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HOLBROOK



THOMAS BROOKE, F.S.A

OLD YORKSHIRE

Edited by

WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S.,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY FREDERICK ROSS, F.R.H.S., OF LONDON,

AUTHOR OF "CELEBRITIES OF THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS."



" 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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1883.

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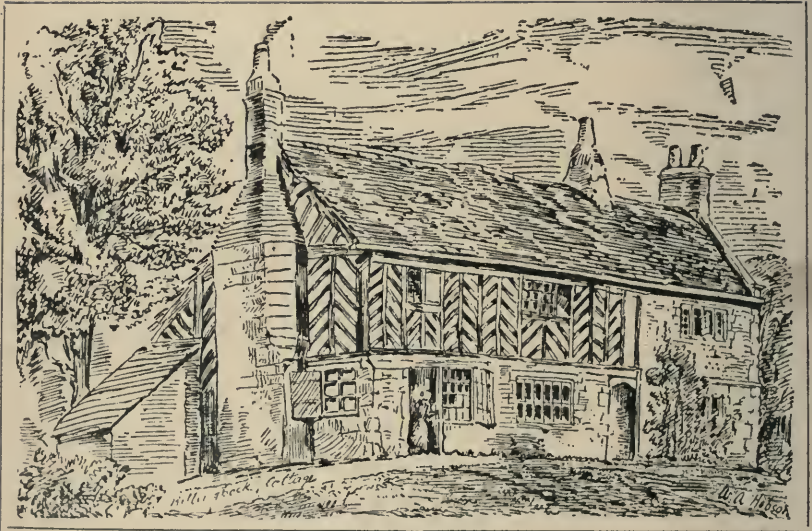
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TO
THOMAS BROOKE, ESQUIRE, F.S.A.,
CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF THE
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,
AND PRESIDENT OF THE
HUDDERSFIELD TECHNICAL SCHOOL AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
THIS VOLUME,
WHOSE CONTENTS ARE DEVOTED TO THE ILLUSTRATION
OF EVERY BRANCH OF
HISTORICAL, ANTIQUARIAN, AND BIOGRAPHICAL
ENQUIRY
CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTY OF YORK,
AND WHOSE AIM IS THE POPULARISING AND EXTENDING
OF THE
STUDY OF ANTIQUITIES
AND
THE LOVE FOR TOPOGRAPHICAL AND KINDRED SUBJECTS
AMONG THE PEOPLE OF YORKSHIRE,
IS DEDICATED
BY ITS PROJECTOR AND EDITOR.

WILLIAM SMITH.

MORLEY, *September*, 1883.



Cottage at Killingbeck.



P R E F A C E .

FOR the fourth time I have the pleasing duty laid upon me of recording my thanks to my contributors and subscribers for their continued confidence and support. Without their help this, as well as the previous volumes, would never have seen the light ; and whatever the merits or demerits of *Old Yorkshire* may be, to my contributors and subscribers is pre-eminently due the responsibility of launching them upon the troublous sea of literature. Yet, of one thing I am certain, that my own intentions as Editor, as well as those of my many friends as Contributors, have been to produce a work which should do much more than help to pass away an idle hour, or take its place amongst the numberless ephemeral volumes which are being constantly issued from the press. The desire has been, to place upon record some hitherto unknown facts concerning the History of this large and important county, and thus cause *Old Yorkshire* to become a work of such rare interest and value, as shall make it live after editor and contributors alike shall have gone to that "undiscover'd country from whose bourn no traveller returns."

My readers will find that in the present volume several new subjects of archæological and topographical interest have been introduced, and that, to the already large and influential list of contributors, have now been added the names of other writers competent to dilate upon Yorkshire subjects and associations.

To these, as to all my contributors, I tender my sincere and hearty thanks, and assure them that while I fully believe and know that the preparation of the various articles has, to them, been a real labour of love, that pleasure has, in an eminent degree, been shared by myself in the less important, but very grateful, task of finding for their contributions a fitting and worthy shrine. My anxieties in connection with the work of editing has been much lightened by the satisfaction I have felt in being supported by so many and such gifted literary friends, to whose zeal and continued assistance the work owes so much of its success and popularity.

In conclusion, I would desire most heartily to acknowledge my obligations to the following gentlemen for their assistance in the illustration of this volume:—John Stansfeld, Esq., of Leeds, for the drawings of the Greene and Hildyard Arms; Joseph Joshua Green, Esq., of Bishop Stortford, for photos of tomb at Batley and view of Liversedge Hall; W. A. Hobson, W. Hanstock, F.R.I.B.A., and S. Sinkinson, Architects, for architectural sketches; George Bell, Esq., of Leeds, for loan of scarce engravings; Llewellynn Jewitt, Esq., F.S.A., of Derby; Abraham Holroyd, Esq., of Shipley; *the late* J. B. Baker, Esq., of Scarborough; Canon Camidge, of Thirsk; John Tomlinson, Esq., of Doncaster; and J. H. Turner, Esq., of Idle, for loan of wood engravings; and J. J. Stead, Esq., of Heckmondwike, for photos. A full list of contributors to this feature of the work, as also to the literary contents, will be found at the end of the volume.

W. S.

OSBORNE HOUSE,
MORLEY, NEAR LEEDS,
September 15th, 1883.





INTRODUCTION.

A THOUSAND YEARS before William the Norman set foot on the beach of Sussex, what is now Yorkshire, was the home of the Brigantes, a bold and warlike section of the Celtic British race. Their kingdom extended from sea to sea, and from the Humber to the Tweed, but they inhabited chiefly the uplands, where their graves, scattered in profusion over the wolds have, in recent times, been explored, and their flint weapons and rude earthenware brought to light; and there also are found excavations in the hill sides which formed the dwellings of this primitive people; whilst amid the woods and morasses of low-lying Holderness dwelt the Parisi or Frisii, immigrants from the opposite shore; a pastoral race who appear to have been in subjection to the Brigantes. The capital of the Brigantian kingdom was Iseur, the Isurium of the Romans and the Aldborough of modern times, where a long line of British Princes lived in rude barbaric state, and where the infamous Cartismunda held her court, when she delivered up Caractacus to the Romans. About A.D. 70 the Brigantes were subdued by the Romans, under Agricola, who made *Caer Eborac* their headquarters, changing the name to *Eboracum*, and although *Isurium* flourished for some time as a walled Roman city, it gradually decayed, as *Eboracum* advanced in progress and dignity, and is now an inconsiderable village.

Under the Romans the district was constituted a Province of the Empire, under the title of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, with *Eboracum* as its capital, which speedily rose to such splendour, with its Temples, Palaces, Amphitheatre, Forts, Walls, Baths, and sumptuous Residences, that it was frequently styled "*Altera Roma.*" It was intersected by the

Watling Street and other roads of which remains are still to be seen, and was guarded on the north, as a protection from the wild tribes of North Britain, at first by an earthwork and ditch, afterwards by a wall and towers. Eboracum was the place of residence of several of the Emperors, two of whom—Severus and Constantius—died there, and Constantine, sometimes erroneously stated to have been born within its walls, was here first proclaimed Emperor, on the death of his father. Multitudes of relics, statues, tombstones, vases, and coins of this period have been disinterred, and there still remains, in situ, by the Museum grounds, perhaps the most interesting of all—the multangular tower.

When the Romans evacuated the island, the Britons found the Solway and Tyne wall but little protection from the incursions of the ferocious hordes of the north, who came trooping over it and spread desolation and death wherever they came. In an evil hour, to themselves, the Britons called in the aid of some wandering Teuton sea-pirates, who soon drove the savages back to their northern mountains, but instead of returning as they came, when their work was accomplished, they turned their arms upon their allies, and eventually made a conquest of the whole of South Britain, excepting the mountainous districts of Wales and Cumbria, to which fastnesses the remnants of the British race were driven for refuge.

The Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, or the land north of the Humber was founded by Ida, who landed at Flamborough in 547, which, after a long succession of struggles, came to comprehend the whole of the ancient Brigantian kingdom, with the exception of Cumbria on the East. Not long after, Ælla, kinsman to Ida, sailed up the Humber, and landed a little above Hull, where his name is still perpetuated in the villages of Elloughton, Ellerby, Ellerker, Kirk Ella, and West Ella. He reft from Ida the southern portion of his conquest, and founded the kingdom of Deira, extending from the Humber to the Tees, the modern Yorkshire, whilst Ida ruled from the Tees to the Tweed, in what was called Bernicia. Afterwards these two portions were at times subject to separate kings, at others united under one Government, but in either case, whether separate or united, Yore-wick (Eboracum) was the capital, in the one case of Deira, in the other of Northumbria. It was during the reign of Ælla, that the group of fair-haired youths, exposed for sale in Rome, attracted the compassion of the Monk, Gregory, who in a punning style said that as Angles, they might be deemed Angels, and having come from Deira they ought to be saved

de irâ—from the wrath of God—and that as their king's name was Ælla, they should be taught to sing Alleluiah ; moreover, he vowed to go to this land of Deira and attempt the conversion of the people from Paganism ; but being elected to the Papal chair soon after, he sent Augustine and Paulinus, instead, on that mission.

Eadwine, son of Ælla, after an early life of exile and suffering, became, by the aid of Redwald, King of the East Angles, King of the whole of Northumbria, and extended its limits to the Forth, where he built a fortress, round which a population gathered and formed a town called Eadwinesburgh, now Edinburgh. He was the first Christian King of Northumbria, having been converted by the preaching of Paulinus and the persuasive entreaties of his wife, the Christian Princess Ethelburga. He caused the great temple of Woden, at Godmandingham, to be destroyed, and erected, in his capital a wooden church, the precursor of the present cathedral of York. The Pagan King of Mercia—Penda—however, vowed the extirpation of the nascent heretical faith, invaded Northumbria, in conjunction with the Welsh Prince, Cadwalla, and in the battle of Heathfield, Eadwine was defeated and slain, and Christianity for the time was suppressed.

Oswin of Deira, and Eanfrid of Bernicia, his successors, were also slain in battle, as was also St. Oswald, the Christian successor of Eanfrid, by Penda, probably at Oswestry ; but the ferocious old Pagan was himself slain in a battle with Oswy, originally King of Bernicia, but afterwards, by means of the foul murder of Oswin, King of Deira, of Northumbria in its entirety. The battle was fought at Winwidfield, and was the last in England between the rival faiths.

St. Oswald had re-introduced Christianity into the kingdom by means of missionaries from Iona, where he had been educated in his exile. This form of Christianity was that of the Primitive British and Hibernian Churches, as taught by the early itinerant apostles, of whom, says tradition, was St. Joseph of Arimathea, and differed in many respects from that promulgated by the Romish missionaries Augustine and Paulinus. About this time there arose a great and learned man, St. Wilfrid, of Ripon, who had been educated at Rome, and who, when he came back to Northumbria, sought to modify the doctrines and ceremonials of the church in accordance with those of Rome. A violent dispute arose as to the right time for the celebration of the festival of Easter and the shape of the tonsure, and in order to settle these and

other questions, Oswy called the famous synod at Streoneshalh (Whitby) Abbey, then under the government of the Lady Hilda. Oswy himself presided over the assembly, and the leaders of the discussion were Wilfrid on the Romanist side, and Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, on that of the British Church. After a long debate the question was settled in favour of Rome, chiefly through the eloquence and logical arguments of Wilfrid.

The later portion of the history of Saxon Northumbria is very perplexed and confused, arising out of the constant struggles of the Saxons, with the Danish Vikings and the loss of the Monkish records, in the destruction of the religious houses by the invaders. One of the most important events of this period, in reference to Yorkshire, occurred after the consolidation of the Heptarchy into the realm of England. On the accession of Athelstane, the Danes were dominant in Northumbria, whom he subjugated, and became thus the first King of the whole of England, but the Danish Royal family found refuge at the Court of Constantine, King of Scotland, who in behalf of Anlaf made an inroad into Northumbria with a view of placing him on the throne. Athelstane marched twice into Northumbria against the invaders, chastised Constantine, and harried Scotland. On his road northward he called at Beverley to pray for the aid of St. John, and deposited his sword on the altar of the church there, promising great gifts if he should be successful in his enterprise, and was permitted to carry with him the banner of St. John, to be unfurled on the field of battle. On the eve of the conflict tradition says St. John appeared to him in a vision, promising him success, and he won the battle, redeeming his pledge with a charter of important privileges to the town of Beverley, and granting similar privileges to York. The question as to the locality of the great and decisive battle of Brunnaburh is a disputed point; it has been placed in various parts of Yorkshire and Northumberland by different authorities, and perhaps will never be settled satisfactorily. There are plausible reasons given to show that it was fought at Little Weighton, near Beverley, but the balance of evidence seems to be in favour of the neighbourhood of the Castle of Bamborough, in Northumberland. From this time Northumbria was governed by Viceroy Earls, the most notable of whom were Tosti, brother of King Harold, Morkere, who played an important part at the time of the conquest, Siward, the conqueror of Macbeth, and his son Waltheof, who was beheaded by William the Conqueror for pretended complicity in a plot for his dethronement.

Whether Britons, Angles, or Danes, the men of Yorkshire have ever been a sturdy, brave, independent race; determined defenders of their rights and liberties, and ever ready to take up arms against oppression or attempted subjection. So it was at the close of the Anglo-Saxo-Danish rule in England, and it was not until after a series of severe struggles and the ferocious, but perhaps political crime, of laying waste sixty miles of Northumbria, from York to Durham, and slaying the inhabitants indiscriminately, that the Norman Duke could consider himself master of England.

Yorkshire has ever played an important part in the history of England, both before and after the conquest. Immediately before that event, when Harold was King, Tosti his brother, the disgraced and exiled Viceroy Earl of Northumbria, invaded England, in conjunction with Harald Hardrada, and defeated Morkere, his successor in the Earldom, and Earl Edwin of Mercia, at Fulford, near York, but were in turn defeated and slain by Harold at Stamford Bridge. But for this William of Normandy might never have ascended the throne of England, and the crown might have passed downwards in the descendants of Harold, and the Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanovarian dynasties not been known in English History. As it chanced news was brought to Harold of the landing in Sussex, when he was banqueting at York the day after his victory, and he had to proceed, by forced marches, southward, and fight the fresh and vigorous Norman army with fatigued troops; with what result is well known.

In the reign of Stephen, David of Scotland invaded England in behalf of the Empress, his niece, when he was met near Northallerton by Archbishop Thurstan and the northern Barons, over whose heads floated the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, and was compelled to retreat with the loss of 11,000 men.

In the reign of Edward II., Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, raised an insurrection in Yorkshire against Gaveston, the King's favourite, captured him in Scarborough Castle, and beheaded him in 1312; and again took up arms against the Despensers, but in the battle of Boroughbridge (1321-2) was himself taken prisoner, and put to death at Pontefract.

During the wars of the Roses, Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, Lord of Middleham, was the most conspicuous figure, and in Yorkshire

were fought the battle of Wakefield (1460), in which Richard, Duke of York, was slain; and the decisive battle of Towton (1461) which transferred the crown from the Lancastrian dynasty to that of York.

The great insurrection of the Pilgrimage of Grace broke out in Yorkshire in 1536, under the leadership of Aske, for the restoration of the old religion and the re-establishment of the dissolved monasteries. It assumed very formidable proportions, and but for the flooding of the river Don, which the insurgents were not able to pass, might have placed Henry VIII. in the position of Charles I.; but was suppressed by never fulfilled promises; broke out again the following year on a ludicrously insignificant scale, and a great many notable Yorkshiremen, including Abbots and Ecclesiastics met their deaths at the hands of the headsman and the hangman. In consequence of this the Council of the North was established at York, and formed a sort of northern star chamber, in order to check and keep in subjection the turbulent propensities of the people, and continued in existence until it was abolished by the long Parliament.

In the reign of Elizabeth (1569) occurred the "Rising of the North," under the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, and with the ultimate view of restoring the Romanist faith, but it soon collapsed and ended with the ruin of its promoters.

In the great civil war of the 17th century, Yorkshire and Yorkshiremen, such as Fairfax, Lambert, Langdale, Hotham, Bellasis, Boynton, Cholmley, Constable, and Slingsby, played a conspicuous part. The first overt act of rebellion was the closing of the gates of Hull against the King by Sir John Hotham, and in 1644 the first great battle of a decisive character, which destroyed the Royal power in the north, was fought at Marston Moor. Besides which, there were many notable sieges of York, Pontefract, Hull, Scarborough, Bradford, Leeds, etc.

Yorkshire has been essentially a land of Historic Romance; it is still thickly strewn with Castles, hoary with age, in a more or less fragmentary condition, whose names call up feudal memories of the past—of battles and sieges; of tournaments and joustings; of crusaders and knights, and of cavalcades of fair ladies on gaily-caparisoned palfreys, and hawk on finger, going forth from the portals; of pennons, and the blazonry of arms; of chivalric courtesy and beauty

buckling the armour of the knights ; of tapestry embroidering in the ladies' bowers ; of Christmas mumming, the boar's head, and the jester's quips and cranks ; and, moreover, of many a foul deed of murder and oppressive tyranny, to which the serfs of the domain were subjected at the hands of their lords ; and memories too are evoked of many an event that stands recorded in the annals of England.

Some of the more conspicuous of these Castles were Bolton, Bowes, Conisborough, Danby, Gilling, Helmsley, Hornby, Knaresborough, Middleham, Mulgrave, Pickering, Pontefract, Richmond, Ravensworth, Sandal, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sheriff-Hutton, Skelton, Skipton, Slingsby, Tickhill, Wilton, Wressel, and York where dwelt in baronial state the illustrious historic families of Baliol, Belasyse, Bruce, Clifford, Eure, l'Espece, Fitzeustace, Fitzhugh, Furnival, Gower, Hastings, Lacy, Lovetot, Marmion, Mauleverer, De Mauley, Mowbray, Nevil, Percy, Roos, Savile, Scrope, Talbot and Vesci. Besides whom have been a thousand other knightly and baronial families of the lesser or more modern halls and mansions scattered profusely over the county, such as the families of Aske, Boynton, Beaumont, Cavendish, Chaloner, Cholmley, Constable, Conyers, Duncombe, Dundas, Fairfax, Fawkes, Fitzwilliam, Hildyard, Hotham, Howard, Langdale, Lascelles, Metcalf, Meinell, Norton, Osborne, Phipps, De la Pole, Rawden, St. Quintin, Stapleton, Vavasour, Wentworth, Willoughby, Worsley, Wombwell, Wortley, Wyvill, etc.

Equally rich is Yorkshire in the remains of those glorious architectural creations of the medieval age—the monastic abodes of men and women who, in contradistinction to the lordly owners of the Castles, with their pomp and pageantry, sought retirement and seclusion in which to devote their lives to the service of God. In their early careers they were the homes of piety and rapt devotion, and centres of light, civilisation, and holiness, but afterwards were cursed by the blight of wealth, and lapsed into idleness, indifference, luxury, and in many instances licentiousness. They did a good work in their day, and when that was accomplished passed away, leaving for the admiration of posterity the mutilated fragments of their unequalled architectural conceptions. There were in the county 28 abbeys, 26 priories, 23 nunneries, 30 Friaries, 13 cells, 4 Commandaries of the Knight Hospitallers, and 4 Preceptories of the Knight Templars. The Benedictines stood out in bold relief on the uplands, whilst the Cister-

cians nestled in sequestered vales ; but all add an indescribable charm to the natural beauties with which they are environed. Pilgrims from all lands, especially from America, still come to worship at the shrines of Fountains, and Bolton, and Kirkstall, and Rievaulx, and Jervaulx, and Whitby, and Guisborough, and Coverham, and Easby, and St. Mary's, York, not however, as of old, to grovel at the tomb of a saint or gaze with rapt eye on relics of some holy man or woman, but to admire what is still left of the noble architectural creations of an extinct race of church builders.

Besides these, there were twenty collegiate churches in the county, and we have still in perfect condition the three gorgeous fanes of York, Beverley, and Ripon, the scarcely less noble churches of Selby, Bridlington, Howden, Holy Trinity, Hull, St. Mary's, Beverley, Rotherham, Leeds, Sheffield and Doncaster, and a thousand other beautiful or quaint specimens of town and village churches.

Not only does Yorkshire hold a conspicuous position among the counties of England as the birthplace of some of the proudest and most noble families, whose sons have gone forth to fight the battles of the country, and to hold leading positions in the State, but is equally distinguished in having given birth to men who rank in the aristocracy of intellectual talent and scholastic learning, more even in proportion to its size than any other county. More especially can it boast of its long and brilliant array of scholars and ecclesiastical dignitaries and writers. For example, Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York, writing to Ralph Thoresby, in 1708, says:—"We have now a list of 6 archbishops (5 of them Primates), and that within the compass of thirty years, viz., from 1662 to 1692, all born in Yorkshire, viz., Archbishop Bramhall, Primate of Ireland; Archbishop Margetson, his successor in the Archbishopric of Armagh; Dr. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel; Archbishop Lamplugh, my immediate predecessor, the other two"—(himself and Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury)—"I need not name." He might also have added Dr. S. Pullen, Archbishop of Tuam, 1660-67, who was a native of Ripley.

In order to give some idea of Yorkshire's "Roll of Honour" a very abbreviated list of her more celebrated sons is appended.

In Biblical learning and critical scholarship occur the names of John Wycliff, "the Morning Star of the Reformation," and Myles Coverdale, two of our earliest translators of the Scriptures; Bryan Walton, of the Polyglot; Matthew Poole, the annotator; Joseph

Bingham, compiler of the invaluable "Origines Ecclesiasticæ;" Joseph Sutcliffe, the commentator; Thomas Burnet, author of the "Sacred Theory of the Earth;" Milner, the Church Historian; also Alcuin, Aelred, Alured, Ascham, Bentley, Godwin, Heywood, Hickes, Jessey, Jollie, Conyers Middlleton. Nesse, Rd. Role. de Hampole, Pye Smith, Wales, etc.

Prelates—Bramhall, Beverley, St. John of, St. Chad, Coverdale, Earle, Fisher, St. Headda, Lamplugh, Lake, Loftus, Margetson, Melton, Morton, Porteus, Pulleine, Rokeby, Sanderson, Scott de Rotherham Scrope, Sharp, Skirlaugh, Thoresby, Tillotson, Tunstall, St. Wilfrid, etc.

Philosophers and Philologists—Hartley, Higgins, Hutchinson, Priestley, Oxlee.

Ancient Chroniclers and Modern Historians—Hemingford, Hardyng, Hoveden, Langtoft, Mannyng, Newbrigeusis, Joseph Hunter, Ralph Thoresby, and a host of local historians.

Antiquaries—Brook, Burton, Dodsworth, Drake, Gale, Hopkinson, Pettit, Rushworth, Rymer, Thoresby.

Statesmen, Patriots, and Judges—Danby, Gascoigne, Marvell, Rockingham, Savile, Strafford, Wilberforce.

Scientists—Bramah, Priestley, Ramsden, Sedgwick, Sheepshanks, Smeaton, Spence, Strickland, Saunderson, Sharp, Tennant, Waterton.

Navigators—Cook, Fox, Frobisher, Oglethorpe, Scoresby.

Artists—Armitage, Cope, Cromack, ETTY, Frith, Flaxman, Goodall, Leighton.

Poets and Novelists—Baston, the Sisters Brontë, Cædmon, Congreve, Crashaw, Elliot, Eusden, Fawkes, Fairfax, Garth, Mrs. Gatty, Gower, Lord Houghton, Mrs. Hofland, Leatham, Mason, Harriet Parr (Holme Lee), Sterne.

Also the following, sons of Yorkshire parents, or of Yorkshire ancestry—Faraday, Heber, Longfellow, Paley, Raffles, Stillingfleet, Stothard, Swift, Sharon Turner, Washington, Whitgift, Wordsworth, and Lance and Pope, the sons of Yorkshire mothers.

Yorkshire is the largest of the counties of England, and Fuller says:—"The best, and that not by the help of the general Katachresis of good for great, but in the proper acceptation thereof." It is an epitome of England, with an aspect diversified by every feature of

natural beauty that characterises other counties separately. Within its boundaries we find a sea coast with promontories, bays, rocks, sublime in their grandeur, sea-scooped caverns, and shelving sands, whilst inland are hills and valleys, moorland and morasses, rivers and waterfalls, ravines and glens, and widely-spread tracts of forest, corn fields, and pasture land. Stretching away from Flamborough and the towering cliffs of Speeton are the Chald Wolds, rich in pre-historic relics, where many an obstinately-contested battle has been fought between the Saxons and the Danes, the presence of the latter people being indicated by "Danes' dyke," across the promontory of Flamborough, and "Danes' graves," near Driffield. Northward are the hills of Cleveland dominated by Roseberry Topping, with their wealth of mineral deposits, which have in a few years converted Middlesborough from a small village into a large and populous town. In the west are vast expanses of bleak moorlands, over which the winter winds career in unchecked fury, and which in summer bloom with purple heather, the home of myriads of grouse. In the south and south-east are the lower levels, once the region of morass and lake, interspersed with rank vegetable growth, inhabited by beavers, otters, herons, and water-fowls, now presenting an expanse of smiling corn fields, and grazing ground for cattle.

In the extreme west, bordering on Lancashire and Westmoreland, nature appears in her sternest guise, much as it was left tens of thousands of years ago after the last upheavals and convulsions of the geological era. Here everything is bleak, barren, rugged, and stern : hills which may almost be called mountains, such as Ingleborough, Penny-gent, and Mickle Fell, towering aloft in bold, romantic grandeur, and swelling out hill beyond hill, with beetling crags, rugged escarpments, wild ravines and rivers rushing down over the precipitous sides, presenting altogether a scene of majestic sublimity.

In contrast with these bleak, romantic uplands, Yorkshire abounds with lovely and fertile valleys, such as Wensleydale, Wharfedale, Aire-dale, Swaledale, Ryedale, Eskdale, Kirkdale, the Vale of Pickering, etc. which have been decorated by nature with all her most charming attributes, in whose daisied meads fairies might love to dance and gambol by moonlight, and whose picturesque beauties have furnished many a landscape scene for the walls of the Royal Academy. Wharfedale was Turner's favourite sketching ground, and many of his finer

landscapes are the results of inspiration drawn from Yorkshire scenery.

Through the centre of the county runs the rich and fertile vale of York. "The richest, most fruitable, and perhaps most extensive level in Europe." It is bounded on the west by the spurs of the Pennine range, towering aloft into the clouds; on the east by the Hambleton Hills; and on the north by those of Cleveland. Here may be seen an expanse of cultivated fields, carpeted with verdure, patches of foliaged woodland, streamlets glistening in the sunshine, well-to-do looking farmhouses, cheerful and quaint cottages, many a mansion of the lords of the soil, a sprinkling of church towers and spires, and here and there the venerable remains of a castle or monastery.

A writer in the "Westminster Review" (April, 1859), observes:—"So there is some ground for the opinion which Yorkshiremen hold of their noble county Every English feature is represented in Yorkshire, which yields every English gift. Quoth Speed:—"She is much bound to the singular love and motherly cares of nature in placing her under so temperate a clime, that in every measure she is indifferently fruitful. If one part of her be stone, and a sandy barren ground, another is fertile and richly adorned with corn fields. If here you find it naked and destitute of woods, you shall see it there shadowed with forests full of trees, that have very thick bodies, sending forth many fruitful and hospitable branches. If one place of it be moorish, miry, and unpleasant, another makes a free tender of delight, and presents itself to the eye full of beauty and contentive variety.' Especially fortunate is Yorkshire above all other counties in the enthusiasm of her many native historians, from learned Dr. Drake and genial Professor Philips, to painful Mr. Gill, and ponderous Dr. Whitaker, not omitting queer, pleasant, crazy Mr. Gent. At their hands she has received more justice than usually falls to the lot of British shires."

If Yorkshire, in its natural features, presents an epitome of England, so also does it topographically. Within its bounds are cities and towns of every varied peculiarity, such as are elsewhere sparsely scattered abroad, many of them holding high rank among similar towns. There are the Archbishopal and Episcopal cities of York and Ripon; the Romanist Episcopal towns of Leeds and Middlesbrough, and formerly of Beverley. There are the great centres of the woollen and linen manufactures in Leeds, Bradford,

Halifax, Barnsley, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Batley, and the metal working towns of Sheffield, Rotherham, and Middlesbrough, with their smelting furnaces, forges, and forests of lofty chimneys; also the coal-mining districts, with their begrimed aggregations of workmen's dwellings. There are the shipping ports of Hull, Whitby, Goole, Bridlington, and formerly the famous port of Ravenspurn, long since washed away by the encroachments of the sea; so called from the raven, the national emblem of the Danes, who were wont to land there, whence sprang the de la Poles, and where kings have often embarked and landed.

There are the holiday resorts and invalid watering places of Scarborough, Whitby, Bridlington, Redcar, Filey, Saltburn, Hornsea, Withersea, Harrogate, and Ilkley; and what are of especial interest to Yorkshiremen, the racing towns and training grounds of Doncaster, York, Malton, Beverley, and Middleham. And besides these a multitude of towns known to fame for their feudal or monastic remains, venerable fragments of their former greatness.

These remarks may be fittingly brought to a close by a quotation from Jones Barker's "Wensleydale" as an example of the productiveness of Yorkshire in eminent men, in which he is referring to a very small and restricted portion of the county. He says:—"It is no mean boast for so secluded a valley to have produced a Queen of England, a Prince of Wales, a Cardinal Archbishop, three other Archbishops, five Bishops, three Chancellors, and two Chief Justices of England, not to mention the distinguished Abbots, Earls, Barons, and Knights who were also natives. The list of former residents is further swelled by the reigning Earls of Brittany and Richmond; Kings Edward IV. and Richard III.; Mary, Queen of Scots; Harcla, Earl of Carlisle; Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury, and his sons—the potent king maker, the Earl of Warwick, and the Marquis of Montague; all men world-renowned in their day, besides others of less note, too numerous to name."

" History hath no page
More brightly lettered of heroic dust,
Of manly worth, or woman's nobleness,
Than thou may'st shew; thou hast nor hill nor dale
But lives in legend."



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ΠΑΛΕΟΝ ΗΜΙΣΥ ΠΑΝΤΟΣ

Arms of Hildyard of Winestead.



OLD YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE ABBEYS.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

THIS fine old ruin has an almost world-wide fame, both for the beauty of its situation, and the comparative perfection of its remains. The grounds in which the Abbey stands were laid out about the year 1720, by Mr John Aislable, who had married the heiress of the family of Mallory, the former owners of Studley Royal. Such repute did his ornamental works acquire that, "Studley, became known as the most embellished spot in the North of England." After his son's death, the estate was inherited twice running by heiresses, and then passed to the late Earl de Grey, whose nephew, the present owner, became in the year 1871, Marquis of Ripon.

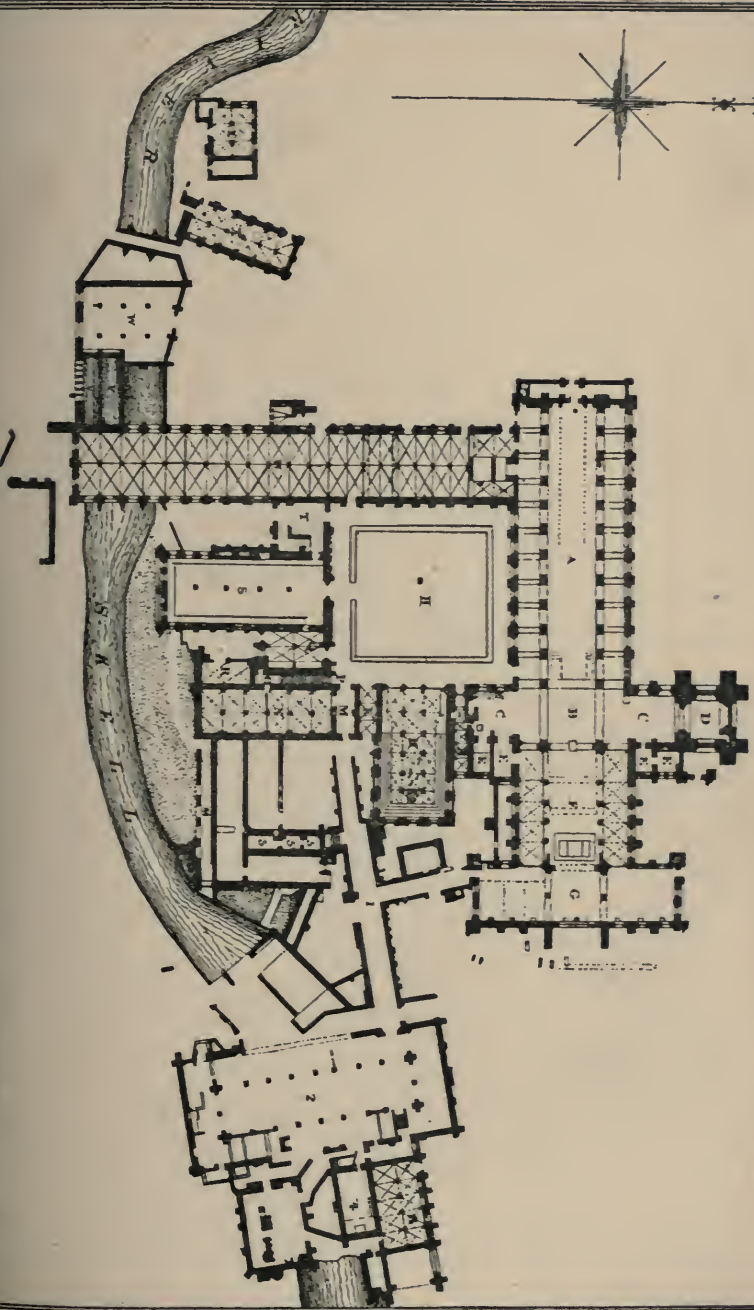
The buildings of the Abbey extend completely across the bed of the valley—on the right hand there is only room for a road between the transept of the church and the limestone crags. On the other hand, the conventual buildings in more than one place are carried across the river, which flows beneath them through a vaulted channel, and their southern boundary rests upon the very feet of the opposite slopes. Yet, notwithstanding the size of the ruined pile, it requires no great effort of imagination to restore the glen to the aspect which it must have presented to the first founders of the monastery. The grassy meadow by the rippling stream, the thickly-wooded slopes, the ivy-grown crags of cream-coloured limestone can have changed but little during the past 750 years, and it is more than probable that some of

the very trees remain beneath which the first monks of the Fountains Abbey found a temporary shelter from the vicissitudes of the climate.

In giving an explanation of the architectural features of the Abbey, we shall make use of an essay, written by the late Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., and read by him within the precincts of the ruin, to the members of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. Mr. Barber, after expressing his intention to deal with his subject in a very simple and elementary manner, proceeded as follows :—" We propose to take this magnificent ruin, and compare it to a grand old book, at the pages of which we shall glance to-day, and glean what little we can of the purport and meaning of the contents. The plan which has been distributed among you will serve as a sort of condensed index to the volume for those who know all about it ; for others, it may serve as a table of contents ; for all it will have the inestimable advantage of such accuracy as is fully guaranteed by the names of those who are responsible for its production.*

Without further preface, let us now turn to our book, and before glancing at any particular folio, let us, even while we see the tattered edges, forget that they are decayed and torn, and endeavour to realize what the volume would be like before time had crumpled any surface, or the more destructive hand of man worked havoc ruthlessly on the fair proportions ; when the lessons that can yet, by the skilled interpreter, be happily deciphered, were plain and clear to all observers, and when the entire fabric was an actual living reality, animated by the human occupancy of those who were devoted to a conventual life, with all its varied associations within these walls ; and bound up, as it were, in the full completeness with which it satisfied all the objects for which it was intended. Happily, here at Fountains, the remains are so considerable that the realization I propose to you is not very difficult to reach. Much of the vaulting and many of the gables are still almost perfect, and you may raise again the upper stories, the floors of which the vaults supported, and above them carry your eye along an imaginary roof-line over all the leading parts of the building, and see how from east, south, and west, as the sun went round, varying shadows would be cast from the ridges into the quadrangle below, the present naked appearance of which would be then relieved by the lean-to roof of the covered walk surrounding it. I hope, as you look about, you will all make an effort to realize what the effect would be if roofs of the pitch indicated by the remaining gables were again in their places. One-third, if not more, would be added to the general height, as at present seen in the side walls, and, it would be so added, in that cool bluish grey colour by which large sheets of lead spread in broad horizontal bands must have materially enhanced the warm and cheerful effect of the completed masonry below. It will be useful that I should

* J. R. Walbran, F.S.A., and Ed. Sharp, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.



Scale of Feet



here tell you that what we have to see is not all the work of one period—that 350 years, at least, must have elapsed from the laying of the first to the raising of the latest stones, which still remain *in situ*. Do not, however, suppose that the great house was in the course of that long period necessarily, or for any long time at once, incomplete. We shall readily see, on looking closely into the matter, that extensions and additions have only been made at definite times, and in clear and distinct manners; and also, with a little patience, as we find that newer has, here and there, replaced older work, be able to gather some idea of what that older work was like, both in character and arrangement. We shall find that some 25 years, or a little more, from the commencement of the structure, there was here a completed edifice; and it is of the very first importance that we should endeavour to arrive at as clear a notion as possible of what such edifice was like, for it is in it only that we can hope to read a clear answer to the main question, “What mean ye by these stones?” To help you to this, let me ask you for the present, to dismiss from your minds the extensive series of remains grouped upon the plan as the “Abbot’s buildings,” and those parts, under the head of the “Abbey” which are distinguished by the letters



Seal of Fountains Abbey.

D, F, and G. You will see at a glance that we have something very important, nay, the main bulk of our building, left to us after these deductions, and, thus prepared, we may now approach, and let us do it with carefully observant eyes, what I may call the first, or more fitly, perhaps, the title page of our book. This we seek—and find in the largest and most important single apartment in the building before us; that shewn to the north on our plan with its main axis east and west, and happily marked with the letters A, B, C. Here, I think, we shall all be agreed, and read at a glance in unmistakable characters, “This is a church.” Here is the nave with its aisles; there, the clerestory; here, the crossing and transept; but where is the choir? for, bear in mind, D, F, and G, are for the moment erased from our plan and banished from our sight. If you look at your plan you will see that in A, without the aisles, which are but supporting wings

to the elevated and pronounced central nave, with B and the two C's, north and south of it we have the stem and the two arms of a Latin cross. To the eastward of either C we have still remaining, and opening out of them, the separate recesses which are distinguished on the plan by the letter E. Now, to find where the original choir was,

we have only to look at our feet, where the thoughtful care of the Noble Marquis and his predecessor, and those they employed to cherish and care for this priceless possession, have preserved an outline of foundations which were bared when the *debris* of fallen walls and roof was but a few years ago first cleared away. This tells us at once that, by adding an upper limb to our imperfect cross, we get the true position of the original choir, the first east end of this noble church, and also that, on either side, the presence, north and south, of another compartment, identical in plan with those already noticed as marked with the letter E, precluded the existence of aisles, and increased these side compartments to three on either side, or six in all. Now, let us examine a little more in detail the architectural terms in which the builders of this church expressed themselves. It is easy to see that they produced their result



General View of Abbey.

in the simplest possible way, writing their sentence, as it were, in two lines: *Arcade*—pronounced fully and clearly, in plainly moulded pointed arches, springing from massive piers; and *Clerestory*, written above, in a perfectly plain wall, pierced at regular intervals by well-proportioned round headed window openings, so splayed, within nearly the whole thickness of the wall, as to admit a maximum of light. We find the pointed arch used where the wants of the structure demand the greatest strength, while the use of the round arch only occurs in smaller openings, as of windows and doorways, and, at some minor points, also as an arch of construction. Still, both arches are used in the same fabric at the same time, and this simultaneous use of them reveals the true index of that transitional period which intervened between the almost universal use of the round arch in the Romanesque style (of

which our Norman was an important branch), and the purely pointed style by which it was subsequently replaced. During that interesting period of 45 years, or thereabouts, commencing approximately about A.D. 1145, the radical infirmity of a round arch, when of any extended span, having being demonstrated by experience, was completely remedied by the almost invincible strength discovered in the pointed form. At first used only for strength, the beauty of the shape became irresistibly attractive, and the round arch, though used for a while to a limited extent for some purposes, as we see it here, gradually sank into disfavour, and was wholly disused, while its more beautiful rival went victoriously on, till, by its aid, there was accomplished what has been designated by a great writer as the "only faultless manner of religious architecture the world has ever seen." In the crossing, and transept also, we see clear indications of this transitional period; and, wherever we have them pure and unadulterated, we cannot fail to be struck with the complete and calm grandeur of their absolute simplicity and truthfulness. True, the page has been torn, and in some places patched before the final dismantling of the house. We detect, for instance, at once, looking westward, that so large a window opening as now appears there, has no affinity with the simple windows in the clerestory and transept. It is evidently the work of other hands, and to get at anything like it we have to jump from the first almost to the last point in the architectural history of the building. It was one of the latest touches of men less simple in their works and ways than their earliest predecessors. The construction of the vaulting in the aisle is peculiar, and, viewed in juxtaposition with the pointed arches of the nave arcade, refers us to the earliest part of the transitional period, and safely fixes our first date at about A.D. 1147. No example of similar vaulting is, I believe, to be met with elsewhere in England; but we learn from Mr. Sharp that, curiously enough, it does exist at Fontenay, the Fountains Abbey of France. The absence of a blind story with its triforium, a feature capable of the richest, and generally where it occurs receiving the most elaborate treatment, most surely tells us how purposely simple the first builders were. *Their* arrangement of the west front may still be partially detected in the two external string courses, which indicate corresponding lines of simple window openings, like those in the transept and clerestory, and their treatment of the east end would be altogether of the same character. They built no tower, but simply carried up the walls at the crossing, so as just to cover the ridge of the roofs.

Now, let us see what there is left to tell us for whose use this church was intended. Obviously, our attention must, in this part of our enquiry, be directed first to the doorways by which the building was entered. Of these, we find six. A main west door, in the middle of the western gable, opposite the gateway to the Abbey precincts, marked Z on the plan, with an external portico in which might collect a few of the assembling worshippers. All other doors are on the south

side of the church, and have evident reference to the series of buildings which are arranged on that side, and which we have yet to notice. These five remaining doorways occupy the following positions:—One, in the extreme western bay, was an external door, and is now walled up; the next, in the adjoining bay to the eastward, communicated with the ground story of the apartment marked U on the plan; the next in the adjoining bay to it, also eastward, opened by a broad flight of steps into the upper story of the same apartment; a fifth opened into the north-east corner of the quadrangle, and the remaining door is seen in the south transept, and communicates by a flight of steps with the upper story of the range of buildings flanking the east side of the quadrangle. The only other opening from the church is found in the



South-West View of Fountains Abbey.

south-east angle of the same transept, opening into a small apartment which, as this is the only approach to it, must have been appropriated to some use solely connected with the requirements of the church itself. At the east end of the church, was the high altar, and an altar would also be placed in each of the six transeptal chapels. That the arrangements and character of these altars were of the simplest, we gather from the severely plain appearance of the piscinas remaining. The chalices and the *jocalia* would, doubtless also be simple, and with the vestments, would be kept in the small room J, called a sacristy on the plan, the proximity of which points it out at once as the most suitable place for their reception and safe keeping. Before leaving the church, the grandeur and prominence of which must convince us that the one

object the builders of this great house had in view was the honour and worship of God after the manner of the Christian faith, it will be well to notice one inference which we may, I think, safely draw from the arrangements we have been observing, viz., that there were two sets of persons, at least, expected at this church—those who were to come to the east end of it and worship there, and those to the west end, who had readiest access there—and that both sets of persons could come at once, whether from the upper or the ground floors of their several buildings.

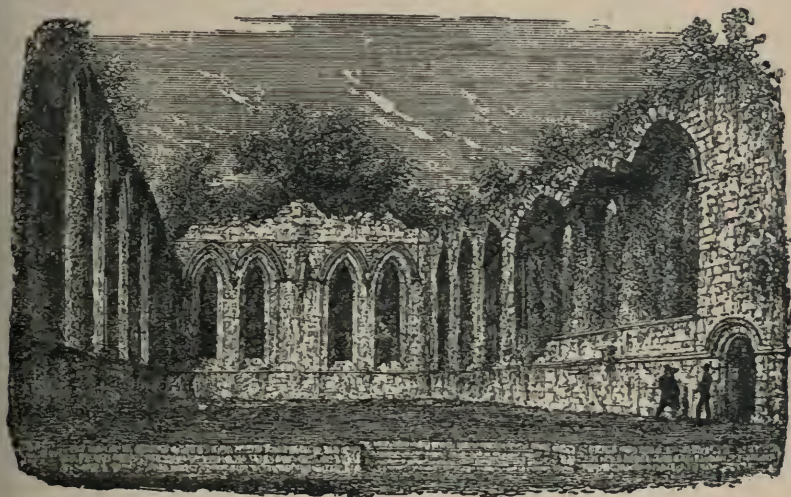
It is now time that we should examine the extensive subsidiary buildings to the south of the church, and for this purpose let us place ourselves in the quadrangle, and glance in succession at the different apartments which are distributed round it. I have purposely hitherto spoken of this place as the quadrangle, a term which you could not mistake, and now is the time that I must correct the popular error into which so many have fallen. This, and no other part of the building, can be designated as the “cloisters,”—a term which might perhaps be confined to the covered walk that has once surrounded it, but may be applied to the whole, which is the enclosed place, *the close*, the *claustrum*, the cloisters, of our building. Round this covered walk let us now pass, commencing at the door of the church, down the east, along the south, and on to the west side. The first place we come at is a small cell, of which we can at any rate say that it is plain enough, strong enough, and dark enough for a place of confinement or punishment; or cool enough, if occasion arose, for a temporary dead-house. Here I must call your special attention to a break in the masonry. All we have hitherto examined is of the simple character of the earliest years of the transitional style, and the authorities go to fix the date of everything to this point at “about the year 1147.” Here, however, there is a marked change; the arches indeed remain some of them round, but they are now, though still plain, recessed and enriched with more elaborate mouldings, which mark a very considerable development. The masonry too, you can see, is of a different date; we are, in fact, advanced from 25 to 30 years, in what we see beyond this break. Do not, however, think that the work was suspended at this point for the period I have named; what we now see, is evidently a rebuilding, which has almost wholly effaced a previous structure of the same class and on the same site. The continuation of the lower string-course at intervals between the arches that rise above it, supports the inference which I am inclined to adopt, that there has been here, at the period indicated, a turning of two stories into one as it were; a replacement of humbler by loftier apartments of the same class, and the raising of a suitable upper story on the more exalted substitute. Understand, however, most distinctly, that there must have been buildings here before these, having like order and of similar plan. This, if you have any difficulty in believing it now, will more fully appear as we proceed. But to pass on, after the cell, we find an imposing apartment

marked K on the plan, with its axis east and west, parallel with that of the church; it has been vaulted, and freely open without any doors, through those three fine arches, to the cloister walk; it would be a ready place of assembly going to or from the church, or for any purpose on which those whose lives were led here might have to meet. The first two bays as you enter you will see, are rather different to the remainder, and serve as a sort of portico; the eastern portion being available, if seats were placed round it, for any deliberative purpose. Next, we have a vaulted passage or exit from the cloisters eastward, through a similar richly moulded arch, and then we come to the older masonry again, and yet another door, by which, through an eastward passage M, we reach a vaulted apartment N, of six bays, the axis of which is north and south; a somewhat gloomy room, with no fire-place, but otherwise fitted for the daily use of a considerable number of persons. You will find at the eastward openings of the two passages L and M, a bit of the older building incorporated in the present one, the two stories of it as shewn by the little window-openings now walled up, giving you such an original elevation as I have already inferred; and while you notice how almost rudely simple that bit of work is, you will have in the idea I have above expressed to you, the true solution of what has, I fancy, proved a great puzzle to many people. Passing on, round the cloister walk, we next come to another door, also in older masonry, through which we find a broad flight of steps with an access right and left at the top to the upper floor thus reached. Observe, all the apartments we have yet seen have been vaulted, and all, therefore, intended to have rooms over them. What the windows and general elevation of these upper rooms were like, on the cloister side, it is impossible to say with certainty; they are gone,—but the upper walls remain over the apartment K, and shew round-headed recessed windows, with a roll moulding springing from angle shafts in the jambs. How this upper floor would be divided, or whether divided at all we need not consider. We have, in the staircase at P, the one access to it, and we may infer there was one long room covering I, J, the portico part of K, L, M, and N, with an apartment over the remainder of K, opening out of it. Starting from the idea that it is a common practice for persons to go upstairs to bed, we shall not be wrong in deciding that this long room ranging from the south wall of the transept over all the rooms we have yet examined was a dormitory, or sleeping room. It would serve well for such a purpose for those who, in the day time, were engaged below. And here, do not forget the arrangement we saw in the church for direct access from this upper story to the south transept, so that whoever slept in this room could go at once from his bed to any service that might be prescribed; and read one fact further in this arrangement—there must have been services in that church by night as well as by day.

But to look again at our book, we see next to the staircase on the west a vaulted apartment Q, the two large fire-places of which proclaim

it a kitchen; over this is the only perfect upper room which remains,—this we have seen was reached by the same staircase as the long dormitory, and, intended no doubt for a like purpose, it would supply a separate chamber for anyone entitled to or requiring such a distinction. Passing westward still, we find that in the south wall of the cloister, under that simple piece of arcading, there has been a stone trough, semicircular in section, the inner segment of which is still in its place, with the apertures for the supply and discharge of water still traceable. Here, coming from east or west, the inmates of this house could wash at any time, and specifically and with greatest convenience, at whatever time they might be called upon to enter this central door and, through that lovely portal, reach the noble apartment S, the axis of which is from north to south:—and they would rightly wash before entering, for there can be no mistake as to what this apartment was for. The matter is as clear as in the case of the kitchen. The hatch, in the north-west corner, with the marks all round it of the turning table, could serve no better purpose than the introduction of food from a buttery beyond; and the proximity of the kitchen, and the central position of the room itself, with its imposing appearance, mark it at once as most suitable for the refectory of as many inmates as this house might accommodate. On the west side, in a central position, you will see a recessed gallery, the steps to which are still perfect within it, and though the pulpit is gone for which the steps served, the beautiful bracket by which it was supported remains, and we even now know the exact spot from which lectures would be read during meal times, out of books kept for the purpose in the cupboard below. Next, on the west, we have the apartment, the hatch from which, above referred to, has already proclaimed it as the buttery, whence from sufficient stores there kept, bread, butter, cheese, and like viands could be distributed. We have now traversed the east and south cloister walks, and on the west you will see that there is but one opening left for us to examine, and that not being marked by any special grandeur or distinction, was intended, we may infer, for casual rather than regular access to or from the cloister. That one doorway separated all within the cloister from all the world beside, and whoever the inmates of this building were, we see from the surroundings and arrangements of it, that seclusion and devotion to the service and worship of God, must have been leading characteristics of their manner of life. Through this door we enter the only absolutely perfect part of this once complete fabric. It is 300 feet long and 50 feet wide, vaulted throughout by intersecting semicircular arches, which give in the result that pointed form to the vault, which has led some to suppose that the pointed arch was thus first suggested. You cannot examine this room too closely. It is the finest remains of its kind now existing anywhere in Europe, and the uses to which it was put are not so obvious, and are doubtful enough even yet to merit the attention and receive the consideration of very learned men. We can, however,

arrive with tolerable certainty at some general conclusions connected with its use, and that of the upper story which extended over the whole of it. The lower room, we see, has no connection with the cloister against which it presents, so far as co-extensive with it, a dead wall, without any window or other openings from which any glimpse or sight of those in the enclosure could be obtained, or through which any communications could be given or received. There were, however, on the ground floor, numerous doors, four I think, all leading into the open ground in the west, in which direction the windows also looked. Such a room as this lower room would serve many purposes; it was a place in which, in fact, a large number of persons could walk about, or pursue any active indoor employments, and, as we shall find, it is not at all a bad place for use as a refectory for goodly numbers who can there



Refectory, Fountains Abbey.

assemble. Those who dwelt there, moreover, were so frequently and regularly expected in the church, that the door at the north end, opening directly into the nave, was with propriety provided for them. I am not certain either, whether some might not think this room good for use, in part, as a warehouse for materials and work on which the inmates might be employed. Over head, again, we have the dormitory, approached by an external staircase, and guarded by a lodge, in which some porter or other supervisor could be placed. If we place one bed over each bay of vaulting, we have sleeping room for fifty persons or thereabouts, if more, more,—all, as you will bear in mind, expected to leave their beds on occasion, and go by the door and steps at the north end into the nave of the church. You will observe, that to make the building its present length, an extension has been necessary, and

that the characteristics of the southern end which there, clear of the cloister, is lighted both ways, are later somewhat than the part nearest the church; and that the southern end is carried, as you will see, on arches quite across the river, where, at the extreme south, necessary offices are provided, and whence too, in the upper floor, an adjoining building, marked W on the plan, could be reached. What this latter building was for, or what the destination of the other detached buildings to the west, marked X on the plan, it is not material for us to stop now to enquire. These, however, seem to be all that have ever existed within the enclosure made by a wall from the Abbey Bridge Y, to the one gateway Z.

We have thus far read only in the ruined building itself, and let the fragments tell their own tale. The Archæologists have given us two dates—1147 for the completion of the church, and 1170 for the rest of what we have examined.

Before I close, I will say a word or two on those parts which I have hitherto studiously excluded, as much as possible, from your view. The parts marked D, F, and G, and the parts grouped as the Abbot's buildings. These, so far as F and G, and everything but the Abbot's chapel are concerned, date early in the thirteenth century, some sixty years after the church was built, and the abbot of that day, or whoever he was who designed these works, was, in every sense of the word, a great architect. It may be open to doubt whether he was a good Cistercian in St. Bernard's view. We have, however, clearly marked, an extension calculated to meet very largely increased requirements, and indicating, what was the fact, a large increase in the number of monks. Coupled also with this is the elevation of the Abbot to a pitch of distinction from his fellows, contrasting strongly with all that was possible in the early house, when, as I take it, the only room he could have had assigned to him, was the one we find over the kitchen. After being used without alteration for many years, say 125, the Abbot came to require a new chapel of his own, the remains of which we still see in No. 4 on the plan.

But a few words more, and I have done. If the strength and importance of movements are to be judged by their results, a single comparison suggestive of many others, may be usefully offered to you. Compare the church which a few self-denying men thought none too great or grand for the worship and service of their God, with almost any modern church or chapel, erected for teeming populations! In many of these one can only conclude that the builders and promoters could not be anxious to shew what they thought to be good enough for themselves, and simply did as little as could possibly serve for the wants of others. Or compare the dining room of any modern inn with that refectory! What, after three hundred years of ruin, would be the tale that church, chapel, or inn could tell us, compared with the story which unfolds before us as we examine Fountains Abbey church and its monastic buildings?

WHITBY ABBEY.

THIS famous Abbey was founded by Lady Hilda, whose death took place twelve hundred years ago, and an enquiry into the special circumstances which induced her to build the Abbey opens up an interesting chapter in ancient local and general history. This will be seen when we consider what England was when Hilda's Abbey and College first arose, a lighthouse above the ocean—waters in the seventh century—when it first shone like a Pharos over the old kingdom of Deira, which was one of the chief provinces of the kingdom of darkness.

England was, from North to South, along its whole eastern side, and far up in the Midland Counties, a thoroughly heathen country, and had been heathen for 200 years preceding, ever since the departure of the Romans. What makes this fact so striking and terrible is that during the 400 years of the Roman Dominion, nearly the whole country had been evangelised. St. Ninian, after whom one of Whitby's churches is named, was a Scottish nobleman educated in Rome, who became one of the chief evangelists of the ancient races during the Roman times. The British tribes, and their neighbours, the Irish people, had thus early received the Gospel. When the Saxons came and saw, and conquered Britain, they restored heathenism over the whole area of their conquests. It was almost as if an army of Hindoos should now land in England, vanquish the inhabitants, drive the remnant towards the West, and establish Indian idolatry on the ruins of our Christianity. We are the descendants of those Saxon heathens, and we still call our week days after the names of their impure gods and goddesses, Sun-day, Moon-day, Tuisca's day, Woden's, Thor's day, Freyga's day—a fearful memorial of the overthrow of the ancient British Christianity.

The conquered Britons retired westward, fighting all the way, into Cornwall, into Devonshire, into Wales, into Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and Lancashire; and they took their Christianity and civilisation with them, leaving behind a vast and awful night of barbarous Saxon paganism—of paganism with its ignorance, ferocity, blood-thirstiness, drunkenness, and lust. Eastern and Midland England for 200 years, from the time of Hengist to the time of Hilda, was full of ferocious tribes, battling all along the west with the remnant of the British aborigines, and battling just as fiercely with each other. When St. Hilda was a young woman all central England, or Mercia, was held by a savage Pagan Sovereign named Penda, 80 years of age, a sort of Saxon Cetewayo, master of a powerful army, who for fifty years had made war upon his neighbours. And it was in consequence of the destruction of this terrible old Fagan warrior by King Oswy at Winwidfield, near Leeds, in 655, that Hilda was enabled in 658 to found her abbey. Penda had previously slain King Oswald in the west, and hanged his mangled body aloft at Oswald's tree, now Oswestry.

A monastery of the ancient ages is often thought of as necessarily an abode of idleness, and even of licentiousness. Such no doubt many

of the religious houses at last became, and even this great Benedictine house at Whitby among the number in its latter days. Its present ruin is, according to Dr. Young, the visible punishment of the sins of its latest inmates. But in the earlier centuries a great monastery was often a stronghold of the good cause against the powers of darkness--and this mighty foundation of Hilda's was among the noblest in England. Its purpose can hardly be understood, unless we remember that in the first half of the seventh century, there was in all Europe no more awful Aceldama and "abomination of desolation" than this northern part of England. The Saxon Heathen and Pictish Highlanders, had repeatedly laid the land waste in their wars, and made its rivers flow with blood. The country was scarred with the black marks of conflagrations of farms and homesteads. Deira invaded Mercia, and old Mercian Penda invaded Deira again and again. Bernicia invaded Lancashire and North Wales, and North Wales invaded Bernicia and Deira, or Northumberland and Yorkshire. All the history of these parts that remains is the history of cruelty, wrong, and bloodshed. No power but one could save and civilise Saxon heathenism, and turn this hell of the angles into a paradise. That power was Christianity. The kings had begun to hear of what Christianity had done for other states and nations in Europe, and they were growing weary of their own wars and miseries. The monasteries which arose in that age, in the midst of the forests and open countries, were, then, strongholds of Christianity and civilization. A great monastery well placed aloft, like Cassino or Streonshall, and wisely and holily governed, was a Bethesda or Pool of Mercy with many porches. It was (1) a Temple for the *worship* of the living and eternal God, amidst the grotesque and degrading horrors of paganism, where the light of truth shone on high over the pagan pandemonium. (2) It was a *place of Education* for both sexes. The Princess Hilda, grand-niece of King Edwin of Northumbria, founded here (after the modern American fashion) a college and school for both sexes, for both monks and nuns. Many of these were persons, like Hilda, well on in life and weary of the world; some of these were young, some even almost boys and girls. Her first charge was the little Princess Elfreda, well-born on her mother's side; for there had been a succession of Christian Queens. First, Bertha, a French Princess, married Ethelbert, the King of Kent, and brought Christianity with her. Their daughter was Ethelburga, who married King Edwin in the great well-built Roman city of York, the capital of his kingdom of Deira. Their daughter was Eanfleda, who married King Oswy, still a heathen; and their child was Elfreda, who was educated as a Christian at Whitby. In three cases Christianity came with the wife to a pagan husband. Who could say how great a blessing, or how great a curse, every young woman carries with her in her marriage, according as she is a loving wife and worshipper of God, or a heathenish worldling. Thus a monastery was a *College and a School*, and often had a learned *Library*. We still possess the catalogue of good books in manuscript,

which this Abbey treasured up in the 12th century, beginning with the Bible. Part of the work of the place always was to copy good books, the priceless legacies of elder times, as it is now a good work to give or to lend them. A monastery inspired by such persons as Hilda and her fellow-workers was next a great *mission centre*, whence educated men



Portrait of Lady Hilda (from a Scarce Print).

went forth on foot to evangelise the neighbouring villages and towns ; and many were the cells and village churches which were set up by the godly monks from Whitby College. The noble St. Chad, or Ceadda, of Lindisfarn, was often here ; and so holy and laborious a worker and walker was he, that the people in after-times fancied that a healing

virtue remained in the springs and pools where he baptised the heathen Saxons whom he converted; so that the name of "St. Chad'swell," or Shadwell, is found over half of England, and has reached as far as London. For long Ceadda's central abode was at Lastringham, beyond Pickering; and afterwards, in his last days when full of years and honours, he was made the Bishop of Litchfield, the first of a series of eighty, ending with Bishop Maclagan.

3. A monastery was also a great *school of medicine*, and *place of healing*. There were stored up all manner of receipts, wise and unwise, for the medical use of plants and treatment of wounds. And thence went forth elder Sisters of Mercy, to nurse the poor people of Whitby 1200 years ago.

4. A great monastery was a fountain of *civilisation in all the useful arts*, such as agriculture and gardening. The best intelligence of the time was frequently brought to bear on the culture of a great abbey's possessions. It was also a *school of the fine arts*—of music, singing, painting, and preeminently of architecture. It was likewise a *school of poetry*, for here Cædmon sang his inspired song of the Creation, and commended to the semi-barbarous Saxons divine ideas in strains that echoed far and wide over Saxon England, and gave prophetic hints of Miltons of the future yet to come.

And (5) lastly, a great monastery was a visible monument of all the *Past Divine History of the world*, as well as a written prophecy of a better kingdom to come in the last days.

All this was in the design of the Princess Hilda, when she planted her great Abbey upon these heights; and since she was, beyond all reasonable doubt, a devoted Christian, her object was in a great measure realised. For the great church and college of Whitby became to Yorkshire, and far beyond it, a fountain of salvation. Her religion was clothed in the idiom, the ceremonial, the conceptions of her own day; and much of that external investiture was no doubt the growth of ages of gradual departure from the apostolic model. But what a grand and noble woman was this, who kindled so great a light on that sublime eminence, the memory of whose noble works was powerful enough 400 years after her death, to create another race of men to rebuild the fallen in new splendour on the very site of her earlier enterprise.

Now arose the early monasteries of Canterbury, of Glastonbury, of Streonshall—to this last king Oswy assisting by the gift to Hilda of twelve manors, prompted thereto by the remorseful desires of a heart that repented itself of its previous blood-stained and violent career. Now henceforth the figure of the Princess Hilda rises on her sacred hill, towering aloft above the desolated villages of Saxon Deira, a true messenger of peace to the troubled people. Her monastery continued for 200 years to be the central light amongst this darkness; and the gleam that shone through the rounded windows of her humble early church was truly a light of life to the Saxons. Then, as you know,

followed in the 9th century the complete destruction of the first modest and mostly wooden fabric by the Danish pirates, and an utter desolation of Streonshall for 200 years, indeed until after the Norman conquest. Then the Norman Percys, moved by the horrors of William the Conqueror's desolation of Yorkshire—as Hilda had been moved 400 years before by the similar horrors of the Saxon war desolations—began the re-building of the Abbey and Monastery, of which, and its subsequent additions, we can see the noble ruins to-day.

Now again 400 years followed of growing magnificence, of ceaseless worship, of holy song, devout study, of strenuous labour by



Ruins of Whitby Abbey.

twenty-five generations of the black-robed Benedictine monks among the surrounding towns and villages; and alas, of increasing superstition, increasing depravation of manners, increasing sloth and forgetfulness of God, until the crisis was reached of the Tudor reigns; when the voice of England, thundering indignantly like a northern tempest against the apostate Church, supported Henry VIII. in the dissolution and plunder of the Abbeys, then possessed of at least one-third of the cultivated land of the kingdom; and ruin fell upon Streonshall, with its precincts full of the dust of saints and kings, in the just judgment of God.

London.

EDWARD WHITE.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK.

THIS beautiful ruin is to be found in the gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The Abbey, a Benedictine monastery, was in point of wealth and influence the most important in the North of England. It was founded in 1078 by Stephen, a monk of Whitby, to whom, when driven both from Whitby and Lastingham, where he and others had taken refuge, Alan of Richmond, Earl of Brittany gave "a church near the city of York, dedicated to St. Olave, with four acres of land adjoining to build offices thereon." This land was



Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey.

afterwards claimed by Thomas, Archbishop of York, who would not relinquish his claim until William the Conqueror promised him an equivalent. William II. increased the grants of his father, and laid the foundation stone of the building, when it was dedicated to the Virgin. He also granted great privileges and immunities to the house, which rapidly grew in wealth and importance. The Abbot had seats at Deighton, Overton, and Benningborough, and a London residence near St. Paul's Wharf. There were besides six smaller religious houses dependent on the Abbey. The first priory was

destroyed in the great fire in the reign of Stephen, but in 1270 Abbot Simon de Warwick laid the foundation stone of the new Choir, which was completed in twenty-four years. The present ruins are the remains of this building. At the Reformation it shared the fate of the other religious houses, and was surrendered to the Crown in 1540 by William Dent, the last Abbot. The clear rental at that time was £1,650, and it was occupied by fifty monks, and perhaps 150 servants. The site of the Monastery was retained by the Crown, and as the city possessed the Cathedral and so many parish churches, the Abbey Church of St. Mary's was doomed to destruction. The most available portions were employed to construct the King's Manor House, which was erected on a part of the estate. When in 1701, York Castle needed repairs, the stone was carted away for that

purpose, and in 1705 the Church of St. Olave, Marygate, was restored from the ruins. During the reign of George I. a grant of building materials for three years was made for the repairs of Beverley Minster, and subsequently a lime-kiln was even erected to burn the stones into lime. The destruction of the ruins by such means would have



Ancient Seal of St. Mary's Abbey.

been complete, had it not been for the fact that in 1827 the Yorkshire Philosophical Society obtained a grant from the Crown of the ruins, and the land which is now the site of their Gardens and Museum. The principal remains consist of the north wall of the nave of the church. It has eight windows, the lights and tracery of which vary alternately. Underneath the windows is a panelled arcade, with pointed arches. The west front, judging from the portion which remains, must have been very fine. At the eastern end of the nave are the remains of the four piers which supported the central tower. The bases of the pillars which formed the transept north and south also remain, together with foundations of apses both to the east of the nave and transept, which shows the eastern termination of the church commenced in the time of Archbishop Thomas. The whole length of the church was 371 feet, and the breadth 60 feet. It is a splendid

specimen of late Early English and Decorated work. On the northern or Marygate side of the Gardens stands an old Norman arch, with a building attached. This appears to have been the principal entrance to the Abbey, on each side of which there still remains the ancient stone seats or stalls. Two smaller arches are to be seen in the walls which were built round the domains of the Abbey in 1282, when the monks and citizens were not on the best of terms, and when, in consequence of sundry disputes, several of the inmates of the Abbey were slain, and much property destroyed. The walls were constructed as regular fortifications, with towers at certain distances, and extended from Bootham Bar to the corner of Marygate, and thence down to the river, terminating in the west tower—a large portion of which still



The Hospitium, S. Mary's Abbey.

exists. The Hospitium, or Great Hall of the Monastery, is also enclosed in the grounds of the Museum near the river. The ground floor was probably the Refectory, the upper the Dormitory for the reception of such guests as could not be received in the main building of the Abbey. The lower part is of stone, the upper, which is a modern restoration, is of timber and plaster work. It is now stored with British, Roman, and Saxon remains, Egyptian antiquities, and Samian ware, whilst in the lower storey are stored a wonderful collection of full-length figures, bosses, and every description of carved work which once adorned the Abbey. The visitor to York should not omit paying a visit to these interesting Gardens and Museum.



YORKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

BATLEY IN THE PAST.

THERE are few places in the wide world whose names are more universally known than Batley. Far away from the east to the west, even as far in each direction as man is clothed to protect himself from the cold, Batley is spoken of; the kingdoms of the Old World trade with it; and upon the bright and sunny shores of "the land of the west" many men find their interests bound up in it. It is not especially the home of the great or the wise, although it has furnished to the human family children of whom it may be proud; the beautiful or the good, although its story is in no way marred by physical or moral deformity; its temples, though many in number and various in degree of merit, are neither the dwelling-place of the gods nor the Hades of a lower race; they are not dedicated to the Muses or to Apollo; they are dedicated to—Rags! Batley was once, and that not long ago, a remote secluded village lost almost to the world. Now as a borough it is a huge commercial maggot that has fattened on vestral corruption.

But it is not of the Batley of to-day we speak; nor is it our intention to discuss the question whether the Saxon *Bateleia* was the field of a chieftain named Batt, who might possibly have had descendants in the Batts of Oakwell Hall* ten centuries ago; or it was one of the

* It has been urged that Batley and Pateley (the badger-field) in Nidderdale are synonymous words, the B and P being interchangeable, but in face of the traditional pronunciation of the two words the assertion appears to me beyond substantiation. Batley, as I have said above, is vulgarly pronounced Battal-e, the sound of the component *al* still being distinguishable, while Pateley is distinctly pronounced Pa-at-ley, without any marked sound of the component *al*. This fact decides me to refer Batley to one of the Saxon *hals*, and so to discover in the place one of the earliest Saxon foundations. There is a significance in the contiguity of Battal-e and Bur-st-all (the local pronunciation of "Birstall"), of which I shall speak elsewhere.

Saxon *hals*, the Bate-hal, an outpost marking the first advance of the Saxon colony which dispossessed the Britons of their ancient settlement at Dewsbury, a derivation that the vulgar pronunciation of the place-name—Battal-e, not Bat-ley—certainly favours, and which would give us the terminal syllable *Ea, Ey*, “water,” and so account for the Batley Carr, that is otherwise practically unaccounted for.* We would speak of Batley when it was the home of a gallant race, and tell the story of the lives of its best and bravest sons. When William the Norman laid siege to York, Adam Copley, of Bateley, went forth to meet him, and died in the beleagured city. This Adam was the founder of a celebrated race which had its home at Batley for many generations. His grandson or great-grandson Ralph Copley, was the father of a man of whom England will ever be proud. That man was Robert Copley, surnamed Grosseteste, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln. Ralph Copley, servant at the King’s Court, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Richard Walsingham, Knt., of Suffolk, and their son was born at Shotbrook or Stodbrook, in Suffolk. The boy entered the Church, was educated at Oxford and in France, returned to England, was made Archdeacon of Leicester, and afterwards consecrated Bishop of Lincoln on the 11th June, 1235. He died at his palace of Bugden, 9th Oct., 1253, and is buried in the upper part of the south transept of Lincoln Cathedral. Grosseteste has been styled one of the harbingers of the Reformation. His labours were a continued protest against Papal encroachments in promoting strangers to benefices in England. He was a very industrious author, and of universal genius. Before the civil war almost 300 of his treatises, on various subjects were in the King’s library at Westminster, which Bishop Williams intended to print in three vols. folio, but was prevented by the troublous times. There is abundance of his MSS. in the Bodleian library on theology, astronomy, philosophy, and mathematics, and from these terribly abstruse and wearisome subjects the bishop was wont to turn for recreation into the sweet paths of poesy. He wrote a poem in French verse, which is in the Bodleian library. Its title is “*De Principio Creationis Mundi.*” There is a brief memoir of the bishop in the edition of his letters published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. The editor says of him “there is scarcely a character in English history whose fame has been more constant both during and after his life, than Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, from 1235 to 1253.” The nickname of the man has given us the secret of his greatness.

* The Vicarage was instituted in 1252:—Cawod 5th Ides March, 1252,—Institution of Peter de Dewebyre, chaplain, to the Vicarage of the Church of Batelay at the presentation of the Prior and Convent of St. Oswald, the rectors, which we thus tax:—The Vicar for the time being to have the alterage and corn tithe of Scalecroft, Howley, and Finchesden with the tithe hay of the whole parish; and to bear the archiepiscopal and archidiaconal burdens and serve the church. The said Prior and Convent to provide a fit manse for him.

The big-headed-bishop, with his clear, practical and vigorous intellect, was worthy of the country which produced Wickliffe and the many other noble reformers whose toil and learning separated us from the errors of the past. Batley must be proud of Bishop Grosseteste, for he was the best and greatest of her sons. A contemporary (Mat. Paris) says of him "During his life he had openly rebuked the Pope and the King; had corrected the prelates, and reformed the Monks; in him the Priests lost a director, clerks an instructor, scholars a supporter, and the people a preacher; he had shown himself a persecutor of the incontinent, a careful examiner of the different scriptures, and a bruiser and despiser of the Romans. He was hospitable and profuse; civil, cheerful, and affable at the table for partaking of bodily nourishment; and at the spiritual table devout, mournful, and contrite. In the discharge of his pontifical duties he was attentive, indefatigable, and worthy of veneration."

When Nostel Priory was founded Bateley Church, with the lands and tithes, was one of the first churches given to it. The gift was made by Hugh de la Val, during his tenure of the Lacy fee, and on the 26th July, 1215, King John confirmed to the priory the gift of St. Oswald and St. Aidan, with its chapel of Bamburc, Tickhill, Knaresburgh, with its land and all appurtenances saving to Alexander de Dorset, clerk, his rights in the said church during his lifetime; the churches of Rowelle, Hackworth, Fetherston, Huddersfield, Batelai, with its lands, tythes, and all other things belonging to it.

The prior presented to the living after the above gift, down to the suppression of the priory. We give the date of three presentations, which do not appear to have been noticed:—

1268. The prior presents to the vicarage.

4th of May, 1295. He again presents.

23rd Edwd. III., 1360. He again presents.

In theoucher-book of Nostel Priory the villages of Chorlewell and Morley, with their territories, were included within the limits of the church of Batley. The boundary of "the parishes of Batelay and Leeds were therein described as a certain river descending between the wood of Farnley and the assart of Gildersome, as far as the hospital of Beeston. Item, a certain other river on the south descending, between the wood of Middleton and the assart of Morley, as far as the said hospital of Beeston, is the boundary between the said parishes.*

* At the close of the fatal year, 1322, was erected an institution, the Hospital of Beeston, the existence of which is almost unknown. Dr. Whitaker became aware of the fact that there had been such a place, but he could learn nothing more about it. It appears from Archbishop Melton's register that on the 13 of the Kalends of January (20 Dec.,) 1322, one Joan de Terry, a nun of the house of St. Clement, near York, became an anchorite and settled at Beeston. In her we possibly find the originator of the hospital, the position of which has been rudely traced by the above extract.

The mention of the word "assart," as applying to land cleared of wood in the bottom of a valley, is very significant. We may certainly suppose therefrom that a primeval forest stretched away from Leeds to the hill districts of the west. The large towns of the present day were then little isolated hamlets, wellnigh severed from each other by impenetrable thickets.



Arms of Nostell Priory.

The history of the civilisation and settlement of the West Riding of Yorkshire must be written from theoucher books of its monasteries, for they alone are competent to tell the tale. In the 48th Edward III., 1374, we find litigation between the men of Bateley and their priestly ruler. In Michaelmas term of that year it was presented to the judges of assize that the Prior of St. Oswald of Nostel ought to repair as well the bridge of Birstall and Birstall Kirk as the bridge of Bateley and Bateley Kirk, because he is the rector of the churches of Birstall and Bateley; in which presentments the said prior says errors intervened, and desires the same to be examined. A jury was ordered to decide the matter upon examination, but their decision is not known.

During the feudal period there were two families of importance in Batley. The one was the celebrated family of Coplay; the other a family which took the surname of "De Bateley," from the place of residence.

John Coplay, Esquire, and his wife were living in Batley in 1379 as owners, they paid a tax of 6s. 8d.; but they were not the leading inhabitants, as we find that Lady Alice Finchedene widow, and a knight's dame was resident there, and paid 20s., the tax of a knight. Her history is obscure; she might have been a Coplay; but as we find that William de Finchedene and his wife were also living in Bateley at the same time, some further explanation is necessary. It must not, however, be forgotten that the name of Finchedene occurs above in the account of the institution of the vicarage. Two unmarried women, Magota and Isabella de Bateley, were also living at the same time. It is, moreover, just possible that the Coplays and De Bateleys were the same people, the confusion arising from the somewhat indiscriminate use of the surname and the residential designation. Early in the 14th century, Maud de Batheley was prioress of Arthington; it is more than probable she was a Coplay.

The family of Mirfield were also connected with Batley.

4th Henry VI. In the account of the feodary of the honor of Pontefract, of the relief of Richard Copeley for the third part of the fee called Garbut-fee, we find a payment of 33s. 4d.

7th Henry VIII. In the same account, of the relief of John Copeley for the third part of one knight's fee in Bateley this year, happening to the king by the death of John Copeley, his father, we find a payment of 33s. 4d.

6. Edw. 3. Adam de Batelay held for a certain chaplain 2 bovates of land and 30s. rent in Bateley as of the honour of Pontefract.

11. Edw. 3. Adam de Batelay held for a certain chaplain in Haworth 1 message and 7 acres of land, and other land in Bateley juxta Wakefield. Now-a-days they would have said Batley near Leeds, but in 1337 Leeds was a place of small importance, and no better known than Batley. Wakefield was then "Merrie Wakefield," and it boasted of its pinder, now it is dismal Wakefield, and it boasts of its gaol!

Dodsworth visited Batley Church on the 3rd of April, 1630

In the east window of the North Quire, belonging to Howley.

Two panes broken out, on the third a woman kneeling, on her breast, *party per pale arg. and G. lozengy with vert 2 lions passant gardant arg.* the arms of Mirfield and Fitzwilliam. Behind the woman a daughter kneeling; underwritten . . . who caused this window to be made in the year of our Lord m.ccccxcvij.

In the north window of the same quire.

Elland—*per pale arg. 2 bars and an orle of martlets G.*

Second broken out; underwritten . . . of Joan, his wife, who caused this window to be made

These families were frequently connected by intermarriage. Sir



Arms of Savile.

William Mirfield, son and heir of John Mirfield, and a daughter of the Rotherfields, lords of Morley, married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, of Aldwark, and had issue William. In 1499 John Mirfield, William Beeston, and Christopher Ward, paid £5 for livery of land in Morley, Beeston, and Drighlington, which had belonged to Albreda de Rotherfield. Sir William, the father, was steward of the Honor of Pontefract temp., Edward IV. Sir Robert Elland, who lived 1460, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mirfield, of Tonge. Adam Mirfield,

of Tonge, who was living in 1450, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Savile. In the south quire belonging to Copeley. Copeley paled with Beaumont—Copley, *arg. a cross Sab.* paled with Nevile, *arg. a cross G.*—Copley, *arg. a cross Sab.*, paled with (Pigot), *Sab. 3 pick axes arg.*—Copley paled with Thwaytes.

In 1509-10, 1st Hen. VIII., William Mirfield paid 40s. for relief of half a Knight's fee, less a fifth part in Mirfield, etc., happening to the King by the death of Sir William Mirfield, his father.

Lionel Copley married Jane, daughter of Thomas Thwaytes; his son and heir, John Copley, married Agnes, daughter of Geoffrey Pigot, who bore *Sab. 3 pick axes, arg.* This John died in 1515. His son, Sir Alvera Copley, married for his first wife Jane, daughter of Richard Beaumont, of Whitley Hall, Esq.

In a south window.

Copley with *Arg. a lion rampant double quevyed G*, being Mallures coat, collar *Or*.

Copley paleed with *G*, a cross and label of 3 points *arg.* underwritten, Pray for the good Estate of John Copelai, who caused this window to be made, A.D. 1516.

In the same quire a fair alabaster tomb, upon it a man in armour and his wife in full proportion, belonging to Mirfield, sometime lord of Howley, in this parish. About the tomb are these escutcheons, held by certain pourtrayed men.—

First, Mirfield paleed with Savile. It is not a little interesting to watch the vicissitudes of families. The Mirfields have long been extinct as a knightly family; but at the close of the thirteenth century they were of local reputation, when “Seyvil”—no Christian name given—was but the holder of a third of a knight’s fee under the Earl of Lincoln.

Second, Mirfield paleed with Fitzwilliam, *lozengy arg. and G*.

Third, one figure holds two escutcheons, one of which bears *Sab. a lion ramp.* *Or with arg.* The third shield is broken out.

Fourth, a woman holdeth *per pale*.—Elland and Mirfield.

At the head of the tomb *G. on a bend Arg. 3 Escallops azure.*

An engraving of this tomb is given in Whitaker’s *Loidis and Elmete*.

In the Middle Quire Window.

Mirfield—*Vert. 2 lions passant, gardant, arg.* underwritten 1390.

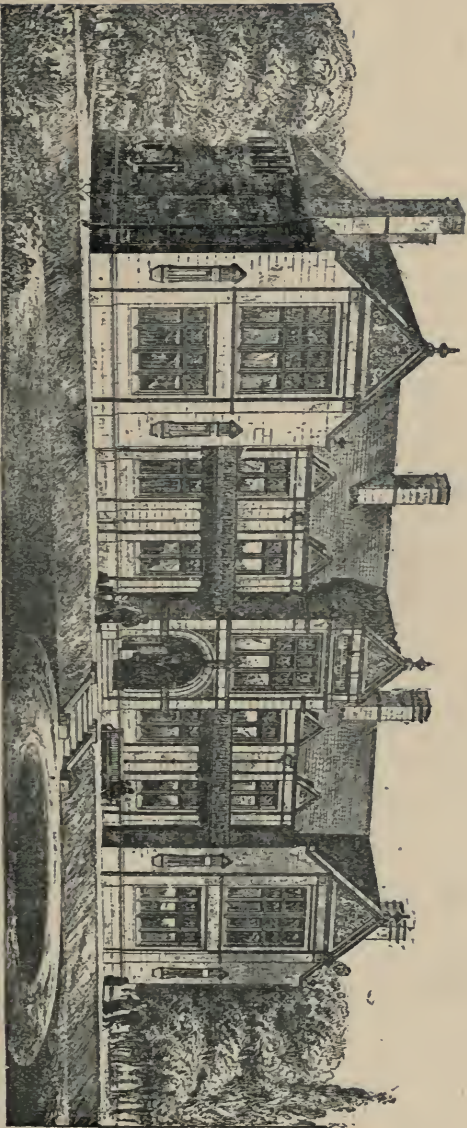
This would commemorate Sir William Mirfield, who held lands in Smeaton, near Pontefract, Shadwell, and Potternewton. He was living at Mirfield in 1379, and another member of the family, John de Mirfield was a merchant in Huddersfield in the same year. Sir William was buried in Batley Church. His son, John Mirfield, married into the Rotherfield family as above stated.

There was a chantry founded in Batley Church by Adam de Oxenhop, of Oxenhop, in Bradford-dale, whose daughter Jane was married to Adam Copley. The arms of Oxenhop, *Arg. 2 bars and 4 martlets sable, 2 in chief, and 2 in fess.*

8th Edw. 3. I, Adam de Oxenhope, by the license of the Archbishop of York, and of the nobleman Brian de Thornhill, have given to God and the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, which I have caused to be built in the church of Bateley, in honour of the annunciation of the same glorious Virgin, which William de Heslington chaplain holds, for ever to celebrate mass in the said chapel, 2 oxgangs of land and 30s. rent in Bateley.

10th. Edw. 3. Adam de Oxenhop presents to the chantry of the church of Bateley, newly founded by the same Adam, dat. 3 Kal. Aug. 1336.

In 1553 John Clewland, priest of St. Mary’s chantry, Bateleye, received a pension of £2 17s. after the chantry had been suppressed.



Bailey Cottage Hospital.—WALTER HANSTOCK, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

(See next Page)

The Batley of the past, of which we have been writing, had little in common with the Batley of to-day. It was then more of an agricultural than a manufacturing village, and gave no signs of the great change which even a century has effected, in transforming the place from a quiet country village into a large manufacturing town, with a mayor and corporation, gigantic mills and manufactories, palatial residences, and last, but not least, provision for the necessitous poor and suffering amongst the large population of the district. The erection of a cottage hospital, which is the latest of many efforts to improve the condition of the artizan class in Batley is but one instance out of many of the public spirit and generous disposition of the employers of labour in this thriving town. The foundation stone of the hospital was laid on Easter Monday, 1881, by Thomas Brearley, Esq., J.P., who headed the subscription list with the noble sum of one thousand pounds. At Easter, 1882, a bazaar was held in connection with the movement, by which the sum of £2,615 was raised. The total cost of the hospital has been £4,900, and when it was opened on Easter Monday, 1883, by the Earl of Wilton, it was stated that not only was the building free from debt, but a balance of £1,000 remained towards an endowment fund. Mr. Walter Hanstock, A.R.I.B.A., of Batley, had generously prepared the necessary plans and superintended the erection free of charge. The hospital is a neat and handsome structure, and occupying, as it does, an elevated position, it forms a striking and conspicuous object from various parts of the town.

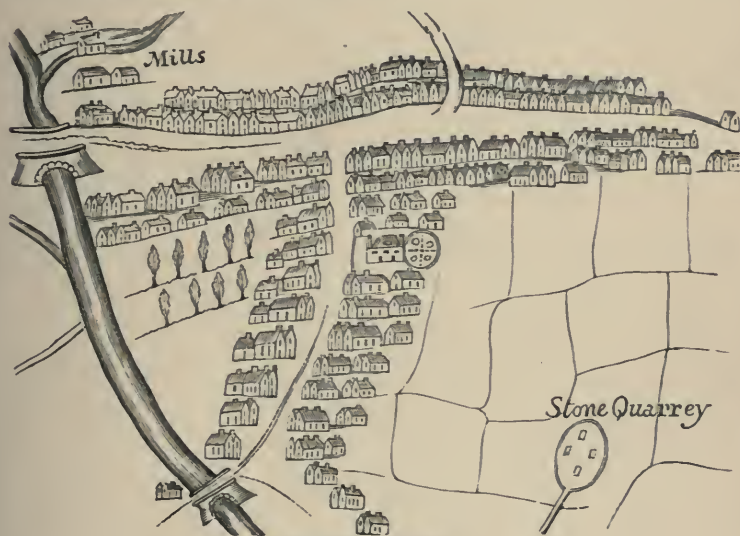
Leeds.

W. WHEATER.

BRADFORD IN THE PAST.

THE name of Bradford, the "metropolis of the worsted manufacture," is, most probably, derived from "*Broad*" and "*Ford*," although some other suggestions have been thrown out as to the etymology of the word. Dr. Whitaker is of opinion that it comes from "*Brae*," a hill, and "*Ford*;" others derive the syllable "*Brad*" from "*Braid*," "*Braith*," or "*Brath*," denoting a hill. The inhabitants of these northern parts belonged at the time of the Roman conquest to the powerful tribe of the Brigantes. They were more rude and uncultivated than the Britons of the south of the island, because the latter were in continual intercourse with their more civilised neighbours across the Channel. Nothing is known of those times in history, and that there has been, on the site of Bradford, a town or village of the Brigantes, is mere conjecture. Nor are we any better off with regard to the history of Bradford during the sway of the Romans in Briton. There are no Roman relics to be found in the neighbourhood, except some traces of a Roman road leading from Manchester to Ilkley, which proves that the invincible legions of the eternal city trod these parts of the northern wilderness.

