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I N T H E E A S T R I D I N G O F T H E C O U N T Y O F Y O R K,

B Y
T H E L A T E F R E D K. R O S S, F. R. H. S.,
And Member of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association,
A U T H O R O F
“ C O M P E T E N T S O F T H E Y O R K S H I R E W O L D S , ” “ T H E R U I N E D A B B E Y S
O F B R I T A I N , ” E T C .

D R I F F I E L D :
P R I N T E D A N D P U B L I S H E D B Y T H O M A S H O L D E R N E S S, *O B S E R V E R*
O F F I C E, M I D D L E S T R E E T.

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PREFACE.

The paucity of documentary evidence of the past of Driffield renders the attempt to write its History somewhat analogous to the task imposed on the Israelites, in Egypt, of making bricks without straw. Yet, scanty as are the materials, it is deserving of having its annals recorded, as far as they are known, seeing that it dates from the remote period when the Celts, or even the Pre-Celts, were the denizens of the district, a couple of thousands or more years back, as their still existing tumuli indicate; and further, from the circumstance that a thousand years ago it was a Royal residential town, where King Aldfrid had a palace, with his courtiers and warriors around him, and that the King now lies buried in Little Driffield Church, or in close proximity to it.

In the absence of such records, and with little more than tradition to rely upon, and the testimony deducible from the tumuli of the various races that have lived there; with conjectural inferences from general history, the most that can be done is to supply some contributions, authentic and supposititious, towards such a history.

Seeing that others better able than the compiler to deal with the subject, from a more intimate knowledge of the locality and of the bye-gone events of the Town, have refrained from the task, he has been induced to attempt some elucidation of its past annals, so as to give a general outline of the sequence of events during the centuries of its existence, and thus partially supply what has long been a disideratum.

The thanks of the compiler are due to several gentlemen for the assistance they

have courteously rendered in preparing the following pages for publication, without which they would have presented a still more meagre aspect.

To the Rev. Canon Newton, Vicar of Driffield, for his readily-accorded permission to inspect the parish registers and other manuscript documents in connection with the two churches.

To the Rev. Charles Welton for a Sketch of the History of the Baptist Church.

To Mr. William Taylor for information relative to the United Free Methodist Connexion.

Also, especially, to Mr. John Browne, of Bridlington-Quay, formerly of Driffield, and to Mr. Thomas Holderness, of Driffield, for much valuable supplementary Topographical and Biographical matter, as well as the furnishing of names and dates, and the correction of errors, the former of whom possesses a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the ecclesiastical and general History of Driffield than any other living person, and who, had he undertaken the task, would unquestionably have produced a much abler and a more satisfactory work than that of the present writer can pretend to be.

LONDON, 1889.



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CHAPTER I.

Pre-Historic, Celtic, and Roman Driffield.

“ You never tread upon them [the Wolds] but you set
Your feet upon some ancient history.”

THE Yorkshire Wolds, of which Driffield may be considered the capital, are a range of chalk uplands, commencing on the sea-coast, where the cliffs of Flambrough and Speeton rise up majestically to a height of from 150 to 450 feet, whence they proceed westward until they attain an elevation of 805 feet above the sea level, and then diverge southward to Ferriby on the Humber. There are no lofty isolated hills or escarpments, save on the coast, the surface being undulatory and presenting rather the appearance of the rolling swell of the Atlantic Ocean. From many points there are widely-extended prospects, commanding views of the expanse of the German Ocean, the loftier hill ranges of Cleveland, the lowlands of Holderness, the vales of York and Pickering, the estuary of the Humber, and rising up conspicuously on various sides, the minsters of York and Beverley, the towers of Bridlington, the spire of Patrington, the factory chimneys of Hull, and on an eminence in the midst the Sir Tatton Sykes monument.

For unnumbered centuries has this district been the home of peoples of various races, whose existence here is indicated by no written records, nor even by oral tradition, the only knowledge we possess of their ethnological characteristics being revealed to us from their burial mounds, which are profusely scattered over the whole extent, and are very numerous in the vicinity of Driffield.* In 1886, Mr. Robert Mortimer, of Fimber, published a most valuable archaeological map, 5 feet by 3 feet, of the ancient British entrenchments and tumuli around Fimber, dedicated to his brother, Mr. John Robert Mortimer, the founder of the Driffield Archaeological and Geological Museum. “This map,” says a critic, “is a gigantic undertaking, and means the thought and labour of many years. The geological and historical remains are most carefully noted. . . . The ancient remains of primeval war are only just becoming a popular study, and Messrs.

* *Vide* the narratives of the mound diggings of Canon Greenwell, Mr. Mortimer, Lord Londesborough, Dr. Thurnham, &c., and the contents of the Mortimer Museum, in Driffield.

Mortimer, in the Driffield district, whose work and Museum we shall not soon forget, are rendering the historical student of this and future generations an incalculable boon."

It is a common mistake to suppose that the Brigantian Celts were the aborigines of the Wolds. There were, at least, two races of pre-Celts, who preceded them, who were of non-Aryan descent, of which people the Brigantes were an off-shoot. Of these primitive men we know scarcely anything, seeing them but dimly through the obscuring mists of the remote past, by means of the scanty relics that have come down to us through the intervening millenniums, in their burial mounds. There was a marked difference between these two races, the earlier being termed the Doliocephalic, or long-headed, the latter the Brachycephalic, or round-headed. The former have also been styled the Paleolithic (early stone), and the latter Neolithic (later stone). They both formed their implements and weapons of stone, those of the Paleolithic race being rudely fashioned, without any attempt at ornament, whilst those of the latter displayed a higher degree of manipulation in the way of symmetry, finish, and artistic elaboration.

It would seem that the former, probably of Teutonic origin, had come over from the Belgian or Frisian coast, and had settled chiefly near the sea coast, where their relics are found in the greatest profusion; and that the latter, probably of a kindred race, had followed them, possibly centuries afterwards, and that, aided by their superior skill, they had subdued the earlier settlers and spread inland towards Driffield and Malton, where their tumuli abound.

During the Brigantian era, the forests and swamps of Holderness were occupied by a race of herdsmen called Parisii, so called it may be assumed from the swamps amongst which they lived, who were in bondage to the Brigantes, a species of serfs, the tenders of their cattle, who are supposed to have been of Teutonic origin, and who, very probably, were a remnant of these pre-Celtic people, who were subjugated by the Aryan Brigantes.

The Paleolithic men, the earliest race of whom we have any vestiges on the Wolds, were a rude and savage people, who appear to have lived immediately after the last glacial epoch, and were most probably contemporaneous with the mammoth, the cave bear, and the woolly rhinoceros, prior to the cultivation of cereals and the invention of spinning and pottery-ware, and living on the produce of the chase and wild fruits. In the Auvergne there has been found the bone of an extinct species of animal, on which is scratched the figure of a man, presumably of this period, which is perhaps the earliest specimen extant of pictorial delineation in Europe. It represents a hunter stalking a urus, and hurling at the animal his flint-tipped spear, as he crawls on his belly through the brushwood. The figure is nude, but covered with hair, and would almost seem to represent the link between Darwin's ape and the first development of man. These primitive men sheltered themselves in caves or hollow trees, and made for themselves habitations in shallow basin-shaped excavations of the earth, over which they placed conical roofs of tree branches covered with sods or reeds. These are still to be met with in Yorkshire and other counties; on Rombalds Moor by Ilkley, at Bempton on the Yorkshire coast, and on the moors of Cleveland. Nor are these pit-dwellings wanting on the Wolds. In Kendale, about a mile north of Driffield, the excavations of an old British town of this description may still be seen. They are about fifty in number, ranged irregularly along the southern slope of the valley. They are concave in form, the circular rim being more or less broken by the wearing of time and the operations of agriculture, and are from six to twenty feet in diameter, with a depth of about three feet. They have never, that I am aware of, been examined by digging, excepting on one

occasion, very superficially by Mr. T. Holderness, of Driffield, who, at the depth of a spit or two, found a chip of flint, several stones which had formed part of the floor, and a bone, very much decayed, of some animal that had possibly been eaten by the family that inhabited this particular dwelling.

It is true that a Driffield antiquary of considerable eminence pronounces them to be nothing more than holes left by chalk-diggers, but it seems highly improbable that they should dig them all of this particular circular shape, and that they should only take the top layer of inferior chalk from fifty different spots instead of from one large pit. Besides, the surroundings are precisely what are met with in these ancient British towns. They are placed on the slope for shelter and are protected in front by the opposite slope, which is continued by artificial earth works, and we may, with the highest probability, assume that in Kendale was the Driffield of the pre-Celtic age.

To the same, or the succeeding races, may undoubtedly be attributed the lake dwellings, similar to those in Switzerland, which have been recently discovered at Ulrome, in Holderness, by Mr. Boynton, of Ulrome Grange, which may have been occupied by the Parisii herdsmen or their progenitors, if descended from the pre-Celts, to afford them dry habitations above the swamps of the district.

What the religion of these primitive Wolds people was we have no means of ascertaining, but there are evidences to shew that, in common with all races in the infancy of mankind, it was a species of sun and star worship. They would see the glorious-looking luminary rising out of the eastern sea, and after traversing the sky overhead, observe him sinking to rest below the western horizon. They would notice that he was the dispenser of light, warmth, and cheerfulness, and that he caused the herbs to grow and the fruits to ripen: hence, simple and ignorant of science as they were, he would seem to them to be a superhuman beneficent being, worthy of worship, and to whom prayers should be addressed for fruitful seasons and for protection from the ills of life; the planets and stars would be regarded as a celestial hierarchy surrounding his throne, and festivals in his honour would be held at stated periods of the year. That this hypothesis is something more than conjecture is shewn by the fact that the sun is frequently found depicted on ornaments, &c., of the ancient tumuli of the Wolds. A survival of this Baal or Sun worship still exists, or did exist until recently, in Holderness, the writer of these pages, when a boy, having often assisted in building up a "Beal-fire" which blazed up on Mid-summer eve, when the sun reached the summer solstice. The same custom was prevalent all over the Wolds also in the earlier portion of the present century, but has now fallen into general or entire disuse.

How long these Paleoliths ranged over the Wolds, burrowed in the earth, and hunted the bears, wolves, and other wild animals of the forest we know not; nor can we tell when the more advanced Neoliths came upon the scene, who, possessing a higher degree of intelligence and superior weapons, subdued the former and became the lords of the soil; neither have we any record or traditional account of how long, or when, these Neoliths occupied the district, hunted, waged wars, and roamed listlessly over the uplands in painted nudity, or clothed in the skins of slain animals; but this we do know, that after an undetermined period of time, there came across the sea an altogether different people, who supplanted them and reduced them to bondage or serfdom.

The Celtic Brigantes, who now appeared on the Wolds, were a branch of the great Aryan race, from whom have come the highest orders of intellect that the world has seen. Their advent on our shores marks the termination of the stone age and the begin-

ning of that of bronze, which may be considered the twilight period of the civilization and intellectuality of the present time. The Celts undoubtedly came over from Gaul, which was peopled by the same race, and at first settled chiefly in the southern portion of the island, but others of the more adventurous and enterprising, amongst whom were the Brigantes, pushed inland and northward, and wrested the land from the feeble stone-weaponed owners. It would appear that they practised agriculture, as the Greek Pythias, in the 4th century B.C., and Posidorius, in the 2nd century B.C., speak of their corn-fields and granaries, and of their method of cutting off the ears of corn, leaving the stems, and storing them in earthen jars; they were acquainted also with the art of smelting iron, which was practised in Sussex before the invasion of Cæsar. Their houses were wooden huts, thatched with straw or reeds, and their villages aggregations of huts in forest-clearings, protected by surrounding earthworks and stockades. They clothed themselves in skins, and in the south occasionally in some textile fabric, whilst those of the interior went naked in the summer time, with painted or tatooed skins, but these, by the 2nd century A.D., had adopted textile clothing after the manner of the Romans; as they then called their enemies from the northern mountains the Picts or Painted People. Their religion was a cruel and bloodthirsty paganism, which claimed hecatombs of human sacrifices to assuage the wrath of their vindictive god. The Brigantes were a bold warlike people, jealous of their individual rights and commercial independence, as the Briton has been ever since and is now. Possessing, as they did, bronze spears and metal-tipped arrows, they easily overcame the pre-Celts, and established a kingdom in the north of England, approximately conterminous with the future Heptarchial kingdom of Northumbria, and erected the city of Iseur, the modern Aldborough, as their capital. It is a curious fact that on the Wolds, which were so thickly populated, there are no stone circles, or dolmens, or other indications of Druidical worship, unless indeed the mysterious monolith in Rudston churchyard be the solitary survivor of a stone temple. This circumstance would seem to indicate that what is now Yorkshire was then an expanse of forest land, for the Druids performed the rites of their religion in forest clearings, with an encircling of trees, emblematic possibly of the rays of the sun, and it seems likely that the stone circles were erected on open plains, to give the semblance of a forest circle. The most famous temple of the Brigantian Druids was at Llyn-yr-Avanc, in the depth of a forest, where the town of Beverley now stands, the slight elevation, on which the minster now rears its stately head, being then on the margin of a lake and the spot where the priests performed their mystic ceremonies.

For how long a period the Brigantes remained lords of the Wolds we have no means of ascertaining, but they were eventually subjugated by the Romans. Those masters of the world invaded Britain a few years before the Christian era, under Julius Cæsar, but did not penetrate far inland from their landing place in Kent, and it was not until the year 69 A.D. that they came into the north under Petilius Cerealia, who was sent hither by Vespasian; nor was it until ten years afterwards that their superior discipline and weapons enabled them, after some obstinate resistance, to subdue the Brigantes, which was effected under the generalship of Agricola. The conquerors erected fortresses in various parts, constructed military roads, and stationed a legion on the peninsula between the Ouse and the Foss, which was the commencement of the Roman Eboracum, a city that grew rapidly in importance; was in course of time embellished with temples, courts

of justice, and other magnificent public and private buildings, and which, from its splendour and importance, came to be styled "Altera Roma," now York.

It became the chief city of Roman Britain, was frequently the abode of existing or future Emperors; where Severus and Constantius died, and where Constantine the Great, son of the latter, was first proclaimed Emperor. It is frequently stated by historians that Constantine was a native of the city. Of this assertion, however, there is no proof, but rather evidence to show that he was born in one of the eastern provinces of the empire.

We have no record that in the Roman period Driffield existed as a town or village, but that the district possessed a numerous population is evidenced by the multitude of Romano-British sepulchral mounds. There were three Roman roads diverging from Eboracum, all which passed within a few miles of the site of Driffield, viz.: one on the north *via* Malton and Sledmere to Filey Bay; another by way of Londesborough on the south to Bridlington; and a third also on the south, which passed by Market Weighton and Petuaria (Beverley?) to a port near the promontory of Spurn, where corn was shipped for Rome. There would therefore be no lack of Romanising influences in the immediate neighbourhood, and Driffield may have been consolidated into a Roman, or may have existed as a Brigantian village, but on this point we have no definite information, as indeed we have not for 500 subsequent years, until it rose into some degree of importance, as a Saxon or rather Anglian town, with a royal palace within its precincts.

The sepulchral mounds of these successive races—the pre-Celts, the Celtic Brigantes, the Romans and Romano-Celtic, with the subsequent Angles, Saxons, and Danes, are exceedingly numerous about Driffield, and over the Wolds generally, indicating by their forms, the modes of interment, and the relics they contain, the respective peoples to whom they have belonged. The earliest yield nothing but rudely-shaped flint implements; the next series, the same class of implements, more skilfully shapen, but no metal or pottery; then come those of a transition period, also with well-wrought flint weapons, but mixed with those of bronze and fragments of coarse earthenware; followed by the most recent class, rich in valuable remains, consisting of iron swords, spearheads, knives, &c., ceramic ware of a more artistic character, skeletons of warriors, with those of their war steeds and of charioteers, with portions of their chariots and fragments of their horse accoutrements; also skeletons of females with armlets, anklets, necklets, &c., of jet, amber, and glass, with great numbers of beads and other ornaments.

One of the most important of the mound-diggings of the Wolds was undertaken, in 1851, under the personal superintendence of Lord Londesborough, in a field belonging to Mr. Hopper, of Kellythorpe, about a mile from Driffield, of which a long detailed and most interesting account was given in *The Archaeologia*, xxxiv., 251. The mound was about twenty yards in diameter, and from seven to eight feet in height. The first object found was a skeleton in the usual contracted position, with the arm bent upwards, from the elbow, towards the head, and lying beside it a rude spear head of flint. Further excavation brought to light the remains of several other skeletons which had been disturbed. Below was found an oolite slab which, on being tapped, emitted a hollow sound, as if it were the covering of a vault. An attempt was made to remove it, but it resisted the united strength of seven or eight men, and was eventually raised by means of a windlass and tackle. It proved to be the lid of a rude sarcophagus, measuring 4 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet, and weighed half-a-ton. Within it lay the skeleton of a chieftain, who must have been 6 feet 2 inches in stature, placed, as usual, with the knees gathered up and with upraised hands. On the right arm was a singular and beautiful bone armlet, perforated

at each end, with bronze pins or rivets, with gold heads, passing through the holes. Beneath the vertebræ was a bronze dagger in a wooden sheath, and round the neck, three large amber beads of conical form. At the feet lay a highly-ornamented earthen drinking-cup, and about the centre of the tomb a hawk's head and beak. Beneath the whole length of the skeleton was what appeared to be a linen cloth, but the interstices were so filled with animal matter that it had the semblance of leather. In another portion of the tumulus were found fragments of calcined bones, a quantity of charcoal, and some burnt gravel, shewing that a portion of the contents had been burnt *in situ*. The number of interments in this tumulus had been very considerable, the remains of not less than ten having been exhumed on this occasion, one skull being peculiarly long and narrow. Fragments of Romano-British vases, flint implements and other relics were also found. After the mound had been supposed to have been thoroughly examined, the bones were collected together in the cist, the lid lowered and the tumulus restored to its original form. Mr. Mortimer, of Driffield, afterwards re-opened the mound and discovered twenty-three other Anglo-Saxon skeletons, the remains of burials subsequent to the original interment, besides several relics of that period. The stone cist he removed, and placed it in his garden, where it may now be seen. •

In 1847, the Rev. Chas. Wellbeloved, of York, communicated to the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, ii., 55, an account of the opening of a tumulus in a field belonging to Mr. Richard Jennings, about a mile from Driffield. The mound was 50 yards in diameter, with a gradual slope from the centre, which was 5 feet in elevation, to the circumference. The nature of the mound was not suspected until the removal of a portion of the earth for filling up some drains. On removing the earth there was discovered, 3 feet from the surface, a skeleton and afterwards several others, the exact number not being ascertained, lying about 6 feet apart, and along with them, beads of amber and glass, brooches, clasps, and other ornaments, a spear-head of large size and the umbo of a shield. The bodies had been placed on a layer of chalk, and covered with a small white gravel. The boss of the shield was very remarkable, with four singularly-arranged discs, differing from anything of the kind hitherto found. The fibulæ also were of unusual character, one being cross-shaped, but without any reference to the christian religion. There was also turned up a pair of scissors, a very rare discovery, and a pair of tweezers. A great number of the articles were illustrated by engravings.

