presiding magistrate.

In the Saxon days there were no police to keep order or punish crime. A system was instituted under the name of "frankpledge," the object of which was to be a guarantee of peace to the community. As is said in the laws of Edward the Confessor, "all men are bound to be in guarantees by tens, so that if one of the ten men offend, the other men may hold him to do right." FORSYTH, in his *Trial by Jury*, says: "These members of a tithing were fellow-guildsmen who, if a crime were committed by any of their body, were to arrest him and bring him to justice. If they thought him innocent they were to clear him by their oaths, or if he were convicted and sentenced, they were to pay the 'wergild and wite.'" Every man in the community thus became interested in the good behaviour of his neighbours. It is a remarkable instance of the conservation of our institutions that to this day, when it has ceased to have any meaning, courts are held with a view of frankpledge. Bishop Stubbs seems to be of opinion that this only dates from the Norman Conquest. But whatever may be its origin, whether introduced by the Angles or Danes, or imposed upon them by the Normans, it has had for its result that Englishmen have always considered themselves interested in the preservation of law and order, and their juries have always been ready to testify upon oath to the facts of which they had knowledge. In the counties the townships were united together for the purpose of judicial administration, and for peace and good order, and formed districts called "hundreds," or in some counties "wapentakes."

It is probable the hundreds consisted originally of 100 hides, and the hide was the original apportionment of one family. The hundred may be supposed to have consisted, in theory, of 100 families. "Wapentake" signifies "touching of arms," and the name is derived from what took place at the meeting of the people composing a division. On such an occasion they were accustomed to show their allegiance to their chief by touching his spear with their lances, and to confirm the decisions of the assembly in the same manner. These wapentakes often take their names from well-known hills or trees—Shireoak, Barkston Ash, Harthill; others from crosses—Osgoldcross, Buckross.

As Yorkshire had been divided into trithings, or Ridings, it had its triding mote, and the whole county had its shiremote. In a charter of King Henry I. to the Church of St. Peter, York, "Nemo de terra Canonicorum Sti. Petri—Wapentacmote nec Tridingmot, nec Shiremot sequebatur." Here these three Courts are named in their order of superiority. Above these Courts came the King's Court, or Curia Regis.

According to MADOX, in his *History of the Exchequer*, where-soever the King resided in person the supreme ordinary judicature was there, especially when he was pleased to appear in the splendour of a Sovereign. By the King's Court was originally understood his palace, where he was attended by his nobles and great men.

The King had several palaces in different parts of the kingdom, and used to celebrate the great festivals of the year at different places. At these solemn times, attended by their Barons, the Norman Sovereigns held their great councils. Seated on his throne, wearing his crown, the King listened to the complaints of his subjects and administered justice. In course of time the great Officers of the Crown were appointed to assist him, and it then became necessary to divide the judicature of the King's Court. In the reign of Henry II., therefore, justices were appointed—viz., officials of the Curia Regis, to travel through the country and administer justice. Thus originated the circuits of the judges. In the time of Edward II. the sheriffs, or shire-reeves, were elected by the shire-mote. These sheriffs were the local Chancellors of the Exchequer. They took all escheated estates. Sometimes the office was put up to the highest bidder. It was the duty of the sheriff to receive the King, and hence it became his duty to receive his representatives in the administration of justice—the judges.

HERRIES.





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