When the Saxons had taken full possession of the country, they began to cultivate the land, and many towns and villages sprang up. Bradford, no doubt, was like other Saxon villages, a conglomerate of straggling huts, with some contrivance for the shelter of cattle. The greatest part of the live stock of the Saxons consisted of swine, and the corn produced was mostly oats. These people were as rude and savage as all the other German tribes. But they were possessed of redeeming virtues for which they were envied even by their enemies, the Romans, as Cæsar and Tacitus amply set forth. Their chief virtues were chastity, and their honourable treatment of women. While among the most civilized nations of antiquity, the Greeks and the Romans, the wife was little better than a slave; among the ancient tribes of the Germans the wife was the equal of her husband.



Old Plan of Bradford.

In 1066 the sanguinary battle of Hastings was decided in favour of William of Normandy, afterwards called the Conqueror, against Harold the Saxon. William seized all the land and distributed it among his knights and companions in arms. Thus the Norman sprig was grafted upon the Saxon stem. Bradford fell to the lot of Ilbert de Lacy, who was one of the adventurers accompanying William in his invasion of England, and who fought valiantly for his leader on the bloody field of Hastings. The family of the Lacies were in possession of Bradford, with the exception of a short interval during the reign of Henry I., up to 1193, when Robert de Lacy, the last of them died without issue. Under that family, Bradford belonged to the seignory, or honour of

Pontefract, and the Lacies were created Barons of Pontefract. In their time the chapel of Bradford was severed from the mother church at Dewsbury, and made a parish church. After the demise of Robert, the last of the Lacies, the immense possessions of that lordly family went to the descendants of Richard Fitz-Eustace, constable of Chester, and Lord of Halton. They assumed the name of Lacy, and the last lord in the direct male line was Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died 1310, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

We find in the report of the Inquisition of Edward I., in 1277, that "Henry de Lascy" had many "liberties in the town of Bradeford." Amongst these, "a market and a free court from ancient times." The "free court," above mentioned was what was afterwards known as the Manor Court, which was swept away in 1867 by the "County Courts Act." This court was in the seventeenth century held in a building which still exists in Westgate, and which bears date 1658. Over the doorway are the letters "H. M. I. M.," which are initials of the Marsdens, who then owned the manor. The market had been fixed for Thursday, but was usually held on a Sunday, in the churchyard, for the convenience of residents in distant parts of the parish, who could, by this arrangement, both attend Mass and transact their business on the same day. There was a Norman church existing on the site of the present parish church in the time of the De Lacys. In 1311, the value of the De Lacy estates is said to have been £600 a year of our present money, and the population has been estimated at 650. At that time there existed in the town a "Fulling Mill," which shows that cloth was manufactured at Bradford even at so early a date. In the time of Edward III. Bradford seems, in consequence of conscriptions, and the incursions of the Scots, to have suffered most severely; but the land, which had been laid waste, was again put into cultivation, and a number of Flemish cloth-weavers settled in the town, and gave a great impetus to its trade.

In the Hundred Rolls of 1284, King Edward I., there is mention of a man named Evans, a weaver of Gomersal, being confined in the prison of Bradford. Yea, as early as 1287, Edward I., 15th year, we find the notice of *Frizinghall*, near Bradford, which place probably took its name from the coarse cloths called freize or frize being manufactured there in early times. After the Civil Wars the woollen manufactures in Bradford died away, and the manufacture of worsted goods began to flourish. For the sale of these last the Old Piece Hall was erected in 1773. In those days spinning was done by hand as by the spinning wheel, but in course of time this mode was found quite unequal to the demands of the manufacturer, and this led to the introduction of the spinning machine.

It is worthy of mention that in John of Gaunt's time a ravenous boar, as tradition asserts, haunted Cliffe Wood, and became such a terror to the neighbourhood that the king offered a reward to anyone who should slay the animal. One day when the boar was drinking at

a well (still in existence, and known as the Boar's Well), a youth stole forth from the wood and shot the boar dead, after which he cut out its tongue, and hastened to the king to claim the reward. After he had

gone another person found the carcase, and having cut off the head, also set off to claim the reward. The impostor arrived at court first, and the reward was just about to be conferred upon him when the rightful claimant appeared, bearing the boar's tongue; and the head being found to be wanting that organ, the cheat received well-merited punishment, and the real hero was handsomely recompensed. This legend forms the subject of the Bradford coat of arms.



Bradford Corporate Seal.

The Lacies were succeeded in their possessions by the Lancasters,



Arms of Lacy.

Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, marrying Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. During his lifetime the Scots defeated Edward II. and his army at Bannockburn, and a most lamentable consequence of this defeat was, that the North of England was continually invaded by the Scots, and devastated to a frightful extent. Bradford suffered severely from these lawless expeditions. As a proof it might be mentioned that, at a new taxation of the ecclesiastical benefices, in the year 1318, the value of the vicarage

tithes had been reduced nearly one-third. The Earl of Lancaster, who lived in a state of continual hostility against the king, was at last taken prisoner, beheaded at Pontefract in the year 1321, and all his estates were confiscated. Under Edward III. the attainder against Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was reversed by Parliament, and he was succeeded by his brother, Henry Plantagenet. After the death of the latter, his title and estates went to his son Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards Duke of Lancaster. In his time, in the year 1342, a survey of the manor of Bradford was taken, by which, besides other information concerning land and markets, it is shown that the value of the Fulling Mill had decreased, since the year 1311, from twenty shillings to eight shillings, and the value of a Corn Mill from £10 to £6 6s. 8d., a consequence, no doubt, of the troubled times of King Edward's II's reign. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, died in the year 1361, and left two daughters, Maude and Blanche, as his heiresses. Blanche married the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., and after the death of Maude, without issue, the whole of the estates of Henry, the late Duke, became the property of John, who was created Duke of Lancaster. He died in the year 1399, and his estates ought to have

gone to his son Henry. Richard II., by a violation of the rights of succession, seized all the land of his uncle John of Gaunt. He did not, however, enjoy his prey a long time; for in the same year 1399 Henry Bolingbroke returned from his exile, dethroned the weak-minded Richard, and seized the crown himself. Henceforth, the manor of Bradford, which was part of the Duchy of Lancaster, belonged to the crown, and seems, now and then, to have been leased out. During the reign of Henry's grandson, Henry VI., a civil war of many years' duration, began, known by the name of the wars of the two roses. This fratricidal war in which thousands of Englishmen were slain by their own countrymen, and in which, on both sides, the most frightful murders were committed with unabashed audacity, and apparently without any remorse of conscience, no doubt, injured Bradford and its neighbourhood as much as any other part of the kingdom. At last, after almost forty years of devastation and slaughter, tranquility and peace again blessed the land under Henry VII., and the people of the country were allowed to follow their trades and occupations without the fear of a bloodthirsty soldiery.

Little is known of the share taken by Bradford in the Wars of the Roses, except that Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, fought for the Lancastrians at Towton, and for this was attainted and lost his estates which were, however, subsequently restored to him. Bolling Hall is a very ancient structure to the south of Bradford. The date of its erection is not clearly ascertainable, but it is estimated that the oldest portion of it (the western tower) has overlooked Bradford during at least 500 years.

The trade of Bradford must have greatly increased towards the end of the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, for we find, that Edward IV. granted a charter for a market to be held on Thursday, and for two fairs, one on the day of the Feast of Deposition of St. William of York, about the end of February, and the second on the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra in June. During the reign of Henry VII., many complaints were made against the King's officials, bailiffs, and auditors, by the inhabitants of this town, on account of the oppression and extortion of those officials, both for the purpose of their own emolument, and to satisfy the King's avarice, which was increasing with old age. The complainants, however, do not seem to have succeeded in gaining any redress.

Under Henry VIII., that mighty revolution in religious affairs, called the great Reformation, began to spread in England. The people of Bradford seem to have favoured from the beginning of the progress of the new state of things; they seemed in fact to have been, ever since their trade increased, decidedly liberal both in religion and politics. That the town was flourishing in trade, is evident from the words of Leland and the later Clarendon. Leland says of it: "Bradforde, a praty quick market toune, dimidio aut eo amplius, minus Wakefelda. It standith much by clothing and is distant vi. miles from Halifax, and



BRADFORD.

From the North.

iv. miles from Christeal Abbay." It was, at that time, a more considerable place than Leeds : " Ledis, two miles lower than Christeal Abbay on Aire Bywer, is a praty market, having one parochie churche reasonably well buildid, and as large as Bradford, but not so quick." And Clarendon says, that " Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax were three very populous and rich towns, which, depending wholly upon clothing, too much maligned the gentry, were wholly at their (viz. the Parliament's) disposition." Clarendon speaks of the time of the Civil War; but if we put the statements of the two historians together, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the woollen trade of Bradford had steadily increased since the reign of Henry VII., up to the times of the Civil War. It was the fate of Bradford to witness the horrors of war soon after the commencement of actual hostilities. The inhabitants of the town were mostly puritans in religion and in politics, and consequently, determined enemies of the King and his advisers. They, however, believed that Charles intended to bring them back, by force, under the hated yoke of the Pope of Rome. The author of "The Rider of the White Horse," who published in 1643 a narrative of what is commonly called the "First Siege of Bradford," calls the King's forces the "Popish Army," and the "King's Catholick Army." The dread and hate of Popery contributed, no doubt, very much to make the people of this neighbourhood zealous partizans of the Parliament. Their hostile disposition however, was well known in Royalist quarters. With a view to counteracting the exertions of the Parliamentarians, soldiers of the King's army were quartered in different towns of the North, and among others at Bradford. But the outrageous conduct of those soldiers embittered the inhabitants still more against the Royalists, and when they had left to join the Royal army, Bradford was put in a state of defence, as well as the inhabitants, ignorant in military matters, could manage it. The Royal forces, quartered at Leeds, under the command of Sir William Saville (of Thornhill, near Wakefield), were ordered to make an attack upon Bradford. The inhabitants of the latter town, forewarned of the impending danger, sent messengers to the towns in its immediate neighbourhood for assistance, and a number of men hastened, with such uncouth weapons as they could muster to Bradford, to help in resisting the onslaught of the Royalists. The latter did not make an attack upon the town, but were resolutely beaten back, and were glad to retreat to their old quarters at Leeds, with a comparatively considerable loss. The majority of the defenders of the town were clubmen, but the Royalists had both cavalry and artillery with them. But the men, mere recruits as mentioned above, proved both undisciplined and cowardly. The "Rider of the White Horse" speaks thus of the artillery: "Their ordnance all this time played upon us, one of them rauged an 8lb bullet, yet see the Lord's mercy to us: that which was planted against the steeple, never hit it; another intended for the scouring of Kirkgate, 'tho planted in as advantagious a place as

they desired, 'tho the street was continually crowded with people, yea, though many of their bullets hit the houses, and some the street, yet was no body at all hurt therewith." This was the "First Seige of Bradford." A number of the King's troops, who were quartered in Bradford committed many cruelties, and after they were withdrawn, the men of Bradford began in a rude way to fortify their town. The Royalists heard of this, and 600 or 700 of them marched towards Bradford. They were defeated and driven back towards Leeds by 300 Bradfordians. Sir William Savile then marched upon the town with a large force. The chief scene of action was in the neighbourhood of the Parish Church, around the steeple of which, to protect it from the shot of the Royalists, the townsmen hung sheets of wool. They also armed themselves with clubs, scythes, spits, and other rude weapons, and, eventually, after a fight lasting eight hours, again drove the Royalists back. Shortly after this, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had a force of about 800 foot and sixty horse under him, was completely defeated at Bradford by the Royalist troops (under the command of the Earl of Newcastle), who took Lady Fairfax prisoner, but shortly afterwards restored her to her husband. The Earl of Newcastle, now having the town at his mercy, is said to have ordered his men to "kill all, man, woman, or child, in the town;" but this is probably incorrect, as no such threat was ever carried out. There is a tradition that a supernatural vision appeared to the Earl, as he lay asleep at Bolling Hall, and importuned him with these words:—"Pity poor Bradford! Pity poor Bradford!" until the Earl revoked his former order. The Parish Church, which is so prominently connected with these events, is the same as that now existing. The sacking of Bradford causing great misery among the inhabitants, closes the history of the town as to the actual engagements in the Civil War. But famine and pestilence, the grisly camp-followers of armies engaged in human slaughter, both reduced the number of the inhabitants of Bradford, and nearly altogether destroyed its prosperity. In 1639 the number of births was 209, a hundred years after, in 1739 the number was 182!

In the year 1663 a few persons from Bradford were implicated in the foolish "Farnley Plot," the promoters of which wanted to overthrow monarchical government, and to introduce a republic. For this insane folly, a number of men were executed at York.

The inhabitants of Bradford and the neighbourhood were sincerely attached to the House of Brunswick, and proved this attachment by raising subscriptions and men in support of the claims of the reigning house, during the time of the rebellions in 1715 and 1745.

During the second half of the last century the town began greatly to improve, and a new spirit of enterprise animated the inhabitants. Turnpike roads were constructed; the Piece-hall was erected in the year 1773, and in the following year the Bradford Canal was completed. During the war with the French, the inhabitants shewed their patriotic

spirit by raising bodies of volunteers. From the end of last century up to the present time, the size of the town, the number of the inhabitants, their staple trade in woollens and worsted, and consequently, their wealth and prosperity, have steadily increased. At the beginning of this century the steam engine was introduced, and, as a matter of course, promoted the interests of manufacture and trade to an extent never dreamed of in preceding years.

Leeds.

W. CUNNINGHAM.

YORKSHIRE DOMESTIC LIFE IN THE PAST.

ALTHOUGH agriculture gradually advanced from the period of the Norman Conquest, yet the paucity of the population, and the insecurity of the country, still confined cultivation to the land adjacent to the mansions of the nobility, in which the Norman Baron, as well as the Saxon Thane, lived in solitary independence, surrounded by his vassals and owning no superior but his sovereign. Such a state of simplicity, and freedom from those 'trammels of the law,' by which the interests of more civilized society are guarded, may have charms for the admirer of uncultivated nature, but the enjoyments which it afforded belonged only to the owner of the soil. The condition of the lower classes was wretched. The huts contained neither beds, nor moveables of any kind, except the few common utensils requisite to the preparation of their food; the peasant reposed on straw, spread upon the floor, with a log of wood for his pillow, or stretched himself in the stable with his cattle; and even the upper sort of husbandmen fared very little better. Of these, at a much later period, we are told by an accurate observer of the manners of his day, that, "if within seven yeares after their marriage they had purchased a flocke bed, and thereto a sacke of chaffe to rest their heads upon, they thought themselves as well lodged as the lorde of the towne, that peradventure laie seldome in a bed of downe or whole feathers." Their houses were constructed of wattles plastered over with clay, and without either glass windows, or chimnies; the fire was either made upon the earthen floor, in the centre of the room, or against a rere-dosse, or a hob of clay placed before the wall; and the oxen were stalled under the same roof. Their furniture was correspondently mean; and we learn from that strange medley of satire, morality, and manners, '*The Vision of Piers Ploughman*,' which is supposed to have been written by a Shropshire priest, about the middle of the fourteenth century, that the bread then in common use was composed of pease and beans. The accommodations of the higher orders were not much superior. Even the baronial hall was only lighted through wooden lattices, or, where unusual grandeur and delicacy were affected, through windows closed with horn or parchment; the naked walls of the apartments were only occasionally hung with loose tapestry, to conceal the rudeness of the masonry; the floors were strewed with rushes, instead

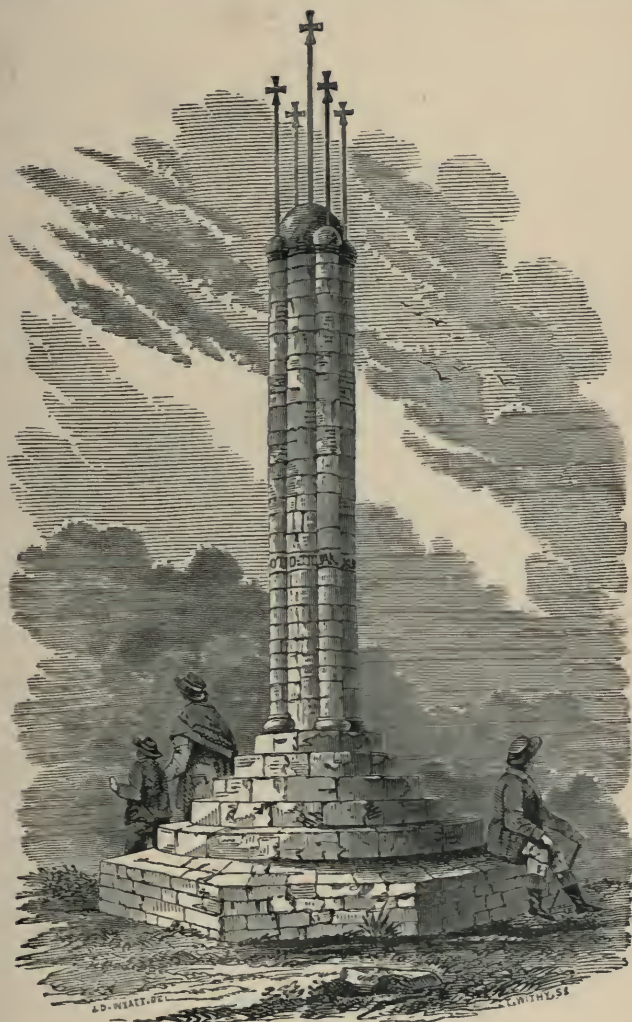
of carpets ; the beds were partly, if not wholly, composed of straw, and the lord of an extensive domain indulged in fewer luxuries than a modern farmer. More than a century later, the most distinguished families ate off wooden trenchers, or pewter plates ; forks were unknown, and even in 1572, the princely residence of Skipton Castle held only eight mattresses and bolsters in the lodging of thirty-five household servants. Even the homely fare of which they were possessed was dealt out to their domestics with a parsimonious regard to economy, and nothing is further from truth than the idea, so commonly entertained, of the abundance and profusion of ancient times. But, in fact, they were not rich, even according to the estimation of money at that period. An income of ten or twenty pounds a year was reckoned a competent estate for a gentleman ; and a knight passed for extremely wealthy with one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, yet this, according to the calculation of Mr. Hallam (who supposes twenty-four to be a sufficient multiple when we would raise a sum mentioned by a writer under Edward I., ann. 1300—to the same value in our money), was only equal in command over commodities to £3,000. The cause of this comparative poverty can only be ascribed to the imperfect state of cultivation, for many of the estates in the hands of individuals were larger than at present, and the price of corn was comparatively higher ; but the same quantity was not gained from a similar space of ground. The stimulus of trade was still wanting, and without that there is no incentive to labour for a surplus beyond the wants of mere sustenance, Living in the midst of his retainers, the feudal chieftain was supplied either from the produce of the land surrounding his dwelling, or by the contributions of his more remote tenants. His expenses consisted principally in the exercise of a rude hospitality, and the few foreign luxuries which the habits of life then rendered necessary to enjoyment, were obtained in exchange for the wool and hides of his flocks and herds.

DONCASTER CROSSES.

IN old accounts of Doncaster the names of no less than ten crosses have been met with. 1. Otho de Tillis. 2. The Mill Bridge. 3. Snorell Cross. 4. St. Sepulchre's. 5. St. James's. 6. The White Cross. 7. The Churchyard. 8. The Butcher's. 9. The Magdalene's. 10. The Market Cross. The three last were perhaps different names for one and the same. Of the first two only has any drawing or description survived.

1. **OTHO DE TILLI'S.** This stood at the south entrance of the town, where four roads meet at the top of Hall Gate, whence it was sometimes called the Hall Cross. It was taken down in 1792 for the purpose of lowering the road, when the materials were neglected and lost. An engraving, from an oil painting, had fortunately been made by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries in 1753, reduced copies

of which are to be found in Miller's History of the Town, and the Rev. J. E. Jackson's History of St. George's Church (destroyed by fire



Otho de Till's Cross.

in 1853) Appendix, p. lxxxix. On an octangular base supporting five circular steps, rose a cylindrical column built up of small stones, clustered with four small half-cylindrical shafts. The height of the

central column from the top step was 18 feet, its circumference 11 feet 7 inches. It terminated in five slender metal rods, each surmounted by a cross pattée, the central one being rather higher than the rest,



Mill Bridge Cross.

At about seven feet from the base ran this inscription, in rhyme, and in Langobardic letters.

✠ ICEST : EST : LA : CRUICE : OTE : DE : TILLI :
A : KI : ALME : DEU : EN : FACE : MERCI : AMEN.

*This is the cross of Ote (or Otho) de Tilli,
To whose soul God shew mercy.*

Otho de Tilli was Seneschal of Conisborough under the Earls Warren. The date of the cross is considered to have been about A.D. 1180-1200. There is no vestige left of it. The pillar, within iron rails, now on an eminence more to the south, was intended, though standing on a different site, to be a memorial of the older one, for which purpose, so far as resemblance goes, it is simply useless.

The notices in connection with the original monument are few. In 1663 the traitors' heads were ordered to be set up at the Hall Cross and Water Mills. In 1737 a new pedestal was built to the Hall Cross and the Water Mills. 1748, a Roman urn was found near the Hall Cross.

Stukeley mentions a tradition "that a Roman Emperor was found near the place where afterwards rose the Cross of Ote de Tille."

2. **MILL BRIDGE CROSS.** This was at the opposite, the north entrance of the town, It is engraved in the "History of St. George's Church" (above referred to) Appendix, p. xci., from a drawing made just before its destruction in 1765. It stood on four square steps, and is thus described by the Rev. E. Cutts—"A square shaft with rolls at the angles, developed at a little height into a canopy with four faces which had held four statues. A central shaft running through the canopy and moulded to match the richness of its crocketing, probably carried an ornamental cross as the termination of the design. Its date is considered to have been of about A.D. 1250."

Leigh-Delamere, Chippenham.

J. E. JACKSON, F.S.A.

HULL IN THE PAST.

The town of Hull, or more correctly, Kingston-upon-Hull, owes the prosperity which has attended every period of its history, next to the admirable situation for maritime purposes which it occupies, to two circumstances. The first of these was King Edward's grant of a charter in 1299, which secured the town peculiar privileges; and the second was the creation of the Dock Company in 1774, The charter



Arms of Hull.

of Edward I. rendered Hull an attractive and advantageous seat of mercantile enterprise. Until, however, the first dock was opened in 1778, resources of the town for shipping purposes were extremely limited. The wharves which adjoin the old Haven—the mouth of the River Hull—supplied the only accommodation for the loading and unloading of vessels. On every side, except that adjoining the harbour, the town was walled in, and on that side military security was afforded by the

garrison with its castle, blockhouses, and fortified wall. Till the first instalment of the town's wall was removed to make room for the first dock, no idea was ever entertained of extending the town beyond its fortifications. The wealthiest families of the town then lived in High



Portrait of Sir John Hotham.

Street, and the merchants had warehouses and offices behind their private residences, running down to the river side. Grand old mansions many of the High Street houses were. Although some have been removed to make way for more modern and convenient structures, still many of the old houses remain. The street is about half-a-mile in length, following the winding course of the harbour which it adjoins. It is in most parts so narrow that two vehicles can barely pass each other. With only two or three exceptions the buildings come close upon the footpath, where the street is wide enough to afford one, and where no footpath exists the houses are close to the road. Examples of almost every style of domestic architecture from the beginning of the fourteenth century to the close of the eighteenth may be found in this street. The houses are now almost all let off for offices, but many traces of their former splendour

remain. The marble floors, noble staircases, wainscoted and frescoed walls, carved mantels, and elaborately stuccoed ceilings, testify to the wealth and taste of their former occupants. One of the quaintest structures now standing in High Street is the ancient timber and brick building formerly the King's Head Inn, and now occupied partly as offices and partly as tenements. It must at one time have been the principal hostelry in the town. Tradition asserts that some of the ancient monarchs of England stayed there when visiting Hull. It was considered a grand hotel when Taylor, the water-poet, visited the town in 1622. He took up his abode there. The landlord then was one George Pease, and Taylor

in the poem in which he describes his experiences in Hull—"A Very Merrie Wherrie Ferrey Voyage; or, Yorke for My Monie," says—

Thanks to my loving host and hostess *Pease*,
There at mine inne, each night I tooke mine ease;
And there I get a cantle of *Hull* cheese.

In a footnote the poet tells us that "Hull cheese is much like a loafe out of a brewer's basket; it is composed of two simples, mault and water in one compound, and is cousin germane to the mightiest ale in England." At that time Hull was celebrated for the manufacture of excellent ale. Ray quotes the proverb, "You have eaten some Hull cheese," as an equivalent to an accusation of drunkenness. It was then customary for the Corporation, from time to time during the sitting of Parliament, to send to its representatives a present of one or two barrels of the far-famed Hull ale.

Another of the older High Street houses, taken down only a few months ago, was once the residence of the noble family of De la Pole. It was a long, two-storied, quaint, old building. Its front was ornamented with curious carved wooden figures. The rooms were

extremely low. The whole of the interior arrangements presented a marked contrast to all our modern ideas of household comfort. Yet in their day the De la Poles were the richest and most influential people in Hull. We first find them at Ravenser, once a rival port to Hull, situated a short distance west of Spurn Point, but washed away more than four hundred years ago by the overflowing tides of the Humber. The widow of the first Sir William De la Pole had married John Rotenhering, a merchant, first of Ravenser, and afterwards of Hull. When Ravenser was beginning to decline, early in the fourteenth century, Rotenhering and his wife, with the children of her late husband, removed to Hull. They occupied the old High Street house, of which we have just spoken. Here Rotenhering



Statue of Sir William De la Pole.

carried on his business and prospered. The approach to the haven side, which adjoined his house, is still known as "Rotenhering Staith."

When he died in 1328 a shrine was erected to his memory in the Nave of Holy Trinity Church, and adorned with a representation of his ship, *La Godyere*. The step-son of John Rotenheryng was Sir William De la Pole, the first Mayor of Hull (1332-5), a merchant rich enough to lend to Edward III. in 1338 the immense sum in those days of £18,500. Hereupon the King styled him "our well-beloved merchant." He founded, in 1350, "near Kingston-upon-Hull," a Priory for Monks of the Carthusian Order. Its site has long been absorbed in one of the most densely populated parts of the town. Sir William De la Pole died in 1366, and was buried in the Choir of Holy Trinity Church, where a shrine, containing the effigies of a knight and a lady, is still pointed out as the monument of him and his wife. His son, Sir Michael De la Pole, completed the Carthusian Priory, founded by his father, and himself established a Hospital or *Maison Dieu*, on an adjoining plot of land, which now affords a refuge for about seventy poor and aged people, and is known as the Charter House. The yearly income from the property belonging to this hospital is about £2,500. Sir Michael also built the stately and extensive Manor House of Hull, with its fine and lofty tower. This palatial residence, with its grounds, covered over nine acres of land, and its frontage occupied nearly the whole of the west side of Lowgate. It was afterwards a royal residence for Henry VIII. During the Civil Wars of Charles I. it was a magazine of ammunition, and nearly 200 years ago it was taken down. The present Town Hall



! Seal of Merchant Adventurers of Hull.

stands upon a portion of its site. Sir Michael de la Pole was made Lord Chancellor in 1382. Three years later he was created Earl of Suffolk. But fickle is the favour of kings. The following year he was impeached, and in 1389 he died in Paris, an exile and an outlaw. The Earldom was restored to his son, but his grandson, another Sir William de la Pole, after receiving a series of royal favours, was committed to the Tower, impeached, and finally murdered in a boat near Dover Sands, at the instigation of his political enemies. The brother of this Sir William, Michael de la Pole, was slain at the Battle of Agincourt. His son, John, married Elizabeth Plantagenet, the sister of Edward IV. Their eldest son, also named John, was declared heir to the crown of England should Prince Edward die without heir, but was himself slain in rebellion at Stoke in 1487. A second son, Edmund, was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1513. A younger son, Richard, the last heir male of this unfortunate family, was slain in the Battle of Pavia in 1525.

The De la Poles held every high office of State, including Prime Minister, Commander-in-Chief, Lord High Admiral, and Lord Chancellor. Their deeds for good and evil are written in the records of the nation. Their banner of gold and blue waved side by side at Agincourt with the banner of King Henry V.

The fine old mansion, now known as the "Wilberforce Buildings," is the centre around which gather some of the most treasured traditions of the history of Hull. At the beginning of the seventeenth



William Wilberforce, M.P.

Hull in 1639, Lister was Mayor, and, at his house in High Street, entertained the King, who on that occasion conferred the order of knighthood upon his host. Tradition still points out the room in which His Majesty slept. Three years later, when Charles came to Hull again, the drawbridges were raised and the gates were closed against him. The ill fated Sir John Hotham was then Governor of the town. The King commenced an unsuccessful siege. This was the beginning of his protracted struggle with the Parliament, so fatal to many thousands of the people, and, at last, fatal to himself.

Early in the eighteenth century the mansion of the Listers passed by purchase into the hands of William Wilberforce, grandfather of the great slave-trade abolitionist, a descendant of an ancient Yorkshire family, formerly settled at Wilberfosse, near York, and afterwards merchants of Beverley. In that house the great William Wilberforce was born in 1759, in the same room, tradition says, in which King Charles had slept. When only twenty-one years old William Wilberforce was elected to represent his native town in Parliament. Four years later he was elected one of the representatives of the county of York. From this time he devoted his energies incessantly to the one object of his life—the abolition of the negro slave trade. How successful his efforts were the whole world knows. He died in London,

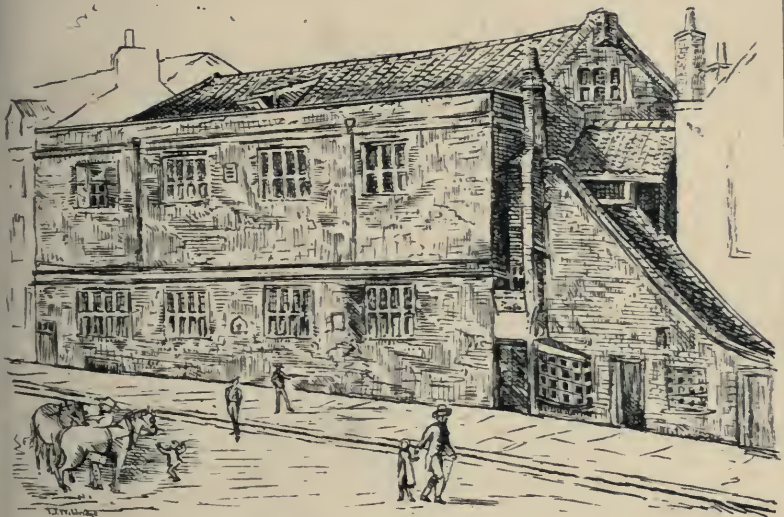
century it was the residence of John Lister, a wealthy and benevolent merchant, who represented Hull in every Parliament, with only one exception, from 1600 to 1640. He was twice Mayor of Hull, and in the Town Hall there is an interesting portrait of him, dressed in his robes of office. By his will he left money and property for the erection and endowment of a hospital, on the south side of Trinity Church, for twelve poor men and women. This institution was removed in 1869 to Park Street. When Charles I. visited

27th July, 1833, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. The inhabitants of his native town and of the neighbourhood testified their respect to his memory by erecting, in 1834, at a cost of £1,250, a noble column, ninety feet high, surmounted by a statue, twelve feet high. This monument stands upon ground that is historic. It occupies the site of the Beverley Gate, formerly the principal entrance to the town. When Royalty visited Hull, the dignitaries of its ancient Corporation, in their gorgeous civic robes, ranged themselves at this gate to welcome their monarch with fulsome harangue, and, sometimes, with even more tangible evidence of loyalty. It was before this gate that Charles I. appeared when Sir John Hotham, with fear and trembling, told him he durst not admit him.

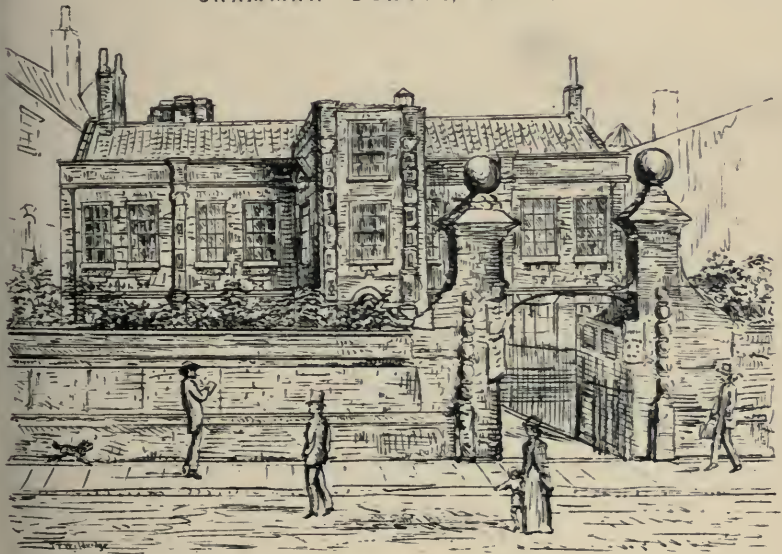
The birthplace of Wilberforce is a picturesque old mansion. It is one of the few houses in High Street standing back from the road. A few years ago its present owner planted the open space between the house and the street with the seeds of the Siberian Cow-Parsnip (*Heracleum giganteum*), which every returning spring rapidly attains a height of eight to twelve feet, and bears umbels of white blossoms a yard or more in diameter, which add greatly to the pleasing aspect of the old mansion. The interior well repays examination. The walls are covered with old oak wainscot, grown black with age. The floor of the hall is laid with slabs of black and white marble. The staircase is noble. In one of the rooms is preserved a set of old whaling instruments. The whale fishery was, fifty years ago, one of the principal trades of Hull.

In a passage leading from Silver Street to Bowlalley Lane we have a remnant of ancient Hull, which no visitor to the town should fail to see. This is the "White Hart" Inn. Externally it bears an aspect of antiquity. On entering our attention is drawn to the ponderous doors and to the fine massive staircase. After ascending the stairs we are ushered into a splendid old room—"The Plotting Chamber." Its walls are wainscoted, and are now almost black with age. The mantelpiece is elaborately carved. A little to the right of this is a secret door, not noticeable from the rest of the oak wainscot when closed. Behind that door a narrow passage leads into another room, whence access can be gained to a second flight of steps, down which we may descend to the other end of the house and leave this old inn by a different door from that through which we entered. How many and what kind of plots have been formed in this chamber we have no means of knowing, but, no doubt, it has more than once afforded facilities for the transaction of strange business, whether licit or illicit.

The most interesting object in Hull to the antiquary or the architect is the magnificent church of Holy Trinity, with one exception the largest parish church in England. It is cruciform in shape, with a fine lofty tower, rising to a height of 150 feet at the intersection. The chancel and transepts are in the Decorated style, whilst the nave and tower are Perpendicular. Its entire length from east to west is 272



GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HULL.



WILBERFORCE HOUSE, HULL.



feet, and its width is 96 feet. The church probably occupies the site of the ancient chapel of Myton, which was destroyed by the monks of the neighbouring abbey of Meaux before the year 1204. One John Helward founded the Church of Holy Trinity in 1285. The transepts, which, with the chancel, are built of brick, are the oldest portions of the present structure. Together they constitute, it is said, the earliest specimen of post-Roman brickwork in England. The chancel is remarkable for its light proportions. The shafts upon which the clerestory walls rest are unusually slender, and rise to a great height. The east window is of seven lights, and the tracery in the upper portion is extremely beautiful. It was filled in 1834 with stained glass, representing the Apostles, with the Saviour in the centre. Below are figures, from the designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, representing the cardinal virtues. In the chancel there are many memorials of the departed. Some of these are extremely interesting on account of the light they throw upon family and local history. A number of other monuments have been removed from their original places and deposited in the crypt. A few years ago the centre of the chancel was raised, ostensibly that it might be more cathedral-like. The consequent loss to the architectural beauty of the structure has been great. The nave, which, with the tower, is built of stone, is as fine a specimen of the Perpendicular style as is the chancel of the Decorated. The noble west window is of nine lights, and was filled with stained glass by Hardman in 1862. The entire fabric has recently undergone thorough restoration, under the superintendence of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of about £33,000. The south transept contains a fine organ, built by Foster and Andrews, of Hull, which cost nearly £2,000. The beautiful pulpit of Caen stone, the splendid lectern, and the ancient font of Purbeck marble, with its curious devices, should be noticed by every visitor. The nave will accommodate about 2,000 persons, and the chancel is stilled to seat about 200. The tower contains a peal of eight bells, the tenor weighing 21 cwt. From the summit fine views of the whole town and the neighbouring country, of the mighty Humber, from its formation by the union of the Trent and the Ouse to where, twenty miles away, it becomes lost in the sea, and of the adjacent parts of Lincolnshire, may be gained on a clear day.

Of almost equal antiquity is the church in Lowgate, dedicated to St. Mary. It was erected early in the fourteenth century. Formerly it was a large cruciform structure, with a tower at the intersection. In 1518 the nave fell to the ground. Twenty years later Henry VIII. caused the tower to be removed, because, it is said, it obstructed the view from his Manor House. The materials were used, there is every reason to believe, in the erection of the castle and blockhouses which were then being built on the east side of the haven. A portion only of the original chancel of St. Mary's Church was left standing. This is now the western half of the church. About the year 1588 three bays were added at the east end. In 1697 a new tower was built. A few

years ago the whole church was restored by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and the south aisle was added. St. Mary's is particularly rich in stained glass windows, all of which, however, are modern. It contains a fine organ originally built by Snetzler in 1715, but recently restored by Messrs. Foster and Andrews.

The ancient Guild of the Trinity House was first established in the year 1369. It was incorporated by charter by Henry VI. in 1442. It consists of twelve Elder Brethren and an unlimited number of Younger Brethren. Its income at the present time must be immense. It owns and maintains the lighthouses and lightships which guide the navigators of the Humber. The Trinity House is located at the corner of Trinity House Lane and Postern Gate. The present building was erected in 1753, and is in the Tuscan style of architecture. Besides offices for the transaction of business, it includes thirty rooms for the widows of Master Mariners and Younger Brethren, housekeeper's rooms, dining and council rooms, reading room, museum, and chapel. The Trinity House is rich in ancient plate, and contains many fine historical paintings and portraits. This Corporation possesses and supports a Marine School, founded in 1785, where 140 boys are clothed and receive a very superior nautical education, free of charge. The schoolrooms are reached through a fine Doric gateway in Prince's Dock Street.

In addition to the hospital accommodation afforded by the House itself, the Guild possesses three other hospitals. The first of these was erected in Postern Gate, in 1826, on a site adjoining the Trinity House. The second is situated in Ocean Place, Anlaby Road, and was erected in 1834. It is a commodious building, and consists of a centre and two wings. The entrance is beneath an imposing pediment, supported by columns. The third is a fine Elizabethan pile, on the Beverley Road, originally "The Kingston College," but purchased by the Corporation of the Trinity House in 1851, and converted into a hospital. These several hospitals are adapted to accommodate 340 Master Mariners and Seamen, as well as their wives and widows.

In walking along the Market Place, the first object we notice is the gilded equestrian statue of William III., erected by the burgesses of Hull in 1734, who styled that monarch "our great deliverer." A few steps further, and we gain an excellent view of the east end and of the tower of the magnificent church of Holy Trinity. Turning down the street on its south side we come upon the old Grammar School, founded in 1486, by John Alcocke, Bishop successively of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, and the son and grandson of Hull merchants. Here many of the great and good men of Hull have received their first education. Here the father of Andrew Marvell—the "Reverend" Andrew Marvel—was master, and an inscription in Greek over the master's seat is ascribed to him. The present building dates from the year 1583, and was erected chiefly by one William Gee, a benevolent merchant and Mayor of Hull. It has been disused for about two years,

and, we understand, is doomed ere long to be taken down. Returning to the Market Place we pass the east end of Trinity Church, and just casting a glance at the White Horse Yard—the site of a grand hotel, once the property of the De la Poles—and passing the new and elegant General Post Office, we arrive at the corner of Scale Lane on our right, named from a family of Hull merchants settled here as early as the close of the thirteenth century. Still proceeding northwards we enter



Market Place.

Lowgate, and presently arrive at the corner of Bishop Lane on our right, and of Bowlalley Lane on our left. The former reminds us of the residence here of the suffragan Bishops of Hull, the last of whom was Robert Pursglove, who died in 1579, and was buried in the beautiful church of his native village, Tideswell, in Derbyshire. At the corner of Bowlalley Lane stands the Exchange, a fine building in the Italian style, which was opened in 1861. A little further on our right stands St. Mary's Church, and still further on our left the Town Hall.

J. R. BOYLE.

HATFIELD CHACE.

THE Level of Hatfield Chace, is a large tract of country lying to the East or North-East of Doncaster, and reaching as far as the Isle of Axholme in Lincolnshire. It was formerly one of the Royal Chaces, and according to one authority,* was the greatest chace of red deer that the Kings of England possessed, extending over about one hundred and eighty thousand acres. The Chace takes its name from Hatfield, a small town, but large parish, situate on the level about seven miles from Doncaster.

The Manor of Hatfield was part of the great Warren fee, and continued in the Warren family for many generations, but it afterwards became the property of the Crown, and remained so until, as we shall see later, it was disposed of by Charles I.

The physical geography of Hatfield Chace is easily deduced from the use of the word "level" in its description, but it had many interesting physical features, beyond being part of a great plain or level. The Rivers Trent, Ouse, Don, Torne, Idle, and Aire, all carried their waters by way of the level of Hatfield Chace down to the estuary of the Humber. It will be readily understood from this that the level would be a very watery place, receiving the greater part of the rainfall of such a large tract of country as these various rivers represent. To ease the rivers from the pressure of the waters, dykes were constructed, which no doubt gave rise to the names generally found in old maps, "By-carrs Dyke," "Mere Dyke," "Hok Dyke," and others. The old river Idle, before it was altered by the drainage of the district, tended greatly to inundate the levels. The Don, however, was the river which did most towards keeping up the moist state of the levels. It rises in the hills about Peniston and flowing past Sheffield and Rotherham to Doncaster, and on from thence to the levels, it receives the tributary streams Rother, Dearne, and, near Cowick, the Went. At Stainforth the Don formerly divided into three arms or branches, the most important of which flowed past Fishlake, Hangman's Hill (a mile from Thorne), to Turn-bridge, between Snaith and Rawcliffe, where it joined the Aire. Another branch passed close by Thorne, and the third flowed south of that town, past Tudworth. The two lesser arms of the Don united about three miles beyond Tudworth, and then flowed past Crowle, Eastoft, Holdenby, and Fockerby to the Trent at Adlingfleet.

Of the whole Chace of Hatfield about 70,000 acres were constantly inundated, and large tracts of boggy ground were frequently to be met with. In the parish of Hatfield was a large morass, about fifteen miles in circumference, called Hatfield Waste. In the centre of this great morass there was about sixty acres of firm ground, and a farm house stood upon it. This was called Lindholme, and the story goes that formerly there dwelt there a William de Lindholme, who was

*Stovin.

known as the Hermit of Lindholme, of whom many remarkable stories were related. His wonderful exploits began in his boyhood. The tradition runs :—On one occasion his parents having gone to the feast at Wroot, left William at home to keep the sparrows from the corn. He soon tired of this task, and followed his parents to Wroot. When his father commenced to scold him for neglect of duty, he replied that he had shut up all the sparrows in a barn ; and so they were found, a large proportion of them being dead, and the survivors had turned white with fright. There has long been a proverb in the locality “There are no sparrows at Lindholme.”* Tradition also says that the Hermit of Lindholme made for himself a grave under the floor of his cell, and provided a large stone to cover it, which he propped up obliquely. When death approached the hermit laid himself down in the hole, and with a string pulled the great tombstone over his grave, thus becoming his own sexton.

Hatfield and the district was the scene of many important events in English History before the Norman Conquest. First the Angles, then the Danes made their way up the Humber in boats, on those piratical excursions which attracted them to Britain, and this district lying so contiguous, suffered severely from the ravages of the sea pirates.

It was after the greater part of England had passed to Saxon or Anglian rulers that the first important event occurred at Hatfield. The young King of Deira, Edwin, had been deprived of his kingdom by Ethelrick, King of Northumbria, who died and left both kingdoms to his son Edelfrid, who was determined to keep what his father had acquired. Edwin had to seek protection from the hatred of Edelfrid, with Redwald, King of the East Angles. Edelfrid tried by plots and bribes to procure through Redwald the death of Edwin, but without avail, and at last war was declared between the two Kings. Redwald did not wait for Edelfrid to attack him, but, getting his army together marched into Deira, and meeting the opposing army on the East side of the river Idle, probably at Retford, a great battle ensued, Edelfrid was slain, and all his forces routed. Edwin behaved with great courage, and accompanied by Redwald and the victorious army marched into the kingdom of Northumbria, and was proclaimed King of Deira and Northumbria. He became the greatest king of his time, and, after embracing the Christian religion, he founded the See of York, and built there a church of timber, which was dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle.

The reign of King Edwin was peaceful and prosperous, and his subjects held him in great respect. After he had reigned thus for seventeen years, Penda, King of the Mercians, jealous of his greatness and prosperity, opened war against him, and brought Cadwalla, King of the Welsh, to help him. After burning, killing, and destroying

* Tomlinson's Hatfield Chace. Note on page 229.

everything in their path in King Edwin's dominions, they came to Doncaster. King Edwin was at this time at his Royal Seat at Hatfield, a residence which probably stood where the Manor House of Hatfield now stands, but of the size and character of this ancient Royal Mansion no certain information exists. Leland describes the Mansion which existed in his time as being "meanelly builded of tymber," but gives no other particulars, and this statement must be accepted with caution. Stone or brick houses were rare even in Leland's time, and the old Royal Palace was most probably "builded of tymber," but not "meanelly." It may be that the original palace of Edwin was then standing, but in a ruinous condition, which may account for Leland's description of it, he would pass it by with a glance, and describe it as "meanelly builded of tymber." Another authority, William of Winchester, mentions a chapel and a priest to minister therein, as being in the palace of Hatfield, and as we shall see later there are other evidences that this Royal residence was not a mean place.

When Edwin heard of the approach of the hostile army, for the forces of Penda and Cadwalla were united, and formed one great army, he gathered together all the men he could muster from the country round about, to meet the enemy. The men came forward willingly to fight for so great a king, and a numerous force was raised. De La Pryme in his MS. says:—"And all the country being in arms, they flock'd under the standard of so great and so good a king in great numbers, and pitched their camp upon ye great heath on ye west side of ye town, that then spread itself as far as ye river Don, which heath is called ye Linggs, by this town of Hatfield." Edwin seems to have taken great precautions for the safety of his army, raised with so much haste. He lined the woods from his camp almost to Doncaster, with his archers, thinking to hedge in the enemy. On the 11th of October the spies brought word that the enemy had reached Doncaster, and, finding that most of the inhabitants had fled to the camp of Edwin, they had put to the sword "old and young, man, woman, and child, that they found therein." Upon hearing this Edwin harangued his soldiers, encouraging them by saying that it was probable the heat of the enemy had spent itself, that they were satisfied with the spoil they had taken from the towns they had sacked; yet, he said, they were bound to fight to the last man, because there was no hope of escape, the waters keeping them in on the North, East, and South, and the enemy being before them on the West, therefore this was the time for them to show their manhood and valour, yet, as no man ought to trust in his own prowess, he intreated them to put their trust in the only true, great, and mighty God, whose religion they had so lately espoused, for to him belonged all victory, glory, and honour. As soon as Edwin had finished his speech there came a spy with the tidings than the vanguard of the enemy had advanced beyond Doncaster, but that the remainder lodged there for the night. From this Edwin concluded that the enemy meant to attack him, and sent messengers over the river Don to the North, to

hasten some reinforcements; these marched all night, and joined the king next morning.

On the morning of the 12th of October, the whole of the enemy's force advanced, and it was so numerous that it reached from one side of the heath, on which Edwin's army was encamped, to the other. The archers who had been planted to hem in the army of Penda and Cadwalla, and if possible to gall them in the flank, were forced to retreat before this great force.

Edwin's army was commanded by himself, and his son Osfrid, "a valiant and courageous young man"; and by several great lords and nobles expert in war. The enemy's army was commanded by the two kings, Penda and Cadwalla, and their great captains.

The two armies were within sight of each other by noon, on the Linggs, which became the battle-field. The forces drew up in battle array, the trumpets sounded the charges, and the battle raged furiously. De La Pryme says, "As soon as all had drawn their forces up, ye trumpets gave ye charge, and together they went with ye greatest fury imaginable; after that ye archers had spent their fury on both sides, they came to a close fight with their axes and seaxes, so thick that there was nothing but confusion and hurry from this world into the next."* Osfrid, the son of Edwin, received his death wound when the battle was at its hottest, as did many noble lords and courtiers. The battle raged with great force until almost sunset, "neither side being used to anything but victory." King Edwin's army was then overpowered, and he himself, surrounded on all sides by the enemy, laid about him like a raging lion, and was slain upon the spot. It was a bloody fight. But what followed was even more cruel. The enemy, as soon as they perceived themselves to be the conquerors, set upon the town of Hatfield, murdered every man, woman, and child that they found therein, pillaged the church, the king's palace, and every house in the town; after this they set the place on fire, and it was burnt to the ground, the only thing which is recorded as having escaped, being the altar of the church, which, being of stone, resisted the fire.

The record says that the slain amounted to over 10,000, and that the body of King Edwin was found next day covered with dirt and blood, and that the head was cut off and sent to some of his nobles at York, who buried it in St. Peter's Church which was then being built. The body of Edwin and of his son Osfrid, together with the other noble victims of the cruel battle, are said to have been buried in a great hole all together, and a mound of earth raised over them, called Sley-burr-hill, *i.e.* the hill where the slain were buried. Edwin's widowed queen, with her son and daughter, returned to her home in Kent, and from this time Hatfield ceased to be one of the Royal residences. Bede dates this battle and the death of Edwin, A.D. 633.

* Tomlinson's Hatfield Chace, page 33.

As the Saxons had displaced the earlier inhabitants of Britain, so were they in their turn plundered, and in part conquered by a hardy race of Northmen, the Danes. In their quest for plunder the "Vikings" were more sanguinary and cruel than the earlier invaders of Britain had been. These pirates usually made the Humber the centre of their operations, and, as Hatfield was within easy distance thereof, the levels suffered sometimes severely from their ravages. In the year A.D. 867, a great fleet of Danish ships arrived in the Humber, which put the whole of the district in great fear. The Danes ruined and destroyed all before them, and marched to York, which city they captured, and laid hands upon the whole kingdom of Northumbria. The next year, 868, the Danes marched southward from their ships, which were moored in the Humber, and they burned, murdered, and plundered wherever they went. The people of Hatfield fled into the moors and fastnesses about the town to save themselves, taking with them the best of their goods, and hiding the rest. The Danes seized all they could find, plundered the church, burnt and left the town in ashes. These incursions were repeated again and again up to the time of the Norman conquest. The last visit was in 1069, when Swain, King of Denmark, with a large navy came into the Humber, from whence detachments of his fleet were sent up the rivers Ouse, Don, and Trent, which destroyed and plundered on all sides, but although the people of Hatfield were in great trouble, for fear of the Danes, the town was left unmolested, those parts of the levels however, which lay near to the rivers, suffered severely.

After the Norman Conquest of England, William, in making awards to his nobles, granted the fee of Conisborough to William de Warren, a Norman Earl, who was afterwards created Earl of Surrey, and who married Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror. This fee of Conisborough comprehended twenty manors, including those comprised within the level of Hatfield Chace. At this time *meves* abounded in the district of Hatfield, and the fisheries formed an important part of the industry of the inhabitants. To the right and left of the town of Hatfield, in the direction of Tudworth, Thorne, and Fishlake, these fisheries were numerous. Within a radius of three miles there were about twenty fisheries, each computed to yield annually about a thousand eels. These eels were conveyed to the Priory of Lewes, in Sussex, founded by William de Warren. At a later date the Warrens granted to the Abbey of Roche, or as it was spelt Roupe then, a tenth part of the product of all his eel fisheries in the parishes of Hatfield, Thorne, and Fishlake, which had formerly been given to the Priory of Lewes.

It is conjectured, and with great probability, that the de Warrens erected a mansion or residence of some kind at Hatfield, or that they rebuilt the original Royal Palace, as a place of residence for themselves, when enjoying the ample sport provided for them on the Chace of Hatfield, and also for the numerous retainers, such as keepers of the game, &c

From the Norman Conquest to the time of Edward III., Hatfield either enjoyed peace and quiet, or, the records of its troubles have not been preserved. Mr. Tomlinson thinks that it was the quietness of desolation that had fallen upon Hatfield.

When the Chace of Hatfield first became recognised as a place where good sport could be had, seems very doubtful. The Kings of Deira, and afterwards of Northumbria, would probably hunt in this district, when, as in the case of Edwin, they were staying at the Royal Palace of Hatfield. But I do not think it probable that any defined tract of country was set apart at that time as a Royal Chace, and known as such. After the Conquest, however, the Chace would probably have its limits defined, and a regular staff of servants appointed to look after the game. During the reign of Edward I. (1272-1307) a complaint was made that the deer had strayed from Hatfield Chace to Brampton Park, and that the keepers there enticed them in, and kept them there, to the great injury of the king's sport.* The boundaries of the Chace were perambulated in the reigns of Henry VIII., (1509-1547); Elizabeth, (1559-1603); and James I., (1603-1625); but the boundary marks had been set up long before the earliest of these dates. Mr. Tomlinson gives the details of the boundaries on pages 60, 51, and 62, of his History of the Chace, but it is too lengthy to reproduce here. Altogether about 70,000 acres, of the total, 180,000, in the Manor of Hatfield, were set apart for the chace. Hunter, in his History of South Yorkshire, sums up the boundaries thus:—"The old cross still existing, called God's-cross, which stands about half a mile from the village of Wroot, is a mere-stone of the Chace on the side towards the Isle of Axholme. From thence the boundary passed nearly in a straight line to Bramwith on the Don, skirting the parishes of Cantley, Armthorpe, Sandal, and Barnby. A small piece of Bramwith north of the Don, appears to have been included; but generally the course of the river between Bramwith and Stainforth was the northern boundary of the Chace. But at Stainforth the boundary left the Don, and ascended to the west by a line which now forms the division of the Parishes of of Campsal and Fishlake, and of the Wapantakes of Osgodcross and Strafford. The Went then became its boundary until its junction with the Don. From this point the perambulators were accustomed to proceed over a singularly unmarked and uninteresting tract, keeping the church of Burton-Stather, in Lincolnshire, in view, as far as the beginning of Eastoft-Moor-dyke. From thence by Blackwater to the old Don, which formed the boundary as far as Darkness Crook; and so by the Idle to the cross from whence they began."

Although the exact bounds, encircling about 70,000 acres, were thus minutely circumscribed, the regariders of Hatfield Chace claimed a much wider range for the royal deer to "run and to leap," and they were still to be accounted under the supervision of the royal keepers, when outside the specified boundaries.

* Tomlinson's Hatfield Chace, p. 59.

The Chace of Hatfield had its permanent staff of officers, the head of whom was Chief Justice in Eyre, north of the Trent; there was also a "Master of the game," and a numerous staff of keepers. The chief officer of the Chace was called the King's Surveyor General. The names of these officers between the acquisition of the Manor by the Crown and the year 1509, are missing, but in that year Henry VIII. appointed Thomas, Lord D'arcy to the office. The same King appointed Frances Earl of Shrewsbury to the office, and George, Earl of Shrewsbury, enjoyed the office in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Then succeeded Gilbert, Edward, and George, all Earls of Shrewsbury, during the reigns of James I. and Charles I., when the Manor passed to Vermuyder.

Only scanty information exists respecting the other officers of the Chace. The King's bowbearer, the master keeper, the regards, and no doubt a large number of under keepers, formed the staff. The bowbearer ranked next to the Surveyor-General, and received his name from one of the duties of his office, which was to attend on the King, when he came here to hunt, with the King's bow. When his majesty thought fit to have a shot at the game, the bowbearer gave him the bow, receiving it back again immediately the shot had been made. The bowbearer had his residence at Streetthorpe, in the parish of Sandal. The last bowbearer was Sir Robert Swift, a right merry gentleman, who resided most of his time at Doncaster and Streetthorpe. He was High Sheriff under Queen Elizabeth, (who called him her bold cavalier), and again under James I., by whom he was knighted, and who granted him the Manor of Armthorpe, and made him his bowbearer in Hatfield Chace. He greatly improved the mansion of Streetthorpe, and planted there a number of yew-trees, for the purpose of supplying bows, but these have since been cut down. The title of "Cavalier" did not sit lightly upon him, for his life was a series of swash-buckler adventures. He had several fights with his brother-in-law, Kingston, a noted man of valour, and of course there was a lady in the case. He also appears to have fallen foul of the Corporation of Doncaster, for there appears on their records, under the date 6th June, 1615, the following:—"Upon Mr. Mayor's information that yesterday Sir Robert Swift, knight, did assault him in his own Court with many disgraceful words, which tended not only to the injury and disgrace of the said Mayor but also to the whole Corporation; therefore it is agreed upon that Mr. Mayor shall cause an information to be exhibited against him in the Star Chamber, and also to complain of the said injuries to his Majesty (James I.), and his honourable Privy Council, if counsel shall advise thereunto." De La Pryme tells an amusing story of Swift, adding that the people of Hatfield had many traditional stories of this ingenious witty and merry gentleman. A man from Cantley called Slack was discovered stealing one of the King's deer, and apprehended, Swift finding that Slack had been a constant transgressor, set off with him to York where the Assizes were then being held, all the other prisoners

charged with the same offence having already been sent from Thorne Castle to York. Night coming on they were compelled to take lodgings by the way. The house where they stayed produced such good ale, and Slack told Sir Robert so many merry tales, that between laughter and ale Sir Robert became dead drunk. Perceiving this, Slack, who must have been a wag, took a piece of paper and wrote on it:—

“To every creature God has given a gift,
Sometimes ye *Slack* does over-runs ye *Swift*.”

After putting the slip of paper into Sir Robert's pocket, (where he found it by chance next morning), Slack very coolly walked away, and was not heard of again for a long time.

Deer abounded in Hatfield Chace. So numerous were they that the people complained bitterly of their incursions upon the haystacks, and growing crops. The evil was so great that watches were set night and day in the fields to keep the deer off the crops. These watches were provided with horns which they sounded when any deer were in sight, and then set dogs to drive them away. It was a common thing for the deer to destroy the whole of a farmer's crops, and many farmers refrained from sowing their lands on account of the deer. With such abundance of deer it could only be expected that there would be abundance of poaching, or, as De La Pryme puts it: “you cannot conceive but that there would be some people that would venture to make bold to taste now and then of ye King's dainty's.” The tricks and dodges of these bold persons, when they were minded to taste of the royal dainties, were numerous and amusing. When one of them happened to find a young kid to which he took a fancy for garnishing his dinner table, he cut its “cleas”* so close, that the animal could not for pain get away. At night the poacher would take the kid to some unfrequented place, where its dam attracted by its cries, would come and suckle it, until it was “as fatt as brawn.” Then on a dark night the poacher who pared the kids claws, and his friends, would cut the animal's throat and carry it away. At that time venison was no great rarity in the poor man's kitchen. If the deer-stealer was caught it was bad for him. A castle at Thorne, which is supposed to have been at one time a hunting seat, similar but smaller, to the De Warren's mansion at Hatfield, was afterwards used as a prison for deer-stealers. It may be that this change took place at the time the manor passed to the crown, or soon after. The building stood on a mound or hillock at the back of the church. This little castle was moated, and stood high and dry during the highest floods caused by the inundations of the rivers. Here the offenders were incarcerated until freed according to law, and I have already mentioned that during the time that Sir Robert Swift was Bowbearer of the Chace, the offenders were removed from

* Claws. Halliwell's Archaic and Provincial Dictionary has “Clees,” p. 254, Cleas is probably a mis-spelling in De La Prymes M.S.

Thorne Castle, or Peel as it was often called, to York, for to be tried at the Assizes.

Besides deer, wild fowl were very plentiful in the Chace. This is only what would be looked for in a district so liberally supplied with rivers and lakes, which afforded them plenty of secluded breeding and feeding ground.

During the last century flocks of wild-geese and ducks were very common. Swans too, abounded, and were very carefully preserved, as proved by various items contained in the manor-rolls of Hatfield. The old arms of the Don, and the extensive tracts of water gave them great encouragement. The swans belonging to the King were looked after by the royal swainers, and six statutes were ordained by the Court of Swainmote, held at Hatfield, for the better protection of the royal swans, and to prevent thefts.

The statutes provided for the proper marking of all swans belonging to private individuals, which marking had to be performed in the presence of the Master of the King's game of Swans, or his deputy, under a penalty of ten pounds to be forfeited to the King. The penalty for an infringement of any one of the six statutes was the same, ten pounds. The sixth of these statutes was a very right and a proper enactment:—"6.—Item, it is ordained, that if any person or persons willingly put any swans from their nests whensoever they breed, or take up, destroy, or bear away the eggs of such swans, they shall forfeit to the King ten pounds." Swans were marked on the beak. The royal swans had five nicks, three marks, crossed by two lengthwise.

Hatfield, from the time of the Conquest to the Civil War, was frequently the scene of some gay hunting party. Until the commencement of the reign of Edward III., little mention is made of Hatfield after the Conquest. It is very likely the De Warrens visited the place at intervals for the purpose of hunting, residing at the mansion of Hatfield or the Castle of Thorne; but nothing of historical importance occurred, beyond an occasional raid from the disaffected residents of the Isle of Axholme.

That the mansion of Hatfield in the time of Edward III. was not a mean place as Leland describes it later, is proved almost beyond a doubt. Edward was carrying on the war with Scotland, and in the spring of 1335, he set out with his Consort, Queen Phillipa, to join his armies in the north, on their third campaign. During this campaign Phillipa, finding herself in an interesting condition, desired to return by easy marches to London. Accompanied by a large retinue she set out, and had got as far as Doncaster, when she fell sick. She now abandoned the journey to London, and was taken instead to the nearest royal palace at Hatfield. Here she remained for several months in a sick and weakly condition, and here, in the winter of 1336 the young prince, William De Hatfield was born. The prince only lived a few weeks, and was buried with great solemnity in York Minster. The

Queen gave to the Abbot of Roche, five marks a year, to pray for the soul of her son. The accounts of the funeral expenses of this prince are thus given in the Wardrobe Book of Edward III. "Paid for different masses about the body of lord William, son to the King, deceased; likewise for the purchase of three hundred and ninety-three pounds of wax, burnt round the prince's corpse at Hatfield, Pomfret, and York, when he was buried; and for three cloths of gold diapered, to be placed over the said corpse and tomb, also for a hood for the face, and for webs, linen, and hearses, March 3rd, 9th year of Edward III., £42 11s. 1½d." "Paid for alms given by the King for the soul of his son William, divided between Hatfield and York, masses at Pomfret and York, and for widows watching round the said corpse, and burial service, £99 3s. 5½d.)* At the suspension of operations in Scotland on account of the winter, Edward III. joined the Queen at Hatfield, and, after spending a few days in the Chace, they all departed for London, where they arrived about the end of November, the Queen having by this time almost recovered.

In the year 1536 the tramp of armed men, and the rattle of swords again resounded through the level of Hatfield Chace. A great rebellion had arisen in the north against the King, (Henry VIII.) for having pulled down the religious houses. The insurgents were about 50,000 strong and had advanced from the north to Doncaster, where they were met by the King's army, commanded by the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Huntingdon, the Earl of Rutland, and the Marquis of Exeter. These commanders sent a large force to Hatfield, Stainforth and other places, to keep the fords and passages of the Don, to prevent the enemy from crossing that river. The commanders of the King's army made overtures of peace to the rebels, and gave them promise of protection for their rebellious acts, if they would return home, lay down their arms, and become loyal to the King. But the rebels answered that they came out to fight, and fight they would; and the next day was appointed for the battle. During the night, however, so much rain fell, that on the following day the river Don was swollen so high that the bridge at Doncaster was overflowed so that the armies could not get near each other to fight. After this an agreement was come to between the leaders of the rival armies, and certain stipulations were drawn up, after which the rebels returned to their homes, from a bloodless war, which has been called the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Five years after the Pilgrimage of Grace, in 1541, great preparations were made for the entertainment of Henry VIII., who always took a great interest in the Royal Chace of Hatfield. He was going to York to meet his nephew, the King of Scotland, and proposed to stay at Hatfield, and hunt on the way. Sir William Fitz-William, Earl of Southampton, Lord Privy Seal, and Treasurer of the King's house-

* Strickland's Queens of England, II. 309.

hold sent to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, the King's Surveyor of the Chace, informing him of the King's intention to hunt, and requesting him to secure twenty bucks and convey them to Hatfield a day or two before the King's arrival, in order that they might be let loose for the King to chace. The Earl of Shrewsbury sent answer that the number of bucks required should be provided, and that he would make up the number from the deer in his own grounds at Sheffield; and he desired that the King might be moved to see his "poor house at Winfield," as he came through Nottinghamshire, and that he would be pleased to hunt in Driffield Forest. The preparations for the King's reception were made with great care, but whether he visited Hatfield or not is a doubtful point. The King entered the precincts of the Chace at Bawtry, travelling probably by a route now known as the "Great North Road," and at this place he was met by the Earl of Shrewsbury and a large retinue. The course which the royal party took from this point is involved in considerable doubt. Hunter, says:—"It is usually said that he turned to the right, and went through Lincolnshire to Hull, and, having visited York, returned to Hull. But it appears to have been during this progress that he dined at the house a little north of Doncaster, as Leland pointedly notices,* and that he held the conversation on Barnsdale with Bishop Tunstall, which has been often mentioned. Hall expressly says, that he was met on his progress by the Archbishop on Barnsdale, and was twelve days at York. Two hundred gentlemen and 4,000 yeomen and serving men met him on his entrance to the county. These gentlemen and yeomen not only made submission to the King, but also made him a present of £900. The chronicler Hall, says, the King came to his manor-place at Hatfield, where the Court stayed from the 17th to the 23rd of August, and hunted every day. De La Pryme, says that the King, although he had at first appointed to come this way to York, and to hunt in the Chace, yet he changed his mind and went through Lincolnshire to Hull, and from thence to York, and returned the same way again without coming near Hatfield.

The next royal visit recorded is one of which no doubt exists, and concerning which fairly accurate particulars are given. Henry, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chester, first son of King James I., started from London on the 9th of July, 1609, attended by a large company of noblemen and gentlemen. They intended to visit York, but being met on the way by a company of gentlemen, many of whom belonged to the Chace of Hatfield, the royal party was persuaded to turn aside on their journey and visit Hatfield Chace, Sir Robert Swift, the King's bowbearer, and the other gentlemen promising them a merry time in the Chace. Sir Robert Swift entertained the whole party at Streetthorpe, in the mansion he had built there, and the Prince of Wales

* Leland's words are:—"From Doncaster to Causeby Lesys, a mile and more where the Rebelles of Yorkshir a lately assembled. Thens a 2 miles farther I saw on the lifte hond an old Manor Place caullid . . . wher the King dynid."

slept at Streetthorpe that night. The next morning the Prince was eager for the Chace, and mounted on horseback they set off, and soon raised a stag, which kept them in chace a great while, but finally escaped. Another stag was soon found, and after a fine run, was pulled down by the dogs close to the town of Hatfield, where the Prince was met by — Portington, Esq., and others and Sir Henry Lee invited him to his house, which invitation the Prince accepted, and they feasted and enjoyed themselves throughout the evening. During the evening the chief regarnder of Thorne and Mr. Portington promised that on the morrow they would let the Prince see such sport as he had never seen before, and he agreed to accompany them. The next morning the whole company having come to Tudworth where Mr. Portington lived, they embarked in nearly a hundred boats which had been provided. During the night a large number of deer, De La Pryme says "some hundreds," had been driven into the woods adjoining Tudworth, and these were now forced to take to the water. The royal navy of hunting boats then started in pursuit, and soon drove the deer into the lower part of the levels called Thorne Mere. The deer were up to their necks in the water, and their antlers looked like a miniature forest. The little fleet surrounded them on all sides, and some of the party going into the water, and feeling the deer selected the fattest, and either at once cut their throats or drew them to land with ropes, and then killed them. The Prince was well pleased with the day's sport, and returned, with the booty, to the house of Mr. Portington, where he dined, but being in haste to get to York, he returned to Hatfield that night, and slept there, and was escorted next morning to Doncaster, by all the gentlemen of the country round about, where they took leave of him. The Prince at this time was probably only about seventeen years of age, and three years later he died. He was the last royal personage who hunted in Hatfield Chace. Could a better conclusion for the Royal Chace have been found than that hunt in boats after about five hundred deer?

Among the royal party on this occasion was a Dutch merchant, Cornelius Vermuyden, who was struck with the watery state of the levels, and, as we shall see, he resolved to undertake the drainage thereof. He had probably been made acquainted with previous efforts in that direction. Queen Elizabeth is said to have favoured a scheme for the drainage of the levels, suggested by one Laverock, but no practical measures were taken. James I. issued a commission to six local gentlemen including Sir Robert Swift and Godfrey Copley, Esq., inquiring into the condition of Hatfield Chace, and whether it was practical to drain it. These gentlemen gave it as their opinion that the meers and moors could not be drained. But when Vermuyden had visited the Chace he formed an opinion exactly contrary, and laid the matter before James I., and afterwards before Charles I. The latter King resolved to allow Vermuyden to undertake the task, but was not prepared to lay out any money on the undertaking, for it was perhaps

on account of his great want of money that he was willing to have the land drained, in the hope that it would improve his financial position. The agreement between the King and Vermuyden is printed in full in Mr. Tomlinson's History of the Chace. The arrangement was that Vermuyden should, at his own cost, drain and make dry the district specified; the work to be commenced within three months after the King had agreed with the Commoners, and be completed within as short a time as possible. By way of compensation, Vermuyden was to have one-third of the improved lands, another third was reserved to the King, and the remainder given to the Commoners. Vermuyden was empowered to make what watercourses he thought necessary, the land set out for that purpose not to exceed 3,000 acres. He was also empowered to take land from private owners, wherever required for his work, the valuation of such land to be assessed by four Commissioners, two to be appointed by the Lord Treasurer, and two by Vermuyden.

After the submerged lands were reclaimed, the obligation rested with Vermuyden to nominate persons forming a Corporation, who should make rules for the future management of the property, and superintend its administration. Within three years after the works were completed, six commissioners were to be appointed, three by the Lord Treasurer, and three by Vermuyden, who should take a general oversight of the works and assess the annual expenditure for the maintenance thereof. To provide against Vermuyden his heirs and assigns making default in the repair of the works, the former was to convey a portion of his land to the Commissioners, the income being applied to the future maintenance of banks, drains, roads, &c. All implements or material, required for the work were to be imported free of duty. This agreement is dated May 24th, 1626, and the only parties to it were the King and Vermuyden. The undertaking, however, not only required a vast amount of energy and ability, but also money, and Vermuyden, although wealthy could not find all the capital needed, so he entered into an arrangement with a number of his countrymen, by which they found the money amongst them, and divided the land granted to Vermuyden. Hence the Valkenburgs, Vervatti, Van Peenen, Bochard, Corsellis, and others, became with Vermuyden the *participants*, a name which played an important part in the affairs of the Chace in after years. Workmen with their implements, were brought over from Holland, and landed on the Trent banks. They arrived in a great company, and were called by a contemporary historian "a navy of Tarshish." The Dutchmen were of course well qualified for such a work as the draining of these levels, as they would be accustomed to low swampy grounds.

I stated at the outset that the levels were chiefly inundated from the rivers Don, Idle, and Torn. The courses of these rivers were narrow, shallow, and winding, and after heavy rains, could not carry off the large quantities of water which flowed from the large area

drained by them, and consequently the levels became flooded, and large meres were distributed about it. The chief aim of Vermuyden was to cut straighter and more capacious water courses, and then fill up the old river beds, or let them silt up; in other words he was going to enlarge and divert the courses of these rivers so as to make them capable of carrying off all the water brought down by them, instead of allowing it to overflow the country around.

The main body of water came down the Don, which at a point near Stainforth threw out two serpentine arms, which fed several large lakes in their course. Vermuyden thought that by confining these two arms to one channel, which from Fishlake Ferry took a moderately straight course to its junction with the Aire, between Snaith and Rawcliffe, he would be able to redeem that extensive tract now called the levels. It was a difficult undertaking to sever from the main streams and dry up those extensive arms which flowed to the Trent, and to provide in one channel for the large body of water which flowed down after heavy rains. "In grappling with these difficulties Vermuyden threw up, between Stainforth and Thorne fields, a strong bank at some distance from the river, and then proceeded to cut off from the Don its two Southerly arms, hoping thereby to confine the whole volume of water to the one channel, emptying into the Aire near Snaith. This earthwork, now called Ashfield-bank, remains to this day an effectual barrier against floods, on the Southern side of the river. But the risk of inundation to the portion of the levels within this barrier was still considerable." One of the severed arms of the Don after flowing by Hatfield Waste entered Thorne Mere, a sheet of water "almost a mile over," connected with a "lode" or narrow lake several miles in extent, called "Bryer-water," which formed a junction between the Arm of the Don, Thorne Mere, and the river Idle, the latter river having already received its tributary river the Torne near Wroot. Unless a better drainage system could be applied to this section of the levels, thousands of acres would still remain worthless for agriculture. To meet this difficulty straighter and more capacious drains or dykes were cut, one of which runs parallel to the old By-carrs-dyke, emptying into the Trent at Stockwith. The waters of the Torne were provided for by new drains and intersections, with outlets into the Trent at Althorpe and Keadby. Provision for draining the lower lands within the Isle of Axholme was made by the Snow Sewer, which runs into the Trent at West Ferry. "To secure his outlets from the incursions of tidal floods, Vermuyden erected sluices with strong embankments," one of which had the characteristic name of Idle-stop. Other drains and intersections were made north-east towards Crowle, which also emptied into the Trent at Keadby and Althorpe.

But there were dangers which Vermuyden either did not foresee, or else did not care to trouble himself about, connected with this scheme of drainage, and they soon became apparent. The river Aire had too small a channel to carry all the waters of the Don, and the outfall at

Althorpe was a mistake ; the new drains should have been carried beyond that point. Then Vermuyden built a great bank on the Hatfield side of the Don, and so kept the waters off the levels ; but, dammed up on one side, the waters overflowed the other, and drowned all the low-lying lands of which Fishlake, Sykehouse, and Snaith were the centres, and which had not previously been inundated to anything like the same extent. No wonder the people of these districts cried out about the injury done to them, and complained that Vermuyden was trying to reclaim a vast quantity of land, by throwing the waters on to other land, rendering it little better than waste. Vermuyden and the participants would not admit the reasonableness of the complaint made by the people of Fishlake and Sykehouse, and much litigation, spread over many years, was the result. Vermuyden suggested that the proprietors of land on the Fishlake side should follow his example, and build a bank to keep the waters in, but they did not see why they should be injured and put to a great expense through his schemes and alterations. Getting no redress for their wrongs the people of Fishlake, &c., took to molesting the foreigners in their work. They burnt the carts, barrows, and working instruments by night, in great heaps, broke down the great bank in places, shooting at and wounding the workmen. One Robert Portington, of Barnby Dun, a gentleman of some means, and who was on the Commission of the Peace for the West Riding, was a leader in these riots, and in the course of the litigation which ensued it was sought to get him removed from the Commission of the Peace, but it was ordered "that he shall continue in commission so long as he behaveth himself well."* Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, who had received the honour of knighthood from the King, in recognition of his services in connection with the drainage, and the Attorney-General, entered an action against Robert Portington and others for their riotous conduct, and for damaging the works. The action was tried, and the defendants bound over to be of good behaviour, but it was also ordered that Sir Cornelius Vermuyden and the participants should secure the land from floods, without putting upon the inhabitants any charge beyond that to which they were subjected before the drainage operations commenced. The hardship of the case as regarded the people of Fishlake, &c., was apparently recognised by the authorities, before whom the matter was tried, for hardship there undoubtedly was.

In the midst of all this strife, Charles I. who wanted ready cash, and who was alarmed at the dissension caused by the drainage, agreed to part with his share of the reclaimed land, together with the Manor of Hatfield, to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden. It was accordingly leased to him by the King, the lease being dated February 5th, 1629, the term being for the lives of Vermuyden, his three daughters, and the survivors of them, Vermuyden paid £10,000 down, and agreed to pay to the King an annual rent of £195 3s. 5½d., and one red rose. The King

* Stovin MS.

also granted to Vermuyden his third part or share of the reclaimed lands within the Isle of Axholme, and also in Snaith, Rawcliffe, Crowle, &c., at an annual fee-farm rent of £462 17s. for one portion, and £281 for the remainder.

Sir Cornelius Vermuyden had set the ball of litigation rolling by complaining against the rioters. They were not slow to follow his example when occasion arose, and finding that he did little or nothing to relieve them of the floods, the inhabitants of Fishlake, Sykehouse, Stainforth, Cowick, Snaith, Baln, Polington, and other places, appealed to the Board at Whitehall, and forwarded a petition certified by several of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, at the sessions held at Pontefract, April 7th, 1629, setting forth that the said places with the country thereabouts, had been much damaged by the inundations caused by the participants' new works, and that a compliance with the order of the Board, directing the participants to construct a new channel to Goole, and repair and raise the old banks, would secure the country from danger. In August of the following year, 1630, Viscount Wentworth and Lord Darcy who had been appointed referees, attended at Hatfield, and viewed the works, after which they made an award, dated August 26th. This award orders Sir Cornelius Vermuyden and the participants to make and maintain a bridge over the rivers at some convenient place, between Sykehouse and Fishlake; that all the tenants and inhabitants of Fishlake shall pay £200 to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, who is ordered to repair their banks, and keep them in repair in consideration of an annual sum, the amount of which is to be settled by certain indifferent commissioners, appointed by both sides. And if any of the heirs or assigns of those who contribute towards this £200 should thereafter receive any damage from any flood, the participants should make compensation upon proof of the damage by competent witnesses, before the Lord President and the Council established in the north, who were to assess the damages. The terms of this award were so objectionable to Vermuyden that rather than submit to it, he conveyed all his property to trustees, and abandoned the neighbourhood. In 1632, land was purchased for the new cut, now called the Dutch River, which runs from Turnbridge on the Don, to the Ouse at Goole. After the completion of this new cut the people of Fishlake, &c., had no cause of complaint, for only on one occasion, were their lands overflowed, and that from an exceptionally high tide, which made a breach in the embankment, the repairs to which cost the participants £1,700.

The residents of the Isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire, also gave Vermuyden some trouble. They did not obstruct the draining operations, believing that the participants only intended taking such land as was necessary for their works, and paying for the same according to a valuation, to the common-right owners. These common-right owners claimed that under a deed of Sir John Mowbray, executed in the reign of Edward III., all rights in the soil were secured to them, the said Sir John Mowbray having by that deed determined for himself and his

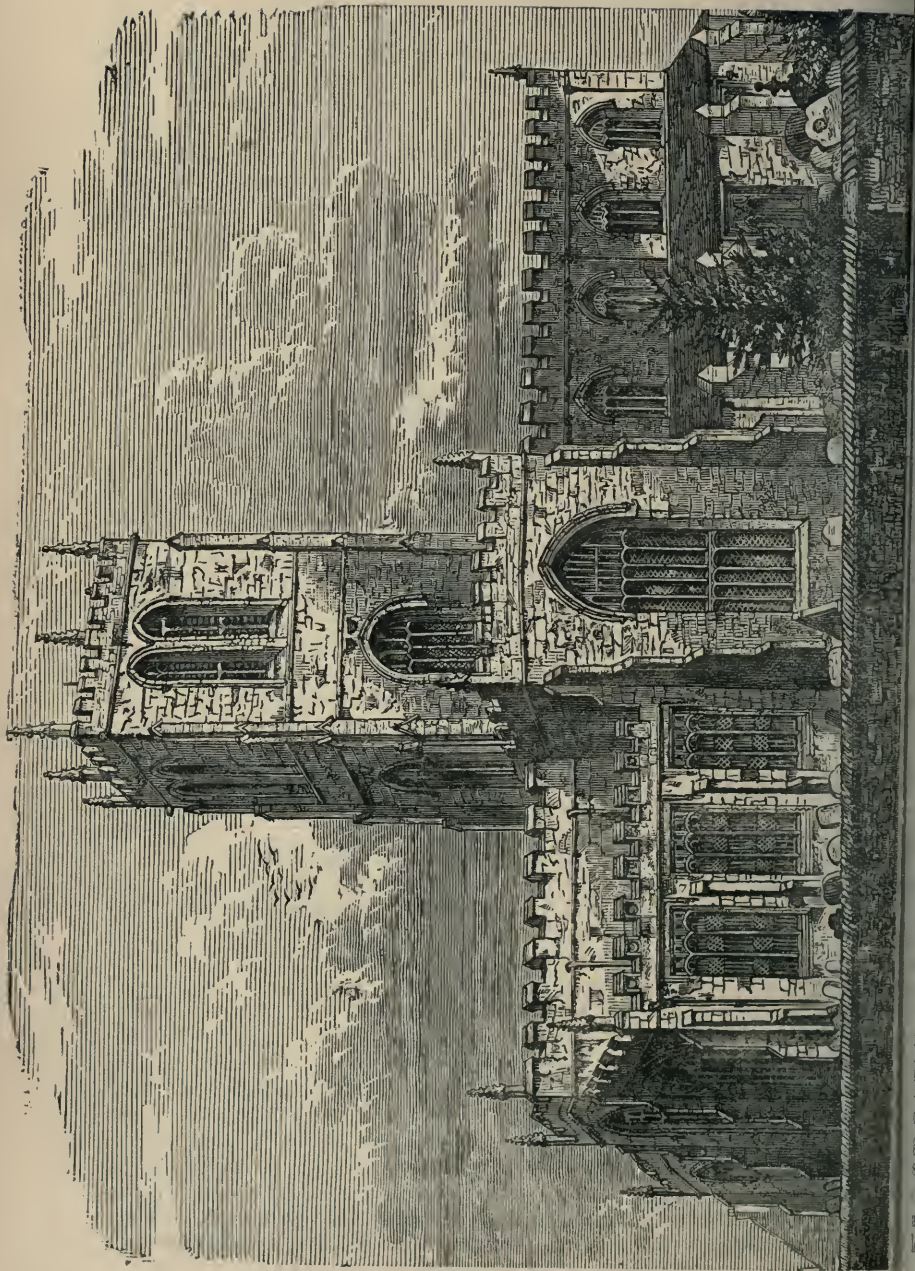
heirs that they "Shall not approve any waste, moor, woods, waters, nor make any manner of improvement of any part within the said Isle of Axholme." The Crown claimed this land from the Mowbray's, who forfeited their estate through rebellion, but the inhabitants contended that this deed could not be set aside, and claimed the whole of the common, contending that the King had no power to allot any of the lands. A commission was appointed to treat with the common-right owners of the Isle of Axholme. The people of Epworth were the most troublesome, they would agree to no compromise either in land or money. The Commissioners in the first award allotted that the commoners of Epworth should retain 6,000 of the 13,400 acres which originally comprised their common. This award did not satisfy the inhabitants, and, in 1636, they laid their complaint before Sir Joseph Banks, Attorney-General, who allotted them 1,000 acres in addition to the 6,000 given to them by the Commissioners, the 1,000 acres to be taken from the participants' land on Haxey Common. He also allotted to them Epworth South Moor and Butterwick Moor; and seeing that the poor people of Epworth, Haxey, Owston, and Belton, all within the manor of Epworth, were deprived of part of their living by the loss of the fishing and fowling, consequent upon the drainage, he ordered the participants to pay £400 for a stock of hemp to employ the poor people in the making of sackcloth and cordage.

Sir Cornelius Vermuyden had brought over with him a great number of Dutchmen, and many French Protestants also settled here who fled from their native land, on account of the persecution of the Huguenots. These settlers brought all their possessions, and many of them were gentlemen of distinguished families, and great fortune. They met with a most inhospitable reception, and had to build residences for themselves and their servants. They also built for themselves a church at Sandtoft, and a minister was appointed and paid by the participants; the services were conducted in the Dutch language in the forenoon, and in French in the afternoon. Sandtoft had been a small island before the drainage, but when the river Idle was diverted it became a part of the main land of the Isle of Axholme. It was the Metropolis of the foreign settlers, who built themselves houses in the immediate vicinity, probably in order that they might be near the church. At first these settlers were permitted to dwell in peace and enjoy their newly-acquired possessions without molestation. But when the difficulties with the Isle men arose they were subjected to continual annoyances.