In 1856, a coffin, formed of a hollowed tree, was discovered in levelling a tumulus at Sunderlandwick, by Driffield, 6 feet by 4 feet in dimensions, containing three skeletons supposed to be Celtic.

Another mound was opened in a field belonging to Mr. E. D. Conyers, at Little Driffield, composed entirely of sand, which yielded nothing however but fragments of pottery, apparently Roman, and pieces of corroded iron.

More recently, a vast number of tumuli, on all parts of the Wolds, have been opened by Mr. J. R. Mortimer and by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, from which have been disinterred great numbers of relics of these long past ages, which have thrown considerable light on the manners and habits of our remote ancestors, who, from one to three thousand years ago inhabited the Yorkshire Wolds.



CHAPTER II.

Anglo-Saxon and Danish Driffield and King Aldfrith.

 FEW and feeble are the gleams of light that illumine the history of Driffield during the earlier portion of this period ; in fact we know nothing, excepting by inference, until the time when it became a royal residence. It would appear that Little Driffield was the parent village, and what is now called Great Driffield, a suburb or offshoot, which grew up by the clustering of habitations round the king's residence and the Moot-hill, the latter still in existence. There was certainly a church in Little Driffield in the beginning of the eighth century, for there King *Ældfrid* was buried in 705, which, from its dedication to St. Peter, would seem to have been built in the preceding century, soon after the preaching of Paulinus and the destruction of the great Saxon temple at Goodmanham.

At the time of the compilation of Domesday Book we find that the Manor of Driffield was three miles in length by two in breadth, with two churches and eight mills, which would indicate a considerable population. The circumstance of the fairs being held at Little Driffield is a farther presumptive proof of its superior antiquity. Whether it ever had markets is not known, but as fairs and markets were usually granted in the same charter, the probability is that it had one, which fell into disuetude until the growing population at Great Driffield gave rise to the existing market held there. There is a tradition that the charter for the fairs was granted by King *Ældfrid*, when lying on his death-bed, but of this there is no recorded evidence. The fact of the King being buried at Little Driffield would shew that there stood the church of the time, and that there was not one in the royal suburb, although one must have been erected there soon after, certainly prior to the Conquest. From these considerations we are authorised to assume that a village has existed here from the time of King *Ædwine*, but the relations between Little and Great Driffield have been reversed, the latter having grown into a considerable market town with the former as its outlying suburb.

The accounts we have of the life of King *Ældfrid* are somewhat obscure and conflicting ; even his personality is not clearly made out, as there appears to have been two brothers whose names were very similar, who are confounded with each other, and are sometimes united in one individuality. The following is the generally-accepted narrative

of his life and career. He was the great-grandson of Ida, the Anglian adventurer, who, in 547, established the kingdom of Northumbria by vanquishing the Celtic Brigantes. His father was Oswy, King of Northumbria, who was the founder of the Abbey of Streoneshalh (Whitby) and presided over the great synod for the settlement of the Easter dispute, held within its walls. He was the King's eldest son, but was born out of wedlock, which gave rise to subsequent troublea. Oswy was at the time of *Ældfrið*'s birth King of Bernicia only, but he caused Oswin, King of Deira, to be murdered, annexed his dominions, and thus became King of Northumbria in its entirety. At this time *Ældfrið* was a bold, spirited, and ambitious young man, and partly by persuasion and partly by threats, he induced his father to constitute him viceroy of that southern portion called Deira in which Driffield is situated, which office he held until his father's death, in 670. Whether it was during his viceroyalty that he built his palace at Driffield we know not, but it is not improbable, from its being in the centre of Deira and admirably situated for watching and guarding the coasts against the invasions of the Norse pirates.

When his father died he claimed the crown of Northumbria as the eldest son, but was set aside by the nobles on account of his base birth, and his younger but legitimate brother, Ecgfrid, nominated instead. Fearing that his brother would put him to death, as a favourite of the Deirians and a possible insurgent, *Ældfrið* fled to Ireland, then a land of saints and seat of learning, where he became imbued with a love of philosophical and scientific study and with sentiments of religion. For fifteen years he studied under the ablest preceptors, and mastered the principles of theology, philosophy, and political science, becoming, in the sequel, a most accomplished scholar, at a period when the priests of the Saxon Church could but repeat the services of the church by rote, and when Kings made use of a cross as their signatures to charters and deeds.

Ecgfrid died in the year 686, when the nobles assembled to determine the succession, who having received favourable reports of the wisdom and learning of *Ældfrið*, unanimously selected him to fill the vacant throne.

For nineteen years he governed his kingdom with great prudence and vigour, reforming abuses, displacing incompetent officials and appointing in their places able men, irrespective of their previous social position. He encouraged the building of churches, monasteries, and schools, not only for high-class learning, but for the education of the middle and lower classes as well, and patronised learning and merit wherever he found it, whether amongst the clergy or the laity.

He was the friend and patron of Wilfrid, one of the greatest intellects of the Saxon Church, and elevated him to the Archbishopric of York. But when that prelate, Becket-like, presuming on his position, attempted to subject the sceptre to the crosier, *Ældfrið* maintained the Royal authority with firm dignity, and banished Wilfrid from the realm, who went to Rome to lay a complaint at the feet of the Pope. When he returned to England, with a Papal mandate for his restoration to his see, the King gave utterance to a truly English reply, "You bring," said he, "a written order from the Apostolical seat, as you term it, couched in dictatorial terms to me, the King of Northumbria; but understand that I do not submit to the dictation of any foreign Bishop, nor do I render obedience to any such mission as you bring, be it from the Apostolic seat or elsewhere."

After many vicissitudes, embracing his hot-brained youth, his government of Deira, his sojourn with the scholars and divines of Ireland, his elevation to the throne of Northumbria, and his quarrels with the proud churchman Wilfrid, he seemed to have the

prospect of spending the evening of life in tranquil repose and dying peacefully, beloved and regretted by all his people, but it was ordained otherwise. In his old age his dominions were invaded by some foe, supposed to be the Picts, who had come over the Roman wall, and had plundered and devastated the country down to Scarborough. *Ældfrid*, still maintaining much of his old military vigour, immediately crossed the Wolds from Driffield, with his army, to confront them, and met them at the village of Ebberston. The conflict was long and doubtful, but eventually the King was wounded and crept into a cavern to die, as he supposed; but the enemy was beaten off and *Ældfrid* was carefully conveyed to his home at Driffield, where he died of his wound and was buried with all the pomp befitting his dignity in the church there; at least so says tradition, but this is not certain, for in the early Anglo-Saxon times it was customary to inter the dead in the fields outside the town or village. It was not until half a century afterwards that Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced the system of intramural interments. It is therefore more probable that his remains lie in one of the many tumuli that surround Driffield. The spot where the battle was fought is, to this day, called "Bloody-field," and the cavern where he sought shelter "Ifrid's-hole."

The other version of the history of this period is thus given by a recent writer, but does not seem to be so reliable.

"A few days after the Synod of Streoneshalh, which met in 664, and sometime before the death of Oswy, which happened in 670, the district appears to have become the theatre of a Civil war. Alchfrid, whom Oswy had placed on the throne of Deira, quarrelled with his father, and each having raised a powerful force, the two armies, commanded by their respective Kings, met, and a bloody engagement ensued. The scene of this unnatural conflict was on the heights of Scamridge, near Ebberston, and it ended in the death of Alchfrid. . . . A young brother of this unfortunate Prince, named Aldfrid, an illegitimate son of King Oswy, filled the Northumbrian throne, after the death of Ecgfrid, another son of Oswy and his immediate successor.

"Owing to the similarity of their names—Alchfrid and Aldfrid—they have been confounded both by William of Malmesbury and other ancient authors and by the generality of modern historians. It is obvious, however, from Bede's History and from his Life of St. Cuthbert, that they were two distinct persons, differing not only in names but in age, manners, and the time and circumstances of their death. Aldfrid was many years younger than his brothers Alchfrid and Ecgfrid and during a great part of the reign of the latter he spent his time in the Scottish Isles, to which he retired in the pursuit of learning. He appears to have been an amiable and peaceful person, though he had some quarrels with Bishop Wilfrid. . . . He reigned over all Northumbria, and died in 705, in the 20th year of his reign. . . . It is certain that he died of disease, not by the sword, and that his disease, though painful, did not carry him off rapidly. His sister Aelflæde then Abbess of Streoneshalh, went over to Driffield and attended him in his last illness."

Relying on the tradition of the burial of *Ældfrid* within the church, the two following inscriptions have been placed therein in modern times. "In the chancel of this church lie the remains of Alfred, King of Northumbria, who departed this life in the year 705." "Within this chancel lies interred the body of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who departed this life January 19th, A.D. 705, in the 20th year of his reign. *Statutum est omnibus semel mori.*"

Doubts have been expressed recently as to the burial of *Ældfrid* at Driffield, either

in the church or in an external mound, on the ground that we have no contemporary record of the circumstance, which is true, but it must be remembered that chroniclers of passing events were then very few, and confined to here and there a monk of some monastery; still, although we have no absolutely contemporaneous record, we find it stated in two MS. copies of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which, from the handwriting, were evidently transcribed from the original before the Conquest. "This year [705] Aldfirth king of the Northumbrians, died at Driffield on the 19th before the Kalends of January," and Leland, our oldest and a very careful antiquary, temp. Henry VIII, writes, "After Eafride reigned Alfride, a good clerke and eldest sunn to Oswy, but he was a bastard. He dyed in ye thyrdre yere of his reigne at Driffield and there is buried." And in another portion of his Itinerary he states that his tomb was then to be seen there: "Anno D. 727, Alchfrid Rex Nordan humbrorum in Drifelde XIX Cal. Januar defunctus est, anno regni suis 20, nec dum impleto." "Alfredus Rex Northumbrorum periit Drifilda, cuius ibi sepulchrum etiam nunc extat." It follows, therefore, until we have some reliable evidence of his burial elsewhere, we are bound to accept that of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, coupled with the traditional belief of all the subsequent centuries, that his remains lie in Little Driffield or the immediate neighbourhood.

In the year 1785, the London newspapers contained an apochryphal account of a search alleged to have been made in the church for his remains, which, although abounding in anachronisms and other errors, was accepted as a genuine and faithful narrative, and was reproduced in Cooke's "Topography of Great Britain." It stated that "the Society of Antiquaries, having had undoubted information that the remains of King Alfred the Great, who died in the year 901, were deposited in the parish church of Driffield, about twenty miles from Hull, deputed two of that learned body (accompanied by other gentlemen) to take up and examine the same. Accordingly, on Tuesday, 20th Sept. last, the above gentlemen, with proper assistants, entered the church for that purpose, to be directed to the identical spot by a secret history. After digging some time they found a stone coffin, and on opening the same discovered the entire skeleton of that great and pious Prince, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by dust and length of time. After satisfying their curiosity, the coffin was closed as well as the grave, that everything might remain in the state as when found. In the history above alluded to, it appears that King Alfred being wounded in the battle of Stamford Briggs, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds 20 days and then expired, and was interred in the parish church thereof. During his sickness, he chartered four fairs at that place which are now annually held."

This narrative displays, on the part of the writer, a lamentable ignorance of Anglo-Saxon history, confounding *Ældfrið* of Northumbria with Alfred of Wessex, who flourished a couple of centuries distant from each other, and the battle of Ebberston with that of Stamford Bridge, although three centuries and a half intervened between them. A writer to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in 1828, p. 874, explains the matter. He says: "The rector or curate of Driffield, with two or three neighbouring gentlemen, had a mind to satisfy their curiosity about Alfred, King of Northumbria, who died in 708, and whom an inscription painted on the south wall of the chancel sets forth to have been buried within the chancel. Accordingly they dug up the whole chancel, but found nothing more than two or three skulls, belonging to some family buried under a raised tomb in the north wall, robbed of its brass figures and inscription. Two more, now plain slabs, produced nothing, and their search was stopped by a quarry of chalk like a wall. Had the

enquirers attended for a moment to the present state of the church, whose long arches, stopped up on both sides and filled in with small windows of the latest Gothic, denotes that it once had aisles, as well as the circumstance of the original chancel being reduced to pasture ground, they would not have taken all this trouble for nothing, but would have directed their searches better; though, perhaps, even there the length of time, exclusive of accidents, might have reduced the body to dust."

The question arises—and an important and interesting question it is—as to where this royal residence was situated. It appears to be almost certain that its site was at the north end of the present Great Driffield. In a field there, where the main street bends round into the Scarborough Road, there is a mound still bearing the name of the Moot-hill, round which, in the Saxon age, the folk-mote assembled to hear proclamations of Royal mandates and to discuss local politics, such as were not of sufficient importance to be considered in the national Witanagemót, and were relegated to these minor gemóts, to be settled by the "folk" themselves. This Moot-hill would doubtless be in close proximity to the King's Palace and in its vicinity we must search for it. Tradition asserts that it was situated at the North End; the name of a neighbouring mound, which is called Castle Hill, the conformation of the ground suitable for a place of defence, and the existence of underground remains of an extensive building, all being confirmatory of this traditional assertion that has come down through the intervening centuries. Close by the Moot-hill is the site of this moated castle, where fragments of walls and some large stone steps have been revealed by an excavation made into this, the "Castle Hill," from which circumstances we may reasonably assume that here stood *Ældfrid's* Palace. It is to be hoped that further excavations may be made and a thorough examination instituted of these buried relics of the past, as they would unquestionably throw considerable light upon the early history of the town.

When the palace was erected Little Driffield would be the only village, with its church and clustering of houses; the site chosen for the palace being a mile distant and in the open country, but very soon habitations, not only of husbandmen and traffickers, but of courtiers and nobles as well, attendant upon the King uprose; for whose accomodation another church, or rather chapel of ease to the parent church, was built, and thus what is now called Great Driffield had its origin.

It is possible to form a conception—an ideal picture—of Driffield and the Wolds during the *Ældfrid*ian period. From Driffield to the sea there extended a broad expanse of open undulating country, chiefly pasture land, dotted here and there with villages and scattered dwellings, lacking cornfields, but with patches of arable ground for the growth of cereals and vegetables, and with tracts of forest land which served as lairs for wild boars and wolves that preyed on the flocks of the herdsmen, and were wont to attack and tear in pieces unprotected wayfarers, which was so common an occurence that one Aceborne, a philanthropist, erected, at Flixton, a house of refuge, with a community of 14 brethren and sisters, to succour and aid benighted travellers who might be in danger from the attacks of these ferocious *animals*. The house was called Carman's Spital, and at the present time a farm-house standing on the site is called Spital, and the land belonging to it is called Wolf Land.

The houses of the villagers were mud-built, with straw-thatched roofs, scarcely so good as modern cow-sheds, with holes in the walls, admitting the cold blasts of winter and serving as vents for the passage of smoke from the fire burning in the middle of the floor. The furniture was of the rudest carpentry, and the beds were shake-downs of straw; and

here, in such hovels, the peasantry wallowed in filth, like pigs in a sty, with coarse and indifferent food and no mental nutriment whatever, brutal through dense ignorance, and trembling with superstitious fears.

This was the condition of the country generally, but Driffield, we may, without much stretch of imagination, assume to have presented a scene of courtly gaiety, and a centre of such learning and civilization as was then only to be found at monasteries and at the courts of kings. There would be assembled round *Ældfrid* in his palace or in other residences, nobles, courtiers, and warriors; men of learning, and a sprinkling of ecclesiastical dignitaries; ladies of aristocratic lineage, and fair-haired blue-eyed Saxon maidens. There would be held high festivals, with pageantry, minstrels, and mummers; and from the portals of the palace would issue joyous cavalcades of horsemen and ladies on their palfreys, for hunting and other sylvan sports in the open country and forest around.

Nearly twelve centuries have passed away since Driffield presented this aspect. How different it is now, with its railway station, its dissenting chapels, its factory chimneys, and its plate-glass-windowed shops. Although it lacks now the sunshine of royalty, it is in every respect infinitely superior to the regal Driffield of the past, in everything that pertains to the comfort, happiness, intelligence, and well-being of the population. The country around presents a scene of fruitful farms, smiling cornfields, and gardens; with farmhouses superior to King *Ældfrid*'s Palace, with populous villages of comfortably-housed, well-fed and intelligent husbandmen. The houses of the town are well built and furnished with appliances of comfort and convenience that were not dreamt of then, and shelter a people who live in what may be termed luxury as compared with the past; are well clothed against the inclemency of the weather, and are well educated with such mental resources as schools for the children of the poorest classes, literary institutions, lectures, sermons, newspapers, libraries and museums, things that even royalty could not command then, excepting in very rudimentary forms.

Half a century after the death of *Ældfrid* the Danish Vikings began to hover about the north-eastern coast of England and make descents on the land for the purpose of plunder, and in 789 made their first inland invasion from Lindisfarne. Afterwards they grew bolder and came in greater numbers, one of their chief landing places being Flambrough; Driffield and the Wolds generally suffering greatly from their ravages, until about the year 876, when the Angles of Deira were subjugated and the Danes became the dominant power in Yorkshire, portioning the land amongst themselves, much as William the Norman did England amongst his companions and followers after the Conquest. But they inter-married with the Angles, and Northumbria eventually came to be peopled by what may be termed an Anglo-Danish race.

Many a severe battle was fought on the Wolds, between the Danish invaders and the Anglo-Saxons. The Danes had won a foot-hold on the peninsula of Flambrough, and formed there an entrenched camp, beyond a natural ravine which extends partially across the peninsula, with a strong rampart extending from sea to sea. These protective earthworks are popularly called Danes' Dykes, from the circumstance of that people having made use of them to shelter their camp and landing, and the supposition that they were constructed by that people, as they were wont to do elsewhere in England, as for instance on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Thames and the Kennet, when invading Wessex, and on a peninsula in Cambridge, very similar in its details to Flambrough. It is, however, the opinion of modern antiquaries that the works were not formed by the

Danes, although they might have improved them as means of defence, but that they were constructed by the Brigantes.