When the Civil War broke out in 1642, the inhabitants of the Isle of Axholme, who were still dissatisfied with the treatment they had received from the participants, took the side of the Parliament, and on the pretence of carrying on the war, devastated the property of the foreign settlers, and destroyed the works constructed in connection with the drainage. They pulled up the flood-gates of Snow Sewer and the Sluice of Misterton, causing the levels to become flooded to a considerable height. For seven weeks they stood with muskets ready

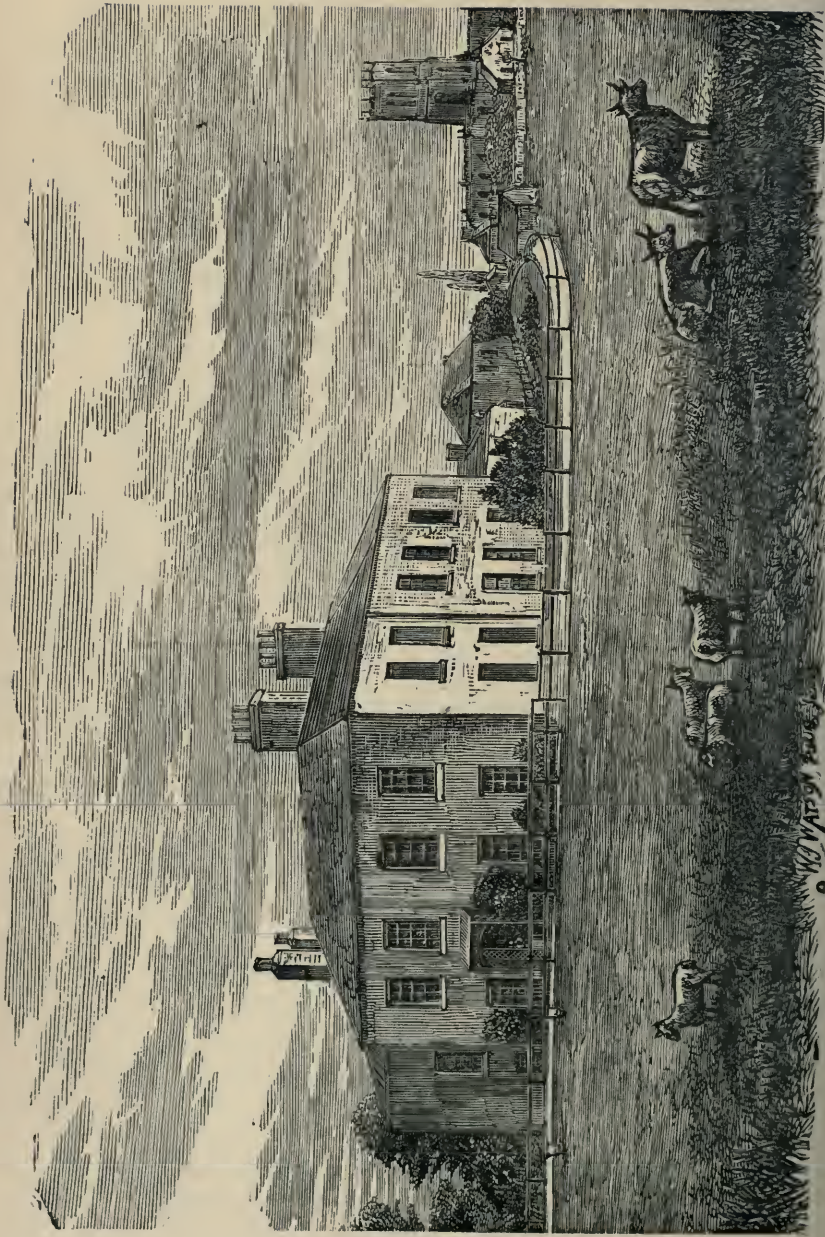
to shoot anyone who attempted to repair the sluices, and they threatened to make the participants swim out of the district like ducks. The Isle men seized every opportunity to wreak their vengeance on these peaceful settlers. The King was at York, with a small body of guards; this they declared was a levying of war against the Parliament, and rose in tumult, breaking down the fences on 4,000 acres of enclosed land, destroying the corn growing, and demolishing the houses built thereon. It is clear that the inhabitants sheltered under the cloak of Civil war, and relying upon safety on account of the troubled state of the country, were determined to indulge their spite against the settlers by rioting, and destroying their property. Different local historians have given accounts of the uncivilised condition of the Isle men at this time. Shut off, as they were, from the main land by their girth of rivers, living on a natural island, they would be amenable to no laws and rules but their own, and the civilisation of the country on all sides of them would not reach into the island, because of the small amount of intercourse which took place, hence they would be vindictive, and have no fear of laws, when their immemorial rights were invaded. The Sheriff of the county raised about a hundred men and went to the assistance of the participants after the destruction of the fences and buildings, with the intention of restoring peace, and setting up the banks of the 4,000 acres laid waste. But one, Daniel Noddell, who acted as Solicitor for the inhabitants, hearing of the Sheriff's intention, got together about 400 men and forced the Sheriff and his men to make a very hasty exit, after which Noddell and his force destroyed all the repairs that had been executed. The participants being thus forcibly kept out of their property urged on to a hearing an action which had been commenced between them and seven of the inhabitants of the Manor of Epworth. Upon this pressing forward of their case in the Court of Exchequer, Noddell secured two men to aid him in leading the riots, Lieutenant-Colonel John Lilburne, better known as *Freeborn John*, and a most turbulent spirit, and Major John Wildeman. During the hearing of the cause, these three raised another force of the inhabitants and laid waste the remaining 3,400 acres of the participants' property, impounding the tenants' cattle, and exacting large sums for their redemption. The participants were in great straits and knew not what to do. They complained to a Justice of the Peace, Michael Monckton, but he not only refused to grant them any warrants, but also openly took the side of the rioters, and when they were indicted at the sessions and some of the justices thought fit to fine them four or five marks each, he moved that they be only fined sixpence each, and insisted so earnestly thereon that they were only fined twelve-pence each.

In February, 1650, the Court of Exchequer made a decree for establishing the possessions of the participants in the Manor of Epworth which was published in the presence of the inhabitants, who, relying upon the influence of Lilburne, Wildeman, and Noddell, declared that



they would not give any obedience thereto, or to any order of the Parliament. They were evidently very indignant at the decree of the Exchequer, and, although they had been ostensibly taking the side of the Parliament in the late Civil War, they now said that they could make as good a parliament themselves, and that it was "*à Parliament of clouts,*" and that if it sent any forces they would raise men to resist them. Their courage grew with their words, they set off for Sandtoft, and commenced by defacing the church; for ten days the riot continued, and during that time they demolished the town, and the houses in the neighbourhood, to the number of eighty-two habitations, beside barns, stables, and outhouses, and a windmill, and destroyed all the corn growing on the 3,400 acres, the total damage done during this riot was estimated at the time at eighty thousand pounds. The Isle men had now become desperate, and determined to maintain their position at all hazards. Lilburne, Wildeman, and Noddell entered into an agreement to defend them for all past riots, and to maintain them in possession of the disputed land, 7,400 acres, in consideration of 2,000 acres of the land which had been wasted being given to Lilburne and Wildeman, and 200 acres to Noddell, and agreements were drawn up and signed, and sealed accordingly. These three bravos grew bold as their scheme prospered, and went to Crowle, and did as they had done at Epworth, promised to restore to the inhabitants their commons in consideration of a certain portion of the land being given to them. Noddell was apparently the spokesman of the movement, and did the bragging. He offered to lay £20 with any man that when Lilburne reached London the Parliament would be overthrown, and a new Parliament got together after their own hearts, and that Lilburne would then call that Parliament to account. At another time he said, "that now they had drawn their case they would print it, and nail it to the Parliament door; then if the members would not do them justice, they would come up, and *making an outcry, pull them out by the ears.*" Evidently they thought themselves very great people. These three men, having got possession of the land given to them by the inhabitants, settled themselves down; Lilburne repairing the minister's house at Sandtoft, which had been almost pulled down by the rioters; he put his servants to reside in it and keep possession, and used the church as a stable and barn.

A Mr. Reading now appears upon the scene. He had been counsel for the Isle Commoners when the dispute between them and the participants was first heard, but now he came as the representative of the Dowager Duchess of Buckingham (who had been married to the Earl of Antrim) to whom the fee farm rent of the manor had been granted by Charles I. in trust for her son. Mr. Reading was sent to collect the arrears of fee farm rent. This brought him into close contact with the participants, and he espoused their cause, they agreeing to pay him a salary of £200 per annum and all expenses, so long as he could keep the Isle Commoners subdued. He distrained upon



Manor House, Hatfield.

W. P. N. 1850

those Isle Commoners who had not paid their "scotts," or drainage rates, driving the defaulter's stock to the pinfold at Hatfield, from whence frequent rescues were made, and many hard fights ensued in consequence. The Court of Sewers, which was the board of management appointed under the agreement for the drainage between the crown and Vermuyden, complained to Cromwell that the inhabitants of the Isle of Axholme had wounded and maltreated the officers, who, by order of the court had distrained upon them for a "scott" or rate. They were sad rogues these Isle men. "Not being content with having in a forcible manner dispossessed the participants of 4,000 acres of land . . . they have compelled the participants to maintain the banks for the preservation of those lands thus taken from them. And, notwithstanding their former misdemeanors, did sadly presage their future disobedience, yet, hoping what we all most earnestly desired, a change of spirit in them, we requested our worthy friend Nathaniel Reading, Esq., being both a Commissioner and a participant, to undertake the getting of the assessment charged upon the said lands, and empowering him accordingly, requiring the Sheriff of the county to be assistant to him therein. But when the said Mr. Reading had distrained several of their goods, some of the inhabitants of the Isle, to the number of one hundred, with swords, pistols, carbines, halberts, and other arms, did, at Hatfield, in the county of York, assault and set upon persons appointed to keep the said distress, dangerously wounding several of them, including the constable of the said town, who, in your Highness's name charged them to keep the peace."

Mr. Reading had a difficult duty to perform, but he determined to tackle these formidable Isle men, and hired twenty men at "£2 a year each and their diets" to assist him, providing horses, arms, and ammunition. On special occasions he employed other men to supplement this small standing army. After fighting thirty-one set battles with the people of Epworth Manor, Misterton, and Gringley, wherein many men were killed, he subdued the Isle men, and for a time the Levels enjoyed a period of calm prosperity. The participants returned to their holdings, the church was repaired, a new minister was appointed, and save for the battles which still waged in the law courts all was peace.

The drainage operations had not brought to the original promoters that wealth which they had expected, and they were much disappointed. Sir Cornelius Vermuyden had expended a large sum of money in draining the lands and purchasing the Manor from the crown, and when he was ordered by the Commissioners Lords Wentworth and Darcy to construct the Dutch River, which cost £20,000, he fled rather than submit, leaving his fellow-participants, who, be it remembered, had in the first instance being drawn into the affair by Vermuyden, to face the difficulties. They had to raise the money amongst them, as well as £1,500 to meet the demands of workmen, whose wages Vermuyden had left unpaid. Had the participants been allowed to enjoy their possessions in peace, the land itself by its improved value would have



Cathedral of St. Nicholas, Myra

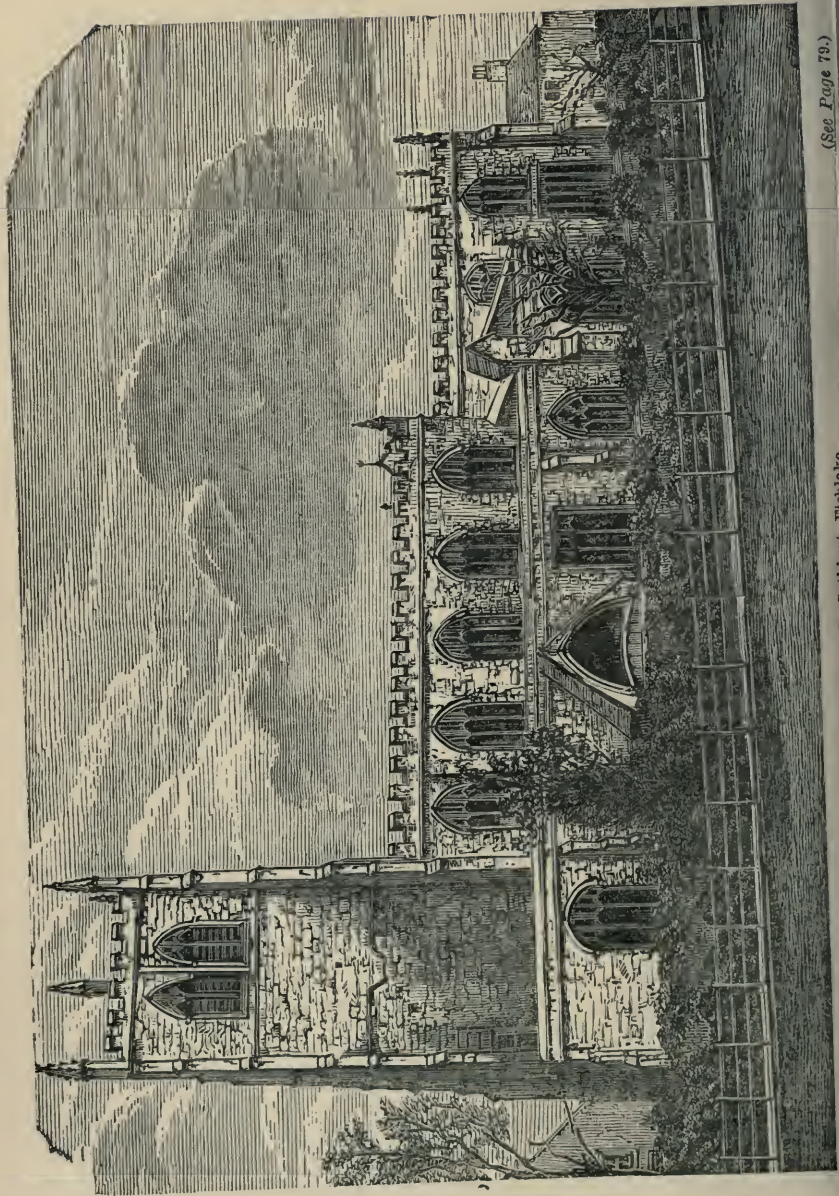
(See Page 19.)

enabled them to meet the claims, but, as we have seen, the inhabitants of the Manor of Epworth wanted to reap *all* the benefits of the drainage, and objected to pay even their share of the assessment for the maintenance of the works. The value of the land had been raised from 6d. an acre per annum before the drainage to 10s. an acre per annum after the improvement. Crops of corn could be grown upon what was formerly only a great tract of marshy land.

It was only intended in the first instance to drain Hatfield Chace, but this could not be done without cutting through the Manor of Epworth which was not included in the Chace. At first the participants gave out that they only desired to take a small portion of land in the Manor of Epworth for the purposes of their works in connection with the drainage of the Chace, but according to the Isle Commoners, once they had obtained a footing on the Epworth Commons, they took full possession with force and cruelty. Now according to the covenant which the first Sir John Mowbray made with the freeholders of the Isle of Axholme, these commons could not be taken from them legally, and therefore the participants had wrested, or tried to wrest, them away wrongfully. The participants replied to this that they had spent £200,000 in the improvement of the district, that a third of the improved lands had been granted to them by way of compensation, which included 7400 acres in the Manor of Epworth, upon which they had built a church and about 160 dwellings, and that they had suffered damage to the extent of £80,000 by the riotous conduct of the Isle Commoners, who had set all laws at defiance.

Many attempts to settle the disputes were made between the years 1650 and 1688. Litigation was continually going on, but apparently without producing any satisfactory result. In the year 1688 the matters in dispute were referred to Sir Willoughby Hickman, Sir John Boynton, and others, who made an award that 750 acres should be set apart for the commoners, and the remainder divided equally between the commoners and the participants. To this award the Isle men would not submit. A few years later a decree of the Court of Exchequer gave to the commoners besides the 6,000 acres on Epworth south and Butterwick Moors, 1,000 acres in addition, 664 acres to the Commoners of Misterton, and the remainder of the 13,400 acres was to be divided equally between the commoners and the participants. According to this award the share of the participants was very small, considering that they had invested so large a sum of money in the drainage, but for the sake of peace they were content with the 2,868 acres allotted to them. On the basis of this award the Sheriff of Lincolnshire proceeded to divide the lands, giving each party possession of their allotments. The participants enclosed their share, and let it to several tenants, who planted it with corn. Whilst the corn was growing a great number of men, women, and children, with Mrs. Popplewell at their head, pulled down the fences and destroyed the corn.

Mr. Reading, who had so vigorously upheld the side of the participants, now came forward and asked for payment of his account,



(See Page 19.)

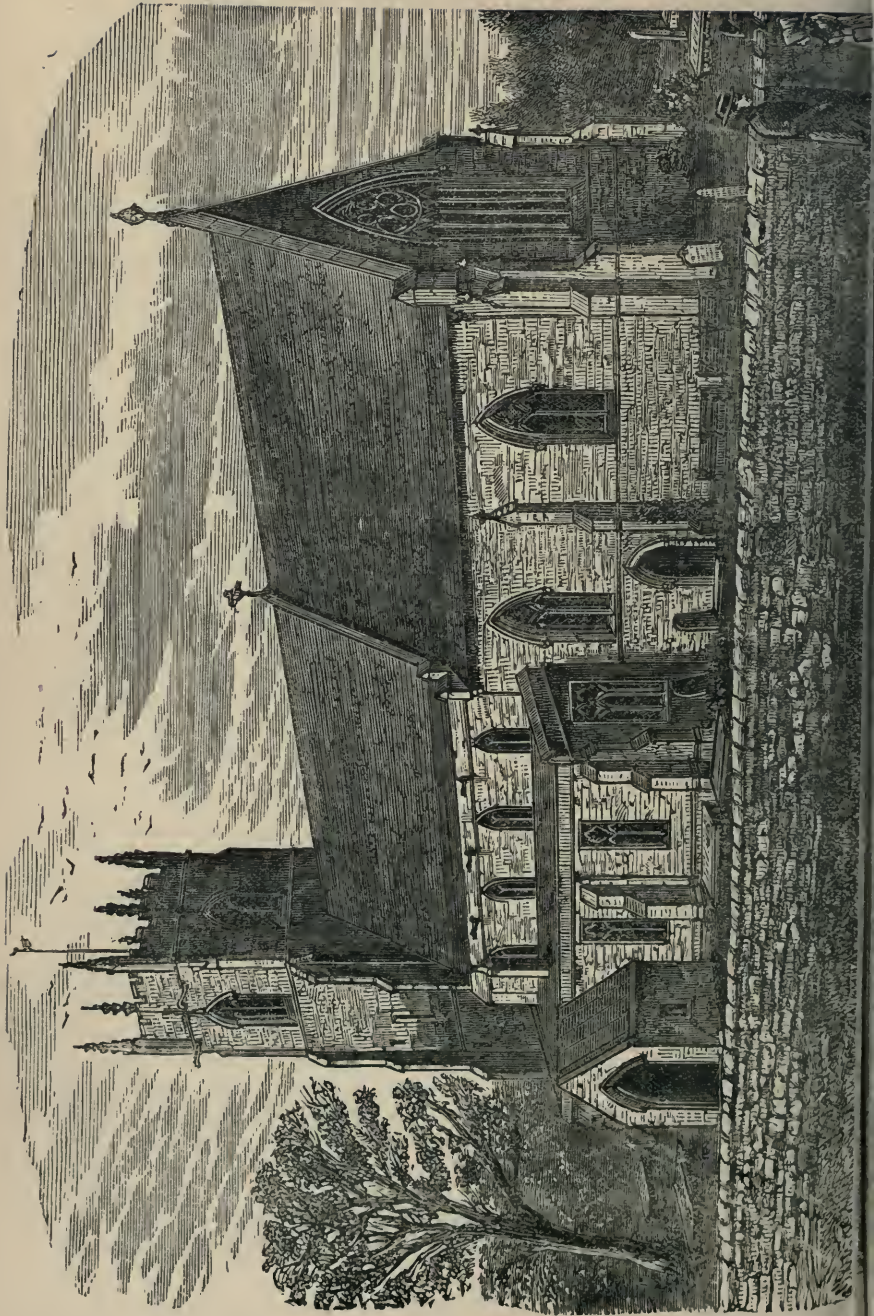
Church of St. Cutbbert. Fishlake.

amounting to about £3,000. The participants had no money wherewith to pay this sum, and they offered him a lease of their lands in Epworth Manor for six years in full settlement of his claim. He was very reluctant to accept this, foreseeing to what trouble it would probably put him, but there was no other way of getting the money, so he accepted. He made several miles of fences, and ploughed and sowed about a thousand acres of land. This exasperated the Isle men. Reading was their greatest enemy, and had been to some extent successful in the war he had waged against them, besides which he had most likely killed or injured some of their relatives and friends in those set battles which he fought with them. They held a consultation and then re-opened the war, or riot, for there was not much of the nature of a war about it. They assaulted Reading, his sons, and servants; fired his house at midnight, thinking to burn him with his wife and family in their beds. The rioters had stopped up the keyhole of the door with sand and dirt to prevent Reading and his family from escaping, but his son, afterwards Colonel Reading, forced a way out through one of the windows, and so they escaped. Afterwards, a great number of the rioters, disguised and armed, with Mrs. Popplewell at their head, attacked and destroyed all Mr. Reading's outhouses and tenants' houses; cut down fruit trees, plundered a new house that he had been forced to build to shelter himself and his family, carried off his goods, burnt his fences, turned cattle into his corn, and "gave him diversion at all points of military execution." He had indeed put his head into a hornet's nest. Mr. Reading was, however, endowed with a great amount of courage. He complained of these insults, and on the discovery of the rioters, some were sent to prison, and others were outlawed, but this they did not seem to mind much, for they selected principals, and subscribing a public purse, directed them to go up and defy the Parliament.

Robert Popplewell was now solicitor to the Isle men, and they enclosed several hundreds of acres of land belonging to the crown, the rents being paid to Popplewell, and with this money they defied the Government. This Popplewell and his wife, who was the ringleader in the riots, were making a very good thing out of the Isle men, and it was no wonder they kept up the agitation, for if it died away their occupation was gone.

At the following Lincoln Assizes several of the rioters were indicted, and true bills were returned against them, especially against Mrs. Popplewell, who was the ringleader. This alarmed Popplewell, who applied to Colonel Whichcott and Colonel Pownall, requesting them to intercede with Mr. Reading. Mr. Reading consented to withdraw the charges, Popplewell paying him £600 compensation for the damage he had sustained.

Mr. Reading lived to a great age, attaining something over 100 years, and died at Belton in 1712, in the midst of his most inveterate enemies. His sons continued the tenancy of the land belonging to the



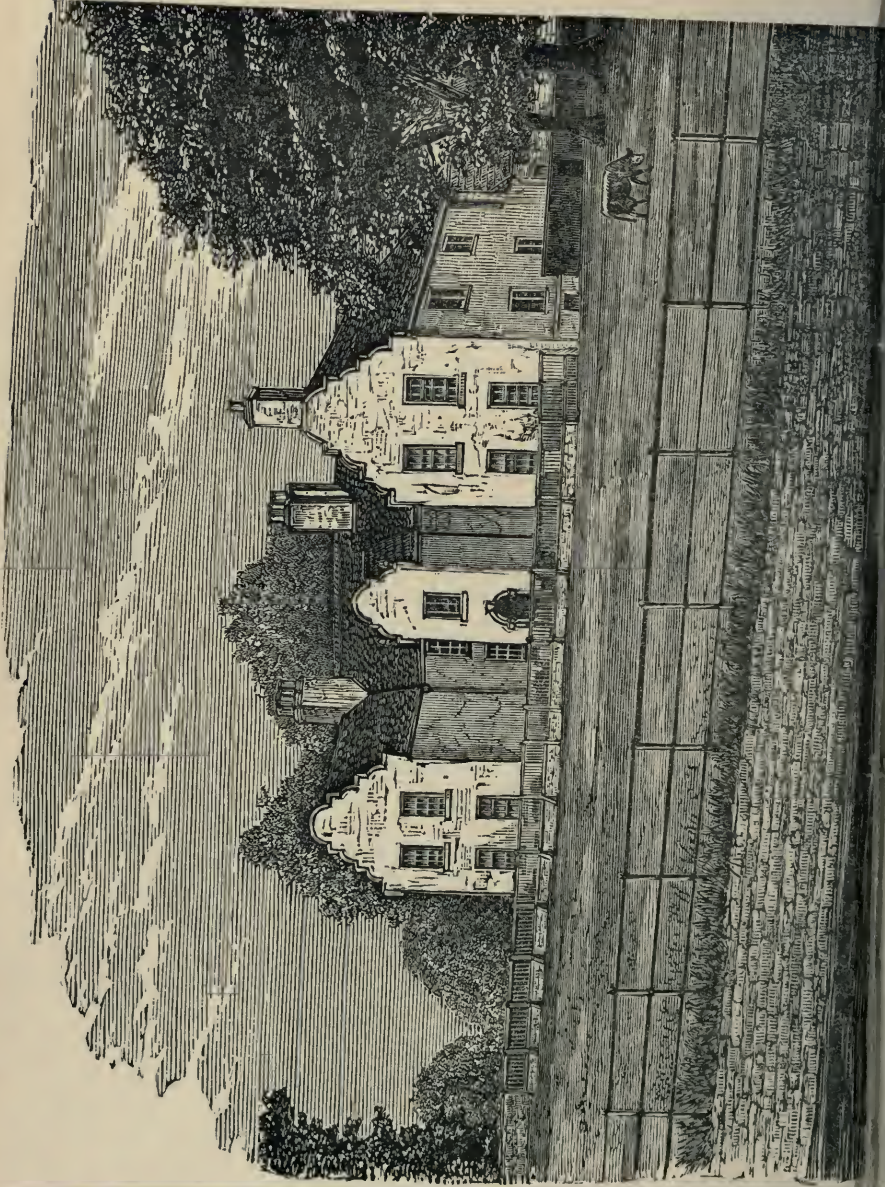
participants, at a low rent, and the Isle men still giving them much trouble. But in the first year of the reign of George I. the Riot Act was passed, and this measure had the effect of putting a stop to the lawlessness against which the participants and Mr. Reading had fought for so many years in vain. Peace was now restored, and in 1719 the right of the participants to the small portion of land allotted to them in the Manor of Epworth was finally decreed, and matters gradually settled down.

The Isle men had been in rebellion for nearly a century, and during that time had left nothing undone which they could compass, to annoy the foreign settlers. No doubt there were faults on both sides. The participants were betrayed into spending money on land in the Manor of Epworth, of which no share could legally be given to them in return for their improvements, and the Isle men naturally resented the attempt to take away what they looked upon as their lawful property. It was a vexed question, but it has long ago been settled, and the district is now very productive, but a little of the old spirit still survives, and the small farmers still cling most tenaciously to their holdings. It cannot be called now, however, as De la Pyrme tells us it was before the drainage, a mighty rude place. "Yesterday I went into the Isle of Axholme about some business. It was a mighty rude place before the drainage, the people being little better than heathens; but since that ways has been accessible to them by land, their converse and familiarity with the country round about has mightily civilised them, and made them look like Christians." *

The drainage works constructed by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden were the means of greatly improving the condition of the district comprised within the level of Hatfield Chace, but they were not effectual in preventing the occasional overflow of the rivers. Many efforts have been made since that time with more or less success; the entire prevention of floods has not yet been achieved, but the limits assigned to my paper forbids any entry into the modern part of the question.

I have already shown that in the Civil War the Isle men took the side of the Parliament. The people of Hatfield, however, took the side of the king, hence there was a great feud between the people of Hatfield and the people of the island. A troop of volunteers was raised by one Robin Portington, of Barnby Dun, and he got such a terrible name among the rebels by reason of the great feats he performed, that he was commonly called Robin the Devil. When Rainsburrow, colonel of the Parliamentary force, took up his quarters at Doncaster, he sent three companies to Hatfield and Woodhouse, to preserve them in subjection, and to overawe Robin Portington. When the three companies were settled in their quarters at Hatfield, a poor mad woman ran into the town crying out that Robin was coming out of the levels with a great army, and that he was resolved to kill everyone. The three

* De la Pyrme's Diary, Feb. 12th, 1698.



companies of rebel soldiers were in a great fright at this, and fled to Doncaster as fast as their horses could carry them. When the alarm was given at the latter place, a larger force was sent to Hatfield, which force was firmly resolved to make a courageous onslaught on the enemy; but, when the story of the woman came to be examined, it proved to be all a fiction, as Robin was in Holderness. Robin Portington played an important part, locally, in the Civil War, and did many deeds of valour. De La Pryme says that after escaping thousands of dangers in war, he died from the bite of an ape with which he was playing, as he came over Whitgift Ferry about the year 1662.

Charles I., on a journey from the south, turned aside at Rossington Bridge, came to Armthorpe, and drank at an ale-house by the gravel pit side, kept by a woman. From thence he went to Hatfield and Thorne, and, guided by one Mr. Canby, who resided at Thorne, "was led over John a More Long to Whitgift Ferry, and from thence went to Beverley." It was probably on the return journey from Beverley that Charles I. crossed the ferry at Whitgift again, and came by Goole, then along the great banks of the river to Hatfield. He called and drank at an ale-house at the north end of the town, and then went on, intending to go through the Isle of Axholme to Gainsborough, but at Sandtoft a guard was kept by the Isle men who were opposed to the king, and had set a watch at the ferry of Sandtoft to keep off the Royalists of Hatfield. The guard fled on hearing of the approach of so large a company; but the king, learning that the whole of the people in the Isle of Axholme were in arms against him, turned to the right, and came to a place called Bull Hassocks, and leaving Haxey, and all the Isle, on the left hand came to Stockwith, then to Gainsborough, Lincoln, and Nottingham. He set up his standard at Nottingham in August 1642.

Cromwell marched through Hatfield and Thorne on his way to the north, and returned by the same route. Sir Thomas Fairfax, after his defeat at the battle of Adwalton Moor, also passed through the levels; from Carlton, near Snaith, he came to Thorne, and then by way of Crowle. He wrote:—"It proved a most troublesome and dangerous passage, having oft interruptions from the enemy; sometimes in our front, and sometimes in our rear. I had been at least twenty hours on horseback after I was shot, without any rest or refreshment, and as many hours before. And as a further addition to my affliction, my daughter, being carried before her maid, endured all this retreat on horseback; but nature not able to hold out any longer, fell into frequent swoonings, and in appearance was ready to expire." Hatfield was at this time in the hands of the participants, and as its traditional hospitality had sunk into disuse, it had paled before the local and national strifes.

The Church of Hatfield is dedicated to St. Laurence. It is a cruciform structure, having a tower, which rises from the intersection of nave, transepts, and chancel. Some doubt exists as to the age of

this church. That it occupies the site of a former church is very probable, for before the Conquest, when Hatfield was a Royal village, there was a church here, built perhaps by the Christian King Edwin. The revenues of the parish of Hatfield belonged, before the suppression of the monasteries to Roche Abbey, and the monks of that abbey would very likely be the chief promoters of the new church at Hatfield. A shield on the stonework outside the tower has blazoned on it the arms of Archbishop Savage, who was appointed to the See of York by



Thorne Old Hall.

Henry VII. (1485-1509). Sir John Savage, his father, and Sir Edward, his brother, were closely identified with the district, and may have contributed towards the building.

Although a separate manor, Thorne was formerly in the parish of Hatfield. It is comprised within the district known as the levels, and was also within the Royal chace. I have already mentioned the castle or peel at Thorne, which was once a hunting seat of the Warrens, but

was afterwards used as a prison for offenders under the game laws. Another noted building there was known as the *Old Hall*. This was pulled down in 1860. "It was a gabled, hip-roofed, roomy place, built partly of brick and partly of stone, with a low ornamental porch." Over this porch were the arms of Edward Stere, a resident of Thorne, with the initials E.S., and date, 1573. Tradition says that Vermuyden resided in this house for some time, when his great drainage scheme was being carried out. This old place saw many vicissitudes before it went finally to decay. First, it was the home of a squire, then it became the lodging-house of enterprising Dutchmen, afterwards it was used as a temporary domicile for the inmates of the old poor house, until the present Union Workhouse was built, then it was transformed into a beer house, with the sign of the "Blazing-Stump;" then it was given up to the poor people who used it as a residence, until it went to decay, and was pulled down.

Thorne being formerly in the parish of Hatfield, the church of the latter place was the mother church of Thorne also, as, indeed, it was of the whole of the levels. But as the population increased chapels of ease were erected in the various districts, the people, however, acknowledging in some way the headship of the church at Hatfield. When a church was first erected at Thorne is an open question, but it remained subordinate to Hatfield until the year 1326, when it happened that a great number of people from Thorne were bringing a corpse to Hatfield for burial. When crossing the mere in the boats, the boat containing the corpse was overset in a storm, and the corpse lost, and some of the friends and relatives of the deceased were drowned. This stirred up the people of Thorne, and they petitioned the authorities, praying that the town might be made a distinct parish from Hatfield, and the chapel, which was old and decayed, might be rebuilt. They urged in support of their desire, the accident to the funeral party, and also that they had to go by boat for almost two miles, to get to the church at Hatfield. The petition was granted, and a church, substantially the one still standing, was erected. It is a plain structure, consisting of nave, aisles, and spacious chancel. The interior is almost destitute of ornament, the heavy tower arch, nave arches, and pillars, conveying an idea of strength rather than beauty; but the general effect is marred by cumbrous and ugly side galleries. During the past two years (1881-2) an effort has been made to raise funds for the renovation of the church, and the effect of an experiment made on the porch of the church is very encouraging. In 1881 the porch underwent a stripping and scraping, the accumulated plaster of centuries was removed, and the just proportions of the structure were laid bare, revealing carved crosslets on the circular arch as fresh as though cut but twenty years ago.

The parish of Fishlake was the first of the parishes on the levels to detach itself from the mother parish. The separation took place early in the 12th century, when a church was built here by the Warrens, who

gave it to the Priory of Lewes, which has already been mentioned as founded by the Warrens. The present church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and an effigy of the saint stands in a canopied niche of the tower over the west window. The church has undergone, at various times, alterations, renewals, and restorations, so that it cannot be said that it was built at any one time. In 1855 the church was in part restored by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, in whose patronage the living now is, and at no distant date a further restoration will be necessary for its preservation.

Barnby Dun, or, Barnby-on-the-Don has already been mentioned as the home of Robin Portington—Robin the Devil—the loyal royalist. The date of the erection of the church of Barnby Dun is not definitely known, but it is not older than the 15th century. It is a plain building, having a low tower, low side aisles, south porch and north doorway. On the tower is a small escutcheon with arms of the Archbishopric of York. The font is large, having a basin "capacious enough to thoroughly immerse a child." About 1859 it underwent a thorough restoration. The chancel was rebuilt from the foundation, and the entire roof was renewed and reformed, it being now high-pitched and slated instead of, as before, flat and leaded.

Dunscroft Grange is situated between Stainforth and Hatfield. I have mentioned above the connection between Hatfield and Roche Abbey. This grange was probably built by the monks of that abbey, but opinions differ very much as to the exact object for which it was built. De La Pryme says "the parsonage that is now standing was built out of ye ruins of ye sayd cell by Mr. Simpson in 16 . . ." Hunter does not believe that there was a "little monastery," or even a cell at Dunscroft, but the fragments relating to the point left by De La Pryme point to another conclusion. But whether Dunscroft Grange was built by the monks of Roche Abbey for the management of their revenues arising from Hatfield, or whether it was connected with a "little monastery" or cell, there is no doubt that Dunscroft Grange did at one time belong to the Monks of Roche.

The whole of the *matériel* for my article has been supplied by the very exhaustive history of the "Level of Hatfield Chace and parts adjacent," written and published by Mr. John Tomlinson, of Doncaster, who has also generously and gratuitously lent the electros from which the illustrations have been printed. If readers of "Old Yorkshire" wish to know more of the history, or of the present state of the district known as Hatfield Chace, it can be obtained from Mr. Tomlinson's book. I may add that Mr. Tomlinson is now collecting materials for a history of Doncaster, and he will welcome any help in the way of information which may be forthcoming from the readers and friends of "Old Yorkshire," which may be sent to him addressed Polton Toft, Thorne Road, Doncaster.

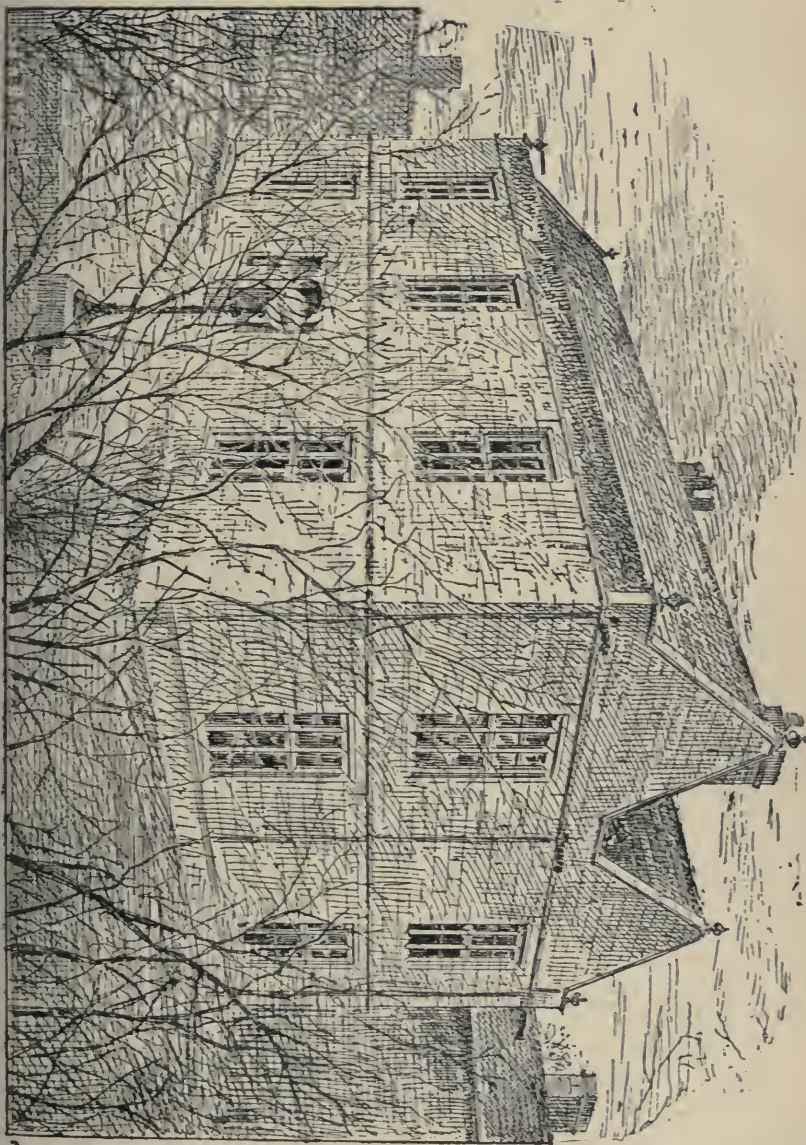
LIVERSEGE HALL

THE old Baronial Hall of the Neviles, we are told by Dr. Whitaker, was erected in the fifteenth century, and consisted of a centre and two wings. On one side was a large deep embattled window, of which a representation has been preserved. The window was divided by mullions, the roof being supported by flying principals, and the panelled wall-plate surmounted by embattled carving. In the west wing was a chapel, where was recently to be seen a curious window formed by four uniting circular compartments, surrounded by a ring on the wall. The chapel is now made into cottages, and there is little remaining to suggest its ancient use except in one corner a perpendicular two-light traced window; on the upper portion of the mullions of which is carved the Tudor rose. At the gable end there is also another ancient plain six-lighted mullioned window, but there is nothing specially noticeable about it. Passing round to the front of the hall, we find little there suggestive of the original erection except a raised carved cross, called in heraldry a *cross moline*, which is distinctive of an eighth son, and points to the probability that the ancient hall, of which it formed a part, was built by an eighth son of one of the Neviles, or of one of their predecessors, the De Liversedges, who had been settled at Liversedge long before the building of the present hall. In the third quarter of the thirteenth century Robert de Luiresseg had a quarter of a knight's fee in Liversedge of the Earl of Lincoln, of whom the family were feudatories. This cross, and the weather-beaten grotesque stone gargoyles on the roof, seem to be the only relics of the first building. As we stand in front of the house, the view takes in a wide stretch of the bold outline and once sylvan landscape of the Spen Valley and the verdant slopes beyond, and we are impressed with the fact that the situation of the hall was well chosen to embrace all the glories of a wide panorama of wood and hill before it was marred by the unsightly structures apparently inseparable from manufacturing industry. Seated on a little eminence at the head of what would once be a romantic ravine, and surrounded on all sides by a noble park, it would, when in its glory in the olden time, be the type of a chieftain's residence.

In the *Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society's Journal* for 1871 there is a paper on Clayhouse, in Greetland, in which mention is made of John Hanson, an attorney, of Woodhouse, in Rastrick, of whom Dodsworth, the great antiquary, in his "Pedigrees," speaks as "a lover of antiquities," and thus goes on:—"There is indeed a proof that he was so in a well-laboured 'History of the Manor of Liversedge,' written by himself, which is now amongst Mr. Gough's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. He died in 1621, and was buried at Elland." What a flood of light this manuscript would throw on the history of this district if it could only be disinterred from where it lies buried amidst the volumes of Mr.

Gough's papers. An attempt has been made to find it, but the search has as yet proved unsuccessful, though we hope it will not be allowed to remain in its present obscurity. From the records of the poll-tax of 1379 it appears that there was a "John Nevile" and his wife then residing in Liversedge. They are taxed at 20s., the amount paid by knights, although he was only then an esquire, while John De Liversedge, a tailor, not a kinsman, but clearly a substantial man, is taxed at 12d. It may help our readers further in their estimate of the then state of the township if we say that the tax for the whole township was only 29s. 6d. Dodsworth, in tracing the course of the Spenn, states in his "Yorkshire Notes" that it passes through Long Liversedge and by the park, "the seat of the Neviles for a long time, which came into their possession by the marriage of a Nevile with the daughter and heiress of the De Liversedges."

Sir Thomas Nevile lived at Liversedge Hall in considerable state in the reign of Edward IV. By intermarriage with the heiress of the Gascoignes, of Hunslet, he had added the estates of her family to his own, and was in the habit of spending a portion of the year at the old seat of that family. Liversedge Hall of this period is described as being "a very stately building, surrounded by a considerable park, and presenting all the indications of aristocratical consequence and influence." The Neviles, one of the proudest of our great historical families, claimed descent, not from any of the men who came over with William the Conqueror, but from the noble Thane Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, who rose in rebellion against the Normans after the county had been subjugated, and was put to death by the Conqueror, who could not sit safely on his throne so long as this renowned chief excited the admiration and the hopes of his kinsmen in the north. What Scatcherd says of the eleven John Deightons, of Staincliffe Hall, namely, that "they have left nothing behind but the name," could scarcely be said of the Neviles. The name of this noble, if somewhat rash and headstrong race, is closely interwoven with many of the great events of English history. In Ralph, Lord Nevile, who won the battle of Redhills, or Nevile's Cross, in 1346; in Nevile, Earl of Warwick, the great "king maker;" in John Nevile, Marquis Montacute; in Sir John Nevile, the last of the lords of Liversedge; and in many others of the family we might name, we have specimens of the soldierly qualities which seem to have been the native inheritance of the race. In Henry Nevile, who lived in the age of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, we have an example of an astute if somewhat Utopian politician, and in Alexander and Thomas Nevile, who flourished during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and Richard Nevile, Baron Braybrook, we have fair specimens of acute logicians and philosophers. The Neviles were connected by marriage with most of the noble families of Yorkshire, and branches of the family had seats in many of the surrounding towns, notably in Wakefield, where Sir John Nevile, of Chevet, third son of Sir John Nevile, of



Ivoireidge Hall—Front View.

Liversedge, built Chevet Hall, in 1529. A member of this family, Sir John Nevile, was twice high sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry VII. Another Sir John held the same important office under Henry VIII. Sir Robert Nevile was elevated to that dignity towards the close of the same reign, and a third Sir John in the third year of the reign of Elizabeth. A branch of the family had a seat at Beeston, and Gervase Nevile, its representative at the time of the Commonwealth, was Quarter-Master-General to the Duke of Newcastle, and an actor in the principal engagements of the civil war in Yorkshire. William Nevile, of Holbeck, high sheriff of the county in 1710, was succeeded by his brother Cavendish, who seems to have been the last of the male line of this branch. The name was afterwards taken by John Pate Lister, son of a female representative of the Neviles, and his family appear to have upheld the ancient fame of his house for bravery and adventure. Two of the sons of this Nevile, officers in the Guards, were killed in Holland; a third was slain on board Lord Howe's ship in the great naval engagement of July 1st, 1794; a fourth, a lieutenant of the guards, ended his life at Badsworth, 1802; and another, a lieutenant in the Navy, was killed at Martinique in 1804, making the fifth of this family who died in the service of their country. There is a monument erected to their memory in Leeds Parish Church, where the bones of so many of their ancestors lie, while others are scattered in foreign lands.

The last of the branch of the illustrious line of Nevile who resided at Liversedge Hall, Sir John, was, like the most of his race, a gallant soldier. When the great change in religious belief, known as the Reformation, swept over England, Sir John Nevile, like many other Yorkshire squires and noblemen, after some vacillation, finally remained firm to the Roman Catholic religion, and became a leader in the insurrection known as the "Rising of the North," a rebellion of the Neviles and Percies, which had for its aim the release of Mary, Queen of Scots, from prison, and her elevation to the throne of England in the place of Elizabeth. The movement was initiated by Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, to whom adhered the Earl of Westmoreland. The first league was formed of, beside the earls, Christopher Nevile and Cuthbert Nevile, uncles of Westmoreland, Sir John Nevile of Liversedge, Richard Norton and his eight sons, John Vavasour of Hazlewood, who had hastened to greet Queen Mary at Carlisle, Plumpton of Plumpton, Andrew Oglethorpe, Christopher Danby of Beeston, near Leeds, Robert Tempest of Homeside, John Swinborne, and Markenfield of Markenfield. These were men of position, wealth, and power. The Queen's party soon discovered the aim of the rebels, and an attempt was made to seize Northumberland at Topcliffe, but he escaped. Seeing their plot was discovered the malcontents then proceeded to put it into execution. Marching to Durham they sacked the Cathedral; thence they proceeded to Brancepeth, Darlington, Richmond, and Ripon. Passing through Boroughbridge, Wetherby, and Tadcaster, they were joined by numerous recruits on Clifford Moor, and found their army then amounted to

20,000 men. Turning aside from York, which they did not venture to molest, they attacked Barnard Castle and took it. On intelligence of the capture reaching York, Elizabeth's troops marched against them, and the rebels on hearing of their approach lost heart, and most of them fled. Some of the boldest remained at their post and were almost exterminated by the Queen's soldiers. The banner of the rebels was painted with the five wounds of Jesus, and was borne by stout old Norton, of Rylston, whose body guard was his eight stalwart sons. The incidents of this rising form the subject of Wordsworth's poem—"The white Doe of Rylston"—in which the tragic fate of this devoted family is told in stirring verse. On the defeat of the insurgents, the two rebel earls and Sir John Nevile fled to Scotland, but many of the leaders were captured and put to death on Knaves-mire. Some eight hundred of the artisans, labourers, and yeomen who were taken prisoners were executed in the various towns and villages from Wetherby to Newcastle, to strike terror into the hearts of the people. The Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland were afterwards betrayed into the hands of the border wardens, and were beheaded at York. After Sir John Nevile had been declared a traitor, Lady Nevile was examined before a commission, consisting of Sir Thomas Gargrave and Sir Hugh Savile, when the poor woman appears to have made strong efforts to procure her husband's pardon or to save his life. Sir Thomas in his letter to Sir William Cecil pleads thus:—"Sir John Nevile is in mine openyon of a good nature, and though fully confyrmed in popery and false doctrine which at the begynnyng he was misleyd by Dr. Robinson in Queen Mary's days, was a Protestant in King Edward's days. His wyffe hath ten children and is left in a very sore estate, and verily thynkyth if her husband might have his lyffe he wolde come in and submyt hymselfe to imprisonment as sholde please the Queen's Magestie, as in my letter to the Right Honourable Privey Council more at large appeareth." This appeal was made in vain, as Sir John Nevile was known to have been connected with the rebellion from its commencement, and according to the confession made by the Earl of Northumberland previous to his execution was not only privy to and took an active part in the planning of the conspiracy, but joined the earls at Brancepeth previous to the rising. After the failure of the rebellion he escaped to Scotland, where he was sheltered at Hume Castle for a time. He was still with Lord Hume on the 7th of April, 1570, but shortly afterwards escaped from thence to Flanders, where he was joined by his devoted wife, who, having failed in her intercessions on his behalf, came to share his sorrows with him in his adversity. In 1571 he was in Lorraine, and from thence "departed towards Rome." He became a pensioner of the King of Spain, who allowed him £60 a year for the support of himself, his wife, and children. His name is included in the list of "names of those who were indyted for the conspiracy of treason 1st September, 11th Elizabeth, at Topcliff, in the county of Yorke," as John Nevile, of Liversedge, Knight; also in an "act for the confirmation of

the attaynders of Charles, Earl of Westmoreland, and Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, and Sir John Nevile, late of Liversedge, county of Yorke, Knight." His estates having thus become forfeited, Queen Elizabeth in July, 1573, gave them to Sir Edward Cary, one of the grooms of her Privy Council. By the deed of gift the estates were settled upon Sir Edward, his son Sir Philip, and his grandson, by the two latter an arrangement was made by which the whole of the Nevile estates at Liversedge and other places were broken up into farms and disposed of to the inhabitants. The chronicler who gives this information adds in much bitterness that "the Queen, with her usual generosity (?) and liberality (?) in 1574 granted to Mr. Robert Nevile, gentleman, the son of Sir John, out of his father's large possessions which had thus fallen to her, the miserable pittance of £20 a year, and that only during her pleasure, to be paid by the receivers at York out the Liversedge estate. Sir John Nevile, however, was allowed to remain an exile to the end of his days, and died an exile in order to gratify the revengeful spirit of a Queen whose soul was as much a stranger to the attribute of mercy as her heart was to the better and finer feelings of her sex."*

Heckmondwike.

FRANK PEEL.

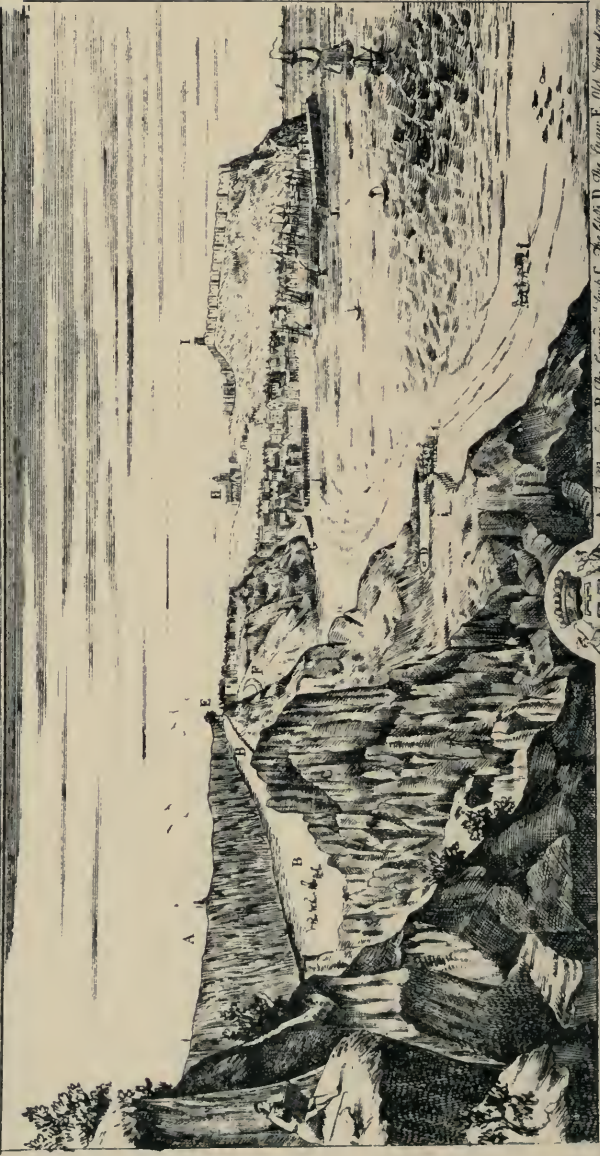
SCARBROUGH IN THE PAST.

SCARBROUGH is situated in 54° 17' 30" north latitude, 0'22 west longitude. The most ancient name is Scarburg, and of Saxon origin. Scar is a rock, and Burg a fortified place. According to Camden, "Burgus in præcepta rupè" a Burg upon a rock. According to Somner, it is "Urbs vel arx in acuta, vel acuminata rupa sita ut apud Brabantes; Scharpenburg," *i.e.* mons acutus; a city or walled town, or fort, or castle, upon a point, or situated upon a pointed rock, as among the Brabantes; Scharpenberg, *i.e.* a sharp or pointed hill. Scar also signifies "Collis petrosus et asper," or, rocky and rugged hill. In various documents of public character the name of Scarbrough is differently written; as Skardeburger, Scardeburge, Skarburg, Scartheburche, Scarburght, Scarburrowe, Scardeburgh, Scarburghum, Scarborough, and Scarbrough.

Scarbrough is a borough by prescription, *i.e.* in virtue of customs and privileges which, from immemorial usage, have obtained the force of law. It is also a royal borough. It has, however, no place in the Domesday book, and this can only be accounted for on the supposition that at that period Scarbrough had been destroyed by one of those ruthless and savage invasions which more than once depopulated the

* Further interesting particulars of the Neville family will be found in the present volume under the heading of "Yorkshire Ancient Families."

SOUTH VIEW OF SCARBOROUGH, WITH THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE SPAW. FEB. 10th 1737/8



A the Main Line B the Garrison C The Castle D The Spring E The King's Arms
 F The Wharf G the Sea H the Church I The Old J The New K The Tower



To the Rth Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount DUPPLIN

his Lordship's *inverkie* by
 his Lordship's *inverkie* by

John Rynes

place, and laid waste the habitations of the people. That it existed prior to the Domesday book is clear, for we learn that Tosti, Count of Northumberland, in one of his expeditions landed at Scarbrough and plundered and burnt it, and Thorklen, a northern historian, in illustrating

the invasion of this county by the Danes in the 9th and 10th centuries, refers to "Scardeburge," as being one of the scenes of conflict. The same historian also narrates an event which occurred under the stern Norse King, Harold Hadrada, and the locality of the town of Scarbrough is thus defined. "Si-thence he lay at Scardebureg and fought there with the burgess men; he ascended the hill which is there and caused a great pyre to be made there, and set it on fire; when the fire spread, they took great forks and threw the brands into the town. The Norsemen slew



Scarbrough Corporate Seal.

many people, and seized all they found." Doubtless this was a period when Scarbrough was but a hamlet, mostly of wooden huts.

The Romans, in addition to their military roads, formed camps in the most convenient situations. The lofty promontory at Scarbrough on which the ruins of the Castle stand, the elevated hill of Weaponess, and that of Seamer Moor, formed a strong barrier to any hostile invasions coming by sea. The remains of camps in these positions go to prove that the summit of Weaponess has at one time been strongly fortified by military works. On the heights above Falsgrave to the west may be seen the outlines of another camp.

The town of Scarbrough was anciently confined within very narrow limits; some of the foundations of its wall are yet traceable, and their line of direction may be followed sufficiently to ascertain their boundaries. The old town has not extended westward beyond Bland's Cliff, and it appears to have been defended in the west, towards the land and on the south-east towards the sea by strong walls; and on the north by a deep moat and mounds of earth; whilst the Castle Cliff formed a defence to the east wholly inaccessible. The boundaries of the borough are the White Nab on the south, Peaseholme Beck on the north, and a ravine to the west, which includes a circle of nearly two miles.

Scarbrough was incorporated A.D. 1160, by a charter from King Henry the First. There is no official account of this charter extant, but reference is made to it in the charter granted by King Henry II. This

King granted a charter "to the burgesses in Scardeburge, A.D., 1181, that they and their heirs should possess all the same liberties and tenures belonging to the borough, well and in peace, freely, quietly, and honourably, in the wood and in the plain, in pastures and in ways, in paths and in waters, and in all things as the said citizens of York, &c., &c.; and to render unto the King yearly, fourpence for every house whose gable was turned to the way; and for those whose sides were turned to the way sixpence."



Ancient Butter Cross.

King John visited Scarborough Castle 1201, and again in February, 1216. In the first year of his reign, March, 25th, A.D., 1200, he confirmed the charter granted by King Henry II., to which Hugh Bardolph, who was governor of the castle, and William

de Stuteville were subscribing witnesses.

King Henry III. began to reign 1216. The earliest grant of this King was for murage and tolls, for the purpose of enclosing and fortifying the town of Scarborough, and occurs in the ninth year of his reign, 1225.

King Edward I. began to reign 1272, and resided for some time in Scarborough Castle, with a large and noble retinue. A splendid court was held there, 1275, and was attended by many of the nobility,

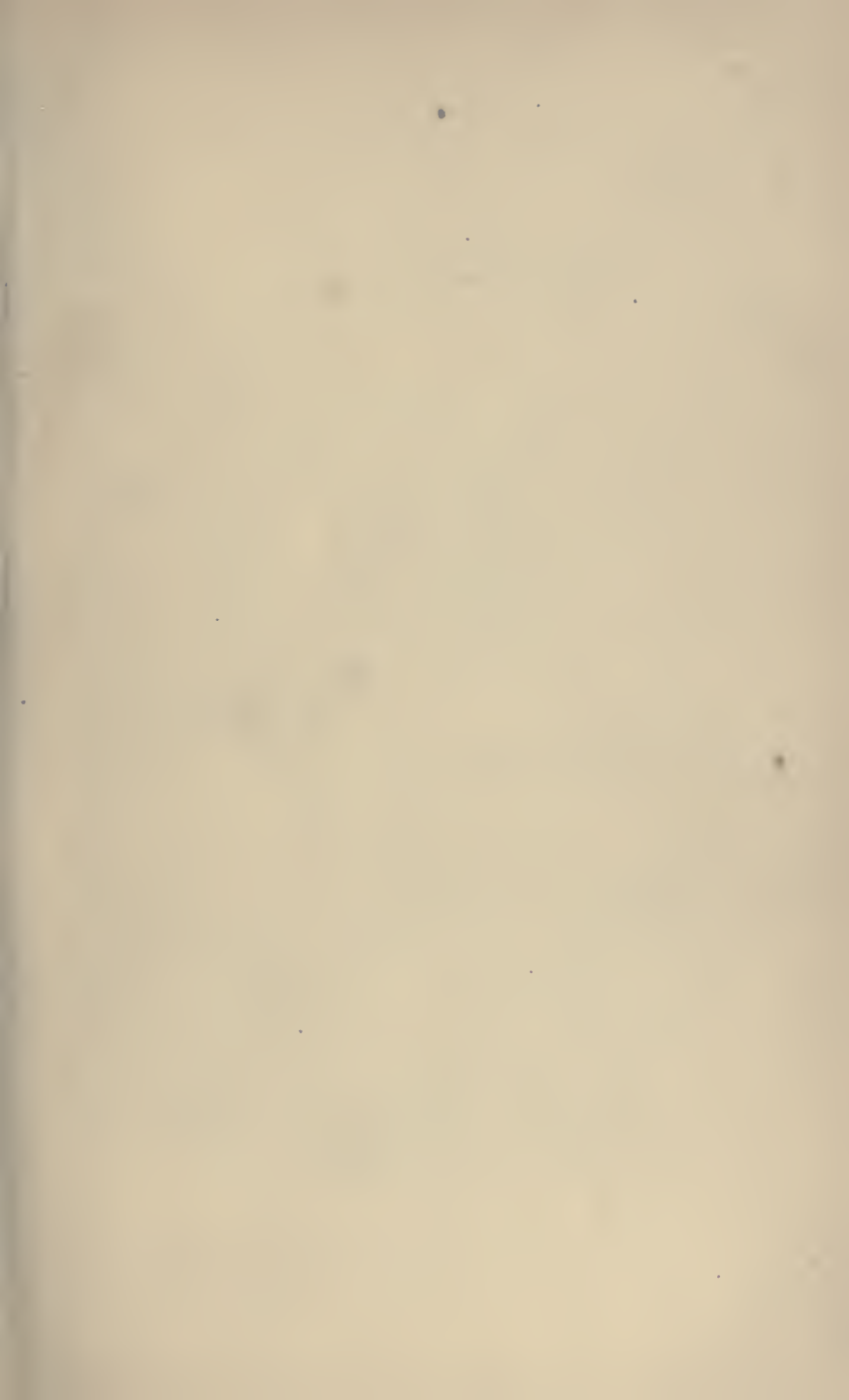
King Edward II. began to reign 1307. On the 4th of March, A.D. 1312, in the fifth year of his reign, this King, when at York, confirmed the previous charters. In the same year he fled with his favourite Piers Gaveston, from his enraged nobles, and took refuge in Scarborough Castle.

Edward III. began to reign 1327. In the fourteenth year of this King's reign, at York, was imposed a tax of the ninth part of the value of all moveable goods throughout the realm; the tax relating to Scarborough, not only exhibits the amount but gives the names of the inhabitants on whom the tax was levied.

King Richard II. began to reign 1377, and he, as well as Kings Henry IV. and V., confirmed the previous charters, the last-named, making considerable additions, among which was the grant of assize.

King Henry VI. began to reign 1422, and he, as well as King Edward IV., confirmed the previous charters.

King Richard III. began to reign 1483. In 1484, May 22nd, this King visited Scarborough with Anne his queen, and resided some time in the castle, and the Queen's apartments were in the tower. This King is said to have taken up his temporary abode at Scarborough, and that the house which he occupied is still situate at the sand side within the harbour. This house has at one time been an isolated one, and there





RUINS OF THE CASTLE.

are remains of mullioned open windows, opening on every side ; whilst the projecting off-set and the plinth indicate that the building in ages past stood so near to the sea that the waves of the ocean bathed its walls. This building is fast hastening to decay.

King Charles II. began to reign 1649, and in the thirty-sixth year of his reign granted a new charter, and changed the form of government in the borough, by incorporating and nominating forty-four persons, under the title of mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-one common councilmen.

Nothing of great importance to Scarborough took place during successive reigns, but the town was approached by King George IV., on his voyage to the Scotch capital, when an address was presented by the inhabitants of the borough, to the King on board the Fleet.

Queen Victoria, when princess, received an invitation in 1835, to visit Scarborough, but the death of her uncle, King William IV., and her consequent accession to the throne prevented.

Scarborough Castle.—The lofty promontory, on which the ruins of the Castle stand, is bounded on three sides by the German Ocean, and elevated about 300 feet above the level of the sea. William, of Newburg, a Monkish historian, who wrote about 1190, says, “in the very entry, which puts one to some pains to get up, stands a stately tower, and beneath the entry the city begins, spreading its two sides south and north, and carrying its point westward, where it is fortified with a wall, but in the east is fenced by that rock whereon the castle stands, and easterly on both sides by the sea. William surnamed Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, observing the place to be fitly situated for building a castle thereon, increased the natural strength by a costly work, enclosing all the plain upon the rock with a wall, and building a tower on the entrance, but this *being decayed by weight of age*, King Henry II. commanded a great and brave castle to be built on the same spot.”

This King after coming to the throne in 1154, ordered Scarborough Castle, along with all other castles of the preceding reign, to be destroyed ; hence it is evident that if the latter had only been built in the previous reign, it could not at that time have been more than about 18 years old, and therefore not likely to “*be decayed and fallen down by weight of age*,” as the above historian relates. Possibly the true solution lies in the fact that when Henry II. came into the north, to see his order carried out, on the refusal of the Earl of Albemarle to dismantle the fortress in his possession, he found the castle of Scarborough so great a national defence, that he not only countermanded his own order for its destruction, but directed its being increased in magnitude and strength. In a biographical notice of the Earl of Albemarle, it is stated that “*he enlarged and fortified the castle of Scarborough in or about 1154, the last year of the reign of King Stephen.*” Clearly then there must have been a castle in the present position at an earlier date than 1136, and that the building of it must be referred to a more

remote period of time, probably to the reign of King William the Conqueror, *circa* 1060. For in 1068 this King marched against the Earls Edwin and Morcar, who were in arms against him, and in order to secure the country as he passed along, he built strong castles and furnished them with garrisons. It was the want of such places that had facilitated his success, and the multiplication of them gave him the strongest assurance that he would be able permanently to overcome his English subjects. The Castles of Dover, Nottingham, and Durham, known to be built by this King, have the white tower, as also the one at Scarbrough, and the similitude of Dover and Scarbrough Castles is often the subject of remark by visitors. The royal castles were those of Dover and the other Cinque Ports; Northampton, Corfe, Scarbrough, Bridgenorth, Oxford, Sherburn, the Tower of London, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bambrough, Rochester, Gloucester, Horsham, and Devizes. (Lingard citing Brady, &c., 417).

It is somewhat confirmatory of an earlier period for the erection of Scarbrough Castle, that in the reign of King Henry I., a chapel was built in the castle yard, which was dedicated to King Edward the confessor.

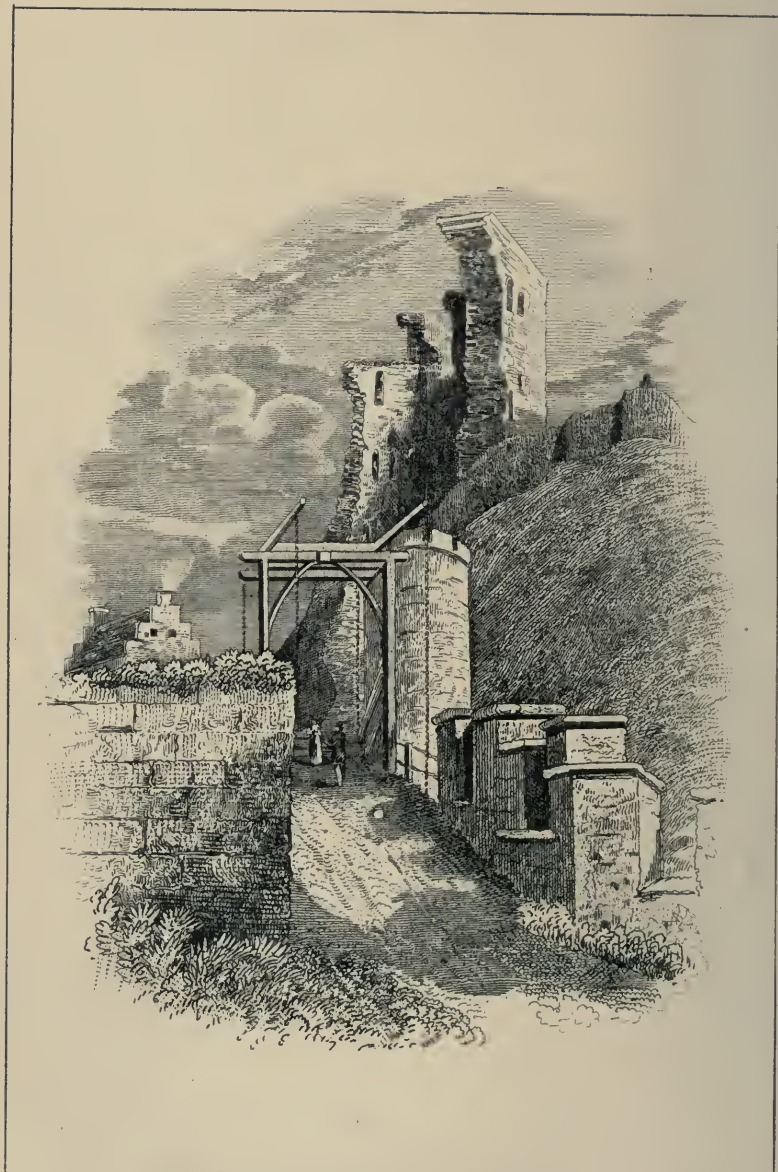
The approach to the Castle is by a gateway on the summit of a narrow isthmus on the eastern side, above the town. On the left tower of the outer gate, are to be seen the arms of England and France quartered.

Within the gates, the north and south walls of the Castle form an angular projection, and at the western point of this projection without the walls, is an outwork on an eminence, which was a battery at the siege of the Castle, in A.D. 1644, mounting seven guns and called Bushel's battery, the communication of which with the Castle is still observable, though now walled up. This outwork or *corps de garde*, is without the ditch, with which it communicated by a drawbridge, and underneath a deep and perpendicular fosse forms the entrance to the Castle, and is what was anciently called the Barbican, which is always the first member of an ancient castle. It is



Arms on Gate Tower of Castle.

a watch tower for the purpose of descrying an enemy at a great distance, frequently advanced beyond the ditch, to which it is joined by a drawbridge, and formed an entrance to the gateway. The drawbridge extended a little way within the gate and a small part of the wall and ballium. Leland in his narrative gives us to understand that there were two other drawbridges which defended the approach to the tower, and between each of the towers. He says, "In the first court is the arx and three towers in a row, and there joyneth a waul to them as an arme downe from the firste courte to the poynte of ye see cliffe, con-



DRAW BRIDGE OF THE CASTLE.

teining in it vj towers, whereof the seconde is square and full of loggins (lodgings), and called the "*Queen's Tower or Loggins.*" Two of these drawbridges must have been done away with at an early date, as the third and last was only removed and replaced by a stone arch A.D. 1818. Within the gates is an advanced battery of two twelve pounder carronades, flanking the fosse; this fosse or dyke continues southward along the foot of the westward acclivity of the Castle Hill, the whole length of the walls. Beyond the bridge on the right is a part of the wall of the Ballium, to which there is a slight acclivity.

This wall of the Ballium, in castles was commonly high flanked with towers, and had a parapet embattled, crenelated or garreted; for the mounting of it there were flights of steps at convenient distances. The entrance to the ballium was through a strong machicolated and embattled gate between two towers secured by a portcullis. The area of this ballium where the tower is situate, contains more than half an



Ancient Gateway and Entrance to the Town.

acre of ground; it is separated from the internal part of the castle yard by a ditch and mound, surmounted with a wall. In this ballium were most of the habitable buildings belonging to the castle, and adjoining it were the towers containing the "*Queen's lodgings.*"

Within this ballium the Queen of King Richard III. resided some time A.D. 1484. The tower of Scarbrough Castle cannot have been less than 120 feet in height—the walls are twelve feet in thickness, and the ruin about 97 feet high. The different stones have been vaulted, and divided by strong arches. each room being between 20 and 30 feet in height, and 10 yards square within the walls, with recesses. The remains of a very large fire place are visible in the tower apartment. This room during the last war was converted into a magazine.

There are private passages visible in some of the intervals of the casing of the walls. The windows, divided by round mullions, are in semi-circular arched recesses. and are larger than usual in such buildings. These recesses, are nearly seven feet deep, upwards of six feet broad, and ten feet in height.

On the angle of the castle wall, and just above the South-steel battery, stood a noble tower called "Charles's Tower." It was in this tower that George Fox the founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned for refusing to take an oath—a refusal, though serious to himself and to many hundreds of followers in its consequences, laid the foundation of that civil and religious liberty which has freed the statute book from great "pains and penalties," and has established a higher and more just appreciation of the simple principle of truth speaking.

In the memorable compact between King John and his subjects in 1215, and the conference with his barons on the 15th of June, at Runnymede, when its plains were covered with a vast assemblage for the occasion, and when after a debate of several days, the King, on the 19th of June, established the constitutional right of his subjects by the two celebrated charters, *Magna Charta*, and *Charta de Forresta*, the government of Scarborough Castle was then esteemed of so great importance that the governor was obliged to bind himself by an oath to conform to the directions of the select noblemen who were appointed guardians of their privileges; and it was agreed that such only should be placed as governors in this fortress who were judged most faithful to the barons and the realm.

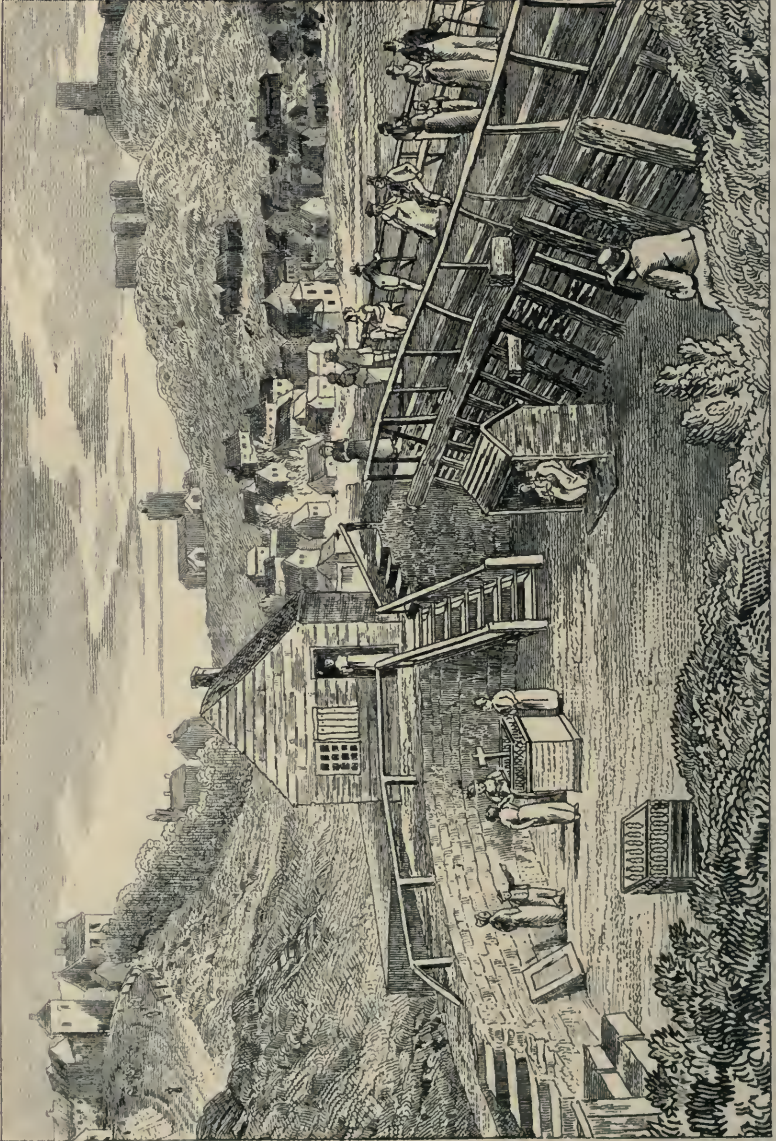
In the 8th year of the reign of King Henry III. the Castle was the stronghold of prisoners.

Edward I. resided some time at Scarborough with a large and noble retinue, and in the 3rd year of his reign a splendid court was held here, attended by the nobility.

In 1536 Scarborough was besieged. It was a time when insurrections were numerous on account of the King's suppression of the religious houses, and the internal peace of the nation was disturbed. Forty thousand men assembled in Yorkshire, furnished with armour, artillery, and the implements of warfare. Priests in sacerdotal vestments, bearing crucifixes preceded them, and they styled their insurrection the "Pilgrimage of Grace." A detachment of this fanatical army under the command of Sir Robert Aske, an avowed enemy of the Reformation, laid siege to Scarborough Castle, expecting to reduce it. The garrison consisted mostly of the servants of the governor, Lord Evers, who by his skill and intrepidity compelled the assailants to abandon the enterprize.

In 1538 a very full and minute survey of the state of the Castle was made by Sir Marmaduke Constable and Sir Ralph Ellerker. The report, which is most elaborate, was returned to the Crown and is worth reading.

In the first year of the reign of Queen Mary, Thomas, son of Lord Strafford arriving from France, surprised the Castle by stratagem, the which gave rise to the proverb known as "Scarborough Warning." His triumph was however of short duration, as it was eventually retaken three days after by the Earl of Westmoreland. This taking of the Castle was said to be ultimately the cause of war between England and



THE OLD WOODEN SPA.

France. In April, 1643, during the time that Sir Hugh Cholmley was governor of the town and Castle, an attempt was made to fire the town and Castle which was defeated, and in the following year the long and memorable siege begun, which ended at last in surrender. The batteries against the Castle were well chosen for situation, and very formidable, and were well served. The besieged general, Sir John Meldrum, after he had made a lodgement with his troops in St. Mary's Church, conveyed several pieces of artillery into it in the night, and opened a battery from the east window. The reduction of Scarborough Castle was an object of such magnitude in the estimation of Parliament, that the siege after the death of Sir John Meldrum, who had been slain, was continued and the besieged were compelled to capitulate which they did on honourable terms. In May, 1648, the House of Commons voted £5,000 for the repairs of the works at Scarborough, and in August following Scarborough revolted and a fresh siege was begun which continued some time with varied success. So discouraging at one time was the progress, that Oliver Cromwell wrote a strong letter to the House of Commons on the necessity of a fuller and more active supply of money and material. On the 15th of December, this siege was also brought to a conclusion, and the Castle given up to Parliament, and General Lord Fairfax was requested to appoint a governor for it. The terms of capitulation are also very honourable. Thus was the last siege of Scarborough Castle brought to a close. Where the slain were deposited has never yet been mentioned by the historian, but it is known that "charnel garth," in its subsequent change of owners, and the alteration made in it of late years, has revealed to us an enormous embankment of human bones, deposited there in heterogenous order, conclusive of promiscuous interment. After the last siege letters were sent to the House of Commons from the Committee at York, recommending that the Castle of Pontefract should be demolished, which was so ordered; but whether Scarborough was included in the order does not appear, though both the Castles were in a state of siege at the same time; yet the condition of the ruins of Scarborough would seem to indicate that the final demolition of the north-west front has been effected by explosion, and not by bombardment or storm. We must now leave this venerable old Castle in the hand of time, and refer our readers to much matter of interesting detail, from whence we have gathered this outline, assuring them that the perusal will add much information as to the incidents of time and occasion in consequence therewith.

We shall now briefly recapitulate the names of some of the ancient churches and religious houses connected with Scarborough in the past.

St. Nicholas Church.—Was erected in the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1181. There are not many vestiges of this church now remaining. The situation of this church was on the cliff, near the north gate of the present cliff bridge, immediately below the fencing adjoining the plantation. The church consisted of a nave with south aisle and an embattled tower of three stages, ornamented with a short spire.

St. Sepulchre Church.—Is supposed to have been in the plot of ground to the north of Sepulchre Street, on which the Friends' Meeting House is erected. The church in its early days appears to have had some connection with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had possessions in Scarbrough and in Stainton Dale. On the 20th March, 1305, a commission was issued to dedicate this church and churchyard, and on the 27th July, 1308, another commission was issued to dedicate the altars of the said church. Judging from the appearance of the church on the plan or map, it must have been one of considerable dimensions, consisting of a nave and south aisle, with a tower at the side of five stories high, and ornamented with a short spire.

Charnelle Chapel.—Was situate to the north of St. Mary's Church, probably near a footpath through what is still known as "Charnelle Garth." August 13th, 1866, this garth was sold to Thomas Jarvis, Esq. When taking out the foundations for the "towers" very many human remains were found, also several stone coffins. There were also found several carved stones, fragments of an ecclesiastical building, and part of the outer wall of the Carmelite oratory was laid bare.

Chapel of our Ladye.—From a survey made March 25, 1538, by Sir Marmaduke Constable and Ralph Elleker, Esquires, it is stated that "within the same castle yard is a pretty chapelle of our Layde and covered with leade, and besyd the same chapelle is a fayre well." This chapel stood near the site of the present well.

St. Helen's.—In 1864, when workmen were making excavations for the formation of new premises in Market Street, they came upon about thirty skeletons, all without coffins, and mostly lying on their faces or sideways. St. Helen's Church is supposed to have been near this spot, but as we have no historical record of any kind respecting this church, it must have been of a very ancient date, and consequently there would be no trace of ordinary coffins left undecomposed.

St. John's.—There is reason to believe that at one time there was a chapel or Church of St. John in Scarbrough, and that its site was near Newbrough Gate, and not far distant from St. Thomas' Church, near the hospital of that name. Gent, a very reliable historian, in his "History of Hull," mentions this matter in reference to Scarbrough.

St. Clement's.—This church long ago disappeared; yet a record of its once existing has come to light. What it was like cannot be recalled; but that it existed four centuries ago is an historic fact. Confirmatory of this is the record, that on the 20th February, 1496, "Thomas Saye, of Scarbrough, gentlemen, who was buried in St. Mary's, Feby., 1496, besides his wife Alice, bequeathed to *St. Clement's Church in Wallesgrave* iij^s iv^d towards the repairs of the fabric."

Franciscans.—"Thys year," says the chronicler, speaking of the 7th year of King Henry III., A.D., 1223, came the "Freers minors into England." In 1245 the Franciscans erected a religious house in Scarbrough, which must have been a very spacious building. From a patent granted by King Henry III. in the 19th year of his reign

leave was given to the Franciscans to pull down houses, and to build their convent on a spot of ground between Cukewild Hill and the water course called Mill Beck, given to the crown by William, son of Robert de Morpeth. The site of this church seems to have been the same as the present plot of ground in Sepulchre Street, called the "Friarage." On the 20th of March, 1306, a commission was issued to dedicate their church and churchyard.

Cistercians.—The establishment of this order of monks in Scarborough dates from the year 1054, and was under the Abbey of Cisteaux, in Burgundy. In 1198 King Richard I. gave a grant to the Cistercians in Scarborough, which is recited at length in the charter of King Edward I. At first they had in Scarborough only a single cell, which was situate on the N.E. corner of the western



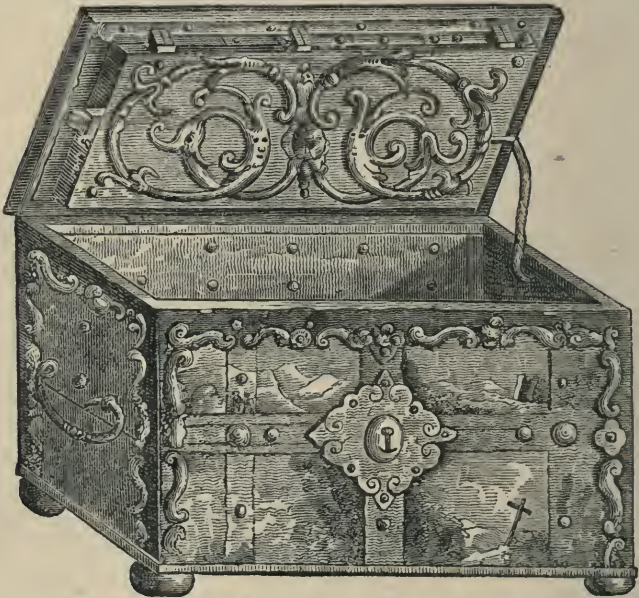
Newbrough Bar, 1645.

burial ground of St. Mary's, and the steps leading to it may yet be traced in the south wall near Speight Lane. In the year 1235, 13th of King Edward I. the Church of St. Mary, and the jurisdiction of the ancient chapel within the castle yard, and that of all other chapels within the town, as well as without, were confirmed to the Cistercians, and all rights of the crown in the rectory were given up.

Dominicans.—This convent was founded in the reign of King Henry III. But few traces of this religious house in Scarborough now remain, though its situation seems pretty clearly marked out by Queen Street, which was at one time called Black Friar's Gate, and by Friar's Entry, which branches from it, and has been widened, and

still retains its name. The ground adjacent to Friar's Entry, out of Queen Street, appears to have been used for burial purposes at a period prior to the introduction of Christianity, as several fragmentary burial urns were found there in 1826.

On the site of the palace of the Abbot of the Dominicans, there was found an elegant and ingeniously-constructed box, made of iron, and of which the plate annexed is a correct representation. It is one foot two inches long, seven-and-a-half inches broad, and seven inches deep, and is composed of hammered iron one-eighth of an inch in thickness, bound with thin bars of the same metal so as to divide it into compartments. The key-hole in front, which has been



Ancient Deed Chest.

richly gilt, is false, and only placed there for ornament. The outward foliated border has also been gilded. The several compartments have been painted with various devices, chiefly landscapes. The handles and bases are painted with vermillion. The lid, represented open, is almost entirely occupied with the lock, which is of curious workmanship, having five strong bolts, which, when the lid is pressed down, lock instantaneously, and are opened by a key in the centre of the lid, the keyhole for which is hid by a sliding bar. The embellishment on the front of the lock is curiously chased and fitted up with a white metal not unlike to silver. The inside of the chest is painted with vermillion, as is the support of the lid.

Carmelites.—The establishment of the Carmelites in Scarborough may be dated from the 13th year of the reign of King Edward II. who made them a grant of certain houses for building their convent and an oratory. Also a grant of license to the Cistercians to sell a piece of ground for the said oratory, and a grant of leave from the Abbot of the Cistercians, as rector of Scarborough, to build an oratory. This was situated near the north cliff, not far from the boundaries of the Castle, in a field known as Charnell Garth—

“The cloisters and chapels, from whence to the skies
The sounds of devotion were wont to arise,
Where the Carmelites once their loud orisons sung
Are now but grey walls by green ivy oer’hung.”



St. Mary's Church.

St. Mary's Church.—This church is of very early date. In the reign of King Richard I. A.D. 1189, St. Mary's is stated to be a vicarage of the value of 20 marks, in the gift of the king, and that he presented the same to Gilbert de Tunibus, clerk, who held it. Afterwards the king gave the advowson to the abbot and convent of the Cistercians in France, and some monks were sent over, and had a cell at Scarborough before the fourth year of the reign of King John A.D. 1204 *Testa de Neville*, p. 375). From letters in the Public Record Office, it appears that in the reign of King Edward I., the Abbot and the Convent of Albion wrote to the king begging that, as the church of Scarborough, which had been for the support of the general chapter, was too distant for personal superintendence, the Abbot of Rievale might be permitted to look after it." (7th Report Public Records app. II, p. 249).

The Spa of Scarborough is now a matter of history extending over nearly three centuries, and has gradually become an object of admiration all over our own country, and even in other countries, as the influx of visitors from year to year bears testimony. The Spa itself lies south by east from St. Nicholas' Cliff Terrace, at a distance from the town of about 700 yards. It is pleasantly situated on the sea shore at the foot of the cliff a little to the south of the town, and its waters were first discovered in 1620 by a sensible and intelligent lady, Mrs. Farrar, who lived at Scarborough, and who, whilst walking out along the beach, observed the stones over which the waters from the cliff passed to have a russet colour; and on tasting it, to be slightly acid and different from the common springs. On testing it with an effusion of galls, she found that it took on a purple tinge, and hence she came to the conclusion that it must have a medicinal value. Having herself given it a trial, she communicated the result to others and persuaded them to do likewise; and as the waters were found to be very efficacious in certain ailments to which the human frame is subject, they became the medicine of the inhabitants of Scarborough.

The first attempt at collecting the waters took place in 1698, when a governor was appointed to receive subscriptions and preserve order. The amount of subscription to the Spa was at that time 7s. 6d. for the season to each individual, 2s. 6d. of which went to a number of poor widows who attended to present the water. In 1700 the first spa house was built by Dicky Dickenson, the first governor, who rented the wells from the corporation at a low rent, and built two houses for the convenience of the company, one for the use of gentlemen and the other for ladies. The custom was to enter the name in his book and pay 5s., which made the subscriber free of the Spa. This governor was one of nature's freaks—most deformed in person, but brilliant mentally, his wit being of a fine and keen order. He was known by many of the gentry of Great Britain, who delighted to converse with him, though he had an impediment in his speech. He was called by some a second Æsop.

In the year 1735 the staith of the Spa of Scarborough was washed down in the winter by a strong tide, and in the following year was rebuilt and much enlarged. From its very first formation the Spa has ever been subject to vicissitudes. Thus in 1737, on the 28th of December, the staith of the Spa, composed of a large body of stone bound by timber, as a defence against the sea, and for the security of the house and wells, in a most extraordinary manner gave way. A great mass of the cliff, containing near an acre of pasture land, with the cattle grazing upon it, sunk perpendicularly several yards. As the ground sank, the earth and sand under the cliff rose on the north and south sides of the staith out of its natural position above 100 yards in length; and was in some places six, and in others seven yards above its former level. The Spa wells ascended with the earth and sand; but as soon as the latter began to rise the



his

Richard **P**ickinson

mark

water ceased running into the wells, and for a time seemed to be lost. The ground thus raised was 26 yards broad, and the staith, notwithstanding its immense weight, computed at 2,460 tons, rose entire 12 feet higher than its former position, and was forced forward to the sea about 100 yards. The spring of water by diligent search was recovered on the 1st of February, 1738, and the staith being repaired, the Spa continued to retain its wonted reputation. At the time of this occurrence the Spa was approached from the sands by a rude wooden ladder; the cottage at the top was built of wood, and was occupied by the celebrated Dickenson.

In 1739 the Spa was rebuilt, in a castellated form, at the expense of the corporation, and with the occasional exception of repairs rendered necessary by tidal injury or ordinary wear and tear, the Spa continued until 1808, when it was all but washed away, and the corporation voted £600 towards its repair. Again in 1825 it was greatly damaged by a very high tide and nearly washed away. A new era now sprung up, and the days of the old Spa and its patchwork was about to vanish for ever. A company was formed with a view to provide an easy and convenient junction between the Spa and the town. In 1836, the house and Spa were again destroyed by a violent storm, and were afterwards replaced by a substantial sea-wall and a Gothic building.

Further alterations with improvements and enlargements having become necessary, the late Sir Joseph Paxton was consulted by the Cliff Bridge Company, as to enlarging the saloon, and the plans which he selected were adopted. Henceforth the career of the Spa, if a chequered one hitherto, was to become one of grandeur and stateliness, marked with architectural beauty and fitness, with all the accompaniments, floral and æsthetic, which science, art, and money could command. The authority of the governors of old had departed in 1822, and all arrangements had lapsed into the proprietary shareholders. From the commencement there had been eight successive Monarchs of the Spa, and certainly some of the most original of nature's productions. The first, Dicky Dickenson was unique in every respect; the third was remarkable for longevity, attaining the age of 103, and being at that period in possession of all his faculties; whenever questioned as to his mode of living, and freedom from the usual infirmities of life, he jocularly replied, that he had always lived well, and spa-water was his sovereign remedy; number seven was perhaps the most strikingly remarkable, being minus hands and feet.

After the destruction of the great hall by fire a few years ago it was rebuilt and largely increased in size and decorative character, and is now an object of increased interest.—From "Scarborough Ancient and Modern," by

WALTON CROSS.

THE number of crosses on the line of the great Roman road from Mancunium, *via* Cambodunum, to Eboracum is very remarkable, Fragments of several of these still remain, and the existence of others is only now known by some local appellation. Near Slack or Scammonden (a word which retains the original name—S'Cambodun) are Haigh Cross and Maplin Cross, and in the north-west corner of Rastrick Churchyard is the base of a beautifully floriated cross. Still following the Roman road after it crosses the Calder at Brighouse Ford we mount the hill by Clifton to Cleckheaton, having to our right the venerable edifice, Hartshead Church, and a few hundred yards nearer to us, Walton Cross, which bears Roman indications in its name. The base only of this interesting remain is left, but this is so massive and so richly sculptured as to place it among the most important remains of the class now existing. The stone itself is of irregular shape. At the



East Side, Walton Cross.

N.E. corner it is 54 inches high, at the S.E., 58; at the S.W., 57; and at the N.W., 53. At the base it is on the E. side, 41 inches wide; on the N. side, 30; on the S., 28; and on the W., 41; whilst at the top of the stone it measures on those sides respectively 28, 24, 24, and 26 inches. On the east side which is evidently the front, the stone bears a raised panel, around which several lines of interlacing work are carried. In the centre of the panel is the representation of a tree in

an early conventional form, with two birds on each side, their faces to the stem, which is the centre of the stone. On the north and south sides the whole face of the stone is covered with a closely interlaced pattern; on the north side a cross being the basis of the design. On the west side also, an interlaced cross within a circle may be traced, supported below by two winged figures, the limbs and extremities of which are continued in flowing lines and made to interlace in various

complications. On this side a hole has at some time or other been drilled, probably with the idea of meeting the hollow socket in which the stem of the cross has been placed. From the size and depth of this socket the stem and surmounting cross must have been of grand proportions. The stone is of grit and unlike the stone found in the immediate neighbourhood. The late Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., employed workmen to remove an adjoining wall and dig out the soil to the depth of

about a foot round the cross, which revealed a fact hitherto unknown, viz., that the cross stood on a large stone, fifty inches square, by eight inches thick forming a step all round the base. As the base was not placed in the centre, it was carefully restored to its ancient position. It seems from the notes of a local antiquary that the stem was in existence about the time of George III.'s accession, but this would be a somewhat remarkable circumstance. The work on



West Side, Walton Cross.

the cross has all the characteristics of pre-Norman sculptures, and is certainly more ancient than the fine Norman doorway and chancel arch at the church close by.

Idle.

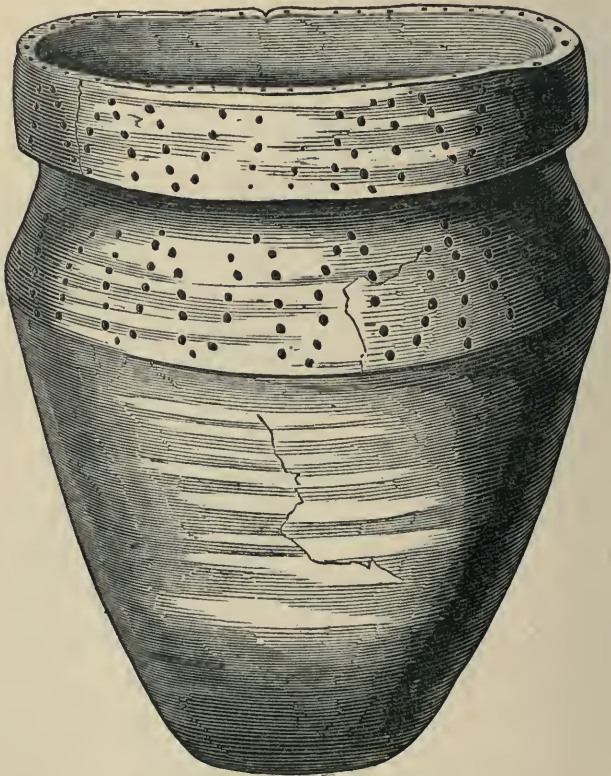
J. HORSFALL TURNER.

A YORKSHIRE BARROW AND ITS CONTENTS.

On the 22nd of June, 1864, a circular conical barrow, of large size, measuring about sixty feet in diameter, and rising to a height of five or six feet above the general level of the ground was carefully opened on Bishop Wilton Wold, about four miles from Pocklington, by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, to whom the antiquarian world is indebted for many important discoveries. The Barrow, known as the "Calais Wold Barrow," is situated in a grass field near a farm house known as "Calais Wold," from which this distinctive appellation has been gained.

Mr. Mortimer, rightly judging that the primary interment would be central, commenced operations by digging a large hole, or pit, of

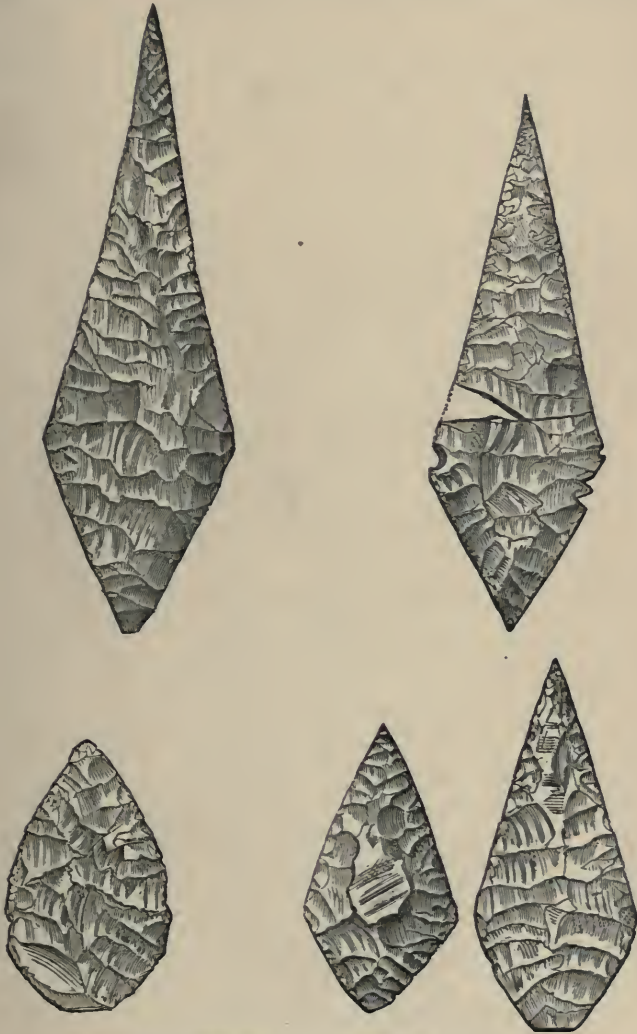
about nine feet square, in the middle, and the mound was found to be composed of layers of clay and loam, brought from a distance, mixed up with layers of soil procured on the spot. About a foot below the surface, in the centre of the barrow, the diggers came upon a fine Celtic cinerary urn which had evidently been filled with calcined human bones and then inverted. This had, of course, been done while the remains of the body were still glowing, and it was remarked that the fragments of burned bones were of peculiar whiteness. The cremation of the body had doubtless taken place on the spot, as was usual, and the ashes then gathered together and deposited in the urn while still glowing.



Cinerary Urn from the Calais Wold Barrow.

The Cinerary Urn measured about eleven inches in height, nine inches in diameter at the mouth, and four inches at the bottom. It was of the ordinary form with thick overhanging lip, or rim, which as well as the neck was ornamented with a zigzag pattern formed by a number

of indented dots produced with the point of a stick, or with a knot of a thong; the top edge of the rim being also ornamented with a row of



Flint Implements from the Calais Wold Barrow.

similar indentations. The material was the usual reddish clay, and, as is so commonly the case, was blackened inside through having been

filled with the glowing remains of the cremated body and fragments of the embers.

Near to this, but on a somewhat lower level, the fragments of another cinerary urn, containing calcined human bones, was discovered. It had stood upright, but had evidently been broken when disturbed for the deposit of the later interment just spoken of. Fragments of the same urn were also found in other parts of the mound.

Continuing the excavation, at a depth of some two feet or more below the urn just spoken of, three remarkably fine flint arrow heads and two flint javelin or spear heads, of unusual form and extreme beauty, were found.* Four of these are here engraved of their full size. They are of lozenge shape, and, especially the two larger ones, more elongated and much more acutely pointed than any other examples as yet exhumed. They are also remarkable for the delicacy and minuteness of chipping; but it is much to be regretted that three of these beautiful flints received injury from the pick of one of the workmen.

Mr. Mortimer, in his note on this discovery, which he drew up for me, says, "all these specimens lay together in a dark substance, undoubtedly composed of organic matter; and from the centre of this ran to the right and to the left, a dark streak of the same colour, each streak bending in some measure round the mound. As this dark trace or curve of decayed matter extended a little more than three feet in length, and was close to the arrow heads, the inference was obvious, that it marked the decayed remains of the long-bow of the ancient warrior or hunter, whose treasured ashes reposed in the second or broken urn."

In this there can be no reasonable doubt Mr. Mortimer was in error. The probability being that these flints belonged to the primary interment, which would be by inhumation, and of which the traces of "dark substance, undoubtedly composed of organic matter," would be the decayed remains. The two urns being on two different levels, and the lower of the twain being some considerable distance above the level of the deposits, the interment by inhumation, with which the flints had been placed, and the supposed indication of a bow was observed, would be the older, if not quite the primary burial.

On the natural surface of the ground were here and there indications of a funeral pyre, and flint chips were found among the soil of which the mound was composed.

The flint implements of which engravings are here given, measured, the largest one $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length by an inch in width at the widest part; the next largest, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches and a little less than an inch in breadth at the shoulder. It had been notched on the sides, below the shoulder, for firmer attachment by a thong to the shaft or handle. The largest "had been struck from a block of honey-coloured flint, and is nearly transparent; the points are almost as sharp as a needle, and neither of them exceeds in substance the thickness of a shilling."

* See preceding page.

Among the soil thrown out in the course of excavating, a jet stud was found which is here engraved—top, bottom, and side—of its full size. It has two converging holes, as usual, for attachment. These objects were all carefully described



and illustrated in my "Reliquary," vol. VI., and the illustrations of the flints and studs transferred from it to Evans's "Ancient Stone Implements" and my own "Grave Mounds and their Contents." The discovery was one of extreme interest and importance, and the only regret one feels is that the excavations were not extended to a larger area than nine feet in the centre of a barrow measuring sixty feet in diameter.

The Hollies, Duffield, Derby.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

YORKSHIRE VOLUNTEERS IN 1806.

A strong wave of patriotism swept over Great Britain during the early years of the present century, when the fear of invasion by the legions of the First Napoleon filled men's minds. An enormous army of more than 370,000 volunteered to defend their country against the foreign despot, regiments being formed in every county, and Yorkshire did her part nobly.

The Yorkshire portion of the Army was as follows:—

WEST RIDING.

PLACE.	STATE.	COMMANDER.
Addingham ..	... Infantry... 67	Captain William Cunliffe.
Ainstie of York...	... Infantry... 456	Lient.-Col. Hall-Plnmer.
Upper Agbrigg...	... Infantry... 1333	Lient.-Col. Sir G. Armytage, Bart.
Barkston Ash ...	... Infantry... 400	Colonel H. M. M. Vavasour.
Birstal and Batley	... Infantry... 347	Lient.-Col. Samuel Sykes.
Bradford ...	... — ... 585	Lient.-Col. Jno. Hardy, Jun.
Doncaster ...	... Infantry... 500	Lient.-Col. Wm. Wrigatson.
Ecclesfield ...	... Infantry... 212	Major Thos. Rawson.
Halifax ...	... Infantry... 1070	Lient.-Col. Thos. Horton.
West Halifax ...	... — ... 426	Lient.-Col. Jas. Moore.
Knaresborough ...	... Cavalry ... 57	Captain Thos. Slingsby.
Knaresborough ...	... Infantry... 274	Lient.-Col. Sir J. Ingelby, Bart.
Pontefract ...	... Infantry... 800	Lient.-Col. the Earl of Mexborough.
Loyal Ripon ...	... Infantry... 339	Lient.-Col. Richard Wood.
Rotherham ...	... Infantry... 500	Lient.-Col. Joshua Walker.
Roundell ...	... Infantry... 144	Captain Wm. Roundell.
Skyrac ...	... Infantry... 220	Major M. A. Taylor.
Staincross ...	... Infantry... 580	Lient.-Col. W. S. Stanhope.
Stockeld Park ...	... Cavalry ... 48	Capt. Hon. Wm. Gordon.
Thorne ...	... Infantry... 120	Capt. Jno. Ellison.
Royal Wakefield	... Infantry... 570	Lient.-Col. W. R. L. Serjeantson.
Wharfdale ...	... Infantry... 680	Colonel Walter Fawkes.
City of York ...	... Infantry... 630	Lient.-Col. Sir W. M. Milnér, Bart.
Yorkshire Cavalry	... North Reg. 430	Lient.-Col. Robert Harvey.
Yorkshire Cavalry	... South Reg. 653	Lient.-Col. F. F. Foljambe.
Yorkshire Cavalry	... West Reg. 138	Major J. L. Kaye.

PLACE.	STATE.	WEST RIDING (Continued).	COMMANDER.
Bawtry	Infantry... 166	Major Viscount Galway.
Wath Wood	Infantry... 247	Lieut.-Col. Samuel Walker.
Craven Legion	—	... 1450	Colonel Lord Ribblesdale.
Harewood	Cavalry ... 76	Capt. Hon. Henry Lascelles.
Leeds	Cavalry ... 61	Capt. Jas. Rhodes (Rhodes?)
Leeds	Infantry... 1371	Lieut.-Col. Thos. Lloyd.
Leeds	Pioneers... 77	Captain Wade Browne.
Sheffield	Infantry .. 609	Colonel Earl of Effingham.

NORTH RIDING.

Barton-le-Street ... ..	...	Cavalry ... 52	Captain H. C. Leatham.
Bedale ... ..	...	Infantry... 123	Captain George Marton.
Catterick, &c. ... ..	...	Infantry... 756	Lieut.-Col. Sir I. Lawson, Bart.
Loyl. Dales ... ..	...	Infantry... 1590	Colonel Turner Straubensee.
Filing and Stainton Dales	—	... 100	Captain John Cooke.
E. and W. Gilling ... ..	...	Infantry ... 125	Capt. Sir R. D. Hildyard, Bart.
Kiplin and Langton ... ..	...	Cavalry ... 47	Captain Rt. Crowe.
Hemsley ... ..	...	Infantry ... 136	Lieut. Jno. Sootheran.
Masham ... ..	...	Infantry .. 124	Capt. Wm. Danby.
Mulgrave ... ..	...	Infantry... 112	Capt. Fras. Gibson.
Pickering Lythe ... ..	...	Infantry... 477	Lt.-Col. Sir G. Caley, Bart
Stockton Forest ... ..	...	Riflemen.. 69	Capt. Rev. Jno. Warè.
Yarm ... ..	...	Infantry... 230	Major Tho. Meynell.
Yorks. Foresters	—	... 67	Capt. C. H. Harland.
Cleveland ... ..	...	Infantry... 852	Lt.-Col. the Hon L. Dundas.
Newburgh Rangers	—	... 52	Capt. Hon. T. E. W. Bellasyse.
Castle Howard ... ..	...	Riflemen.. 103	Capt. Viscount Morpeth.
Helmsley ... ..	...	Cavalry ... 82	Capt. Chas. Duncombe.
Scarborough ... ..	...	Cavalry ... 60	Capt. Rd. H. Lister.
Scarborough ... ..	...	Infantry... 300	Lieut.-Col. Jas. Tindall.
Teesdale ... ..	...	Infantry... 629	Lieut.-Col. J. B. Morrill.
Whitby ... ..	...	Infantry... 142	Major Hy. Simpson.
Whitby ... ..	...	Artillery.. 212	Major Thos. Brodrick.

EAST RIDING.

Bainton Beacon... ..	...	Infantry... 208	Capt. Geo. Conyers.
Beverley ... ..	...	Infantry... 220	Major Peter Coles.
Burlington	—	... 343	Lieut.-Col. Jno. Pitts.
Cottingham Grange	—	... 140	Capt. Geo. Knowsley.
Everingham ... ..	...	Cavalry .. 42	Capt. M. C. Maxwell.
Grimston ... ..	...	Cavalry ... 94	Capt. Thos. Grimston.
Hedon ... ..	...	Infantry ... 77	Capt. Robt. Stubbing.
North Holderness ... ..	...	Infantry... 138	Capt. Rd. Bethell.
Middle and South Holderness	...	Infantry ... 211	Major H. W. Maister.
Hull and County, &c.	—	... 931	Lieut.-Col. John Wray.
Pocklington ... ..	...	Infantry... 397	Major Robert Denison.
Welton, &c. ... ..	...	Infantry... 70	Capt. Josh. Thompson.
Harford and Derwent	—	... 789	Lieut.-Col. Ralph Creyke
Ouze and Derwent ... ..	...	Infantry... 400	Lieut.-Col. Rd. Thompson.
Yorkshire Wolds ... ..	...	Cavalry .. 271	Lieut.-Col. Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.

The aggregate force raised throughout the country was as follows:—Cavalry, 31,771; infantry, 328,956; artillery, 10,133
Total 370,860.

Skipton.

W. H. DAWSON



YORKSHIRE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

BOLLING HALL.

BRADFORD is not so rich in historic relics and associations as some other towns in Yorkshire that might be named, and the stranger on the look out for antiquities would fail to meet with the quaint old gables, and the overhanging houses, with their mullioned and diamond-paned windows, that carry one back at a glance to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But it possesses, nevertheless, one of the finest old baronial mansions that can be found in the West-Riding—a relic “familiar with forgotten years, and with the history of the olden time” written upon its very walls.

Bolling Hall occupies a commanding position, and a glance from this eminence is sufficient to take in a fine view of its general surroundings. In the valley below lies the dingy town, for Bradford still looks dingy from its outskirts, notwithstanding the recent improvements in the way of smoke consumption, and it requires a fair stretch of the imagination to picture it as it was in the far off time when but a mere village, composed of rudely thatched cottages, interspersed by the burgage-houses, with their crofts and foldsteads, which then served as the mansions of the “better sort.”

To form a fair conception of the age of Bolling Hall, we must glance across the page of history far beyond the days when John Bunyan was a prisoner in Bedford gaol, and even beyond the Wars of the Roses, before we approach that remote period (the 14th century) when William de Bolling, lord of the manor of Bolling, gave certain “common of pasture” pertaining to the same manor, to Kirkstall Abbey, and twelve acres of land in Bolling, (in modern times called Bowling) to the Hospital of St. Peter, York, in “pure alms.” Going

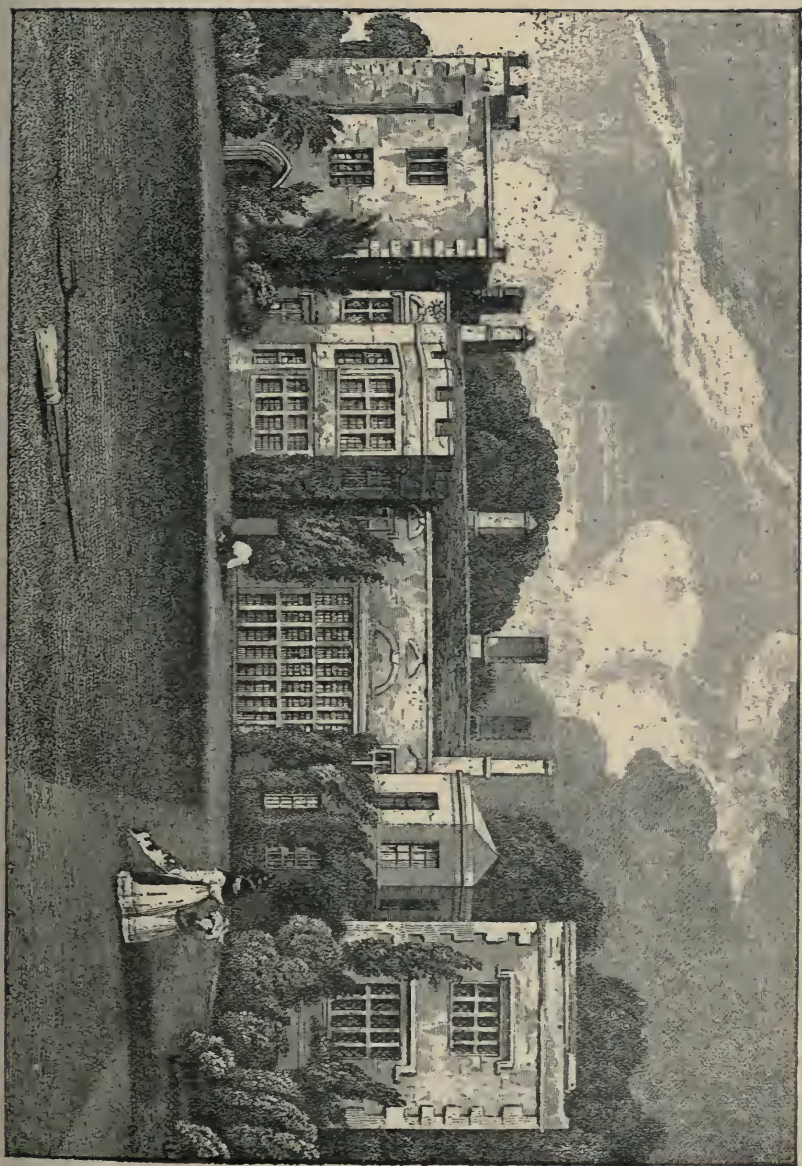
further back still, we are told of a certain Sindi, who was the owner of Bolling, for is it not recorded in the Domesday Book, that "In Bollinc Sindi hath four carucates of land," and that "Illbert (de Lacy) has it and it is waste; value in King Edward's (the Confessor) time, five shillings?"

The Bollings appear to have been a thriving and influential family in their day and generation. A Robert de Bolling, who died in the reign of Henry III. was probably the next owner of the estate after Sindi, and may have been a descendant of his, seeing that "the posterity of these Saxons frequently assumed local names from the places of their residence." A long run of good fortune seems to have followed the Bollings down to the adventurous reign of Edward IV., when the unfortunate struggles for supremacy between the houses of York and Lancaster threw the whole country into war. Lord Clifford, of Skipton Castle, espoused the cause of the Lancastrians, and carried things with a high hand among the Yorkshire gentry who hardly dared do other than enrol themselves under his banner. The famous battle of Towton, was fought on Palm Sunday, March 29th, 1461 and resulted in the defeat of the Lancastrians, and the slaughter of 36,000 men. Among the defeated ones, perhaps none suffered more than did Robert de Bolling (the third of that name.) He was attainted for high treason against the King, and in an Act of Resumption of forfeited estates made in 1468 it was specially provided that the Act "should not be to the prejudice of Thomas Radclyff, Esquire, of the *grant to him* made by letters patent *of the Manor of Bolling.*

Nothing is recorded to show what became of the attainted Robert during the time that he was kept out of his estate by Radclyff, and it must be left to conjecture as to how he and his wife, and ten children, obtained a "lyvelode" while in so sorry a plight. However, he petitioned the King in pitiful terms to restore him to his estate, assuring his "Highness that he was never against him, in any feld or journey, except on Palm Sunday . . . whereto he was dryven, not of his own proper wille, ne of malice toward youre Grace, but oonly by compulsion, and by the most drad proclamations of John then Lord Clyfford, under whose daunger and distresse the lyvelode of your suppliant lay."

Whatever may have been the effect upon the King of this appeal, it is satisfactory to know that Robert de Bolling eventually recovered his forfeited estates, and that he made his will, at Bolling Hall, in which he directed that his body should be buried before the altar in Bradford Church.

Of the Bollings who succeeded the unfortunate Robert there are none who call for special notice till we come to Tristram, at whose death, without male issue, the line of the Bollings of Bolling (reaching over nearly four hundred years) became extinct. Tristram had an only daughter, named Rosamond, who married Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, a man of some note in his day. Rosamond appears to have



made him a worthy partner and to have fully sustained her position as the wife of a great man, for Tempest was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and at the Field of Flodden had held a principal command under the Earl of Surrey. She bore him nine children, all of whom grew up and married with some of the best families of the county. The fifth son, Henry, married Ellinor, daughter of Christopher Mirfield, of Tong Hall, by which union Henry acquired the Tong estate, and became the founder of the Tempests of Tong.

There was a long succession of Richard Tempests at Bolling Hall, the last of whom, however, seems to have been no credit to the family. He is described as "a weak imprudent man;" but it was his misfortune to live in disturbed times. The Civil Wars of the time of Charles I. brought ruin and disaster to many a noble family. Tempest was a gay cavalier, and for espousing the cause of the King was entrusted with the command of a regiment of horse. But he was on the losing side, and on the overthrow of the royal cause was fain to escape the forfeiture of his estates by the payment of a sum little short of two thousand pounds—a large amount at that day.

Sir Richard was his own greatest enemy. He was a reckless gamester, and tradition kindly steps in to tell us how it came to pass that he was the last of the long line of Tempests of Bolling Hall. While engaged in a game of "put," in which he had a run of bad luck, he foolishly staked the hall and estate, and as the cards were being dealt, exclaimed—

"Now ace, deuce, and tray,
Or farewell Bolling Hall for ever and aye."

And thus, says tradition, the old hall that had been the home of his ancestry for a century and a half, was hopelessly lost. The last chapter in the mad career of this reckless man, was his death (1657) in the confines of the King's Bench prison, while in custody as a prisoner for debt.

The story of the Bolling Hall Ghost is a thrice told tale. The narrative runs that while the Earl of Newcastle was sleeping in one of the rooms of the Hall on the eve of the day that was to witness the destruction of Bradford, a lady in white came into the room, pulled the clothes off the Earl's bed several times, and cried out with a lamentable voice, "Pity poor Bradford." That then he sent out his orders that neither man, woman, or child should be killed in the town, and that upon hearing this good news, the apparition which had so disturbed the noble lord, quietly took its departure. Several versions have been given of this mysterious visitation, and not a few have tried to account for it, or to "explain it away." For ourselves we prefer to take the legend, for such it is, simply on its merits, and without venturing any apology for it whatever. It is enough to know that the earl gave final orders that the people should be spared, and that he speedily withdrew his troops from the town, to the no small joy and relief of many who

were quaking with fear, believing that verily they were in the jaws of death.

From the Tempests, Bolling Hall passed to the Saviles of Thornhill, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Afterwards Francis Lindley, son of William Lindley, a merchant of Hull, came into possession of the manor by purchase; and a descendant of his, Francis Lindley Wood, disposed of the manor and estate in 1816, to Messrs. John Sturges, Thomas Mason, and J. G. Paley, for £20,000, having previously disposed of the minerals to the proprietors of the Bowling Ironworks for a still larger sum.

By the kind permission of Mr. James H. Tankard, J.P., the present tenant, the writer of this sketch, visited the hall a short time ago. In the interior a special feature of interest was the large central hall with its fine front window looking on to the lawn, its quaint wooden gallery, its collection of relics—battle-axes, spears, cross-bows, and other implements of warfare; its portraits of warriors clad in heavy armour, ladies dressed in Elizabethan costume, and feudal lords, gay cavaliers, and titled gentry of more modern times. We saw the ghostly bedroom but not the ghost. It is a small apartment with just one small window looking to the South. In it is hung the portrait of Rosamond, the connecting link between the Bollings and the Tempests.

For fully five hundred years the storm beaten walls of Bolling Hall have withstood the ravages of time. Built in a style that may be best described as half castle and half mansion, with heavy walls composed of rough unsquared stones, it has come down to our own day in a condition such as few of the monuments of feudal times in Yorkshire can now boast.

West Bowling, Bradford.

WILLIAM SCRUTON.

NOTES ON SOME EARLY CASTLES, MANOR HOUSES, AND HOMESTEADS OF YORKSHIRE.

EXAMPLES of early Domestic Architecture in the County of York are, as might naturally be expected, not only tolerably abundant, but of marked and interesting character; occasionally presenting unique features and not unfrequently assuming a picturesqueness and beauty that adds to the charm of their age. Of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries some examples remain, but the main richness of the county is in those of the succeeding periods. Some of these have been noticed by the compilers (Dawson Turner, and J. H. Parker) of "Domestic Architecture in England,"—a work of deep research, and reliable as an authority upon the subject to which it is devoted—and, as that valuable publication is certainly not accessible to every reader of "Old Yorkshire," I have thought it would be doing good service to the archæology of that

county if I threw together the following notes upon some of the Yorkshire buildings there described.

But first I give, as a useful contribution to Yorkshire history and topography, a list of Royal Licenses to Crenellate (*i.e.* fortify) buildings in that county. These licenses, it may be well to premise, were usually given in some such form as the following, which I quote from one granted in 1482. "Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that, we of our special favour have granted and given licence, and by these presents do grant and give licence, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lyeth, to the said that he at his will and pleasure build, make, and construct, with stone, lime, and sand, towers and walls in and about his manour of and that manour with such towers and walls to enclose, and those towers and walls to embattle, kernel, and machecollate; and that manour so enclosed, and those walls and towers aforesaid, so embattled, kernelled, and machicollated, built, and constructed, to hold for himself and his heirs for ever, without perturbation, impeachment, molestation, impediment, or hinderance from us or our heirs or others whomsoever"

The following are the Royal Grants and Licenses to Crenellate Yorkshire buildings; the licenses of others than Kings I do not include. In the border counties licenses were granted by the Lord's Marchers; and in some instances in the Palatinates, by the Bishop or Earl, and others:—

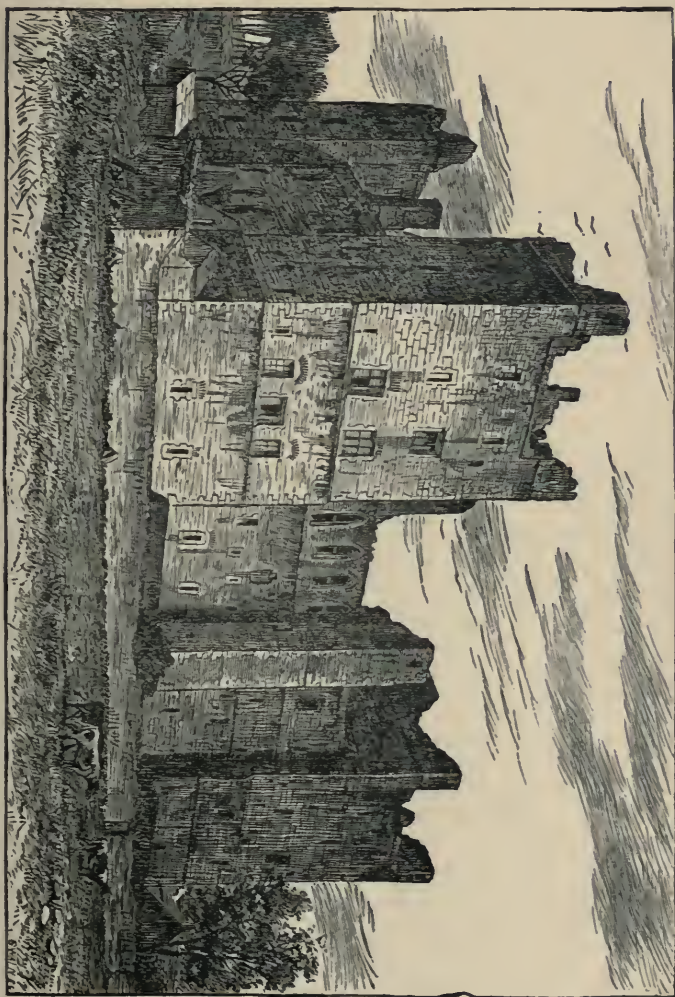
- BERESENDE. *Manerium*. License granted to Johannes de Sigeston, 10th Edward III.
- BEVERLEY. *Quoddam mansum in villâ de Beverlaco*. License granted to Adam Coppendale de Beverlaco, 40th Edward III.
- BOULTON. *Mansum*. License granted to Robertus de Percy, 21st Edward I.
- BOLTON. *Manerium*. License granted to Ricardus Lescrop [Le Scrope], *Cellarius noster in Wencelowdale [Wensleydale]* 3rd Richard II.
- BRAUNCEHOLM. *Quasdam domos in quodam loco vocato le Hermigate in Braunceholm*. License granted to Johannes de Sutton, de Holderness 26th Edward III.
- BRIDLINGTON. *Prioratum illum de Brydlyngton*. License granted to "Prior et Conventus de Bridlyngton," 11th Richard II. The Roll explains the Royal reason for granting this license; "ob reverentiam Johannis de Thweng nuper Prior de Bridlyngton;" and after 'illum' adds 'muris et domibus,'"
- BURTON CONSTABLE. *Fortalicium*. License granted to Galfridus le Scrop, 12th Edward III. The Roll says "Quoddam fortalicium apud manerium suum de Burton Constable, &c. Novo construere et fortalicium illud muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare," etc.
- CLIFTON-SUPER-YORAM. *Mansum*. License granted to Galfridus Le Scrop, 11th Edward II.
- COTTINGHAM. *Manerium*. License granted to Thomas Wake, *dillectus consanguineus et fidelis noster*. 1st Edward III.
- DRAX, near Snaith. *Ecclesiam et Campanile sua*. License granted to the Prior and Convent of Drax. 36 Edward III.

- ELSLAKE in Craven. *Quandam cameram suam in Elslake*. License granted to Godefridus de Alta Ripa. 12th Edward II.
- FLAMBOROUGH, near Bridlington. *Quandam Cameram suam infra manerium suum de quod supra costeram maris situatur*. . . . Flaynburghe. License granted to Marmaducus le Conestable. 25th Edward III.
- FLAMBOROUGH, near Bridlington. *Mausum suum infra insulani de Flaynburgh*. License granted to Marmaducus le Conestable. 26th Edward III.
- FLETHAM. *Mansum*. License granted to Henricus Le Scrop. 8th Edward II.
- GUISBOROUGH. *Mansum*. License granted to the Prior and Convent of Guisborough (Guisebnrghe). 18th Edward III.
- HAREWOOD. *Mansuum Manerii*. License granted to Willielmus de Aldeburgh, miles. 40th Edward III.
- HARPHAM. *Quoidam campanile quod ipsa in Cimiterio Capellæ de Harpham facere proponit*. License granted to Johanna quæ fuit nxor Willielmi de Sancto Quintino. 48th Edward III.
- HERSEWELL in Spaldingmor. *Mansum suum*. License granted to Gerardus Salvayu. 21st Edward I.
- HESELWODE. *Mansum*. License granted to Willelmns le Vavasour. 18th Edward I.
- KEXBY juxta Staynfordbrigg. *Mansum*. License granted to Thomas Ughtred. 16th Edward III.
- KILWARDEBY. *Mansum*. License granted to Brianus filius Alani. 19th Edward I.
- LA HODE. *Placeam suam quæ vocatur*. License granted to Johannes de Eyvill. 48th Henry III.
- LEKYNGFELD. *Mansum suum*. License granted to Henricus de Percy. 2nd Edward II.
- MERKYNGFELD, or Markenfield. *Mansum suum*. License granted to John de Merkyngfeld. 3rd Edward II.
- MONKTON super Moram. *Mansum*, License granted to Thomas Ughtred. 16th Edward III.
- SCULCOATES, near Hull. *Mansum*. License granted to Johannes de Grey de Retherfeld. 22nd Edward III.
- SELBY. *Eccles. claustr. et mans. abbatiæ de Selby*. License granted to the Abbot and Convent of Selby Abbey. 49th Edward III.
- SHEFFIELD. *Castrum lapideum, apud manerium suum*. License granted to Thomas de Furnivall. 54th Henry III.
- SHERIFF HUTTON (Shirefhoton). *Quandam placeam*. License granted to Johannes de Nevill de Raby, miles. 5th Richard II. The Roll says "in solo suo apnd Shirefhoton in Com Ebor, quandam placeam prout sibi placuerit muro, etc." "et Castrum inde facere," etc.
- SLYNGESBY. *Mansum*. License granted to Radulphus de Hastyngs. 18th Edward III.
- SPOFFORTH. *Mansum suum*. License granted to Henricus de Percy. 2nd Edward II.
- SUTTON. *Mansum*. License granted to Robertus de Percy. 21st Edward I.
- TANFIELD. *Mansum suum quod vocatur L'ermitage in bosco suo de Tanfeld*. License granted to Johannes Marmyon. 8th Edward II.
- WALTON. *Mansum*. License granted to Thomas de Burgh. 8th Edward III.
- WESTCANFIELD. *Manerium*. License granted to Matilda, quæ fuit uxor Johannes de Marmyon, militis. 22nd Edward III.
- WHETELE. *Mansum suum*. License granted to Johannes de Sandale, clericus. 4th Edward II.
- WILTON in Cleveland. *Mansum*. License granted to Radulphus de Bnlmere. 4th Edward III.
- WILTON in Pykerynglith. *Mansum*. License granted to Johannes de Heslarton. 9th Edward III.

- YORK. *Domos suas quas habet infra clausum Ebor, ecclesi.* License granted to Johannes de Cadamo. 26th Edward I.
- YORK. *Mansum suum Cimiterio ejusdem ecclesiæ contiguum muro de petrâ et calce firmare et kernellare.* License granted to Willielmus de Hamelton, decanus ecclesiæ Beati Petri Ebor. 30th Edward I.
- YORK. *Abbathiam beati Mariæ.* License granted to Abbas et Conventus beatae Mariæ Ebor. 12th Edward II. The Roll adds, "quod ipsi abbathiam suam prædictam extra civitatem nostram Ebor. eidem civitati contiguum muro de petra et calce in solo suo proprio pro suo libito firmare et kernellare. Ita tamen quod murus inter dictam abbathiam et murum civitatis prædictæ per ipsos abbatem et conventum constructus vel construendus sexdecim pedes in altitudine non excedat nec etiam kernelletur," etc.

BOLTON CASTLE, near Middleham, which Leland records "was a makeing xvij yeres, and the Chargys of the Buyldinge came by yere to 1000 Marks," and of which he gives in his "Itinerary," a faithful and very interesting account, is said in the "Domestic Architecture," to be "altogether, perhaps, the most perfect house of its period remaining in England. . . . Besides the great hall in the north part there is a smaller hall or banqueting-room in the south front, the kitchen and offices of which remain almost perfect. Near the fire-place is a sink, or water-drain, of plain character but original, and the leaden pipe which conveyed water to this, and which was also original, was sold a few years since for seven shillings by order of the steward for the benefit of the estate. Many antiquaries would cheerfully have given three times the sum to have preserved it. The only entrance to this house or castle is at the east end, through a well-protected gateway, and it is said that each of the small doors leading from the court-yard into the buildings was protected by a portcullis, so that if an enemy did force an entrance into the court-yard he would not be much advanced, and would be exposed to a murderous cross-fire from all four sides. This unusual precaution may have been considered necessary from the circumstance of there being no moat, which probably the steepness of the hill rendered impracticable. The chapel is outside the walls, now the parish church; it is close to the north side of the castle, and protected by it on one side, and by the steep rock at the back on the other. There was probably a small oratory within the walls, but there is no appearance of any other chapel; the room now so-called was evidently the great hall. Possibly, however, there was a chapel at one end of the hall, as at Maxstoke, but it cannot now be traced. The ground rooms throughout the castle were vaulted with plain barrel vaults, running transversely to the length of the building; in some parts the two lower stories are vaulted, and this is also the case in the tower and some other parts; the upper rooms had wooden floors and the roofs were nearly flat. Besides the four large square towers there is a small square tower, or turret, in the centre of the north front, and another in the centre of the south front; the latter is filled entirely with garderobes, one on each floor, which have passages leading to them from each of

the rooms; these passages are formed in the thickness of the walls and are lighted with loopholes. The ground room of the north tower is the dungeon, with a barrel vault, the only entrance being by a trap door from a similar room over it, which has loop-holes



Bolton Castle.

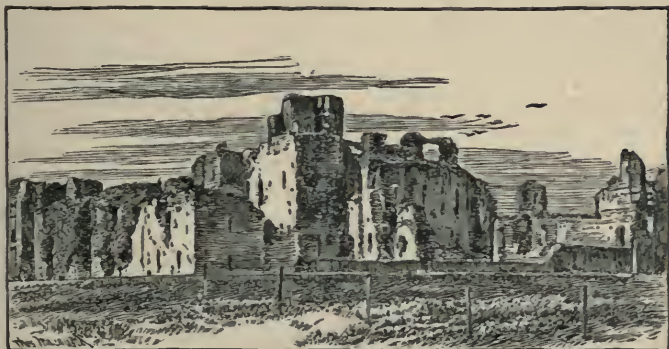
only; above this is a guard-room with a fire-place and windows. The eastern half of the upper stories in both fronts is divided into small chambers, each of which is provided with a fire-place,

and with a garderobe, or has a passage leading to one. The western half in both fronts is a hall, the larger and most important one being in the north front. This hall occupies the same height as the two upper stories in the eastern part, and was open to the roof, which was nearly flat: it has on each side three tall windows of a single light, divided by a transom, with foliated heads and hood-moulds, of late Decorated character; at the west end of the hall are two small windows under the range of the others, evidently to give light to the passage or entry behind the screen at each end. The entrance is by a good-sized newel staircase at the inner angle of the tower, and the staircase also led to the offices, which were partly in the tower, and partly in the west front, in which, from a large chimney remaining, was probably the kitchen. The arrangement of the smaller hall, or banqueting-room, in the south front, is precisely the same, except that the two western windows are elongated by lowering the sills, instead of having separate windows to the screens, as in the larger hall; on this side the kitchen and offices are more perfect. Several of the smaller doorways have the shouldered arches of the Carnarvon form. Throughout this castle there are no seats on the sills of the windows." It was clearly not merely a military fortress but a baronial residence, and of about the same period as, but more perfect than, Raby Castle. It is one of the best remaining examples of a fourteenth century residence.

At Bolton Castle, Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined for some time, and that circumstance added to the halo of interest by which it is surrounded. It is traditionally said that the unfortunate Queen "once attempted to make her escape in the direction of Leybourn, and an opening in the wood, not far from that place, through which she is said to have passed, is still called the 'Queen's Gap.'" She left her name on a pane of glass in the window of her apartment, where it was preserved for many years, but being at length taken to Bolton Hall, it was accidentally broken; the pieces being preserved. During the time of the Civil Wars, Bolton was held for the King by a party of Richmondshire Cavaliers, who capitulated on honourable terms after being reduced to extreme necessity by starvation, and the castle was dismantled.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, founded and built by Robert Fitz Ranulph, 1169-90, afterwards passed into the hands of the Neviles, who enclosed the original fortress in new buildings they erected, and it became a favourite residence of that family. In it dwelt the Earl of Salisbury, and his son Richard, the great "King Maker" Earl of Warwick. There, too, lived the Duke of Gloucester, Warwick's son-in-law, afterwards Richard III., who possessed Middleham from his nineteenth year, and whose only son Edward, born in the castle in 1473, died there, to the intense grief of his parents and the wreck of a great hope, in 1484. Of the Castle itself, which covers about an acre of ground, the work I have referred to says, it "is a curious and interesting ruin, consisting of a large Norman keep, enclosed within a

Decorated castle. It has evidently been destroyed or much damaged by gunpowder, and has not suffered from neglect only, like the neighbouring castle of Bolton. The keep has square corner turrets, with very little projection, and other turrets of bolder projection in the centre of the two sides, also a barbican and entrance gate-tower connected with the original work. The Decorated castle surrounds this keep so closely as to leave only a narrow bailey, or court-yard, little more than a passage, between the keep and the inner walls of the buildings which surround it. The Decorated part of the castle is in a still more ruinous state than the Norman keep. No arrangements can be made out except the entrance gate-house, which is more perfect. There is a groined vault over the passage, with clumsy ribs; the arches are segmental; the windows are either trefoil-headed or of the Carnarvon form, and some are square." It is worthy of note that, according to Stow, Falconbridge was beheaded at this castle, in 1471.



Middleham Castle.

SPOFFORTH, to crenellate which a license was, as I have shown in the foregoing list, granted in 1308, was the ancient seat of the Percy family, being older than Warkworth or Alnwick. It was forfeited to the crown when Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in 1407, was slain in battle at Bramham Moor, but afterwards restored to the family. After the battle of Towton, in 1462, in which the Earl of Northumberland and his brother, Sir Richard Percy were slain, Spofforth Castle was greatly injured by the violence of the victorious Yorkists. Again repaired in 1559, it was finally dismantled in the Civil Wars. The plan of the Castle, according to Parker, "is the usual one of the period, a parallelogram, forty-five yards long from north to south, and seventeen broad; the hall in the centre. . . The ruins evidently belong to three periods. The lower room under the hall is of transition Norman work of the end of the twelfth century; the windows are square externally but have trefoil heads internally. At each end is a plain round-headed Norman doorway, the one at the south end, and a window,

now open into another building, which has been added in the fourteenth century. This building contains the kitchen, and a vaulted chamber or cellar between it and the hall. Over this cellar is the solar, in the south-west corner of which is a good garderobe. The hall was evidently rebuilt at the same time that the kitchen and other apartments were added, but was again destroyed and again rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The whole of the buildings now remaining have formed only one side of a quadrangle, the other three sides of which have been destroyed, but may still be traced by the fragments that remain."

MARKENFIELD HALL is one of the finest of existing examples of a fourteenth century mansion, and was formerly the residence of the family of the same name. In Leland's time the family were still resident there, and he thus records the fact "Markenfelde dwellith at Markenfelde, and his manor place berithe his name." A license to crenellate was, as I have shown in the foregoing list, granted in 1310, so that the house may be looked upon as dating from quite the early part of the fourteenth century. The original Decorated house, according to Parker, "is in the form of the letter L, with the hall in one part and the chapel in the other, both on the first floor, with other rooms under them, one of which, under the chapel, appears to have been the kitchen. The windows of the hall are of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head, and a transom. The entrance was by a doorway in one corner, from an external stone staircase, of which the foundations remain, and the weather moulding of the roof over it. This doorway was at one end of the screens, and there are some traces of another staircase at the back, and a hatch in the lower part of a window opening on to it. One window in a gable at this end of the hall is at a higher level than the rest, having been over the music gallery; but the wall at this end has been partly rebuilt. The roof has been of open timber-work, of which the corbels remain; the present roof is modern. At the opposite end is another doorway leading from the dais to the chapel. The chapel has a good east window of three lights, with geometrical tracery. The western front was divided into two stories by a floor, but this is believed to have been an alteration of the fifteenth century, and has been removed in the later restorations. There is a piscina and locker on the south side of the altar, of the Perpendicular style, belonging to the alterations in the fifteenth century. There is also a doorway on the south side of the chapel opening into another room, apparently the priest's chamber, with a room over it, and a newel staircase leading to it, which also descends to the lower rooms. At the east end of this hall, behind the dais is the solar; it has a Decorated fire-place and a window with a seat in the sill; it appears originally to have been the same height as the hall and the chapel, but divided also into two stories in the fifteenth century. From this room is a doorway to the garderobe, which is of considerable size, of two stories, with a pit under it, and is lighted by loopholes only. The space under the solar is divided into two rooms by an original wall, and these two rooms have vaults, with

plain ribs and corbels, part of the original work. The hall and chapel are both finished externally by a good battlement with oillets. The other buildings are of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the later kitchen blocks up one of the original windows." In plan, Markenfield, it will be seen, is much the same as Aydon Castle, and it has had its principal rooms upstairs. "A large irregular court, formed partly by the house and partly by stables, and other out-buildings, surrounded by a moat, completes the plan. There is a good decorated arched window of three-lights, which belongs to the chapel looking to the moat. The merlons of the embattled parapet are crenellated with moulded copings. The turret stair is a good example of the date, and still retains its original pyramidal roof or cap. The hall is lighted by four Decorated windows, with pointed arches; two towards the court yard, and two towards the moat."

These notes are intended to be continued in the next volume, when interesting particulars of some fifteenth and sixteenth century domestic edifices will be given.

The Hollies, Duffield, Derby.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

LOW HALL, YEADON.

THIS interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of Yorkshire is situate at Yeadon, a few miles from Leeds. It is a picturesque abode, standing in pleasant well-wooded grounds, and is, in all respects, a charming specimen of a small dwelling-house of the sixteenth century.

The house seems to have been originally inhabited by the Marshalls; in 1652, a Jeremiah Marshall is spoken of as of Low Hall, or Brook Hall, but I do not find the precise date of the oldest part of the house. These Marshalls, intermarried with the Calverleys, a much more turbulent race, and probably the unquiet spirit that sometimes rustles through the old house is one of those unhappy Calverleys.

On our visit to Low Hall, we went in through a perfect old hall, where the original fire-place and wooden roof have been restored by the present owner, Mr. J. Marshall Barwick, M.A.; then we saw the living rooms, etc.

Upstairs we were shown a bedroom panelled with black oak; this is said to be the haunted chamber. Beside the fire-place there is a sliding panel, and when a concealed spring was touched, this panel slid back and showed a closet of some size; but when the panel was closed again, we tried vainly to find out where the spring lay hidden. It is said that a headless lady, with white trailing robes comes out of the panelling on the left side of the room, and disappears into the sliding panel; but she also walks along the staircase gallery, and was seen there by a Barwick of the last generation.

Then we went down stairs, and were shown many ancient possessions, portraits of some Marshalls and of the wild Calverleys, and some very interesting relics of Mary Stuart. Among these are an altar cloth with four different kinds of lace, said to be the queen's own work, some embroidered altar coverings, her bronze crucifix, and a portion of her rosary; a linen apron beautifully worked with Tudor roses, etc., said also to be the queen's own work; a very curious piece of embroidery, representing the story of the Prodigal Son, and several other relics. The most interesting are a pair of riding-gloves of drab coloured leather, trimmed with fringe, left by the queen at Nappa Hall in Wensleydale, and brought to Low Hall by an intermarriage with the family then in possession of Nappa Hall. Mary is said to have given the other articles to Lord Scrope, when she was taken away from Bolton Castle, and from him they descended to the Scropes, of Masham, and the Denisdales, of Nappa.

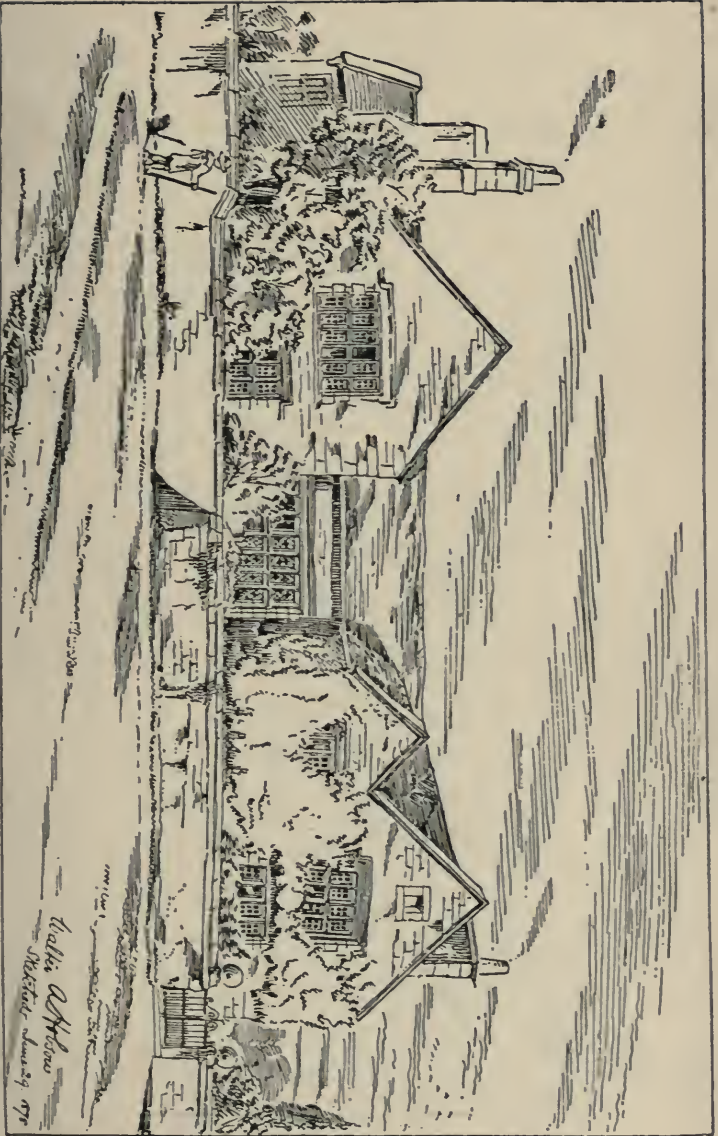
It seems strange to come upon this quaint house and these ancient relics, and also upon the ghostly legend so near to modern busy Leeds; but indeed, "old Yorkshire" houses seem to abound in ghosts or noises, or visions, which are very difficult to explain away. The ivy-grown porch at Low Hall is supposed to have come from the nunnery, at Esholt; the lake, too, was the ancient mill-pond of that house, and has been reclaimed by the present owner.

London.

KATHERINE MACQUOID.

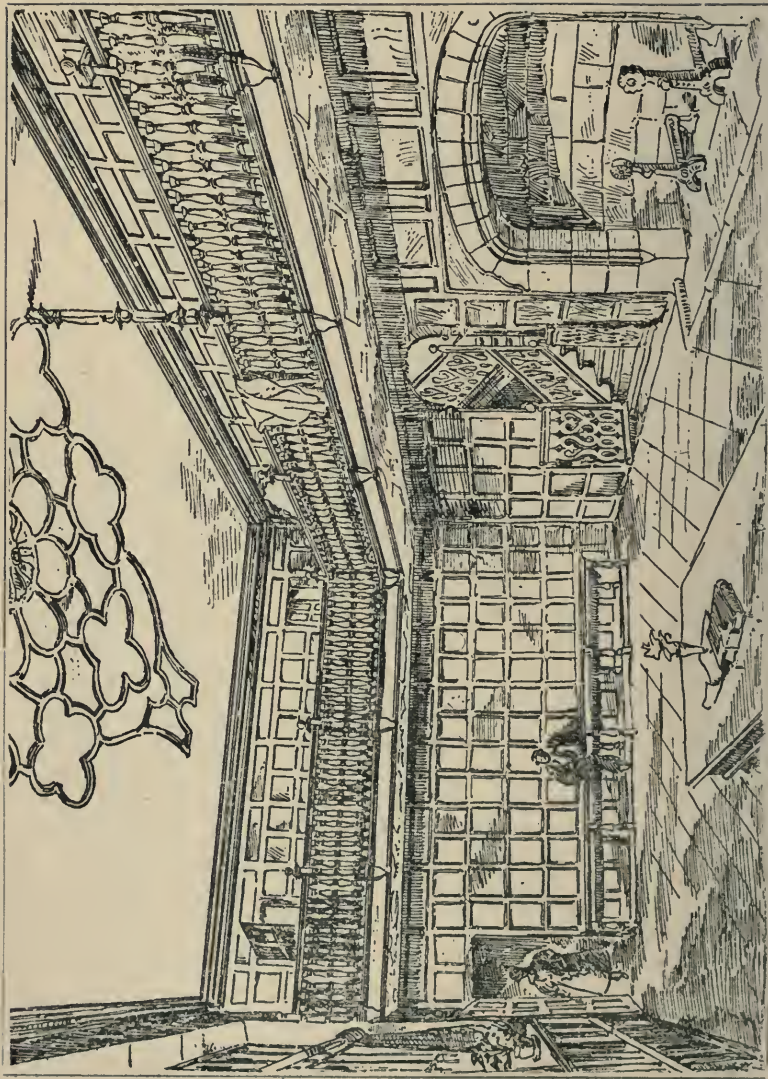
OAKWELL HALL.

OAKWELL HALL is a building rich in historic lore, and is besides one of the best specimens of the halled-house of the sixteenth century, existing in this neighbourhood. The date upon it is 1583. Oakwell Hall is but a short distance from Adwalton Moor, famous as the scene of a terrible struggle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in 1643, when, under the command of the Earl of Newcastle, the former gained a short-lived advantage. On that occasion the camp of the Parliamentarians was at Westgate Hill, and that of the Royalists at Drighlington. It is generally believed that Sir Thomas Fairfax retreated by Warren's Lane past Oakwell Hall on his way to Halifax, the old Lord Ferdinando and Major-General Gifford retiring to Bradford. During this retreat the hall was entered by the Royalists in search of Republicans, to the great terror of Mrs. Batt, who had just been confined, and of her nurse. Henry Batt, the builder of Oakwell Hall, appears to have been a most eccentric and unprincipled character. By an inquisition taken in Elland in 1601, he was found to have appropriated to his own use moneys which had been left him by the previous Vicar of Birstal for erecting a school; also to have pulled down and sold the great bell of Birstal Church, and to have demolished the vicarage house



Oakwell Hall.

Walter A. Brown
Master drawing 1878



Interior of Oakwell Hall.

thereunto standing in the churchyard. However, in the reign of James I., the successor of Henry Batt, the spoiler, had a decree for compensation made against him, and to this day a fine, imposed for the sacrilegious act, is paid by the owner of Oakwell Hall.*

They show a bloody footprint in a bed chamber of Oakwell Hall, and tell a story connected with it and with the lane by which the house is approached. Captain Batt was believed to be far away; his family was at Oakwell; when in the dusk, one winter evening, he came stalking along the lane, and through the hall, and up the stairs, into his own room, where he vanished. He had been killed in a duel in London that very same afternoon.

The Oakwell property, which is even yet of great extent, passed out of the hands of the Batts early last century, and afterwards came into the possession of another celebrity, Fairfax Fearnley, Esq., a sessions lawyer of great repute and indomitable spirit. In the great hall hangs a pair of stag's horns, with a label recording the fact that on September 1st, 1763, a great hunting match took place at Oakwell, when this stag was slain, and fourteen gentlemen dined off the spoil in the hall. Among the number were Major-General Birch, and Sir Fletcher Norton, Attorney-General. Oakwell Hall is understood in the neighbourhood to be the place described in "Shirley" as "Fieldhead," Shirley's residence.† Its irregular architecture; the broad, paved approach leading to the porch; the panelled hall, with carved stag's head and real antlers looking down grotesquely from the walls; the gallery on high, admitting to the best chambers; the drawing-room of delicate pinky-white; the enclosure in the rear, half court, half garden, are all described in that wonderfully realistic story by Charlotte Brontë, and still remain intact.

Bradford.

W. CUDWORTH.

* The owner of Oakwell Hall in 1643 was an officer on the Royalist side and was at the battle of Adwalton Moor. My conjecture is, that Fairfax's troops did, at some time before or after the battle, enter Oakwell House, not in search of Dr. Marsh, as Watson in his "History of Halifax" states, but for Captain John Batt, who was then its owner. Oakwell Hall, upon which fortunately we have a date, 1583, is even yet a curious and beautiful mansion.—Scatcherd's *History of Morley*, p. 281.

† If Fieldhead had few other merits as a building, it might at least be termed picturesque, its irregular architecture, and the grey and mossy colouring communicated by time, gave it a just claim to this epithet. The old latticed windows, the stone porch, the walls, the roof, the chimney-stacks, were rich in crayon touches and sepia lights and shades. The trees behind were fine, bold and spreading; the cedar on the lawn in front was grand, the fretted arch of the gateway, were, for an artist, as the very desire of his eye.—Brontë's *Shirley*, p. 169.

T. A. SOWRY,
HOLBECK.



YORKSHIRE AUTHORS.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

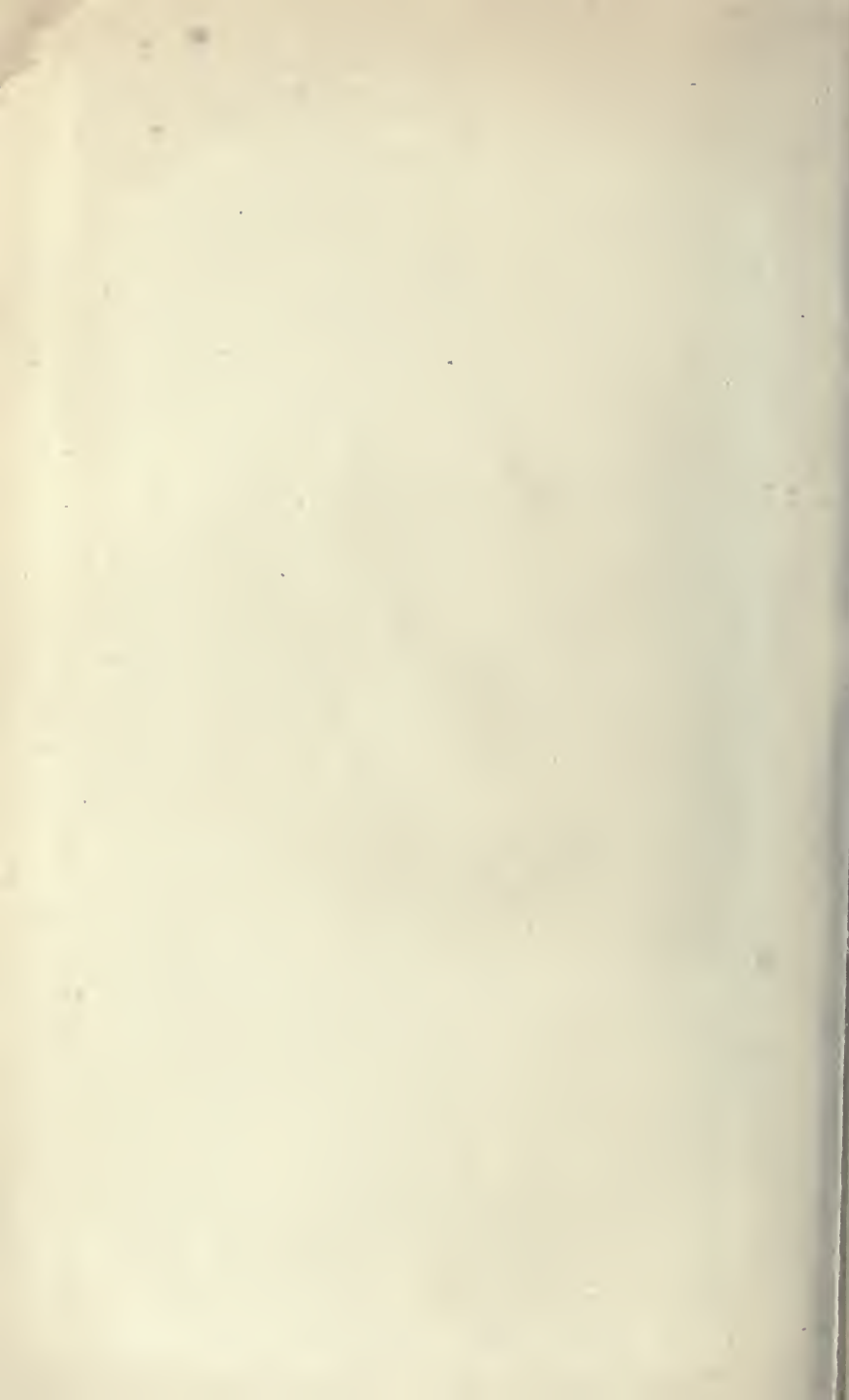
THE story of Charlotte Brontë's life is one of the most fascinating in our language. The author of "Jane Eyre" was a mere reed, physically—a woman frail, yet strong; spiritual, yet still indomitable. She had a rare and unusual development, and her domestic life was one of the most singular ever known. She was born at Thornton, in the West Riding, the 21st day of April, 1816, and was the third of six children. Her father, Patrick Brontë, was for more than forty years incumbent of Haworth, and the solitude of the grey old parsonage at that place nursed her imaginative faculty, and in the absolute dearth of society she learned to think and to write. She lost her mother when she was five years old, and was left the care-taker of her younger sisters and brother, after the two eldest sisters had been sent to school. Mr. Brontë did not know how to undertake the care and education of so many children, but he was a student himself, and enforced his spartan ideas of study upon his willing pupils. Fortunately they were all the inheritors of his intellectual tastes, and to this circumstance they owed all the pleasure they enjoyed. After the death of her mother, the two sisters older than Charlotte were put to a school kept for clergymen's daughters, and later, Charlotte and Emily were sent to join them. These two sisters both died from the treatment they received at this school, and it would have ended the lives of the younger girls if they had not been recalled. As it was, their health was permanently injured, and Charlotte, to the latest day of her life, had cause to remember it. She never grew an inch in stature after leaving this school



G. F. Wood del.

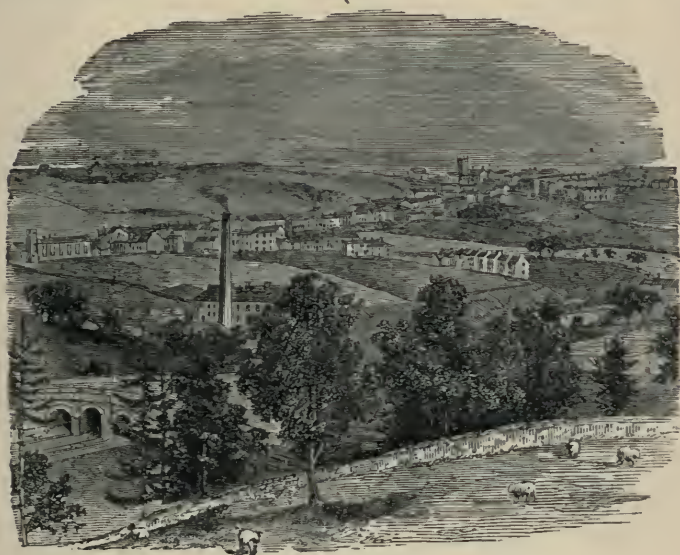
Amstrong sc.

Sincerely yours
Charlotte



She was the smallest of women, and attributed all her physical woes to the treatment she had received there.

She remained at home from this time, taking the responsibility of caring for the three younger children, and dividing her time between her books and their comfort. Her absorbing occupation when free to engage in it was writing, and her purely imaginative composition at this time was precocious and singular, while the amount produced was immense. Her life was largely influenced by that of her more masculine sister Emily, who, if she had lived, would have been the greatest, though perhaps not the more successful, author of the two. Bramwell, the golden-haired idol of the home, and Anne, the youngest of that



Haworth.

family, were both full of promise, and the eldest sister looked upon herself as the least among them all. She was the plainest in personal appearance, yet so spiritual and refined in organisation was she, that the expression of her face was a study to her home companions, and a marvel to those who could not know that a great soul was enshrined in her little body. Charlotte was now sixteen years of age, but she was so small, that she called herself stunted, but she was well formed, and as a child exquisitely refined. In her attire she was neat and dainty, though her clothing, as befitted her father's idea of a minister's daughter, was plain and homely.

Her head was beautifully shaped, and very large, while her great brown eyes beamed with animation. Her hands were peculiar in their

formation, and her fingers had a fineness of sensation and a restless motion arising from the extreme sensibility of her organism. They were never still, and unconsciously she would clinch them together with a force that left a bruised scar for days. Having a finely shaped head, she had a broad and handsome brow, and in her day it was not considered fashionable to hide it. Charlotte Brontë as a girl of nineteen had much book knowledge of a desultory kind, but her definite acquirements were few. She was not very reliable in orthodox matters; of religion in its sunny aspect and beautifying influences she knew little, and it was not surprising that she early exhibited antagonistic feelings towards the calvinistic views of her father, and hated with girlish virulence the long-faced curates and travelling preachers who occasionally appeared at the parsonage table.

Charlotte Brontë loved music, and its influence over her was powerful. It was a passion with her, and her soul, responsive to melody, caught the refrain of every accent of softness or sweetness, and its influence reached the world in the heart-music she sang, which vibrates and reverberates wherever the Anglo-Saxon tongue is known!

There is something fascinating in the pictures given of Haworth parsonage at this early stage of her career. Haworth is a sombre place, and its people retain now the dialect which Charlotte depicted so successfully in "Shirley." The straggling village has but one street, and the old grey stone parsonage stands quite at the top of the hill, facing down it, and surrounded on all sides but one by the village graveyard. The view from the side where there are no graves is the bleakest one of all. It looks out upon moors which are as barren as a prairie in winter, and as colourless as a desert in summer. But the changeless monotony of these moors grated not at all harshly on the girls of a home that was even more cheerless, and they spent some of their happiest hours upon them. A walk in the dull and waning light of a winter's afternoon, enabled these lonely children to return to their writing at eveningtide with new zeal, and while the wind sang its requiem without, they wrote their weird and extraordinary compositions.

It was the custom of the sisters when at home, to sew at night until nine o'clock, when their father usually retired, and they then spent the interval before retiring to rest in talking over past cares and troubles, in planning for the future, and consulting each other as to their aspirations. This night time in the kitchen in after years was spent in discussing the plots of their novels. Charlotte, and indeed the others, had written much that was tolerably successful even in their own opinion, and for advice and counsel Charlotte wrote to Southey. He replied graciously, and was evidently interested in the young girl, for he invited her to visit him at the "Lakes." But there was no money in that home to devote to visiting, and Charlotte and Emily had both concluded that their writings would not bring it to them. Charlotte proposed to Emily the idea of enlarging the parsonage and opening a

school there, and Emily, who had tried to be a governess with even less success than Charlotte, gladly assented to this plan that would enable them to live at home and together. The obstacle they had to contend against was their lack of accomplishments, and they resolved to conquer this drawback. To do it successfully they went to Brussels to study for six months. Charlotte was twenty-six years old then. At the expiration of the six months the two sisters were offered positions in the school, and Charlotte accepted the offer, Emily returning home. This step in her life was a mistake. It has left her fame and honour as a woman bright as sunshine, but it was here that Charlotte Brontë



Haworth Parsonage.

ceased to be a girl, and came, through a baptism of pain, to her true status as a woman. Her staying in Brussels was an unreasonable impulse, and for her selfish folly she suffered, as she herself has said, a withdrawal for more than two years of happiness and peace of mind. Her heart had been captured by an acquaintance in Brussels, and Paul Emanuel, the hero of "Villette," was the portraiture of the man she loved. Every word of that book is a veritable history, a literal transcription of actual facts. She was the one English girl in a house full of French-speaking people, and the man she loved was an inmate of that school. None ever knew from her what she suffered in her unfortunate attachment for the relative of her employer—a cruel despot

woman, who is described accurately in "Villette"—but they realised a depth and strength of character not before observable. Charlotte Brontë learned herself through a great tempest of love that swept over her life, a tempest which she was enabled by her native purity, strong character, and excellent discipline, to master. She had walked quite up to temptation's mouth, and then walked away, a nobler woman for ever after. Had she not known the experience she did, we should not have such books as she wrote, for no woman without actual self-knowledge could ever have pictured such a character as Rochester or been able to write such a book as "Jane Eyre." When Charlotte reached home from Brussels, she showed Emily and Anne some of the poetry she had been writing of late, and was greatly surprised to learn that they too had tried their talents in that direction. They consulted together and ventured to publish their compositions. Charlotte wrote to a London publisher, and an agreement was made by which the book was issued at their expense. It was called "Poems of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell," and, it is needless to add, it had no success.

The year 1846 was one of peculiar domestic hardships and unusual mental activity to Charlotte Brontë. She had a troubled heart to cure and an increased necessity for work that would pay her. She accompanied her father, at this time, to Manchester to have an operation performed upon his eyes, and while in a strange city and amid strangers she made another attempt at book-making. Previous to this time she had written the "Professor," a story which no publisher would accept. With the soiled manuscript of this first attempt now before her, with the memory of her home, and the thought of her dissipated brother whose dark shadow rested over it; in the presence of her fault-finding father, and dwelling constantly upon her absent sisters, whom she loved so truly, she began "Jane Eyre." It was under such circumstances that her great talent burst forth, asserted its sway, and made her more contented and happy, for her imaginative faculty was, under all circumstances, a source of comfort. Think of it—ye who wait for opportunities instead of making them—and appreciate as it deserves to be appreciated, the brave woman who could work even under such circumstances.

Charlotte published her book under the masculine *nom de plume*, "Currer Bell," and told no one but her sisters of its existence. When it was published, and before it had raised the storm of applause that followed its public reception, she took a copy of it in one hand and an adverse review of it in the other to her father, and quietly told him of her task and the result. Then for the first time he realised what the postman's call meant when some time before he had stopped at the door with a letter for Currer Bell, and was met with the reply from himself that there was no such person in the village.

Then came the abuse which the critics, who could not appreciate her book, heaped upon it. She was assaulted as the exponent of views not compatible with womanly purity, and her great soul was inexpressibly pained

The quiet home-life at the parsonage was continued after the publication of "Jane Eyre," and Charlotte and her sisters had their hands full in watching over their ruined brother, and cheer as best they could their disappointed and unhappy father. "Shirley," the second of her novels was commenced and brought out in the midst of fearful domestic anguish. When Charlotte was thirty-five years old she began to write her last work, "Villette." It was her beloved brain-child, far dearer to her than her powerful "Shirley," in which is so graphically portrayed the character of Emily as the heroine, or her more popular "Jane Eyre." Every sentence of "Villette" was written literally through her tears. The task was a cruel, if a passionately absorbing one. She was painting the darkest chapter of



Haworth Church.

her own life and suffering, the loneliness of death in a house where the great destroyer had been so persistent.

One of the least known incidents in the life of Charlotte Brontë is that of her marriage. Among the few of her father's acquaintances whom she knew well was Mr. Nicholls, his curate, who had been living at Haworth some years when he asked her to become his wife. When she told her father of the honour that had been paid her, and asked his advice, to her astonishment he grew violently angry; denounced his assistant as presumptuous, and was so unreasonable that Charlotte made haste to assure him of her willingness to decline the offer. In course of time, however, he relented, and proposed to re-call Mr. Nicholls,

who had left Haworth, and asked his daughter to write him. The result was, that very quietly one bright June morning in 1854 she became Charlotte Nicholls. She entered into her husband's interests and occupation as much as she could, but she was clearly unfitted for an active, matter-of-fact existence. When the new year came it found her fast on her last journey. She died very quietly one Saturday morning in March, 1855, in the eighth month after her marriage, and the ninth year of her authorship. "The solemn tolling of Haworth Church bell spoke forth the fact of her death to the villagers who had known her from a child, and whose hearts shivered within them as they thought of the two (father and husband) sitting desolate and alone in the old grey house."

All that is left of the Brontés in Haworth are the graves in the now renovated church and their memory, kept green by the thousands who have flocked there to learn all the particulars of the life of the woman who had made her name a familiar one to the reading world.

Of all the women of England of the present century, the two who may be ranked as Charlotte Bronté's worthiest successors, as writers, are Mrs. Browning and George Eliot. The life-histories of both these women are of equal interest with their authorship. No one thinks of Mrs. Browning without recalling her invalidism, and her happy wifehood and motherhood. None now think of George Eliot without a feeling of pride in her as the largest endowed woman of this age, and one of the most exalted in her domestic life and affectionate nature.

Charlotte Bronté had more natural talent than either Mrs. Browning or George Eliot; she had far less culture than either, and a more limited acquaintance with the world. But she was the completest woman of her era, the worthy predecessor in authorship of these two great women. Neither of them has given to the world more than did Charlotte Bronté. She gave her sister women the inheritance of her life—womanly excellence, literary greatness, noble characteristics, and a stainless history.

Her fame and her glory belong to no land or country, while her memory is cherished by the cultured of every clime. The remembrance of her life is an inspiration to all who, like her, have pressed their bleeding feet upon the hard rocks of life, and left their impress upon them.

Nearly three decades of time have glided into the unreturning past since the mural which bears her name was placed in Haworth Church. There now rests all that is earthly of that wondrous woman whose name touches a tender chord in the hearts of millions. All over the world her name is venerated. Inasmuch as she used every atom of available power, her life was truly heroic, and when all the battles of intellect are recorded, inscribed high upon the scroll of fame will appear the imperishable name of Charlotte Bronté.

A YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARY AND HISTORIAN.

JOHN JAMES, F.S.A., was born at the village of West Witton, on the 22nd of January, 1811, and received the first rudiments of his education in the village school of the place. So reluctant was he, that he had often to be forced to go to school by his mother, who became a widow when he was about three years old. That he loved to play truant can hardly be wondered at, when we remember that West Witton, Wensleydale, is situated on the south bank of the river Yore, and overlooks some of the most beautiful scenery in Yorkshire. Bolton Castle, and the charming park and hall, where Lord Bolton resides, are in close proximity. His mother, after the death of her first husband, John James, married one John Wilson, but she also out-lived him, and died in 1853, at the age of 88 years. Her father, a Mr. Glasby, died in 1813, aged 95. Her second husband died at the age of 73; such is the length of life in Wensleydale. I will here mention a curious circumstance relating to this John Glasby. When he was 80 years old, concluding that he could not live much longer, he had his coffin made, and kept it in his house beside him for the remainder of his life, fifteen years, when he died, and was buried in it.

Although young John was so averse to learning in his boyhood, he soon took to it eagerly, and with the help of a young comrade, one Ralph Tomlinson, a schoolmaster, he soon became proficient; and about this time he began to work at a lime-kiln for tenpence a day, which was all spent in books. Through the interest of a gentleman of West Witton, a Mr. Anderson, he became a clerk in the office of the late Ottiwell Tomlin, Solicitor, of Richmond, who is buried at West Witton Church. On leaving Mr. Tomlin he went to London, but not being successful he removed to the law office of the late Mr. Tolson, of Bradford, where he remained until the death of Mr. Tolson. His employer treated him with great consideration and kindness, and encouraged him in his literary efforts; and it was during his connection with Mr. Tolson that he compiled the materials for the *History of Bradford*, and which he published in 1842.

The literary advantages of Bradford were then very scanty, and for the most part out of the reach of an obscure lawyer's clerk; but such as they were Mr. James made good use of them. He became correspondent of the *York Herald* newspaper, and sought out the society of men with literary proclivities, and by this means gathered as well as communicated knowledge. The Mechanics' Institute had been formed some years, he early joined it, and became a member of the committee. He was also one of a small debating club which had a short but vigorous life; and from the commencement of the *Bradford Observer*, in 1834, he was an occasional contributor to its columns. Indeed his first efforts at composition are to be found in its earlier issues. He had the chance of becoming a lawyer, but, though gifted with a wonderful

faculty for research, his tastes led him into the pleasanter paths of literature, and I believe that he never regretted that he had given himself up to the muses. I have seen some of his compositions in rhyme, which were creditable, but he early showed his good sense by confining himself to prose, which was indeed elegant.

His next work was writing a memoir of John Nicholson, commonly called the "Airedale Poet," and this was prefixed to an edition of the poet's works. Into this task he would seem to have thrown his whole soul, for as a biography, it is all that can be desired.

Then followed the "History of the Worsted Manufacture in England," a work of immense research, and which is now hardly obtainable. It contains four plates, illustrating the worsted processes in manufacture, besides views engraved on steel of Bradford, Saltaire, Halifax, and Dean Clough, all paid for by the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.; the late Joseph Crossley, Esq., and others. At a meeting of the British Association in Leeds, he read a paper on the "Statistics of Trade in Yorkshire." This was the cause of his being personally introduced to the present Sir Edward Baines, then M.P. for Leeds. Soon after this the Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, wrote to Mr. Baines, wishing him to point out some one qualified to write an article for them on Yorkshire. Mr. Baines pointed out Mr. James as the most likely person. He then wrote it, and it appeared in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, for which he received seven guineas. In 1862, he wrote some papers for the *Bradford Observer* from the Exhibition then being held in London, on the exhibits of Bradford and the neighbourhood. When his old friend the late Mr. Robert Story, formerly of Gargrave, died, he wrote a memoir of him, and it was appended to an edition of his poems printed for the benefit of his widow. He also gave a lecture in the Huddersfield Philosophical Hall, on the "Philosophy of Lord Bacon and the systems which preceded it;" and this was also published in a pamphlet. In 1863, Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., of London, read a paper before the Archæological Association, then at Leeds, written by Mr. James, entitled "On the Little British Kingdom of Elmete," and which I inserted in *Collectanea Bradfordiana*. He then set to work on the *continuation* of his History of Bradford, and this was published in 1866. This work embodies the labours and research of Mr. James's later and riper years, and is a monument of his industry.

He now went to reside with his old friend Mr. Edward Collinson, at Netheredge, Sheffield; but he was a frequent visitor to Bradford, where he was highly esteemed. His reputation as an author was deservedly high, and I never met with a man who had a more thorough knowledge of the manifold beauties of our county, or who had acquired such a general information of its varied interests. His fame had spread far and wide, so that even on his death-bed, a letter was received from the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, asking him to write for them a paper on "Yorkshire," for their *Encyclopædia*, then in course of publication. The request came too late to receive attention.

Stern death which comes alike to all, came at length to him. He was struck with paralysis of the right side, and became speechless, and after lying thus for seven weeks, with a patience truly wonderful, he expired in his own villa residence, at Netheredge, Sheffield, on Thursday, July 4th, 1867. His body was removed on Monday, the 8th, to Leyburn, and his funeral took place at West Witton Church, the same afternoon. The town of Sheffield was represented by his god-son, John James Collinson, and Bradford by his friend and fellow-labourer, the writer of this notice. He left all his real estate to his cousin, Abram James, deceased, whose heir is John James, of West Witton.

Mr. James lived and died a bachelor. This is the more to be regretted as he was so loveable a man. Young children, grown men, and maidens, and even garrulous old age, were alike delighted with his company and conversation. As an antiquary he was indefatigable. As a friend he was ever firm and true. Thoroughly conscientious himself, he could not bear the want of it in others, and his geniality won him troops of friends. But he is gone! And "he shall return to his house no more, neither shall his place know him any more." His name, however, is bound up with the history of the town and trade of Bradford, and will endure as long.

Ship'ey.

ABRAHAM HOLROYD.

DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL, F.R.S.*

THE earliest time at which the name of Fothergill occurs in history is, so far as I have been able to trace, in connection with the siege of York by the Norman William.

Old Drake, in his celebrated "Eboracum," gives an amusing account of an adventure in which the Conqueror and his knight Fothergill were concerned, which led to the capture of the "Noble old City," and which briefly may be related as follows:—

"The North Riding and the City of York having long withstood the efforts to conquer them, Duke William determined himself to lay siege to the city, which he commenced on St. Thomas's Day. Retiring in the evening, after an unsuccessful day, to his camp at Skelton, he met two friars, and on inquiring where they dwelt, they said at York, and were of a poore Priory of St. Peter's, and had been to obtain 'some relief to their fellows against Christmas.' One of them was laden with a wallett of victuals and a shoulder of mutton in his hand, and two great cakes hung about his necke, one of backe and another of his breast. The other had a bottle of ale and a wallet filled with beef and mutton.

* For the loan of the excellent engravings which accompany this sketch, we are indebted to the kindness of the Centenary Committee of Ackworth School. Of the portrait of Dr. Fothergill, the art critic, John Ruskin, says:—"Quite splendid drawing and woodcutting." The same authority says of the View of Carr End:—"This plate is quite uniquely beautiful, so far as my knowledge reaches, in expressing the general character of Old Yorkshire"

“The Normans did confer with these poore friars, and promised them large gifts if so they would let them into their monastery, and also give them money. The Conqueror also promised that he would make their Priory all new, and give them great revenue, which he did after perform. Soe they did condescend to let them into the Citty at a postern gate; and the King sent for his army, and he, with his general of the field, Fothergill, took the Citty that night.”

The Conqueror acted well to Sir Robert Clifford and others, who had so nobly defended their ancient city, “and willed that they should ask what they would have, and they should have it.”

“They demanded of him if they might have every St. Thomas’s day a Friar of St. Peter’s Priory, painted like a Jew, to ride of a horse, with the taile in one hand and shoulder of Mutton in the other, with a cake before his breast and another at his backe, all throughout the citty, and the boyes of the citty to ride with him, and proclaim that the citty was taken that day through the treachery of the Friars; which it is added was continued as a memorial to that day.”

This Knight Fothergill married “the faire Isabel Poulton,” or Boulton, who had as dower many Manors, including, among others, those of “Sedber and Garsdale.”

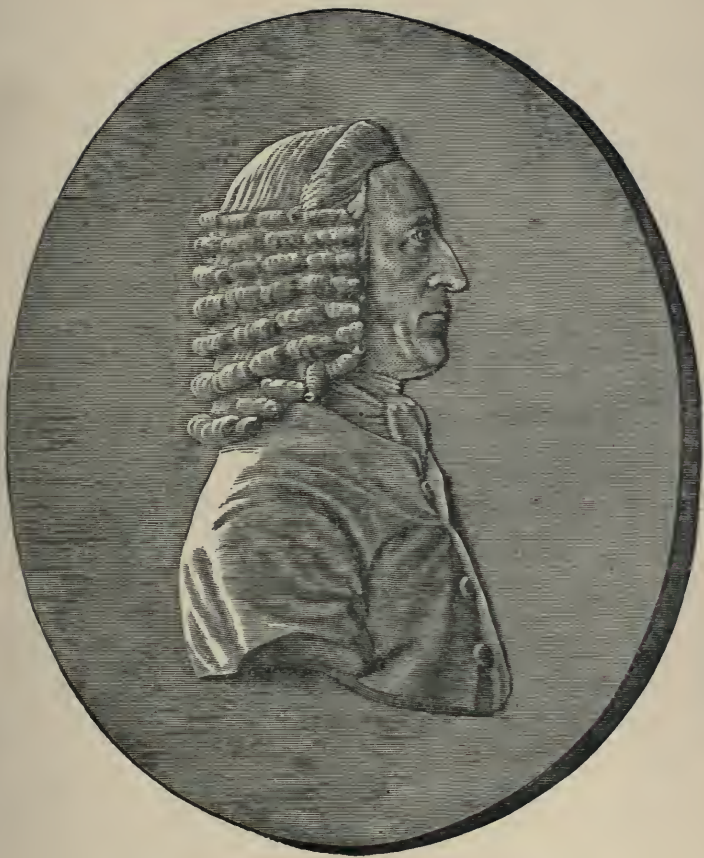
That the Fothergill family known to us were descendants of the Norman Baron and the “faire Isabel” we do not pretend to say; but this can easily be traced—that for three or four centuries, families of this name have resided in the wild and secluded valleys of Ravenstone-dale and Mallerstang, both valleys in Westmoreland, which adjoin upon “Sedber and Wensleydale.” Sufficient for us, for the purpose of this sketch, is the fact, that a John Fothergill migrated thence to Counter-set in Wensleydale, and afterwards to Carr End soon after the year 1600.