A fierce and terrible battle would seem to have been fought about three miles from Driffield, in a valley still called Danes' Dale. Of its details we have no knowledge, nor which side was victorious, but we have existing evidence of the fact in a group of 197 tumuli close by, called Danes' Graves, clustering together over an area of four acres, and over-canopied by a grove of trees, which entomb the bodies of the slaughtered Danes, the presumption being that the Danes were the victors from the circumstance of their being able to bury their dead so carefully. A few years ago some Norwegians who were studying the English language under the tuition of Mr. W. Porter, the Scandinavian scholar, at Driffield, expressed their opinion that the graves were Norwegian, not Danish, as they corresponded very accurately with the ancient sepulchral mounds of Norway. It is however very likely that there would be considerable similarity between the burial mounds of the two countries, and it is a fact that they resemble very closely the group of tumuli at Blackheath in Kent, which are known to be Danish, of the time when the Danes were encamped there, and when they murdered Archbishop Alphege at Greenwich.

In 1746, Mr. Knowlton, an antiquary, of Londesborough, called attention to these tumuli, in vol. 44 of the *Phil. Trans.* of the Royal Society, writing:—"Within a mile and half of Kilham is a place called 'Danes' Graves' near which, it is supposed, was fought a great battle, in which infinite numbers fell, and so were laid in heaps and covered with chalky soil, in little tumuli of the quantity of two or three square yards, in which, if open, one may find great quantities of human bones, though at this distance of time, I believe there is not less than an acre of ground covered over with them, joining close to each other; and it is one of the greatest curiosities of antiquity, in my opinion, I have ever seen. I am determined, one day, to go and number them, and to measure the quantity of land they cover."

The Rev. William Drake, of Bromfield, dug into one of the graves and discovered a bronze armilla, which he presented, in 1830, to the Ashmolean Museum, and in a written account stated that he had taken it from a skeleton, small in size, and that under the skull was a stone of blue granite. There were also fragments of another armilla of highly polished jet, encircling the radius and ulnea of the left arm, ornamented peculiarly and assimilating to a golden armlet, now in the museum of Copenhagen, which is represented in Worsae's "Afbildsunger," fig. 302, and has been reproduced in the *Archæological Journal*, xvi., 83.

In 1849, Dr. Thornham superintended the opening of five of the mounds for the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club. In each was found a single skeleton lying in the meridian line, four with the head to the north and one to the south. All were lying in a contracted position, as he stated "like Peruvian mummies." In two of the barrows were found fragments of two small vases of the Teutonic type, and in a third a piece of corroded iron, semi-circular in shape and about an inch and a quarter in diameter, besides which no other relics were found.

This mixed Anglo-Danish people, the Danes being the dominant power, it was that the Norman Duke, William, found, when he invaded Northumbria, to give him so much trouble and whom he found it so difficult to subdue.



CHAPTER III.

Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor Driffield.

POPULOUS as Driffield and its neighbourhood evidently was during the Saxon period—a fact that is proclaimed by the vast number of tumuli scattered abroad, as well as by the Domesday record of two churches and eight mills—it would appear, after the Conquest, to have sunk into a village or rather twin villages of insignificant importance. This would be attributable to two causes of similar character—the ravages of the Danes and the devastation of the land by William the Conqueror. The Danish Vikings, a warlike and ferocious people, when they had obtained foothold and a landing at Flambrough, swept over the Wolds at will, plundering and slaying the Angles and desolating the land until they effected a conquest of Northumbria, became for a couple of centuries the dominant power in the north of England and amalgamated by inter-marriages with the former owners of the soil. These Anglo-Danes it was who made so resolute a defence of their country against the aggressions of the Norman Duke, who had subdued the south of England. To the insurrectionary flags of Gospatrix, Waltheof, Merlesweyn, and other leaders who, after the first conquest of Northumbria, continued persistently, time after time, to rise, with the object of driving the Conqueror back into the sea, or over it, to his Norman Duchy, and of placing the Wessexian Edgar, the Atheling, on the throne of England—to the flags of these leaders they flocked and fought bravely and determinedly, but their rude valour had to succumb to the military skill of William and the superior discipline of his army. After repeated visits to Yorkshire to put down these insurrections, which broke out afresh as soon as his back was turned, his patience at last became exhausted, and he swore, “by the splendour of God,” that he would put an effectual stop to the “rebellions” of these turbulent Northumbrians for the future, and at the same time take a terrible vengeance for the past. With this object in view, he spread his forces over a great breadth of the country, with instructions to slay the people, kill the cattle, and burn the towns, villages, farmhouses, and crops, and so completely were his atrocious orders carried out that for an extent of sixty miles from the Humber to Durham and as many in breadth, the county was reduced to a desolate and howling wilderness, presenting to view the ruins of innumerable villages, barns, and stacks, that had been destroyed by fire, and by the waysides and over the fields a horrible scattering of putrifying dead carcases of animals, mixed with the mangled corpses of men, women and children. So effectual

was this desolation that for nine years there was no attempt at tillage or cultivation of the soil; and what few of the inhabitants who escaped the ruthless sword of the avenger were driven by famine to feed, as Speed informs us, upon the dead bodies of their fellow-sufferers, who died of hunger or the pestilence that broke out through the putrefaction of corrupting animal matter. That Driffield participated in this terrible punishment there can be no doubt, from the many significant entries in Domesday Book of its lands lying waste, which are recorded as being of high values in King Edward's time, but now reckoned as valueless. It is not at all impossible that many of the Anglo-Danish men of Driffield fought amongst the brave defenders of their liberty and of the independence of their county, and from their proximity to York may have been amongst those who stormed the castle, put the garrison to the sword, and made captive the two governors, William de Malet and Gilbert de Gant; the latter of whom, it may be observed, was a Wolds man, holding some confiscated lands in and about Hunmanby, in *capite Regis*, as a baronial fee.

From that invaluable record the Domesday Book, completed in 1086, we obtain a most interesting outline picture of Driffield and the neighbourhood, as it was twenty years after the Conquest. From its pages are extracted the following particulars.

"Drifelt, with the 4 berewicks—Chillon [Kilham] Elmesuelle [Elmswell], Drigelinghe, Calgestorp [Kellythorpe], there are 23 carucates of land to be taxed, which 12 ploughs may till. Morcar held these as one manor. In the time of King Edward they were valued at £40. Now the King has them and they are waste. To this manor belongs the soke of these lands—Cheldal [Kendale], 6 car., Calgestorp, 3 car., Austburne [Eastburn], 6 car., Wesburne [Kirkburn], 5 car., Sudburne [Southburn], 7 car., Chileuic [Kilwick], 5 car., Tibetorp, 8½ car., Schirne [Skerne] 1½ car., Cransuic, 1 car., Chillon, 6 car. In the whole 50 car—[49, a common error in Domesday Book]—and there may be 25 ploughs. It is waste.

"In Basewic [Beswick] are 2½ car. to be taxed and another half which was in Lole, which two ploughs may till. The soke of this land belongs to Drifelt, and yet Morcar had a manor there in King Edward's time and it was valued at 20s. Now it is waste. In the aforesaid Manor of Drifelt there were 8 mills and 2 churches. The whole manor is 3 miles long and 2 broad.

"In Middleton Eddid had 1 Manor of 3 car. and 5 oxgangs to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs. Richard has it of the Earl, but the predecessor of the Earl had it not. There is in the demesne 1 plough. Value in King Edward's time 20s., at present 20s. In the same village is the soke of 6 oxgangs to the King's manor of Drifelt. Richard has the land, but the King has not the soke.

"In Basevvic, Gamel had three cars. to be taxed, and there may be 2 ploughs. It is the soke of Drifelt. Nigel has in the demesne 1 plough and 7 villanes with 2 ploughs and 1 mill of 10s. Value in King Edward's time 20s. It is the same at present. The same Nigel [Fossard] has until now retained, by force, the soke of ½ a car. of land, and the third part of an oxgang in the same village [Middleton], and it belongs to the King's Manor of Drifelt. In like manner, Hammelin has detained by force till now 2 car. of land and 5 oxgangs in the same village, with the soke belonging to Drifelt. In the same village William de Surdeval holds 3 car. of land, and 5 oxgangs, which were Eldid's, whose land was not quit claimed to Earl Robert. The same Richard holds, also, in the same village, 6 oxgangs of land, the soke of which belongs to Drifelt, but it is not even now restored.

"In Schirne and Cranzvic and Hottvne, Gamel had 8 car. of land to be taxed. There

is land for 4 ploughs. Hugh, his son, has there 1 plough, and 12 villanes, with 2 ploughs. One mile long and one broad. Value in King Edward's time 60s. now 20s.

RECAPITULATION.

			held by the King.
In Drifelt	32½ carucates		
In do.	6 oxgangs	„	the Earl of Moreton.
In Elmesuuelle	2 carucates	„	the King.
In Calgestorp	4½ „	„	„
In do.	2 oxgangs	„	the Archbishop.
In Childale	6 carucates	„	the King.
In Augustburn	6 „	„	„
In Westburne	5 „	„	„
In Sudburne	7 „	„	„
In Tibetorp	3 „ and 2 oxgangs	„	„
In Schirne and Cransuic	2½ „	„	„
In Rotsea	2 „	„	the Earl of Moreton.
In Schirne	6 „	„	Hugh, son of Baldric.
In Nesseuic	9 „	„	the Earl of Moreton.
In Cransuic and Hottune	8 „ and 3 oxgangs	„	„ „
In do.	2 „	„	Hugh, son of Baldric.
In Bagenton	11 „	„	„ „
In do.	13 „	„	the Earl of Moreton.
In Sundrlanuuic	1½ „	„	the King.
In do.	1½ „	„	Gospatric.
In Torp	2 „	„	the King.

In subjecting this return to analysis, we find that the king held 72 carucates of land, a carucate being as much as could be ploughed by one team, and differed in quantity (ranging from 80 to 120 acres) according to the nature of the soil; besides which he held the socage of other lands, which differed from a knight's fee, which was held by military tenure, by being held by that of husbandry service. The Earl of Moreton, the king's half brother, held 32 carucates and 9 oxgangs, in capite, besides having the lordship of a vast number of manors elsewhere. These were the lion's shares of the plundered lands, the humble holders being Hugh, son of Baldric, evidently, from his name, an Anglian or Dane who had escaped confiscation, and held nineteen carucates; the Archbishop of York, with the modest holding of two carucates; and Gospatric, the holder of one and a half carucate at Sunderlandwick, contiguous to another carucate and a half held by the king, a strange and inexplicable fact if this Gospatric were the insurgent Viceroy Earl of Northumbria, the whole of whose possessions were forfeited for "rebellion."

After the death of *Ældfrid*, in 705, Driffield seems to have ceased being a Royal residence, as we have no record or tradition of any other king having lived there, although it continued to be a royal manor until the fifteenth century, and most probably it would sink down into a mere agricultural village, or rather twin-village, tenanted by herdsmen and tillers of the earth, with a few handicraftsmen in wood and metal, and a small residential population independent of labour; who would be supplied with commodities of the chapman kind by

travelling pedlars or at the markets of Kilham and Frodingham. This insignificant status was the lot of Driffield until the middle of the eighteenth century.

The succeeding four centuries after the Conquest comprised the great monastery-building era in England, when the Benedictines, the Cistercians, the Augustinians, and other minor orders upreared that profusion of magnificent structures whose ruins adorn so many of our Yorkshire uplands and valleys, developing, in the process, the glorious Gothic style of architecture, out of the ruder Norman and Saxon orders ; and it is a remarkable fact that Driffield never possessed a religious house of any description, so far as authentic records tell. It is true that tradition speaks of a cell, the appendant of the great abbey of Streoneshalh, having existed at Little Driffield in the Saxon age ; as well as of a preceptory of the Knights Templar, situated near where the Bell Mills now stand, at Great Driffield, but we have no proof whatever of the existence of any such establishments. Some five miles distant, however, on the road to Beverley, a Nunnery was founded, at Watton, in the seventh century, soon after the conversion of King Eadwine to christianity through the instrumentality of Paulinus, which was destroyed by the Danes, *circa* 870, at the same time as they devastated the monastery of St. John, at Beverley. It was re-founded in 1148-9, by Eustace Fitz John, as a Gilbertine Priory for 13 canons and 36 nuns ; the Gilbertine being a modification of the Benedictine and Augustinian orders. He endowed it with the lordship of Watton and all its appertenant meadows, pastures, waters and marshes, and it flourished until the 26th Henry VIII., when it was dissolved and its revenues, amounting to £453 7s. 8d. gross or £360 16s. 10½d. nett, were appropriated by the unscrupulous royal spoiler ; Robert Holgate, afterwards Archbishop of York, being then the commendatory Prior. The lands and buildings were granted to John, Earl of Warwick, from whom they descended through various families to the Bethells. The mansion which now occupies the site, and is called Watton Abbey, although there never was an abbey there, is a Tudoresque edifice, with some portions of the original walls and vaultings of the Priory incorporated with it, and of course, possesses a haunted room and a supernatural legend.

Few and feeble are the gleams of light that flit across this obscure period of the history of Driffield ; indeed, for several centuries it may be said to have no history at all. "Happy," says a sage aphorism, "is the country that has no history," and the same remark is applicable to towns. Since the time of the Pictish and Danish disturbers no battle has been fought at or near Driffield, excepting some skirmishing on the Wolds during the contest between King Charles and his Parliament, although we may presume that Driffield men took part in the Baronial Wars, the Wars of the Roses, and the Great Civil War, as well as in the Scottish and French wars ; but these affected not the town in any appreciable degree, and it slumbered on through the centuries, until awakened to new life quite recently. Its yeomen and farmers and petty tradesmen and peasants went about their various avocations during the week, ploughing their fields, reaping their harvests, and tending their cattle, in one monotonous round of daily labour, and going dutifully to church on Sundays, without troubling themselves about the outer world politics ; sufficient for them that they could provide food and raiment for their families and find leisure in the evenings and on saints' days to enjoy the amusements of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, single-stick playing, wrestling, and dancing round the maypole.

It is stated that King John, in one of his progresses, visited Driffield, on which occasion he bestowed the manor on his daughter Joan, as a dowry on her marriage with King Alexander II. of Scotland. But there is evidently some error, as the Princess was not

married until the year 1220, five years after the King's death. King John was at York, in 1199, when he negotiated a treaty with the King of Scotland (William), one condition being the marriage of two of the King's sons to Scottish Princesses, in which may have been included the betrothal of Joan, then a child, to Prince Alexander, with the manor of Driffield as a portion of her dowry, and it is possible that the King may have been in Driffield on his journey to or from the Conference at York. The marriage of Princess Joan was celebrated at York, with extraordinary magnificence, in 1220, in the presence of her brother, King Henry III., respecting which there are two state papers, printed in the *Fœdera*.

In Kirby's Inquest, *temp. Edward I.*, at the end of the 13th century, we find it stated that in Driffield there were twenty-four carucates of land, one of which was held by the church as an endowment; three and a half were in the possession of the *Domina de Balliol*, and the remaining nineteen and a half held by various services of husbandry and not mentioned in the Inquisition; and that at the end of this period (1299) the King (Edward I.) granted to John de Britannia (Earl of Richmond), the "mannerium de Driffield, cum hamiletto et pertinentus, in comitatu Eborium, quod extenditur ad sexaginta tres libras decem solidos, quatuor denarios et quadrantem per annum.

In the 9th of the following reign (Edward II.) 1315, a list was compiled of the towns and villages of England, termed "Nomina Villarum," with the names of the lords of the manors or other proprietors. The following is an extract, comprising Driffield and its vicinity, and is interesting as giving the orthography of the places at that period and the names of the proprietors :

- Driffield-cum-membri: Johannes de Britannia.
- Baynton: Nicholaus de Meynhull.
- Burton Agnes and Thirnum: Rogerus de Somerville.
- Estburne: Walterus de Fauconberg.
- Flaynburgh (Flambrough): Wilhelmus de Constable.
- Fyuelee (Filey): Dominus Rex.
- Garton: Wilhelmus de Ros.
- Hoton-cum-Crauncewick: Galfridus de Hotham.
- Harpham and Grauncemor: Galfridus de Sancto Quintino.
- Killum: Episcopus Rotomag.
- Lokyngton: Petrus de Malo-lacu.
- Leckyngfield: Alienora de Percy.
- Louthorp: Johannes de Heslerton.
- Nafferton: Alianore de Percy.
- Pokethorp: Alianore de Percy.
- Ruddlestane: Abbas Beatæ Mariæ Ebor; Ricardus Torny; et Wilhelminus de Ruddleston.
- Skyrne-cum-membri: Abbas de Melsa.
- Suthburne: Johannes de Twinge et Nicholaus de (s) Tapleton.
- Scoreburgh: Johannes de Hotham.
- Sywardby-cum-Marton: Robertus de Sywardby.
- Wandesford: Alianore de Percy.
- Watton: Prior de Whatton.
- Westburne (Kirkburn): Lucia de Everingham.

The unfortunate reign of Edward II. was marked by that monarch's ill-conducted expeditions into Scotland and his signal defeat, at Bannockburn, by Robert Bruce, in 1314. In 1322 he made another disastrous march across the borders, when he was compelled to retreat, leaving thousands of his followers corpses on his line of route. Bruce followed him in close pursuit, and came up with him near Byland Abbey, attacked him when unprepared for action, and entirely routed the remains of the gallant army, who went forth with full assurance of conquest. The King mounted a swift horse and fled to York, whence he made his way across the Wolds, probably passing through Driffield, to Burlington, and the following day proceeded to Burstwick Castle, the stronghold of the Lords of Holderness.

The Scots followed him to York and plundered the Abbeys of Byland and Rievaulx, then followed him towards the coast, and spread themselves over the Wolds, plundering and burning towns, villages, and monasteries, in which category, most likely, Driffield would be included, as none escaped that could not pay a heavy ransom. Four hundred pounds—an enormous sum, considering that money then was about twenty times its present value—were paid by the canons and burgesses of Beverley for exemption from rapine. As soon as the Scots had exacted all they could by plunder or ransom, they returned over the Borders, laden with spoil, and having in their train numerous captives, to be released only by payment of ransom.

The four fairs of Little Driffield had been held from time immemorial, to which the people of the Wold villages and farmsteads resorted for the sale of their produce, and the purchase of such commodities as clothing, articles of household use, farming implements, &c., which were brought hither by chapmen from York, Beverley, and other towns, the chapmen paying taxes to the lord of the manor in respect of their standings and for every sale effected by them. The burgesses of Beverley, who were in the habit of attending these fairs, enjoyed, by virtue of the charter of King Athelstán, confirmed by subsequent charters, and especially by one granted by King John, the privilege of attending fairs and markets for the disposal of their wares, absolutely exempt from toll, as Athelstán's charter commences :

"Als fre mak I the
As hert may thynck, or egh may see."

The Driffield people, however, in the reign of Henry IV., disputed the right of this immunity, from which it would appear that, although the tolls went to the lord of the manor, they suffered some disadvantage from the exercise of this privilege by the Beverley traders, and eventually they submitted the question to the Lord of the Manor—John Baron Scrope—who, after examining the charters and considering the matter in dispute, issued the following proclamation, which settled the question once for all :

"To all those who shall see or hear these our Letters Patent, John Lord le Scrope greeting in the Lord. Know, all men, that we and our council have inspected the Charter of the Most Noble King John, made to God, St. John of Beverley, and to the men of Beverley, that they shall be quit of toll, pontage, passage, pesage, and stallage, throughout our Realm of England, which Charter is confirmed by all the heretofore Most Noble Kings of England; and upon the disturbers, the great censures pronounced by Papal Bulls, sealed with lead; which Charters, Confirmations, and Bulls, we, by the advice of our Council, in reverence to God and of the said glorious St. John of Beverley, do allow; and by the same do acquit the said men of Beverley and their successors, enfranchised as well within our town and franchise of Driffield, as elsewhere. The

“ which this our grant we will to endure during our pleasure, provided always that the “ said men of Beverley, and every of them, shall make oath that they be resident, abiding “ and enfranchised within the same town of Beverley and not without. And, also, we “ charge all our bailiffs and officers of our said franchise of Driffield, that they suffer the “ said men of Beverley, enfranchised, and their successors, to be quit, in like manner “ aforesaid, until they shall have, from us, other command. In witness whereof, to these “ our Letters Patent we have caused our seal to be affixed. Given at our Manor of Upsall, “ the 12th day of April, in the 6th year of the reign of our most dread Lord Henry, the “ 6th after the conquest of England.”

Leland, our earliest antiquary, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII., by direction of the King, made an Itinerary through England in the earlier half of the 16th century. On coming to Driffield he refers to its decadence from its former dignity, and writes:— “ The Hulne riseth of 3 seuerall heads, the greatest of which is ner Driffield, now a small “ village, 16 miles from Hull, which certes hath been a goodlie town, for therein was the “ palace of Egbright, King of the Northumbers, and place of sepulture of Alfred, the “ noble King, some time of that nation, who died there 727, the 19th cal. of Julie, the “ 20th of his reign, and whose tomb doeth yet remaine (for aught that I doe knowe to the “ contrarie) with an inscription upon the same, written in Latin letters. The second “ fountain has its origin at Eastburnam, and the third at Emmeswelan. These three streams “ unite into one at Drifelde and flow downwards to Hull, where they fall into the “ Humber. Adjacent to Drifeld is a field, called Danesfield, where may be seen many “ tumuli of the slain, who, according to vulgar fame, repose there in a battle with the “ ferocious Danes.”

The dissolution and plunder of the monasteries, and the assumption of the Headship of the Church of England by King Henry VIII., gave rise to a formidable insurrection, on the part of the adherents of the old faith in the East Riding, for the purpose of restoring the Pope to his supremacy over the Church in England, and for the re-establishment of the suppressed religious houses, in which the people of Driffield took an active part.

The insurrection, termed the “The Pilgrimage of Grace,” had its origin in Lincolnshire, under the leadership of Prior Makarel, and one who assumed the name of Capt. Cobbler, but it was speedily suppressed by the Duke of Suffolk, and Makarel hanged. The flame of insurrection, however, crossed the Humber, into the East Riding, and blazed up with redoubled vigour under the leadership of Robert Aske, of Aughton, near Howden. Forty thousand men, with a considerable number of Catholic Nobility, Gentry, and Ecclesiastics, assembled themselves together, and went forth with banners, emblazoned with the five wounds of Christ, announcing that they would not lay down their arms until the Protestant heresy was extirpated, the monks reinstated, and the Pope re-invested with his Divinely-ordained authority over the church of England. The chief centres were Howden, Beverley, and Bridlington, and the forces drawn mainly from the Wolds, Howdenshire, and Holderness. William Stapleton was captain of the Beverley contingent; John Hallam, of Cawkhill, of the men between Beverley and Driffield; Captains Brown and Weddell of those from Nafferton and the adjacent villages; and the Pilgrims of Holderness were under the command of Captains Barker, Tennant, and Ombler; the latter a Woldsman.

The insurgents rendezvoused at Market Weighton, fired with enthusiasm, Aske at their head, and accompanied by Ecclesiastics, deposed Abbots and Priors, bearing crosses. Pontefract castle was taken; York opened its gates; and Hull was captured, as was also Scarborough town, but not the castle. This formidable force marched southward, towards

London, but was stopped by the overflowing of the river Don, whilst the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Shrewsbury arrived almost simultaneously on the opposite bank, with 30,000 men, to suppress the rebellion. As neither army could cross the swollen river, they remained facing each other several days, during which the enthusiasm of the Pilgrims cooling, and the men who had come from their workshops and fields wishing to go about their own personal businesses, began to melt away, and the remainder, cajoled by the promises of the King, laid down their arms and dispersed.

As the King's promises of redress were only made to be broken, the insurrection broke out afresh the following year; this time essentially on the Wolds. This madly-conceived and ill-conducted affair was originated at the house of Sir Francis Bigod, at Settrington, between Malton and Driffield. There were present Sir Francis himself, the originator, Hallam of Cawkill, Ombler of Heslerton, Wode, the Prior of Bridlington, and delegates from Driffield, Bridlington, Beverley, and other places; who determined upon a new Pilgrimage of Grace, with Sir Francis Bigod as the leader. Aske, Lord D'Arcy, and Sir Robert Constable, the three foremost conductors of the former Pilgrimage, stood aloof, and warned the people against joining in so hopeless an undertaking. The Duke of Norfolk was again sent against them, and in a very short time dispersed this rude undisciplined mob of rustics.

Speedy execution was the lot of the rebels, including the Abbots of Fountains, Reivaulx, Jervaulx, and the Prior of Bridlington, as well as Aske, D'Arcy, and Constable, although they had nothing whatever to do with the second Pilgrimage, except in using their utmost efforts to prevent it and in dissuading the people from joining it.

Notwithstanding the severe measures that accompanied the suppression of the Pilgrimage, they did not altogether extinguish the hopes of the more enthusiastic upholders of the faith of their fathers amongst the Woldsmen. So long as King Henry lived they dared not make the attempt, but when the boy King—Edward—succeeded to the throne, they began to make their murmurings heard, and to assemble together in secret, with the view of extirpating the Protestant heresy and restoring the mass and the monasteries. Ombler, of Heslerton, and Thomas Dale, of Seamer, were the chief instigators; the former having been a prominent leader in the pilgrimage of 1537, and was one of the few who escaped the punishment of death. They rallied their friends round them at Seamer, to the number of 3,000 peasants and artizans, who appeared armed with pitchforks, scythes, and other farm implements. The leaders issued a proclamation to the effect that the object of the new Pilgrimage was the restoration of the old and only true religion, and the establishment of a Godly democratic Republic, according to the foreshadowing of an ancient prophecy.

This mob of rustics, with Ombler and Dale at their head, began their march across the Wolds, towards York, lighting the beacons as they went along, and, in imitation of the Jews, who, at the command of Jehovah, slaughtered the Canaanites and other nations for worshipping false Gods, killed every person of note whom they met, if they suspected them of holding the Protestant heresy, leaving their naked bodies by the wayside, amongst whom were three eminent citizens of York. Their triumphant progress was, however, very short lived. As soon as the news reached London, Lord Piers was sent with an armed force against them. To a summons to surrender in the name of the King, Ombler replied that he "owed no allegiance to the King, but was the servant of the Most High God, whose behests he must obey, which were the deposition and destruction of King, Nobles, and false Priests, which objects they were fully determined and prepared to carry out to the utmost extent." His followers, however, were more faint hearted, and at the sight

of the troops, with their glittering arms, threw down their weapons and fled to their homes. The four leaders of this fanatical and pitiful outbreak—Ombler, Dale, Barton, and Stevens, were captured and conveyed to York, where they were hanged. And so ended the last of the Yorkshire conspiracies against the Reformation, in which the men of Driffield doubtless participated to a considerable extent.





CHAPTER IV.

The Stuart and Modern Driffield.

DURING the 17th and the greater part of the 18th centuries what is now called Great Driffield was a small country village, of less than a thousand inhabitants—a rural population, dependent upon agriculture, the majority being of the peasant class, who laboured upon the surrounding farms; with a few shops for the retailing of trifling articles of indispensable necessity, such as groceries, textile fabrics for clothing, horse-gear, &c., also the blacksmith's shoeing forge, the carpenter's and wheelwright's shops, the cobbler's stall, and the tailor's board, the supply of more important commodities coming from the market-towns of Kilham and Frodingham. Little Driffield had sunk down into a mere hamlet of about 100 people; the only feature of commercial life that gave it any consequence being the four annual fairs, which were held in a field outside the village. They were attended by great numbers of farmers and others from the neighbouring villages and farmsteads, but so lacking were the means of entertaining so great an influx of strangers that ale and other refreshments were sold by any of the inhabitants, and in almost every cottage, without any license or fiscal payment.

In times of pestilence or other visitations of like character it was usual to levy a rate on the county, or division of a county, for the relief of the destitute poor, who might be afflicted. Such a rate was laid, in the year 1638, on behalf of the plague-stricken poor of Hull, as appears from the following notice, which was issued at Elmswell, in the precincts of Driffield :

"Distress Levy: A Levy made for the relief of the poore infected people in Hull, and
"the poore of divers townes infekted with the Plague, within the Riding. Distress
"Warrant issued for the sale of the goods and chattels of those in arrear; if a surplus, to
"be handed over to the owners,—if not sufficient—then you bring such person or persons
"before some of His Majestie's Justices of the Peace for the Riding, to bee, by them,

"ordered accordinge to lawe. Hereof fail not, at your peril. Given under our hands,
"this the 13th day of July, 1638.

"MARMADUKE LANGDAYLL.
"PHILIP STAPYLTON.

"Arrears: Henry Best, 12s. 0d.
"William Whytehead, 5s. 4d.
"William Pinder, 3s. 4d.
"Edward Lynsley, 3s. 4d."

The famous Ship Tax, levied by King Charles I., 1634-6, and which he struggled to enforce until 1641, in opposition to which Hampden was slain, and which was the precursor of the Great Civil War, was laid by assesments on the towns and villages of England in proportion to their estimated population.

There is extant a list of the villages of the Bainton Beacon Division, with the sums levied on each, which gives an approximate idea of their relative size and importance, and shews how slightly superior Driffield was at this time to the other villages of the Wolds. The document is dated 1640, and is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
"Driffield ambo	22	10	0
Huton-Cranswicke	17	7	0
Watton	19	0	0
Lockington	13	10	0
Lund	13	0	0
Bayntun	13	0	0
Warter	12	10	0
Middleton	12	0	0
North Dalton	12	0	0
Skerne	11	0	0
Kilnwick	8	0	0
Tibthrop	7	8	3
Elmswell	6	10	0
Scorbro	6	0	0
Neswick	5	10	0
Rotsey	5	0	0
Holme	5	0	0
Beswick	4	10	0
Kirkburton	4	0	0
Bracken	4	0	0
Southburne	3	6	8
Eastburne	3	6	8
Sunderlandwick	2	10	0
<hr/>			
Summa totalis	210	18	7 "

This was to be appropriated towards the "buylding two shippes of 480 tunns apeace." From this schedule it appears that the two Driffields were only taxed at £3 10s. 0d.

more than Watton; £5 3s. Od. above Hutton Cranswick, &c. The proportional difference was in some measure occasioned by the relative wealth of the residents, we may therefore infer that the population of Driffield consisted mainly of persons of small means—farm labourers and petty tradesmen.

In the great civil war of the 17th century Driffield does not appear to have made any figure, no battle or skirmish having taken place there or in the neighbourhood, excepting that on one occasion a band of Parliamentarian marauders swept over the Wolds, plundering and destroying, who came to Watton Priory, and, entering by a secret passage from the moat, murdered the lady of the mansion, whose ghost, according to popular belief, still haunts the house; and in 1644 Sir William Constable, of Flambrough, made a dash upon the Wolds, at the head of a body of Parliamentarians, where he encountered the Royalists—Sir Charles Lucas and Sir Walter Vavasour, both of whom he put to flight.

Although we have no record of any Driffield man having taken a conspicuous part in the war, the surrounding country furnished several whose names and deeds will be remembered as long as English history is read. Foremost among these were the following:

Sir John Hotham, of Scorbrough, who, as Governor of Hull, closed the gates of the town against King Charles—the first overt act of the war; who afterwards repented of his disloyalty, plotted to deliver up the town with its magazine of arms to the King, was arrested on a charge of high treason to Parliament, and executed on Tower Hill, London, in 1645.

Sir John Hotham, son of the above, a dashing Parliamentarian officer, “a dare-devil sort of fellow,” who was beheaded the day before his father, for the same treason, although there is great doubt as to his participation in the transaction.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Bart., of Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, an accomplished cavalry officer, one of the bravest and most skilful in the King’s army, “whose abilities in martial affairs,” says Winstanley, “would in time of Paganism have caused him to be deified as the God of Battell.” After the Restoration he was elevated to the Peerage for his loyalty and distinguished services.

Sir Matthew Boynton, Bart., of Barmston, an eminent Parliamentarian commander, who took Scarborough Castle from Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, in 1645, and assumed the Governorship.

Sir Matthew Boynton, Kt., son of the above, also Governor of Scarborough Castle, who, repenting of his opposition to the “Lord’s anointed,” made a declaration that he held it for the King, whereupon his former companion in arms, Colonel Bethell, was sent to besiege it, and it was eventually surrendered to him. It was he who arrested his uncle, Sir John Hotham, in the streets of Beverley, when flying from Hull, after the discovery of his treachery, and sent him to London for trial and execution. He was slain at Wigan, in 1651, in the army of Prince Charles.

Sir William Constable, Bart., of Flambrough, Parliamentarian officer and regicide, who was imprisoned for resisting the ship-tax; fought at Edgehill; commanded at the siege of Scarborough Castle, in 1643; and in 1644 dispersed the forces of Sir C. Lucas and Sir W. Vavasour, on the Wolds. He was one of the King’s judges, and signed the warrant for his execution, for which, at the Restoration, although he was then dead, he was specially excepted from pardon and his estates confiscated.

Sir John Legard, Bart., of Ganton, an unswerving Royalist, who rendered Monk essential service in promoting the restoration by diverting the attention of General

Lambert when Monk was passing through Yorkshire on his road to London, for which service he was created a Baronet by Charles II.

Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Kt., of Langton, an officer in the army of Fairfax; who assisted in the storming of Leeds and the siege of Bradford, and was placed in command of the Yorkshire forces when Fairfax took the command of the new-modelled army.

In the Record Office, London, there is an immense collection of Royalist Composition Papers, consisting of Petitions to compound; Schedules of estates; Reports of the Central and local Commissioners, and of various other officials; with orders for confiscations, fines, &c., relating to the estates of the Royalists, there termed "Delinquents." They are bound up in some 200 or 300 thick folio volumes, and are exceedingly valuable to the Topographer and Genealogist from the incidental notices of persons and places in the various counties of England. From these volumes are gathered the names and other particulars of the Royalist compounders of Driffield and the Wolds.

Allan Apsley, of London, in 1646, prayed to be allowed to compound for lands in Devon, Essex, and Oxon, and the Manor of Wetwang, in East Yorkshire; which latter he inherited in remainder in 1631, by agreement with Sir John St. John and other trustees, held in fee-farm of the Crown, at the rent of £13 6s. 8d. of the yearly value, "before the troubles," over and above this and other payments of £36. He was fined £955, which was abated in consideration of a "morage" charge of £69 per annum, and at the intercession of Sir Thomas Fairfax, to £434 3s. 0d. The manor house is described as having been a little thatched house, now totally fallen down and utterly destroyed.

John Bankes, of Settrington, compounded for his estate, including land in Skerne, "of ye yearly valiew of £18 0s. 0d."

Sir Matthew Boynton, of Barmston, paid a composition of £1,000.

Thomas Crompton, of Great Driffield. "His delinquency was that he was in arms against the Parliament." In 1645 he surrendered himself in London; took the negative oath and the national covenant, and petitioned for leave to compound. The schedule of his estates, present and expectant, represents them to be "Messuages, Tenements, Cottages, Mills, Lands, and their appertinances, in Hutton, Skearne, Cransweek, North Frothington, Nafferton, and Wansworth, of the yearly value of £180. The Manor and Parish of Runswell, and certain lands and rents therein," of which he and his heirs are seized in fee, of the yearly value of £180; also of certain old rents in the same manor, of the value of £12 per annum; also, in remainder, of lands and tenements in Great Driffield, held in jointure, by his mother-in-law [Step-mother] Keziah Crompton, relict of his father, valued, before the troubles, at £100 per annum; besides these, an interest in the personality of his lately deceased father, Robert Crompton; value not known, as the will is not yet proved, nor an inventory made, which he estimates at £500, and arrears of rents due £125. Fine at one-tenth—£887. Oct., 1646."

Gregory Creyke, of Marton. Delinquency; in arms against the Parliament, and defender of Scarborough Castle, when held against the Parliament. Seized in fee-simple to him and his heirs, of certain lands and tenements, now sequestered, "in Marton, Sewerby, Kilham, Thwinge, Garton, Driffield, Skerne, Hotton, Brigham, Flamborowe, and Kirlington, of the yearly value, before these troubles, of £187 1s. 8d., for which this fine, at 2 years's value, is £374 3s. 4d., out of which he is allowed £5 12s. 0d., payable to severall Lords of Manors, and £36 5s., his mother-in-law's [step-mother's] jointure, for which he is to be allowed £47 9s. 0d., leaving £326 14s. 4d. fine." n.d. [Oct., 1646].