The simple humble life of the “Statesman” or “Dalesman” of Yorkshire or Westmoreland, as it existed centuries ago, does not present many incidents for the historian to dwell upon, and thus it is that until the rise of Quakerism we know comparatively little of the ancestors of Dr. Fothergill’s family, except that they had undoubtedly dwelt in these vales for many previous generations.

But Quaker history—which has preserved for us, like “flies in amber,” lives or notices of so large a number of its earliest members—tells us that at Carr End, on the banks of the small and quiet lake of “Semer Water,” there dwelt Alexander and Ann Fothergill, who were probably convinced by George Fox (about the year 1652), as “he passed up the Dales warning people to fear God, and preaching the everlasting Gospel to them.”* Here, in 1676, John Fothergill the elder, the father of Dr. Fothergill was born.

He appears to have inherited the little estate at Carr End after the death of his father, in 1695, who had suffered much the previous year from months of imprisonment in York for refusing to pay tithes, in company with many of our ancestors.

* George Fox’s Journal, folio, p 72.



John Fothergill.

When about thirty-four he married Margaret Hough, of Sutton, in Cheshire, a woman likeminded with himself, and settled down for some years in the old family house.

John Fothergill, the future doctor, was born on the 8th of March, 1712. In very early life he was placed under the care of his mother's family, the Houghs of Cheshire, and after leaving the elementary day school at Frodsham, in Cheshire, he was sent (at twelve) to the old-established Grammar School, of about 120 boys, at Sedbergh, on the borders of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, and not very far from his father's house. There he seems to have remained for four years, and obtained that thorough education which was of such good service in after life. Dr. Saunders was the head master at this time.

Leaving Sedbergh School in 1728, at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed for seven years (as the Indenture, still in existence, proves) to Benjamin Bartlett, an eminent apothecary at Bradford.

It was probably as some recognition of the fidelity of his services that he was liberated before the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship, to pursue his medical studies in Edinburgh, which from the eminence of the men who at that period filled the Professors' chairs, had the highest repute; suffice it to name—Drs. Munro, Alston, and Rutherford, all of them pupils of the celebrated Boerhaave, of Leyden.

His first visit to London was probably made during the summer recess of 1735, as we find an entry of, "Paid my freight from Leith by vessel to London £1 11s. 6d.," a voyage which appears to have taken as long a period as is now occupied by the steamers between Liverpool and New York; the voyage to London taking nine days and to return to Edinburgh even a longer period.

The 29th of October, 1736, saw Dr. Fothergill, at the age of twenty-four, in London, where, the more thoroughly to qualify himself for practice, he entered as a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital. During this time, though chiefly thus occupied and in visiting the poor, he took a few fees, some at 10s. 6d., and others at 21s.

Fairly established in practice, he took a house in White Hart Court, Gracechurch Street (in 1740), adjoining the once well-known Friends' Meeting-house there. As appears from the little book, so often quoted, he received fees in this year to the amount of 105 guineas, and expended £104, of which £44 was spent in travelling in Holland and Germany for twelve weeks.

We have now brought the life of Dr. Fothergill to the period of his establishment as a physician in the City of London, what was then truly "*The City of London*"; a London which, though then deemed "immense," had a population of scarcely three-quarters of a million.

Here, during the succeeding forty years, he laboured unremittingly, attaining to the highest rank in his profession, and numbering among his patients some of the most worthy and distinguished characters of the century. But in estimating his character it would be a great mistake to regard him simply as a great physician; it was in its highest



Ackworth School.

(See Page 141.)

and widest meaning, *as a friend to man*, that he has a claim upon our regard and admiration. There is scarcely a point which affects the physical, moral, and religious interest of the race, which did not attract his attention, and receive benefit from his judicious and untiring labours.

After his father's death, the estate of Carr End, containing about 200 acres (then worth about £30 a year) went to the eldest son, who also practised as a lawyer; and as the Doctor had only £60 as his share of the family property it is evident that Dr. F. was solely indebted to his own exertions for his position. Even this "Patter money," as his sister Ann calls it, he made over to her, adding £40 more of his own. Of Carr End and its surroundings, a few words may not unfitly be inserted here.

There is no need to say a word to Yorkshire readers in praise of Wensleydale, with its broad meadow slopes of luxuriant grass running up to the moorland heights above, or downward, amidst the most lovely fringes of trees broken by an occasional "scar" or cliff, to the peaceful river below. Semmerdale, situate at the head of the valley, is one of the numerous smaller valleys which run nearly at right angles with the larger vale of Wensley, and in which the little stream which flows from the heights above forms, before it enters the Ure, a little lake in the midst of bare, marshy meadows; but the whole are surrounded by low mountainous hills, which give to it a sense of secluded beauty. Towards its southern end, about four miles from Askrigg, Carr End is situated on the rocky road which leads across the hills to Marsett or Kettlewell, at a point where it suddenly drops down nearly to a level with the lake. The house is so shut out from the road by tall trees, and the rock at the foot of which it is built, that, though within a few yards, the traveller is scarcely aware of its existence until almost passed. The house, which faces nearly east, is on the edge of the low meadows which surround the lake, and from the little garden, once kept trim and neat, with its little lawn and flower-beds, but now chiefly devoted to potatoes, there are views both right and left, especially the former, worthy of the pencil of Dr. Fothergill's collateral descendant, the late George William Fothergill, whose death cut short a career of great artistic promise. Of the house at Carr End but little can be said. There is a stone let into the gateway by which you enter the garden, on which is carved "J. F., 1677," but the house is of a later period, and has a neglected, desolate air. The present tenant is a small farmer, and a part of the house is let off to the village schoolmaster; as we saw it in the quiet, fading light of the evening, the plaintive cry of a plover, as it came to us from the moorland, seemed a fitting wail over the departed life of Carr End as it surrounded the boyish days of Dr. Fothergill. The estate passed away from the Fothergill family so recently as 1841.

Dr. Fothergill began during this period to publish in the *Gentleman's Magazine* a monthly report of the weather and temperature,



Carr End, Semerwater.

chiefly in relation to disease, and regularly continued it for several years (1751-6), when the press of his engagements, combined with other causes, compelled him to give up this most useful and very interesting work.

He may be said to have been the pioneer in the road to those meteorological observations which we all now consider so important. There was at this time no registration of deaths or births, and burials, and Dr. Fothergill used all his influence to effect this most desirable object; but it was not until some years after his death that this was carried out, and the Bills of Mortality were reduced to a system.

It was during this period (1754) that he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh

John Wesley was one of his patients during this time; but ill as he was, his earnest spirit did not allow him to carry out the Doctor's advice to rest and repair to the hot wells at Bristol for change. Probably, like his comrade Whitfield, he thought "that *perpetual preaching* was a better remedy than a perpetual blister."

In 1762 Dr. Fothergill purchased the gardens at Upton, so well known in after days as the hospitable residence and grounds of the late Samuel Gurney. It contained at that time a house, garden, and about thirty acres of land, afterwards increased to about sixty acres.

Dr. Fothergill frequently offered rewards for the introduction into this country, or the colonies, of plants of medicinal value. For instance, he offered a premium of £100 to two captains of ships for living plants of the Winter's Bark (*Cortex Winteranus*), a native of extra tropical South America, and named after Captain Winter, who used it as a remedy for scurvy.

Dr. Fothergill's love of botany brought him into correspondence with the celebrated Linnæus, and he not only generously helped, but superintended the great and expensive botanical work of John Millar, published to illustrate the Linnæan system. He also largely assisted the authors of other scientific books, as for example, Dr. Russell's "History of Aleppo" (afterwards writing a Memoir of Dr. Russell), and Dr. Cleghorn's "Diseases of Minorca;" Edwards' beautiful work on the "Birds of Great Britain," and Drury's "Entomology," were largely assisted by him.

Nor must the munificent assistance which Dr. Fothergill rendered to Anthony Purver, in the translation and publication of his version of the Old and New Testaments, be overlooked. Not only did he give pecuniary assistance, to the extent of £2,000, to the translator (a poor self-taught man), but, it is said, revised the whole of the sheets as they passed through the press, and subsequently did all in his power by recommendation or gift to promote the circulation of the folio.

Notwithstanding the intense pressure of his varied engagements, we find that he was an Elder, and became a Member of the Yearly Meeting's Committee, appointed to visit the Meetings of Friends in the various counties of England. He was thus engaged for many weeks,

chiefly in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, and it was whilst thus engaged that he paid his last visit to Carr End, in 1777.

It may have been that these visits, and the ignorance he found in many quarters, gave additional force to his long-cherished desire to see a sound and Christian education more generally valued, and made accessible to all classes in the Society of Friends. Be this as it may, it was in this year that he succeeded in giving a practical shape to his long-cherished wish; and we now come to that point in our narrative which, extending over the three remaining years of Dr. Fothergill's life, gives the History of the establishment of Ackworth School, which was, as Luke Howard justly called it, "The Era of a Reformation in our Religious Society."*

Nor does it render him less entitled to have his name handed down to the latest posterity as the founder of Ackworth School, that he did not, as has often been stated, purchase it wholly and present it to the Society. And jointly with his name, and entitled to our gratitude and remembrance, we must not omit to mention that of his warm and devoted friend David Barclay† (of London), and in Yorkshire, those of his friends, John Hustler (of Bradford), and William Tuke (of York).

In the summer of 1780 (the last of his life) Dr. Fothergill paid his second, and subsequently a third, visit to Ackworth School.

One of the most important objects of Dr. Fothergill's life was now accomplished, and we can only devote a few words to the account of its close. Before doing so, however, the following graphic description of Dr. Fothergill, as he appeared probably at the time of his last visit to York, written by a great-nephew, cannot fail to be of interest:—

Extract from Records of John Fothergill, of York (1793).

"Dr. Fothergill was pious, generous, and benevolent, rather above the middle age; very delicate and slender, of a sanguine temperament; his forehead finely proportioned; his eyes light-coloured, brilliant, acute, and deeply penetrating; his nose rather aquiline; his mouth betokened delicacy of feeling, his whole countenance expressed liability to irritation, great sensibility, clear understanding, and exalted virtue."

Two months after his return from his last visit to Ackworth he was again seized with illness, which terminated his useful busy life in about a fortnight.

His death took place on the 26th twelfth month, 1780, at the age of sixty-eight.

Thus died the distinguished Yorkshireman, John Fothergill, who in life had so thoroughly exemplified his own saying, *that the great business of man as a member of society is to be as useful to it as possible, in whatsoever department he may be stationed.*

Hitchin.

JAMES HACK TUKE.

* "The Yorkshireman," by Luke Howard.

† David Barclay was the grandson of Robert Barclay, of Ury, the distinguished author of Barclay's "Apology."

REV. JAMES HILDYARD, B.D.

THE Rev. James Hildyard, Rector of Ingoldsby, in Lincolnshire, and author of the Ingoldsby Letters on the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer, was born at Winestead, in Holderness, Yorkshire, on the 11th of April, 1809. He was the eighth of a family of ten sons, nine of whom were sent in due course to the University of Cambridge, where they all took their M.A. degree; six of them becoming fellows of their respective colleges. The most conspicuous of these youths was Robert Charles, the third son in point of seniority, who for many years represented Whitehaven in Parliament, and who was well-known among his contemporaries as an ardent Tory of the old school.

James, the subject of our present memoir, was a very delicate boy from his early infancy, and was in consequence put out to nurse; to which circumstance he probably owes the preservation of his life. At the age of eleven he was placed under the charge of the celebrated Dr. Butler, Master of Shrewsbury, at which school the present Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Manchester and St. Davids' were also educated, though all of them of junior standing to the Rector of Ingoldsby.

He became head of the school, which then numbered upwards of three hundred scholars, at the age of seventeen, and remained head boy for three years, being detained a year longer than the usual period of leaving school owing to the delicacy of his constitution. His immediate contemporaries, at that time, were the late Dean of Wells (Johnson), and present Dean of Rochester (Scott), the Principal of Brazenose College, Oxford (Cradock) and the late Master of St. John's College, Cambridge (Bateson).

He showed a singular spirit of independence, even in those early days, as heading a Rebellion known to this day among the Salopians, though happening more than fifty years ago, as the "Beef Row;" arising from a not ill-founded resistance to the scanty, if not unwholesome diet then supplied to the boys, but which, we believe, has been since considerably improved, probably owing to the spirited outbreak exhibited under our hero in April, 1829.

In the October term of that year, he entered as a Pensioner at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which the then head was the late Dr. Kaye Bishop of Lincoln. It was mainly owing to the bishop's influence that our promising undergraduate was at once elected to a Tancred Divinity Studentship, worth, at that time, about £111 per annum, and tenable up to the degree of Master of Arts. This was a great relief to the purse of his father, who had made every sacrifice to send all his children to college, with the exception of one, the fourth son, who, of his own free choice, elected to pursue the mercantile profession. In the course of his undergraduate career, Mr. Hildyard was pre-eminently successful; ranking in this respect on a par with the Wordsworths and Kennedys, whose names it is sufficient to mention



Believe me
Yrs faithfully
Seymour

T. A. SOWRY,
HOLBECK.

in order to determine the scale of academical distinction to which Mr. Hildyard belongs.

In January, 1833, he graduated as a senior Optime in Mathematics, Second in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and Chancellor's Medallist, and was immediately thereupon elected Fellow of his College, where, in due course, he became Classical Lecturer and Tutor, till finally he accepted the retired living of Ingoldsby, in the gift of the College, upon which he married, and where he has resided without intermission for the last seven and thirty years.

We must not, however, pass over too rapidly the record of Mr. Hildyard's residence (which lasted for fourteen years), as an energetic member of the governing body in the University. Those of his contemporaries who survive will bear testimony to his indomitable zeal and activity in promoting a variety of college and academical reforms.

He greatly improved the method of individual college tuition, waging war to the knife with the then much-abused practice of private tuition, upon which subject he wrote more than one pamphlet, exposing it as a system of *cram*, which we fear it *still is* to a great extent, rather than of sound and fundamental instruction. He also advocated both from the pulpit of St. Mary's, and in the local newspaper, and again through the medium of pamphlets, what was at that time called "The Voluntary Theological Examination"—that is to say, an examination not compulsory, but voluntarily accepted, after their B.A. degree, by candidates for Holy Orders. This scheme was much patronised in those days by several of the bishops, and if it has since failed to produce the fruit it was intended and calculated to do, the failure is largely due to the examination having been made too hard and repulsive for the ordinary class of theological students, and so deterring them from willingly facing an ordeal where they incurred the danger of discredit by rejection, while no immediate or appreciable advantage was to be gained by success.

Mr. Hildyard about this time was busily engaged in publishing a laborious and learned edition of some of the plays of Plautus, with Latin notes and glossary; an edition, which, we believe, is acknowledged by all who have read the plays, to be invaluable to the student of that obscure author, while it placed the editor at the very top of the tree of Latin Scholarship amongst his contemporaries, whether at home or abroad.

At this period, also, Mr. Hildyard occupied for two years the post of Cambridge Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to which he was appointed by the late Bishop Blomfield. A selection from the sermons he then delivered was afterwards published by Messrs. Rivingtons, and (for a marvel in sermon publication) was rapidly sold, the Chapel having been crowded to overflowing during the months (in the season) for which he was the preacher. It was

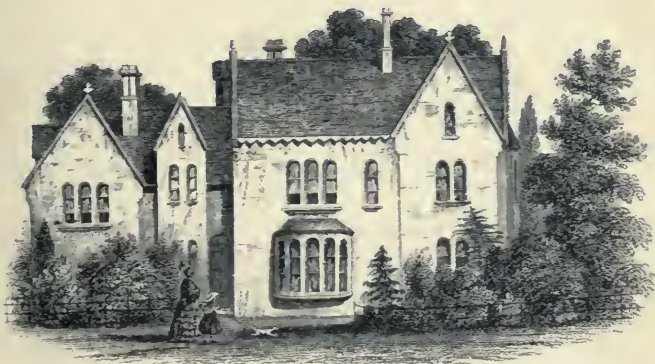
on this occasion he fought successfully the battle of the Black Gown *versus* the Surplice in the pulpit, with his Oxford colleague—the Rev. Mr. Oakley, who shortly afterwards went over to Rome—and won it; the bishop, himself, after a private interview with both preachers, giving the decision on Mr. Hildyard's side.

He was also Senior Proctor during the last year of his residence in the University; which being the year of Prince Albert's election to the Chancellorship, brought him a good deal to the front as a principal official at the ceremonies on that occasion.

During four different Long Vacations at this period of his life, Mr. Hildyard made extensive tours on the Continent, a matter not so easily accomplished in those days, when scarcely a single mile of his travels could be performed by rail. He thus visited almost the whole of Germany, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy, Sicily, extending his tour even to Greece, Smyrna, and Constantinople, in all of which places he spent more or less time, profitably as well as pleasurably, making notes of his travels, and thus (after the fashion of old Ulysses) acquiring wisdom by the simple process of observing the manners and customs, as well as the cities, of many men. The readers of Morley's *Life of Cobden* will notice how exactly Mr. Hildyard's career at this epoch corresponds to that of the great Corn Law Repealer. At Athens Mr. Hildyard was laid up with the Greek fever, and narrowly escaped with his life, having been bled profusely (as was the almost universal practice in those days) by King Otho's German physician, who promised to call again and take more blood from him the following morning.

Our subject's energy of character here stood him in good service, and rescued him from this imminent catastrophe; for feeling refreshed by the early breeze about three o'clock in the morning—it being the month of June—he insisted, in spite of considerable opposition from his attendants, on being taken down to the Piræus, where the steamer was appointed to sail for Nauplia at six; and being placed on the open deck, was so carried across the splendid *Ægean* to Argos, and within twenty-four hours was able to inspect the Tomb of Agamemnon and the Walls of Heraclea, two of the most remarkable sights in that little known and less visited part of the Peninsula. After this, returning to Athens, he sailed for Smyrna and Constantinople—from which latter place he again took the steamer up the Danube for Vienna, to avoid the quarantine of three weeks to which he would have been subjected had he returned home as originally intended, by way of Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg.

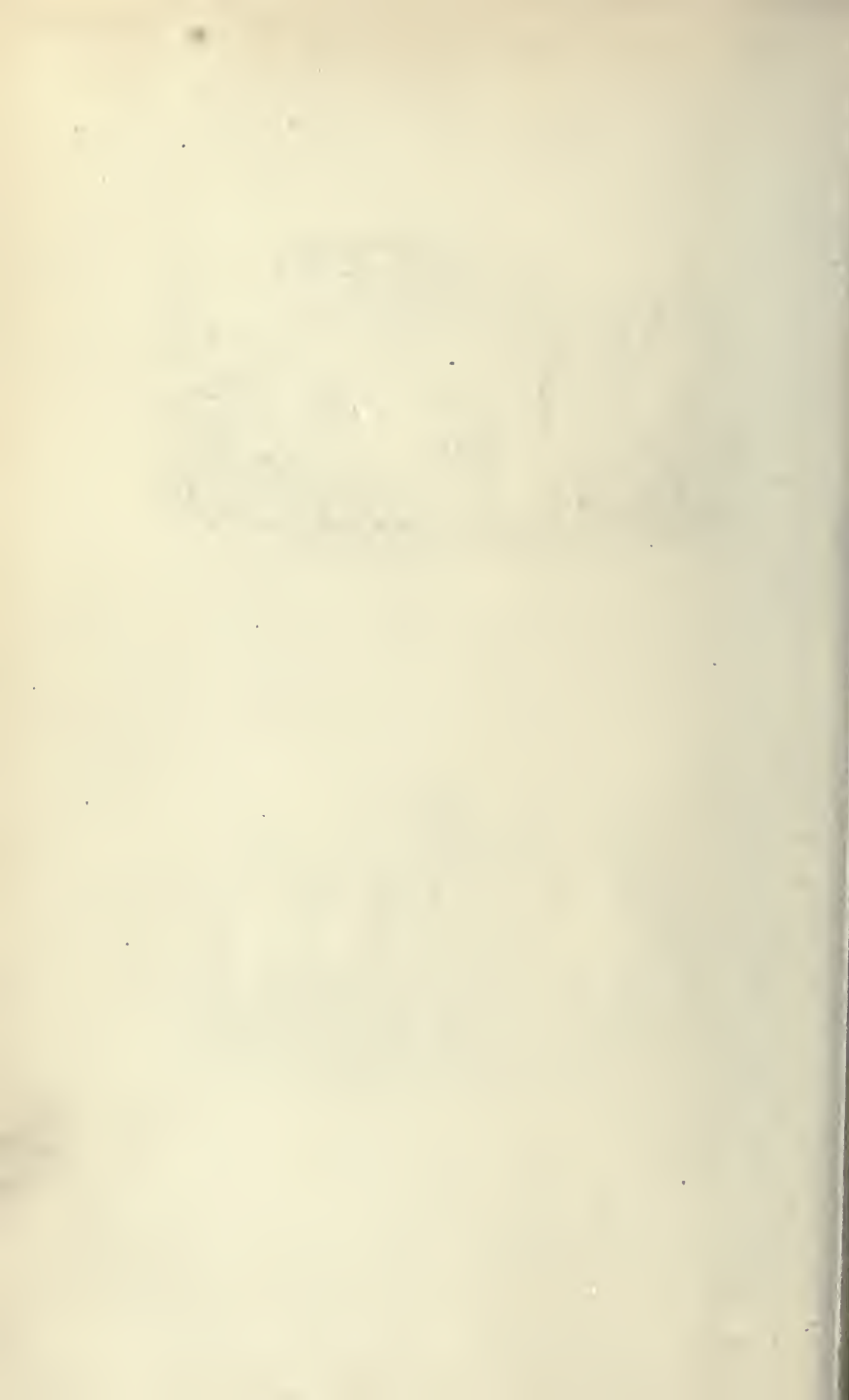
In consequence of this alteration in his plans, he had again the misfortune to be severely handled by the Danube ague, from which, however, he was once more delivered, and finding himself at last safely deposited in England, he made an inward resolution, from which he has not since departed, that no temptation whatever should seduce him to quit its peaceful and happy shores again, having come to the conclusion, after all his wanderings and wide experience, that it is, upon



INGOLDSBY RECTORY.
[South View]



INGOLDSBY RECTORY.
[North View]



the whole, the most favoured country out of the many it has been his fortune to visit.

Shortly after this Mr. Hildyard accepted the retired living of Ingoldsby, in the southern and best part of the county of Lincoln, and upon this he vacated his Scholarship at Christ's College, and married the only daughter of George Kinderley, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, by whom he has had two daughters, now living, and one son, who died in early infancy.

Words can hardly describe the wretched condition in which he found the parish, both morally and physically, upon his coming into possession of the living in June, 1846. His predecessor had died insolvent at the age of 84, occupying an old-tumble-down residence, scarcely distinguishable from a common barn, with not a fence, road, or even a shrub or flower of any description to meet the eye. The church was, if possible, in even a more disgraceful state; and the parish, as may well be supposed, utterly demoralised. Mr. Hildyard's normal energy of character, however, did not forsake him even here, and in the course of two or three years he produced what might well be described as a complete "transformation scene," where all was before absolute desolation, in fact it may be truly said of this parish under its present Rector, as of Rome under Augustus, "*Lateritiam invenit; marmoram reliquit.*"

And here we cannot help making a remark upon the law of dilapidations, as at present administered in the Church. In place of the old ruined rectory, for which (owing to the insolvency of his predecessor) he received only ten shillings in the pound dilapidations, Mr. Hildyard has erected, at a cost of nearly £3,000, an admirable and most substantial residence, for which his successor will have nothing to pay; and yet, upon application, Mr. Hildyard is assured by "the authorities" in these matters, that his representatives will be liable for dilapidations, not only on this most commodious residence, built entirely by himself, but also on the remaining wreck of the old rectory, which, at the cost of about £50, he has converted into a coach-house, laundry, etc., nothing of the kind existing on the premises when he came into possession. Mr. Hildyard is told that he has no redress. If reform is anywhere needed in the Church, it is imperatively demanded here.

Surely the clergy are as much entitled, (or should be), to compensation for unexhausted improvements as tenant farmers.

Mr. Hildyard has for nearly a quarter of a century promoted, by every means and appliance within his power, a new and thorough Revision of the Book of Common Prayer. His opinions on this subject are fully and lucidly set forth in two handsome 8vo. volumes, of 800 pages, now circulating in their fourth edition.*

* "The Ingoldsby Letters (1858-1878) in reply to the Bishops in Convocation, the House of Lords, and elsewhere, on the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer, by the Rev. James Hildyard, B.D. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, 1879."

As these letters are unique of their kind, and have undoubtedly contributed largely to call public attention to the matter of which they treat, it may be as well to say something about them. They have been compared by one of their reviewers to the "Lettres Provinciales" of Pascal, by another to Peter Plymley's Letters by the inimitable Sydney Smith; others have compared our author to Cobbett, Bright, and Cobden, for the marvellous perseverance with which he has pursued his object in the teeth of enormous class interests and antiquated prejudices. The next generation will probably witness the entire adoption of Mr. Hildyard's views, as the present is already largely profiting by a partial recognition of them, as is pointed out in several instances in the notes to the fourth and latest edition of the letters. Should a fifth edition (as is not improbable) be called for, the work will become a complete Church History of the exciting period of the last twenty-five years, perhaps upon the whole the most remarkable of any since the Reformation under Edward VI., and Elizabeth.

Mr. Hildyard's leisure moments from this chief occupation (which has involved, as may well be believed, an enormous amount of correspondence, and other manual labour), have been spent in writing some short moral reflections, after the manner of the great Boyle, which have appeared from time to time in the Parish Magazine and Fireside. As a preacher, his style is something after that of Spurgeon, extempore, rapid, earnest, and replete with anecdote and images from every-day life, diversified largely with Scripture references, of which he is a complete master.

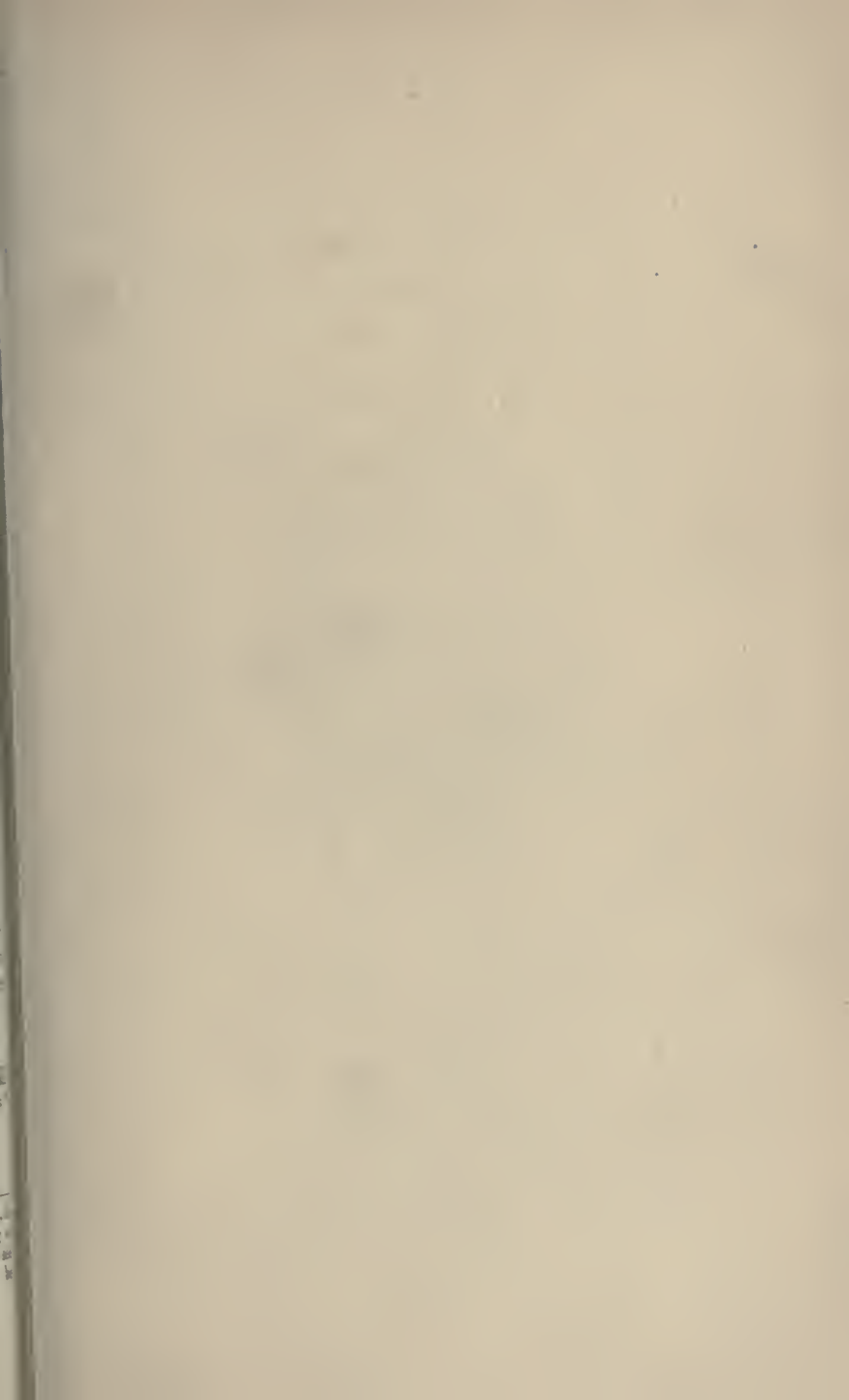
His health has unfortunately suffered slightly from a severe operation which he underwent some thirteen years ago, the effects of which have been to make him prefer a quiet sedentary life to the more active positions in his profession. But for this cause we are persuaded we should not at this moment be speaking of the Rev. James Hildyard as the Rector of an obscure country parish, though probably if he were to be even at this eleventh hour offered higher preferment, his answer would be in all sincerity "Nolo Episcopari," (especially in the present distracted state of the Church): "Permit me to die, as I have lived the best part of my life, among my own people,"

"The world forgetting, by the world forgot."

He will not, however, be so easily forgotten; and it will in all likelihood be long said of the author of "The Ingoldsby Letters" when he is gone, "He being dead, yet speaketh."*

From THE BIOGRAPH.

* For other interesting particulars of the Hildyard family of Winestead, in Holderness, see article "The Hildyards of Winestead" under the heading of "Ancient Families" in the present volume, and for the "Arms of Hildyard" see page 1. A more extended notice of this ancient and honourable family is to be met with in Poulson's *History of Holderness*.—ED.





Fewell

MR. ARTHUR JEWITT.

MR. ARTHUR JEWITT, born in Sheffield on the 7th of March, 1772, was the eldest of the two sons of Mr. Arthur Jewitt (eldest son of Arthur Jewitt, in early life in the army, where he saw much active service, and was severely wounded, abroad), of that town, by his wife Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Anne (*née* Greenwood) Priestley of the parish of Dronfield, at which place they were married in 1771. The family were seated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and for many generations before that time, at Carr Hill, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, which, with other property in its proximity, is traditionally said at one time to have belonged to them. Two hundred years ago the then head of the family, Arthur Jewitt—for “Arthur” was the hereditary family name that, generation after generation, was always given to the eldest son—removed from Brightside-Byerlow, into the town of Sheffield, and either he or his son, Arthur, took up the freedom of the Cutlers’ Company, and had a special mark of his initials, A. I., surmounted by a crescent, assigned to him; a mark, later on, assigned to the then Arthur Jewitt, being a mill-rind between two fleurs-de-lis.

Education in trade and in the usual branches of knowledge, in the case of the subject of this notice went hand-in-hand, for, as soon as he was of the proper age, Arthur Jewitt was (to secure the due “taking up of his freedom,”) apprenticed as a cutler to his father, and continued his studies and school attendance (becoming an usher or assistant) before and after working hours. His father, it may be incidentally mentioned, was a man of considerable legal acumen and extended knowledge, and was the guiding spirit and manager of the satisfactory legal settlement of the disputes between the working cutlers of those days and the Cutlers’ Company, and young Jewitt nightly sent up to his father who was managing the matters of evidence in London, reports of everything that was going on, and also helped materially to fan and keep alive public opinion by writing, anonymously, songs and poetical squibs, which were surreptitiously printed by Crome, and became even more popular than those of the “cutlers’ poet,” Joseph Mather, to whom, indeed, they were in most people’s minds ascribed.

On his 21st birthday, the 7th of March, 1793, the day of the ending of his apprenticeship, Arthur Jewitt gave up at once, and for ever, the manufacture to which he had been brought up, and on the very same day—the day on which he “came of age”—he married Martha, one of the daughters of Thomas Sheldon (of a collateral branch of the family to which Archbishop Sheldon belonged), of Crooke’s Moor, near Sheffield, by his wife, Elizabeth Camm, of Dronfield.

Having, by indomitable perseverance, made himself master of every branch of knowledge that had come within his grasp; being an excellent mathematician, a thorough master of geometry, mensuration, and all the kindred studies; and having acquired an excellent knowledge

of languages, Mr. Jewitt at once, young as he was, commenced an academy, and very soon afterwards took the mastership of a school at Chesterfield, in which town his eldest son, the Rev. Arthur George Jewitt,* was born in 1794; his second son, Orlando Jewitt,† who became the most celebrated of our architectural engravers, being born in 1799. After several intermediate removals and changes, during part of which time he resided at Sheffield, Alton, Buxton, and other places, Mr. Arthur Jewitt became master of the Kimberworth School, and at that place his two youngest sons, Theodore and Llewellynn, were born, the one in 1814 and the other in 1816. Leaving Kimberworth in 1818, Mr. Jewitt entirely relinquished academical duties and, with his family, removed to Duffield, near Derby, and there, at "Castle Orchard," remained until 1838.

In November, 1835, his much-loved, truly amiable, and most estimable wife—of whom it may truly be said as a wife, as a mother, as a friend, as a helper to the sick and sorrowful, and as an angel of mercy and joy and consolation to all, she was perfection personified—died after a few hours illness, and was buried in Duffield churchyard. In 1838, when such of the family as had not already settled in London and elsewhere, removed to Oxford, Mr. Jewitt settled with them at Headington, near that city, and there continued to amuse himself in literary and artistic matters until his death, which, by a curious coincidence, occurred on his 80th birthday, March 7th, 1852. The day of his death was, therefore, the same as that of his birth, and of his marriage, which had taken place 59 years before. He was buried at Headington, by Oxford.

The "*Gentleman's Magazine*," in an obituary notice, which appeared in 1852, says—"As a writer Mr. Jewitt was well known by his many topographical and other works, and by his contributions to the periodical literature of the day." Among his works were the following:—In 1817 he projected and started in July of that year "*The Northern Star, or Yorkshire Magazine*, being a Monthly and Permanent Register of the Arts, Biography, Statistics, Topography, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, &c., of Yorkshire and the adjoining counties;" "*Sheffield*: edited by A. Jewitt, Lee Croft." Of this admirably-conceived and well carried out magazine, the following was the characteristic address on the covers of the numbers, which were issued monthly at two shillings each:—"The design of the *Northern Star, or Yorkshire Magazine* is to present in one regular and connected

* The Rev. Arthur George Jewitt, of whom a memoir and portrait were published more than half a century ago, was the author, among other works, of "*Wanderings of Memory*," "*Self Knowledge*," "*Lines on witnessing the 'Grand High Mass*," "*The Christian Watchman*," and of several published "*Sermons*." He died in 1828, and was buried at Gainsborough.

† Of Thomas Orlando Sheldon Jewitt, known in the architectural and art-world as "O. Jewitt," or "O. J.," an interesting notice appeared soon after his death in 1869, in the "*Art Journal*."

view, a parochial topography of the County of York, with an engraving of every Parish Church, and of the most interesting public buildings; a History of all the Yorkshire Trades and Manufactures, occasionally illustrated with engravings of Machinery, &c.; detailed accounts of Scenery, Antiquities, &c., in Yorkshire or the bordering counties—embellished with copper plates or lithographic views; a regular Biography of every Title derived from any part of the county; Memoirs of Eminent Persons deceased, who were natives of Yorkshire; notices of living Public Characters who are either natives or who reside in it; and a Register of all Yorkshire Books. So far the work is local; a great portion of it, however, under the head of Original Correspondence is open to essays, disquisitions, &c., of every kind and on every subject, except religious controversy and political discussion. For Poetry, too, but original only, its pages are always open. Literature and Science, the Fine and the Useful Arts, Commerce and Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic Events, form part of its plan. Of the manner in which the whole is conducted, the public will be best able to judge by a careful examination of the work itself. To render it generally useful and particularly interesting the Natives of Yorkshire and the inhabitants of its borders, will be the unceasing study of the editor. To aid his endeavour, he trusts to the Literati of his county, and the support of every lover and admirer of Yorkshire. Without this his design must prove abortive, and the 'Northern Star' set in a baleful horizon of regret and disappointment."

"The History of Lincoln," an 8vo volume of 364 pages, published in 1810.

"The History of Buxton," and the curiosities of the Peak, including a descriptive Itinerary of the Excursions usually made, and a set of Botanical Tables exhibiting the places of growth, etc., of the most remarkable plants found wild in the neighbourhood of Buxton. "By A. Jewitt, author of the History of Lincoln," 1 vol. large 8vo., 252 pages, 1811, illustrated with coloured aquatints drawn, engraved, and coloured by himself. These "embellishments . . . are sketches of such scenes as the surrounding country affords, in preference to views of edifices in Buxton, and he believes they will be found faithful delineations of the objects they are intended to represent. With respect to any imperfections in the execution of them the author fearlessly appeals to the candour of the public for some allowances, when it is considered that he has had the book to write, the drawings to take, and the plates to engrave, at such leisure hours as he could spare from his daily occupation; and, lastly, that he is a self-taught artist." The plates, which form quite a feature in this work of three quarters of a century ago, are of extreme interest.

"The Sylph." In 1817 Mr. Jewitt projected a local high-class Magazine, the first number of which was issued on the 1st of January, 1818, entitled "The Sylph; or, Lady's Magazine, for Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and the adjoining Counties." Its main features as announced

in the fly-sheet, were that each number (of 48 pages) should be "embellished with an aquatinta view of some favourite Watering-Place, of the scenery near it, or of some other interesting object; a coloured plate of the most Fashionable Costume of the month; and a pattern for Ladies' Ornamental or Needle, Work," and its contents embracing "Original Correspondence on such subjects as are particularly useful or interesting to the Fair; the Balnea, or History, Rules, Regulations and Amusements of Watering Places; Analysis of, and extracts from, those publications which are particularly adapted to the perusal of Ladies, or owe their production to the Female pen; Biographical Sketches of Eminent Ladies within the range of the Sylph; the Greenhouse, or Botanical notices of rare and curious Plants, exotic or indigenous;" original poetry, enigmas, charades, music, etc.; a record of fashion and amusement, and so on. "Like the ærial being whose name it assumes, the '*Sylph*' will," the author wrote, "be anxious to collect whatever may exalt the female character, improve the understanding, and exalt the mind. The Guardian of Morals and of Virtue it will ever be on the Wing to give notice of the first approach of Vice in whatever garb she may venture to appear. The Friend of Innocence, its counsels will be directed to the protection of Virgin Purity, and, uniting the useful with the agreeable, the *Sylph* will range the realms of Fancy and Amusement to cull the sweetest flowers of every soil." A magazine of such purity of intention was far too good for that, as, assuredly but lamentably, it would be for the present, time, and it died as so many other well-intentioned works have done, in its earliest infancy.

"The Lincoln and Lincolnshire Cabinet and Annual Intelligencer," of which four or five volumes appeared about 1827, and succeeding years, was an admirably-conceived and well-carried-out work, illustrated with very clever tinted and other engravings. "The Matlock Companion" and "Derbyshire Gems," were two other very popular productions of his pen, as were some other minor matters; while his "Handbook of Perspective" and "Handbook of Geometry" are the two manuals on those subjects adopted by the Committee of Council on Education.

Mr. Jewitt, who was on terms of intimacy with Ebenezer Rhodes, Montgomery, Olinthus Gregory, Samuel Bamford, Ebenezer Elliot, John Holland, Edward Wedlake Brayley, John Britton, and a host of other well-known men, contributed somewhat largely in the days when the coterie of mathematicians of the time were in the zenith of popularity, to that clever feature in the "British Diary" and in the "Lady's" and the "Gentleman's" Diaries, as well as to the other periodical literature of that day. Later on he contributed many valuable topographical and other papers to the "Penny Magazine," of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," of which Lord Brougham was the head, and to Britton and Brayley's "Graphic and Historical Illustrator," and other publications. He also prepared works upon Logarithms and others upon kindred subjects.

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CANON F. R. RAINES, M.A. F.S.A.

Presented to "OLD YORKSHIRE" by G.F. Inycross Esq. Tunbridge, Kent.

Mr. Arthur Jewitt's family, not including several who died young, were the Rev. Arthur George Jewitt, who died in 1828, aged 34; Thomas Orlando Sheldon Jewitt, the eminent engraver, who died in 1869, aged 70; George Augustus Frederick Jewitt, of Derby and Sheffield, who died in 1865 in his 64th year; Edwin Jewitt, a well-known engraver, of the Strand, London, and of Forest Hill, and Rickmansworth, who died in 1864 in his 60th year; Henry Jewitt, still living, and who formerly spent many years of artist life in the United States and Canada; Theodore Jewitt, who died a few years ago; LLewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., the well-known writer, still living, and of whom a brief memoir appeared in the last volume of "Old Yorkshire;" and two daughters, both deceased.

FRANCIS ROBERT RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.

THE late Canon Raines was a member of a very old Yorkshire family, the descent of which is recorded from William Raines, of West Newton, in the Parish of Aldborough, in Holderness,* who was living in the time of Henry VI., and whose will was dated 15th March, 1487. During the four hundred years which have elapsed since the death of William Raines, some of his descendants have always lived in or near West Newton. The father of Canon Raines was Isaac Raines (the son of Robert Raines, of Flinton, in Holderness, and Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Isaac Webster, of Dowthorpe Hall, near Swine, in Holderness, and of York, Esq.), who was baptised 10th August, 1778, and married on 9th January, 1802, at Gretna Green, and afterwards at Humbleton, by his uncle, the Rev. Jonathan Dixon, the Vicar of that place, to Ann, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Robertson, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Eskdaleside-with-Ugglebarnby, and Vicar of Aislaby, near Whitby, in the County of York,† and Mary, his wife, the daughter of Captain Easterby, of Skinninggroves, near Whitby, and aunt to the late Sir Cresswell Cresswell, M.P., and Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce. Isaac Raines, M.D., at the time of his marriage, was Surgeon to the East York Militia, but shortly afterwards resigned his commission. For upwards of forty years he practised as a surgeon and Physician at Burton Pidsea, in Holderness, where he held a high position, and was alike distinguished for the skill and ability he displayed in his profession, and for his highly cultivated and scientific mind. He died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, whilst on a visit to his son (the Rev. C. A. Raines, M.A.), and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, within the Church of Burton Pidsea, on 27th

* See Foster's "Yorkshire Pedigrees," and Poulson's "History of Holderness." This pedigree has been duly registered at Herald's College.

† Mr. Robertson contributed several articles to the "Critical Review," of which his cousin the Rev. Joseph Robertson, Vicar of Horncastle, was Editor.

November, 1847, being followed to the grave by a large concourse of old and valued friends.*

He had issue seven sons and five daughters. The third son, Francis Robert Raines, was born in the house of his maternal grandfather (the Rev. Joseph Robertson), at Whitby, on the 22nd February, 1805. He received his early education at Burton Pidsea, where for some time he was a private pupil of the Rev. Joseph S Barnes,† then Curate of the Parish Church there.

In 1817, one of his elder brothers having been articled to William Coultate, surgeon, of Clitheroe, came home in consequence of ill-health, when his father wrote to Mr. Coultate,‡ to the effect that (to use his own words), "As my son's recovery may be long, and uncertain, I have a very fine stout lad of thirteen years of age, of whom I may say, with correct impartiality, that he is good-tempered, quick, attentive, and obliging, him will I send over to Clitheroe, and if you approve of his manner and ability, I shall be very happy to place him with you, in lieu of my other son." This "stout lad of thirteen," was the subject of this memoir, and his indenture of apprenticeship for seven years was duly executed on 30th March following (1818). During his apprenticeship he lived with Mr. Coultate, for whom and for whose family Dr. Raines had a very great esteem. Before the close of the year, Mr. Coultate removed to Burnley, in Lancashire, but in the interim Francis Raines went to the Clitheroe Grammar School, of which the head master was the Rev. Robert Heath, M.A.; but the greatest part of his school days was spent at Burnley Grammar School,§ under the Rev. John Raws,|| where he remained until the end of 1823, or the beginning of 1824. About this time he began to conceive a distaste for the medical profession, and a desire to enter the Church, and in consequence, obtained a release from Mr. Coultate, and in 1826 was admitted to St. Bees' College; in 1828 he was ordained Deacon, and Priest in the year following.¶ His first appointment was to the Assistant-Curacy of Saddleworth,** in 1828, where he did not remain very long, having accepted the offer of a Curacy at the Parish Church of Rochdale, from the Rev. W. R. Hay, M.A., the Vicar, who in 1832

* Gent. Mag., Nov. 1847.

† The son of the Head Master of St. Bees' Grammar School.

‡ Letter dated Burton Pidsea, 12 September, 1817.

§ One of the oldest Lancashire Schools, and its scholars retained several old customs, *inter alia*, "Barring-out," whereby they on a certain day in each year excluded the Master from his School; a fine was also levied by the boys on all persons married at St. Peter's Church.

|| Mr. Raws was also Curate of the Church; he died in 1835, having been Head Master for 36 years.

¶ The degree of M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, was conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

** December, 1828, James Butterworth dedicated his "History of Saddleworth" to Mr. Raines.

preferred him to the Incumbency of Milnrow,* which he held until his death. On 21st November, 1836, Mr. Raines married Honora Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Major John Beswicke, of Pike House, Littleborough, J.P. and D.L. for the County of Lancaster.

In 1841 he was Domestic Chaplin to the Earl of Dunmore; on 30th March, 1843, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; 15th July, 1845, he was made a Justice of the Peace for the County of Lancaster; and in September, 1849, was appointed Honorary Canon of Manchester; he also for many years held the office of Rural Dean. Mr. Raines was one of the originators of the Chetham Society, his name appearing as one of its first Council in 1844, and on the death (in 1858) of Canon Parkinson (the author of "The Old Church Clock") he was elected Vice-President; † and those only who have attended the annual meetings of this society, and are conversant with its working, can form an idea of how invaluable have been his services, not only by the editing of a long series of volumes, but also by at all times placing at the disposal of the Society his vast stores of antiquarian and historic lore.

Canon Raines was Incumbent (and Vicar) of Milnrow, for forty-six years; at the commencement of this period the inhabitants of that village were mostly hand-loom weavers, and were a rough set of people, whose chief amusement was found in cock-fighting, dog and foot racing, and other kindred sports ‡ The Chapel (as it was then called) was small and unsightly, the congregation consisting of about half a hundred people; the Sunday Schools were in a room over a beer-shop, and Parsonage-house there was none.

Now there are two handsome Churches in the parish, the congregation of the Mother Church being about 800; the Schools are large and prosperous, and a comfortable Vicarage has been erected. To obtain all this, an expenditure of something like £30,000 was required—surely the result is as great as the original material was unpromising! But those who knew Canon Raines well understood how the work was done; he was *in earnest*, and the people felt it, and he brought to bear upon his sacred calling so much zeal, industry, ability, and determination, which was combined with so gentle and winning a manner, that his parishioners soon learned to see in him their warmest and truest friend, and were ever ready to follow and to help him. As an antiquary, genealogist, and local historian, Canon Raines held the highest rank; indeed, it may be safely said, that in Lancashire he had no equal, to use the words of one who knew him well, "His memory was wonderfully retentive, but he possessed the still higher power of wielding and arranging his facts in a lucid, harmonious, and agreeable form,

* Milnrow became a Vicarage under the Rochdale Vicarage Act, 1866.

† In 1865, he was elected a Feoffee of the Chetham Hospital and Library.

‡ One of the public-houses still bears a large signboard, exhibiting two men running a race, whose respective sobriquets were—"Stump" and "Pye Lad," by which name the house is now known.

keeping always within the strict lines of evidence, and never allowing himself to be seduced—a prevailing fault with some antiquaries—into erecting baseless fabrics on uncertain foundations.”

Up to the time of his fatal illness, he continued to perform his parish work with unabated zeal, neither was his pen idle. On the Sunday before he left home (alas never to return!), he preached twice, and the last volume which he edited (No. 103 of the Chetham Society), he only saw completed whilst on his death-bed. In the early part of the present year (1878) his health began to fail, and he was advised to take rest, and for that purpose he went to Scarborough on the 29th July; the journey only increased his disorder, and for some days his life was despaired of; he, however rallied until the 28th September, when he had to return to his bed, and then gradually sunk; he died 17th October, 1878, aged 73. Shortly before his death he expressed a wish that he could live to return to Milnrow, that he might die amongst his own people; but finding that such was not the will of his Divine Master, he was prepared to submit, and sending for his Sexton, gave him instruction as to the mode of his interment, desiring no pomp or ceremony, and directing that his grave should be made near to the Church porch.

His wishes were strictly carried out, and he was buried at Milnrow on Monday, the 21st October. Milnrow on that day was a parish in mourning and in tears, not a cottage but had its blinds down (and for some part of the day, even the public-houses were closed), and everyone, notwithstanding the blinding cold rain which descended in ceaseless torrents, assembled on the road between the Vicarage and the Church, which was lined with Sunday scholars, to pay the last tribute of respect to their beloved Pastor.

As the coffin (which was borne on the shoulders of Sunday School teachers, and was preceded by a large body of Clergy) passed through this dense crowd, men and women, old and young, seemed utterly unable to restrain their grief—tears were in every eye, and loud sobs gave utterance to a grief deep and sincere. Canon Raines had three children. Susan Ann Robertson, died in infancy; Honora Isabella, who married George Twycross of Horstead House, near Brighton, Esq.; and Florence Addison Raines.

The following is a complete list of the works written by Canon Raines:—

NOTITIA CESTRIENSIS; or Historical Notices of the Diocese of Chester. By the Right Rev. Francis Gastrell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chester. With Illustrative and Explanatory Notes. 3 vols., Manchester: 1845—50. (Chetham Society, Vols. VIII., XIX., XXI., XXII.)

This work, the late Bishop of Manchester said, was worth a dozen County Histories.

MEMORIALS OF ROCHDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. London: 1845.

The profits of this work were to go to the Grammar School, which was then being rebuilt. It was published at one shilling, and is full of

original matter. But so little did the Rochdale people care for such things, that, instead of a profit, a loss ensued, very few copies being at the time sold. Now, however, its value is known, and many a book-hunter would gladly give five shillings for a copy.

THE JOURNAL OF NICHOLAS ASSHETON, of Downham, for part of the year 1617, and part of the year following. Interspersed with Notes from the Life of his contemporary John Bruen, &c. 1 Vol. Manchester: 1848 (Chetham Society, Vol. XIV.)

THE STANLEY PAPERS. 3 Vols. (Vol. I. is in three parts, so the work forms 5 Vols. of the Chetham Series). Manchester: 1853—1867. (Chetham Society, XXIX., XXXI., LXVI., LXVII., LXX.)

These volumes contain a Life of James Earl of Derby—which will for all time remain a pattern of a careful and elaborate biography—the Derby Household Books, the Devotions and Miscellanies of James, the 7th Earl of Derby, and a mass of Notes of the greatest interest and value.

THE POEMS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REV. THOMAS WILSON, D.D., of Clitheroe. With Memoir of his Life. 1 Vol. Manchester: 1857. (Chetham Society, XLV.)

This forms another delightful Lancashire Biography.

A HISTORY OF THE LANCASHIRE CHANTRIES. 2 Vols. Manchester: 1862. (Chetham Society. LIX., LX.)

These volumes are of the greatest value to the Student of Lancashire History.

LANCASHIRE FUNERAL CERTIFICATES. Edited by Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., "York Herald." With additions by the Rev. F. R. Raines, &c. 1 Vol. Manchester: 1869 (Chetham Society, LXXV.)

THE VISITATIONS OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASHIRE. 3 Vols. Manchester: 1870—1873. (Chetham Society, LXXXI., LXXXII., LXXXIV., LXXXV., LXXXVIII.)

The last volume contains an interesting biography of Sir William Dugdale.

CHETHAM MISCELLANIES, Vols. V. and VI. 2 Vols. Manchester: 1875—78.

[Part of the "Chetham Miscellanies," Vols. I., II., and III., as well as a great portion of the Notes to the "Life of Adam Martindale," (Chetham Society, Vol. IV.), and the "Byron Remains," (Chetham Society, Vols. XXXII., XXXIV., XL., XLIV.) were written by Canon Raines.]

A SERMON, Preached in the Cathedral of Manchester, 28th July, 1873, in Commemoration of Humphrey Chetham: Published by request. London: 1873.

"Notes and Queries"—especially the earlier volumes—contains many short articles from the pen of Canon Raines; to these his initials only are attached.

In addition to the published works here enumerated, he has left a lasting monument of his untiring energy in the pages of 44 folio volumes of MSS., which he bequeathed to the Chetham Library. These volumes consist of extracts and copies of wills, parish registers, Bishop's registers,

pedigrees, deeds, inquis. post. mort., biographical notices, letters, etc.; in short, of everything which passed through his hands having reference to the County of his adoption.

In 1879 a monument was erected to his memory by public subscription. The inscription, which is from the pen of his old friend and associate, James Crossley, Esq., F.S.A., president of the Chetham and Record Societies, is as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of
FRANCIS ROBERT RAINES, M.A., F.S.A.,
(Rural Dean and Honorary Canon of Manchester),
For 46 years Vicar of Milnrow;
Born at Whitby, February 22, 1805;
Departed this Life at Scarborough, October 17, 1878;
Interred in this grave on the 21st of the same month.

As an Antiquary, his Published Works,
And his extensive MSS. collections, bequeathed to
Chetham's Library, Manchester,
Will always claim for him a distinguished place;
But in this Parish he will chiefly be remembered
For the assiduous discharge of his Ministerial and
Parochical Duties.

As an earnest and devoted Christian Pastor,
A powerful and efficacious Preacher,
Illustrating and enforcing by his own life and conversation
The great truths he was commissioned to teach.
And united in the firmest bonds of love and affection
To the flock entrusted to his charge,
And whose best interests, spiritual and temporal,
It was his constant aim and endeavour to promote and
Secure.

On the one side of the monument are the words—"I look for the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come. Amen." And on the other—"I have considered the days of old and the years that are past." At the foot is inscribed—"This monument was erected by his sorrowing parishioners and friends, June, 1879."

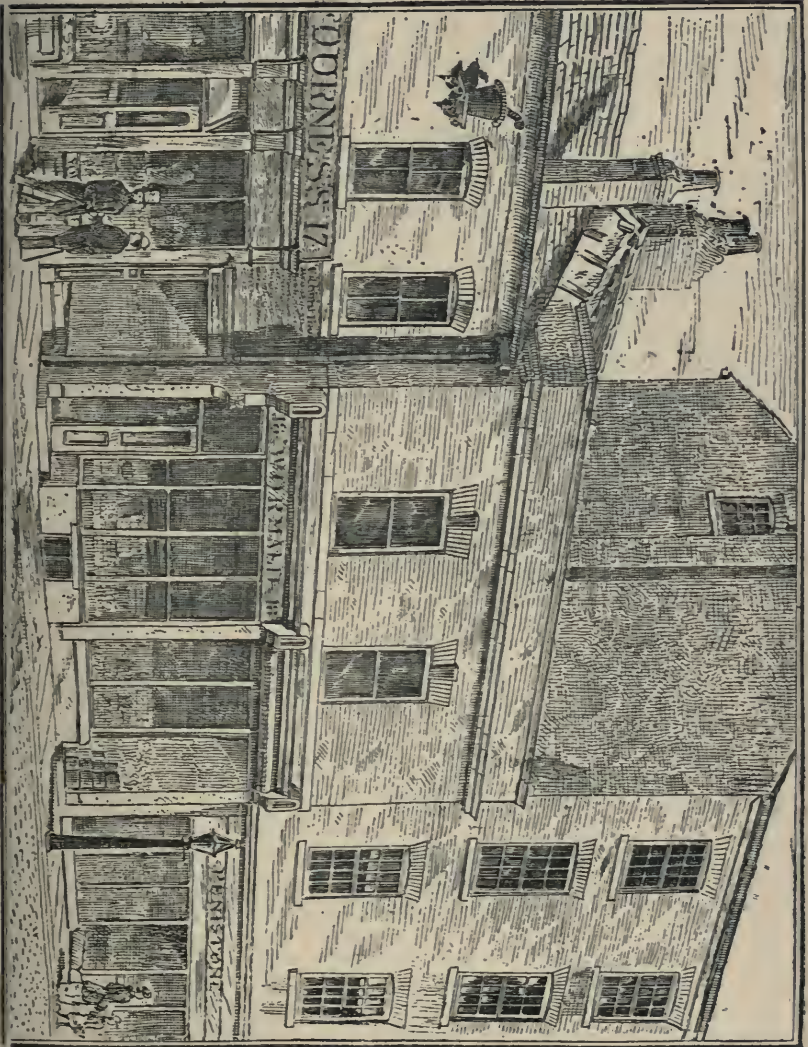
The Heights, Rochdale.

H. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

RALPH THORESBY, F.R.S.

AN eminent antiquarian and topographer, was born at the house of his father, John Thoresby, in Kirkgate, Leeds, August 16th, 1658. The family was ancient and respectable, and our antiquary was willing to accept the evidence of genealogists by profession, that it might be traced to Aykfitth or Aykfrith, a noble baron, lord of Dent, Sedberg, and twelve other seigniories in the time of Canute, the Dane. From that period they are found in the situation of the lords of the manor of Thursby, Thorsby, Thoresby, or, as the name of the place is now pronounced, Thuresby, in Wensleydale. The direct male line continued

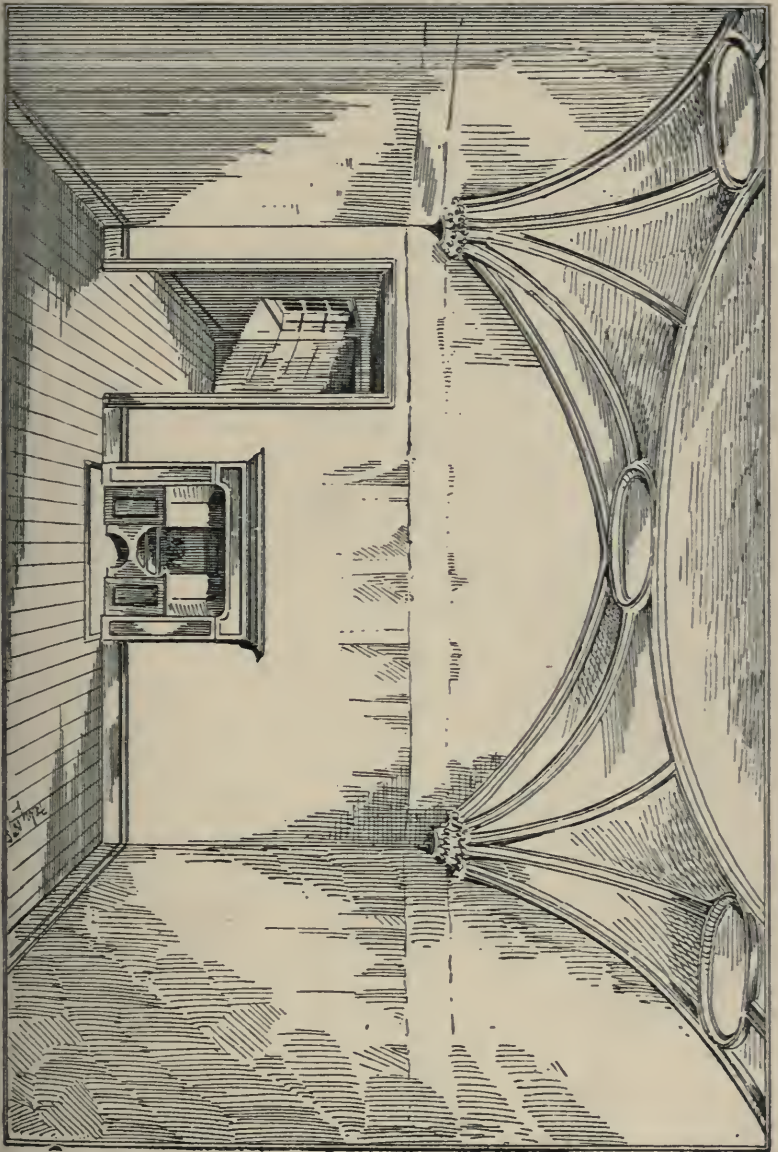
to Henry Thoresby, a lawyer of eminence, who died in 1615, leaving a single daughter and heiress, Eleanor, who, by marriage with Sir T.



Thoresby's House, Kirkcaldy, J. Geddis.

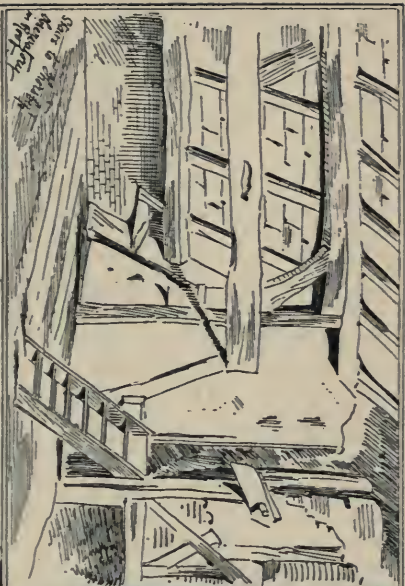
Hardresse, of Great Hardresse, in Kent, brought the manor of Thoresby, with a large personal fortune, into that family. Henry had a younger

brother, Ralph Thoresby, settled, in what capacity we are not told, at Woolham, near Barnard Castle. Ralph was the father of George Thoresby, of West Cottingwith, in the county of York, who by two successive marriages had issue John and Paul. These brothers of the half blood settled as clothiers at Leeds, where both became aldermen of the borough. The elder had a son of his own name, our author's father, and the younger had a very numerous issue. The father, a merchant, was possessed of a good share of learning, and had a particular turn to the knowledge of antiquities, which disposition was inherited by his son. Ralph Thoresby, the subject of this memoir, received the first rudiments of learning in the school, formerly the chantry, near the bridge at Leeds. He was next removed to the Grammar School, and afterwards placed by his father's care with a worthy relative in London, in order to acquire the knowledge of his intended calling as a merchant. Here, however, a new and splendid scene of antiquities opened upon him, and he seems to have been more occupied in visiting churches and other remarkable places, copying monumental inscriptions, and drawing up tables of benefactions, than in poring over ledgers, drawing up invoices, or copying the unamusing articles of a merchant's desk. In the spring of 1678, being now in his twentieth year, he was sent by his father to Rotterdam, in order to learn the Dutch and French languages, and to perfect himself in mercantile accomplishments. The climate not agreeing with his constitution, he returned to England about the close of the same year with the remains of an ague, which nothing but air and exercise could dissipate. For this purpose he made several excursions on horseback, constantly uniting the purpose of recruiting his health with the desire of topographical knowledge. By the death of his father, in 1679, the mercantile concerns of the house devolved upon the son at no very auspicious period. The woollen manufacture—the old and staple trade of the town had for a season fallen into a state of decay. To repair this deficiency, Ralph Thoresby purchased the freedom of an incorporated company of merchant adventurers trading to Hamburg, and having placed his affairs, as he supposed, in a promising situation, he married at Ledsham, near Leeds, Feb. 25, 1684, Anna, third daughter and co-heiress of Richard Sykes, of Leeds, gentleman, whose descent he has carefully recorded. But though merchandise was his profession, yet learning and antiquities were his great delight; and they took so firm a possession of his heart, that, contenting himself with a moderate patrimony, he made them the great employment of his life. His father had left him a valuable collection of coins and medals, purchased from the executors of Sir Thomas, Lord Fairfax (1611-1671), to whom and to whose family the Thoresbys had, from similarity of principles, religious and political, been long devoted. Like the old general of the Parliament, they were moderate Presbyterians, but without any violent animosity to the Church; like him they were never undevoted to the person of King Charles I., and with him they made an unqualified

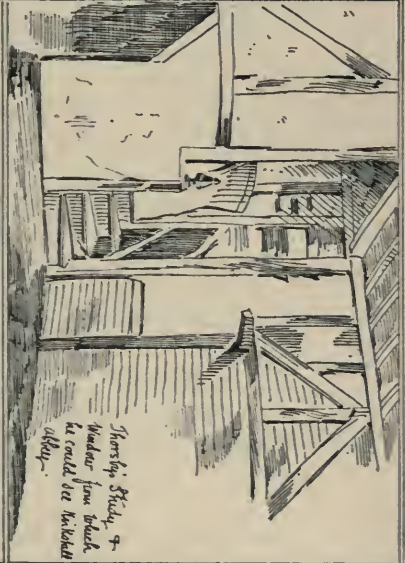


Drawing Room, Thoresby's House.

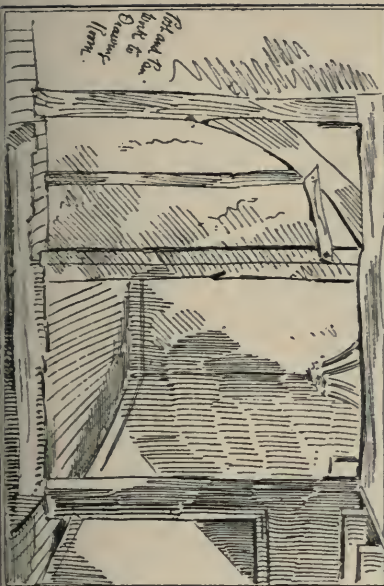
submission to his son. After the accession of King James, and when his conduct, however plausible towards the Dissenters, threatened the ruin of Protestantism in all its denominations, he became more frequent in his attendance upon the worship of the Established Church. For this he had two reasons—first, the learned and excellent discourses of his parish minister, the Rev. John Milner, B.D.; and, secondly, a generous resolution to support by his countenance and example that Church, to the existence of which it was supposed that the Dissenters would finally be indebted for their own. Mr. Thoresby was well respected by those of the clergy and gentry in his town and neighbourhood, who had any taste for learning or regard for piety; and he was not more diligent to increase his learned treasure, than ready to communicate it to others. It would be, in a manner, endless to enumerate the assistances which he gave in one way or another to the works of the learned. The new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, in 1695, introduced our author to Dr. Gibson, at whose request he wrote notes and additional observations on the West-Riding of Yorkshire; and for the use of this edition he transmitted above a hundred of his coins to Mr. Obadiah Walker, who had undertaken that province which related to the Roman, British, and Saxon moneys. And when the bishop was preparing that work for another and more complete impression, he sent a great number of queries to Mr. Thoresby; which were answered entirely to his lordship's satisfaction, and accompanied with other miscellaneous observations. Mr. Thomas Hearne requested Mr. Thoresby's correspondence, and often acknowledged the favour of it in print. Mr. Strype was obliged to him for communicating some original letters in his collection. His skill in heraldry and genealogy rendered him, moreover, a very serviceable correspondent to Mr. Arthur Collins in his *Peerage of England*, and made him an acceptable acquaintance to the principal persons of the College of Arms, at London. By these good offices, and by that easiness of access which he allowed to his own cabinet, he always found the like easy access to the cabinets of other virtuosoës, which gave him frequent opportunities of enlarging his collection far beyond what could have been expected from a private person not wealthy. His collection was in such esteem that not only many of the nobility and gentry of our own country, but likewise many foreigners, visited his museum, and honoured his *Album* with their names and mottoes. Among other virtuosoës, Mr. Thoresby commenced an early friendship with the celebrated naturalist, Dr. Martin Lister. It was to him that he sent an account of some Roman antiquities he had discovered in Yorkshire, which, being communicated by Dr. Lister, and Dr. Gale, Dean of York, to the Royal Society, obtained him a fellowship of that learned body, into which he was unanimously chosen at their anniversary meeting in 1697; and the great number of his papers which appear in their *Transactions*, relating chiefly to Roman and Saxon monuments of antiquity in the north of England, with notes upon them, and the inscription of coins, &c., show



Side of study
at 10/11



Stonship Study &
window from which
he could see the whole
abbey.



Put and the
back to
Drawing
Room.



Outside of
Dormer window to
Study - from which
Stonship could see
Walterhall Abbey.

how well he deserved that honour. At what time he formed the plan of his great work the *Ducatus Leodiensis*, does not appear; but the first impulse appears to have been given by a sermon of the learned Mr. Milner, in which he took occasion to mention the great antiquity of the town, and the notice with which it had been honoured by the venerable Bede. "There is, however," says Dr. Whitaker, "a MS. belonging to the Grammar School, and, by the kindness of the late respectable master, Mr. Whiteley, now before me, containing the first rough draft of the *Ducatus*, in Thoresby's handwriting; but it has nothing to fix the date." In the prosecution of this laborious work, he frequently announces his intention of compiling an historical or *biographical* part, as an accompaniment to the topographical. For this undertaking, his own museum, as well as his recollection, afforded ample materials; but age was now creeping upon him, and indolence, its usual attendant.* A regard, however, to the church of his own parish, and the many eminent divines who had presided over it, prompted him to compose and commit to the press his *Vicaria Leodiensis*; or, *The History of the Church of Leeds, &c.* (8vo.), which was published in 1724. He was now sixty-six years of age—a period beyond which little space is usually left for bodily or mental exertion. He had a constitutional, perhaps an hereditary, tendency to apoplexy. The consistency of his blood was thick, which exposed him to pains or numbness in the back part of his head, with other apoplectic symptoms. All these he received as intimations of his approaching departure which was delayed beyond his expectation. In the month of October, 1724, he was suddenly seized by a paralytic stroke, from which he so far recovered as to speak intelligibly and walk without help. There is also a letter extant, written by him in this melancholy state, and complaining, though with great patience and submission, of his feelings; thus he languished till the same month of the following year, when he received a second and final shock from the same disease, which put an end to his life, October 16th, 1725, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was interred with his ancestors in the choir of the Leeds parish church, and lay for upwards of a century without any memorial from the piety of his friends, or the gratitude of his townsmen. A memorial stone within the altar-rail at the south-east side of the parish church now bears this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., a member of the ancient Corporation of Leeds. He was born 16th August, 1658. He died 16th October, 1725, and was interred within these walls. His character for learning is best seen in the books he published, which show him to have been a great master of the

* In this work he had proceeded so far as to bring his narration, in a fair copy, nearly to the end of the sixth century, illustrating and confirming his history by his coins, &c. This curious piece being found well prepared for the press, as far as it extends, and well worthy of the public acceptance, is inserted in the *Biographia Britannica*, in order to excite some able hand to carry it on, and complete the noble design of the author.

history and antiquities of his own county; to attain which it became necessary for him to be thoroughly skilled, as he was, in genealogy and heraldry. He appears from these books to have been also an industrious biographer. That, however, which set his reputation the highest as a scholar, was his uncommon knowledge of both coins and medals. Thoresby was intimate with some of the most excellent and estimable men of his day; among them were Dr. Sharpe, Archbishop of York; Dr. Nicholson, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; Dr. Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London; Dr. Gale, Dean of York; Dr. George Hickes, Bishop Kennet, Thomas Hearne, John Strype, John Ray, Dr. Richardson, of Bierley; Sir Hans Sloane, John Evelyn, Dr. Mead, and Dr. Stukeley. He was a man beloved as well as esteemed and valued for the warmth of his affections, and the endowments of his mind.

The works of this fine old antiquary comprise:—The “Ducatus Leodiensis; or the Topography of Leeds and Parts Adjacent.” London, 1715; folio. It is dedicated to the Marquis of Carmarthen, and contains a list of subscribers occupying six pages. “Vicaria Leodiensis; or the History of the Church in Leeds, Yorkshire.” London, 1724; 8vo. Is dedicated to Archbishop Dawes. “Ralph Thoresby’s Diary” (1674-1724), now first published from the original manuscripts by the Rev. Joseph Hunter. “Letters of Eminent Men addressed to him,” now first published from the originals. London, 1832; 8vo. Two volumes.

Swaledale.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.





YORKSHIRE BRASSES AND SLABS.

ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL BRASS.

T
 HIS interesting brass is in the church of Allerton Mauleverer, and is the memorial of a knight and lady of the ancient family named *Malus Seporarius*, or Mauleverer, possessed of considerable estates in that parish, which received from their name its distinctive appellation. The Knight is represented in the armour of plate, with some portions of mail, usually worn in the times of Richard II. ; on his short surcoat, which fits closely to the body, and has the skirt escalated, is seen the bearing of Mauleverer, of the class termed "canting" arms, *armoiries parlantes*, namely, three greyhounds courant, in allusion to his name. One feature, of rather rare occurrence, in English sepulchral memorials, may deserve notice: this is the projecting visor, attached to his tall and acutely peaked basinet. The visor is seldom seen in the monumental portraitures of any period in this country, although not unfrequently found in those of Germany. In later times examples of the visored salade occasionally occur in sepulchral representations, but they are by no means common.

The figure of the lady presents no striking peculiarity of costume: she wears a square reticulated head-dress, apparently resembling the fashion which is more clearly shewn by the effigy of Catharine, wife of Thomas Beauchamp, in the choir of St. Mary's church, Warwick, and that of Lady Le Despenser, on the north side of the altar, at Tewksbury. Her under-garment has a high collar closely buttoned up to the chin, a fashion of the fourteenth century prevalent both in male and female attire. Another peculiarity of this little brass may deserve notice: the figures are not cut out, to be inlaid upon the slab, as usual in such memorials in this country, but engraved upon a rectangular plate, the

field of which is plain. The sepulchral brasses in France and the Netherlands most commonly were found thus, consisting of one unbroken sheet of metal, but the field was richly diapered, or covered



The Mauleverer Brass.

with some design, as shewn by several Flemish brasses existing in England, at Lynn, Newark, Aveley, and other places. Mr. Stapleton has favoured us with the following note regarding the persons commemorated by the brass at Allerton. "Sir John Mauleverer, of Allerton Mauleverer, a parish in the upper division of Claro Wapentake, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Knaresborough, was son of Sir Halnath Mauleverer, and one of the deponents in the famous controversy between Scrope and Grosvenor, in the court of chivalry, A.D. 1385-90. It appears from his deposition that he was born in 1342, and had twice served in the Scotch wars. Sir John died November 30th, 1400, according to Thoresby and Hargrove, or, according to Sir Harris Nicholas, on Nov. 21st; he was buried in the church of Allerton, and on a flat slab of blue marble, inlaid with a plate of brass, are the effigies of Sir John Mauleverer and Eleanore, his wife, daughter of Sir Piers Middleton, of Stockeld in the parish of Spofforth, in the same division of Claro. Their issue was a son, Sir Halnath Mauleverer, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1420-21, who married Millicent, daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Lutterel. The arms of Sir John Mauleverer were gules, three greyhounds courant in pale, collared

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or. Those of Middleton were, argent, fretty, a quarter sable, His ancestor, Richard Mauleverer, founded the priory of Allerton, as a cell to Marmoutier, in the reign of Henry II., *circa* A.D. 1100." The foundation charter has been preserved by Dom Martene, and a translation is given in Mr. Stapleton's memoir on the priory of the Holy Trinity, York, forming part of the volume of the Transactions of the Institute, at York, p. 27.

Manchester.

R. P. PULLAN.

THE BOWER SLAB AT BRIDLINGTON.

The sepulchral slab here engraved from the Priory Church, Bridlington, records the deaths of William Bower, merchant, of that town, and founder of the School there, and Thomasine, his wife, and is of somewhat remarkable character. It bears on its outer margin, running round its four sides, the words—

“HERE · LIETH · WILLIAM · BOWER · OF · BRIDLINGTON KEY · MERCHANT · DEPARTED · THIS · LIFE · THE · 23 OF · MARCH 1671 IN THE 74 · YEARE · OF · HIS · AGE · AND · THOMISIN · THE WIFE OF · THE SAID WILL DEPARTED THE 14 OF · SEPT^R 57, AGED 59.”

And across the slab, in nine lines beneath the armorial bearings the further inscription—

HE DID IN HIS : LIFE TIME ERECT :
AT HIS OWNE CHARGE IN BRID :
LINGTON A SCHOOLE HOVSE · &
GAVE TO IT 20L PR AN FOR EVER
FOR MAINTAINING AND EDVCA
TING OF THE POORE CHILDREN
OF BRIDLINGTON AND KEY IN
THE ART OF CARDING KNITING
AND SPINING OF WOOLL.

The inscriptions are, throughout, incised, *i.e.*, they are cut into the stone ; but the shields of arms on the upper part of the slab are left in relief, the surrounding portions of the slab being cut away. At the top are two shields with helmet, crest, and mantling, the first being charged with, on a chevron, between three eagles' heads, erased, three mullets (for Bower ?) impaling, ermine, three long bows in pale ; crest, an escallop shell (for Bowes). The dexter bearing of this shield was certainly borne by some members of the Bower family, notably by a William and Priscilla Bower, of Cloughton, near Scarborough, who “lived together in wedlock lovingly and comfortably 73 years,” and their descendants and the descendants of the Bridlington benefactor.

HERE LIETH WILLIAM BOWER OF

THOMAS THE WIFE OF THE SAID WIFE DEPARTED THE 14 OF SEPT. 57 AGED 59

BRIDLINGTON KEY MERCHANT DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 23 OF MARCH 1671



HE DID IN HIS LIFE TIME ERECT
 AT HIS OWNE CHARGE IN BRID-
 LINGTON A SCHOOLE HOVSE. &
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 TING OF THE POORE CHILDREN
 OF BRIDLINGTON AND KEY IN
 THE ART OF CARDING KNITING
 AND SPINING OF WOOLLE

IN THE 74th YEARE OF HIS AGE AND

The Bower Slab.

The second shield bears the well-known arms of Bower, of Welham and other places, *sable*, a human leg couped at the thigh, pierced bendwise by a broken spear, the point downwards to the sinister, and gutée de sang, all *proper*; on a canton, *argent*, a castle, *gules*; crest, a human leg couped at the thigh, as in the arms.

Beneath these is a third shield bearing with supporters, helmet, crest, mantling, and motto, the arms of the Guild of the Trinity House at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of which guild William Bower was, doubtless, a member. These arms are an anchor with entwined cable; supporters, two mermaids; crest, a lymphad.

William Bower, whose benefactions are recorded on this slab to his memory, was the son of John Bower, of Bridlington (who was baptized on the 15th February, 1570, married 18th May, 1592, and buried on the 16th December, 1611) by his wife Jean Bonfeylde. He (the William Bower of this monument) was baptized on the 14th of May, 1598, and died at the age of 74, on the 23rd of March, 1671-2. His endowment of the school which "at his owne charge" he had erected for "edvcating of the poore children of Bridlington and Key in the art of carding, knitting, and spinning of wooll," is now, I believe, expended on the ordinary education of the poor children in Bridlington. His will, dated 30th July, 1671, was proved at York 6th May, 1672, by his son and executor, John Bower, and at his death he was possessed of lands at Bridlington, Ringborough, East Newton, Little Hebden, Thorpgarth, Aldborough, Burythorpe, and other places, as well as the lordship of Skelton.

He left three sons and three daughters, the sons being John Bower, of Bridlington, merchant, who married his relative, Catherine, daughter of the William and Priscilla Bower named above, and widow of ——— Rogers; and William Bower and Edward Bower, who successively married as her first and second husbands, Prudence, daughter of Thomas Crosby, of Holme-on-Spalding Moor, Yorkshire, and left issue by both brothers. John Bower, who died in 1679, left issue, William Bower (of whom presently); John, who married Lydia, daughter of William Skinner, alderman of Hull, and died, leaving issue, in 1719; Robert; Samuel; Edward; and Nicholas; and four daughters. The eldest son, William Bower, just named, was born in 1654, and married, as his first wife, in 1676, Sarah, daughter of Jasper Belt, Esq., of Pocklington, son of Sir Robert Belt, of Borsal, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters. By his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Edward Trotter, Esq., of Skelton Castle, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, he had also issue five sons and one daughter. The eldest of these, William, left issue, one son, who died without issue, and three daughters; and the second, Leonard Bower, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Woolfe, of Bridlington Quay, and, dying in 1765, left one surviving son, John Bower, who espoused Philadelphia, daughter of George Cuthbertson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Their son, Robert Bower, of Scorton, who

was born in 1767, succeeded to his father's estates, and also, by will of his great-uncle, Robert Bower (son of William Bower by his second wife Catherine Trotter) to that of Welham. He married Elizabeth Amy, only surviving child of Dr. John Clubbe, of Norwich, and died in 1835. The issue of this marriage was three sons and two daughters, viz. — 1st, Robert Bower, Esq., D.L., of Welham, who married Helen, daughter of John Hall, Esq., of Scarborough, near Beverley, and, by her, was father of Robert Hartley Bower, Esq., of Welham, who married Marcia, daughter of Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye, Bart.; Major Henry John Bower, chief constable of the East Riding, who married Marcia, daughter of Thomas and Emma Bridge; Captain George Cuthbertson Bower; Leonard William Bower, R.N.; and two daughters. 2nd, the Rev. John William Bower, M.A., Rector of Barmston, co. York, who married Eugenia, daughter of John Hall, Esq., of Scarborough, near Beverley, and had one son and three daughters; 3rd, the Rev. George Henry Bower, M.A., Rector of Rossington; 4th, Elizabeth Amy Bower; and 5th, Sarah Anne Bower.

The arms of Bower, as described by Surtees, are *gules*, a human leg couped at the thigh, *or*, vulned and transfix'd by a spear broken chevron-wise, the point downwards to the sinister, *proper*; on a canton, *azure*, surmounted by the dexter half of the spear, the arch of a bridge embattled, of the third, thereon a castle triple towered of the second. Crest, a human leg couped at the thigh, *proper*, charged above the knee with a plate, and distilling therefrom drops of blood.

The Hollies, Duffield, Derby.

LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A.





YORKSHIRE ECCENTRIC CHARACTERS.

BLIND JACK OF KNARESBOROUGH.

JOHAN METCALFE,* commonly called "Blind Jack," died at Spofforth, about four miles from Knaresborough, April 26th, 1810, in the ninety-third year of his age. His descendants at that time were four children, twenty grandchildren, and ninety great and great great grandchildren. He is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable instances on record, of the difficulties of blindness and want of education being overcome by perseverance and industry. During his long life he was engaged in the most active and diverse employments. He was born at Knaresborough, August 15th, 1717; at the age of six years, he was completely deprived of sight by the smallpox; six months after his recovery, he was able to go from his father's house to the end of the street, and return without a guide. When about nine years of age, he began to associate with other boys, rambling about with them to seek bird nests, and used to climb the trees for his share of the spoils. At the age of thirteen he was taught music, and soon became an able performer; he also learned to ride and swim, and was passionately fond of

* The popular derivation of the name of Metcalfe is amusing. On a time when the country abounded with wild animals, two men being in the woods together, at evenfall, seeing a red fourfooted beast coming towards them, could not imagine in the dusk what it was. One said, "Have you heard of lions being in these woods?" The other answered he had, but had never seen any such thing. So they conjectured that what they saw was one. The creature advanced a few paces towards them. One ran away, the other determined to meet it. The animal happened to be a *red calfe*,—so he who met it got the name of *Metcalfe*, and he who ran away, that of *Lightfoot*.

field sports. He began to practice, as a musician, at Harrogate, when twenty-five years of age, and not unfrequently was a guide during the darkness of night over the moors and wilds, then abundant in the neighbourhood of Knaresborough. He was also addicted to horse racing, on which occasions he often rode his own horses. He so tutored his horses, that whenever he called them by their respective names, they would answer by neighing, and he could readily find his own, among any number, without any difficulty or assistance. When he attained the age of manhood, his mind was possessed of a self-dependence, rarely enjoyed by those who have the perfect use of all their faculties, his body was well proportioned to his mind, for, when twenty-one years of age, he was six feet one and a half inches in height, strong, and robust in proportion. Once, being desirous of obtaining some fish, he, unaided, drew a net in the deepest part of the river Wharfe, for three hours together; at one time he held the lines in his mouth, being obliged to swim.

The marriage of this extraordinary individual was a romance in real life, something like that which Sir Walter Scott has described in his ballad of "Lochinvar." Miss Benson, between whom, and our hero, a reciprocal affection had for some time subsisted, was to be married next day, to one Mr. Dickinson, a husband of her parent's choice. The damsel not relishing the match, determined to elope with Metcalfe, blind and poor as he was. They were accordingly married next day, much to the chagrin and disappointment of her parents and their intended son-in-law, and the surprise of all who knew and heard of it, for she was as handsome a woman as any in the country. When afterwards questioned, by a lady, concerning this extraordinary step, and why she had refused so many good offers for "Blind Jack," she answered, "Because I could not be happy without him." And being more particularly questioned, she replied—"His actions are so singular, and his spirit so manly and enterprising, that I could not help liking him."

He continued to play at Harrogate in the season; and set up a four wheel chaise, and a one horse chair, for public accommodation, there having been nothing of the kind there before. He kept these vehicles two summers, when the innkeepers beginning to run chaises, he gave them up, as he also did racing and hunting; but still, wanting employment, he bought horses and went to the coast for fish, which he took to Leeds and Manchester; and so indefatigable was he, that he would frequently walk for two nights and a day, with little or no rest; for, as a family was coming on, he was as eager for business as he had been for diversion, still keeping up his spirits, as Providence blessed him with good health.