Sir Thomas Danby, Kt., of Farnley; a Delinquent in arms against the Parliament,

having taken the negative oath and the covenant, in May, 1646, petitions for composition in Nov. of the same year. "Is seized of lands and tenements at Farnley, Wortley, and Bolton, of the yearly value, before these troubles, of £380; of divers manors, lands, and tenements, in Masham and Bedale, of the value of £1,100 per annum; seized, also, of a like estate in the East Riding, lying and being within the severall townships of Driffield Maior, and Driffield Minor, worth before, the troubles, £20 per annum. He further prays to be allowed to pay a debt of £5,000 due to Francis Pierrepont, Esq: £71 6s. Od. rent charges, as paid before this unnatural war; £100 to pay a mortgage, and £350 his mother's jointure. Schedule of decision—

Total income	£ 1,500
Five years' value	7,500
Deduct allowance	2,719
	—
	4,781
Fine	4,780 16s.

Francis Danby, of South Cave, gentleman; a delinquent, in armes against the Parliament until July, 1644, when he surrendered himself to the Hon. the Lord Fairfax. Prays for permission to compound for his lands in South Cave. He is lykewise possest of a lyke estate, by the same lease of certaine lands in Dryfield of the yearly value, before these tymes, of £80, in which the compounder can clayme no other estate than for 16 yeaeres, upon payment of the said £600. Fine £320.

George Daniell, of Beswick, a delinquent, in 1653, complains to the commissioners that although he had paid the fine imposed on him, the commissioners of the County of York refuse to take off the sequestration, on the ground that they are not satisfied that the commissioners in London had allowed the rent charge of 200 marks, the jointure of his mother, the relict of Sir Ingleby Daniell, his father, and prays that they may be instructed to do so.

Thomas Daniell, brother of the above, also complains that his father having granted him, in 1623, an annuity of £40 out of the Manor of Beswick, he has not since his father's death in 1645, recovered payment of more than one year's annuity, in consequence of the sequestration of his brother's estate; and prays that the arrears may be paid to him, out of the funds arising out of the estate, now in the hands of the treasurer of the commission. The decision of the commissioners is not given.

George Etherington, of Great Driffield, petitions for the restoration of his share in a water corn-mill, in Driffield, which had been the joint purchase of himself and his father Marmaduke, which in your petitioner's absence beyond seas, in these troublous tymes, was sequestered for the delinquency of William Etherington, late deceased, although the said William Etherington had never thereof been possessed; and which your petitioner hath deeds and other evidence to make good his claim to; praying that the committee of sequestration, of the county of York, may be instructed to examine the truth herein, and that your petitioner may be relieved. One John Storke, a baker in Driffield, gives evidence that he has known George Etherington for 20 years, and William Etherington for about 12 years last past. He believes that, by law, George Etherington was joint purchaser with his father Marmaduke, of a moiety of the said mill: that George Etherington is living, and noe Delinquent nor Papist, but that William Etherington, who dyed nine or ten years since, was in armes against the Parliament, and he thinkes that George Etherington did not, ere this, goe about to cleare the sequestration, was in

respect of his povertie. He further saith that George Etherington hath sould and released his title and interest to the said moytie of the said mill unto him, the deponent, about ten months since. An order issued to the York committee, to make enquiry in the matter, 28 Nov., 1654, but with what result is not stated.

Sir Henry Griffith, Bart., of Burton Agnes, had his estates sequestered, for the redemption of which he had to pay the sum of £4,461 18s. 10d., with an allowance settled on him of £178 per annum. The following is an interesting petition he presented to the committee at Haberdasher's Hall, relative to the rectory of Burton Agnes :

"Worthy Sirs.

"Give me leave, once more, to put you in mind of the sad condition of Bridlington, and to desire the accomplishment of yr intended favour to that place, being a Porte and Market-towne. You may be pleased to remember that, by misfortune, you granted awaye the Rectory of Burton-Agnes, sequestered from Sir Henry Griffith, to Leedes, a place very opulent and able to provide for it selfe, being likewise more than fiftye miles remote from Burton-Agnes. But being informed that Bridlington was within fower miles of Burton-Agnes, and that it had enjoyed an augmentation of £50 per annum, by an order from the Committee of Plundered Ministers, the minister placed there not being above £18 per annum in the best times, and having within it three other villages of the same pariah, solely depending on the ministry there, you were nobly pleased, about the end of May or June last, to discharge yr order for Leedes, and to conferre £100 per annum of the revenue of that Rectorie upon Bridlington, £50 upon Kilham, another Market town, very neare that place, and £50 upon Headon, being within the same Riding ; and so make and order that Sir Thomas Widdrington and Mr Boswell, feoffes in trust for Leedes, should forbear to grant any warrants for levying the money. Notwithstanding all which, Bridlington is now in a worse condition than ever, the Minister having deserted the place, and the Lecturer only still preaching occasionally, but without any allowance for a whole year now past, and will so continue until your further pleasure be declared ; and having thus given you a true narrative and clearly stated the business, I shall, with full confidence, expect that you will send this [illegible] attend you with the effect of your good intentions, that the Gospel may not be removed thence, where, of late, it hath had so good successes, both for advancing the honour of God and also for knitting the hearts of all good Christians to the Parliament, whose prayer will be for you att this distance, and within a short time, by God's permission, you shall all receive a personall acknowledgment thereof from your very faithful servant,

W.M. STRICKLAND.

Boynton 11th 9bre 1699 (? 1659).

Although the above petition is signed by W Strickland, it is placed in the Records under the name of Sir Henry Griffith, and was probably written at his instigation, he having been the lay-impropriator of the Rectory.

Richard Hunter, of North Frodingham, suffered confiscation of his lands, under the 3rd Confiscation Act of 1652.

George Kirke, Gentleman, of H.M. Robes and Bedchamber, held the remainder of a term of 60 years in the Manors of Nafferton and Sheriff Hutton, and of various lands in Holderness, of the yearly value of £360 ; besides lands and tenements in London, including his residence house at Charing Cross. Fine £660.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale, of North Dalton, the eminent Royalist Cavalry Officer, was plundered of his estates under the 1st Confiscation Act of 1651.

Richard Legard, of "Gaunton." Composition fine £95.

Lewis Lewyns, of Eske and Heslington, a Delinquent, in armes against the Parliament, who took the negative oath and the covenant in 1645, petitioned to be allowed to compound for his estates—viz, seized in his demesnes, as of fee, in Yorkshire, to him and his heires, of and in the Manor and Lordship of Eske, in the parish of Beverley, and of divers demesnes, lands, and tenements, to the same belonging, of the goodly value, before the troubles, of £190, for which his fine is £280, out of which he prayed to be allowed two thirds [? one third] of which his mother, Mrs Ann Lewins, widow, is endowed, viz., £63 6s. 8d.

William Swinborne, of Nafferton ; lands confiscated under the 3rd Act of 1652.

Richard Thompson, of Kilham, formerly of Scarborough, Estate sequestered for delinquency : took the negative oath and the Covenant in 1645, and prays to be allowed to compound. He was seized of the Rectory of Kilham, held of the Dean of York, let before the troubles at £160 per annum, out of which he had to pay £51 12s. 0d. to the Dean and £50 to Alderman Henry Thompson, of York, leaving £58 8s. 0d., which reckoned at one and a half years value makes the fine £87 12s. 0d. Also of lands and tenements at Kilham, of the value, before the troubles, of £34 14s. 8d., settled in remainder on his eldest son, on his marriage, which is subject to a quit rent to the Lord of the Manor of £2 8s. 3d ; another of 2s. 3d. to a Mr. Ffarmery, a delinquent, now received by the State ; and a third of 3s. 4d. to the Lord of the Manor of Nafferton, amounting to £5 13s. 10d. [? £2 13s. 10d.] : fine £29 10s. 0d. : Goods, chattles, and shares in ships, £230 : fine £23. Entire fine £200 [?]. States that his house at Scarborough was rifled of goods of the value of £380 ; and that when the Queen Henrietta landed at Bridlington, and crossed the wolds to York, her attendants plundered his house of goods valued at £300. Notwithstanding the fine will remain £200.

Sir Thomas Williamson, Bart., of Co. Notts, a delinquent, compounds for lands and tenements in Cos. Notts, Lincoln, and York, including divers lands and tenements in Hooton, Cranswick, and Sunderlandwick, which, with some other lands in Yorkshire, were, before the troubles, of the goodly value of £440, for which his fine is £880. There was a payment due, out of Cranswick, to the heirs of Sir John Hotham of £7 per annum. Sir Thomas' total income was £2,003 per annum and the entire fine £4,045 18s. 4d.

For a long period no event of importance, or anything worthy of record occurred in Driffield. It remained nothing more than an agricultural Wold village, with nothing to break the monotony of its existence excepting the fairs of Little Driffield, when the concourse of buyers and sellers gave it the semblance of a market town. The villagers carried their farm produce—eggs, butter, fowls, &c., to the weekly markets of Kilham and Frodingham, and the farmers would occasionally attend the more distant markets of Beverley and Bridlington, for the disposal of their cereals. Lambarde, in his "Descriptive Gazetteer of England and Wales" (1730) says—"Driffield a village about 16 miles from Kingston upon Humber, whear Ealfrida, some tyme King of Northumberland, had a house and dyed : Leland sayeth that this was in Little Driffield, at which place, also, the three braunches of the Humber mete and runne to Hull."

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the village of Great Driffield from an old plan of the date 1745. It represents a few scattered houses about Middle Street North, Eastgate, and Westgate, with a few stragglers south of the Church. Driffield beck runs

through the centre of the village north and south, with two bridges ; one at the village, with Bridge Street leading to it, the other near where the railway station now stands, with two intermediate fords, over which bridges from Middle Street to Eastgate have since been built. Over the first mentioned bridge the Hull and Scarborough coaches passed, and along Eastgate to the Bridlington road.

Towards the end of the 18th century a spirit of enterprise seems to have animated the villagers, who were shrewd enough to see that its central position and its capabilities, from its nearness to the river Hull, which afforded a cheap and ready transit to the Port of Hull, of corn and other agricultural products, fitted it to develop into a commercial dépôt and the chief town of the Wolds. In order, however, to open up the navigation of the Hull, a considerable outlay of capital would be involved ; but, notwithstanding some opposition to the scheme, the necessary funds were forthcoming, capitalists perceiving that eventually there must be a remunerative return for their outlay, and the necessary works were executed in due course. The result was the development of the village into a town. A large commerce in grain and other commodities speedily came into existence along the fluid highway ; and, under its influence, the markets of Kilham and Frodingham decayed and became extinct, whilst that of Driffield came into being and gradually grew up and expanded as the former declined, until it became what it is now—essentially the market town of the Wolds.

About the same time, or earlier, mills were erected for the manufacture of paper, carpets, and other textile fabrics, in which water was the motive power, the running streams of Driffield presenting admirable facilities for the employment of this agent. But the endeavour to make it a manufacturing town proved abortive ; the grinding of flour alone proving successful, an industry that has existed from the time of Domesday Book, when it appears there were eight mills in the parish. By the time of the civil war water had been employed for driving the stones, and perhaps much earlier, as we find from the composition papers of George Etherington that he and his father were joint owners of a water mill, since which time several large water mills have been erected, or mills built for other purposes converted into flour mills. In more recent times other industries have been introduced, and at the present time it presents, with its array of lofty chimneys, at least the semblance of a manufacturing town. The introduction of steam as a motive power for driving machinery and the lack of coal within a reasonable distance of Driffield proved fatal to its pretensions, rendering it impossible to compete in this respect with the towns of the West Riding, with their exhaustless beds of coal at their very doors.

At the end of the century the people of Driffield displayed a patriotic spirit, during the wars with France and Napoleon, by forming among themselves a body of citizen soldiers, called the "Driffield Armed Association," in 1798, for the defence of their homes against the threatened invasion of England. The next year it was transformed into the "Driffield Volunteers," and remained embodied until the peace of Amiens, in 1802, when the force was disbanded, under the hope of a permanent peace. But when the war broke out afresh, in 1803, the corps was reconstructed, under the name of the "Bainton Beacon Volunteers," and continued under arms until 1808, when all danger of invasion had disappeared. The same spirit which animated their grandfathers pervaded the breasts of the young men of modern Driffield, who, in 1860, formed themselves into the "Driffield Rifle Volunteer Corps," still existing as an efficient body of citizen soldiers.

Since Driffield assumed the rank of a market town it has continued to grow in population and importance. It has been invested with powers of local self-government ;

has established educational, literary and social institutions ; has founded societies for promoting the well-being of the community ; and has ever displayed a loyal and patriotic spirit on the occurrence of great national events.

In 1834, in accordance with the provisions of the Poor-Law Amendment Act, Driffield was constituted the head of an union, consisting of 42 parishes. In the following year, 1835, the streets were lighted with gas. An important event, second only to the opening of the Driffield Navigation, was the construction of the Hull and Bridlington Railway, with a station at Driffield, opened on the 6th of October, 1846, which has contributed essentially in promoting the progress and welfare of the town ; which was further enhanced, in 1853, by the opening of the Driffield and Malton Railway ; and still further by a railway to Market Weighton, opened in 1890, giving direct communication, *via* Selby, with Leeds and the West Riding. This convergence of railways at Driffield renders it an important junction station, and must eventually make the town a greater centre of business and commercial prosperity.

A Burial Board was constituted in 1862, and a spacious cemetery laid out on the Bridlington-road, which was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, August 19th, 1865. The first Board consisted of the following gentlemen : Messrs. Thomas Hopper, Thomas Pickering, George Moor Foley, Thomas Craven, Thomas Dawson, Henry Angas, and James Elgey.

In 1871, a School Board was established, the decision being arrived at by a vote of the ratepayers, in a majority of 218 out of 943 votes. The following gentlemen were elected on the first Board : Messrs. George Robert Wrangham, James Milnes Jennings, Thomas Dyson Whitaker, William Jarratt, and William Bradshaw. The number of members was afterwards increased to seven. Temporary premises were made use of in the New-road Congregational Schoolroom and the Wesleyan Schoolroom, until the erection of new school buildings, on a large scale, at the corner of Bridlington and Wansford roads, the foundation-stone of which was laid, in 1873, by Mr. James Milnes Jennings, the chairman of the Board, and the buildings opened in 1874.

In 1873, Driffield was invested with powers of local self-government, by the formation of a Local Board, in accordance with the Act of 1858. The following gentlemen constituted the first Board : Messrs. James Elgey, James Milnes Jennings, George Moor Foley, George Robert Wrangham, William Allanson, John Davy Eames, James Walker, Edward Gibson, Thomas Greenfield Marshall, Richard Wood, Thomas Dyson Whitaker, and Henry Angas. The Board was formed to carry out the sewerage of the town, the Guardians, as the Rural Sanitary Authority, having under consideration a scheme which did not meet with the approval of the parish, and shortly after its formation Messrs. Oldham and Bohn, engineers, Hull, were instructed to prepare a scheme of sewerage, which, after the holding of a Government inquiry, was carried out at a cost of over £ 10,000, seven acres of land at the River Head being purchased of the Dowager Viscountess Downe for outfall works and filtration area. The work was begun in 1879 and finished in 1880. The Board next turned its attention to furnishing the town with a supply of pure water ; but this it was not permitted to do, the town being in favour of the work being carried out by a private company, an Act to incorporate such being obtained in 1882. The works were commenced in 1883 and opened in 1884. The pumping-station and reservoir are situated on high ground, in Spellowgate, to the north of the town, at an elevation sufficient to convey the water by gravitation to the upper floors of the highest buildings.

In 1876, the Board took into its hands the markets and tolls, which were leased from the Viscountess Downe, the Lady of the Manor.

Under the Electoral Reform Act, 1885, Driffield was constituted the head of the Buckrose Division of the East Riding, which comprehends the following parishes and townships : Argam, Auburn, Acklam, Bainton, Bartherope, Barmston, Battleburn, Beeford, Bempton, Bessingby, Binnington, Birdsall, Boynton, Bracken, Brigham, Bridlington, Brompton, Buckton, Burdale, Burton Agnes, Burton (North), Burythorpe, Butterwick, Carnaby, Cottam, Cowlam, Croom, Dalton (North), Driffield (Great), Driffield (Little), Duggleby, Eastburn, Easton, Eddlethorpe, Elmswell, Filey, Fimber, Firby, Flambrough, Flixton, Folkton, Fordon, Foston, Foxholes, Fraisthorpe, Fridaythorpe, Frodingham (North), Ganton, Garton, Gembling, Gransmoor, Grimston (North), Grindall, Haisthorpe, Harpham, Helperthorpe, Heslerton (East), Heslerton (West), Hilderthorpe, Howsham, Hunmanby, Hutton Cranswick, Kelk (Great), Kelk (Little), Kelleythorpe, Kennythorpe, Kilham, Kilwick, Kirkburn, Kirkham, Kirby Grindalythe, Knapton, Langtoft, Langton, Leavening, Leppington, Lissett, Lowthorpe, Lund, Luttons Ambo, Marton, Mennythorpe, Middleton, Muston, Nafferton, Neswick, Norton, Newsham, Octon, Raisthorpe, Reighton, Rillington, Rotsea, Rudston, Ruston Parva, Scgglethorpe, Scampston, Scrayingham, Settrington, Sewerby, Sherburn, Skerne, Sledmere, Southburn, Speeton, Staxton, Sunderlandwick, Thirkleby, Thornholme, Thorpe Bassett, Thwing, Tibthorpe, Towthorpe, Wansford, Watton, Weaverthorpe, Westow, Wetwang, Wharram-le-Street, Wharram Percy, Willerby, Wilsthorpe, Winteringham, Wold Newton, and Yeddingham. The following towns and villages are polling-places : Barmston, Bempton, Bridlington (2), Burton Agnes, Burythorpe, Driffield (2), Filey, Fimber, Flambrough, Folkton, Frodingham (North), Grimston (North), Heslerton (West), Hilderthorpe, Hunmanby, Hutton Cranswick, Kilham, Kirkburn, Langtoft, Leppington, Middleton, Nafferton, Norton (2), Reighton, Rillington, Rudston, Sherburn, Sledmere, Ulrome, Watton, Weaverthorpe, Westow, and Wold Newton.

The first election took place in 1885, when Mr. Christopher Sykes, brother of Sir Tatton Sykes, was elected in the Conservative interest, by 4,081 votes against 3,785 votes of his Liberal opponent, Mr. J. J. Cousins, of Chapel Allerton, Leeds. The second election occurred in 1886, when Mr. William Alexander McArthur, of Silk-street and Berkeley-square, London, was elected in the Liberal interest by a majority of one vote over those polled for his opponent, Mr. C. Sykes, the respective numbers being 3,742 and 3,741. Mr. Sykes petitioned against the return, on the ground of false and illegal votes. The petition was tried at York, before Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Smith, with the result, which was given in December, that after a scrutiny of the doubtful votes and the striking off of those which were bad, the petitioner was in a majority of 11, and therefore duly elected, or rather re-elected.

For the advancement of agricultural science the Driffield and East Riding Agricultural Society was established in 1853, and has been useful in exciting emulation amongst the farmers in the breeding of horses and cattle and in the raising of superior cereals and other farm produce. The show of July 20th, 1888, was honoured by the presence of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, on which occasion the inhabitants made a demonstration of their loyalty by the erection of an ornamental arch in Middle street South, opposite Doctor-lane, and a liberal display of bunting on public buildings and private houses. A Farmers' Club, supplementary to this, was formed in 1885.

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society held its annual meeting and show at Driffield

in 1875, on which occasion there were shewn in the pens, at Little Driffield, where the show yard was situated, 121 head of cattle, 404 horses, 127 sheep, and 99 pigs—a total of 751 animals.

In 1862 the Yorkshire Architectural Society, visited the town, under the Presidency of the Rev. Archdeacon Long, when the two Churches and the supposed site and foundations of King *Ældfrid*'s Royal Palace were examined, and a paper read by Mr John Browne, of Bridlington, formerly of Driffield, on "Driffield past and present."

In 1867 the Archaeological Association paid a visit to the town, when, after viewing the antiquities, the above Mr John Browne read a paper on the Church, explaining many details in its history not generally known.

In 1876 Driffield was the place of the annual assembly of the members of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society, who were much indebted to an inspection of the contents of the Mortimer Museum for obtaining a better knowledge of the district as it was before the advent of man on the earth.

In Educational appliances a national school was erected on Cross Hill in 1818, which was rebuilt in 1855, and since then extended by the erection of another equally-extensive building, which is now used as the boys' school-room. This institution affords instruction to a great number of the juvenile population, at a moderate cost: and in 1837 a Mechanics' and Literary Institute was founded, with a (now) valuable library, for contributing to the further instruction and the supply of intellectual nutriment to youths and young men after their preliminary school education.

One of the most important events in the commercial history of Driffield was the erection, in 1862, of a mill for the manufacture of linseed cake. It was established by a Limited Liability Company, consisting of several of the more prominent agriculturists of the Wolds and the East Riding generally, and was registered under the title of "The Driffield and East Riding Pure Linseed Cake Company." Mr. Thomas Hopper, of Kelleythorpe, was the first chairman. A sum of £20,000 was expended in the erection of the first portion—the north wing, which was fitted with the best modern machinery, and was said, even then, to be the finest mill of the kind in Europe. The success was great financially; the cake soon won a high reputation throughout England, and was a great boon to Driffield in eventually affording employment for a large number of workmen. In eight years the business had increased to so great an extent that in 1870 it was found necessary to enlarge the mill, when the south wing and connecting buildings were erected. The complete mill was a noble structure, situated near the railway station, four stories in height, and measuring 220 feet by 150 feet, surmounted by a clock tower with a chime of five bells. After the extension, the company added the manufacture of cotton cake, a speciality of their own, with a patent cotton-seed cleaner, an invention which enabled them to turn out cake of a very superior quality. An oil refinery, three stories high, was afterwards added. Some idea of the capabilities of the machinery may be formed from the fact that 50 tons of cake could be made daily.

Towards the end of the year 1887 the mill had been exceedingly busy, having a great number of orders in hand, and on Saturday night, December 10th, the machinery was kept at work until 11 o'clock, but on the following Monday, without any preliminary warning, a terrible catastrophe occurred in the almost total destruction of the mills by fire. How the fire originated was not discovered, but it was conjectured that it must have been by spontaneous combustion, as the mills, to guard against such a calamity, were lighted by electricity. It was first discovered by the night watchman, about four

o'clock in the morning of the 12th, who immediately gave the alarm, and the fire brigade was soon on the spot, but so rapid was the progress of the fire, and the appliances for extinguishing fires so utterly incompetent for coping with a fire on this scale, that the whole building soon became enveloped in flames, lighting up the country for miles round.

When the people of Driffield awoke on that fatal morning they were perfectly panic stricken at the appalling spectacle, nevertheless they lent every assistance in their power, which however was altogether ineffectual in checking the progress of destruction. In a very short time the roofs, the clock tower and the floors with their ponderous machinery came crashing down, and lay in one vast mass of burning debris, blazing up high into the air, and giving forth the heat of an intensely hot furnace. In close proximity to the place where the fire originated were the oil stores, in tanks and casks, containing 200 or 300 tons of oil, and it was seen at once that if this caught fire and flowed over into the streets and river, the whole of the south end of the town, with the shipping, must have been destroyed, and the efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to prevent this. Some tanks in the body of the mill and at the north-west corner blazed up with great fury, but it was mostly within the tanks, and in one case, where a tank was broken by the falling of a heavy girder, the oil flowed out without igniting and ran down Eastgate to the canal like a rivulet. The books and papers were fortunately saved, owing to the early arrival of the clerks, but scarcely anything else, and by eight o'clock the building was left with nothing excepting the bare walls and a mass of smouldering ruins, which burnt for a week. The damage was estimated, in the police report, at £25,000, which sum was covered by insurances.

A meeting of the shareholders, with the Chairman of the Company—Mr. W. O. Jarratt—in the chair, was held on Friday, in the same week, before the fire was entirely extinguished, and after some discussion, seeing that never in their whole career had they such a prospect as now of doing a large and profitable business, and never at any time so many large orders on contract, they unanimously resolved that the mill should be re-built. This has since then been done, but on a slightly smaller scale, the introduction of improved machinery not requiring so much space.

To alleviate the sufferings of the poor in illness, and afford them medical and surgical aid gratuitously, a Cottage Hospital was founded in 1867, in temporary premises in Eastgate, and in 1875 a larger building, better adapted for the purpose, was erected in Nafferton Road, by voluntary subscription.

As loyal subjects of the Queen, and in evidence of their attachment to the reigning family, the inhabitants of Driffield celebrated the marriage of the Princess Royal, in 1858, and that of the Prince of Wales, in 1863, by holiday making, public dinners, processions, and other festivities.

Still more demonstrative were they on the Jubilee day of 1887—Tuesday, June the 21st, the day appointed for the celebration of the Queen's completing the fiftieth year of her reign. The good people of the town were awakened early in the morning by the clangour of bells, but no one dreamt of taking down the shutters of his shop. The weather was truly Queen's weather, the sun shining with gleeful radiance, and a slight breeze of wind blowing forth the streamers that floated gaily from church tower, chimney, and every vantage point. Holy communion was celebrated in the Parish Church, at 7.30 a.m.; at 10 o'clock a procession was formed, on Cross Hill, of the Rifle Volunteers, with their band, the Jubilee Committee, ministers of religion, gentlemen of position and note, and

various Friendly Societies—the Foresters, the Provident Benefit, the Free Gardeners, the British Workmen's Club, &c. (including two persons, Mr. John Kemp and Mrs. Johnson, who witnessed the Jubilee celebration of King George III., 76 years previously), who paraded the main streets, and proceeded to the Parish Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Newton, the Vicar, from the text “Rejoice with them that do rejoice and weep with them that weep.” (Rom. xii., 15), accompanied by appropriate anthems, the service being fully choral, Mr. A. Ransom presiding at the organ. The procession was then re-formed, and proceeded to Cross Hill, whence they started, where the National Anthem was played and a *feu-de-joie* fired by the volunteers. And now came off the great event of the day, to which all the previous ceremonials—the sermon, the procession, the firing, and the hurraying, had been mere preliminaries—to wit, the dinner. It had been arranged that this should be done in the magnificent style of old,

“ When in the Baron’s hall
The beards wagged all ;”

and that an ox should be roasted whole for the occasion. This was the great feature of the day's proceedings, and excited a vast amount of popular interest. The ox was given by Mr. Harrison Holt, of Highfield House, and the roasting, which was superintended by Lieut. Sharp, was accomplished in a field in King's Mill road, between grates of fire three yards long, and was a complete success. It was cut up and served out with bread and other necessary appurtenances to the multitude of people assembled round the enclosure, accompanied by mugs of ale, given by Mr. Jessop, with a plentiful supply of ginger-beer for the teetotalers. Besides this dinner for the mass of the townspeople a more select dinner was served in a marquee, in the field, to which 600 to 700 persons sat down. Mr. James M. Jennings occupied the chair, and after grace had been said, various toasts were drunk—The Queen, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family; the Friendly Societies; the Town and Trade of Driffield; the Army, Navy, and Volunteers; the Clergy and Ministers of all Denominations; the speakers being Messrs. Jennings, (the Chairman) T. H. Trigg, W. H. Jennings, John Sterriker, Capt. Staveley, W. G. Purdon, and H. Holt. Two thousand Sunday School children also had a procession, and tea drinking at their respective schoolrooms, and a tea drinking was given in the marquee to from 1,200 to 1,500 poor people. A series of athletic sports was held in the field in King's Mill road, and some hundreds of prizes competed for and won; and the day was brought to a close by a brilliant illumination of the town and a ball in the marquee.

The most recent accession of importance to Driffield, as a town and centre of population, has been the constituting it the head of an Electoral Division for sending members to the County Council of the East Riding, under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1888. The Division sends 7 members to the Council—2 for Driffield and 5 for the rural district, comprising the villages of Butterwick, Bainton, Brigham, Beeford, Bracken, Battleburn, Cowlam, Cottam, Cranswick, Dalton (North), Elmswell, Eastburn, Fimber, Foston, Frodingham, Garton, Gembling, Helperthorpe, Harpham, Kilham, Kelk, (Great and Little), Kirkburn, Luttons Ambo, Langtoft, Lowthorpe, Middleton, Nafferton, Neswick, Ruston Parva, Rotsea, Sledmere, Skerne, Sunderlandwick, Southburn, Towthorpe, Tibthorpe, Weaverthorpe, Wetwang, Wansford, and Watton.

The 1st Election for Driffield took place on Jan. 17th, 1889, when the following gentlemen were chosen after a severe contest—

Southern Division—Mr. Luke White, 229 votes, defeating Mr. Jas. Elgey, 197 votes.
Northern Division—Mr. Wm. Bradshaw, 278 " " Mr. Thos. Holtby, 262 "



CHAPTER V.

The Lords of the Manor and Modern Landed Proprietors.



FROM the Domesday survey we find that the Manor of Driffield, with its four berewicks, contained 24 carucates of land—2,400 acres, more or less—requiring 12 ploughs for its tillage, with the sokes of several other Wold villages, containing 49 more carucates—about 10,000 acres. In King Edward's time, and when Duke William achieved the conquest of Northumbria, Morkere, Viceroy Earl of Northumbria, was Lord of the Manor, but now (1086) that record describes it as all waste, both manor and sokes, and in the hands of the King.

This Morkere, who was also Lord of the Manors of Pocklington, Market Weighton, and Pickering, as well as of other territorial possessions in the East Riding, was a grandson of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and brother to Edwine, the existing Earl, who was also a considerable landowner in Yorkshire; the brother Earls always acting in concert in political matters.

Morkere was illegally elected Viceroy Earl of Northumbria, by a local gemot at York, who took upon themselves to depose Tosti (Godwinson) for tyranny and malversation of office, and elect Morkere in his stead, an irregular act that at first excited the wrath of King Edward, but who eventually over-looked the illegal proceedings of the York nobles and confirmed the appointment.

These brother Earls, Morkere and Edwine, were defeated at Fulford, near York, by Tosti and Harald Hardrada of Norway, after the accession of King Harold, who in turn were defeated and slain at Stamford Bridge, by King Harold, who was himself slain immediately after at the battle of Hastings, and his fallen crown assumed by the Norman Duke. After the conquest of Northumbria, King William confirmed the two brothers in their Earldoms, but afterwards deposed them for being implicated in the insurrections of Gospatric, when Morkere joined Hereward the Wake, in the camp of refuge, in the Isle of Ely, where, surrounded by morasses, they set the Conqueror at defiance, after the subjugation of the rest of England. Morkere was captured at the storming of this stronghold, his estates confiscated, and himself sent a prisoner to Normandy.

The forfeited lands of Earl Morkere, with many another lordship elsewhere, were given

by the King to his sister's son—Hugh d'Abriuci, Earl of Chester, to which dignity he was promoted in 1070, the Manor of Driffield and other lands remaining in the hands of his descendants until Ranulph, "the stout Earl of Chester," the upholder of King John in his contest with the Barons, died issueless, in 1231, when his possessions were divided among his sisters, who were his co-heiresses.

John Scott, his nephew, the son of David, Earl of Huntingdon (brother to William the Lion, King of Scotland), by Maud, daughter of Hugh de Meschines and sister to Ranulph, succeeded to the Earldom of Chester and to the Lordship of Driffield and other Manors, but he also died without issue, poisoned it was supposed by his wife, leaving his four sisters as his co-heiresses. King Henry III., not deeming it fit that a County Palatine with its important rights and duties should pass to a female, took the Earldom into his own hands and divided his estates among the co-heiresses, adding thereto other manors as compensation for the deprivation of the Earldom. Margaret, the eldest of the co-heiresses, was dead, having married Alan, Earl of Galloway, but she had left a daughter Christian, to whom was allotted what would have been her mother's share in the partition, which included the Manor of Driffield.

She married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle and Lord of the Seigniory of Holderness, but failing issue the Manor of Driffield was inherited by her sister Helen, the wife of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester. Her issue was three daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Ela, who married respectively—William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby; the Earl of Buchan and Alan; and Baron Zouch of Ashby; but which of these co-heiresses succeeded to Driffield does not appear to be known.

It seems to have passed about this time, whether by inheritance or purchase does not appear, to the Barons Scrope, of Upsal, and so remained until the death, without issue, in 1517, of Geoffrey le Scrope, 9th and last Baron, when the Barony fell in abeyance between his three sisters—Alice, Mary, and Elizabeth, amongst whom his estates were divided. In this partition Driffield fell to the lot of Mary, or Margery, who married Sir Christopher Danby, Kt., of Farnley and Thorp-Perow, and brought to that family the Lordship of Mashamshire as well.

From the Danbys the manor passed to George Langley, of Langton on Swale, who was living in 1666, *cœl.* 72, having married Anne, daughter of Christopher Danby, of Great Langton, and from them to the Rev. Marmaduke Dawnay, 3rd son of Sir John Dawnay, 4th Viscount Downe, who, in 1824, assumed, by sign manual, the name and arms of Langley, and was resident at Wykeham Abbey, near Scarborough. He died *cœl.*, when the manor of Driffield came to the Dawnays, and is now held by Mary Isabel, Dowager Viscountess, relict of Sir William Henry, 7th Viscount Downe, and daughter of the Right Rev. Richard Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells. In 1863 she re-married, as her second husband, Sydney Levison Lane, a Barrister of the Inner Temple, and resides at Baldersby Park, Thirsk.

In the year 1874, a new Domesday Book was compiled, comprising the names of all the landed proprietors in the kingdom, with the acreage of their lands and their estimated yearly value, from which the following list of the landowners of Driffield and its vicinity is extracted.

Name	Acreage A. R. P.	Estimated Yearly Value. £ S. d.		
		£	S.	d.
Allanson, James, Kendale	13 0 0	26	0	0
Allanson, William, Danesdale	80 0 25	160	0	0

Name	Acreage			Estimated Yearly Value.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Allen, Rev. George, Little Driffield	56	1	8	103	10	0
Allen, Rev. Rich., Southburn	20	0	0	44	10	0
Angas, Henry, Great Driffield	3	0	27	50	0	0
Ashby, Thomas, Hutton Cranswick	1	1	0	10	10	0
Atkinson, Thomas, Great Driffield	39	0	37	627	0	0
Barker, Ellen, Nafferton	2	0	11	11	18	0
Barker, Mrs., Trustees of, Nafferton	84	0	0	127	10	0
Barker, Sarah	2	0	11	11	15	0
Barker, William, Hutton Cranswick	2	0	30	21	0	0
Barmby, Thomas, Wansford	2	0	20	21	10	0
Baron, Thomas, Trustees of	3	13	3	10	0	0
Binnington, William, Executors of, Great Driffield	227	2	0	386	0	0
Beilby, George, Nafferton	81	1	0	108	10	0
Beilby, Mrs. George,	1	0	7	76	0	0
Beilby, Thomas,	9	2	30	33	5	0
Blanchard, John, Great Driffield	4	2	28	46	10	0
Botham, John, Tibthorpe	3	2	0	46	10	0
Botterill, Arthur, Garton	119	1	3	251	2	0
Botterill, William,	12	3	3	98	7	0
Bowes, William, Hutton Cranswick	4	3	0	20	10	0
Boyes, Jane, Great Driffield	18	1	23	144	0	0
Bewill, Thomas, Kirkburn	12	0	0	36	5	0
Britton, Thomas, Great Driffield	5	0	35	37	10	0
Broadley, Henry, Nafferton	7	2	0	15	5	0
Broadley, John,	4	1	12	45	0	0
Bryan, William	1	2	30	21	0	0
Burton, Francis, Hutton Cranswick	2	2	0	7	0	0
Carsley, Thomas, Hutton Cranswick	13	0	35	61	8	0
Carter, Thomas, Garton	18	0	38	23	0	0
Cawood, Mrs., Gt. Driffield	12	0	0	21	0	0
Cherry, James, Wansford	41	2	0	49	0	0
Clare, Rev. G. T., Bainton	601	0	0	881	10	0
Clark, David B., Great Driffield	6	3	1	92	5	0
Clark, William J.,	13	3	7	57	0	0
Clarkson, George, Tibthorpe	11	0	1	6	15	0
Clements, Edw. H., Wetwang	1	0	0	30	0	0
Cole, Rev. Edw. M.,	210	2	0	262	10	0
Conyers, E. D., Exors. of, Great Driffield	30	0	0	52	0	0
Craven, Thomas, Great Driffield	163	0	6	276	0	0
Creaser, Anne,	24	2	15	94	10	0
Crozier, Thomas, Hutton Cranswick	8	2	0	10	10	0
Danby, George, Nafferton	1	2	0	10	0	0
Davidson, Rev. Jas.,	32	1	0	77	10	0
Dickinson, Milner, Great Driffield	1	1	7	109	10	0