More extraordinary still, when the rebellion of 1745 broke out in Scotland, "Blind Jack" joined a regiment of volunteers, raised by Colonel Thomas Thornton, a patriotic gentleman, for the defence of the house of Hanover, shared with them all the dangers of the campaign,

defeated at Falkirk, victorious at Culloden. Jack afterwards carried on a small contraband trade, between the ports on the east coast and the interior; as well as in galloways from Scotland, in which he met with many adventures. In the year 1754, he set up a stage waggon between York and Knaresborough, being the first on that road, and conducted it constantly himself twice a-week in the summer season, and once in the winter, which occupation he continued until he began to contract for making roads, which suited him better. The first contract of the kind which he had, was three miles between Minskip and Ferransley, on the Boroughbridge and Knaresborough road* He afterwards made hundreds of miles of road in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire; he also built bridges and houses. He was a dealer in timber and hay, which he used to measure, and then calculate the solid contents, by a peculiar method of his own. The hay he always measured with his arms, and, having learnt the height, he could soon tell the number of square yards in any stack. Whenever he went out, he always carried with him a stout staff, some inches taller than himself, which was of great use to him, both in his travels and measurements. He is thus mentioned in a paper published in the "Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester," vol. 1. "His present occupation is that of a projector and surveyor of highways, in difficult and mountainous parts. With the assistance only of a long staff, I have several times met this man traversing the roads, ascending precipices, exploring valleys, and investigating their several extents, forms, and situations, so as to answer his designs in the best manner. The plans which he designs, and the estimates he makes, are done in a method peculiar to himself, and which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others. His abilities, in this respect, are nevertheless so great, that he finds constant employment. Most of the roads over the Peak in Derbyshire have been altered by his directions, particularly those in the vicinity of Buxton; and he is, at this time, constructing a new one between Wilmslow and Congleton, with a view to open a communication with the great London road, without being obliged to pass over the mountains."

In Vol. I. of Dr. Smiles's "Lives of the Engineers," there is a full account of the difficulties Blind Jack encountered while making the road from Huddersfield to Manchester. This was the road, along which the clothiers travelled to and from Saddleworth through Marsden to Huddersfield, and on which William Horsfall, of Marsden, was shot by the Luddites. It is the old road past Black Moorfoot, Hollhead, down by Heyheads, through the village of Marsden, up Puleside, and over Standedge; and Dr. Smiles graphically describes the difficulties

* Dr. Hunter, in his treatise on the Harrogate Waters, has a little bit of dull wit on Blind Jack's road making—"They employed a blind man to lay out the roads in the neighbourhood, upon the ingenious principle, probably, that where such an individual could travel, another with two eyes might surely follow."

Blind Jack encountered in making a good road through the Standedge mountain bogs. Since the making of this road, two other highways, with easier gradients, have been made over the Standedge Hills.

Blind Jack, while making the road in the Marsden region, resided at Heyheads, in Marsden, in the centre house of three of modest proportions, which remain to this day, the house Metcalf occupied now



John Metcalf, aged 79.

being tenanted by Enoch Taylor. Blind Jack at that period might be frequently met with at the "Two Dutchmen" and "Old Ram," Juno, still in existence under the same names, in the heart of the village, where his ready wit and the jocularly of his conversation made him a welcome guest. He was fertile in expedients for overcoming what in railway phraseology would be called "engineering difficulties," as the account in Smiles's biography testifies.

Though "a thick drop serene" had quenched his sight, his active mind devised means for the proof of facts that some persons blessed

with sight would have failed to discover. He was an excellent judge of horseflesh, and he could readily distinguish a blind horse from one that could see. His method of doing so was as follows:—He coaxed the animal until he appeared to have made acquaintance with it. Then placing one hand on the region of the heart, he passed the other hand smartly before its eyes without touching them. If it could see, the sudden heart-throb told Jack the fact; but if it remained unmoved, he concluded, and correctly, that like himself, the horse was deprived of sight.

During the making of the Standedge road, Jack had not the workmen's wages ready at the exact time, and the latter accordingly summoned him before the Huddersfield magistrates for payment. The magistrates told him that "he ought to have provided against a rainy day." Jack promptly rejoined that "he had provided for *one* rainy day, but that, unfortunately for him, *two* or more rainy days had come together.

After leaving Lancashire in 1792, he settled at Spofforth, and lived with his daughter, on a small farm there, till his death.

Harrogate.

WM GRAINGE.

JOHN JACKSON, OF WOODCHURCH.

THIS eccentric individual was born at Woodchurch, near Morley, and the following amusing account of him is given by Norrison Scatcherd:—"His name was John Jackson, better known as 'Old Trash,' which was his nickname. He lived at a house near on the site of the present inn, at Woodchurch, and taught a school at Lee-Fair. He was a good mechanic, a stone-cutter, land measurer, and I know not what besides; but very slovenly in his person, and had a head through the hair of which, it was thought, a comb did not as often pass as once a year. Jackson wrote a poem upon Harrogate, commencing—

"O Harrogate, O Harrogate, how great is thy fame!
In summer thou art proud, but in winter thou art tame,"

but his mechanical abilities were his chief excellency. He constructed a clock, and in order to make it useful to the clothiers, who attended Leeds Market from Earls and Hanging Heaton, Dewsbury, Chickenley, &c., he kept a lamp suspended near the face of it, and burning through the winter nights, and he would have no shutters or curtains to his window, so that the clothiers had only to stop and look through it to know the time. Now, in this our age of luxury and refinement, the accommodation thus presented by "Old Trash" may seem insignificant and foolish, but I can assure the reader that it was not. The clothiers of the early part of last century were obliged to be upon the bridge of Leeds, where the market was held, by about six o'clock in summer,

and seven in winter ; and hither they were convened by a bell anciently pertaining to a chantry chapel, which once was annexed to Leeds Bridge. They did not all ride, but most of them went on foot. They did not all carry watches, but very few of them had ever possessed such a valuable. They did not dine on fish, flesh and fowl, with wine, as some do now. No ! no ! the careful housewife wrapped up a bit of oatcake and cheese in the little chequed handkerchief, and charged her husband to mind and not get above a pint of ale at "the Rodney." Would Jackson's clock then be of no use to them who had few such in their villages? who seldom saw a watch; but took much of their intelligence from the note of the cuckoo? Jackson was buried, according to the Woodkirk Register, on the 19th of May, 1764.*

In the *Reliquary*, July 1874, we find an account of a journey made by Jackson, in 1755, and the journal which he kept is of the most amusing character, and will, we feel sure, be acceptable to the readers of "Old Yorkshire." The article was contributed to the *Reliquary* by the Rev. Gerard Smith, who says that little is known of the history of the journal. "It belonged to the Rev. William Mason, Rector of Aston, Yorkshire, the friend and biographer of the poet William Gray, and himself a person of refined tastes, and a poet; and it came, together with other literary treasures, into the possession of Mr. Mason's intimate friend and executor, the Rev. Christopher Alderson, who at Mr. Mason's death in 1800, was presented to the Rectory of Aston by the Duke of Leeds. Mr. Alderson died in 1814; his son, and successor in the living, the Rev. Wm. Alderson, becoming heir to his father's literary property, and to this Journal as a part of it. In 1821, he was presented to the Vicarage of Tissington, by his friend Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart., and died in 1852 in his 80th year; but his widow survives him, and to her kindness we are indebted for this publication of a remarkable MS."

The author, John Jackson, an uneducated but enlightened and judicious observer of men and things, has recorded in its pages the events of a pilgrimage, in the autumn of 1755, from Woodkirk, in the West Riding, to Glastonbury, in Somerset, full of the adventures and hardships of travelling on foot in those days, and of information upon the social state of the country through which he passed. His visit to Gloucester is associated with "Mr. Raikes the printer, my old friend," and afterwards the founder, in 1780, of English Sunday Schools.

Glastonbury Thorn, the main object of John Jackson's journey, continues to bloom at Christmas time, and even earlier—this variety of whitethorn being remarkable for producing blossoms both in the autumn and in the spring—the latter bloom yielding the fruit, which may be seen upon the same branch with the autumn flowers. Similar instances of the concurrence of blossoms and fruit, upon the same tree, are not rare, especially in the pear and apple, and in roses. The original Thorn at Glastonbury is reported, by a Romish legend, to

* Scatcherd's *History of Morley*, p. 220.

have sprung out of the staff of Joseph of Arimathea—a mode of producing thorns not unknown to gardeners.

AN EXACT JOURNAL,

OR, AN ITENARY FROM THE KEDAR CABBIN, IN THE PARISH OF WOODKIRK, THREE MILES NORTH WEST FROM WAKEFIELD, IN THE WEST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, TO GLASTON, IN SOMERSET, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF ALL OR MOST OF YE ANTIQUITIES OF GLASTENBURY. AND PARTICULARLY OF THE HOLY THORN AND THE WEARY ALL HILL AND THE TORR.

THE INTRODUCTION.

Gentlemen and Good Neighbors.

To satisfy my curiosity I have been at Glastenbury, and am I bless God's Providence returned safe.

The noted Tree at Glaston I find is no fiction, and its Blossoming on Christmas-Day, I think is truly supernatural. Miracles I find have not ceased, and indeed I think our preservation and that of the whole Creation is the greatest miracle of all, considering our present situation, in the midst of sinking nations; and the wars of elements in the bowels of the earth; and thundring threatenings of a proud and ambitious tyrant, who now spits fire at us; and is now making chains for us.

Is not our blooming state of prosperity a Divine miracle?

The Island we live in is only a Little Garden upon the British Rock.

O! how wonderfull a miracle is our present existance. I pray God to make us truly thankful for all His mercies.

The following is a true and faithful account of my tedious travels and exact observations, &c.

That which gave me the first occasion and animated my desire of seeing y^e town and Thorn of Glastenbury was y^e many controversies I had about it amongst y^e new up start sects of our modern Schismatics who if we may believe em—are both newborn and sinless. Both these and y^e Old Puritans deny'd and scoff'd at it. But their denials was of no weight with me, till I hearing some of our own Clergy tamper with it and would not allow it y^e title of a supernatural miracle and witness of y^e Gospels promulgation in England. Hereupon I formed a firm resolution of taking a Journey. And discovering my intention several encouraged and perswaded me to go and try y^e truth of it and a gentleman gave me the following

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas. There is and has been an ancient story concerning the White Thorn at Glastenbury (to wit) that it Budded at morn, Blossomed at noon, and Faded at night yearly on Old Christmas Day. Now JOHN JACKSON y^e bearer to be satisfied of y^e truth of it himself, and for the satisfaction of others, is willing and desirous to undergo y^e fatigues of a journey thither upon proper encouragement and some small contribution toward his expences, and to get y^e best accounts y^t he can amongst y^e neighbours and inhabitants of y^e place, and if he finds anything to answer his expectation if he lives till Christmas he intends to be an eye witness of it himself, and hopes however by making y^e best observation he can of all y^e passages, going and coming and committing them unto writing; his pains will not be altogether needless nor himself accounted an idle spectator.

As witness &c.

Hereupon, i. e. upon y^e strength of this Advertisement, I had some money given me both by neighbours acquaintance and others and afterwards by gentlemen and Clergy.

Wednesday y^e First Day of November, All Saints Day and Wakefield Winter Fayr, the Gig Fayr and Statiffs* Day. A sore heavy wet rainy day, and a north west cold wind all the day. This being y^e day appointed to set on my journey to Glastenbury, I took my leave of y^e neighbours and friends adjacent, and ordered things Ith Cabin, called at Woodkirk, and came to Milbank and lay there.

Thursday y^e second day a close cold day frosty and misty, and a north east air. At morn, after breakfast, I went to John Tomsons. Begun the Diary, and gave to John Junier my Old English masticon. Consulted y^e map for the road, and came away to Purlwell Hall, and there I see a peartree in fair white blossom, fairly blown and in open flowers, and y^t is a thing I never saw before on All Souls Day. I calld at Joshua Brooks of Purlwell, and went and lay at Joseph Blakeleys.

Friday y^e third day, as y^e day before for weather, but somewhat better. At morn I left Joseph Blakeleys and calld at Henry Hirsts and William Cooks, went on to Havercroft, and Milbank and tarryd at Milbank till morn.

Saturday y^e fourth day as y^e day before it. At morn I left Milbank and y^e mill and leave of both, came to Dewsbury, called at Dr. Battys and Benjamin Blackburns and y^e Sextons, and at y^e Rev^d Mr Wheelers. Came over y^e Boat and up to Thornhill. Calld at Crossland and supper'd there, and went to John Halsteads and lay there and a cold frosty night it was and a South East wind.

Sunday y^e 5th day, cold gloomy and frosty till noon and then turned rainy, and at night stormy and tempestuous South wind and rain. My leaving John Halsteads was about 10 at morn intending to go the Old Hall in Elmley Park. I calld at William Wolfendens John Bayldons and Abraham Greenwood's oth Carr, and dined there and went to Upper Denby and called at widow Beamonts and went by Denby Grange to William Halsteads and being driven in by a fearful tempest of South wind and rain I tarry'd till y^e morning for y^e tempest of wind and rain continued till cock crowing in the morning.

Monday y^e 6th day. Still overcast, gloomy, cold, and wet and dismall miry way. At morn I left Cockwills and went foot way down to Flockton; calld at y^e Clarks and widow Seniers, and away by Crawshaw to Elmley, and calld at Dyches and Gills and down Tipping Lane to Hayhill. Just calld and no more and down I went to the Old Hall and tarryd till the morning tide.

Tuesday y^e 7th day, as y^e day before it for weather. All this day I was at the Old Hall. Clean'd y^e brass watch and tarryd till morn.

Wednesday y^e 8th day a pleasant day of sunshine cloudy and warm and a Western air. All this day I was at y^e Old Hall; drest the clock and lay again till morn.

Thursday y^e 9th day, as y^e day before. This day till after noon I was at the Old Hall, regulated y^e diary and from y^e Old Hall I went by Park Mill to Britton, and lay at Mr Adam Bayldons who is both Church Clark and School m^r of Britton.

Friday y^e 10th day a day as y^e day before it cold and irksome. This day I spun and made clock string for y^e clock and lay there again this second night.

Saturday y^e 11th St Martins Day, O. S. a day more fierce than y^e day before it. In y^e forenoon I finished the clock strings warping and weaving, &c. and tarryd and lay again this third night.

Sunday y^e 12th day as before cold stormy rain and hail and raging West wind. After dinner I went to Barnsley, and wofull ill miry way it was; after dark I went toward Worsbor and lost my way and wandered a great while on y^e Common but at last I got to y^e Warren house, and Joseph Newsom did go with me to y^e Narrow lane end y^t leads down to Worsbor Bridge. And on y^e bridge I met a man y^t said, "Here's a sore night. How will you ever get home?" And in deed it 9 a clock and dark and hard it rained. However I got up the lane to Worsbor and called up Mr Dixons and lay there.

* Statutes.

Munday y^e 13th day. Last night sore rain all y^e night till morn. Till noon I was at M^r Dixons, and dined there and all this day being bad weather sore rain I tarried at Worsbor and saw burying of a young woman there.

Tuesday y^e 14, as before or worse; both rain and snow and no stirring out, for y^e water was belly deep at Worsbor Brigg. So I tarryd this night again. And now i. e. yesterday we hear y^t M^r Wardsman, Steward to y^e Earl of Strafford is run away on Saturday last, and has conveyed away money and bills, and y^e gardener wants 29 pound, and others want likewise. This day in y^e afternoon a peal was rung for a wedding, at which was 3 Betts and Nan Land, and a noted whore, and not any of Worsbor Lads would come at 'em, but only one of a small account. And this night Mistris Dixon was called away about 10 o'clock at night about y^e death of M^r Wingfield, a young man newly marry'd, who had been their neighbour about 3 weeks. He had a good estate and something belonging to the University.

Wednesday y^e 15th day a very pleasant fair frowning smiling sunshine dusky morning and a Western air. A thing uncommon y^t 4 complexions should happen to meet in one morning, but so now it happens, but cold and frosty till noon and then turned slabby. At morn intending to set off for Sheffield I took leave of M^r Dixons and went over long lanes and 4 commons near Tankersly and down the White lane to Chapel town a place of nail makers, and there I met with a neighbour John Spence who lives betwixt Tingley and Black Yate and we went into an alehouse and drank each a pint and parted and went on our way He toward Tingley and I toward Sheffield, but first I must go through Ecclesfield where is a neat Church compleatly built and I got to see into it and then went on my way to Sheffield and I took up my lodging at y^e sign of Old Bacchus near y^e Irish Cross, where I found both y^e landlord Edward Steel and Elizabeth his wife a very civil people. And when I went to bed I saw a heap of tuphorn* on y^e midst of y^e chamber floor which as I supposed might be half a cart load. I rested very well and at morn when I got up in comes Finley Manson a neighbouring barber and by him I was shaved before I went away.

Thursday y^e 16th day. A day as y^e day before it. At morn I left Sheffield and over a wet level common, I went toward little Sheffield. And as I was ordered at Worsbor, I enquired for M^r Savage but was told y^t that he liv'd at Cherry tree Hill, which I found to be about a mile further, so I went on and found him at home. I dined there and he gave me a tester,† and came away with me and directed me toward Dranfield,‡ and I came toward Cold Aston but reached it not but took up my lodging at y^e Queen Anns Head, about half a mile short of it. The landlords name is Samuel Beatson and his wife is Amy Beatson and both civil people and his trade a cordwainer. I liked them so well y^t determined to call again at my returning home.

Friday y^e 17th day. As the day before it for weather. At morn I left Sam^l Beatsons and up I went to Cold Aston and met many people going to y^e Fayr y^t is holden this day at Sheffield, and I hear y^t 2 heifers and 2 pigs are drowned at Stolly Brigs near Chesterfield going from Chesterfield fayr which is holden y^e 25th of November after the new style. Also I was told y^t at Cold Aston about a month agoe a woman hang'd her seff and another was drowned and both in about 2 days time. From Cold Aston I went down to Dranfield tarryd a while eat and drank and went up to Whittington, a straggling town where is a Church like a Chappel and I was told y^t the Parsons name is M^r Pegg.§ And away I went over a level eomon to Chesterfield a Corporation and market town on Saturday, and stand like Emley. It has 2 crosses, Alliwel Cross and y^e Market Cross, and a large old Church and in y^e middle a steeple and a lofty leaden crooked spire y^t seems to threaten to fall upon the spectators. Enquiring for lodging I was

* "Tup horns," i.e. Rams' horns, used in the Sheffield Knife Trade.

† "Tester." A sixpence.

‡ Dronfield, in Derbyshire.

§ This was the celebrated Rev. Samuel Pegge, the antiquary; who was a constant contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and wrote several important works.

directed to Sarah Statham in Alliwel Street, there I lay and found civil usage and y^e landlady a notable woman.

From Chesterfield, Jackson pursued his journey by way of Clay Cross, Higham, Alfreton, and Bargate, where "I hear of another Hopton, besides y^t that is in y^e parish of Mirfield." On the 23rd day he reached Darby where, he says:—

I lay at Dorothy Garets on Nungreen and there I found a company of people of evil vain and wicked conversatiou y^e meu cursing damning and swearing and y^e women talking baudery talk and oue I thought spinning worsted I thought y^e most ready handed spinner y^t ever I saw in all my life and 2 threads at ouce all along. A weary evening I had and fear'd of maugey bed or scrubby company but shifted as well as I could and resolved to come there no more.

Thursday y^e 23rd day, as y^e day before it, or better,—at morn I left Burton and it was y^e market day, so y^t I never saw the market nor their fine bridge y^t has 26 arches over y^e River Trent and is said to be the finest bridge in England. Away I went over long wet turnpike way. Over y^e River Dow* and Trent and Witchnal Brigs and Fradley Heath and Huddlesford and Streety, to St Michaels Church on Greenhill and into Litchfield, and lay at Widow Hanleys in Tanmouth Street.

Friday y^e 24th day. As the day before it. Calm and white frost and sunshine. At morn at 10 a clock I went to y^e Minister aud attended Morning Prayers, and came away toward Sutton Cofield, through Shenston and Hill to Sutton Cofield, and went on Mr Dixons errand and found hard by the Church M^{rs} Foxhall where I was treated well, and she sent to direct me to lodge at John Shakeshafts, there I lay eat and drank, and was diverted by a cheerful young lady who told us severall merry diverting stories, and amongst y^e rest of an English Gentleman y^t had a Irish Teague for his waiting man, and y^e gentleman sent him to y^e post office for a letter, and Teague comes home and tells his M^r other people had letters twice y^e bigness of his, and paid but y^e same price. "Shall I (says he) see my master's money wasted so? But I thought I would come even with them, and I stoele oue from 'em, and here it is." "Thou Fool says y^e master y^t will do me no good." "Well, says Teague but I have not sent a letter to my parents this long time. But this will serve I'll seud 'em this." To couclude I found cold lodging this stroug white frosty night.

On the 24th day, Jackson reached Birmingham, and having inspected the "lions" of the place, went on his way on the 28th day to "Broomsgrove," and from thence the same day to Droitwich. Passing "Worster" and "Teuxbury," Jackson reached "Gloster" on the 1st of December, and staying there until the 5th day, he proceeded by way of Dursley, Berkly, &c., to Bristol, thence to Wells, and on the 15th reached "Glastenbury."

Glastenbury, in Latin Glascoia, was by our ancestors called y^e first ground of God. The first ground of the Saints in England, &c., and that it was built by y^e very Disciples of our Lord, wheu that small and ancient Church, now founded by Joseph of Arimathea was wasted away with age Devi, Bishop of St. David's built a new oue in that place. And wheu time had worn out that too; twelve men coming from the North of Britain, repaired it; but at length King Ina pulld this down and built that stately Church y^e Abbey, dedicated to our Saviour Christ St. Peter aud St. Paul, in y^e year of our Lord 698. And the Abbey lands within y^e walls were 60 acres within the walls in compass. And the Abbot of Glastou lived in little less state than y^e Royal Douors his revenue amounting to

* River Dove.

4000 pounds annually. And he could from the Tor see a vast of this rich land in his own possession and seven parks well stored with Deer belonging to y^e Monastery. It is walled round about and imbattled like a town a mile in compas. And the White Thorn is at Mr. Buxtons Garden at Esquire Strouds Great Farm house about a quarter of a mile from Weary-All-Hill in y^e Middleway between Weary-All-Hill and a little village y^t is called Street about a mile South of Glaston.

Here followeth some further remarks on the glory of Glaston the famous Chaingate Spaw of Glaston, the Holy Thorn, and the Holy Disciple St. Joseph of Arimathea.

Sunday y^e 17th day of December y^e New Innocents Day, at morn I got up and went to Chaingate and drank of y^e water and went to St. Benedict's Church to Divine Service. There I attended the Morning Service, and Sacrament; and the Clark came to me, and asked me, if I designed to tarry Sacram^t I told him it was my desire, and he left me and presently comes y^e Minister and examines me who I was, whence I came and what Religion I was trained up in, and what I had profest and follow'd all my life. I told him I knew 'em all, and had been at 'em all, but I had never been any where as an act of Devotion, but to the Church in all my life. So I tarry'd Sacram^t and received as y^e rest and after all was over the Minister came to me and gave me a 6 pence of silver and I said S^r but this is not all I want of you. He looked earnestly at me a while; but spake not. So I told him the place I came from is called Woodkirk, 3 miles N. W. from Wakefield in y^e West-riding of Yorkshire where great disputes had been about y^e Holy thorn and some contended for it, and others against it, and I resolved to venture life and limb to find y^e truth of it, and how some did perswade, and others did encourage me to come, and others had given me money. Both Gentry and Clergy. But some had been ready to say I would never come there but go and tarry a while some where from home and come back and say I had been there and now S^r I desire you'l give me a line or 2 from under your hand to testifie y^t I was here this day. And so he bid me follow him home which I did, to his house which stands in the High Street, on y^e left hand as we go up to Catton Street. He went into his study and I with him it was a handsom well furnish'd room, and handsom library neatly set up.

Monday y^e 25th day the Old Christmas Day a day as y^e day before it. Cold rain and West wind till 9 o'clock in y^e forenoon. And then I was for going to Esquire Stroud's great Farmhouse to view y^e Holy Thorn in blossom but Mrs. Bartlett my hostess said it was needless for y^e same was to be seen at y^e far end of y^e street at Mr. Downey's, and I heard 'em say y^t it began to put out between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning so I went to Mr. Downey's and Mrs. Downey went with me into y^e orchard or garden I know not which and there it stands amongst y^e large appletrees it is a large tall tree and y^e body bole or trunk of y^e tree is as thick as a man's body or thereabout. I got a small twig of it as it was partly in bud and hardly in blossom. I thanked y^e gentlewoman and came away to my lodging house y^e 7 stars, and about noon to Magdalen vulgarly Milin Street and to Chaingate call'd William Ralls's house and he civilly gave me some Chaingate blossom of that Thorn and sent a young man with me to shew me the Holy Thorn there. It stands in an orchard at y^e backside of y^e Chaingate water on a rising ground in y^e North-west corner of y^e Abbey grounds and like Mr. Downey's Thorn I got a twig of it in unopened blossom and we left it and we went into y^e Abbey Yard and view'd several things, y^e Abbot's old ruin'd House and desolate kitchin St. Joseph's Chappell &c. and I took up a stone in y^e Chapell and 2 out of y^e Abbey's Chancel and y^e young man went wth me to y^e Mayor's house in Chilquill, but found him absent gone where he was sent for to dine with a gentleman so we parted in y^e High Street and I went to y^e 7 stars in Nilot Street and wrote down y^e passages. And in y^e afternoon I went into y^e church yard of St. John the Baptist and writ down an Epitaph of a lad that was slain by falling down from y^e Abbey where he was climbing to take

y^e hawk's nest 6 years agoe. And here followeth y^e Epitaph verbatim, i. e. word for word. I wrote it about 3 o'Clock.

Here Lyeth the Body of y^e only son of Thomas Ayres and Jane his wife who Departed this Life July ye 14 1739, aged 16 years.

The Abbey walls on Glaston's earth
I climb'd for Birds and got my Death
My Bones I broke my time was spent
I left my friends in Discontent.

Grieve not for me my parents dear
I am not Dead but Sleepeth Here
When Christ shall Call them follow me
With Him to Live Eternally.

It is said that y^t th lad's name was William and a hopeful yonth, and that his death was y^e ruin of y^e family for ever after, his father was alwas disconted, and after 2 years he Inlisted and his wife, y^e lad's mother went after him, and got her death by falling from the horse y^t she rode on. And after I had ended this writing I went and finisht this Old Christmas Day at my lodging house viz. Mrs. Bartlet's in Nilot Street. I enquired whether y^e thorn did ever bnd or blossom on y^e New Christmas Day, and they angrily answered me nay nor never will, and I understand though not like y^e Newstile yet they say y^t we must not go to rebell against y^e Government, and no Divine Service was read yet most of y^e day y^e bells rung as hard as they could at St. John's Church, and as to y^e fading and decaying of the thorn tree blossom I never once bethought me about it to go again to view it, bnt however I saw before my face several sprigs of it set amongst Polyanthos in flower pots ornamenting y^e windows both at Mrs. Summers's and Mrs. Bartlet's but as y^e flowers was not fully opened I saw not any sudden decay but was told y^t if instead of rain a hard frost had come I should have seen y^e white flowers shed under y^e tree as when a cherry tree sheds its white blossom. And indeed y^e tree is more like a cherry tree than a hawthorn tree, and no green leaves did I see but abundance of bunches of blossom knopt and unopen'd and y^e prick I felt before I saw it or was aware on't, for as I was climbing up Mr. Buxton's tree a long thorn-prick an inch and an half long, not unlike to a sloe thorn prick me and wounded deep. It is called y^e White Thorn and its bark is white and smooth.

On Wednesday, the 27th of December, Jackson left Gloucester, reaching Bath on the 29th and Bristol on New Year's Day, 1756, then pursuing his return journey by the same route as in going, reached Sheffield on the 29th day, at which point we resume the account of his adventures.

Tuesday y^e 30th day of January I came into Sheffield and lay at y^e Sign of y^e Bacchus and Finley Manson trimd me again and I drank with him and y^e printer and others besides them.

Wednesday y^e 31st day I drest y^e Clock and was rewarded for it and Mrs. Steel gave me a pair of plain stript worsted garters and bid me wear em for her sake, and so about noon or after I came away and travell'd to Worsbor. Lay at Mr. Dixons, and so shut up y^e gate of Old Janus.

Thursday y^e first day of February. The last night y^e weather changed from calm to windy and y^s was a rainy day. All this day I rested at Worsbor, at Mr. Dixons and lay there, and just a little before dark in y^e evening came Esquire Goar to Mr. Dixons and took me to his house where I was amicably treated and had 18 pence given and returned to Mr. Dixons and lay there again, and a fierce windy night it was and this wind did much damage in severall places. It tore a Hay Stack all to pieces at Worsbor and nntatch'd a house and took y^e Irish slate off Britton new Ch. and took down a new house on Heaton Moor.

Friday y^e 2nd day Candlemas day. Something calmer; but cloudy and cold. In y^e forenoon I left Worsbor, came to Barnsley and to Britton and lay at y^e Clarks Mr. Adam Bayldons.

Saturday y^e 3rd day ditto. At morn I went to Britton Hall and see the wind had torn off one side of y^e rails and banisters of y^e Hall. Away I went to y^e Parkmill and y^e Old Hall and lay at Adam Wolfendens.

Sunday y^e 4th day y^e same all this day I was at Adam Wolfendens, and lay there again.

Munday y^e 5th day ditto at morn I left y^e Old Hall came to Flockton by Emy calld at Widow Seniers and y^e Clark Hampshires and Wat Kays, and went to Cock Wills and lay there.

Tuesday y^e 6th day, at morn I left Cock Wills and by Dumb Steeple I went to the Hutt, calld at John Woods and Robert Pools oth Falhouse and down to Mirfield I went, called at Mr. Ismays and lay at Jacob Hemingways.

Wednesday y^e 7th day as before about noon or after I went to Hopton and lay at Daniel Micklethwaits.

Thursday y^e 8th day ditto at morn I left Daniels and went to Kirkheaton to Mr. Medleys, and tarryd till morn at Chapels oth Kirk Brigg.

Friday y^e 9th day as before at morn I went to Tho. Castles and was sent for to go to Mr. Clarks y^e Rector, and I went and was conducted into y^e chamber, conversed a good while with y^e parson and came away and had 6 pence sent after me, and I came away and called at y^e Hole bottom and Stafford Hill. Came back to Hopton Hall and lay at Dan^l Micklfits.

Saturday y^e 10th day ditto in y^e forenoon leaving Hopton I went to Mirfield and lay again at Jacob Hemingws.

Sunday y^e 11th day a fine gallant warm sunshine day like Summer. All y^e day I was at Mirfield and lay at Jacob Hemingways.

Munday y^e 12th day ditto after noon I set homward by Casle Hall and Dewsbury. Calld at Mr. Wheelers and found em absent. I calld at Mr. Turners and B. Blackburns and by Cracking Edge and Common side I went to Millbank and lay there.

Tuesday y^e 13th day gloomy and rain. At morn I left Millbank, went to John Tomsons and to Mr. Taylors in vain. Calld at Mr. Scots came over Howley Park to Woodkirk and lay in my own Bed Cloths at B. Rhodes.

Wednesday y^e 14th day as y^e day before it. Having visited y^e neighbours I came home made a fire and lay in y^e Cabbin.

Thursday y^e 15th day ditto I went again toward Soothill. Calld at Jo. Wards and at Joⁿ Fields and down to Millbank I went and I lay there.

Friday y^e 16th day ditto I went to Dewsbury with 2 letters to Mr. Wheelers. Came back by Purlwell and call'd at Joshua Brooks and went horseway to Jo Blakeleys and find him sick and I lay there.

Saturday y^e 17th day ditto. All this day I was at Batley and Carlinghow and lay again at Joseph Blakeleys.

Sunday y^e 18th day ditto all this day I was at Joseph Blakeleys and again I lay there.

Munday y^e 19th day, till 11 in the forenoon I was at Joseph Blakelys and filld up the Diary. And here ends y^e story of my long and tedious and troublesome Glastenbury Journey.

P.S. N.B. That awhile after my arrival home a gentleman to whom I had lent y^e Memoirs of my Journey after he had perused em when he return'd em gave me a piece of silver coyn and a copy of verses. He also added y^e following observations and gave me as followeth here

On Saturday y^e 15th day of November, N.S. the Journalist John Jackson set out of his Journey in y^e 71st year of his age poorly provided for so long a Journey with a sore leg, and but little mony to drink and bath at the Chain-gate water and to see y^e White Thorn bud and blossom at Glastenbury on Old Christmas Day and notwithstanding y^e rigorous season and dead time of y^e year the inclemency of y^e weather and y^e splashy roads rendered almost impassible by heavy rains and great floods. He surmounted all difficulties, and travell'd through 7 Counties, past through about 55 Hamlets and Villages, 23 Market Towns and 6 Cities viewed y^e Cathedrals and Churches &c. and returned to Mirfield y^e 7th day of February 1756 N.S. and brought some twigs of y^e Holly Thorn full of buds, and some also in blossom in two vials full of Chaingate water, also severall fragments of stone from y^e venerable ruins of Glastenbury Abbey. He was on his Journey 13 weeks and 4 days.



*James Naylor,
The Quaker*

But although by the mercy of God almost contrary to all peoples expectation I returned safe home again yet notwithstanding I found I had got such a desperate Surfiet as had undoubtedly cost me my Life had I not through God's good and mercifull providence brought me under y^e hand of that honest and ingenious person vulgarly called Doctor Man of Gomersal Hill top, hard by Birstall, near Leeds, in y^e West Riding of Yorkshire to whose skill and care next under God I owe my life and health for he has not only cured my desperate surfiet but also my Leg, which has been sore 12 years and I think in conscience I ought to make it to be known that others who may happen to suffer as I have done may as I have done go where they may be sure to find without faile a sure and speedy remedy and the Lord direct us all.

Ecclesiasticus Chap. y^e 38th to vers y^e 16th is very applicable to the matter in hand.

F I N I S .

Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Condidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.

Horace Epistol. Lib. I. vii.

Farewell; if more thou knowest impart me thine friendly; if not accept thou this of mine.

JAMES NAYLER, THE MAD QUAKER.

James Nayler (or Naylor) was born in 1616 at East Ardsley, near Wakefield, where he lived twenty-two years and upwards, until he married, *according to the world,*" as he expressed himself. He dwelt afterwards in the parish of Wakefield, till some time in the Civil War, when he served his country under various officers on the side of the Parliament, and rose to be Quarter-Master under General Lambert. In this service he continued till disabled by illness in Scotland, when he returned home. . About this time he was member of an Independent Church at Horbury, of which Christopher Marshall was pastor. By this society being cast out, on charges of blasphemy and incontinence with a Mrs. Roper (a married woman) he turned Quaker. Travelling soon after to visit his quaking brethren in Cornwall, he was arrested by one Major Saunders, and committed as a vagrant; but being released by an order from the Council of State, he bent his course through Chewstoke, in Somersetshire, to Bristol, and here those extraordinary scenes were contemplated which I have to relate.

By way of preliminary, however, I ought to observe that notwithstanding the irregularities in Nayler's life, there were many things in the man which, with low and ignorant people, exceedingly favoured his pretensions to the Messiahship. He appeared, both as to form and to feature, the perfect likeness of Jesus Christ, according to the best descriptions.* His face was of the oval shape, his forehead broad, his hair auburn and long, and parted on the brow, his beard flowing, his

* The accompanying portrait is taken from a photograph in the possession of H. Eeroyd Smith, Esq., the latter being taken from the original painting in the possession of the late William Darton, publisher, London.

eyes beaming with a benignant lustre, his nose of the Grecian or Circassian order, his figure erect and majestic, his aspect sedate, his speech sententious, deliberate, and grave, and his manner authoritative. In addition, also, to these advantages, his studies had been devoted to Scripture history, and by some means he had caught up the Gnostic heresy, and the doctrine of *Æons*, so that like many of the "experimental" folk (the Gnostics of our day) he could bewilder and confound others without being detected or abashed himself.

The usual posture of Nayler was sitting in a chair, while his company of men and women knelt before him. These, it appears, were very numerous and constant for whole days together. At the commencement of the service a female stepped forth and sung—

"This is the joyful day—
Behold, the king of righteousness is come."

Another taking him by the hand, exclaimed—

"Rise up, my love, my dove, and come away,
Why sittest thou amongst the pots?"

Then, putting his hand upon her mouth, she sank upon the ground before him, the auditory vociferating—

"Holy, holy, holy, to the Almighty!"

The procession of this lunatic and imposter (for lunatic he evidently was) especially in passing through Chepstow, was extensive and singular. Mounted on the back of a horse or mule—one Woodcock preceded him, bareheaded, and on foot—a female on each side of Nayler, held his bridle; many spread garments in his way, while the ladies sung—

"Hosannah to the Son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosannah to the highest!"

But this was only a portion of the incense which was offered as homage to this messiah, for the letters of the fair sex addressed to him were of the warmest and most flattering description. They called him "Jesus," "The Prophet of the Most High," "The King of Israel and the Prince of Peace." It needs scarcely to be added, but the fact is, they paid him frequently a tribute equally acceptable to prophets, priests, and kings.

I know not what sort of a prophet James Nayler was, but I am sure he could not be a worse one than Richard Brothers, Johanna Southcott, and all other such pretenders as have since arisen; he wrought, however, according to the allegation of Dorcas Erbury, a capital miracle upon her, for he raised her from the dead in Exeter Gaol, after she had departed this life full two days; and that is more than all the Towsers, Mousers, and Carousers of Johanna, or the prophetess herself ever did, as they would perhaps acknowledge. It is highly probable, however, that the miracles of James Nayler did not end here, since to a messiah so highly gifted as he was, it would be much easier, and more

natural, to produce a Shiloh with the concurrence of Dorcas Erbury, than to bring back her departed spirit to the world it left. Be this as it may, the House of Commons, in 1656, was so sceptical, so irreligious, and so insensible to the merits of this Quaker-Christ, that on Wednesday, the 17th of December, in that year, after a patient investigation of ten days, it was resolved—"That James Nayler be set on the pillory with his head in the pillory, in the Palace-yard, Westminster, during the space of two hours, on Thursday following, and should be whipped by the hangman through the streets from Westminster to the Old Exchange, London, and there likewise be set with his head in the pillory for the space of two hours, between the hours of eleven and one on Saturday after, in each place, wearing a paper containing an inscription of his crimes; and that at the Old Exchange his tongue be bored through with a hot iron, and that he be there stigmatized also with the letter 'B' on the forehead; and he be afterwards sent to Bristol, and be conveyed into and through the said city on horseback, bare-ridged, with his face backward, and there also publicly whipped the next Market-day after he comes thither; and that, from thence, he be committed to prison to Bridewell, London, and there restrained from the Society of all people, and there to labour hard till he be released by Parliament, and during that time to be debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, and have no relief but what he earned by his daily labour." *

"This sentence was for the most part executed upon Nayler, when some of his followers were so infatuated as to lick his wounds, kiss his feet, and lean upon his bosom. He was, however, allowed pen, ink, and paper, and wrote several books during his confinement."

"When lodged in Bridewell, in order to carry on his impostures, he fasted three days, but flesh and blood being able to hold out no longer, he fell to work to earn himself some food."

During the time of Nayler's travels and imprisonment he had frequent recourse to the press. Some of his writings were doctrinal, and many of them controversial.

This narrative is chiefly taken from the State trials, but a curious MS. now before me states that he retracted his errors, was discharged from prison the 8th of September, 1659, and was again received by the Quakers, who had disowned him during his extravagances. It further states that he set out from London the latter end of October, 1660, in order to return to his wife and children at Wakefield, but was

* What dreadful sufferings, with what patience he endured, even to the boring through of his tongue with red-hot irons, without a murmur; and with what strength of mind when the delusion he had fallen into, which they stigmatized as blasphemy, had given way to clearer thoughts, he could renounce his error in a strain of the beautifullest humility, yet keep his first grounds and be a Quaker still!—so different from the practice of your common converts from enthusiasm, who, when they apostatize, *apostatize all*, and think they can never get far enough from the society of their former errors, even to the renunciation of some saving truths, with which they had been mingled, not implicated.—*Charles Lamb.* Note by Ed.

taken ill on the road, some miles beyond Huntington, being robbed by the way and left bound, in which condition he was found in a field, by a countryman towards evening, and carried to a friend's house, at Holme near Kings Repton, but soon expired in November, 1660.**

The publications of James Nayler are as follows :—

1. "An Exhortation to the Rulers—the Preachers and Lawyers, 1653."
2. "Milk for Babes and Meat for Strong Men—A Feast of Fat things, Wine well-refined on the Leas, etc.—being the breathings of the Spirit through his Servant James Nayler, written by him during the confinement of his *outward man* in prison, London, 1661."
3. "Nayler's Salutation to the Seed of God, 1656."
4. "An Answer to Blome's Fanatic History."

Morley, near Leeds

The late N. SCATCHERD, F.S.A.

MOTHER SHIPTON.

YORKSHIRE has produced many notable men and women, but it may be doubted if any of them have ever attained the persistent and world-wide fame of Mother Shipton. For one hundred and forty years edition after edition has been issued from the press of her oracular sayings. Her name has become familiar in our mouths as household words, and yet if we ask, in the critical spirit of the modern time, it must be admitted that History is silent respecting her, and that all we have to depend upon is the vague voice of Tradition. The date of her birth is stated by one account to have been 1486 or 1488, whilst another account says that she died in 1651, at the age of seventy! No record of her existence appeared in print until a century and a half after the supposed date of her entrance into this world. The scanty references to her in the works of the historians of Yorkshire are all evidently based upon local traditions or on the pamphlets issued in the seventeenth century. Hargrove and Allen state that she was born in 1488, near the Dropping Well Knaresborough, and that her prophecies had been preserved in MS. in Lord P—'s family.† These pamphlets do not give us any great clue as to the individuality of the prophetess. Much in them is purely imaginative, and only interesting as a specimen of

* For other interesting particulars of Nayler's career, see Baring Gould's "*Yorkshire Oddities*." Ed.

† Probably Lord Powis. In Sloane, MS. 647—4, fol. 89, there is a piece entitled, "A Prophecy found in ye manuscript in ye year 1620." A woman born in 1488 would, however, scarcely be capable of prophesying mundane events in 1620. The MS. contains no name, but the verses have been given as a prediction of Mother Shipton's, coupled with a statement that she died in 1651, when she was over seventy. There is a discrepancy of more than a century in the two dates given for her birth. (See *Oddfellows' Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 168.)

the grotesque in popular literature. As there is proverbially fire where there is smoke, we may, perhaps, assume that some sybil living by the Dropping Well at Knaresborough, acquired a reputation for foreseeing



the future, and that her dark sayings were repeated from mouth to mouth until some lucky wight, perhaps a Londoner brought northwards by the royal progresses which preceded the civil war, bethought him of

committing them to print. This was in 1641, and in 1645 they were reprinted by the famous William Lilly, who was a firm believer in astrology, and collected a number of ancient and modern prophecies.

Her fame in the seventeenth century was very great. Pepys, in his diary under date 20th October, 1666, writes of Sir Jeremy Smith: "He says he was on board the 'Prince' when the news came of the burning of London; and all the Prince said was, that now Shipton's prophecy was out,"

But if History is silent Tradition has been very busy with her name. Many predictions are attributed to her. A number of these have recently been gathered by Mr. William Grainge, and printed in the *Palatine Note-book* for April, 1881. From this article we take the following:—

Scarcely any event hereabouts of more than ordinary importance can occur but we are gravely told that "Mother Shipton's prophecy has come to pass" therein or thereby. Should the spring be late, the summer be cold, or snow fall earlier than usual, we are at once told that Mother Shipton prophesied that "we should not know winter from summer, except by the leaves on the trees, before the world was at an end." When railways began to spread throughout the country, Mother Shipton had, in the popular belief, foreseen them, and had said—

"When carriages without horses run,
Old England will be quite undone."

This, like many other equivocal sayings, may be said to be realised in the new state of things which the extension of railways has been the means of introducing into the country; so that *old England* may be said to be *undone* by the rapid growth of *young England*.

When the railway was being made between Harrogate and York, a lofty viaduct was needed to cross the river Nidd at Knaresborough, which was nearly completed, when through some deficiency in the construction the whole fabric fell into the water! The popular voice at once declared that Mother Shipton had said that "the big brig across the Nidd should tumble doon twice and stand for ever when built the third time." The second fall and the third building are yet in the future. This prophecy was never heard by anyone until after the catastrophe occurred.

Prophecies of this kind are not confined to the immediate locality where the prophetess was born; they are spread over the country far and wide; and they exist in North-East Lancashire. Our seer predicted that Pickhill, a parish town in the North Riding, would never thrive until a certain family became extinct, and *Picts*, or Money-hill, an old barrow or burial mound adjoining it, should be cut open. Both these events came to pass; the family indicated became extinct in the year 1850; and Money-hill was cut open, and nearly all removed by the formation of the Leeds Northern Railway in 1851. Will the place thrive better now?

Another of "Shipton's wife's prophecies" had reference to the Castle Hill at Northallerton, a mound which she declared should be filled with blood. The place has become a cemetery for the burial of the dead, which in a limited sense is a fulfilment of the saying; for we must bear in mind that the utterances of the most gifted seers if tied down to exact literality will often be found wanting.

Another of her predictions was fulfilled at the antique village of Ulleskelfe-on-the-Wharfe. The said villiage had from time immemorial possessed a large tithe-barn, and a public spring of water called "the Keld." Our prophetess declared that a public road should run through the barn, and the Keld be dried up. No one could believe that such things would happen; tithe-barns would exist and water spring for ever. Yet the making of the York and North Midland Railway

effected both these seeming impossibilities; the iron roadway was laid directly over the place where the barn had stood, and the Keld was removed to another place.

An unfulfilled prophecy relates to Walkingham Hill, a ridge of high land some three miles northward of Knaresborough. The old dame is reported to have said that a time would come when all the hill would run with blood; but with what kind of blood she said not. If the swarms of rabbits which infest it be meant, the prediction is fulfilled every day.

She is also said to have foreseen the use of the Harrogate waters, the building of that town, and the railway bridges leading to it, and to have given her precience shape and expression in the following very rude lines which have evidently been made in the neighbourhood, for they bear no signs of Cockney manufacture:—

“ When lords and ladies stinking water soss,
High brigs o’ stean the Nidd sal cross,
An’ a toon be built on Harrogate Moss.”

The first and last predictions at one time were not likely to come to pass, if they were really uttered before the events; they are, however, now literally fulfilled, for lords and ladies come from all parts of the kingdom to *drink* (synonymous with *soss*) the strong and *stinking* sulphur waters. Harrogate Moss has been reclaimed from the rude Forest of Knaresborough, of which it formed a part, and one of the most elegant towns in the county of York has been built upon it, entirely through the influence of those stinking waters which persons of high breeding are said to *soss*. Two rather lofty viaducts across the river Nidd conduct the railways from the north and east to the town, and these, we suppose, are the “high brigs o’ stean” meant by the prophetess. The highest brig is, however, on the south, across the valley of the Cümple, which is not noticed. This prediction is probably not more than thirty years old.

The latest application of the old sybil’s name to a recent event took place last year, 1880, when the village of Fewston, which is built partly upon a moving landslip, gave a slight move, cracking the walls of about a dozen houses from the bottom to the top, and appearing as though it would slide down into one of the large reservoirs which the Leeds Corporation has constructed in the valley of the Washburn for the purpose of supplying that town with water. When the slip took place the credulous and alarmed people (or some of them) declared that Mother Shipton had prophesied that Fewston Village should slide into Washburn river before the world was at an end.

Nor are these traditions confined to Yorkshire. In East Norfolk she is made to say:—“The town of Yarmouth shall become a nettle-bush. That the bridge shall be pulled up; and small vessels sail to Irstead and Barton Roads.” Also, “Blessed are they that live near Potter Heigham, and double-blessed them that live in it.*

In Somerset one of Mother Shipton’s prophecies was due to come true on Good Friday of 1879, when Ham Hill was to have been swallowed up by an earthquake, and Yeovil swept by a deluge. Large numbers went as near as they thought safe, to see it; many of the inhabitants of the threatened district, more consistently with the state of their belief, fled from their homes and took refuge with friends at some distance. As the stroke of twelve approached, when the awful event was to “come off,” there was a queer feeling, mixed of terror and unbelief, prevading the air. When all was over, and the clock was silent, and the disappointed crowd had to disperse, there was a better

*Harrison : Mother Shipton Investigated, p. 64.

chance for rational faith than there has been in those parts since Mother Shipton's own day.

If asked, "Who was Mother Shipton?" many in reply to such a question would say "A famous prophetess, who foretold the invention of the telegraph, the use of steam, and who declared that the end of the world should be in the year 1881." These prophecies were contained in some well-known lines, devoid of either rhythm or sense. Mr. Charles Hindley has since confessed that he fabricated this doggerel in order to sell an edition of Shipton which he printed in 1862. That Mr. Hindley was not the first to credit Mother Shipton with predictions of which she was quite innocent is evident from an anecdote told by an anonymous correspondent of *Notes and Queries*.*

At one of the debates in the Cambridge Union, Praed followed a speaker who had indulged in a vein of gloomy vaticination, and Praed said that the speech brought to his mind a prophecy of Mother Shipton, which his facile powers of versification enabled him to manufacture on the spot.†

This is by no means a new trick. Throughout the middle ages prophecies were freely employed by the different contending parties in order to strengthen their hold upon the public, and allusions to accomplished events were freely interpolated, in order to give greater credit to prognostications of the future, in which the wish was father to the thought.

The earliest edition of Mother Shipton's prophecy is that printed in 1641. It opens in a very abrupt fashion with a statement that she had predicted that Wolsey should never be at York. Drake, the historian of York, says that the Cardinal never came nearer to the city than Cawood, and after a reference to the prophecy adds, "I should not have noticed this idle story, but that it is fresh in the mouths of our country people at this day; but whether it was a real prediction, or raised after the event, I shall not take upon me to determine. It is more than probable, like all the rest of these kind of tales, the accident gave occasion to the story." After the Wolsey prophecy follow a number of others, some of local and some of general application. Although printed as prose many are in rhyme, and some are certainly of considerable antiquity, having passed current under various other names before they were credited to Mother Shipton. Mr. W. C. Hazlitt mentions another edition published in the same year, which professes to have been taken down in 1625, from the mouth of Jane Waller, who died in March, 1641, at the age of 94, and of whom it is said Mother Shipton had prophesied that she would live to hear of war within the kingdom, but not to see it. The editions since printed have for the most part been uncritical jumbles of various portions of Head's book and the earlier tracts. They are now carefully reprinted, so that

* 2nd s. xi. 97.

† *Notes and Queries*, 2nd s. xi. 33.

all who are interested may see what was the original form of the famous Yorkshire prophecy.

A word may be said in conclusion as to the memorials and portraits of Mother Shipton. At one time a sculptured stone, near Clifton, was regarded by the people as a monument to Mother Shipton. In reality it was a mutilated effigy of a knight in armour, which had probably been taken from a tomb in St. Mary's Abbey, and set up as a boundary stone. It is now in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.*

In Rackstow's Museum, Fleet Street, London, there was in 1792, "a figure of Mother Shipton, the prophetess, in which the lineaments of extreme old age are strongly and naturally marked. Also her real skull, brought from her burial place at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire."†

In 1874 Mrs. Banks came across an old painting of the prophetess in the back parlour of a shop in North London. "The somewhat dingy walls were," she says, "to my great surprise, hung with fine old paintings in old frames, and seemed to me of great value. Amongst these my attention was arrested by one larger than the others—an ancient portrait of character so remarkable that I could not refrain from asking whose it might be. The answer was, 'Dame Shipton,' our ancestress, commonly called Mother Shipton, and said by some to be a witch."

An engraving of Mother Shipton, in a chariot drawn by a reindeer or stag, appeared in the *Wonderful Magazine*, Vol. II., London, 1793.

In Kirby's *Wonderful Museum* (Vol. II., p. 145) there is a portrait of Mother Shipton, drawn by Sir Wm. Ouseley, from an oil painting in the possession of Mr. Ralph Ouseley, of York, which had been "present with the family of the proprietor for more than a century." It represents a melancholy-looking woman, with a broad-brimmed hat, whose chin is being stroked by a monkey or familiar.

Mr. Harrison is of opinion that the hooked nose, turned-up chin, and peaked cap of Mother Shipton, as shown in the picture on the edition of the prophecies issued in 1663, became gradually transformed into the figure of *Punch*, with which we are all so familiar. This theory he supports with much ingenuity in his little book, "Mother Shipton Investigated," From a work, entitled "Mother Shipton," published by A. Heywood and Son.

* *Notes and Queries*, 4th s., ii., 84. † *Notes and Queries*, 4th s., iv., 213.

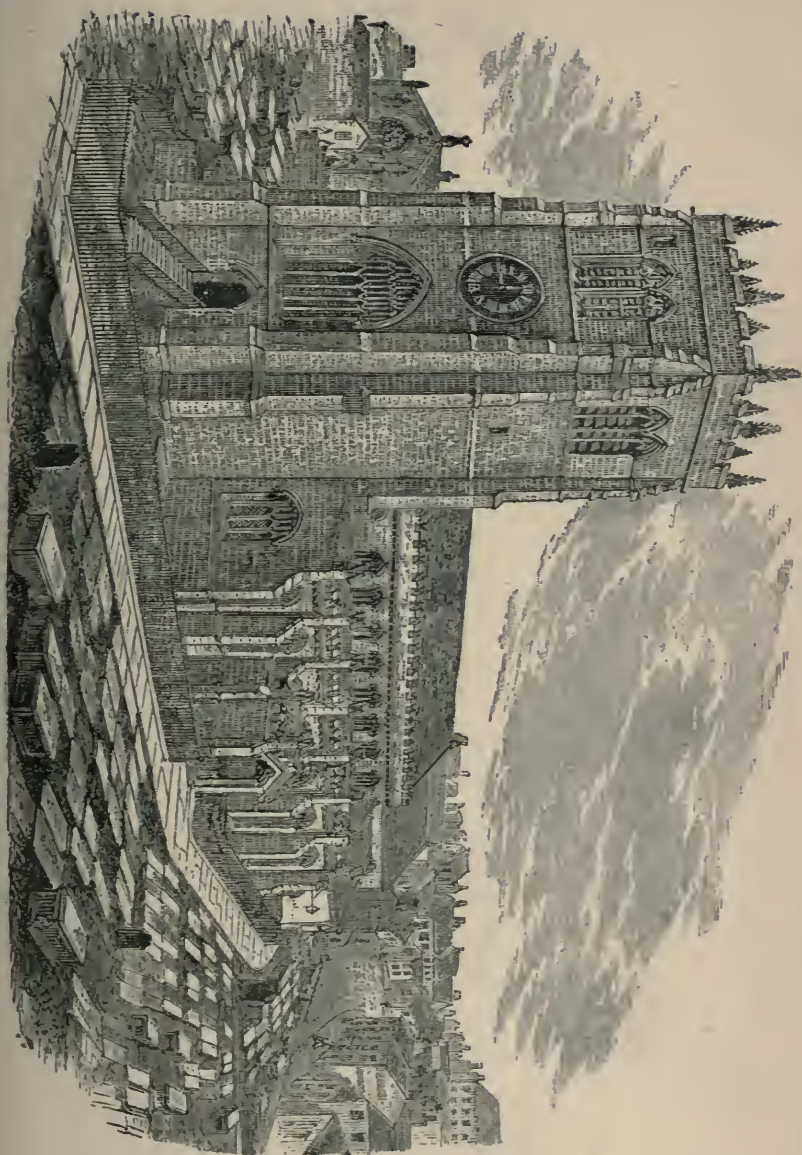




YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

BRADFORD PARISH CHURCH.

THIS edifice is a good specimen of the style of ecclesiastical architecture prevailing in the reign of Henry VI., during which period it was built. "The length of the nave, (inclusive of the lobby or vestibule, thirty-seven feet), is one hundred and seven feet; its height to the ceiling, thirty feet, and breadth, fifty-four feet. The chancel is forty-seven feet in length. The great length of the body of the church, built with fine freestone; its large and numerous ramified windows, pinnaced battlements, varied ornaments, and lofty and beautiful tower, (thirty yards high), give the whole structure an imposing and effective appearance. The roof is of its original pitch, and is covered with the grey slate of the country. The door-way on the north is of debased character, and the door of very modern and unpretending form. That on the south is more architecturally correct, and covered by a porch of good proportions and fair design. The proportions of the Church deserve high praise, unlike the designs of modern times. In short, in this respect, the Parish Church of Bradford may be taken as a good specimen of the general arrangement of the parts of a Church, in the day when architecture was made the study and rule. On the north side, the Leventhorpe Chapel or Aisle is lighted by a three-light window, cinq-foiled, the upper, or, subsidiary lights, tre-foiled. The north-east window of the Chancel consists of three lights, similarly foiled. On the south side, the Bolling Chapel is lighted by windows of truly debased character, the heads circular, and the mullions running up in perpendicular lines without any foliation. The south-east window of the Chancel consists of five lights, cinq-foiled, central-light disparting, the subsidiary ones tre-foiled. This is by far the best window in the



Parish Church, Bradová.

Church. The east window is of eight lights, and of most debased character. The Chancel is supported at the east by diagonal staged buttresses. The gable is surmounted by the remains of a cross, which has originally been in the form of a wheel. On the north side is a small door-way, called the Priest's Door, which leads by two steps to the floor of the Chancel. The door-way on the south is modern, and surmounted by a coat of arms. The pitch of the roof is much more elevated than the Nave, and is covered with the same material as the Nave. The South, or Bolling Chapel, has been rebuilt at no very distant period, as the style of the masonry shows, and the absence of that architectural character which marks the other portions of the building. Over the east window of the Chancel has been an inscription which now bears the date 1666.

The floor of the Chancel is elevated above that of the Nave by three steps, and rises by a regular ascent to the platform on which are fixed the Altar-rails. The floor has been lowered, as also that of the Nave, as the bases of the piers show; but the one probably held the same relation to the other which it now bears. On the south side, the Bolling Chapel is separated from the Chancel by two arches of larger dimensions than those of the Nave. The same may be said of the Leventhorpe Chapel, on the north side. The space in front of the Altar is enclosed by strong balustre rails, and the walls surrounding it are cased with wooden panelling, of domestic rather than ecclesiastical form. The writer of this has carefully examined the wall of the Chancel now concealed by this panelling, but has not been able to discover the least traces of the ancient appendages of an Altar,—viz., a piscina, or aumbrie, or sedile. The roof of the Chancel deserves especial notice, from the mode of its construction, and the beauty of the ornaments which are introduced into it. It is open, and of wood, and rests on embattled hammer beams, and spandrils; the intersections of the beams, and the wall plates are well carved, but now so thickly coated with whitewash as almost to conceal their beauty. In some cases the bosses and terminations of the spandrils have been removed.

The Screen which formerly separated the Chancel from the Nave, was doubtless elevated to its present lofty position, at the time when the gallery was erected. It is of excellent workmanship, but of that style which renders it very unsightly in a Gothic edifice. Probably the original Rood Screen, which stood in this position, was entered by a staircase, which yet remains, in the north wall of the Church, in a direct line with the Chancel Arch.

The Nave and Ante Church are separated from the aisles by nine arches, of somewhat similar character, though smaller dimensions than those in the Chancel, and of unequal span. These arches rest on clustered columns, the capitals of which are of meagre pretensions, and those on the south different from those on the north side. The south aisle was taken down and re-built in the year 1832, at which time the south clerestory windows of the Nave, and the dormer lights of this

aisle, which before had been dissimilar in form, were made to assume a more regular appearance. The north clerestory windows (as has been observed), with the exception of two, preserve their original form. The bases of many of the piers have been most shamefully cut away, in order to make additional accommodation for the pews; and thus public safety is endangered to procure a little private convenience.

The roof of the nave is an object deserving of attention, and is a very beautiful specimen of perpendicular work."

When the above description was written, Dr. Scoresby was the Vicar of Bradford. Various obstacles arose preventing the carrying out of the plan for altering the Church; but they were eventually surmounted by the energy and perseverance of the succeeding vicar, Dr. Burnet, who was liberally assisted by the contributions of the inhabitants.

We now come to the present condition of the interior of the church. Entering by the south porch door, we find that the nave and chancel of the church are spacious, the latter having a handsome appearance. The beauty of the nave is much impaired by the galleries, which run along the north and south walls, blocking up, as they do, much of the light from the windows lighting the aisles. The fronts of the galleries are plain and unsightly, and, now that Bradford is well supplied with church accommodation, it is to be hoped that these ugly erections will, before long, be made to disappear. The clerestory windows in the north wall consist of nine two-light windows with trefoil heads, with jambs, splayed inside. The windows are narrow, and they do not admit much light to the Church. The windows in the south clerestory wall are altogether of a different construction. They consist of nine three-light windows decorated with cinq-foil heads, and late plain mullions. These windows admit much more light to the Church than those on the opposite side. The south gallery is lighted by five dormer windows let into the sloping roof of the side aisle. They are of poor appearance, and their dingy character is out of harmony with the general appearance of the Church. The light for the north gallery is obtained from three dormer windows and two modern and common "skylights," more fitted for a joiner's shop than for the roof of the Parish Church of a place like Bradford. In them there is not even an approach to ecclesiastical architecture. The nave is divided from the aisles by nine pointed arches on four-shaft piers, with capitals evidently belonging to two different periods. Those of the oldest period are more depressed and slanting than those on the south side, which are fair specimens of plain moulding. The windows lighting the side aisles are of two different periods, those on the north side belonging to the oldest portion of the Church. They are three-light windows, with early plain mullions, and are much shorter than those in the north aisle. In the south aisle there are five three-light windows, extending almost to the floor. They are of modern construction, with late plain mullions. The roof of the nave is of a substantial character, and very much different in appearance to

the roof which was visible prior to the restoration of the Church. At that period there was a flat plaster roof which hid the old oaken timber, that now adds considerably to the pleasing appearance of the interior. The roof is supported by nine king posts filled in with handsomely carved woodwork. The trusses rest upon figures of angels in various attitudes, bearing musical instruments or scrolls. A string of dental work runs round the whole of the base. The ceiling is thrown into panels, the spaces between the woodwork being coloured blue. The roofing of the side aisles is also divided into panels with cross beams, the spaces being filled in with plaster. On mounting the steps leading to the chancel, there is to the left a spacious chapel, partly occupied by the organ, and the remaining portion is used as the choir vestry. It is screened by some very handsome oak carving, partly in ornamental panel work, and partly filled in with frosted glass.

On the north wall of the chancel there is one of the finest specimens of the sculptor's art to be found in this part of Yorkshire. It is the work of John Flaxman, and is to the memory of Mr. Balme, a Bradford gentleman. The design is an impersonation of venerable age instructing youth. "Whether the symmetry, ease, and beauty of the figures—the natural disposition of the drapery—or the happiness of the conception be considered, it must be regarded as a piece of almost unequalled excellence in English sculpture." On the top of the monument is the motto, "Instruct the ignorant," and underneath the figures is the following inscription:—

M.S.

Abrahami Balme, hujusce oppidi nuper incolde qui patrie et oppidanus suis quantum in se fuit prodesse sexageni publici cujusque operis auctor assiduus aut curator prudens in negotiis obeundis nemo peritior aut exercitator hec in cunicitie numeribus vita longa et perubilia feliciter clausa. Feb die iv anno salutis mdccxcvi, ætatis 90.

Jussa suo extra muros ecclesie corpore posito ætam per Christum sperans immortalitatem Requiescat. Hanc tabulam pietatis ergo poni curavit filius mœrens E. Balme A.M., R.S., E.T., A.S. Soc."

The reredos is a testimony of the liberality of Mr. M. W. Thompson. He presented this handsome monument to the Church about the year 1862. The reredos is plain, but well proportioned. It consists of one central group representing the Resurrection in relief, surmounted by a canopy with decorated pinnacles. To the right and left are panels containing shields and other ornaments. The two shields on the right bear representations of Christ's garments upon which the soldiers cast lots; and the implements of the crucifixion—hammer, pincers, and sponge, laid over a cross, beneath which is a skull. The shields to the left of the centre-piece contain representations of the crown of thorns, with nails and the scourge. Beneath each

shield, there is leaf and branch work representing the oak, ivy, holly, and olive, and over them are placed fillets, but the latter have not any inscriptions upon them. At the left corner, in a niche, is a representation of St. Peter with the keys; and at the opposite corner, also in a niche, is a representation of St. Paul with the sword. Round the frieze



Bathno Monument.

are beautifully carved imitations of corn and the vine. On each side of the centre-piece there are three panels with decorated and pointed arches, having floral terminals for the cusps. Along the top of the reredos carvings of the knop and flower pattern are conspicuous. The panels to the right and left of the centre are left blank for the Commandments,

the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed. The whole of the workmanship is characteristic in design, and in keeping with the subjects represented.

At the back of the choir, on the south side of the chancel, is the Bolling Chapel. It is separated from the chancel by a handsome oak screen, carved in a similar manner to that of the other ornamentation of the Church. It is garnished at the top with the knop and flower pattern, like the reredos, with string work beneath it, representing various symbolical flowers. The panels are glazed with frosted glass. At the east end of the interior of the chapel there is a four-light window, with rounded heads, having plain shortened lights over it. There is



Reredos in Parish Church, Bradford.

a window of the same character on the south side, with plain mullions; but it has only three lights. The doorway is screened, and it is known as the priests' gateway from the south side of the church. The chapel is commodious, and is used as the vicar's vestry. It will comfortably seat forty persons. There are several mural monuments in this chapel. Whilst inserting the new east window and renovating the south wall of the chancel, an ancient piscina was found in the wall, where it, no doubt, had remained concealed since the days of the Reformation. It is of rude construction, and seems to have been defaced by our Puritan forefathers.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF BRADFORD.

Time of Institution.	VICARS.	PATRONS.	How Vacated.
1293	Richard de Halton, Pbr.	Robert Rector, with the assent of Alice de Lacy	Resigned
	Richard de Irby	Same	
1309	Richard de Eure, Pbr.	Same	Resigned
1327	Robert Moryn, Chaplain	Robert, son of Reginald de Baldock, rector	
1328	Robert de Byngham, Pbr.	Same	Resigned
1331	Wm. de Preston, Chaplain	Same	Same
1335	Henry de Latrynton, Chaplain	Same, Robert	Same
1337	Geoffery de Langton, Pbr.	Same	Same
1348	Adam de Lymbergh, Pbr.	Same	Same
	Richd. de Wilsden, Pbr.	Same	Same
1364	William Frankelayn	Wm. de Mirfield	By death
1369	William de Norton, Pbr.	Same	Resigned
1370	William de Cotes, Pbr.	Same	
1374	Stephen de Eccleshill, Pbr.	Same	Resigned
	William	Same	
1401	William Rodes, Pbr. "	Wm. de Wynceby	Resigned
	Thomas Banke, Pbr.	Dean and Canons of College of Leicester	Same
1432	Dyonis Gellys, Pbr.	Same	Resigned
1464	Henry Gellys, Pbr.	Same	By death
1476	John Webbestor, Pbr.	Same	Same
	Richard Strateburell	Same	Same
1503	{ Mr. Gilbert Beacons Shaw,	Same	Same
	{ Decr. B. or Beaconhill		
1537	Wm. More (Bp. of Colchester?)	Johu, Bishop of Lincoln	Resigned
1541	Wm. Weston, S.T.B.	Assigns of the Col. of Leicester	
1556	Thomas Okden, Clerk	Other Assigns	By death
1563	Laurence Taylor, Clerk	Queen Elizabeth	Same
1568	Christopher Taylor, Clerk	Same	Same
1595	Caleb Kempe, Cl. S.T.B.	Archbishop of York	Same
1614	Richard Lister, Cl. A.M.	Francis Morrie and Francis Phillip	Resigned
1615	John Oakel, A.M.	Charles the First	
1639	John Kempe, Clerk	Same	By death
1640	Edward Hudson, Clerk	Same	Same
1642-3	Francis Corker, Clerk	Same	Same
	{ During the Civil Wars.—Mr. Blazet ordained minister	{ Jonas Waterhouse, M.A.,	}
	{ Then Francis Corker, until his death	{ minister	
1667	Abraham Brooksbank, Clerk, A.M.	Mary Maynard and Jonas Waterhouse	By death
1677	Francis Pemberton	Buller and Wife	Resigned
1698	Benjamin Baron	Archbishop of York, by lapse...	By death
1706	Bradgate Ferrand	Buller	Same
1710	Thomas Clapham	Francis Buller	Same
1720	Benjamin Kennet, A.M.	Joseph and Jane Sykes... ..	Same
1752	John Sykes, A.M.	Hammond Crosse, Esq.	Same
1784	John Crosse, A.M.	Daniel Sykes and others	Same
1816	Henry Heap, B.D.	Trustees of Mr. Simeon... ..	Resigned
1839	William Scoresby, D.D.	Same	By death
1847	John Burnet, L.L.D.	Same	
1870	Vincent Wm. Ryan, D.D., Bishop of the Mauritius	Same	Resigned
1880	Joseph Bardsley, M.A.	Same	Present Vicar

KIPPAX CHURCH.

Kippax is the *Chepesch** of Domesday Book. "The village stands on a bold and elevated site, and on the highest part of the ridge is one of those Saxon mounts which the people delighted to raise as well for prospect as defence." The Parish Church has very little which demands particular observation, except its antiquity. The building seems to have been barbarously used in the olden time. The oak roof is enclosed in a plaster ceiling, and a doorway and windows on the north side as well as a Norman arch under the tower, have been built up. The east window is handsome, so is the chancel arch, and the font is a curiosity. There are some mural monuments of the Bland family, and a little old stained glass in the east window. From the churchyard can be seen the spire of Wakefield Church, the park at Pontefract, and a wide expanse of country, the moorlands of Penistone, and the hills beyond.

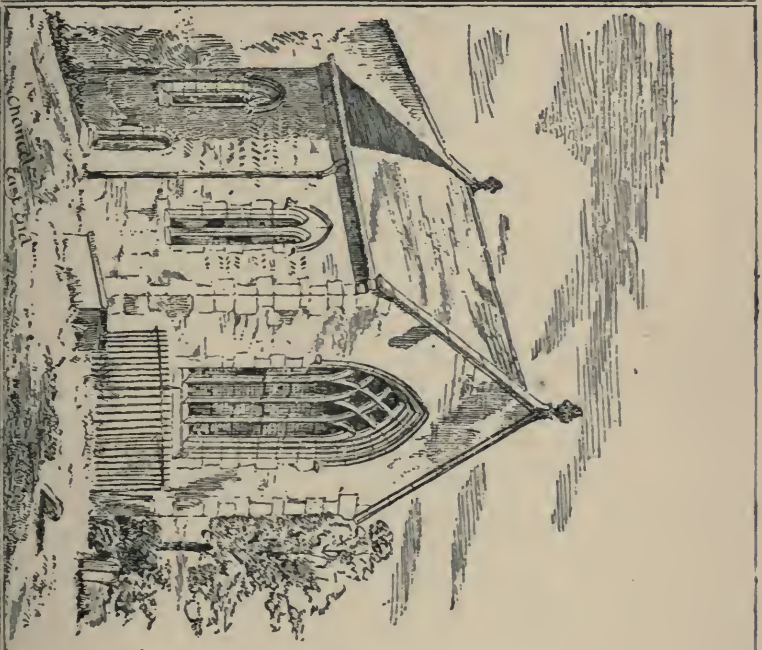
"The benefice is a vicarage, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £5 7s. 1d.; the church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was in the patronage of the crown. According to the return in 1818 there was church accommodation for 180. This church was appropriated to the Priory of Pontefract by Robert de Lacy. The impropiators are charged with 6s. 8d. per annum to the Dean and Chapter, and 6s. 8d. to the poor of the parish.† A vicarage was ordained in 1410, and it is remarkable as mentioning the tithe of coals. The vicar is charged with one third of the expense of new building and repairing the chancel. Torre gives a catalogue of the early vicars. At the dissolution the patronage came to the crown. Late impropiator, G. W. Medhurst, Esq. A chantry is named in the *Valor Eccles.* The church is valued in Pope Nicholas's Taxation at £16 13s. 4d. In the *Parliamentary Survey*, vol. xviii., p. 345 at £30 per annum. Syndals, 4s., Procurations, 7s. 6d. The vicarage was augmented in 1737 with £200 to meet benefaction of £200 from Lady Elizabeth Hastings and the Rev. William Wood. There was an unreported decree in the Exchequer in Hilary Term, 11th William III. as to tithes. There is a glebe house fit for residence. The Register Books commence in 1539, but there is a chasm from 1644 to 1653."‡

In this village a free school was founded in the 36th of Henry VIII. by George Goldsmith, clerk, who gave certain copyhold cottages and lands in Kippax, to certain trustees for the use and enjoyment of a schoolmaster. The property belonging to the school consists of a school and garden in the occupation of the master, also three closes of seven acres, worth about £22 per annum.

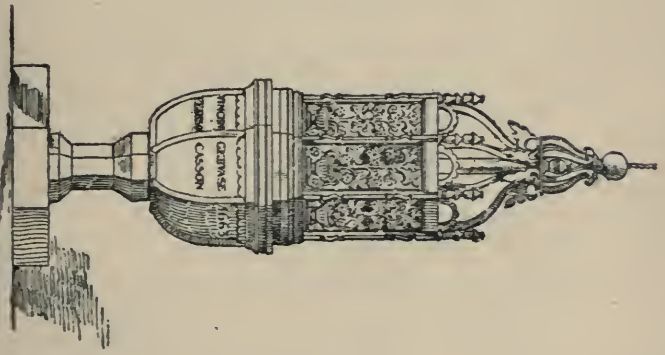
* According to Dr. Whitaker, the modern orthography of this word, Kippax, is a mere corruption, and the vulgar pronunciation Kippas, comes much nearer to the original; but the *Chepesch* of Domesday Book, compared with the situation of the place, leads to the real origin of the name.

† Torre's MS., p. 235.

‡ Taylor's Leeds Churches, p. 424.



Kippax Church.

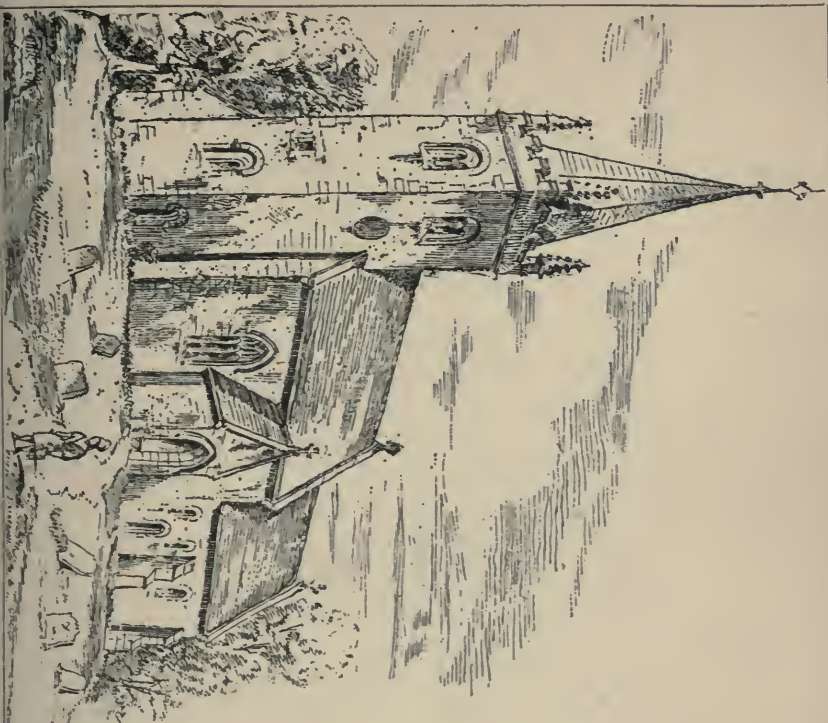


Font & Cover.
W. A. Johnson, etc.

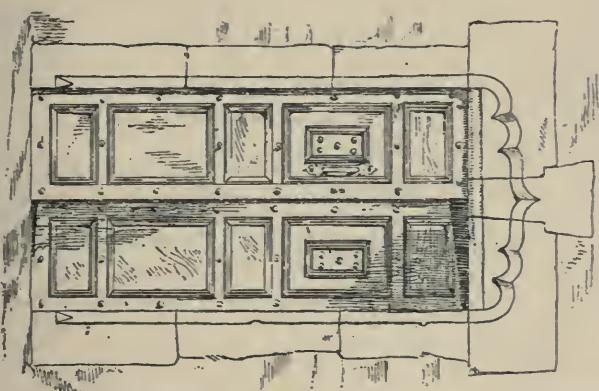
LEDHAM CHURCH.

THE Parish Church of Ledsham, consisting of an early Norman nave, and tower with spire of later date, transitional chancel and North aisle and Lady Chapel of perpendicular character is especially remarkable for the monument it contains, to Lady Elizabeth Hastings, one of the best women that ever lived. The monument is truly noble and magnificent. The figure of Lady Elizabeth is placed on a sarcophagus, in a reclining position; she is represented as reading a book of devotion, and her countenance, which is a portrait, is both handsome and spirited. Statues of her two sisters, Lady Frances and Lady Anne Hastings, are placed on pedestals by her side, as personifications of piety and prudence. Lady Elizabeth died Jan. 2nd, 1739, aged fifty-eight years.*

* The instructions of this lady to the clergymen, which are affixed to a column adjoining the north chapel, are as follows:—After an appropriate introduction Lady Elizabeth intreats the resident clergymen to observe the following rules (the spelling of which is accommodated to the usage of the present time): “1st. That he content not himself with an orderly and regular discharge of his duty, as the same is marked out and prescribed to him by human laws; but from a true fervency of spirit and Christian zeal for the salvation of his people and his own, add to the obligations required of him by man, the adequate and only sufficient measures of the Gospel, daily abounding in the works of his high calling, rule his own house well, and enforce his preaching in the minds of men by holiness of life, and the strength and the power of his own example. 2nd. That he would daily, and earnestly, in private prayer, humble himself before the throne of God, for all especial blessings upon himself, upon his flock, and upon all mankind. 3rd. That he would be much in conversation with his people, and without partiality or preferring anyone to another, he would inform himself of their spiritual condition, the respective wants and occasions of their souls, and give them their portion of meat in due season, and by all the wisdom and prudence he is master of, turn the stream of their affections from the momentary and vain enjoyments of this world, to the everlasting riches and only solid pleasures of the next. 4th. That at every visit he receives or pays he would provide that some part of the discourse should be upon some vital subject of religion, as the absolute necessity of having it planted in the heart, and what are the hindrances whereby it is rendered unable to strike root and to fix itself there, and what the salutary and only effective means are, and wherein lies the heavenly wisdom, and what are those holy methods and ways for the removing and exterminating such hindrances, so that having the kingdom of God established within himself, and the souls of all his sons and daughters (as in his ministerial relation he must ever account his whole people to be), they may be able to stand in judgment, and may, through God’s great mercy in the redemption of all men by His Blessed Son, find their eternal lot and portion among His Saints.” With this advice some writers have made themselves merry, and Dr. Whitaker observes that “it savours of a species of lay episcopacy to which devout and honourable women are apt to addict themselves.” There can be little doubt that Lady Elizabeth had seen in her day, at no great distance from Ledsham, deplorable instances of clerical laziness, delinquency, and indecorum; and on this account, if there were no other, she was fully justified in recording her recommendations; and well would it be if all clergymen at the present day would reduce them to practice! We do not see why good advice should not be as excellent in coming from Lady Elizabeth Hastings, as from any dignified ecclesiastic or mitred prelate in the world.



Leitham Church.



Inner-Door to Parly $\frac{1}{2}$ in: Scale.



Details & full size



Raxel Mold to Doors

*W. & Hobson
del*

There is little doubt but that the church at Ledsham was founded by the Lacies; it is a vicarage, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £7 4s. 2d., and it is dedicated to All Saints.

The Church at Ledsham was, by Robert de Lacy, given to the Priory of Pontefract, * with one mediety of the town; the other mediety the said Religious House held of the Chapter of York. The rector was appropriated to the Priory and Convent of Pontefract, and Archbishop Walter Grey made an ordination, the particulars of which appear in Torre's M.S., p. 391. There was formerly a chapel at Fairburn, and Torre says the Dean and Chapter have jurisdiction there. The church is valued in Pope Nicholas's Taxation at £10, and the vicarage at £6 13s. 4d.; in the King's Book at £7 3s. 2d.; and in the Parliamentary Survey, vol. xviii. p. 257, at £17 per annum. Synodals, 5s., Procurations, 7s. 6d. To this vicarage appertain the townships of Ledsham, Fairburn, and part of Ledston. It enjoys an augmentation of £14 per annum from the Dean and Chapter of York, who have the impropriation of Fairburn township. The vicarage was augmented in 1721 with £200, to meet benefaction from Lady Elizabeth Hastings of tithes of the value of £200 and upwards. There was an Act passed in the 53rd George III. to enclose Fairburn township. Torre gives a close catalogue of the vicars to 1668, which is partially continued by Thoresby and Whitaker, May 4th, 1662. Dame Mary Bolles, of Heath in the Hall, parish of Warmfield, Baronetness, directed her body to be buried in Ledsham Church, and a decent tomb to be placed over her, and bequeathed £10 to an able minister for preaching her funeral sermon, and £700 to be bestowed in fine cloth and stuff for mourning, &c., and £400 more to be expended about her funeral; and the strange poor above sixteen years of age, 6d. a piece; and to the younger sort, 3d., &c., See Torre's M.S., p. 393; *Wakefield Worthies*, p. 67, &c. The Register Books commence in 1539; deficient from 1597 to 1606.

In 1871 the Church of All Saints at Ledsham, after having been restored, was re-opened by the Archbishop of York. The church has been entirely re-fitted internally with open benches, in the nave of varnished deal, and in the chancel and chapel of oak. The pulpit, desk, and lectern also are of oak. A new font has been placed near the south doorway, and the ancient one, which has been given back to the church, may be seen near the very old tower doorway, the carving of which has been restored. The few fragments of old stained glass have been collected and arranged

* As the first recorded patrons of this church are the Prior and Convent of Pontefract, there can be little doubt that the founders were the chief lords, the Lacies, with whom, as their own endowment, this was a favoured house. In that patronage it continued to the dissolution, and has since followed the fortunes of the manor, having probably been early purchased by the Withams from the crown, one of that family presenting to it in the year 1570. Ledsham is a discharged living valued at £44 7s. 8d.

in the chancel windows. A memorial, by Preedy, has been placed in the Perpendicular window at the east end of the mortuary chapel; one, by Lavers and Barraud, in the west window in the tower. Two subjects, by Wailes, which formerly occupied the modern windows in the chancel, have been revised and incorporated into a new one adjacent to the vestry door. One of the small Norman windows on the south side of the tower has been filled with stained glass by Gibbs. The chancel has been restored by the Rev. Chas. Wheler, of Ledstone Hall, patron of the living, and, with the exception of the choir stalls, refitted at his sole expense. The mortuary chapel also, with the contribution of £50 from Mr. C. W. Wheler, has been restored by the same gentleman. The parochial portion of the church has been restored by public subscriptions.

Swaledale

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.

WAKEFIELD PARISH CHURCH

Is dedicated to All Saints, and was once, appropriately, the Parish Church of the whole parish of Wakefield. It has, now, however, a very contracted district, but it must still be deemed the chief ecclesiastical structure in the ancient parish. It consists of tower and spire at the west end, nave and aisles, chancel and aisles, and south porch. It had until lately a vestry, being an addition at the east end put up when Dr. Bacon was vicar (1789 or 1790), but pulled down in 1866 so as to clear the east window. The tower is 105 feet high, and the spire 135, the vane 7 feet more, making 247 feet. This is the highest in Yorkshire.

In style the church is perpendicular, the crowns of the window arches somewhat depressed; but the walls north, south, and east having been much debased by late rebuildings, did not, until within the last two or three years, exhibit anything, or very little, to indicate what the proper style was. The windows put in and walling done in the course of the latter time shew Mr. Gilbert Scott's opinion of what these ought to be, and are vastly superior to those they have displaced.

The eastern end of the south aisle of the church (formerly called our Lady's quire) is the Pilkington Chantry, and burial place of the family in former years. Several of their monuments are here, the most elaborate being the large erection to the memory of Sir Lyon Pilkington, who died 1714, placed here by his son Sir Lionel. *

* This chantry was founded by Sir John Pilkington, Knight, on 20th December, 1475, under authority of Letters Patent from Edward IV., granted (to the praise and honour of God and of the Blessed Virgin and of All Saints) 1st June, in the 15th year of his reign, to Sir John and his heirs for the health of the said Prince and of his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, and of the said

Wakefield Church has been rebuilt in part, or entirely, several times. Dr. Sisson and others say the original Norman edifice remained until the beginning of the reign of Edward III. ; but nothing is known of it. On the 10th of August, 1329, Archbishop Melton consecrated a new erection, which, with the exception of the tower and spire, was demolished 140 years later, and thereupon the present structure was built. Leland, in or after 1538 as already quoted, noticed that the church was then a new work. In 1724 the south side was rebuilt ; and toward the latter part of the 18th century the north side and east end also. The tower was re-cased in 1858-9. The spire, after being partly rebuilt and lowered a little in 1715, and re-topped in 1823, was in 1860-1, entirely rebuilt with crockets, of which the immediately preceding spire was devoid, and raised to its present height.

The tower has a fine peal of ten bells cast by Mr. Thomas Mears in 1816, and hung in 1817, replacing a peal of eight.

In 1868-9 the chancel stalls were repaired and restored, and are now very good. The screen behind the stalls and beyond, on each side of the main chancel, was also restored at the same time. The new reredos, wrought in Farleigh Down stone, was given by the Rev. Henry Dawson, and put up in 1868. The encaustic tiles on the chancel floor within the altar rails were also laid in 1868. The Rev. Canon Camidge, the vicar, gave the brass lectern in 1866.

Mr. Fowler, in his pamphlet "On the mural paintings, etc., of All Saints, Wakefield," says that on clearing off the colour wash from the walls of the chancel, traces of black letter inscriptions were discovered beneath the stucco. These, he says, were probably of the beginning of the seventeenth century ; and on the removal of the

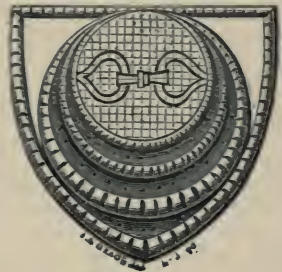
Sir John and Joan his wife, and for their souls when dead, and for the souls of Richard Duke of York, father of the above brothers, and the father and mother of the said Sir John, and for the souls of Gilbert Parr, Thomas Hall, and John Leicester, and for the souls of all for whom he was bound to pray, and of all faithful deceased—the founder having the consent of the Archbishop of York and the licence of the Dean and Chapter of the free chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster, rectors of the church, and the consent of every one interested. He appoints James Smethurst his first chaplain ; directs that the abbot and convent of Kirkstall shall nominate successors if he or his heirs fail to do so for three months ; prescribes also the special services to be performed ; commands the chaplain to be obedient to the vicar, and to be present at Vespers and on Sundays and Festival Days ; ordains that the anniversary day for the souls of him and his wife and heirs shall be kept on the feast day of St. Cedde [Chad], on which day thirteen pence is to be distributed to thirteen poor people present at Mass out of a yearly rent of nine marks bought for 300 marks of the Prior and Convent of St. John at Pontefract ; prohibits the chaplain from holding any other office or from being absent more than a month per year, and from frequenting taverns or playing at dice, cards, or other dishonest games. The grant of the rent by St. John's Priory empowers distraint on the Manor of Ledstone or Whitwode, or any other of the priory manors, in case of non-payment for five weeks.—*From an abstract made by Mr. Hunter (Author of South Yorkshire), and sent to Mr. T. N. Ince, 10th April, 1857, and, by the latter, subsequently printed.*

whole of the incrustations it was found that all the surface had once been painted. No attempt was made to discover or preserve anything, and it was quite accidentally that, on lifting a sheet of plaster on the south-west spandril of the choir arch, there was found the figure of an angel in an attitude of adoration, censing; part doubtless of a large picture originally filling up the whole of the space above the arch. This still remains, though in a somewhat mutilated condition. Mr. Fowler also describes the representations, and carefully ascertains the character of it and of the pigments with which it was executed. He says the probable date of it is 1470 when the body of the church, including the choir, was rebuilt. In the angle of the wall dividing the south aisle from the chancel still exists, though now built up, the ancient staircase that originally led to the rood loft.