Name	Acreage	Estimated Yearly Value.					
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Dickson, Thomas, Nafferton	178	1	0		383	4	0
Driffield Navigation, Commissioners of	7	0	0		365	0	0
Driffield Union, Guardians of	1	1	34		89	10	0
Dundass, Mrs., Great Driffield	20	0	0		15	0	0
Ellyard, Charles, Nafferton	112	0	3		218	10	0
Farthing, Beatrix, Great Driffield	23	2	34		59	0	0
Fletcher, Mercy, Hutton Cranswick	5	0	0		15	0	0
Foley, G. M., Great Driffield	3	1	26		95	0	0
Foster and Tonge	9	2	16		326	0	0
Foster, John,	102	0	0		150	0	0
Foster, John,	20	2	25		154	0	0
Foster, John, Tibthorpe	1	0	0		9	10	0
Foster, Robert, Great Driffield	8	0	0		10	16	0
Foster, Thomas,	1	0	28		96	0	0
Foster, Mrs. Thomas, Wansford	16	0	0		16	15	0
Foster, William, Little Driffield	11	2	25		157	12	0
Fowler, Rev. J. N., Great Driffield	292	0	0		294	10	0
Garton, Churchwardens of	1	3	0		18	15	0
Gibson, Edward, Great Driffield	36	2	9		414	15	0
Grant, John	1	3	29		6	0	0
Gray, Thomas, Tibthorpe	2	2	0		3	15	0
Harker, John, Great Driffield	1	3	37		276	10	0
Harrison, Edward,	1	1	13		100	0	0
Harrison, Mrs. George, Great Driffield ...	86	0	0		111	15	0
Harrison, George W.,	7	3	13		109	5	0
Harrison, John, Tibthorpe	32	1	0		38	0	0
Harrison, Richard R., Hutton Cranswick ...	3	0	0		14	0	0
Harrison, William, Tibthorpe	129	0	22		161	6	0
Hayes, Edward, Great Driffield	15	1	37		55	10	0
Hewson, Alfred, Great Driffield	5	3	30		59	0	0
Hewson, George,	5	3	31		59	0	0
Hickson, John,	1	0	22		105	15	0
Hillaby, Chas. W., Garton	3	0	0		4	16	0
Hobson, Matthew, Hutton Cranswick	27	2	10		48	10	0
Hodgson, George, Great Driffield	41	1	0		200	10	0
Hodgson, John, Hutton Cranswick	2	3	5		17	0	0
Holtby, Margaret, Elmswell	4	3	0		7	10	0
Holtby, Mary, Great Driffield	1	3	10		118	0	0
Holtby, Robert,	246	3	11		307	10	0
Holtby, Thomas,	6	0	2		171	5	0
Hopper, Henry, Garton	5	2	0		46	8	0
Hopper, James, Kellythorpe	49	3	29		68	10	0
Hopper, Mrs. Thos.	100	0	11		205	5	0
Hornby, Henry, Corpsländing	115	1	8		178	10	0
Hornby, Mrs. Jane, Little Driffield	23	2	32		81	5	0
Horner, Hannah, Nafferton	3	3	5		16	0	0

Name	Acreage			Estimated Yearly Value.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Ibbotson, Ann, senr., Nafferton	12	0	0	58	0	0
Ibbotson, Ann, junr., „	13	0	0	26	0	0
Jarratt, Thomas, North Frodingham	13	0	9	29	0	0
Jarratt, William, Great Driffield	225	3	35	327	10	0
Jarratt, William O., „	8	1	14	77	10	0
Jefferson, John, Skerne	1	2	5	10	10	0
Jennings, Rev. Henry, Watton Grange ...	67	1	35	193	15	0
Jennison, R., Exors. of, Hutton Cranswick	8	0	0	9	10	0
Johnson, James, Southburn	1	0	0	12	0	0
Johnson, John, Great Driffield	7	1	31	22	0	0
Jordan, Mrs. J. S., Elmswell	32	3	3	87	10	0
Kirby, Ann, Great Driffield	6	3	33	220	0	0
Kirkby, Manuel „	4	1	29	33	10	0
Knaggs, Mrs., Wetwang	4	0	0	9	0	0
Lamplough, Robt. „	3	0	7	11	15	0
Laybourne, Chria., Nafferton	14	2	0	35	0	0
Lidster, William, Great Driffield	12	2	39	31	0	0
Lee, Hannah, „	38	2	0	59	0	0
Leppington, Thomas, Nafferton	2	2	25	12	10	0
Levitt, Mrs. George, Great Driffield	32	1	37	127	0	0
Levitt, Reuben, Nafferton	2	2	5	16	10	0
Longbottom, Samuel, Nafferton	12	0	23	77	5	0
Lovell, William, Hutton Cranswick	5	0	0	14	0	0
Lowish, Anne E., Great Driffield	11	0	2	23	0	0
Lowther, Thomas, „	4	1	0	14	0	0
Lucas, Richard, „	95	2	0	133	13	0
Luckup, Thomas, Nafferton	55	1	20	89	15	0
McDowell, Robt. sen., Hutton Cranswick ..	10	2	0	28	10	0
Marshall, Henry D., Great Driffield	13	3	18	44	0	0
Marshall, Thos. G., „	46	3	26	162	4	0
Matthews, Francis C., „	9	2	4	272	10	0
Monkman, William, senr., Great Driffield ...	1	2	37	52	10	0
Mortimer, John, „	2	0	3	6	2	0
Mortimer, Robert, Fimber	2	0	3	6	2	0
Nafferton, Feoffees of,	22	2	2	50	15	0
Ness, Robert, Great Driffield	11	0	19	50	0	0
Nicholson, Francis, Little Driffield	3	0	15	27	0	0
Nicholson, Sarah, Hutton Cranswick	1	2	27	18	0	0
Nipe, William E., Great Driffield	1	0	34	59	15	0
Nornabell, Anthony, „	63	2	18	253	15	0
Nornabell, Miss, Wansford	3	2	0	8	0	0
Oliver, Thos., Great Driffield	2	0	0	4	2	0
Parker, William, Hutton Cranswick	1	3	0	7	0	0
Parrott, Harper, Great Driffield	16	3	10	191	9	0
Paul, Joseph, Wetwang	11	2	22	28	16	0

Name	Acreage	Estimated Yearly Value.					
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Pickering, Thomas, Great Driffield	8 3 10				97	0	0
Piercy, John,	15 1 38				78	15	0
Piercy, William,	15 1 38				78	15	0
Piercy, William, Tibthorpe	3 2 10				13	0	0
Pike, Joseph, Great Driffield	2 3 8				7	0	0
Pinder, George, Great Driffield	2 0 15				83	12	0
Pinkney, Thomas,	3 0 38				20	0	0
Portes, Walker, Hutton Cranswick	8 0 0				20	0	0
Pudsey, Rev. C. D.	46 1 0				91	2	0
Railton, John, Great Driffield	3 0 12				8	0	0
Reynard, Edward H., Sunderlandwick	1649 1 30				1998	15	0
Bobinson, Abraham, Skerne	3 0 5				12	0	0
Robinson, Edward, Nafferton	27 0 0				51	0	0
Robinson, Mary, Trustees of, Great Driffield	12 1 35				111	10	0
Robinson, Robert, Skerne	16 2 31				69	4	0
Robson, John S., Wetwang	127 2 28				184	4	0
Sanderson, George, Hutton Cranswick	4 2 35				45	13	0
Sanderson, Mrs.,	1 2 6				13	12	0
Sanderson, Saml., junr.,	1 1 20				50	5	0
Savile, Joseph, Nafferton	152 0 2				247	5	0
Savile, Robert,	9 2 20				28	10	0
Sawden, Francis,	12 2 0				21	5	0
Sawden, John	1 1 0				2	10	0
Sawden, Mrs. Benj., Nafferton	1 0 0				30	0	0
Scott, Richard, Wansford	6 0 0				7	0	0
Sellers, John, Nafferton	6 0 20				19	10	0
Severs, Matthew, Tibthorpe	10 1 3				25	7	0
Sowersby, William, Wetwang	11 3 4				27	8	0
Sharpe, Lydia, Great Driffield	6 0 0				6	10	0
Shepherdson, Edward, Tibthorpe	2 2 20				15	0	0
Shepherdson, John F., Great Driffield	4 1 0				41	0	0
Shepherdson, Mary, Nafferton	14 2 0				37	0	0
Simpson, John,	233 2 20				369	10	0
Simpson, Miss,	7 3 0				15	10	0
Sissons, George, Hutton Cranswick	1 0 0				7	0	0
Sissons, William,	12 0 0				18	0	0
Smelt, Thomas, Heir-at-Law of, Great Driffield	10 0 10				51	0	0
Smith, Mrs., South Driffield (?)	13 1 18				22	7	0
Smissons, Thos., Nafferton	6 2 0				11	10	0
Spanton, Samuel,	4 1 15				64	15	0
Spink, Margaret, Hutton Cranswick	2 0 0				8	0	0
Stainton, Rachael, Great Driffield	3 2 8				134	0	0
Staveley, John, Wetwang	14 0 10				20	7	0
Staveley, Simpson, Tibthorpe	428 0 20				595	18	0

Name	Acreage			Estimated Yearly Value.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Stephenson, Grace, Hutton Cranswick	1	3	5	12	10	0
Stephenson, Robert	4	3	0	16	10	0
Sterriker, John, Great Driffield	4	0	39	228	7	0
Stockdale, William, Hutton Cranswick	33	0	25	60	10	0
Sykes, Christopher, Brantinghamthorpe	3029	2	39	4511	4	0
Sykes, Sir Tatton, Sledmere	34010	1	15	35870	9	0
Taylor, Mary, Great Driffield	3	2	0	15	0	0
Taylor, Peter,	14	2	0	26	10	0
Thompson, Mrs., Heir of, Great Driffield ...	3	0	0	12	10	0
Thornton, William, Great Kelk	5	2	23	15	0	0
Tonge, Robert, Great Driffield	8	2	14	68	10	0
Topham, William, Kirkburn	404	0	0	588	8	0
Turner, Jane, Great Driffield	28	0	33	150	10	0
Turner, John William, Great Driffield	21	0	38	318	5	0
Turner, Mrs., William	45	0	2	133	0	0
Ulyot, George, Garton	12	0	19	41	0	0
Waits, George, junr., Great Driffield	3	1	5	62	0	0
Waites, Priestley, Hutton Cranswick	10	1	0	17	8	0
Walker, Ann, Trustees of, Nafferton	2	3	27	28	0	0
Walker, Francis, Southburn	2	0	0	8	0	0
Walker, John, Wetwang	38	0	24	61	18	0
Wardell, M., Trustees of, Nafferton	37	10	0	75	5	0
Watson, Henry, Hutton Cranswick	6	1	16	114	16	0
Weatherill, Robert	2	0	25	25	10	0
Wilson, Jas. S., Great Driffield	2	3	32	37	10	0
Wilson, Mrs.,	2	0	10	17	0	0
Witty, William, Great Driffield	9	2	36	222	2	0
Wood, Henry,	5	1	39	117	12	0
Wood, Richard,	3	0	24	82	10	0
Wrangham, Geo. R.,	29	0	30	59	2	0
Wrangham, Rev. Richard, Garton	45	3	23	104	17	0
Wray, John, Great Driffield	5	3	30	56	16	0
Wrigglesworth, Richard, Nafferton	3	0	0	40	0	0



CHAPTER VI.

The Ecclesiastical History of Driffield.

I.—THE CHURCH.



THAT both Little and Great Driffield have possessed churches in the infancy of christianity in Britian there can scarcely be a doubt; nor can there be that the former, being the parent village, can claim priority in that respect, where, it is surmised, a place of christian worship existed in the 7th century.

It was in the year 627 that Eadwine, King of Northumbria, through the persuasion of his christian wife, lent an ear to the preaching of Paulinus, embraced the faith of Christ, and repudiated his Scandinavian Gods. In the same year the great heathen temple of Gudmundingham (Goodmanham) was desecrated, and the image of Woden thrown down by Coiffi, the High Priest of the temple, who had been converted by the arguments of Paulinus. As Goodmanham is but a few miles from Driffield, and as the rumour of the proposed desecration of the great temple had spread far and wide, causing a thrill of terror and consternation, great numbers of people gathered together there to witness the vengeful wrath of their insulted god descend upon the profane renegade, amongst whom would most probably be some from Driffield, who, when they had witnessed the impotency of their national god in defence of his honour, and when they had heard Paulinus expound, in eloquent language, the doctrines of the new religion, would many of them become converts. Like a true Bishop, the Apostle of Northumbria did not confine his ministrations to the royal court and city, but went forth from York in every direction, wherever he could gather together an assembly of hearers; in the hall of the nobles, the barn of the husbandman, on the village green, or by the wayside; and it is most likely that in these itineraries he visited Driffield, made converts, and baptized them in the trout streams, as on one occasion he did 10,000 converts in the river Swale. The simple ignorant folk of this time, with no ideas of their own beside cattle tending and corn raising, looked up to their superiors—the Nobles and Thegns—for guidance in matters of opinion, and with the same confidence that they

accepted their leadership in war they would adopt the new religion of their Lords, and without entertaining any preplexing doubts or instituting the slightest critical investigation, would follow their example and that of the King in substituting the worship of Jehovah for that of Woden.

A natural consequence would be the erection of a place of assembly for worship—a rude structure unquestionably, of wood and wattles, and thatched with straw or reeds, but sufficiently dignified architecturally for the uncultured people who would meet within its walls; and the service would be as acceptable to God as the most magnificent ceremonials of a gorgeous cathedral.

This primitive church at Little Driffield would fall into ruin after the death of Eadwine, at the hands of Penda, the Pagan King of Mercia; and the Driffield christians, with the rest of the Northumbrians, would lapse into paganism, until the revival of christianity under King Oswald, by means of the missionaries from Iona, when it may be assumed a second and more substantial church would be erected. On the outer wall at the east end of the southern aisle of Great Driffield Church, there was, before its removal to another position, at the time of the recent restoration of the church, a sculptured slab with an effigy in relief of an ecclesiastic holding in one hand a pastoral staff, which is manifestly of very considerable antiquity, and which popular tradition says is a representation of Paulinus. From the workmanship and the marks of age it is apparently older than the church itself, and would seem to be a relic from some earlier church. Dr. Stukeley, who visited Driffield in 1740, says, in a letter to Dr. Gale, "The Church is very ancient: on it is a basso-relievo of Paulinus, a figure with a crozier, on the outside wall of the south aisle, evidently much older than the wall, probably taken from an older building." The stone was a special object of attraction to the members of the Archaeological Institute, when they made an excursion to Driffield from Hull, the place of meeting in 1867, but they were not able to throw any light upon it, or identify it as an effigy of the prelate to whom tradition assigned it.

It is not improbable that the original church at Little Driffield was one of several that Paulinus caused to be erected in Northumbria, and that this stone was placed thereon, as was done on his church at Northallerton, where his sculptured effigy occupied a niche over the south porch.

It may be presumed that the original church of Great Driffield was erected as a chapel of ease to the mother church, as the population of the suburb would find it inconvenient, especially in winter, to traverse the mile of miry and rut-ploughed road to attend divine service, and would be built, it may be, after the re-introduction of christianity by Oswald, and before the re-edification of Little Driffield Church, and the stone removed thither; or it may have been sculptured at the time, in commemoration of the preaching of the apostle; but this is all mere conjecture. The stone, however, still remains as a most interesting relic of the remote past of Driffield church history.

From the Domesday Record we learn that in the Manor of Driffield there were two churches, but we read of no priest, and may therefore conclude that they lay in ruin, which is further probable from the fact that the Danes had been ravaging the Wolds for two centuries, the churches being a special object of their fury, as temples of false worship. Scarcely could they therefore escape destruction; but even if they had, they would be exposed to the ruthless vengeance of the Norman Conqueror, when he laid Yorkshire and Durham desolate and waste, the more especially as Driffield belonged to the rebel Morkere, whose lands are recorded to be then in the hands of the King and *waste*. This alone may account for the fact of there being no priest, as the town was evidently so ruined

and depopulated that his services would not be required, neither would there be any source of revenue to remunerate him for his services, as the town was so completely destroyed that no tax whatever was imposed. In Great Driffield Church there is evidence to shew that a previous church had been destroyed by fire, as, during the recent restoration, an excavation was made which revealed the fact that the existing tower had been built upon the foundation of a former tower, and these stones shew marks of fire, from which it would appear that the old Saxon church had been burnt, either by the Danes or the agents of King William, and that the body of the church alone was re-edified in the Norman and the transitional periods, and the charred foundations of the tower left until the perpendicular period, when the superstructure of the present was erected upon them.

The Church of Little Driffield is dedicated to St. Peter, and that of Great Driffield to All Saints, which seems to indicate the greater antiquity of the former, and that both are of Saxon origin. In the primitive ages of christianity, after St. Peter had been enthroned as the patron saint of the City of Rome, and was esteemed to be the holder of the keys of heaven, all the early churches of christendom were placed under his special protection. Hence the cathedral church of St. Peter, at Rome—the Metropolitical Church of the christian world; the Metropolitical Church of St. Peter, at York; St. Peter's on Cornhill, London, the ancient Cathedral of London, built, according to an old tablet, in the year of our Lord CLXXIX., by Lucius, the first Christian King of this land; and St. Peter's, Little Driffield; besides a host of other parish churches, dating from the same early age. The dedication of All Saints also points to an Ante-Conquest origin. Churton, in his "Early English Church," says, "It is probable that wherever there is a church so dedicated it is of Saxon foundation."

There are no vestiges of the old Saxon church, that can be recognised in the existing church of Little Driffield, excepting perhaps the lower portion of the interior of the tower, the plain circular arch of which, with its six rudely sculptured human faces, three on each capital, have the appearance of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, and evidently belong to a much earlier period than the delapidated church which was demolished about the beginning of the present century. It may be assumed that after it had lain in ruins for some time at the period of the Conquest, it was rebuilt in the Norman age. What gives rise to this supposition is that the oldest portion of the existing church is the 14th century tower, without battlements or pinnacles; and as the tower is generally the last built portion of a church, the body may have been one or two centuries earlier in date. What confirms this supposition is that when, in 1807, the nave and chancel had become so decayed as to necessitate the rebuilding, the tower was in a sufficiently perfect condition to be retained. In the re-erection of the body of the church the materials of the old church appear to have been utilised, as there is in its walls masonry of a long past period. Several ancient grave stones, with floriated crosses, and other sculpturing have also been made use of in the walls, without any attempt to deface or hide the sculptures so as to conceal the violation.