“The interior of the church is very elegant, and the screen dividing the chancel from the nave, the stalls and tabernacle work of the chancel, the pulpit, the organ, the three galleries and the general arrangement and disposition of the whole all combine to increase the general effect, and to render this church unrivalled in this part of the county.

The monuments in the church are numerous, and are inscribed to the memories of a great number of eminent men. Divines, physicians, patriots, all here lie side by side, and no church in this district has received the mortal remains of so many who have excited respect and admiration while living, or sorrow and regret when dead.”

Under the stall seat in the chancel is a carefully carved representation of the ancient and well-known Percy badge — crescent and manacles. I do not know what the Percy Family had to do with Wakefield at the date of this carving (which is very likely of the same date as the chief parts of the chancel, namely about 1470). On the front of chancel stalls a plain crescent occurs four times as part of the ornament. There are also some recent imitations, but they are very poorly executed. On bosses of the ceiling of



Percy Badge.

nave and chancel aisles are carvings of the same age, probably, as the Percy badge. The most important are those in the north chancel, where are the three *fleurs-de-lis* of Wakefield, on a shield; an *ſ*; a falcon within a fetterlock, a badge of the house of York, here perhaps, especially the badge of Edward IV.; a rose within a fetterlock; cross keys, and other objects. The position of the cross keys and badge of York, near the middle of the north chancel, points to the place where stood the altar of St. Peter, at which, under grant from Edward IV., given at Pontefract, 25th September, 1480, Roger

Nowell's chantry was authorised to be established. * In the south chancel are the initials R.S. with a barrel; in the nave are the falcon and fetterlock again, † the Savile owl, a lion rampant, a mermaid, an angel holding a shield, the monogram ihc, with other things; whilst in the nave and aisles are many other objects, the most numerous being grotesque faces and figures, and conventional leaves and flowers. A stall end in the chancel bears two carved owls and a well-wrought coat of arms of Savile (differenced with a mullet) impaling some other arms—on a bend a martlet between two cinquefoils and a crescent; a border engrailed charged with ten plates. I cannot trace whose arms these are. ‡ The font, dated C.R. 1661, bears, beside this date, the initials of the then churchwardens. The black chancel screen is of the time of Charles I., as also is the organ case, the latter being a gift from



Savile Stall End.

Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford. Over the south porch are some old seat ends carved with names—John, Robert, Margaret—Hudswell,

* The words of the grant are “ad altare beati Petri apostoli in arcu boriali ecclesie parochialis omnium sanctorum de Wakefield.”

† The badge of the house of York was a silver falcon in a golden fetterlock. One boss in the north aisle of the church has a falcon with expanded wings and no fetterlock. Does this mean that the house was then wearing the English crown? Sisson quotes *Bonney's Fotheringhay*—“When the family had ascended the throne the falcon was represented as free and the lock open.”

‡ They may be the arms of Margaret, the wife to Thomas Savile, of Lupset, who died in 1505. He was third son to Sir John Savile, who was knight of the shire, 29 Hen. VI., high sheriff of Yorkshire, 33 Hen. VI., chief steward of the manor of Wakefield, an occasional resident at Sandal Castle, where he died 1482, and who was buried at Thornhill. Sir John's wife was Alice, a daughter of a Gascoigne, of Gawthorp. Thomas Savile is said to have married Margaret, daughter to Thomas Balforth, or Basford, a description of whose arms I have not found; and Sisson and Hunter say that by his will he left direction for his burial in St. Katherine's quire within the parish church of Wakefield. [See Hunter's privately-printed book on Lupset, Heath, &c., pp. 17, 18, Burke's *Extinct*, &c., Baronetcies, title “Savile of Thornhill.” Sisson's *Historic Sketch*, pp. 25, 65.] I suppose by St. Katherine's quire the chancel is meant, though I have not seen the name elsewhere than in Sisson and Hunter. Sisson (p. 18) mentions that in the great east window was the following inscription:—“Orate pro bono statu Johannis Savile Mil. Sene-

Burton, Aleson—his wyf, his son. All are in one style of text, but the Christian names are separated from the surnames so as to make it difficult to tell which have belonged to any one person.

The parish Registers begin in April 1613. The Churchwardens' Accounts in 1585, the earlier books of both being lost.

As already stated, Wakefield Church was given by the second William de Warren between 1091 and 1097 to the monastery at Lewes. In Edward II.'s time (1325) the monks of Lewes granted it



Wakefield Parish Church.

to Hugh de Spencer the younger. After the Spencers fell it came to the crown. Edward III. granted it to the Dean and College of Saint Stephen at Westminster, with whom it remained until the dissolution of religious houses, when it again fell to the crown. It continued in the gift of the crown until 1860, when Queen Victoria transferred the patronage to the Bishop of Ripon and his successors.

Wakefield.

The late W. S. BANKS.

schalli Domini de Wakefield et Aliciae Uxoris suae et omnium filiorum suorum. A.D. 1470." This evidently refers to the above Sir John who was then alive, and the date is deemed to be that of the present chancel. The Saviles of Lupset would seem to have been, at a subsequent date at least, liable to repair the chancel, probably as lay impropiators, for on the 22nd July, 1658, the then Sir John Savile, of Lupset, knight, was indicted at York for not repairing it—See Depositions from York Castle, Surtees Society, 1861, No. LXXXI.



YORKSHIRE DALES.

NIDDERDALE.

THOSE who think with George Eliot that Leisure is dead—gone with the stage coaches and the spinning jenny, and with the old chapmen who brought bargains to the door on sunny afternoons, will hardly believe, perhaps, that we possess here in Yorkshire, a picturesque bit of England of the Crusades, where the shrill whistle of the steam-engine has never yet been heard, where a newspaper is never seen except upon the breakfast table of the vicar, and where the peasantry still talk at their own firesides in a dialect which is older than the towers of Beverley or the choir of York. There is no more romantic spot in England than Nidderdale. Yet how many people, even in Yorkshire, know anything of Nidderdale, and out of Yorkshire, of course, Nidderdale is a mere *terra incognita*. The most careless must find something to interest him in a dale which has retained to this day the primitive usages of our early ancestors, where the people speak a language which contains a large admixture of Old Norsk, Gaelic, Welsh, Danish, and Gothic words; a dale which was startled to its depths, just about the time when the steam-engine was startling the greater world, by the appearance within it of the first vehicle on wheels which had ever traversed its solitudes. There is good reason to suppose that the Nidderdale of to-day is the most perfect survival we have of England as it was when William rose and Harold fell. The dale covers an area of something like eighty square miles, lying in the basin of the Nidd above Hampsthwaite. The northern and more elevated portion of the dale is pregnant with interest for the antiquary, the philologist, and the lover of stretches of wild moorland. The southerly portion, save for the magnificent Brimham Rocks, is comparatively tame.

The visitor to the valley of the Nidd, between Otley and Pateley Bridge, is, to all intents and purposes, in another world. The millstone grit rises up on each side of the valley in lines of fine escarpment, terrace above terrace, in a manner peculiar to the valleys of the Pennine Chain. Europe has nothing else like it. There is nothing so curious either in Norway or Switzerland. The margins of the terraces are frequently marked by lines of wood, but the terraces and slopes themselves are grazing land. Nidderdale is almost entirely given up to grazing, and is, in fact, one great sheep farm. It has its own breed of sheep, which is formed by the crossing of Scotch ewes and Leicester tups or mugs. Until half a century ago the dale had also its own breed of cattle—the prototypes of the famous Dun Cow of the inn signs. This breed is now practically extinct in England, but is common enough in the Norwegian dales. Its place has been taken by the famous Yorkshire shorthorns, of which Nidderdale was the nursery. The wild and half-cultivated land in this primitive dale—such of it as is not still a mere stretch of brown and purple moorland—was once under the plough; but Nidderdale has shared the fate of the Scotch glens, and sheep and cattle graze where corn once grew. The formation of sheep “gaits” and cattle runs has depopulated the dale very rapidly of late years. Numbers of small farms have been thrown into one, and the farm hands thus thrown out of employment have found their way into Leeds and Bradford to complicate the struggle for subsistence which is already sufficiently difficult in those dense populations. The increase of grazing has been the ruin of the agriculture of Nidderdale. The farmsteads of what were once arable farms are deserted and ruinous, the fences are gapped and broken, and sheep have completely usurped what was once a fairly-well populated dale. So silent and deserted are now some parts of Nidderdale that if one of its olden inhabitants could revisit the scene of his earthly pilgrimage he would inevitably believe that the tide of war had rolled over the dale and left this desolation in its wake.

“In passing up the valley from Pateley Bridge, by one of the pleasantest of roads, in the summer season, New Bridge is to be seen on the right, a narrow single arch, crossing the river into the adjoining township of Fountain’s Earth. It is of considerable antiquity, only intended for foot passengers, or pack horses, and, in conjunction with a few old oaks, on the southern side, has a pretty pictorial appearance and is withal a pleasing memento of a past age.

Gouthwaite Hall is situate in an indentation of the valley close to the foot of the hills, at the opening of a woody glen called Burn Gill, Overshadowed by lofty groves of ash and sycamore, this antique mansion is a highly interesting feature in the landscape. It was probably built on an old monastic site by Sir John Yorke, early in the seventeenth century, and was the occasional residence of that family for one hundred and fifty years. The general plan is an oblong square, with projecting portions, north and south; the principal front is to the southward, and consists of two parts, one presenting the side wall, and

the other the gable to the observer. The entrance, low and plain, is very singularly placed near the south-east corner. The whole building is of stone, and the covering of thick slates, grey with age and covered with lichens. The easterly part of the interior possesses, at the present time, most of the original features. The kitchen yet preserves the old chimney, four yards wide, up which the blazing fire of logs has roared merrily in days of yore. The staircase has undergone but slight modifications, being upwards of six feet wide, with the steps of solid oak two inches in thickness. In some one of the many rooms of this house, Eugene Aram taught a school, having under his care some youths who were afterwards distinguished in the world.”*



Gouthwaite Hall.

There still exist among the sparse and scattered dwellers in Nidderdale many old world manners and customs, and a large share of old time forms of speech. The dale sheep are still sheared upon the ancient “sheep-cratch,”—a frame, shaped like a broad ladder, and erected horizontally, one end being supported upon two legs, and the other curving down until the ends rest upon the ground. In the upper part of the country the cheese is still pressed by the primitive arrangement of a heavy stone, worked by a wooden lever; and it is not so long ago that the Nidderdale farmers gave up making their own rush candles. To enter a Nidderdale interior, until very lately, was, at night time, very much like entering the witches’ cavern in *Macbeth* when the magic cauldron was boiling. There was no light save that given by the peat

*Grainge’s Nidderdale.

flame, and in the gloom "ayont the ingle" sat the "goodman." Mr. Lucas, the author of "Studies in Nidderdale," in one of these old farm-houses saw "two venerable dames, bent nearly double with age, and resting with both hands upon high sticks with crooked handles. On their heads they wore high caps, having an enormous frill over the top of the head and rising behind in a very tall rounded peak,"—for all the world like the traditional witches of the picture story-books. The Celt, the Roman, and the Dane have each left footprints in Nidderdale; and that there was formerly a considerable Gaelic population does not admit of doubt. The bold and rugged scenery of the dale is the fit surrounding of a people so primitive in their speech, so conservative in their habits, and so retentive of ancient customs. There is something inexpressibly grand in the stupendous size and the unequalled beauty of a scar, such as are to be found in plenty in Nidderdale. There is an attraction about a scar which an ordinary mass of rock lacks. In this secluded dale almost everything is full of peculiar interest. Over these few square miles of country we can trace the growth of the domestic history of England. Here are—or very recently were—the peat fires and the cozy ingle-nooks of our Saxon forbears; here sheep are still counted in the ancient Cymric dialect of the Pennine Chain; here are kept up Yule-tide customs which were old when Alfred reigned; and here we have a genuine bit, and mayhap the last survival, of genuine old English habits and customs. Nidderdale is, indeed, unique, and it says much for Yorkshire that, so close to teeming populations, she should have kept sacred this most enchanting of British dales.

SWALEDALE AND ARKENDALE.

SOME of the Yorkshire dales have been long known for their beauty and for their historic associations. Turner did much to popularise Wensleydale, and the poems of Wordsworth largely contributed to the opening out of other dales; but some of the Yorkshire valleys are still unknown regions, even to the great bulk of the tourists. One of these districts that is comparatively little visited is that of Swaledale and Arkendale, or Arkengarthdale. Partly because it is on none of the great roads, partly because of the absence of railways, and to some extent because it contains no town of great population or importance, the district is one that is not much visited. But though it has not the pastoral beauty of Wensleydale, there are attractions and associations in the more northern dale that should not be overlooked and that make it and its adjoining valley worth a visit.

Richmond is the terminus of the railway. It is an ancient town, whose impregnable rocky castle looks down upon the little river Swale, and shelters the rugged stony little town that struggles along the brow of a hill, and down its sloping sides towards the woods of Easby. That

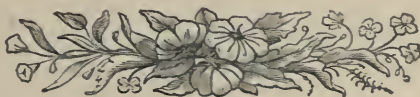
old castle is so seated on the precipitous bank of the Swale that it literally fulfils the words of the laureate, and "clasps the crag with crooked hands." Seven hundred years have passed since the erection of the noble keep, but its dimensions are still vast, and its masonry fresh, and on its rock, with the river rippling below, and the ivy about its ruins, it is the first object and the chief that strikes the eye. From its ancient hall there is a view so grand that when George, Prince of Wales and "first gentleman in Europe," visited it, he declared it commanded the noblest prospect he had ever beheld. To the south there rise the hills that shut in the valley, to the north the town is at the foot, whilst east and west the course of the river is through changing woods, and past temples, abbeys, and ruins, that make it a prospect without a dull inch. Richmond is a town of Ruins. The grazer from the castle walls sees the little cell of St. Martin's near the Parish Church, the ruins of Easby Abbey, standing "most stately and delicate aslant the sparkling" Swale; and the solitary tower of the Grey Friars rising from four of the "most graceful arches in the north." It is a town that has had its history, and that connects a sedate present with a troublous past. It was the chosen seat of lordly families,—the Scropes, the Marmions, and the king-making Nevilles. Its earls and their vassals fought at Flodden Field and Bannockburn; near it some of the great religious houses fixed seats; the Roman roads passed closed to it; and Cataractonium brings up the memory of the conquering people. Three centuries ago Leland described Richmond Castle as "in mere ruine," but it still keeps stately guard over the pleasant little town, and preserves the continuity of the memories of the past.

Upwards, the course of the Swale is through a land where industry, except that of agriculture, is on a miniature scale. Some bold bluffs shut on the scene from the sight in Richmond, but the course by the river side road is one that is pretty and pastoral. The road winds with the river at a low level, and the sound of the stream is in the ears most of the way. The roads are not tree-shaded, but high hedges grow, dotted here and there with trees. The land is chiefly pasture, and only occasionally is there the farmstead or the cluster of cottages that form here the village. Upwards, on either side, the land rises, field after field in glowing green, until the open more crowns it, or to the north-west Arkengarth, as in the days of Scott, "lies Sark afar." Reeth, a small town some twelve miles west of Richmond, may be said to be the centre of the dale. It is isolated, remote from railways, and without distinctive industry, except the lead mining that in the adjacent hills has been pursued for many generations. So secluded and so pursuing the even tenour of its way, Reeth is a spot where life idles. Spring visits it tardily, but flushes all the valley with tender green, and throws a glamour over the hills that shut it in. The little Arkle here joins with the Swale, and the high hills and limestone scars, the green valley, with its fringe of trees near the river, and the grey farmhouses, form a picture of peaceful rural life that the absence of the

smoke of a locomotive adds to. Here the dale branches. To the north Arkengarthdale runs right up into the moorland, whilst westward the path by the Swale leads ruggedly up by the great limestone hill at Keasdon, and the pretty waterfall there to the junction on the bleak uplands, and the watershed of the Swale and the Ure, the Lund and the Eden. Beyond Reeth, either way, the scenery loses its sylvan character, and borrows a little of the gloom from the hills it winds near. From the little hamlet of Arkle to Tanhill, the road runs close to the Arkle beck, and the ripple of the water is the only relief to the dreariness and the isolation of the road, which passes under the shadow of Taylor Rigg, Stainmore's "shapeless well" being to the north. Moorland leads away towards the fair valley of the Eden. The other path, along Swaledale, passes Healaugh, associated with John o' Gaunt, the pretty mining village of Gunnersdale, where a glen sends down its lead-tinted stream, and Muker, where roads to other dales strike off, and which is the capital of Upper Swaledale. Beyond there is Keld, and the road rises till it lands itself on the debatable land where the borders of two northern counties meet.

It is a wild region, but it has its charms. Its industry is that of lead mining, pursued in a primitive style. In and near some of the village streets you may see the old-fashioned "buddle," and in one at least the washing of the lead is done by females. The arrangements of the industry and the modes of payment are of an antique type; the weights are ancient ones, and the types of character of the workers and of the whole of the Dale population are in an olden groove—"frosty, but kindly," thrifty,—as they needs must be,—hospitable, taciturn, and somewhat grave. The few miles that take us from the crowded populations of the coal mining districts of Durham seem to have also taken us back a century or two; and the passing of time here is not that of the fever-throb of towns, but that of the regular quiet of Shakspeare's shepherd. It is a life that has its round broken only by the variations in the seasons, and the fluctuations in the slight return to the lead mining industries; but it is, on the whole, a contented life in a quiet, peaceful, and pastoral district.

From the "BUILDER."





YORKSHIRE DEEDS.

AN ANCIENT YORKSHIRE DEED.

APPLETON-UPON-WISK, (Uisk, Celtic, meaning water ; hence Isk, Isis, Esk, Usk, names of rivers in England, Scotland, and Wales, which retain their names from the original derivation) is the extreme parish on the map, and is seven miles distant from Yarm and ten miles from Stokesley. This Manor at the Conquest contained 6 car., with land for 3 pl., valued at 20s.

Wiske “ rysing betweene twoo parkes above Swanby in one place, and south-east of Mount Grace Abbay in another ; and after the confluence which is about Siddlebridge, goeth on betweene the Rughtons to Appleton, the Smetons, Byrtley, Hutton Coniers, Danby Wye, Yasford, Warlaby, and taketh in there a ryll from Brunton ; by Alluerton it proceedeth to Ottering, to Neuby, Kyrby Wiske, Newsom, and Blackenbury, there meeteth, as I sayde with the Swale.” (Hollinshed, vol. 1., 1st edition, A.D., 1577).

After the Conquest it belonged to Robert de Brus, who gave “ Appleton, and the manor appertaining with Hornby, and all the land which lies between that Manor and the high road (*regiam viam*) leading from York to Durham, belonging to his manor of Middleton,” to the famous Abbey of St. Mary’s, at York, founded by Stephen, Abbot of Whitby, about A.D. 1080.

This noble and magnificent monastery was anciently one of the glories of the City of York. The origin of the Abbey appears in Dugdale’s Monasticon and Leland’s Collections, with still more ample descriptions in Drake’s Eboracum. The religious of this house were black monks of the order of St. Benedict, and the Abbot was mitred. The whole or part of the following towns and villages in Cleveland,

previous to the dissolution, belonged to this Abbey, -viz., Appleton, Eston, Easby, Hutton-juxta-Rudby, Liverton, Potto, Stokesley, Stainton, Skoterskelf, Worsall, Whorlton, Yarm; and some of these still pay a fee-farm rent belonging to the Abbey. Some judgment may be formed of the immense property possessed from this Abbey by the fact that at the dissolution its yearly revenues were computed at £2,085 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., which at this day would amount to as many hundreds of thousands of pounds.

At the dissolution of the Monastery, Appleton-on-Wisk, with all the other Revenues of this wealthy Abbey, reverted to the Crown; when it was granted by Henry VIII. to his favourite, Charles Brandon, afterwards Duke of Suffolk. Male issue failing in this family, the Manor was granted by King Edward VI. in 1551, to Charles Vincent, Esq.; and afterwards it belonged successively to Theodore Godwyn, of Little Storeham; John Grange, of Swafham Bulbeck, Co. Cambridge; Joseph Hall, Esq., and Robert Wharton, Esq., Durham; Rev. George Walker, Stockton; and thence by marriage to the Ferrands. Towards the close of last century, the Manor and part of the estate were sold to Ann *relict** of George Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange. Benjamin Dunn, Esq., is the present (1846) Lord of the Manor, which is mostly leasehold, subject to small quit rents, and held by the Bischoff, Wailes, Garbutt, and other families.†

Annexed is copy of the Lease of the Lordship and Manor of Appleton, from Theodore Godwyn to John Grainge, dated March 5th, 1594.

This Indenture made the fifth day of March in y^e six and thirtieth yeare of y^e Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen defender of y^e Faith &c. Betweene THEODER GOODWINE of little Storeham in y^e County of Suffolk gent. of y^e one pte and JOHN GRAINGE of Swaffham Bulbeck in y^e County of Cambridge on y^e other pte Witnesseth that s^d Theoder Goodwyn As well for and in consideracon of y^e sume of Eleven hundred twenty and eight pounds of good and Lawfull money of England to him in hand paid att or before y^e sealeing and delivery hereof By the s^d John Grainge well and truly contented and paid wherof and wherewith he acknowledgeth himselfe fully satisfied and paid And thereof and of every pt and pcell thereof doth clearly acquit exonerate and discharge y^e s^d John Grange his heires ex^{ts} and adm^{ts} and every of them for ever by these presents HAVE demised granted betaken and to farme letten and by these presents DOTH demise grant betake and to farme lett unto the s^d John Grainge ALL that the Lordshipp and Mannor of Appleton otherwise called Appleton sup. wiske otherwise called Appleton vpon wiske with all and singular the rights members and appurts. thereof in the County or Archdeaconry of Richmond and within y^e County of Yorke to the late Monestry of St. Mary's neigh to the walls of y^e Citty of Yorke now dissolved some tyme belongeing and appertaineing and pcell of ye possessions thereof some tyme being AND ALL and singular Messuages Lands, Tenements, Milnes, Tofts, Cottages, Meadowes, Feedings, Pastures,

* Qy. mistake for 2nd daughter and sole heiress.

† Ord's Cleveland, pp. 478-9.

Comons, Wastes, Heaths, Furzes, Moores, Marshes, Rents, Reversions, Fines, Court Leets, View of Francke pledge, Cattell, Waifes, Strayes, Chattells of Fellons and Fugitives Freewarrens, and all other rights profitts comodities emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever with there and every of there appurt^s. situate lying and being growing coming hapening or renewing in Appleton sup. wiske alias Appleton vpon Wiske and elsewhere wheresoever in the s^d County of Yorke to y^e s^d Lordshipp and Mannor by any means belonging or appertaineing or as member part or parcell of y^e s^d Lordshipp and Mannor heretofore had knowne accepted or reputed with their appurt^s. whatsoever W^{CH} s^d Lordshipp and Mannor of Appleton alias Appleton sup. wiske alias Appleton vpon wiske or other y^e premises to y^e same belonging to one RICHARD VINCVNT Esq by y^e Letters Pattents of Edward the sixth late King of England beareing date y^e first day of February in the fifth year of his Reigne for the terme of thirty years begining from y^e tyme of y^e death of Charles Brandon Knight and the Lady Elizabeth his Wife amongst other things were granted AND FURTHER y^e s^d Theodore Godwyne for y^e consideracon afores^d Hath demised granted betaken and to farme letten and by these presents Doth demise grant tetake and to farme lett vnto the s^d John Graiage All that Tenement and fower oxganges and a halfe of Land Meadow and pasture with y^e appurts^s. situate lyeinge and being in Appleton vpon wiske in the County of Yorke now or late in the tenure or occupacon of Christofer Webster or of his ass^s to the late Priory of Mount grace in the s^d County of Yorke now dissolved some tymes belongeing or appertaining and percell of y^e possessions thereof some tyme being And also all and singular messuages, mills, houses, edifices, barns, stables, douchouses, yards, orchards, gardens, gleeb lands, Lands tenements meadows feedings pastures Comons, wastes, heathes, furzes, moors, marshes, waters, fishings, fishinge places, wayes, pathes, workes of tenants, Rents, Revercions, Services, Rents and Services reserved vpon any whatsoever demise or grant of y^e premises or any pcell thereof made, farme fee-farmes, Annuities pencons tythes Knights fees wards marrages escheets, relieffes, herryotts fines amerciments Courte letts, views of francke pledge and other perquisites and profitts of Courts and Lettes and all that to Courte Leets viewe of francke pledge belonge Cattles waifes strayes, Chattles of fellons and fugitives, fellons of themselves and put in execution condemned and outlawed bond men bond women, villaines with their sequells estovers and comones of estovers rights Jurisdicons Franchises, priviledges, wrecks of y^e Sea, profitts, comodities, emoluments and hereditam^{ts} whatsoever as well spirituall as temporal of what kind nature or quality or by whatsoever names they are knowne or called scituate lying and beinge comeing groweing or reneweing within y^e townes feildes, places parishes or hamletts aboue-menconed or any of them or elsewhere wheresoever to y^e afores^d manner or Lordshipp messuages lands tenements and hereditaments before by these presents demised and granted or to any of them by any means belonging or appertaineing or as member p^t or pcell of y^e s^d Lordshipp messuages hereditaments or other y^e premises or any of them now or at any tyme heretofore being had knowne vsed or reputed with all and singular there and every of their appurt^s. whatsoever And also all and singular woods vnderwoods and trees whatsoever growing or being in or vpon y^e premises or any pcell thereof And y^e lands ground and soile of y^e same woods vnderwoods and trees and y^e rents revercons issues and yearly pfitts whatsoever reserued vpon any demise lease or grant heretofore made or granted of all and singular y^e premises by these presents menconed or intended to be demised and granted and of every or any parcell thereof EXCEPT and always reserved out of this present lease and demise all that Capitall Messuage or Mansion house in Appleton aforesaid with all and singular y^e houses edifices buildings orchards and yards and all y^e arrable ground meadows pastures feedings woods vnderwoods and wood grounds named and expressed in certaine Indentures of bargain and saile thereof made between y^e s^d THEODORE

GODWYN and JOHN GRAINGE of y^e one pte and one THOMAS BOWES of Appleton aforesaid Gent. of y^e other pte beareing date y^e seaventeenth day of January in y^e s^d six and thirtieth yeare of y^e s^d soveraigne Lady Elizabeth ye Queenes Ma^{tie} that now is and severally and p^ticulerly named BUTTELLED and bounded in certain Schedules indented and to y^e s^d Indentures annexed TO HAVE AND TO HOLD y^e aforesaid Lordshipp and Manner and all the afores^d messuages houses edifices yards orchards gardens lands tenements meadowes pastures Comons hereditaments and all and singular other y^e premises before by these presents menconed or intended to be demised and granted and euery pcell thereof with y^e appurt^s (except before excepted) vnto him y^e s^d JOHN GRAINGE his ex^{rs}. adm^{rs}. and ass^s. from y^e feast of St. Michall y^e Archangell last past before y^e date thereof, vnto y^e full end and terme of TWO THOUSAND YEARES from thence next ensuing fully to be compleat and ended without impeachment of any manner of wast YEILDING AND PAYEING therefore yearlye duringe y^e s^d terme vnto y^e s^d Theodore Godwyn his heires or ass^s. y^e yearlye sume rent of TWENTY POUNDS AND ELEVEN SHILLINGS of good and lawfull money of England at two vsuall feasts or termes in y^e yeare that is to say y^e feast of y^e Annuncion of y^e blessed Virgine Mary and St. Michall y^e Archangell by even and equall porcons att or within y^e manner house of St. HOMERS scituat and being in Burewell in y^e s^d County of Cambridge wherin one Robert Vasie now dwelleth AND if it shall happen y^e s^d yearlye Rent of Twenty Pounds and Eleven Shillings to be behind or vnpaid in part or in all ouer on after any of y^e feasts aforesaid in w^{ch} y^e same ought to be paid being lawfully demanded at y^e place of payment afores^d. that then and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawfull to and for y^e s^d Theodore Godwyn his heires and ass^s. into y^e s^d Lordshipp and Manner and other y^e premisese and into euery or any pcell thereof to enter and distraine and all and every y^e distresse and distresses there soe taken to lead driue carry away and impound and impounds to detayne and keep vntil y^e s^d Rent soe being behind with y^e arrearage thereof (if any be) be vnto y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn his heires or ass^s. fully satisfied contented and paid And if it shall happen y^e s^d yearlye rent of Twenty pounds and eleven shillings or sny part thereof to be behind or vnpaid in part or in all by y^e space of six weekes ouer or after any of y^e Feasts afores^d in w^{ch} y^e same ought to be paid being lawfully demanded at y^e place of payment afores^d that then and at every such tyme and as often as y^e s^d Rens shall soe happen to be behinde or vnpaid as afores^d he y^e s^d John Grainge his ex^{rs}. adm^{rs}. and ass^s. and every of them shall loose pay and forfeit vnto him y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn his heires or ass^s. ye sume of THREE POUNDS of lawfull money of England (nomine pene) AND that then and at all tymes and so often as any such default shall happen from thenceforth it shall and may be lawfull to and for y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn his heires and ass^s. into y^e s^d Lordshipp or Manner lands messuages tenements hereditaments and other y^e premises and into euery pcell thereof to enter and distraine as well for y^e s^d Rent soe being behinde and y^e arrearage thereof (if any be) as alsoe for y^e s^d three pounds forfeited nomine pene and y^e arrearage thereof (if any be) And y^e same distresse or distresses there soe had and taken lawfully to lead drive carry away and impound and impound to detayne and keep vntill y^e s^d rent soe being behinde y^e payne and paynes and forfeiture afores^d. with y^e arrearages of them and of every of them (if any be) be vnto the sa Theodor Godwyn his heires or ass^s. fully satisfied contented and paid AND y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn doth covenant promise and grant for himself his heires ex^{rs}. and ass^s. and euery of them by these presents to and with y^e s^d John Grainge his ex^{rs}. adm^{rs}. and ass^s. and every of them in manner and forme following: That is to say that he y^e s^d Theodor Godwyne att y^e tyme of y^e ensealing and delivery of these presents is y^e very true lawfull and perfect owner of y^e afores^d. Lordshipp and Manner

messuages lands tenements hereditaments and of all and singular other y^e premises before by these presents demised and granted and of every parcell thereof with y^e appurtenances Except before excepted And hath full power good right and lawfull authority to demise and grant y^e s^d Lordshipp and Manner messuages lands tenements hereditaments and all and singular other the premises by these presents mencioned or intended to be demised and granted and euery pcell thereof with y^e appurt^s. except before excepted vnto him y^e s^d John Grainge his ex^{rs}. and ass^s. for and duringe y^e s^d terme of Two Thousand yeares in manner and form afores^d notwithstanding any act or acts done comitted by y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn And that he the s^d John Grange his ex^{rs}. adm^{rs}. and ass^s. and every of them shall or may att all tymes heareafter and from tyme to tyme durence y^e s^d terme of Two thousand yeares for y^e yearely Rent aboue reserved peaceably and quietly have hold use occupie possesse and enjoy y^e afores^d Lordshipp or Manner messuages lands tenements hereditaments and all and singular other y^e premises before by these presents mencioned or intended to be demised and granted and every p^t and pcell thereof with their appurt^s. except before excepted without any lett trouble interruption evicon ejectment or disturbance of him y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn his heires or ass^s. or of any other ps^{on} or ps^{ons} whatsoever claymeing any estate or interest in by from or vinder him y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn his heires or ass^s. or by his or theire or any of their meanes assent consent tytyle interest or procurement clearely discharged or otherwise sufficiently saued and kept harmlesse of and from all and all manner of former bargaines sailes gifts grants leases statutes recognizances fines uses amerciaments condempnations excutions rents arrearages of rents and of and from all other charges troubles and incumbrances whatsoever had made comitted or done by him y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn his heires or ass^s. or by any other pson or psons whatsoever claimeing any estate or interest in by from or vnder him y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn his heires or ass^s. or by his theire or any of their means assent consent tytyle interest or procurement AND FURTHER y^e s^d Theodor Godwyn doth cov^t. pmise and grant for him his heires ex^{rs}. and ass^s. and every of them to and with y^e s^d John Grainge his ex^{rs}. adm^{rs}. and ass^s. and every of them by these presents that it shall and may be lawfull to and for y^e s^d John Grainge his ex^{rs}. adm^{rs}. and ass^s. and euery of them AND that he the s^d Theodor Godwyn his heires and ass^s. and every of them shall and will pmitt and suffer y^e s^d Jo. Grainge his ex^{rs}. adm^{rs}. and ass^s. and euery of them at all tymes and from tyme to tyme durence y^e continuence of this present Lease to sell cutt downe carry away and to his and their owne vse to convert and employ all and euery y^e timber woods vnderwood and trees growing or being or y^t att any tyme heereafter shall grow or be in or vpon y^e premises or in or vpon any p^t or pcell thereof Except before excepted In Witness whereof y^e p^{ties} aboucs^d to the present Indenture interchangably ex^e.

THEODORE GOODWYN.

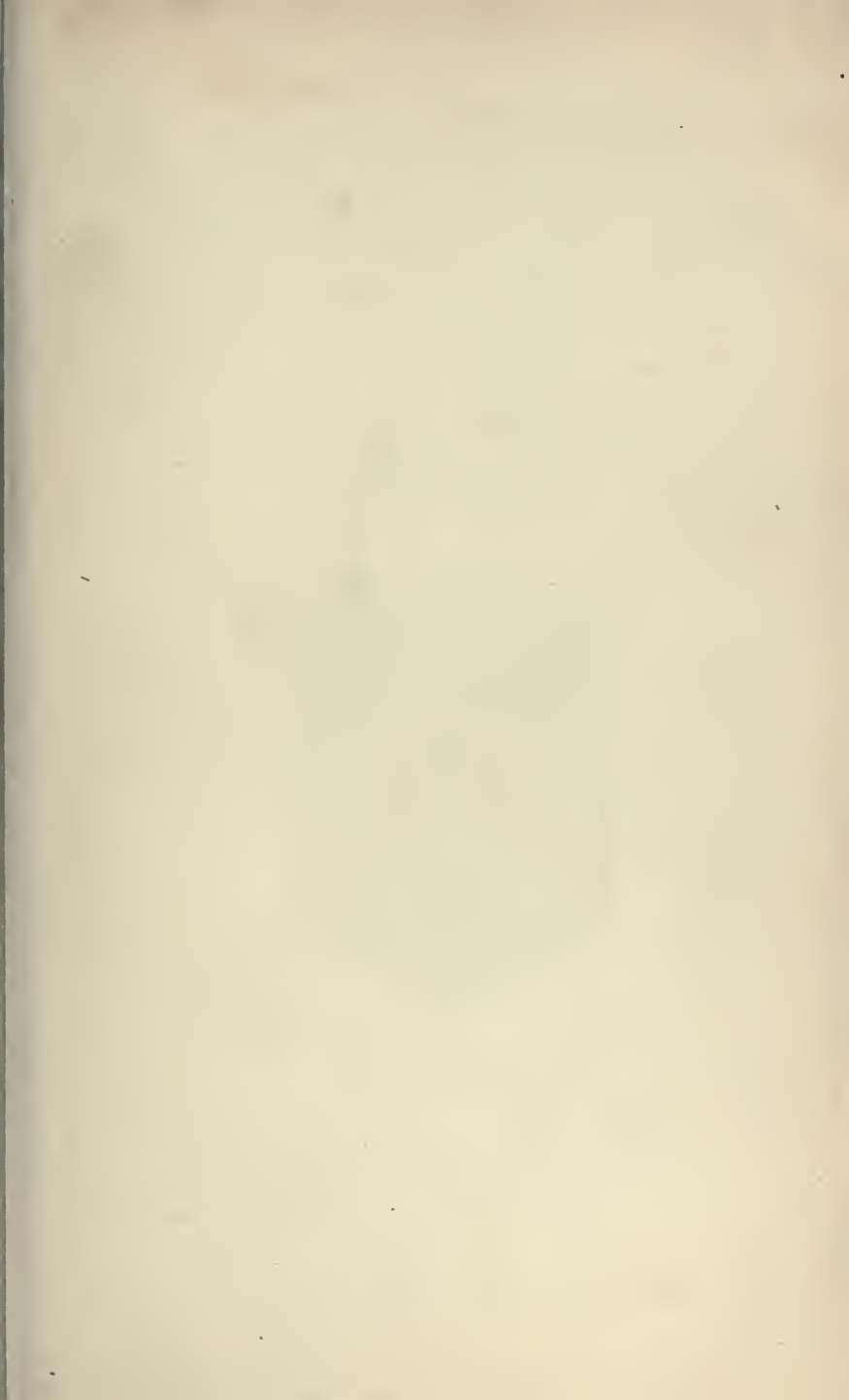
Sealed and delivered in y^e presence

Tho. : Whitbid Tho. : Goodwine and Rowland Oswald.

Appleton Wisk.

JOHN PARK.







Arms of Greene of Liversedge.



YORKSHIRE ANCIENT FAMILIES.

THE GREENE FAMILY OF LIVERSEDGE.

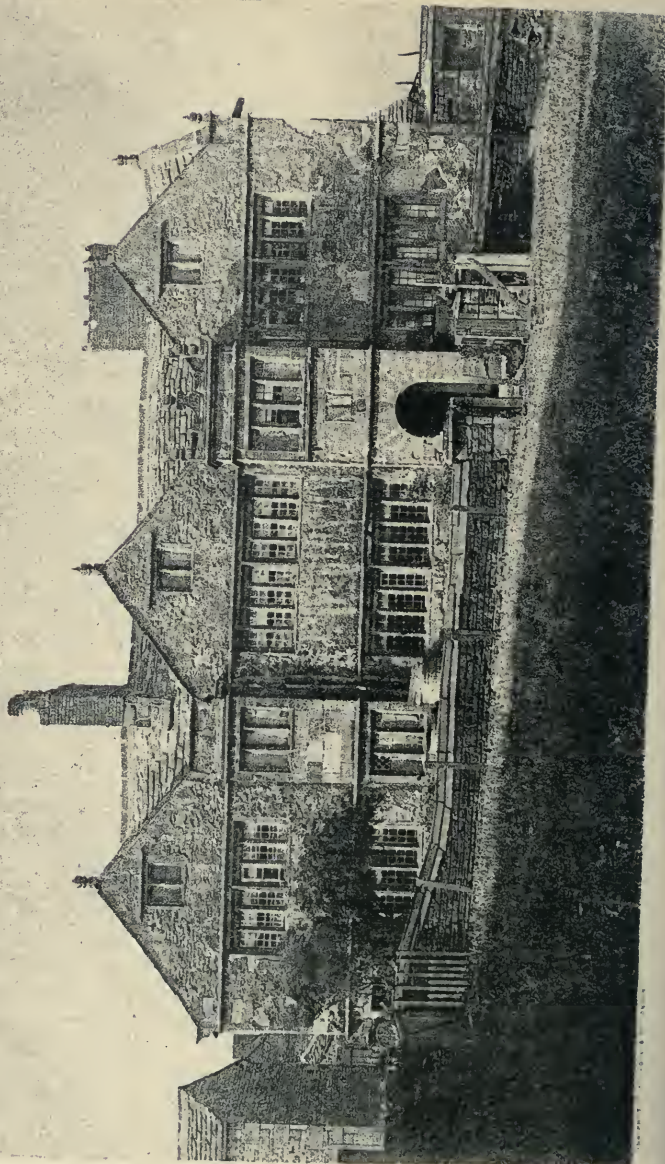
THE family of le Grene, del Grene, de la Grene, Greyne, Grene, Greene, etc. appear to have been early settled in Yorkshire. The name is to be found in Domesday book, and an early mention of a member of the family bearing similar arms to those held by descendants of the Yorkshire family of to-day, was of Greene a knight, who served with King Edward I., in his wars in Scotland and elsewhere, in the 13th and 14th centuries: his arms were *argent, on a chevron, an escallop of the first between three fleurs de lis sable*; those of the present family of which we propose to treat are: *argent, on a chevron gules, between three fleurs de lis sable, as many escallops of the field*; crest, *a stag passant argent*, and the motto adopted by Dr. Green, of London, "Per ardua ad alta" (Through difficulties to the summit). We cannot of course pretend to say whether the family derives its descent from this knight, but it is not improbable. Various pedigrees of the name of Greene are given in the several Yorkshire Heraldic Visitations, but it is not our purpose to dive into the mysteries of these branches; suffice it to say that the more important were firstly the ancient and very considerable family of Grene, of Newby, dating from the 14th century or earlier; which allied itself to some of the best blood in Yorkshire; this family, however, owing to the marriage in the 16th century, of Henry Grene, of Newby, Esq., to Mary daughter of Richard Norton (of Norton Conyers, Governor of Norham Castle) the Patriarch of the 1569 rebellion, the whole family then living entered into this ill-fated enterprize; and the two sons, John and Henry Grene were incarcerated in Durham gaol, and little more is known of their history. Perhaps the next family of importance was

that of Horsford or Horsforth of which pedigrees are found in the 1584-5 and 1665-6 Visitations. From this family, according to Dugdale, that of Liversedge or Liversedge descends. In Glover's Visitation of 1584-5 is given a copy of a seal of Robert Grene son of Hugh, who gave land to the Monks of Kirkstall; another authority speaks of Hugh himself being a benefactor to the Abbey *circa* 1380. The seal represents a knight in armour, with sword and shield, on horseback. We may here state that a certain John Grene, very probably one of the Horsforth family, was Prior of Christ Church, York, anciently Saint Trinityes in Coningarthe, in 1431, and doubtless those are his arms mentioned in Glover's Visitation, and again by Thomas Allen in his History of Yorkshire, as at Christ Church in 1831. The arms of the Horsforth family, according to Glover were not proved, but he states that the ancestors of the family had always been accounted gentlemen. For some reason the Horsforth family had adopted in 1665-6 the following arms: *Argent, a cross engrailed gules*, instead of, *argent, a chevron between three fleurs de lis, charged with a crescent of the field for difference*.

We have neither time nor space to particularize all the various generations of the Horsforth branch; we may just state that Thomas Greene, of Newsholme, married Joan, daughter and heir of Robert Horsforth, of Horsforth, 3 Henry VI., and that his son and heir Thomas, settled at Horsford, marrying a daughter of James Beaumont, of Huddersfield; and a great great grandson of the said Thomas was Gabriel, who married Alice daughter of Thomas Lister, Gentleman and purchased, in conjunction with five others, the manor of Horsforth, of Edward Lord Clinton, the Earl of Lincoln, and Leonard Ireby, Esq., to the former of whom the domain lands of Horsforth temp. Edward VI., late belonging to the Monastery of Kirkstall, were, it is believed, transferred by Thomas son of Archbishop Cranmer.

From which of the Horsforth family the Liversedge branch descends is uncertain, so we commence with "John Green, of Ossett, a branch of y^e family of Horsforth in com Eborum," whose name stands at the head of the Liversedge pedigree in the 1665-6 Visitation by Dugdale.

Unfortunately owing to the Dewsbury Registers being imperfect, the entries of the Greynes of Ossett, etc., commencing in 1538 with Elles Greyne, do not satisfactorily identify the said John Green. We may presume he was born *circa* 1535, and that his son John of Little Liversedge, who was "aged" in 1631, was born about 1560; a sister of the latter, whom he names in his Will, was Anne who married at Birstall Parish Church, William Childe in 1590. John Greene himself married at Birstall in 1592 Agnes Drake (Dugdale says Anne) of Clifton, County York, and had issue seven sons all living at the time of his death, of whom all married but George, and had issue. The eldest son of John and Agnes Greene, was William, of Liversedge, born in 1593, who married in 1618 Anne daughter of Edward Rayner, of Clackheaton, Yorks. He had with other children Lieutenant John



LOWER HALL, LIVERSEDEGE, CO. YORK.
one of the several residences of the Greenes of Liversedge

Greene, of the moiety of the manor of Liversedge, the first of the family who resided at Liversedge Hall; he was born in 1618 and married *circa* 1640, Mary daughter of John Farrer of Ewgod, County York, (of a family often named by Oliver Heywood). In 1666 he was attached to a regiment of foot under Captain Batt, of Oakwell Hall, (of a family notorious for avarice), the commander being Viscount Halifax, the brilliant "trimmer" upon whose great qualities Macaulay dilates with unusual eloquence. The son and heir of Lieutenant John Greene was John junr., of Liversedge Hall, born in 1641, who married Mary daughter of John Croke, of Monke Breton; he died in 1674, and there is at the present time under Birstall Church tower, a fine brass to his memory, on a beautifully ornamented slab, standing upright against the wall; this slab was removed from the north east corner of the church in 1870, during restoration, where was formerly the North Chapel or Liversedge Hall choir, the family mortuary or burial place of the Greenes, of Liversedge, anciently of the Nevilles, and which up to 1865 was simply enclosed and separated from the rest of the church by an open iron screen. The inscription is so quaint that we give it:—

Under this Tombe, lies JOHN GREEN, junior, late
Of Liversedg-Hall, subdud to Mortalls fate;

Thirtie-three Yeares, three months, besid's nine dayes,
Trode hee the Perrills of this Worldly Maize;
Then hee Arivd the Haven of his Rest,
To Glorifie his God, for ever Blest;
And in sixteen hundred Seaventy fourth yeare,
August the Thirtith hee was Buried here.
Reader, as hee, soe thou ere long shall bee,
All flesh grim Death, is subject unto thee;
Thus Rich and Poor, Mighty as well as mean,
Time calls, and they returne to dust againe;
And see Corruption till the Trump shall call,
Arise yee dead, and come to Judgement all.
Hate Sin, love workes of faith, and vertue Here,
That thou with him a Glorious Crowne mayst wear.

This for a Memorandum of his Name, whose vertues still surviving tell his fame.

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Hodie Mihi

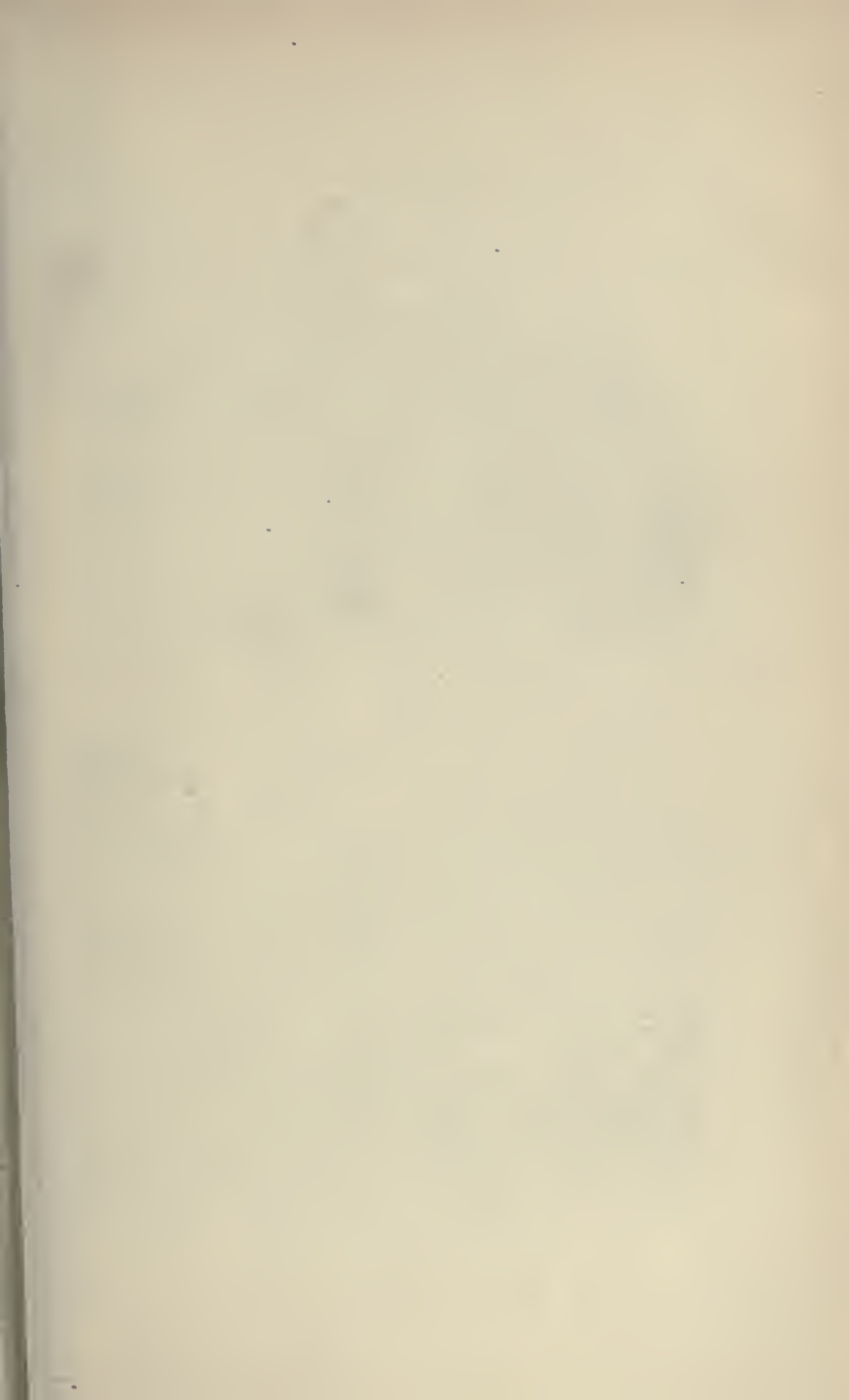
Cras Tibi.

1674.

In connection with the widow of "John Green, Junr., late of Liversedge Hall, subdud to Mortalls fate" we find that at Leeds Sessions, in 1681, Robert Mellor, of Liversedge, was accused at the Leeds Sessions of an attempt to rob Mrs. Mary Greene, widow, of Liversedge Hall, of £400. He confessed the plot; the noted John Nevison the highwayman, and his brother Stephen Nevison had refused to assist him. The said Mary Green died 1694. John Green, Junr.'s eldest uncle was William, born in 1619, who married Mary Sugden, *circa* 1641. He it was doubtless who either built or at all events added to that fine old family mansion now called the Lower Hall at Hightown, Liversedge.

This Hall, which is entered by an ancient gateway, and is surrounded by a thick wall topped with heavy stone copings, is a large Gothic looking building, with three gables in front and a large projecting porch with stone seats within it. Inside the porch is a massive door, which contains some very beautiful workmanship, and is well worthy of careful examination. The windows are mullioned and contain a variety of leaded and diamond-shaped glass. Over the porch is a sun dial, dated 1660, surmounted by ornamental stonework, with the initials "W. M. G., 1660," and there is a quaint leaden spout with the same date. Entering the ground-floor room we find a spacious house-place, the floor being covered with diamond-shaped stones. The rooms branching from this are divided by panelled oak wainscoting in excellent preservation. What would be the best room has some fine panelling round it, and some especially ornamental and elaborate over the mantelpiece. The door leading out of it is of Gothic shape and projects like a small porch. The top of the room will at once arrest the attention of the visitor. It is thrown into four panels of plasterwork, and the sides of the beams are also ornamented. Each panel has a diamond-shaped centre, and is surrounded by vine leaves and fruit executed by a master hand. The bedrooms are divided by panels, and one of them has a finely-executed ceiling, in which appears a variety of figures, such as martlets, lions, and the royal arms, the whole intersected with excellent representations of vine leaves and fruit. What would answer the modern drawing room is quite a gem in its way. The plasterwork, although its delicate outlines are somewhat obscured by whitewash, is still very beautiful, but what will attract most attention is the oak panelling at the sides of the rooms, which is divided into two rows containing altogether forty pointed panels, on each of the upper row of which there is a painting representing human figures, large mansions, landscapes, etc. Whether the scenes, etc., depicted are real or imaginary it is impossible to say, but they possess great interest owing to their unique character. The lower panels are only grained. Two centuries ago this room would doubtless present a magnificent appearance, and even yet there is a great deal about it that is very striking and impressive, showing that it was built by a gentleman possessed of taste and also of sufficient means to enable him to gratify it.

The son and heir of William Greene, was "William of Hightowne, Gent.," born in 1647, he married firstly Dorothy, daughter of John Spencer, Esq., of Cannon Hall, (who died in 1729, ancestor of the present Spencer—Stanhope family of Cannon Hall), and secondly his cousin Anne, daughter of John Greene, of Liversedge Hall. Oliver Heywood says of him amongst other things that he was "a very rich man, £400 a year (£2,000 now-a-days) much mony, and that he was well and dead in about an hour's time." He died in 1697, aged 51, and was buried at Birstall, where there is a memorial slab under the tower to his memory. A brother of the last-named William, was Richard of Lowfold Hall, Roberttown, born in 1651, he died in 1700; and Oliver Heywood relates that at his funeral





LOWFOLD HALL, LIVERSEGE.



LIVERSEGE HALL, - BACK VIEW.

“On Lord’s day, March 31st, 1700, one Clayton fell down and dyed as he was going home.” There is a memorial tablet under Birstall church tower, with coat of arms of the Greene family, to the memory of himself, his wife, Agnes, who died in 1732, and their three sons. An uncle of Richard Greene, of Roberttown, was also Richard, born in 1629, who had to wife Mary, daughter of William Banks, of Morley. His residence was at Lowfold Hall, Roberttown, probably either built or altered by himself. This is a large house, pleasantly situated, and still in good state of preservation. It is gabled in front and two sides, topped with stone terminals and projecting gargoyles, carved as usual with grotesque faces. The pillars at the entrance gates were formerly surmounted by large stone balls, but these have been thrown down, one standing now, near the door, and the other helping to decorate a rockery. Over the front door, but nearly obliterated are the initials R. M. G., the date below being now undecipherable. The windows are mullioned ones, surmounted by heavy dished stone cornices, but as the number of lights is considerable the rooms are cheerful and pleasant. The out-buildings are extensive, and the gardens round the house still of considerable size. It is now divided into cottages, like a good many other old halls, but the tenants have the good sense to appreciate the antiquity of the hall and have not disfigured it, as is too often done by occupants of old buildings who have no regard for the fitness of things. The rooms in the lower portion of the house possess great interest, the oak panelling in what has evidently been the principal room, being still in good preservation. Over the fire-place are carved two spindles suggestive of the time when the thrifty house-wives delighted in the cheerful hum of the spinning wheel and the active young women of the household were really spinsters. The ceiling of the front bedroom, which was reached by means of a fine substantial oak staircase, with carved bannisters, contains specimens of plaster work which are well worth the study of modern workmen in that art. It is divided into four diamond-shaped compartments, enriched with shells, foliage, and other devices. In the division and angles are vine leaves and grapes, lilies, roses, wheat ears, and various kinds of fruit, interspersed with figures of birds and animals, suggestive of hawking and the chase. The upper rooms are also panelled in oak and the doors and their fastenings are of a very antique type.

Before proceeding with our narrative we must allude to a few particulars of the Green family, of Liversedge, generally. It is impossible and hopeless to attempt to follow up the numerous ramifications of this prolific family, who not only had residences at the places we have named, but during the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries appear to have lived at Haigh House, opposite the Lower Hall; at New House, and New Hall, Hightown; at Old Yewtree House; and at Upper House, Hightown; besides Ridings in Gomersall, Mooreside, Castle House, etc., etc. The Greens have been described as “a wealthy commercial tribe,”

“a family of note and influence, and were the first to introduce the woollen manufacture into the district.” The mother of the famous Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, and Physician to William III. and Queen Anne, was a Miss Green, of Liversedge; and the doctor in his will settled £200 per annum on his niece Green. In the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” for 1788, we find the marriage of Miss Frances Green, only daughter of Richard Green, Esq. of Leventhorp, County York, (whose mother was niece to Dr. Radcliffe) with Charles Chadwick, Esq., of Staffordshire; and a notice of the family about the same date states, that Mary Green, eldest daughter of William Green, of Liversedge Hall, but then of Middlewood Hall, near Barnsley, Esq., was married to Joseph Greenwood, of New Laiths. After her husband’s death she married Mr. Dawson, of Manchester and died 25th January, 1782. We now proceed to speak of the second son of John Green and Agnes Drake, his wife, viz.: John, who was baptized at Birstall Church, 20th June, 1596; he married firstly in 1628 his cousin Winnifred, daughter of Michael Drake, of Blacob, in Liversedge, who dying in 1629, left issue a daughter Dorothy, who married at the Parish Church of All Saint’s, Almondbury, in 1648, Abraham Beaumont, of Almondbury; the registers of which parish record the following: September, 1705, “Abraham Beaumont, of Townend, a man (in his generation) useful and joyous; to the great loss and grief of the neighbourhood, departed this life the 10th day, and was buried on the 17th.” John Greene married secondly at Hartshead, Bridge Stocks, in 1630, and had issue Bridget, who joining the early Quaker married at Richard Hansons, at Brighouse, in 1662, Abraham Wadsworth, son to Henry Wadsworth, of Peacock House, Warley, and had issue three children. We find that Abraham Wadsworth was with many others committed in 1660, to York Castle, for refusing the oath of Allegiance, and himself, his wife, and son, Benjamin, are named as Dissenters from Church at the Wakefield Sessions, in 1683. A son of John Green and Bridget Stocks his wife, was John, born *circa* 1633 who married apparently when only about nineteen, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Leigh, of Batley, (of the family of the latter unfortunately little is known), by whom he had issue John, buried in 1653, with his grandfather, at Batley,* and ten other children, born after their parents had joined the “Friends.” With reference to John Green the younger, and his parents John and Bridget Green, we give extracts from a paper by Mr. Frank Peel, of Heckmondwike. It says, speaking of an antiquarian tour in Liversedge—

“Leaving ‘Lowfold Hall,’ we made our way in the direction of the Upper House and the Quakers’ burial ground (or “Sepulchre,” as it is generally called), stopping at Peg Farm as we passed. This grey looking old homestead was built, according to an inscription on one of the doorways, in 1678. The date is placed on a small shield, and over

* *Vide* Photo of Tomb on opposite page.



TOMBSTONE IN THE CHURCHYARD OF BATLEY, CO. YORK.

Thomas Leigh of Batley, and his grandson John Greene son of John & Elizabeth Leigh his wife of Liversedge.

Presented to "OLD YORKSHIRE" by Joseph J. Greene of Stunsted, Montfitchet, Essex

it is the letter B. If the information given to us by one of the tenants is correct some portion of the building is older than this, as she states that the year 1615 was inscribed on some ornamental plaster work, which was demolished during some alterations made a few years ago. The buildings are very plain, the only attempts at embellishment being a number of stone terminals, which are put upon both the house and the barns. The lower windows are mullioned, and separated from the others by a stone cornice, running the whole length of the front. To our right as we approach the 'Sepulchre' is a substantial square building of modern construction, called Upper House, which occupies the site, and is built partly of the materials of a house called New Hall, which was once a residence of a notable member of the Greene family. Here resided in 1652 John Greene, the second son of John and Agnes Greene, who brought upon himself and his family many troubles and losses by joining the Quaker fraternity. George Fox had visited Yorkshire the year before, when amongst those who joined his standard was the famous James Naylor, of Ardsley. The persecution of the Quakers was about this time very hot. Fox writes thus in his journal:—'In the beginning of 1652 great rage got up against us in priests and people, and many of the magistrates of the West-Riding pressed hard against Friends.' So strong indeed was the 'rage' of the persecutors that not fewer than a thousand Friends were in prison at one time. Fox himself had a year or two before spent nearly twelve months in prison, the time of his incarceration having been lengthened because he would not accept a commission as captain of one of the regiments raised by Parliament. After relating how, in his preaching campaign of 1652, Thomas Aldam, his companion, was taken prisoner to York, while he (Fox) was left to pursue his mission (which accorded with a remarkable dream he had just before the event), he records a visit he paid to the parts round Wakefield, and goes on to say—'After this I came to a town called Hightown, where dwelt a woman who had been convinced a little before. We went to her house and had a meeting, and the townspeople gathered together. We declared the truth to them, and had some service for the Lord among them. They passed away peaceably, but there was a widow woman in the town whose name was Greene, who, being filled with envy, went to one that was called a gentleman in the town (who was reported to have killed two men and one woman), and informed him against us, though he was no officer. The next morning we drew up some queries to be sent to the priest. When we had done, and were just going away, some of the friendly people of the town came running up to the house where we were, and told us this murdering man had sharpened a pike to stab us, and was coming up with his sword by his side. We were just passing away and so missed him, but we were no sooner gone than he came to the house where we had been, and the people generally concluded that if we had not been gone he would have murdered some of us. That night we lay in a wood and were very wet, for it rained

exceedingly. In the morning I was moved to return to Hightown, and they gave me a full relation of this wicked man.' Who 'the widow named Greene' was does not appear; it is not unlikely, however, that it was John Greene's mother, Agnes. Knowing how cruelly the Quakers were persecuted, she would naturally be alarmed when she found her son being drawn into their communion, and in her anxiety for his welfare would be anxious to drive the obnoxious sectaries out of the town. Who the 'murdering man' was, who is said to 'have killed two men and one woman,' and who came with sharpened pike and sword to 'stab' the Quaker and his friends, must, we suppose, remain a mystery, but we get in this simple narrative a vivid picture of the summary way in which men who dared to hold opinions different from those of the common herd were dealt with a couple of centuries ago.

John Greene had, at the time he joined the Quakers, a son, also called John, who having been born in 1633 would, when this momentous event took place, be a young man of nineteen. John Greene the younger also cast in his lot with the Quakers, and being a consistent member of the fraternity was much persecuted for his tenets, being repeatedly imprisoned, and finally all his estates and possessions, real and personal, taken from him. In a scarce work, entitled 'An abstract of the sufferings of the people called Quakers for the testimony of a good conscience,' we read that at a session held at Wakefield in 1661, amongst a large number of others from the towns around, 'John Greene, the younger, William Newby, and Rowland Glaister,' all of Liversedge, were hauled up before the magistrates for having 'contemptuously refused to take the oath of allegiance,' and were all committed to gaol, 'without bail or mainprize,' until the next general sessions, when they were further to be proceeded against."

Again in 1662 we find from other sources that "He John Greene, being one of the sixty prisoners that was sett at libertie at the Assizes, but about nine dayes before, was again taken with a warrant from his own house by two bailiffes the 8th day of ye 6 mo. 1662, and the same day was brought to a sessions holden at Wakefield, and there had ye oathe of obedience (so called) tendred unto him; and because he could not sware he was commanded to be taken away, and after was brought again other two times the same day, and soe was brought to a praemuniré, and sentenced to have all his goods seized and his lands during life, which was done by the bailiffs the day following, and suffered to ye value of nigh one hundred pounds, his goods by some relations being agreed for, and he was sent from Wakefield unto York Castle the 11th day of ye same month. Again in 1665, he with others was taken at a meeting 24th of 12th mo., at the house of Thomas Taylor by two so-called Justices, and was sent to prison for a month," and lastly "John Greene, of Liversedge, yeoman in the Parish of Burstall, and his wife, were presented in the Bishop's court at ye time called Easter in ye year 1674 by Thomas Taylor and four others, for not going to the Steeple house to heare Divine service, and receiving

the Sacrament so called ; and not appearing at the visitation at Halifax, was decreed, excommunicate, and a writt sued forth by which he was arrested and committed to York Castle, ye 26th day of the 3th month, 1675. He was released of his imprisonment by death the 11th of the 5th mo., 1676." And so died this stout-hearted yeoman, "for ye truth," at the age of about 43, and was buried at York.

"If we study the Journal of George Fox and other contemporary records, which tell us of the frightful state of the prisons in those days, and of the barbarous and inhuman manner in which prisoners were treated, we shall not wonder that John Greene the younger, after repeated imprisonments, died in his dungeon, in the very prime of life. Even George Fox, who seemed to have possessed a frame of iron, suffered seriously in health from being immured in these foul lazar houses, while hundreds who had been delicately nurtured were, like John Greene, hurried to premature graves. A lineal descendant of John Greene—the Quaker Confessor, lately visited this locality in search of information respecting his ancestors. He could trace his descent far beyond the stout yeoman, but we are quite sure he found none in the long line stretching back to the conquest, more worthy of honour than the heroic martyr who, strong in the possession of a pure conscience, sacrificed, to keep it pure, all that most men think makes life desirable ; exchanged the society of his wife and his twelve children, and his pleasant home here on the hill top, among the green fields and the trees waving in the sunshine, for a weary and monotonous life in a dark and noisome dungeon, herding with felons and outcasts and exposed to the brutalities of a half savage gaoler. The age of the Commonwealth was rich in men of a grand heroic type, and 'John Greene the younger,' was no unworthy companion of the noble two thousand who, at that 'Black Bartholomew,' the year after his committal, rather than belie their consciences, left their homes with their wives and their little ones, and went forth 'not knowing whither they went.' John Greene the elder also doubtless suffered persecution for his religious opinions, but we find no special record of the fact. We know that he died peacefully at last in his own home, only seven years before his son, namely, at the close of 1669, and that his body was buried on his own estate, in the little triangular piece of ground planted with trees, now known as the 'Sepulchre.' His wife, Bridget, who died four years before, was buried there in 1665. Under a small slab is also interred Solomon, the son of John Greene the younger, and near it, under an altar tomb, the body of Mary Greene, a daughter-in-law of the latter. This tombstone has on it the following quaint inscription :—

Here was layd the Body of MARY, WIFE TO THOMAS GREENE, of Liversedge
(Aged eighteen yeares, 4 months, and 16 days), who departed this life the
3d day of the 4th month, viz, June,

1684

this was her finall testimonie : All the world nothing is to me, she vice did shun
and vertue did pursue, unto all such shal a reward be given which is their due,
that of those joys they may be possesst where the wicked cease from troubling
and the weary be at rest.

This Sepulchre was, in 1796, conveyed to four trustees (of whom Robert Crossland, of Oldfield Nook, was one), by Bartlett Gurney, of Norwich, a descendant of the Greenes, on lease for 9,000 years, 'to such uses as the people called Quakers, who shall from time to time attend at the nearest meeting house to the said premises, shall appoint.' The meeting house which was given by the Greene family in 1700 is now made into cottages. Near it is the burying ground, nicely planted with trees. The last interment in the ground was the body of Robert Crossland, of Oldfield Nook, who died in 1784, aged 88 years. Before the meeting house was erected, the lane was known as Townend Lane, but it is now called Quaker Lane, the original name being altogether forgotten."

The aforesaid Mary, the first of three wives of Thomas Greene, whose maiden name was Newton, left a daughter, Elizabeth, who married in 1713, Benjamin Bartlett, of Bradford, the celebrated apothecary to whom the famous Dr. John Fothergill was apprenticed; and had issue Elizabeth and Benjamin. Elizabeth married in 1749, Henry (son of John Gurney, of Norwich), great grandfather to the present John Henry Gurney, Esq., of Northrepps Hall, Norwich. Benjamin Bartlett, Junr., married at Chesterfield, in 1744, Martha, daughter of Cornelius Heathcote, M.D., of Calthorpe and Elizabeth Middlebrook, his wife, and great grand-daughter of Sir Francis Rodes, third Bart., of Barlborough, and Martha Thornton, his wife; the latter of whom joined the early Friends; and her son Sir John Rodes, who died unmarried, in 1743, was also a conscientious and esteemed follower of George Fox. Benjamin Bartlett, Junr., was a F.R.S., and a celebrated numismatologist etc.; he had a son, Benjamin Newton, born 1745, who died unmarried.*

Amongst other children of John Greene the younger, was a son Joseph, of New Hall, Hightown, Yeoman, born in 1659; who dying in 1719, left by Martha Smith his wife, (probably a daughter of a much persecuted friend, Joshua Smith, of Sowerby,) a son Joseph, born in 1690, (the year George Fox died,) who removed to London about 1710. He resided at Spitalfields, and married in 1721, Elizabeth Tubb, of y^e City of Bath, niece to Richard Marchant, Sen., of the same place. This Joseph Green, who was a weaver by trade, was a most useful and respected member of the Society of Friends; and the intimate friend of Thomas Story, (the confidant and adviser of William Penn,) whose Folio Journal is so well known, and of which it is related that Lord Brougham when at the Lancaster Assizes was so engrossed with a copy that came into his hands, that he sat up all one night reading it. There are numerous mentions of Joseph Green in Story's Journal, and the very last entry concludes as follows, under date 1—7—1740.

"That night I remained there, and on the 1st of 7th mo., accompanied by several friends from Hartford, and others also from London, who met us half way, I went thither in the evening to my usual lodging, where I was as well received as

* For an interesting account of the Bartletts, of Bradford, see *Bradford Observer* Dec. 23rd, 1882.

ever, though at that time it was truly a house of mourning, for my kind and good Landlord, Joseph Green, a man of sincerity and truth, and his eldest son (Marchant), a hopeful youth of about 19 years of age, had been lately buried, dying within a few hours one of another, and left one of the most mournful widows and mothers I have ever observed ; for they loved each other most tenderly, after having been married about 20 years ; and having three other younger children, the whole care of them fell upon her, with the weight of all their affairs and business in the world, which was very considerable ; and the concern which fell upon me in Cumberland, (when I heard of this stroke of providence) for the widow and children, if per-adventure I might be helpful or serviceable to them in any kind, had hastened me thither much sooner than otherwise I intended."

Thomas Story continued in London some part of the ensuing winter, sympathizing with and assisting this afflicted family ; where he was seized with paralysis, and recovering somewhat took a journey to Carlisle, where he died in 1743. Of him the "London Daily Advertiser," of January 28th, 1743, in an interesting article extolling his virtues, says, amongst other things, that "he was truly a great and good man, whose principles led him to the performance of every moral and christian duty," and concludes "in short, if temperance, patience, forgiving injuries, humility, faith, and charity are characteristics of a good man and a minister of Christ he was one." We may state here that in the family of a great great-grandson of the last-named Joseph Green, there is a curious old desk with secret drawers, on four legs, which has always gone by the name of Thomas Story's desk. Joseph Green left issue a son Joseph, born in 1724, who was a weaver and merchant, of Spital Square, London, and an upright member of the Society of Friends. He married at the Friends' Meeting House, Longford, in 1745, Mary, daughter of Jonathan Gurnell, Esq., (an eminent, well known, and respected merchant of London,) and Grizell Wilmer, his wife, of the ancient family of Wilmer, of Withebroke, County Warwick ; the said Mary was sister to Grizell, wife of Samuel Hoare, (ancestor of the Lombard Street Bankers,) and to Hannah, wife of Jeremiah Harman, (grandfather to his namesake, governor of the Bank of England, the fine art collector, and patron of Haydon, the artist) ; and aunt to Mary, wife of George Dance, R.A., one of the first 40 Royal Academicians, Architect to the City of London, and Builder of Newgate, etc. Joseph Green died at the early age of thirty-eight, in 1762, leaving issue besides three daughters, (one of whom Grizell, married Richard Harford, Esq., F.L.S., afterwards Lyne, of Stockwell,) a son Joseph, born in 1747, who married in 1769, Mary, daughter of Abraham Andrews, of Barking, and Rebecca Vandewall his wife. He resided on his estate at Stone Deane, Giles Chalfont, Bucks, and died at the same early age as his father, in 1786, and was buried in the classic Burial Ground, at Jordans, where Penn and Ellwood, etc., are interred, near the vault of the Vandewalls. He left two sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son was Joseph Markes Green, of Saffron Walden, Essex, born in 1771, who married in 1795, Mercy, daughter of Thomas Day, of Saffron Walden, and Susanna Crafton his wife, probably a descendant of John Daye, the Elizabethan Printer, (who published John

Fox's Acts and Monuments, etc.) who himself died at Saffron Walden. Joseph Markes Green dying in 1840, left with five daughters, two sons, the eldest of whom is Thomas Day Green, of Saffron Walden, Essex, born 1810, who married at Haverhill, 1840, Harriet, daughter of Robert Adcock, of Linton, and has issue three sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest is Thomas Henry, M.D., of London, Physician to Charing Cross Hospital, born 1842, and married in 1879, Charlotte Maria, daughter of Samuel Lindol Fox, and Rachel Maria his wife, of the well-known Falmouth family of the name, and has Charlotte Muriel, born 1880.

The second son of Joseph Markes Green, is Joshua, of Stansted Montfitchet, Essex, born in 1813, who married in 1843, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Robson, of Liverpool, and Elizabeth Stephenson his wife; and has with four daughters, three sons, the eldest of whom is Richard Crafton Green, of Saffron Walden, born in 1848, who married in 1879, Edith Emily, daughter of Thomas Smith and Ellen Hicks, of Stansted Montfitchet, and has a son Gurnell Grafton, born 1881.

THE HILDYARDS OF WINESTEAD IN HOLDERNESS.

THIS family is of Saxon extraction—Hildegardis, from which it sprung, being in the Saxon language, a person of noble and generous disposition. See Le Neve's descent of Hildyard, of Arnold, a branch of this family. It is also by others stated that Robert Illiard came into England with William the Conqueror, who gave him the Manor of Normanby in County Lincoln.

The Manor of Winestead came into this family in the reign of Henry V., (the beginning of the fifteenth century) by the marriage of Sir Robert Hildyard, Knight, with Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Hilton, Knight, whose family for ten generations had been Lords of this Manor. Sir Robert Hildyard also by this marriage became possessed of Fulstow and Marsh Chapel, in the County of Lincoln, the ancient inheritance of the Lascelles.—High Sheriff of Lincoln, 3rd Henry VI. His grandson, Sir Robert Hildyard, of Winestead, commonly called Robin of Riddlesdale, a great warrior and staunch Lancastrian, was knighted at the coronation of Richard III., he married the daughter of Sir John Hastings, of Fenwick, Knight, and was the father of Sir Peter Hildyard, who married Joan, second daughter of Sir Martin de la See of Barmston; and was great grandfather of Sir Christopher Hildyard.

Formerly there was an ancient manor-house, surrounded by a moat, on the estate at Winestead, of which nothing much is known. It was taken down in 1597, by Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knight, after his only son William was drowned in the moat, and a new hall erected, with the centre crowned by two lofty towers, and flanking wings with

smaller towers, on a new site a mile distant. This also was taken down by Sir Robert, the second baronet, in 1710, and a new hall built on the site of the old manor-house. About the year 1677, the old Park Farm, the Hop Garth, the old Park, and about 130 acres of other land were sold to the Maisters family, who erected Winestead House, but were repurchased, along with the manor of Patrington and estates at Ottringham, by Colonel Thoroton Hildyard, from Colonel Arthur Maisters, in 1829, for £120,000.

The Hildyards are a very ancient Lincolnshire and Holderness family, descended from Hildegardis, a Saxon Thegn. Originally their crest was a reindeer, but in 1461, after the battle of Cocksbridge (Towton), was changed to a cock, in testimony of the valour displayed on that occasion by the Lancastrian, Sir Robert Hilyard, Knight. They were Lords of Normanby and Kettlewell, County Lincoln, until the thirteenth century, when they became associated with Holderness, by the marriage of Sir Peter, with Alice, daughter of Sir John De Melsa, governor of York, whose estates lay at Meaux, near Beverley, on the Holderness side of the river Hull. Sir Peter had two sons, Robert of Riston and Sir Peter of Arnold, both in Holderness, from whom have sprung many ramifications of the Hildyards.

Sir Peter, Knight, second son, of Arnold in Holderness, *viz* 1296, married Alice, daughter of Sir John Meaux, of Bewick in Holderness, with whom he obtained an estate at Arnold.

Robert, son, of Arnold and Preston, and Lord of Normanby and Kettlewell, married Alice, daughter of Sir John Daubeny, Knight.

Peter, son and heir, made a grant of Arnold to his brother John and his heirs.

John, brother, of Arnold and Normanby, married clandestinely, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Hildyard, of Riston, near Beverley, and relict of Sir Peter Nuttles, Knight.

Peter, son, *viz.* fifty first, Edward III., had a law suit with the Abbot of Meaux, relative to a ditch which caused a flooding of his pasture land.

Sir Robert, Knight, son, Lord of Winestead, and of Fulstow, and Marsh Chapel, County Lincoln, was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, third Henry VI., will dated 1428; married first, Matilda, daughter of — Lovell; secondly, Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Hilton, Knight, Lord of Swine and Winestead, through whom he obtained the Manor of Winestead and other estates in Holderness.

Sir Robert, Knight, son, of Winestead and Lord of Fenwick and Shelbrook, near Doncaster, *j.u.*, married first, Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas de la Haye, of Spaldington; secondly, Agnes, daughter of Alexander Creyke, and relict of Sir John Middleton, Knight, of Beverley, he was slain at Towton, 1461, fighting under the banner of the Red Rose.

Sir Robert, Knight, son; who lived in the reigns of five sovereigns, dying sixth Henry VII; fought by the side of his father at Towton,

but notwithstanding his Lancastrian proclivities he was knighted at the coronation of Richard III., and was one of the Knights who conducted and escorted Henry VII. in his progress to York. He is said by some genealogists to have been the famous Robin of Redesdale, who led a forlorn hope from York in the cause of Henry VI., after his deposition by Edward IV. ; but this appears to be an error, as from what is known of that hero of the wars of the Roses, whose history is somewhat confused, and whose identity it is difficult to fix, it would appear that the Robert Hildyard who assumed that appellation was a member of some other branch of the family. In 1489, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hastings, Knight, of Fenwick, and had issue thirteen sons, one of whom, Sir Anthony, was a Knight of Rhodes, and was living in 1535 ; and six daughters.

Sir Peter, Knight, son ; Lord of the Manors of Lisset and Gembling on the Wolds, j.u., married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Martin de la See, Knight, of Barmston, and had issue three sons of whom the third, Richard, was Rector of Winestead and Barmston, and seven daughters, of whom the youngest, Ellinor, was a nun at Cotham.

Sir Christopher, Knight, son ; a minor in 1508, was slain at Terouaine, in Artois. He married first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Humphrey Coningsby ; secondly, Joan, daughter of Ralph Constable, of Halsham, in Holderness, ancestor of the Viscounts Dunbar. By the former he had issue Martin, his heir, two other sons, and a daughter ; by the latter, Leonard, ancestor of the Skeffling branch ; John, of the Durham branch ; Sylvester, of the Gembling branch ; three other sons and five daughters.

Martin, son ; died 1543 ; married Emma, grand-daughter of Sir John Rudston, Lord Mayor of London, and had issue Christopher, his heir ; Richard, ancestor of the Routh branch ; John, of the Ottringham branch ; and William of Beverley, Recorder of York, 1581-1608, and M.P. York City, 1586.

Sir Christopher, Knight, son ; died 1602, marble monument in Winestead Church. High Sheriff County York, 12th and 37th Elizabeth, and M.P. Hedon, 5th, 13th, and 14th Elizabeth. He married Frances, daughter of Sir John Constable, Knight, of Burton Constable, and had issue, William, drowned v.p. in the moat of the old Hall ; four daughters who died young, and Elizabeth, who married William, son and heir, apparent of Lord Willoughby, of Parham. On the death of his son he filled up the moat, pulled down the Hall, and built another a mile distant. Dying without surviving male issue he conveyed by indenture, which he confirmed by will, to his nephew, Christopher, son of Richard Hildyard, of Routh, Winestead, and several other manors in Holderness and Lincolnshire.

Sir Christopher, Knight, of Winestead, son of Robert Hildyard, of Routh, near Beverley, and Weaverthorpe on the Wolds, which latter he obtained by marriage with Jane, daughter and heiress of Marmaduke Thweng. He died 1634, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 10th James I. ;

M.P. Hedon, 31st, 35th, 39th, and 43rd Elizabeth, 21st James I., and 1st, 2nd, and 4th Charles I.; also for Beverley, 17th James I., and Aldborough 18th James I.; and was a member of the Council of the North. In 1598, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Welby, Lord of the Manor of Goxhill, County Lincoln, an eccentric character, who in consequence of an attempt on his life, by a kinsman, shut himself up in a house in Grub Street, London, where he admitted no visitors, and never left it for a period of forty-four years, until carried hence, at the age of eighty-four, to be buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripple-gate. Sir Christopher frequently made the manor house, Goxhill, his residence. By her he had issue Christopher, who died v.p; Henry, who succeeded; Robert, of Beverley, cr. Bart.; Christopher, of York, a Barrister-at-Law, and Antiquary, *q.v. inf.*; and six daughters.

Henry, second son, of East Horsley, County Surrey, which he purchased of Carew, son of Sir Walter Raleigh, and where he formed the friendship of John Evelyn, born 1609, died 1674; was chamberlain of the Exchequer, and M.P. Hedon, 1660. He adhered to the Royalist cause in the Civil War, and suffered severely for his loyalty, being fined £4,660 for delinquency. A paper in the Record Office, says "he was in arms against the Parliament. He rendered upon the publishing of the Declaration of both kingdoms, the estate in fee, in possession, per an. £2,374 2s. 1½d., out of which issues four quit rents, per an. £14 0s. 2d.; for one life, per an. £3; a mortgage of £500 debt charged upon his lands, which being allowed towards the fine; at a tenth £4,660, March y^e 11th, 1647." Christopher, of Routh, his brother, was also "in arms against the Parliament, who rendered before Dec., 1645, estate in fee per an. £67 8s., out of which issued per an. £2 4s. 3d., fine £130." During the war he shut up Winestead, and lived at his house in Hull, formerly the mansion of the De la Poles. He married the Lady Anne, daughter of Fras. Leke, 1st Earl of Scarsdale, by whom he had issue five sons, of whom Edward, the 3rd, was a judge in Bardadoes, and nine daughters.

Henry, son; of Winestead, afterwards of Kelstern, County Lincoln, which he purchased. Born 1637, died abroad 1705. He served under the Duke of Monmouth, at Maestricht, became a Roman Catholic, and adhered to James II. at the Revolution, raised and commanded a troop of horse for his service, and fled with him to France. In 1677, he obtained an Act of Parliament authorising him to sell Winestead, which was purchased by his uncle, Robert Hildyard, of Beverley. He was twice married, and had issue six sons, of whom Christopher, his heir, succeeded to Kelstern, who had issue by Jane, daughter of George Pitt, ancestor of the Barons Rivers, one son, who died young, and five daughters, besides eight children by Anne Whalley, "his pretended wife."

BARONETS.

1.—Sir Robert. of Beverley, third son of Sir Christopher, Kt., of Winestead, and grandson of Richard H. of Routh, born 1612, died

1685; created Baronet 1660. He was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I., and afterwards to Charles II. In the Civil War he embraced the cause of the King, and held a colonelcy of Foot in his army. He was a soldier of distinguished bravery and military skill, and held the command of Sir Marmaduke Langdale's brigade of horse when the latter was Major-General of the cavalry in England and Wales; fought with distinction at the battle of Marston Moor, and was with the King at Oxford, and when the garrison surrendered to the Parliamentarians. On one occasion, when encamped under the Earl of Newcastle opposite the Scottish army, a man of gigantic stature, the champion of the enemy, stepped forth from the ranks, and challenged any gentlemen of the King's army to meet him in single combat. Hildyard accepted the challenge, and slew his antagonist, for which he was made a Knight Banneret. At the Restoration he was created Baronet, in recognition of the loyal services of himself and family. He married, 1st, Jane, daughter and heiress of Christopher Constable, of Hatfield, in Holderness, by whom he had no issue; 2nd, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Alderman Thomas Thackray, a Hull merchant, and had issue two sons and a daughter; and 3rd, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Alderman Herries, of Hull, by whom he had no issue. In the Lords' Journal occurs the following entry:—
 "The House of Commons having received information from the Committee of Parliament in Yorkshire that the orders of the Parliament are contemned and disobeyed, and that Mr. Robert Hildyard is a principal agent in it, ordered that the Gentleman Usher of this House, or his deputy, shall attach the body of Robert Hildyard, Esq."

There is a series of papers in the Record Office relating to sixteen cottages in Mytongate, Hull, the property of "Robert Hildyard, Esq., heretofore called Sir Robert Hildyard." He pleads in his "humble petition to the Hon^{ble} the Commis^{rs} for compounding with delinquents," that "y^r pet^r hath compounded with the Hon^{ble} Commis^{rs} and paid his fine and obeyed letters for suspending the sequestration of his estates. That part of his estate sequest^d by the Committee sitting at Hull is still detained from y^r pet^r in respect his pardon is not sued out, and 16 houses in Hull sequestered in the poss^{ion} of y^r pet^r are now in the poss^{ion} of the Maior and others, and humbly prayes hee may have an order from yo^r hon^s to possesse him of his estate compounded for," resulting in an order from Goldsmith's Hall, dated 23rd November, 1648, "That of the said Sir R. H. doe make it appeare that he was in possession of y^e same at the tyme of his sequest^d that these letters doe issue forth to the Com^{tee} of Hull, to restore him to the possession and put him into the condition that he was at that tyme."

(Signed) JO. LEACH.

2.— Sir Robert, grandson, son of Sir Christopher, Kt., who died v.p., 1685, by Esther, daughter and co-heiress of William Dobson, twice Mayor of Hull. He was born 1671, died *ca.*, 1729, represented

Hedon in Parliament 1701, and was the builder of the present Winestead Hall.

3.—Sir Robert, nephew, posthumous son of Rev. William H., Rector of Rowley, third son of Sir Christopher H., Kt., born 1716, died 1781. He resided at Bishop Burton, near Beverley, was M.P. for Bedwin, county Wilts, 1754; married 1738, Marie Catherine, daughter of Henry Darcy, of Sedburgh, and had one surviving son and three daughters.

4.—Sir Robert Darcy, son; High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1783; married Mary, daughter of Sir Edw. Dering, fifth baronet, and had issue an only son who died in infancy, in consequence of which the baronetcy became extinct at his death.

Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert, third Baronet, married James White, and had issue Anne.

Thomas Blackborne Thornton-Hildyard married Anne White, 1815, and became Lord of Winestead j.u., at the same time assuming the name of Hildyard, in addition, in compliance with the will of his wife's uncle, Sir Robert. He died in 1830, his wife surviving until 1853. They had issue four sons and three daughters.

Thomas Blackborne Thornton-Hildyard, eldest son; of Winestead and Flintham Hall, County Notts., born 1821; married 1842, Anne Margaret, daughter of Colonel Rochfort, of County Carlow, and has issue, Thomas, his heir, born 1843; Robert Charles, R.E., born 1844; Henry John, born 1846, author of some military works; and two daughters.

Christopher Hildyard, Antiquary, York, born 1615, died 1694, fourth son of Sir Christopher H., of Winestead, by Elizabeth Welby, and brother of Sir Robert N., first Baronet. He was brought up to the Law at the Middle Temple, called to the Bar, and became Recorder of Hedon and Steward of the dissolved Abbey of St. Mary, York; married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Franecs Edgar, Rector of Winestead, and relict of John Booth, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters. He was a zealous antiquary, directing his attention chiefly to the municipal history of York, made a fine collection of coins, and was the favoured friend of Ralph Thoresby. In 1664 he published, anonymously (reprinted in London, 1715), "A List or Catalogue of all the Mayors and Bailiffs Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of the most Ancient, Honourable, Noble, and Loyall City of York, from the time of King Edward the First until the present year, 1664 . . . Together with many and sundry remarkable passages which happened in their several years. By one who is a lover of Antiquity, and a well-wisher to the prosperity of the City, together with his hearty desire of the Restoration of its former Glory, Splendour and Magnificence."

Frances Hildyard, son of Major John H., of the Ottringham branch of the family, born 1659, died 1731; a notable publisher and bookseller

in York, at the sign of the Golden Bible, whom Dunton, in his "Life, and Errors," refers to as "The topping man in that city, and not only a just, but an ingenious man." A great many works were issued from his press at York, amongst others—"The Antiquities of York City and the Civil Government thereof, with a List of all the Mayors and Bailiffs to this present year, 1719, collected from the papers of Christopher Hildyard, Esq., with Notes and Observations, and with addition of Ancient Descriptions and Coates of Arms from Gravestones and Church Windows. By James Torr, Gent., &c., &c." With two dedications; one to Sir William Robinson, of Newby, Bart., M.P., York; the other to Alderman Robert Fairfax, York, 1719. This publication involved him in a paper war with Nicholas Torr, son of the Antiquary, who had been dead several years. He asserted that his father never was, in any way, connected with the compilation, and that placing his name on the title page was injurious to his reputation, and an imposition on the world. Hildyard replied that he had placed the papers in the hands of Mr. Torr, who "Methodised and writ with his own hand the whole from pages—1 to the commencement to the last of Mayors, &c., and that he interspersed it throughout with notes and observations." Torr then challenged Hildyard to produce the manuscript or any portion of it in his father's handwriting, which the latter admitted he could not do, and so the matter dropped.

He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Wheatley, of Wakefield, and had issue with other children, John, born 1700, died 1757, who carried on the business at the Golden Bible, and served the office of Sheriff of York, 1742-3; whose son, Rev. Henry, was of the Manor House, Stokesley, and had issue five sons and six daughters.

The church at Winstead is an ancient rectory, belonging to the family of Hiltons. Knights, for many generations, and from them descended to the family of Hildyards. The fabric, dedicated to St. Germain, is without a tower, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a chantry on the south side of the nave attached to which is the cemetery of the Hildyard family.

Under the arch to the chantry is an altar tomb, covered with a black marble slab, to the memory of the third Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knt., buried Nov., 23, 1634.

Adjoining is another altar tomb having a recumbent effigy of a Knight, his hands clasped in prayer, lying on a mat rolled up under his head, which is bare; he has a ruff round his neck, and is attired in a complete suit of plate armour, with a sword at his side, and a cock at his feet; it is in perfect preservation. On the sides of the table at the east end is inscribed—"Posvi finem curis spes et fortuna valete." On the north side—"Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum." Also—"Sic patæ volunt" over a small figure on one of the panels at the west end, "Annus mativitatis, 1530, Martii 15." On the south side—"Obiit Juli, 23." This monument is embellished with the following shields—at the west end or head of the monument, a shield

with twelve quarterings. 1. Azure, 3 mullets, or *Hildyard* ;* 2. Two bars, *Hilton* ; 3. In a chevron 3 fleur de lis between 3 buckles ; 4. Argent, 2 bars azure, *Hilton* ; 5. Argent, 3 chaplets, gules, *Lascelles* ; 6. Argent, a boar passant sable, bristled, or, *Swyne* ; 7. Or, a morion, gules, *Kilham* ; 8. On a bend, cotised, sable, 3 escallopes, gules, *De la Hay* ; 9. Gules, within a bordure, engrailed, 3 covered cups ; 10. Azure, 2 bars, nebulee, argent, *De la See* ; 11. Argent, a cross moline, engrailed, sable, *Cottes* ; 12. Gules, a cross moline, or, *Monceaux*. On the north side of the monument are two shields—1. Two bars, *Hilton* impaling argent, 3 chaplets, gules, *Lascelles* ; 2. Azure, 3 mullets, or,



Monument to Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knight, Winestead Church.

Hildyard. On the south side are two other shields—1. A bend cotised, 3 scallop shells, impaling on a border engrailed, 3 covered cups ; 2. Two bars nebulee, impaling a cross moline engrailed, and a cross moline. At the east end or foot of the monument, two shields—I. Three mullets, *Hildyard*, impaling barry of six, *Constable* ; 2. Fretty, *Willoughby, of Parham*, impaling 3 mullets, *Hildyard*.

The birth place of the celebrated patriot, Andrew Marvel having been mistakenly assigned to Hull, the entry in the parish register of Winestead, of which his father was rector, proves that this village must claim the honour ; the signature of Andrew Marvel is preserved in the register.

London.

F. Ross, F.R.H.S.

* For Arms of Hildyard, with quarterings, see page 1.

NEVILLE, OF LIVERSEDGE.

SIR EDWARD, or Edmund Neville, Knt., second son of Sir John Neville, of Hornby Castle, in Lancashire, married Issote, daughter and heir of Robert Flamborough (arms, *gules 2 pallets vaire*), son and heir of Robert Flamborough, son and heir of Robert Flamborough and Alice his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir Robert Liversedge, of Liversedge, in this county, Knt., and had issue by the said Issote, William. In 1280 the Nevilles were not yet in possession of Liversedge, for Robert de Liversedge was alive and the tenant.

Edmund Neville, 12th Edward II., obtained a grant of free warren in Liversedge. [Sir Edmund Neville was certified at Clipston, 5th March, 1316, as Lord of the Township of Liversedge. In 1318 he was appointed Knight of the Shire for Lancaster, and in that capacity attended Parliament for several years. As one of the adherents of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, he obtained a pardon by consent of Parliament for all felonies and trespasses committed up to the 7th of August, 1318. He was one of the Commissioners of Array (county of Lancaster), a Justice of Assize, and one of the Commissioners empowered to select and array the knights, etc., of the county of Lancaster, required to perform military service in Gascony, in 1324. The musters were prorogued; but on the 20th February, 1325, he received marching orders for his detachment, which were again countermanded, and he was ordered to continue his inspection of the levies of the county of Lancaster, so that they might continue fit for service. He continued Knight of the Shire for Lancaster, down to 1327 at least.]

William Neville, son and heir of Sir Edmund, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Harrington, Knt., and had issue John. (This William died 42nd Edward III., 1368.—*Compotus Honor, Pontefract*. In the 24th, 25th, 26th Edward III., William de Neville held the manor of Liversedge by knight's service and 12s. 8d. per annum, from three weeks to three weeks,—*Harl. MS.* 797. In the same year John Neville paid to the Honor of Pomfret 25s. for a fourth part of a knight's fee in Liversedge, being his right of inheritance after the death of his father, William Neville.—*Compotus Honor, Pontefract*.)

John Neville, son and heir of William, married Alice, daughter and heir of Henry Sherwood (who bore *arg. a chevron gules between three tortoises*), and had issue Thomas; Joan, married Thomas Passelew, Esq., of Riddlesden; Margaret, married Thomas Soothill, of Soothill Hall, Esq. This John was a Knight, High Sheriff of Yorkshire 3rd and 10th Henry VII., he was living at Liversedge in 1379. [?] Sir Thomas Neville, Knight, son and heir of Sir John, married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Richard Gascoigne, of Hunslet, and had issue, Robert; Joan, married Richard Bosherville, afterwards knight, at Gunthwaite. By this Alice he got the Manor and Park of Hunslet and Catte Beeston. In 3rd Henry VI., 1424, he held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Liversedge. [This Thomas is said to have been buried in St. Peter's

Church, at Leeds, in 1499.—“*Hic jacet Thomas Neville, armiger ac filius et hæredes Johannis Nevile, militis qui obiit. xx die Junii, Anno Dom. mccccxcix.*”—demolished by the Parliament soldiers in 1643, see *Test. Ebor.*, vol. 3, p. 244, for the will of Alice Neville, widow of Sir Thomas. She was the daughter of Richard Gascoigne (above), of Hunslet, a younger brother of Chief Justice Gascoigne, and co-heir of her brother, Thomas Gascoigne, S.T.P., Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Sir Thomas, by a brief nuncupative will made June, 1421, proved 27th May, 1438, desired to be buried in the church at Birstall, and left everything to Alice, his wife, who survived him for forty years. She wished to be buried in the Kirk of Leeds, before some private altar. On the 8th March, 1453-4, Archbishop Booth allowed Dame Alice Neville, of Hunslet, to have an oratory for a year. She had a similar license to last for two years, on 15th June, 1456.]

Sir Robert Neville, Kt., son and heir of Sir Thomas, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William (or Richard) Molyneux, of Sefton, in Lancashire, Kt., and had issue, John; Edward; Alice, married Mr. Soothill [? see above]; Ellen, married Mr. Lacy, of Cromwell Bottom; Beatrice, married Mr. Bannister; Jane, married Mr. Burdet, of Denby; Elizabeth, married Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, Esq.; Maud, married Mr. Passelew, of Riddlesden, [? see above]; Joyce, married Mr. Rishworth, of Coley; Margery, married Ralph Beeston, of Beeston, Esq. Sir Robert died in 1542. [On the 27th Oct., 1454, Archbishop Booth allowed Robert Neville and Ellen, his wife, to have an oratory for a year at Liversedge and Hunslet, 13th Jan., 1493-4. License to the Vicar of Burstall to marry Thomas Stapleton, Esq., and Elizabeth Neville, in the chapel within the Manor House of Liversedge, Banns once.]

Sir John Neville, Kt., son and heir of Robert, married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Rither of Rither, Kt., (who bore *arg. three crescents or*), and had issue, Thomas; Robert; Sir John, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Bosseville, of Chevet; George, died *s.p.*; Elizabeth, married William Blythe, of Quarmby, Esq., [she was youngest daughter]; Maud, married Anthony Eltoft, Esq.; —, married Thomas Burton, of Kingslow. This Sir John was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 10th, 15th, 19th Henry VIII. [See statement above. John Neville, of Liversedge, armiger, is one of the executors of Sir William Ryther, Kt., made 20th June, 1475, proved 14th Oct., 1476. Robert Ryther, who was High Sheriff in 1487, was the son of the above William; he died in 1491; his will made 30th June, was proved on the 20th Sept., 1491. His brother, Ralph Ryther, succeeded to the estates.—*Test. Ebor.*, 3, p. 217. Perhaps it was John Neville, the great grandfather, who was the executor. Sir John Neville, who married Maud Ryther, died in 1502, leaving several children. On the 17th April, 1472, an oratory was granted to John Neville and Matilda, his wife.—*Test. Ebor.*, 3, p. 244]

Thomas Neville, son and heir of Sir John, married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, of Butterwick, County Lincoln, (who bore *arg, a chevron between 3 garbs gu'es*), and had issue, Robert.

Sir Robert Neville, Kt., son and heir of Thomas, married Ellen, daughter of Sir John Townley, of Townley, County Lancashire, and had issue, John; Henry; Margery, married Ralph Beeston, of Beeston [see above; Ralph Beeston came into possession of the Beeston property in 1496. He fought at Flodden]; Katherine, married Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, [see above; the marriage contract between Katherine Neville and Robert Beaumont, is dated 16th Feb., 19 Henry VIII. *Harl. MS.*, 797]; Elizabeth, married Francis Woodrove; Eleanor, married Mr. Charles Ratcliffe, of Mulgrave; Rosamond and Beatrice died without issue; Anne, married Aylmer Burdett. This Sir Robert was High Sheriff of Yorkshire 32 Henry VIII., 1540; he died 34 Henry VIII. [When John Neville, his son and heir, paid 25s. for relief of his lands].

Sir John Neville, Kt., son and heir of Sir Robert, married two wives—1st Dorothy, daughter of Sir Charles Danby, Kt., and had issue, Robert; Elizabeth, married Hugh Asquith; Jane, married Roger Cholmley; Hellen, married Henry Shepherd; —, another daughter. His second wife was Beatrice, daughter of Henry Broom, of Wakefield, gent., (who bore *ermine a chief parted per pale, indented or and gules*). This Sir John was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 2nd Elizabeth, 1560, and convicted of high treason 11 Elizabeth, 1569, and his estates confiscated at Hunslet and Catte Beeston, which Queen Elizabeth gave to Sir Edward Cary. He also lost to the Crown the manor of Liversedge, lands in High Popplewell, Scholes, Birstal, the mills of Leeds, lands in Rothwell, Olton, Thurnfield, Whitley, Kellington, Egburgh, Thurnham, Sherwood Hall, several of which were given to Sir Edward Cary, who with his son John Cary, servant to King Charles I., have disposed of and sold them to several tenants and other purchasers.

Leeds.

W. WHEATER.

THE WILSON FAMILY.

THE head of the Leeds branch of the Wilson Family in the generation next before Bishop Wilson, of Sodor and Man, was, as may be gathered from their pedigree in Thoresby's History of Leeds, John Wilson, of Leeds, cloth merchant, about coeval with Nathanael, the Bishop's father, for he was born in 1631. Of him it is recorded that some time, probably in August, 1658, as he was passing through the streets of Leeds, he met the vicar and said to him, "When shall we have Divine service again in Leeds Old Church?" The Vicar replied, "Whenever Mr. Wilson will protect me in the discharge of my duty." "Then," he rejoined, "by the Grace of God it shall be next Sunday."* Accordingly on that day the bells rang as formerly for

* Keble's Life of Bp Wilson.

morning prayers, and a large congregation was drawn together. In the centre aisle was Mr. Wilson, with a great number of his men drawn up as if to protect the Vicar. News of the occurrence soon reached London, and an order came down for the imprisonment of Mr. Wilson, but before his trial came on Oliver Cromwell died. About sixteen years after this occurrence John Wilson's youngest son was christened and the name given him, was "Major" in memory of this affair, because ever since it took place, Mr. Wilson had been called "Colonel." The name has continued in his progeny for at least two generations, and something too of the same spirit by which it was won, if, as we understand, one of the most distinguished warriors of our time, the late Sir Robert T. Wilson, was a descendant of this Mr. Major Wilson, of Leeds.

Major Wilson, the son of the "Colonel" was born at Leeds, in 1674. He was reputed to be the richest merchant of Leeds, in his time, and was greatly respected by high and low. In 1697 he married there Miss Elizabeth Yates, and "he lived," writes Sir Robert Wilson, "till he was 110 years of age," thus furnishing another instance of Yorkshire longevity. He had fourteen children, two of whom were named "Major"; the first born in 1703, the second in 1719. Probably the former had died before the birth of the latter. Benjamin, born 1721, died 1788, was the fourteenth and youngest child. He was well-known as a portrait painter of merit and as a scientific man in his day, and he was honoured with the patronage and friendship of Geo. III. and the then Royal Family. An account of him may be found in the life of Sir Robert Wilson, edited by the Rev. Herbert Randolph. Benjamin also had two sons whom he called "Major," the first bearing in addition the name of Gilfrid, the second that of William; the former born 1773, died in infancy; the latter born 1774, married and had issue, but his only son died unmarried. Sir Robert Wilson, born 1777, died 1849, was his fourth child and third son. His youngest daughter was Jane, who married the Rev. Herbert Randolph, of Letcombe Basset, Berks.

THE GAMBLE FAMILY.

THE last of one of the most ancient families in this county has recently passed away at Helmsley. On Monday, March 12th, 1883, were interred the remains of Sarah Gamble (pronounced Gamel) at the age of 89, the last of the name, although some half century ago, there were several members of the family living. The Gambles claim to have lived in the immediate neighbourhood of Helmsley for upwards of three hundred years, and the old woman was probably the representative of the oldest family in Yorkshire. The ancient inscription in the porch of Kirkdale Church, discovered by the removal of old plaster at its restoration, states that "*Orm Gamel son, built St. Gregory Minster after it had fallen down and gone to decay in Tost's days the Earl and Harold the King.*" Kirkdale is four and a half miles from Helmsley.



YORKSHIRE MANUSCRIPTS.

THE COTTONIAN MSS.

THE high estimation in which the Cottonian Library has ever been held, by all persons competent to appreciate its value, is amply evinced, not only by the multitude of testimonies of learned men, who have had opportunities to notice its intrinsic value, and real importance; but more so by the great solicitude that has at all times been shewn by the Legislature for its safe custody and preservation, as well whilst it continued in the possession of the illustrious family from whom it had its origin, as since it became the property of the Public.* It was founded by Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., who was born 22nd Jan., 1570, and died in 1631. After having been added to by his son, Sir Thomas, and his grandson, Sir John Cotton, the latter (who died in 1702) gave it to the public. After some vicissitudes, and one narrow escape from destruction by fire, the library was deposited in the newly-formed British Museum, in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1753. There were originally 958 volumes in the collection. This number was reduced by the fire to 861, 105 of which were damaged bundles. Many of these were afterwards restored, and the collection re-paged and newly catalogued. The articles in the catalogue of 1808 number about 26,000; and, even then, the catalogue is not perfect. The following list comprises, I believe, most of the Yorkshire articles, but, I am afraid, not all.

When in Sir Robert Cotton's possession, the books were kept in presses, over each of which was a bust of one of the twelve Cæsars, together with those of Cleopatra and Faustina. The different parts of

* "MSS. in the Cottonian Library," 1802, p. ix.

the collection were called after the busts which surmounted them, and that arrangement has since been kept up.

JULIUS, A. VII. *Chronica Manniæ (vel potius hunc codicem) Bibliothecæ dedit Rogerus Dodsworth Eboracensis, antiquitatum apprime studiosus, 1620.*

JULIUS, A. XI. 1. *Ailredi Rievallensis historia, cui perperam præfigitur titulus, "Gesta regis Henrici II. Benedicti Abbatis." 1. Hunc codicem, olim S. Mariæ de Bellalanda, Henricus Savellius Biblioth. Cott., A^o 1609, dono dedit.*

JULIUS, B. XI. *A repertory of the noble families in England, whose pedigrees are to be found in the books of the Herald's Office in London.*

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Calverley, near Leeds.

SAML. MARGERISON.

THE CLIFFORD PAPERS AT BOLTON HALL.

At Bolton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, are preserved many letters relating to late members of the Clifford family, as well as deeds and household books. In these books are many entries which afford interesting glimpses into the social life of the old Lords of Skipton.

The first entries are from the household book for 1620:—

February 19.—Paid this day to Mr. Tirrie, the Goldsmith, the some of 26lb. 19s. 6d. for 1 dozen silver spoones, 1 salte. 1 Colledg pott, 3 hanger saltcs, 1 Tankard; and there was delivered to him in old plate towards the payment thereof 4 Footmen's badges, 1 old Colledge pott, 1 greate quilte bowle, broken, with cover, and a lesser quilte bowl, which came to 25lb. 4s. 8d.

- For two paire of tongs and 2 fyer shovels for my Lo. Clifford's chamber, and for my little Miss her chamber.
- For a warming pan, 7d.
- To my Lord's hyndes that are hyred to follow the husbandrie occasions, for one whole yeares wages ending at Martinmas, every one of them having 5lb. 13s. 4d.
- To the Cobler of Blyth for bringing newes that my La. Frances was D.D. of a daughter upon Sunday 22 October, 2s. 6d.
- To a messenger that brought his L'pp's writt for summons to the Parliament, 5s.
- To James Foster his boy, who brought some sweete meats from Mr. Todd to my Lo., 2d.
- To a man that brought a Doe from Sir Henrie Constable, Viscount Dunbarr, to the keeper, 10s.
- Upon one that brought some ginger breade and a pott of jellie to my Lord from Mr. Harbert 2s. 6d.
- To the King's trumpetters that came and sounded at my Lo.'s Lodgings at his coming to London, in Gold 1 peece.
- The same day to the Prince his Trumpetters, who came lykewise and sounded, Twentie shillings.
- To 5 musitians who came and plaid all diner tyme, 10s.
- To Nathaniel the Cooke, who came to his L'p with a dish of cockles, 7¹/₂ 6d.
- To the Porter at my La, Craven's, 1s. ; to the Poore in the street by the way, 2s. 6d.
- To the waits at Westminster who plaid at my Lo.'s chamber window at supper tyme, 5s.
- To a man which brought a Theorbo w'h my Lo. borrowed for Mr. Earsdon to play upon, 2s. 6d.
- To the poore Prisoners at Ludgate, and to the poore all along the way as his Lo'p went to the Tower, &c., 15s.
- To one of the King's bottle men who brought 2 bottles of wyne to his L'p, 5s.
- To Mr. Gill, the Barber, who did trimme my Lord before his L'p went to Court, 5s.
- To Mary, Mrs. Danby's maid, who brought some Puddings to his. L'p from her Mrs., besides 12d. which his L'p gave the boy, 2s. 6d.

A little later Lord Clifford again travelled to London. Such a journey was in those days a matter of no small importance. On this occasion it occupied twelve days, and the cost was £88 3s. 9d. in the money of that day. In February, 1622, Charles Clifford, son of Sir Henry (afterwards Earl) died. The following entries relate to the occurrence :—

- Feb. 28.—Paid this day for the charges of Mr. Jonas, Mr. Tailor, the Parson, Mr. Edward Dempsay, Cornelius Atkinson, Peter Pulman, Edward Paley, Two footmen, and 7 horses going to Skipton with the bodie of my little sweete maister, Mr. Charles Clifford, *when he went to be buried*, the some of four Pounds, and what we gave upon the way to the poore in coming and going.
- To Mr. Doctor Downe, of Yorke, the some of 3*l*. for his paines in coming to Londs-brough and staying twoe daies to give his advice and some phisicke to my little maister Mr. Charles Clifford
- For a Barrell of Twyaske bought for my little Maister, 6d. ; for wormseed, 4d. ; for making his coffin, 2s. ; for pitch and nailes to it 10d. ; for an ell of fine Hollan for a wynding sheete for my little Maister, 5s. 6d.

The name of this Charles Clifford appears on a mural tablet in the Skipton Parish Church. To continue miscellaneous entries :—

- To Marmaduke Trusley, for taking Pigeons for his L'pp's Hawkes, the some of 20s.

For bringing a Virginnall, w'h a winde instrument in it, and mending two Theorboes and one Lute, for my Lord, 30s.

For a swanne skinne finely drest for his L'p's arme when it was hurt, 8d.

To his L'p's owne hands in the great parlour before dinner 20s., and it was to play at gleek w'h my Lo. Clifford, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Christofer.

To my Lo. at his going to court, to a maske, 20s.

This was when my Lord was in London.

For a quartern of a pound of good Tobacco for his L'p, his L'p having heretofore bespoken some tobacco of him, 5s.

To his L'p's owne hands in golde 3 peeces, for his L'p to bett upon my Lo. Clifford's horse at the Race at Lincoln.

In 1634 Elizabeth, daughter of Henry 5th Earl of Cumberland, was married to Lord Dungarvan. The event is thus recorded in the household book of that year :—

“M.D.D.—The Third day of July in this p'sent yeare, 1634, my noble Ms., Ms. Eliz. Clifforde, was marryed unto Richard lo. Visscount Dungarvan, sonne and heyre to the Earle of Corke, in the Church or Chapple w'hin Skipton Castle, by Mr. Francis Clever, Ba. of Divinity, chaplayne in house w'h the Earle of Cumb. and the lo. Clifforde, unto whom God send a thousand millions of joye.”

The Skipton parish register records the marriage. There are other entries in the household book for 1634 relating to the marriage :—
George Masseton, of Yorke, who was 3 dayes heere w'h his man in tuning the organ and mending other instruments, £1 0s. 0d.

Bought at London 5 dozen of violin strings for Will. Hudson, £0 14s. 0d.

Certaine French musicians and a singer w'ch were at my la. Dungarvan's mariadge, £6 0s. 0d.

The same day to the musick of Stamford at my la. Dungarven's mariage 9 weekes, £15 0s. 0d.

To my ould Lord to give to the musick of Stamford at their parting £0 10s. 0d.

Other interesting entries the same year, 1634, are :—

1634.—14 Oct.—This day paid to my ould Lord in his L'p's owne hand, £0 5s. 0d.

The same day to my Lord, being at Cards w'h S'r Arthur Ingram, £1 0s. 0d.

Delivered to my little Mrs. to play at Cards, £0 5s. 0d.

To Duke Shillito, owing him for trimming my Lord, £1 2s. 0d.

For a Spanish lether capp for myne old Lord, £0 1s. 10d.

To 2 Taylers w'ch helped Roger Ball to make upp the new bed for my Lo. of Northumberland's chamber, £0 5s. 6d.

A suit of fyne Lysbia cloth for a suite and cloake lynes w'h plush w'h ye appurtenant's for my Lo. of Cumberland, as by the p'ticulars appears, the sum of 24lbs. 16s. 5d.

2 prs of kidds lether gloves for his L'pp and one pare of stagg's lether washt, £0 8s. 10d.

For my Lo. Clifforde, bought at Lon.; a suit of fyne Bogovia cloth laced w'h a gold and silver lace, vizt., suite, cloake, stockings, and all things belonging to the making up of the same, £18 9s. 2d.

A payre of fyne silke stockings for his L'p. £1 15s. 0d.

A Diamond cutt looking glass for his L'p, £0 10s. 0d.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of the best poudder for hayre, £0 10s. 0d.

A guilt pick tooth case and 13 dozen of pickteeth, £0 1s. 6d.

A little curry comb for my little Mrs., £0 3s. 0d.

2lbs. of Spanish Tobacco at 10s. the pound.

A cane w'h an ivory head for his Lord, £0 3s. 0d.

4 bookes bought for his Lor'pp, £0 4s. 10d.

To the Bone Setter who came to my little Mrs., in reward for his service done to her, £1 0s. 0d.

Musicians, itinerants, w'ch played to my Lady, £0 2s. 0d.

In 1635 Lord Clifford journeyed to Ireland, by way of Scotland, and the journey cost £312 4s. 7d. The party started from Skipton May 23rd, and returned (by way of Wales) Sept. 20th. A few of the payments may be quoted:—

- To 2 pipers at Carlile, 3s.
- For a merlin that went to my ould Lord, £1 0s. 0d.
- To the ringers at Carlile, 5s.
- To the poor at Dumfrees, 4s. 6d.
- To a piper there, 2s. 6d.
- To my lord at cards, 10s.
- To the gardener that had his house burnt, 5s.
- To the poor at Maynooth, 2s. 6d.
- For washing all the servants, £1 9s. 4d.
- To the prisoners at Clonmell, 6s.
- For carrying a hawk, 6d.

Some idea as to a nobleman's dress two centuries and a half ago may be obtained from the following extracts from the household book for 1631:—

- A suite for my Lorde of fyne Spanish cloth, laced w'h 3 Gould and silver Laces, w'h silke stockings, garters, Roses, and all things belonging thereunto, £40 8s. 7d.
- For one other whole sute of cloth playne. £10 9s. 2d.
- For a scarlett coat laced w'h one parchment Gould lace, £10 9s. 8d.
- For a bever and Gould band, £3 16s. 0d.
- For a gold and silver girdle and belt, £2 5s. 0d.
- For 11 payre of white kidd gloves, and 2 paire of staggs leather, one plain, tother trim'd with gold lace and plush, £1 9s. 2d.
- A Mulmouth capp, tufted with plush and gold lace, £0 18s. 0d.
- A sattin cap laced thick with gold and silver lace, £0 16s. 0d.

The following is a specimen of one day's consumption of food in 1625:—

Salt fish, as Linge, iii cuple	Mancheat Bread, xvii.
Brawne, i shield, iiii coll.	Household bread
Caypons, 12	Beefe
Chickins, v.	Mutton
Turkeys, viii	Piggs
Pulletts, x.	Neat's tongues
Goose, 11	Udder
Baycon, i Flicke	Fried Souse
Red deare pyes, viii.	White Tausey
Mallard pye, i.	Plovers
Pastries. iii.	2 dozen Lights
Eggs, xxiii.	

Persons ordinarie—My Lord, my Lo. Clifford, my La. Clifford, Mrs. Eliz. Clifford, Mrs. Frances Clifford, with the whole household.

Extraordinarie—Sir John Houltham, Sir John Wood, Sir Will. Constable, Mr. John Legart, Mr. Butler, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Knucklo, Franc. Taylor, Mr. Able Cornelius Plaisterers, a Messenger from my Lo. Sheffield, Hinds, iii.

It appears that the average weekly expenditure in food and coals was in the time of Charles I. something like £20.

Other documents among the MS. at Bolton relate to military affairs. There are letters from eminent personages to the Earls of Cumberland, and drafts of letters from the Earls to various state officials of the time of Elizabeth.

A FAIRFAX MANUSCRIPT.

THE following order for the government of the house at Denton, written by Thomas, Lord Fairfax, of Denton, is transcribed from the manuscript in the possession of George William Fairfax, Esq., of Towlston.

ORDER FOR THE HOUSE AT DENTON.

REMEMBRANCE FOR SERVANTS.—That all the Servants be ready upon the Tarras at such tymes as the Strangers do come to attend their allighting.

PRAYERS.—That one of the Chapell Bells be runge before the Prayers one quarter of an hower, at which Summons the Butler must prepare for Coveringe, but not cover.

PORTER.—When the Prayers shall beginne, (or a very little before) the Gates on all Sides must be shutt and locked, and the Porter must come in to Prayers, with the Keys, and after Service done, the Gates must be opened until the Usher warn to the Dresser.

BUTLER.—The Butler with the Yeoman of the Chamber, or some other yoman, must go to cover; the Prayer done, Formes and Cussius where the Ladies and the rest did Sitt must be removed.

SERVANTS' AFTER SUPPER.—After Supper (I mean of the Servants) they must presently repair into the dining Chamber, and there remove Stoles; see what other things be necessary, and attende further directions until Livery's be served, which they must be ready for upon the warninge, and in the meantime, lett the Butler, with one to help him, make them ready, and lett not these Servants depart until the best Sort of Strangers have taken their Lodgings, and the Porter must lock the Doors and keep the Keys.

MORNING.—Let the Servants attend by Seven of the clock in the Morning in the Hall; the Clark of the Kitchen must appoint the Cooks what must be for Breakfast for the Ladies in the Chambers, and likewise for the Gentlemen in the Hall or Parlour, which must be served by Eight of the clock and not after. Dinner must be ready by Eleven of the Clock. Prayers tenne, and their order observed as beforesaid.

THE HALL.—The Great Chamber being served, the Steward and Chaplain must sitt down in the Hall, and call unto them—the Gentlemen, if there be unplaced above, and then the Servants of the Strangers Masters, as they be in degree.

FOR THE USHERS.—The Usher's words of Directions:—First, when they go to cover, he must go before them thro' the Hall, crying, by your leaves, Gentlemen—stand by—the Coveringe done: He must say, Gentlemen and Yeomen for Place; then he must warn to the Dresser, Gentlemen and Yeoman to dresser, and he must attend the Meat going thro' the Hall, crying by your leaves, my Masters; likewise he must warn the Second Course, and attend it as aforesaid.—If breade or bear be wantinge on the Hall Table, he must call aloud at the Barre—Breade or Bear for the Hall. If any unworthy Fellow do sitt himself down before his betters he must take him up and place him lower.

FOR THE CHAMBER.—Set the best fashioned and apparalled Servants above the Salt, the rest below. If one Servant have occasion to speak to another about Service of the Table, let him wisper, for noyse is uncivil. If any Servant have occasion to goe forth of the Chamber for anything, let him make haste, and see that noe more than twoe be absent. And for the prevention of Errands, lett all Sausces be ready at the Door, for even one Message of Mustard will take a Man's Attendance from the Table, but least anything happen unexpected, let the Boy stand within the Chamber dore for Errands, and see that your Water and Voider be ready soe soon as Meate be served, and set on the Table without; have a good eye to the bord for empty dishes, and placing of others, and let not the Bord be unfurnished.

THE CUP-BORD.—Let noe man fill Beare or Wine, but the Cupber-Keep. who must make choise of his glasses or cups for the Company, and not serve them hand-over-head; he must also know which be for Bear, and which be for Wine, for it were a foul thinge to mix them together. Once again let me admonish Silence, for it is the greatest part of Civility. Let him who doth order the Table be the last in, to see that nothing be left behind that shou'd be taken away. If there be any thing which I cannot remember, I refer to your good care, otherwise I shou'd seem to write a book hereof. T. FAIRFAX.

Heckmondwike.

JOHN JAMES STEAD.

HOLDERNESS PARISH REGISTERS.

The following is an alphabetical list of Parish Registers in the Seigniori of Holderness:—

Atwick, 1538.	Halsham, 1563.	Roos, 1571.
Aldborough, 1653.	Hollym, 1564.	Skipsea, 1720.
Barmston, 1571.	Holmpton, 1739.	Skirlaugh, 1719.
Beeford, 1564.	Keyingham, 1618.	Skeekling (with Burst-
Brandesburton, 1558.	Kilnsea, 1711.	wick), 1747.
Bilton, 1734.	Leven, 1698.	Skeffling, 1585.
Burton Pidsey, 1708.	Mappleton, 1683.	Sigglesthorpe, 1562.
Catwick, 1583.	Mardet, 1713.	Sproatley, 1661.
Drypool, 1587.	Nunkeeling, 1696.	Sutton, 1581.
Easington, 1654.	Ottringham, 1566.	Swine, 1708.
Frodingham (North), 1677.	Owthorne, 1574.	Tunstall, 1568.
Goxhill, 1561.	Patrington, 1570.	Ulrome, 1767.
Garton, 1662.	Paull, 1658.	Wawne, or Waghen,
Hornsea, 1654.	Preston, 1559.	1653.
Hedon, 1552.	Rise, 1559.	Welwick, 1650.
Hilston, 1662.	Riston, 1653.	Winestead, 1578.
Humbleton, 1577.	Routh, 1639.	Withernwick, 1653.

Steton.

L. HOLMES.

NEVILLE MANUSCRIPTS.

AMONGST the papers left by Sir John Nevile, Kt.,* were MSS. accounts of the festivities, &c., at the marriages of two of his daughters, and as they are interesting in giving an insight to the customs of the time and the cost of household necessaries and luxuries, nearly four centuries ago, we find them a place in *Old Yorkshire*. The first of these papers is endorsed as follows:—

“The Marriage of my Son-in-law, Roger Rockley, and my Daughter, Elizabeth Nevile, the 14th day of January, in the 17th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the VIII, 1526.

	£	s.	d.
First, for the expense of their apparel for 22 yards of Russet Sattin, at			
Ss. per yard	8 16 0
Item, two Mantilles of Skins for his Gown	2 8 0
Item, two yards and a half of Black Velvet for his Gown	1 10 0

* For further particulars respecting this worthy, see p. 241 of the present volume.

	£	s.	d.
Item, nine yards of Black Sattin for his Jacket and Doublet, at 8s. the yard	3	12	0
Item, for seven yards of Black Sattin for her Kertell, at 8s. the yard	2	16	0
Item, a Roll of Buckram	0	2	8
Item, a Bonnet of Black Velvet	0	15	0
Item, a Frontlet to the same Bonnet	0	12	0
Item, for her Smock	0	5	0
Item, for a pair of perfumed Gloves	0	3	4
Item, for a pair of other Gloves	0	0	4
Item, for 22 yards of Tawney Camblet, at 2s. 4d. the yard	2	11	4
Item, three yards of Black Sattin for lining her Gown, at 8s. per yard	1	4	0
Item, two yards of Black Velvet for her Gown	1	10	0
Item, a Roll of Buckram for her Gown	0	2	8
Item, for seven yards of Yellow Sattin bridge, at 2s. 4d. per yard	0	16	4
Item, for a pair of Hose	0	2	4
Item, for a pair of Shoes	0	1	4
Item, for Dinner and the expense of the said Marriage of Roger Rockley and the said Elizabeth Nevile.			
Imprimis, eight quarters of Barley, Malt, at 10s. 9d. per quarter	4	0	0
Item, three quarters and a half of Wheat, at 14s. 4d. per quarter	2	16	8
Item, two hogshead of Wine, at 40s. per hogshead	4	0	0
Item, one hogshead of Red Wine, at 40s. per hogshead	2	0	0
Sum	39	8	0

FOR THE FIRST COURSE AT DINNER.

- First, Brawn with Mustard served alone with Malmsey.
- Item, Frumetty to Pottage.
- Item, a Roe roasted for Standart.
- Item, Peacocks, two of a Dish.
- Item, Swans, two of a Dish.
- Item, a Pike on a Dish.
- Item, Conies roasted form of a Dish.
- Item, Venison roasted.
- Item, Capon Grease, three of a Dish.
- Item, Mallards, four of a Dish.
- Item, Teals, seven of a Dish.
- Item, Pies baken with Rabbits in them.
- Item, Baken Orange.
- Item, a Flampett.
- Item, Stoke Fritters.
- Item, Dullcetts, ten of a Dish.

SECOND COURSE.

- First, Marterns to Pottage.
- Item, for a Standart, Cranes, two of a Dish.
- Item, Young Lamb, whole roasted.
- Item, Great fresh Sammon Gollis.
- Item, Heron Sewes, three of a Dish.
- Item, Bytters, three of a Dish.
- Item, Pheasants, four of a Dish.
- Item, a great Sturgeon Goil.
- Item, Partridges, eight of a Dish.
- Item, Plovers, eight of a Dish.
- Item, Curlews, three of a Dish.
- Item, a whole Roe baken.
- Item, Venison baken red and fallow.
- Item, Apples and Cheesc, strewed with Sugar and Sage.

FOR NIGHT.

FIRST, a Play and Streight, after the Play a Mask, and when the Mask was done, then the Bankett which was 110 dishes, and all of Meat, and then all the Gentlemen and Ladies danced, and this continued from Sunday to the Saturday after.

THE expense in the week for Flesh and Fish for the same Marriage :—

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis, two Oxen	3	0	0
Item, two Brawnes	1	2	0
Item, two Rols 10s. and for servants going	0	15	0
Item, in Swans	0	15	0
Item, in Cranes, nine	1	10	0
Item, in Peacocks, twelve	0	16	0
Item, in great Pike for Flesh Dinner, six	1	10	0
Item, in Conies, twenty-one dozen	5	5	0
Item, in Venison, Red Deer Hinds, three	0	10	0
Item, Fallow Deer Does, twelve	0	0	0
Item, Capon of Grease, seventy-two	3	12	0
Item, Mallards and Teal, thirty dozen	3	11	8
Item, Lamb, three	0	4	0
Item, Heron Sewes, two dozen	1	4	0
Item, Shorelards, two dozen	1	4	0
Item, in Bitterns, twelve	0	16	0
Item, in Pheasants, eighteen	1	4	0
Item, is Curlews, eighteen	1	4	0
Item, in Partridges, forty	0	6	8
Item, in Plovers, three dozen	0	5	0
Item, in Stints, five dozen	0	9	0
Item, in Sturgeon on Goil	0	5	0
Item, one Seal	0	13	4
Item, one Porpoise	0	13	4
Sum Total	46	5	8

WAITERS AT THE SAID MARRIAGE.
Storrers, Carver.

Mr. Henry Neville, Sewer.

Mr. Thomas Drax, Cupbearer.

Mr. George Patlew, for the Sewer Boards.

END.

John Marys, John Mitchels, Marshals.

Robert Smallpage for the Cupboard.

William Page for the Cellar.

William Barker for the Ewer.

Robert Syke, the Younger, and John Hipperom for the Buttery.

Richard Thornton to wait in the Parlour.

Robert Syke, elder, my brother Stapylton's servant.

William Longley,

Robert Siel

William Cooke

} My son Rockley's servants to serve in the Hall.

The marriage of my son-in-law, Gervis Clifton, and my daughter, Mary Nevill, the 17th day of January, in the 21st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII, 1530.

FIRST, for the apparel of the said Gervis Clifton and Mary Nevill.

	£	s.	d.
Twenty-one yards of Russett Damask, every yard 8s.	7	14	8
Item, six yards White Damask, every yard 8s.	2	8	0

R

	£	s.	d.
Item, twelve yards of Tawney Camlet, every yard 2s. 8d. ...	2	9	4
Item, six yards of Tawney Velvet, every yard, 14s. ...	4	4	0
Item, two Rolls of Blackburn ...	0	6	0
Item, three Black Velvet Bonnets for Women every bonnet 17s. ...	2	11	0
Item a Frontlet of Blue Velvet ...	0	7	6
Item, an ounce of Damask Gold ...	0	4	0
Item, four Saynes for Frontlets ...	0	2	8
Item, a Neyge of Pearl ...	1	4	0
Item, three pair of Gloves ...	0	7	0
Item, three yards of Kersey, two black, one white ...	0	7	0
Item, lining for the same ...	0	2	0
Item, three Boxes to carry Bonnets in ...	0	1	0
Item, three Pastes ...	0	0	9
Item, a Furr of White Sufants ...	2	0	0
Item, twelve White Heares ...	0	12	0
Item, twelve black Conies ...	0	10	0
Item, a pair of Muslin Sleeves of White Sattin ...	0	8	0
Item, thirty White Lamb Skins ...	0	4	0
Item, six yards White Cotton ...	6	3	0
Item, two yards and a half Black Sattin ...	0	14	9
Item, two Girdles ...	0	5	4
Item, two ells of white Ribbon for Tippets ...	0	1	1
Item, an ell of Blue Sattin ...	0	6	8
Item, a Wedding Ring of Gold ...	0	12	4
Item, a Miller Bonnet dressed of Azletts ...	0	11	0
Item, a yard of Bright White Sattin ...	0	12	0
Item, a yard of White Sattin of Bridge ...	9	1	4

THE expense of the Dinner at the Marriage of the said Gervis Clifton and Mary Nevill.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis, three hogshhead of Wine ...	5	5	0
Item, two Oxen ...	3	0	0
Item, two Brawns ...	1	0	0
Item, twelve Swans, every swan 6s. ...	3	12	0
Item, nine Cranes, every crane 3s. 4d. ...	1	10	0
Item, Sixteen Heron Sews, every one 12d. ...	0	16	0
Item, ten Bytters, each 14d. ...	0	14	0
Item, sixty couple of conies, every couple 5d. ...	1	5	0
Item, as much Wild Fowl, and the charge of the same as cost ...	3	6	8
Item, sixteen Capons of Grease ...	0	16	0
Item, thirty other Capons ...	0	15	0
Item, ten Pigs, every pig ...	0	4	2
Item, six Calves ...	0	16	0
Item, one other Calf ...	0	3	0
Item, seven Lambs ...	0	10	0
Item, six Weathers, every weather 2s. 4d. ...	0	14	0
Item, six quarters of Barley Malt, 14s. ...	5	10	0
Item, three quarters of Wheat, 18s. ...	2	14	0
Item, four dozen of Chickens ...	0	6	0
Besides Butter, Eggs, Verquise and Vinegar ...			

In SPICES as followeth :—

Imprimis, two loaves of Sugar at 7d. per lb. ...	0	9	0
Item, six pound of Pepper, every pound 22d. ...	0	11	0
Item, one pound Ginger ...	0	2	4
Item, twelve pound Currants, every pound 3½d. ...	0	3	6
Item, twelve pound Proyens, every pound 2d. ...	0	2	0
Item, two pound Marmalet ...	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Item, two Goils of Sturgeon	0	12	4
Item, a Barrel for the same	0	0	6
Item, twelve pound of Dates, every lb. 4d.	0	4	0
Item, twelve pound of Raisins	0	2	0
Item, one pound of Cloves and Mace	0	8	0
Item, one quarter of Saffron	0	4	0
Item, one pound of Torriself	0	4	0
Item, one pound of Ising Glass	0	4	0
Item, one pound of Biskets	0	1	0
Item, one pound of Carraway Seeds	0	1	0
Item, two pound of Comfits	0	2	0
Item, two pound of Forts of Portugal	0	2	0
Item, four pounds of Liquorice and Anniseed	0	1	0
Item, three pounds of Green Ginger	0	4	0
Item, three pounds of Suckets	0	4	0
Item, three pounds of Orange Buds	0	4	0
Item, four pound of Oranges in Syrup	0	5	11
Sum Total	£61	8	8

Heckmondwike.

JOHN JAMES STEAD

YORKSHIRE IN THE "MONASTICON."

THE following is a brief abstract of the contents of Dugdale's "Monasticon" relating to Yorkshire. The Yorkshire passages in this valuable work are most numerous and comprehensive, and the greater part of them were contributed by Roger Dodsworth, the Yorkshire Antiquary.

Vol. I.—Lastingham Monastery, p. 432; Whitby Abbey, p. 405; with the seals at the end of the volume.

Vol. II.—Beverley Minster, p. 127; Ripon Minster, p. 131, &c.

Vol. III.—Selby Abbey, pp. 485-511; St. Mary's Abbey, York, pp. 529-570; St. Martin's, Richmond, p. 601; Middlesbrough Priory, p. 631, &c.

Vol. IV.—Handale, or Grendale Priory, p. 74; Nun Keeling Priory, p. 185; Nun Monckton, p. 192; Marrick Nunnery, p. 244; Little Maries, p. 273; Nun Burnham, p. 278; Arden Nunnery, p. 284; Rosedale, p. 316; Clementhorpe, p. 323; Wilberfoss, p. 354; Thickbed, p. 384; Arthington Priory, p. 518; Gotherland, p. 544; Molesby, p. 566; Holy Trinity, York, p. 680; and Hedley, p. 686, &c.

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Swaledale.

R. V. TAYLOR, B.A.





YORKSHIRE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

A NOTE ON THE CORPORATION INSIGNIA, ETC., OF THE BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

THE Insignia and Plate belonging to the Corporation of the "Queen of Watering Places"—Scarborough—is not perhaps so extensive as that of many other Yorkshire boroughs, but it will bear favourable comparison, in point of interest and beauty of design, with most others. It consists of one large and two small Maces; a Mayor's Chain and Badge of Office; a Wand of Office; and Corporation and Mayoral Seals. The Plate, a massive Silver Loving Cup; three Drinking Cups; and two covered Tankards.

The large Mace, of silver gilt, is of very massive character. The head, or bowl, is crested with a circlet of crosses-pattée and fleurs-de-lis alternated with pearls, and from it rise the open arches of the crown which is terminated with orb and cross of unusually large size; under these open arches are the Royal Arms. Around the bowl, which is divided into four compartments by demi-figures terminated with foliage, are the usual national emblems, the Rose, surmounted by a crown between the initials C. and R.; a Thistle similarly crowned and initialed; a Fleur-de-lis treated in exactly the same manner; and a Harp similarly initialed and crowned. The shaft, elegantly chased throughout with a spiral pattern of roses and thistles with foliage combined, is divided into three lengths by massive decorated knops, and the base is similarly ornamented. This Mace was given to the town by Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby in 1636.

The two smaller Maces are of silver and are of older date. Their heads are not crested, and the shafts are divided, the one into three, the other into four lengths; they "are worn in the official gown of the Sergeant at Mace." The staff of office is headed with a crown mounted by orb and cross.

The Mayor's Chain and Badge, of admirable and very effective design, of gold and enamel, are of remarkable elegance, and very effective. The chain consists of a series of Double or Tudor Roses alternating with other links of elaborate open-work scroll design, attached together throughout with couplets of oval links, each charged with a quatrefoil. The centre front link, of larger and more elaborate character, has its centre filled in with flamboyant tracery indicating to some extent the flow of line on the ammonite which is so abundantly found in the district; from it depends the badge. This badge bears, in relief, a perfect reproduction of the fine old Seal of the Borough surrounded by massive scroll-work and terminated at the top, as an attachment, by a fleur-de-lis. The seal, as there represented, bears within the inner circle on waves of the sea, on the dexter side, a lymphad (in which are, at prow and stern, two human heads) passing a castle or watch tower of three heights on the sinister side; in chief an estoile of eight points. The legend is ✠ SIGILLVM COMVNE BVRGENSIV DE SCARDEBVRG. The shoulder links also bear somewhat similar appropriate representations. This remarkably fine chain and badge were made by the renowned firm of Hunt & Roskell, of London.

The two-handled Loving Cup, of silver, is a choice and admirable example of repoussé work, the design on one side being a spirited representation of a Roman chariot race, the execution of which is bold and masterly in the extreme. On the other side, in an oval medallion, are engraved the arms of the donor and the following inscription:—"Robert Champley, Esq^{re}." Presented this Loving Cup to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Scarborough for ever, on the termination of the second year of his Mayoralty, November 9th, 1868. *Amicitiae Virtutis que Fœdus.*" The three bowl-shaped Drinking Cups, and two Tankards also bear engraved inscriptions.

Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, by whom the great Mace was presented to the town, was a god-son of Queen Elizabeth; was one of the Bailiffs of Scarborough in 1610; and was returned as member of Parliament for that borough in 1597, 1603, and 1614. He married, as her third husband, Margaret, daughter of Arthur Dakins (by his wife Thomasin, daughter of Thomas Guy, Esq.), and widow respectively of Walter Devereux, Esq., brother of the Earl of Essex, and Thomas Sidney, Esq., son of Sir Henry Sidney. Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby died in 1640, aged seventy, his wife having pre-deceased him in 1633. The following interesting monumental inscription, as given by Hinderwell, occurs in Hackness Church:—

"Here lieth interred, in the assured hope of the Resurrection, Arthur Dakins, Esq., who, after he had attained the age of 76 years,

died the 13th day of July, 1593. He left behinde him, by Thomazin his wife, y^e daught: of Thomas Guy, Esquire, and Alice his wife, sister unto Sir Wimumd Carewe of Anthony in the Countie of Cornwall, Knight, one only daughter and heyre named Margret, whom he twice bestowed in marriage in his life time; first unto Walter Devereux, Esquire, second brother unto y^e right honourable Robert now Erle of Essex, but he died in his first youth wthout issue by a hurte he received in service before Roane in y^e yeare 1591, and then he married her unto Thomas Sidney, Esquire, the third sonne of the Honourable Sir Henry Sidney, Knight, and Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; but he, after he had two yeares overlived his wive's said father, died also wthout issu, y^e 26 day of July 1595, whos body was by his distressed widdow honourably buried at Kingston uppon Hull. And in the 13th moneth of her single and most solitarie life, the said Margaret disposed of herself in marriage unto Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, Knight, y^e second sonne of Sir Thomas Hoby, Knight, who died in Paris in the yeare 1566, where he then remayned resident Ambassador from our most dread Sovereigne the Q: Mat^{tie} that nowe is. In dutifull memorye of the aforesayd Arthure Dakins, Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby & Dame Margaret his wife erected this monument, whoe alsoe repayed the chawncell the 9 day of Augt. 1597."

Near to this, is a Monument inscribed to Lady Margaret Hoby.

"The Lady Margaret Hoby, late wife of Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, Knight, and sole daughter and heire of Arthure Dakins, Esq.; by Thomazin, his wife; after she had lived seven and thirty yeares and one moneth with her said husband in mutuall entire affection to both their extraordinary comfortes: and had finished the woork that God had sent her into this world to performe; and after she had attained unto the beginning of the sixty-third yeare of her age, on the fourth day of the seventh moneth of that yeare, it was the will of Almighty God to call her fourth of this vale of miserie: And her body was buried in this Chancell, on the sixth day of the said moneth (beinge September, An^o. 1633.) soe near unto the bodies of her sayde Father and of her sayde Mother, which was interred by her sayde Father's bodie, on the thirteenth day of November, An^o. 1613, as that all three will become one heape of duste."

The inscription proceeds to give a long account of her godly life and unblamable conduct; and at the bottom the following lines are added by her husband, Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby.

*"Non ero vobiscum, donec Deus ipse vocabit:
"Tunc cineres vestros consociabo meis."**

* 'I shall not be with you until God himself shall call me; then will I mingle my ashes with yours.'—THOMAS POSTHUMUS HOBY.

Opposite to the above, on the north side of the chancel, is a marble Monument with the following inscription :

“ *Deponuntur heic juxta
Dignissimi cineres
Domini Thomæ Posthumi Hoby
Viri lectissimique pii
Hujus manerii quondam domini,
Qui obiit 30. die Decembris An^o.
1640,
Ætat, suæ septuagesimo.
In cujus memoriam
Dominus Johannes Sydenham
(Cui nunc manerium
Clarissimi prædicti donum)
Monumentum hoc posuit
Anno Dom. 1682.” **

* Near this place are deposited the remains of the most worthy Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, a very excellent and pious man, formerly Lord of this Manor. He died 30th of December 1640, in the seventieth year of his age. Sir John Sydenham, the present possessor of the Manor (it being a gift to him from the aforesaid most illustrious personage) erected this monument, as a tribute to his memory, in the year of our Lord 1682.”

The Hollies, Duffield, Derby.

LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A.





YORKSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS.

WITCHES AND WIZARDS.

IF there be one circumstance in the social life of the present generation calculated to stifle a sigh for the return of the good old times so often regretfully spoken of by those whom the bustle of to-day arouses into abnormal activity, it is the fact that witches are extinct. The era of witches was an era extending from dread to confusion. When our little island was so favourably known as "merrie England," doubtless it was eminently deserving of its name in most respects; but even then, in the midst of all its mirth and jollity, a black gloom was spread over the land, oppressive to the souls of the people. That black gloom was of witch influence, horrible, portentous, monstrous, fiendish. The witches were abroad, restless, and uncontrolled in their action and malignity; demons, to encounter whom was sometimes death, always loss and misery. What, then, was the worth of gaiety and ease when the time-wrinkled face, the sunken cheek, and lustreless eye of old age formed a gorgon's head, which froze the blood and harrowed the mind? It was only as the transient stimulant, imbibed to drown a gnawing care which knew no rest and felt no pity; its worth was nothing, or even worse than nothing.

In Yorkshire witchcraft has had a full tide of success. The people seemed born to receive it. Nature gave the county high rugged hills, wild trackless moors, bogs, moist and gloom; and so fitted it to become one of the last earthly resting-places of glamour. The minds of Yorkshiremen are naturally somewhat prone to melancholy and given to wonder. The weird and mysterious have ever found in them a ready place. That fact, I believe, was mainly due to the mountains, and next to the monks. Their religion has never been wholly freed from it. In

the sixteenth century Archbishop Grindal lamented that the gentlemen of the county were not "well affected towards godly religion, whilst among the common people many superstitious practices remain." The prelate earnestly endeavoured to root out those practices, but only met with very limited success. The young and the old, the rich and the poor, all clung to the yoke that oppressed them. In 1610 a charm was employed at Skipton Castle to preserve the Earl of Cumberland's cattle from murrain; in 1612 twelve persons were executed at Lancaster for witchcraft; and ten years later another batch of six were executed at York for the same crime. At a still later period the fatal weakness, so far from abating, seemed to have increased. The monster Matthew Hopkins and his assistants received a Government appointment as witch-finders. They were to ply their abominable trade throughout England. They undertook to clear any locality of all its witches for the sum of twenty shillings per victim; and it is needless to state that where wrinkled old beldames were not scarce they drove a very thriving trade. Butler has chronicled the doings of the leader of this illustrious brotherhood:—

Has not the present Parliament
A leiger to the devil sent,
Fully empowered to treat about
Finding revolted witches out?
And has he not, within one year,
Hanged thirteen of 'em in one shire?

Matthew's advent was a terrible visitation, but it certainly had one good effect; it soon reduced witchcraft to a mean and sneaking avocation.* The agents of the Government had shown that it was essentially a vulgar thing, born of ignorance and gross credulity, and this humiliation crippled it. It was compelled to desert the castle and the baronial hall, but it found good shelter beneath the thatched roof of the rustic or beside the loom of the weaver, and there it tarried. Its spells were now to be broken not by the agency of gold alone, as in the palmy days; silver was discovered to have an effect it could not resist, and its malignancy became of less awful importance, for when the circle of its influence was narrowed its power was fatally curtailed. The magistrate was now its acknowledged superior. He could punish its practices with impunity, except from itself. And from its persecutor he soon had to become indirectly its protector, for he had often to save the unfortunate crones whom popular madness in the rabid onslaughts of its ignorance and fear would have sacrificed.

The credulity and folly of those who believe in the power of witches are not yet at an end. Horse-shoes are still nailed to stable doors to prevent a raid upon the cattle, and "witch elms" are often planted in the garden of the farm-house to drive witches off the premises. The vulgar yet possess nostrums prescribed by "wise men" and "wise women," in which they place greater confidence than in the prescriptions of the most celebrated physicians. One of the most

disgusting of these nostrums is that for the cure of whooping-cough. Despite its loathsomeness it is not discarded even at the present day; forty years ago it had complete supremacy. In 1803 a most respectable surgeon of Leeds, when on a visit to two children who were ill of the cough, saw lying on a table what he thought to be a brace of sparrows, plucked and prepared for cooking. Curious to know the reason for providing such fare, for the circumstances of the parents would allow more generous provision, he asked the mother what she intended to do with the birds. "Birds!" she replied in astonishment; "they are not birds, but mice!" "And what do you intend to do with the mice?" asked the amazed doctor, when he was gravely informed by the mother that she intended to cook them for her sick children, because Mother Shipton's Prophecies recommended this dainty dish as an infallible cure for the tiresome disease his medicines could not conquer.

At the beginning of the century Yorkshire was full of "wise men" and "wise women," though it had only one witch of the old malignant species. Of the "wise," one of the most celebrated, both for personal shrewdness and professional prosperity, was a man who called himself 'Rough Robin of Rumbles Moor.' In the savage solitude of this bleak moor the prophet hermit long resided, alternately the joy and consolation or despair of love-sick maidens morbidly anxious for the future. High, however, as was his reputation in the art of depicting future husbands, Robin was even more famed for comprehending the hidden mysteries of the past. Of him the people believed that to ask was to be told; they consequently placed implicit faith in his *dicta*. In 1790 a common carrier, plying between Aldstone and Penrith, had had some goods stolen from his waggon, and in order to discover the thief, he made a pilgrimage to Rombalds Moor to consult the sage, whose fame had reached Cumberland. Robin received the carrier's offering, heard his tale, and dismissed him with the consolatory assurance that if the thief did not restore the stolen property before a given day, it should be the worse for him! The poor simple dupe departed, overjoyed that Robin had promised so much, never doubting that the goods would be restored. Having arrived at home, he freely circulated the result of his interview among his neighbours; and it happened the report had a wonderfully beneficial effect upon them. Thursday, 25th February, was the day fixed as the ultimate end of forbearance. As it approached, the simple people, seeing that no knowledge of the whereabouts of the goods had as yet been obtained, began to look forward as to a great catastrophe. Would the world be destroyed? Would an earthquake swallow up the offender? Or would some thunderbolt dart down upon him and reduce him to a cinder? They could not tell, but it was better to be prepared for any eventuality. And it is a fact that on the night before the terrible day they loaded the thatched roofs of their cottages with harrows and such implements as would best secure the thatch against a fierce and sudden storm of wind. It was well they did so, for

singularly enough a violent hurricane broke out in the night, doing very considerable damage. It was felt in most parts of the kingdom. The eventful morning brought alarm and destruction on every side. Punishment had clearly been meted out, but who was the guilty party? In the indiscriminate wreck none could say, for all had suffered alike. The stolen goods were *not* restored, yet that did not influence Robin's reputation. There can be no doubt that, happening as the storm did in the very nick of time, the recovery of the property was regarded as a mere trifle as compared with the fulfilment of the threat. Nobody could dispute the vigorous execution of Robin's sentence, which they now began to see, did not extend to the actual recovery of the property, but only promised a conditional punishment, which the thief must have received in common with his neighbours.

Robin continued to ply his trade during the rest of his life; but after this great *coup* the solitude of Rombalds Moor was found to exercise too severe an obstacle to the extension of his practice. His fame was now established on every side, and it only remained for him to render himself more accessible in order to reap a golden harvest. So he betook himself into the large towns, where rapid success followed him. In the summer of 1806 he established himself in Leeds, to the horror of the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, who was at the pains to give him an editorial notice to quit, almost before he had fairly settled. It is certainly most amusing to think how seriously the *Mercury* took the matter of his advent. On the 7th August it informed the sage that "if he did not beat a quick march out of the town he would be before Monday night be tipped with a magic wand called a constable's staff, and lodged in an enchanted castle, where he may confer with his familiars without danger of interruption - except from the turnkey." Such a hint Robin did not fail to take; he left Leeds abruptly no doubt weaving spells to entammel the monster who had driven him forth.

As a rule, the soothsayers were not malignant. Their vices were mean, but the effects, if troublesome, seldom dangerous. Amongst the most celebrated of these worthies was the Knottingley "wise man," whose reputation was for a long time universal. His wisdom was once very curiously and shrewdly tested, and found to be utterly wanting. An opulent farmer—a man not devoid of humour, but certainly not credulous—had had a cow stolen. He was recommended to apply to the "wise man." Feigning to accept the assurances of his gossips, he consented to apply to the wizard for advice. An opportunity for a good joke at least presented itself. He arose early, and rode into Knottingley on the grey dawn of an autumn morning. The village streets were deserted; the wizard's temple was closed, and showed no signs of occupation. A large and ponderous log of wood, intended for fuel, was lying beside the door, and near it was a bucket of water. These two articles offered the means of perpetrating the joke the inquirer had longed for. He reared the log on end, resting against the door, and placed the bucket of water on the top of it. He then

knocked at the wizard's door, who, starting from the bewilderment of sound sleep abruptly broken, demanded "Who's there?" "Be quick," replied the farmer; "and open the door; I want to see thee." The wizard, half dressed, opened the door, when down fell the log and the water upon him, both dousing and bruising him. "Oh dear, oh dear! who's done that?" moaned the poor wizard, as he scrambled upon his legs. "Na, na!" roared the farmer, bursting with laughter at the wizard's plight and ignorance; "if thoo can't tell me who did that, thoo can't tell me who stole my coo; so good morning." And he hurried away, leaving the poor wretch to meditate upon his disappointment.

Among the prophets two deserve especial mention. Sheffield had one of these worthies, who, when the power of divination descended upon him, abandoned not only the servile habits but also the heathenish names derived from his ancestors, and was henceforth known to fame and the credulous as "the Sheffield tailor." He became the centre of interest in his part of the county by informing the people that the end of the world was fixed for 1805. But although he was by

Far more skilful with the spheres,
Than he was with the sieve and shears,

he was only at the best the disciple and imitator of a bolder and more aspiring rogue, George Hey, of Kirkstall, who considered his dignity most fittingly described by the loud-sounding name of "the Kirkstall Prognosticator."

In 1801 it had been revealed to the "Prognosticator" that the end of the world was to arrive in 1806, and George, who to the wisdom of a prophet added the humanity of a true Christian, seeing the iniquity of the thoughtless mass of his fellow-men, determined to raise his voice in an endeavour to recall them from their folly and wickedness. To accomplish his end the more completely he resorted to the newspapers, and the following advertisement appears in many of the journals for October, 1802:—

TO THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Repent that ye may be saved! and live and dwell on the earth for ever in peace with God; for I foretell the length of every man's and woman's life that liveth upon the earth, unless they live for ever and never die; for on WHITSUN-MONDAY, in the year 1806, it will rain down fire and brimstone until all shall be consumed that know not God; but all that live in His fear and strive to do His will shall live on the earth for ever. Think not much of me for telling this, for as Noah was the end of the Old World, and beginning of this, so I declare the ending of this world, and the beginning of that which shall follow, and of that there shall be no end.

GEORGE HEY.

Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, Yorkshire, May 2nd, 1801.

The "Sheffield Tailor" could not brook this interference on the part of the Kirkstall man. He soon answered George's advertisement with the announcement that the end of the world would arrive in 1805. The matter was taken up as one of serious import. Although the doctors differed as to the exact time, they agreed as to the result, and

their difference was a mere trifle. Whether the end of 1805 or the middle of 1806 was the exact time it mattered but little; the one thing that appeared quite clear to all who hearkened unto the prophets was that it behoved prudent believers to begin to set their houses in order. To complete the effect of these warnings, in October, 1803, the celebrated Johanna Southcote paid a visit to Leeds, where, as indeed throughout all Yorkshire, her followers were numerous. Thanks to the agency of the "Tailor" and the "Prognosticator," and a host of lesser lights, Johanna's disciples believed as sincerely in her marvellous prophecies as ever did good Catholic in the miracles wrought at the shrine of our Lady of Loretto. The object of her visit to Leeds was to encourage the faithful, and to distribute to them the "Celestial Seals," which would protect them from all danger during the approaching period of transition. The seals were to be had, she told them without money, and without price; the only thing wanting to give them full efficacy was faith! Another property of these wonder-working seals was that they would produce patriarchal longevity, and whoever should receive them worthily would—in the opinion at least of the prophetess—live a thousand years. But, alas, it is the fate of all modern prophecy to be stamped with the character of falsehood. The "Tailor" was first proved to be a false prophet by the mere lapse of time; that, however, did not shake the faith of believers; it strengthened that of the partisans of the "Prognosticator," who triumphed with grim mockery over their rivals. The disciples of the "Prognosticator" awaited the approach of their awful day with deep anxiety indeed, yet with exultation and full confidence in the superior merits of their leader. At length the day came. As a fact its advent was horrible. The sun at his rising looked threatening; the weather was unpleasantly sultry. These were omens which could not be disregarded; even the thoughtless and the scoffer were awed. The faithful were apprehensive, but steadfast. The streets soon became crowded with a restless throng; the air became strongly impregnated with dust, perhaps brimstone! the lurid sun as it sank behind the western hills wore a fiery aspect that drew forth tribulation and woe from the breasts of those who were unprepared to meet the now apparently inevitable doom. Frenzy seized alike upon devotee and scoffer; the tension was intolerable. At last, amid groans and misery, the sun set; the night—"Such night in England ne'er had been, and ne'er again would be"—approached, and passed—as usual. Thus ended this eventful day, adding another to the numerous instances of prophetic delusion for which the beginning of the present century was so peculiarly distinguished. Leeds and its neighbourhood were restored to tranquility by the dawning of the morrow; yet singularly enough, the fame of George Hey was not destroyed either as a prophet in the higher sense of the word, or as a mere fortune-teller, to which he descended.

As a professor of divination of high rank and eminent success, Hannah Green, "the Ling Bob Witch," claims a place in the annals of

her kind and the memory of the grateful. Her predecessor, and for some time her rival, was George Mason, the noted astrologer of Calverley Carr, near Bradford. George fell far short of "Ling Bob" both in audacity and success. He certainly amassed a fortune of several hundred pounds; but when he died, in April, 1807, Hannah was in the zenith of a popularity he could never achieve. There is one remarkable incident in the biography of Hannah which seems only to be explained by professional jealousy; and, although it is impossible to say Mason was the cause of it, yet such is the probability. Among the deaths in the *Leeds Mercury* for May 17th, 1806, it is stated that Hannah Green, alias "The Ling Bob Witch," departed this life on Thursday night last, "in her hovel at Yeadon, where thousands of inquisitive maidens have for years resorted to enjoy by anticipation their future destiny." This announcement, so eminently calculated to injure Hannah's connection, was indignantly answered by the sibyl. Next week the editor received the following note, dated Yeadon Moor, May 21st, and signed "Hanner Green"—

"This is to inform Mr. Baines that if he does not contradict my death in next Saturday's paper he must stand to the consequences of the law." "Hanner's" correspondence was not elegant, but it was forcible and free from all oracular ambiguity. It spoke the mind of a determined person, who, having received some injury, was bent upon full reparation. This the editor saw, and to escape the dilemma with as much dignity as possible, his next issue, after denying the death, contains the following exculpatory paragraph:—"Whether we were imposed upon last week by the person who brought us the article announcing the death at Ling-bob, or whether any attempt is now made to mislead us, we have not skill enough in the occult sciences to divine; but the above letter certainly does not appear to be the production of a witch." The editor's error in judgment respecting the origin of the epistle, Hannah was magnanimous enough to treat with contempt; she was satisfied with the explanation. After forty years' practice she at length died in her "hovel" on the 12th May, 1810, and was succeeded by her daughter, Hannah Spence, who inherited her worthy mother's business and a fortune of £1,000—the profits which had accrued therefrom.

In his early life the writer was well acquainted with an old bookseller in Leeds, a man untutored as to school learning, but of vast reading, of considerable mental power and originality of thought, who had been by turns weaver, astrologer, Militiaman, Chartist, philosopher, and poet. His collection of books for sale was large and miscellaneous. His private library was small, but select and choice. It consisted of works on the "Black Art," as he himself described it; and although divination had ceased to be one of his openly acknowledged professions, and although he freely admitted that the whole thing was nonsense, yet such was the influence of his early impressions that he could not resist "casting the planets" of any of his better-known friends or customers at any serious moment in their career.

Leeds.

WM. WHEATER.



YORKSHIRE WORTHIES.

SIR MARTIN FROBISHER.

SOME members of the Frobisher family moved from Chirk, in North Wales, to Yorkshire, about the middle of the fourteenth century; the orthography of their patronymic being Furbisher, Furbiser, or Ffourbysssher. In both localities they allied themselves with old county families. The art of marrying well was one of their accomplishments. In Yorkshire the family centred around Altofts, in the parish of Normanton. One John Frobisher, of that place, was farmer of the king's demesne, and married to the daughter of Sir W. Scargell. His grandson, Francis, was Mayor and Recorder of Doncaster. The brother of Francis was named Bernard who married the daughter of a knight named York. To them were born John, Davy, Jane, Martin, and Margaret. The last-named was baptised in Normanton on February 10, 1541. Bernard Frobisher was buried at the same place on September 1, 1542.

From these considerations there can be little doubt that Martin was born between 1530-40, at Altofts. The mother, to relieve herself of a share of the burden of bringing up five children, sent Martin to her brother, Sir John York, then residing in London. An additional reason for this transfer of the boy was that there were no suitable schools in his native place.

Sir John observed that his nephew was a youth 'of great spirit and bold courage and natural hardness of body,' which, in our phraseology, would run—brave, high-mettled, and with a good constitution. Whether his maternal uncle disliked the charge which he had undertaken, or found the 'great spirit' more than he could guide, or

that young Martin would rove like any adventurous boy, matters little now, for to sea he went soon after his arrival in London.*

There happened to be a small fleet of merchant ships on the point of sailing for the Coast of Guinea. The admiral was John Lock, and this was in the year 1554. Martin was placed on board one of these ships, and sailed away upon what was then deemed a very long voyage and to but half-discovered places. The fleet returned in the following year, having been very prosperous. This was the first effort of the English to establish a permanent trade in African gold and ivory. The youth's first voyage confirmed him in the choice of a calling. To the end of his days he continued a sailor.

When Frobisher first emerged out of the seclusion of home and Yorkshire, a lad 'of great spirit and bold courage and natural hardness of body,' he came not, as a young Hannibal or Drake, with a paternal vengeance to be wreaked on the enemy of his nation and religion. He was just such an ardent, adventure-loving boy as one may find in a mess of middies on board any of our own Queen's ships.

With superabundant faith in the heroic, and happily endowed with the strength and courage necessary for bringing forth the works of that faith, he was flung of by his maternal uncle and fell on his feet in that paradise of boys, the forecandle of a rover, and perhaps a slaver.

He possessed only the education which a mother gives to her youngest boy; he could read, and almost write a large round hand. But he was overflowing with latent greatness. He took with him a fortune which can be estimated in no symbols arithmetical or algebraic—the inheritance of noble qualities descended from an ancestry of gentlemen bound to honour and duty more than life.

In such a school, where right must always ally itself with might, where authority is only to be preserved with a hard word, and sometimes a harder blow, the noble qualities developed. It was the case of an oak planted on a seaward cliff, whose branches are toughened by

* A writer in "Notes and Queries" says that "The biographical accounts of Sir Martin Frobisher state that his parents were in very humble circumstances, and the date of his birth as unknown. Dr. Miller, however, in his *History and Antiquities of Doncaster*, p. 117, says, that "Francis Frobisher was Mayor of Doncaster in the year 1535, and from his supposed age, compared with that of Sir Martin's, was most probably the father of this naval hero. Unfortunately the parish register does not commence the baptisms till the year 1558, and Sir Martin must have been born long before that period. However, I have found the baptisms of several of his relations, viz., 1561, May 30, Christian, daughter of William Frobisher. 1564, Mar. 2, Darcy, son of William Frobisher. 1566, Mar. 18, Matthew, son of the same. 1567, Jan. 18, Elizabeth, daughter of the same." Dr. Miller then adds in a note the following extract from Maneser's *Account of Yorkshire Families*—'The father of Sir Martin Frobisher resided sometime at Finningley, his mother was daughter to Mr. Rogers, of Everton, his grandfather William married Margaret, daughter of Wm. Boynton, of Barmston, Esq. His great-grandfather Francis was Recorder of Doncaster, and married Christian, daughter of Sir Brian Hastings, Knt., and purchased lands at Doncaster.'"

the boisterous gales, and are at the same time stunted and deformed.

The rough life of the privateering captain, with its ready expediences in the face of unexpected perils, its many temptations to plunge into piracy, its sufferings from hunger and thirst, its quelling of mutinies with a keen, broad partizan—all this is lost for us. Yet one needs no predominance of imagination to picture Frobisher's ten years of roving. He was a youthful commander. A voyage out of the sight of land was almost a novelty; the rocks, shoals, and currents of the ocean were marked on no chart; the degrees of longitude were put down of the same width from pole to pole; no law was acknowledged on the high seas; pirates infested even the mouth of the Thames; and yet in a Lilliputian bark the English mariner was prepared to roam over unknown seas.

Either his meeting with Michael Lock or Humphrey Gilbert touched a secret spring in the young captain's soul which opened a chamber hitherto dark and uninhabited. Lock had long been drawn 'to the study of cosmography,' and had convinced himself of the existence of a North-West Passage to Cathay. Humphrey Gilbert had arrived at the same conclusion, and published a pamphlet to prove it, in which he mingles Homer and mathematics, deducting a second Magellan's Straits from the *primum mobile*, and quoting Esther and Ahasuerus to show that there was a good market for calicoes in the far East.

The interest awakened by the speculations of these theorists doubtless saved Frobisher from sinking into lawlessness. He was on the point of becoming a confirmed buccaneer. Henceforth he had a noble object which lifted him above the low level into which he had drifted, and privateering became a means to an end, as the primary school to the youthful village master who spends his evenings reading for a profession. After his return from each voyage he hastened to Lock's house to listen to the conjectures of the retired master mariner, pore over his charts of imaginary coasts and channels, and gather from Doctor Dee all that the great astrologer and cosmographer was pleased to communicate. To pursue for fifteen years the noble purpose of sailing a ship 'by the West to the East' was in itself something, though the quest had never been made. His unmeasured courage and perseverance were exhibited in the voyage and dangers of the 'Gabriel.' His readiness of resource came out on every occasion of dismaying peril. His great physical strength completed his endowment for the work before him. His skill in seamanship was tried in making three successful entrances into Frobisher's Straits, which to this day are a region avoided by every mariner. He was the first man who ever went in search of the North-West Passage; and he was the first Englishman who ever attempted to establish a colony on the American continent, although the spirit of discovery within him was by the force of circumstances subordinated to the venturers' greed for gold. He took the first Protestant missionary to the New World, and by him

the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was for the first time administered according to Protestant rites on that continent.

Fuller says of his character—'He was very valiant, but withal harsh and violent (faults which may be dispensed with in one of his profession).' This has been repeated by almost every subsequent writer who has made any sketch of the Admiral's life. Campbell's paraphrase of this charge is—'A true patriot, yet in his carriage blunt, and a very strict observer of discipline, even to a degree of severity, which hindered his being beloved.' If Campbell supposed any of Queen Elizabeth's great captains was 'perfumed like a milliner, holding a pouncet box 'twixt his finger and his thumb,' he is not wrong in applying to Frobisher the word blunt. It is a quality not more rare in a sailor than courtliness in a groom of the chamber. But Campbell is not justified in making Fuller's words mean that Frobisher was a martinet and unbeloved. The only circumstance that could be wrung to support such an assertion is a phrase in a letter of Raleigh's to Sir Robert Cecil when the command of the expedition of 1592 was transferred from himself to Frobisher. 'I have promised Her Majesty,' writes Raleigh, 'that *if I can persuade the Companies to follow Sir Martin Frobisher* I will without fail return.' The hypothesis means no more than that the expedition being composed of and equipped by the personal friends of Raleigh, they would naturally be unwilling to trust their lives and fortunes to any other commander, though he should be the most skilful in the world. There are many reasons for holding the contrary opinion of the knight's character. One of Master Sellman's accusations was that Frobisher was so lax in his discipline and lenient to the petty officers and mariners that no order could be kept on board. Again, no voyager of his time had so few mutinies. The 'Michael' and 'Thomas' of Ipswich alone deserted him. But the officers of both those vessels thought their Admiral drowned before they turned cravens. The experience of Drake with the ready execution block, and of gentle John Davis was to have their subalterns mutiny in their very presence. Frobisher's oft repeated efforts to regain his five men captured by the Esquimaux, and the sacrifices he was prepared to make to accomplish that purpose, exhibit the humane side of his character. In his letter after the capture of Fort Crozon he says, when referring to Norris's request for some of his men—'The mariners are very unwilling to go except I go with them myself, yet if I find it come to an extremity we will try what we are able.'

Fuller's meaning is, doubtless, that Frobisher was possessed of a violent temper. But the passionate men are not usually the unbeloved. The severe martinet is more often the dapper, cultured, cool, low-speaking officer, than the rude, herculean, boisterous sailor. Frobisher had never learned how to put a bridle on his indignation. Any suspicion of sham or wrong put him instantly ablaze, the consequence being that he raised against himself a host of needless enemies.

He was a man heartily loved and heartily hated. And as for the coarse epithets which he employed in his moments of anger, his Queen was painted with the same brush; while for the Admiral there is the excuse that with all men the ugly phrases, half-forgotten, which still



Sir Martin Frobisher.

linger in the memory as the fruit of association with base companions, find free utterance from the choleric tongue. He was 'full of strange oaths . . . , jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.'

Although Frobisher was not tainted with the love of money he allowed himself to be led by circumstances to the commission of that which his sense of honour must have condemned, in order to procure the means for the prosecution of his great purpose. The story of Palissy pursuing his heroic quest of the glaze, deaf to a hungry family crying to him for bread, had only been told ten years before. Martin Frobisher's search for the North-West Passage, with the widow Riggatt and her numerous brood hungering at Hampstead, was a repetition of it. Of such conduct it is hard to form a just opinion, inasmuch as the judgment and the sympathies do not coincide.

He was not a man devoid of domestic virtues. He had a strong love of his kindred and a kindly affection for his faithful servants, as we learn from the provisions of his will.

But the "signal service in eighty-eight" is the chapter in his history which will always gain for him the readiest admiration. His share in the defeat of the Armada has been almost entirely attributed to Drake. Nowhere else have his achievements been so completely overshadowed. The Spaniards knew of only one English admiral, whose name was Drake, and so every desperate charge made upon the Armada was attributed to him. But no English authority has any achievement of his to record from the taking of Don Pedro's ship to the battle of Gravelines; while the Queen was so pleased with Frobisher during that crisis to the realm, that she employed no other admiral during his lifetime after the year 1589.

He had the prudence of Hawkins with the resolution and quickness of Drake, while his dauntless courage was all his own. It was valour spiced with what can only be called devilry, acquired in his privateering days. His seamanship has perhaps never been surpassed.

Elizabeth's Admirals were all great men. They had great faults as well as great virtues. It was fertile soil that produced gigantic weeds as well as heavy ears of corn. They trod the rough, thorny path of heroes. They knew not where their bodies would lie; their roving, perilous life made that uncertain. It was in God's keeping. But for their souls they were certain. Their faith in their religion and in an overruling Providence—who helped them in storms and among icebergs, who wrought for them continual miracles of deliverance, who confounded the knavish designs of their foes, and always protected their Queen, giving her the victory over all her enemies—would raise a laugh of scorn in the barracks or forecastle of our day. They had an adoring loyalty, an unwavering faith in the unseen, both good and evil, very rare now. Satan is not terrible to men who have refined him out of their creed; but those old worthies believed in the Devil, and yet feared him no more than the Spaniard. The man who did his duty to God and his country needed not to fear anything, seen or unseen. That much they knew and lived; and in that faith they died, leaving the rest to God and their Saviour.

London.

FRANK JONES, B.A.

REV. WILLIAM SCORESBY, D.D., F.R.S.

THE Rev. Wm. Scoresby was born at the village of Cropton, near Pickering, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was the only son of Captain Scoresby, of Whitby, and was born in the year 1790. His father was originally bred to farming pursuits, but forsook that calling for the much more adventurous and enterprising one of the sea; this he commenced in 1780, at Whitby. In 1792, Captain Scoresby removed to Whitby.

The subject of this memoir studied at Edinburgh, and eventually adopted the profession of his father, and for several years commanded vessels engaged in the whaleing business. Here his enquiring mind gathered a rich harvest of experience, which, at the age of thirty, he embodied in an excellent work entitled—"An Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery," in two vols. octavo, with 24 engravings. He afterwards published an account of a "Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery," in one vol. This work included researches and discoveries on the eastern coast of Greenland, made in the summer of 1822, and was translated by Professor Kries, and published in Hamburg in 1825. Here is its German title—"William Scoresby's des Jungern Sogebuch einer Reise auf den Wallfischfang, etc." We afterwards find him contributing papers to the Philosophical Journals, and his researches extended to several original and important enquiries. Among these we may stop to mention—"The Temperature of the Sea at great depths. The Nature of the Polar Currents and Ices. The Temperature of the Atmosphere in Summer."

He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Nearly the whole of Dr. Scoresby's voyages to Greenland and the Arctic Regions, were made from Whitby, though a few of his later ones were from the port of Liverpool. It has been remarked by those who have written about him, that his crew were always distinguished for their discipline and respectability, and the lasting effect produced upon the characters of some of those who sailed with him, was a gratifying proof of the soundness of his judgment, temper, and heart. His success in whaleing was very remarkable; but he never, under any circumstances, allowed a whale to be pursued on a Sunday. And he succeeded in convincing his men that, upon the whole, they did not lose by keeping that day of rest.

During his later voyages he adopted the temperance principle on board his ship, and found that coffee was a better preservative from the bitter cold of the Arctic Regions than spirits.

In 1824, considering that he had a call to the ministry, he left these pursuits and became a candidate for clerical duty, studying at Cambridge, and with such success, that in 1825 he was ordained to the ministry by the Archbishop of York. The Mariners' Church in Liverpool, had just been established, and he accepted the chaplainship of

that place. Those who have attended the services which he conducted there, speak strongly of the solemnity and reverence which pervaded the whole assembly, and describe as most touching and impressive the mastery which he exerted over the wild and reckless spirits which composed the congregation.

Having left the curacy of Bessingby, in Yorkshire, for the Floating Chapel, at Liverpool, he was obliged on account of his precarious state of health to vacate Liverpool. He left that place, to the universal regret of those who knew him, and to whom he had become endeared. He then removed to Exeter, where he had charge of a congregation, and where he worked for several years, which were sadly chequered by the death of his two sons, at intervals. From Exeter, upon receiving his degree in divinity from his University, after a ten years' probationary course, he was transferred to the position of vicar of Bradford.

He resided at Daisy Hill, Manningham, and whilst there, appeared to be always busy with his philosophical researches, riding into the town when his clerical duties called him, on a small pony. He was the founder of the first "Church Literary Institute," and during its existence he delivered some excellent lectures to its members and friends, on philosophical or learned subjects.

The benevolent institutions, and the poor of Bradford found in him a strong and kind supporter; for it is known that he distributed the whole of the income accruing to him as Vicar, in works of charity never having during his residence here, spent one farthing of it on his own maintenance.

On leaving Bradford, in June, 1847, the chairman of the farewell meeting, spoke of the labours of the Doctor as follows:—

"Four schools have been built by the efforts of that gentleman, at a cost of about £4,000, and, with one exception, entirely on his own responsibility as to the funds. When Dr. Scoresby came to Bradford, there was not a single child under daily education in connection with the Parish church, now about 1500 were daily receiving instruction, exclusive of some 1200 Sunday scholars. Besides the erection of these schools the Dr. had also undertaken the entire pecuniary responsibility of carrying on all the day, and some of the Sunday schools, relying only on the children's pence, the annual collections, and two or three contributions by the National Society."

When Dr. Scoresby resigned the vicarage of Bradford, he became a resident at Torquay; and though unbeneficed, he fulfilled the calling of lecturer, at Upton, near that place. Here, humble and resigned to the will of his Maker, he died of disease of the heart, on the 21st of March, 1859.

We here give an enumeration of some of the books which he published (91 in all) in his life-time, in addition to the two works before mentioned. "Memorials of the Sea, in 1 vol., 12 mo." "The Sufferings and Persecutions of the Irish Protestants," in 1 vol. "Dis-

courses to Seamen," 15 Sermons preached in the Mariner's Church, Liverpool. "The Philosophy of the Gospel," A Sermon. "The Principles and Duty of Christian Loyalty," A Sermon. "Plea for the Unity of the Church." "The Seaman's Prayer-Book." "My Father: The Life of William Scoresby, Esq., of Whitby." "Memorial of an Affectionate and Dutiful Son." "American Factories." "Considerations on the Franklin Expedition." "Magnetical Investigations." That which was the last act of his useful life was his voyage undertaken in the Royal Charter, for the purpose of discovering the changes which take place in the compasses of iron built vessels. He had long thought that a ship at Melbourne would have her position when in England reversed. The Doctor gave all his instruments to the Whitby Museum, also £250 for the purpose of buying glass cases to cover them.

He went out to Melbourne, and whilst there he received the honorary degree of master of arts from the university there. That his single-hearted courage in the pursuit of science remained to the very last may be gathered from a single instance. During a violent cyclone he ascended the mizen rigging, in order to judge of the height of the waves, which were then running as he calculated, 30 feet high. His life was probably shortened by the labour of preparing the results of his investigations. Few men have been more thoroughly loved and respected. His life was consistently and successfully devoted to the good of his kind in directions requiring most various, and in some cases uncommon talents. As sailor, clergyman, and philosopher, he did his part well. As sailor, he added to our geographical knowledge; as clergyman, he combined what may perhaps be considered extreme evangelical views, with the most abounding charity and liberality to those who differed from him; as philosopher, his researches have contributed materially to the safety of those thousands who daily leave our ports, and the emigrant, merchant, ship-owner, and underwriter all owe no slight debt of gratitude and respect to the memory of Dr. Scoresby.

Shipley.

ABRAHAM HOLROYD.





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