The church is famous in history as the reputed burial-place of the wise and learned *Ælfric*, King of Northumbria, whose remains have been fruitlessly sought for within the present church, but as it was found during the re-building, in 1807, that the Saxon Church had been considerably larger than its Norman successor, it may be that he lies in some part of the grave-yard that was formerly included within the walls of the fabric.

From these considerations we may form an approximate idea of the vicissitudes of the

church, which may be thus summarised—That there was a church of St. Peter in Little Driffield very soon after the advent of christianity in Northumbria ; a church of very humble pretensions, but that when it came to boast of a Royal palace in its precincts it would be re-built in a more stately manner, so as to be a fitting place for a King to worship in. It would be built in the usual style of Saxon churches—an apse-ended oblong, in outline similar to the Roman Basilicæ, with round-headed windows and arches, and stunted cylindrical pillars. This edifice fell a prey to the havoc of the Danish Vikings or the barbarous vengeance of King William the Norman, and was re-edified when the times became more settled, under Rufus or Henry I., in the Norman and transition styles, to which was added the existing tower in the 14th century, and in 1807 the time-worn nave and chancel were taken down and re-built, with the old materials and the tomb-stones of long-forgotten olden-time worthies, but diminished in size, the decrease of the population or their removal to Great Driffield and the rise of Nonconformist chapels rendering it sufficient for the wants of the village..

The church of All Saints, Great Driffield, does not appear to have been allowed to remain long in ruin after the record of it in Domesday (1080 and 1086), as Sir Gilbert Scott gave it as his opinion that the earliest portions of the existing church date from about the year 1100. These portions are the nave with its cylindrical pillars and round arches, the circular-headed clerestory windows, part of the north aisle, the northern doorway, the lower portion of the chancel walls, the chancel doorway, and a piscina, all which are in the Norman or the transitional style, with indications of the approach of the Gothic pointed in some of the mouldings. The south doorway is of a more advanced period. The extension in the width of the nave Sir Gilbert attributed to the first quarter of the 14th century, “the work in this aisle being very fine, and its three square-headed windows of remarkable design.” At the time of this enlargement the pointed arch between the nave and the chancel is supposed to have been erected, in lieu of one in the Norman style. The chancel windows (that in the east being a fine specimen of five lights) were inserted in the 15th century, and those in the north aisle half a century later. There was also a pointed arch at the west end, under the tower, beyond which the organ was placed. The square embattled tower is an excellent specimen of the perpendicular style, with double buttresses at the corners, panelled with canopied niches, and finished with crocketted pinnacles. The tower was built by a member of the Hotham family, about the middle of the 15th century, the price of absolution from a vow he had made to go on pilgrimage to the Holy Land in case of recovery from a dangerous illness ; or, as some say, in expiation of a murder he had committed. Upon the tower are the arms of the Hothams, with those of the Beestons of Driffield, the two families having intermarried ; also those of the Barons Scrope, of Masham and Upsal, Lords of the Manor ; of Ingleberd, of Beverley ; the Swillingtons and the Rouths, all of whom possessed lands in Driffield, and may have been contributors to the cost of the erection : there are others that are obliterated, and those of St. Mary’s Abbey, York. The tower is 100 feet in height, and forms a conspicuous and beautiful feature when seen rising above the houses from many points of view.

The ancient and unadorned font, of the same period, was cast aside for some time, to give place for one of a more ornamental character ; but in the recent restoration it has been sought out, renovated, and replaced in its original position in the nave, and the more pretentious usurper ejected.

There are two piscinas—one of the Norman type, in the South wall, the other

perpendicular, in the South aisle ; the former coeval with the nave, the latter with the tower.

Previous to the recent restoration there were three bells in the tower, inscribed respectively—" *Hæc campana Beate Trinitate: fiat 1593. R.B.*" " *In honore Sancte Trinitatis: Anno Domini. 1593.*" " *In Altissimo Deo Gloria. 1685:* T. D. Churchwarden. S.S., York." The latter it would appear was the only bell anterior to 1593, as the date 1685 refers to its re-casting at York, in consequence of having become worn out by age and use. There is a tradition that it was brought hither from Lund, but there is no record to substantiate the assertion. Three other bells have now been added, from the foundry of Mr. T. Mallaby, of Masham, making together a melodious peal of six. These latter are inscribed "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord. H. Newton, Vicar;" "Praise Him in His power;" and "Praise God in His Holiness."

Up to the year 1834, there was a venerable clock in the tower, of unknown age, that had become so delapidated as to be almost useless for indicating the passage of time, which was replaced in that year by a new one of superior construction, at a cost of £158. It was made by Mr. James Harrison, of Hull, a descendant of the famous John Harrison (a native of Foulby, near Pontefract, who, in 1732, was awarded the Government prize of £20,000 for his chronometer to enable the mariner to determine the longitude at sea).

The organ was erected in 1829, and placed in an unsightly position under the western arch, altogether obstructing the sight of the architecture of the lower part of the tower. Before this the musical portion of the service was rendered by a choir of amateur vocalists, who knew little or nothing of the principles of music, who were accompanied by ten hautboys, with other wind instruments, and a bass viol, giving forth a somewhat discordant medley.

The old pulpit was an unshapely structure, of plain deal, and stood centrally under the chancel arch, but was removed when the arch was taken down, about the middle of the present century, to the North side near the wall. The new restoration pulpit, which has re-placed it, is a fine specimen of carved oak, in the perpendicular style.

The sittings for the congregation were originally open oaken stalls, but were removed in 1807, and ugly high-backed pews substituted ; under the restoration, however, these have all been very judiciously cleared away, and re-placed by elegantly-carved oaken stalls.

In the first decade of the 12th century, Gerard, Archbishop of York (1100-1108) and Chancellor of England, had a grant from King Henry I. of the Churches of Driffield, Kilham, Pocklington, Pickering, Burgh, and Snaith, which he transferred to the Dean and Chapter of York (excepting Snaith, which he bestowed upon the Abbey of Selby) who exercised the patronage of them until the institution of the Prebend of Driffield, when they were annexed thereto by way of endowment.

Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York (1216-56) instituted the Prebend of Driffield, the Prebendaries to be Rector, Impropriator, and Patron of the living, and to have a certain amount of jurisdiction over the tenants and other inhabitants. In 1485 the Prebend, with all its revenues and prerogatives, was annexed to the Precentorship of York Cathedral, by Archbishop Scott de Rotherham ; the two offices being subsequently held jointly.

Until the year 1363 the churches of Great and Little Driffield were separate and distinct cures, but at that date they were united under Archbishop Thoresby. Archbishop Sharp writes, "Little Driffield is a distinct parish : it is, however, one cure with Great Driffield, and was so acknowledged in 1363, when, on the 21st July, John, Vicar of

Driffield, appeared before the Chapter, and acknowledged himself to be bound to find one chaplain or himself to celebrate divine service in the said church of Little Driffield, and to minister the sacraments to the parishioners and the sacramentals to the ecclesiastica."

The jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, over Driffield and other Prebendal places, and over the parishes and townships therein, is specified in a charter, granted by King Edward VI., April 20th, Anno Regni 1 (1547), wherein the King confirmed to that body, or rather commissioned them to exercise, under him, all spiritual jurisdiction in these matters viz :

1. To have Probates of Wills and Testaments of all his subjects within these parishes, towns, and places, which they or their predecessors formerly used: also to grant administration of the goods and chattels of such persons as shall die intestate, so that they exceed not the sum of five pounds of debtless goods.
2. The Collation to Ecclesiastical Benefices within their respective jurisdictions; also institutions and inductions to such as are presented to them.
3. Visitations of the clergy and people, in their respective parishes; and to make inquiry, either by themselves or delegates, of the defects, excesses, crimes and defaults whatsoever, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court within their jurisdictions; and the same to reform and punish according to that Law.
4. To receive due and accustomary Procurations in their visitations, and proceed against the contumacious, according to the King's Ecclesiastical Law.
5. To hear and determine such causes and suits which were then depending before them or their commissioners; or any other which may hereafter belong to the Spiritual Court of which they shall have cognizance.

When the Prebend of Driffield was added to the Precentorship, for the augmentation of the stipend of the latter, which was previously valued at £62 per annum, the Precentor was bound, by oath, to observe all the statutes, ordinances, and customs of the church; to obey all lawful and canonical mandates of the Dean and Chapter, or their ministers; to observe the ordination and decree, made by Archbishop Thomas (Rotherham), about the union or annexation of the Prebend of Driffield to the Precentorship; and for non-residence to forfeit the profits of the Prebend of Driffield. "The Prebendary of Driffield," says Torr, "hath tythe of corn and hay of Driffields-ambo, Elmswell, and Kelvinghorpe."

In the reign of Edward IV., a commission was issued to make an inventory of church goods in the East Riding of Yorkshire, from which the following extracts relate to Driffield and the immediate neighbouring villages. The Commissioners were Sir William Habthorpe, (? Babthorpe) Sir Robert Constable, Sir Rauff Ellerker, Knights, John Dylesford and Lancelot Aldfurde, Esquires.

LITTLE DRIFFIELD :

- j. Vestment of blewe silke. [? Tunic of].
- ij. Tunacles of blake saye. [Woollen stuff].
- j. Antyphen, blake saye and white satten. [? Altar cloth.]
- ij. Belles in the stepell.
- ij. Handbelles.
- ij. Towells.
- j. Sacring belle.
- ij. Candelstecks of latten. [Brass.]
- j. Paire of sensures of latene. [Censors.]
- j. Pax of satene. [Sacramental vessel.]

- ij. Frunt clothes. [Altar cloth.]
- iiij. Corporaxes, with iiij. cases. [Linen cloth to hold the sacramental elements.]

HOTON CRANWICKE: Jo. Frystoine, Curate.

- j. Chalice of silver.
- ij. Belles.
- iiij. Coppes, [Copes] red and green silke.
- iiij. Vestments with Albes. [The Mass Priest's white garment.]
- j. Vestment with the holle suyte.
- ij. Altar clothes.
- iiij. Corporax casea. [For holding the sacramental bread.]
- ij. Frunt clothes before the Altar of lyning [Linen].
- ij. Old Chesta.

SKEIRNE: Thomas Eluslae, Curate.

- j. Chalice of silver.
- ij. Vestments with Albes, amessis [Priests hoods] and stoles [Priest's tippets] grene motley.
- ij. Albes.
- ij. Altar clothes.
- j. Cope of blewe worsted.

NAFFERTONE: Richard Warter, Vicar.

- iiij. Belles.
- iiij. Coppes, whereof ij. of bustion (? Fustian) and ij. of silke.
- vii. Vestments.
- ij. Suyts for deacon and sub-deacon of like sute.
- iiij. Albes.
- iiij. Altar clothes.
- vi. Towells.
- ij. Paxea.
- ij. Sacring belles.
- ij. Cressets (Lightholders).
- ij. Chysts for some mene and register boke.
- j. Paire of orgains a presse.
- j. Paire of sensures.
- j. Crosse.
- j. Hollie watter fat.
- a. Byble and a Paraphrasis.
- j. Boke of common praier.
- a. Boke of Omilies.
- ij. Surplessis.
- ij. Challensis of silver.
- iiij. Corporaxis.
- ij. Hanginges of blake damaske.
- j. Suyt of rased velvet.
- ij. Hand belles.

iiij. Candel stiks.

GARTONE: Henry Trayn, Vicare.

- j. Challes, silver gilt.
- j. Cope of Saye.
- ij. Vestments : j. whyt, the other read silke.
- ij. Vestments of blake saye.
- iiij. Belles.
- ij. Twell Towells.

In the middle of the 15th century (patent granted 1444), a chantry was founded in the church of Great Driffield, at the altar of St. Nicholas and St. Mary the Virgin, by John Tebb, of the town, with a priest, to pray for the souls of himself and his wife Joan, which he endowed with two messuages and seven oxgangs of land, to be under the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, and which was suppressed at the Reformation.

Priests instituted by the Barons Scrope :—

Thomas Waplington	14—
William Raper	1463
Phineas Elys	1493
Bryan Sproxton	1505

Priests instituted by the Danbys of Farnley, who inherited the lordship of the manor by marriage.

Thomas Egton	1517
John Barnard	1521
Thomas Maynnece	1526

The church of Great Driffield is singularly deficient in ancient monuments, possessing none dating beyond the 17th century. There are several mural monuments, but all comparatively modern, commemorative of members of the families of Spink, Etherington, Stork, Gray, Ellis, and Drinkrow. There are two effigied tombs of the Spinks, who resided at Routh Hall, Eastgate, Driffield, one of which is that of the Rev. Richard Spink, a learned and highly esteemed minister, who is represented kneeling, with a bible in his hands and a hour-glass at his knees. Beneath is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

“Richard Spink, truly a master of the liberal arts, which he perfectly understood ; a minister of the best and greatest God, whom he faithfully worshipped ; a person of a quick and vivid ingenuity ; of a witty, subtle, and penetrating apprehension ; of an eloquent and laborious imagination ; admirable for his understanding, skilfulness of affairs, variety of languages, and sweetness of behaviour. He was learned beyond his age, promoted below his dignity, and unfortunate considering his merits : whom all honest men respected, the envious hated, and the ingenious admired because of his excellent learning ; than whom none was more a friend to his friends, better to good men, and more averse to improbity. In short he was a specimen of human force, a mirror of morality, who was worthy to live longer for an example and die sooner for reward, the circle of his letters being finished sooner than that of life. His dear mother erected this monument

for his body, expecting the coming of Christ, his Lord. Born the 27th Dec., 1605 : died the 9th October, 1634."

The other monument is to the memory of William Spinke, who is represented in a black gown, with a hour-glass at his feet. There was formerly the following inscription on a brass plate, which has since disappeared :

"In memory of the virtuous and learned William Spinke.

" Whatever wit and learning both could do,
Here all the arts lie and the artist too.
Gelden's learned pen might justly be employ'd
To write Spinke's worth, who was what he enjoy'd.
Read where rude hands have not approach'd the room ;
All these good characters belong this tomb."

Torre gives the following list of testamentary burials in the two Driffields.

GREAT DRIFFIELD :

20th March, 1575. Thomas Dailes, Gent., of Great Driffield, to be buried in the church.

1st December, 1580. John Byssset, of Great Driffield, husbandman, to be buried in the church.

25th November, 1581. Robert Barker, vicar, to be buried where his executors pleased.

30th April, 1569. Stephen Clarkeson, of Great Driffield, husbandman, to be buried in the church.

20th October, 1570. Andrew Etherington, to be buried in the church.

20th December, 1463. Thomas Waplington, Chaplain of St. Nicholas' chantry, to be buried in the church yard.

LITTLE DRIFFIELD :

14th November, 1454. William Clerke, of Little Driffield, gent., to be buried in the church.

25th September, 1505. Robert Skerne, of Watton, to be buried before our Lady's image in ye quire.

14th April, 1556. John Wilson, of Emyswell, to be buried in the church.

6th April, 1617. Jas. Best, of Emyswell, gent., to be buried in the church yard, between his two wives.

27th March, 1557. Robert Rede, to be buried in the church of our Lady of Little Driffield.

The Rev. Valentine Mason, ancestor of Mason the poet, and Prebendary of Driffield, held the living from 1615 to 1623, when he exchanged for Elloughton. His (supposed) second son, the Rev. Ralf Mason, succeeded, after it had been held for two years by the Rev. Edward Hodgson, in 1625, and continued until his death in 1666. He would seem to have been a veritable vicar of Bray, living, as he did, through the Civil War, the Protectorate, and the Restoration of monarchy, holding tenaciously to his living throughout the whole period, which included the ejection of Episcopalians in 1643, when he must have conformed to Puritanism or Presbyterianism, and that of the Nonconformists in 1662, when he must have conformed to Episcopalianism.

In the Parliamentary Survey, vol. xvii., pp. 324 and 488, it is recorded—"Mr. Ralph Mason preaches at both churches of Great Driffield and Little Driffield, after his fashion ; Easter book and all small tythes of Great and Little Driffield, Kellythorpe, and Emyswell, worth £26 per annum."

It appears from the "Composition Papers," in the Record Office, that in 1646 the stipend, which was very small, was augmented by £12 per annum, out of the rectorial income, the payment of which had fallen into arrears, and was the cause of the following petition from the vicar, in 1654.

"June 29th, 1654. Petition of Ralph Mason, minister of Great and Little Driffield, East Riding of County York, to the Protector and Council.

"I had an augmentation of £12 a year, granted by the committee for plundered ministers, 12th August, 1646, out of £62 rent reserved to the Precentor of York Cathedral, from the profits of the rectory, my living being only 20 marks a year, though I have two churches to serve twice every Sunday; but it has ceased through want of review of the order by the Universities' committee. I beg a competence from the £62, and the arrears of the £12 since 1649." Annexed to the petition.

1.—Order of the committee for plundered ministers alluded to, granting the £12 to Mason, there being 200 families, and the living worth but £16, the £50 a year granted to Warter church being first paid. 12th Aug., 1646.

2.—Certificate, by Robert Johnson and four others, in favour of Mason's good affection and diligence in his calling. 22nd May, 1654: Also a like certificate by Durand Hobham, his neighbour five or six years.

Order thereon, for grant of the £12, with arrears, by the trustees for maintenance of ministers, on testimonials from the Commissioners for approbation of preachers.

29th June, 1654.

At this period it was usual, when a calamity befell any town or community, to send "briefs" round to the churches, for the collection of subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers. The responses, however, in Driffield, do not generally appear on a very liberal scale, and contrast strangely with the contributions at the opening services of the restored Parish Church, the Wesleyan, the Primitive Methodist, and the other chapels.

"18th July, 1658. Collected to brief in the Parish of Little Driffield (granted by Oliver, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland), to Robert Blanchard, Mayor of Hedon, William Burstall, Richard Southwick, Richard Barnes, and Henry Stringer, Aldermen there, and the inhabitants of the said town, upon the certificate of William Lord Strickland and other persons of quality in the said County of York, upon a loss by fyre of nere fower thousand pounds, in the saide towne of Hedon, July ye 5th, 1657, when 42 families were burned, the sum of two shillings and 11 pence. Witnesses Ralph Mason, vicar, Gilbert Lambert, Robert Perrott, William Styring, George Acklom." [All this rigmarole about 2s. 11d].

"Collected to the said brief in the parish of Great Driffield, the sum of six shillings and eleven pence, by Ralph Mason, Richard Hansby, Richard Thirley, Richard Pearson, Roger Newton, Edward Nettleton, and John England."

"28th October, 1668. For the poor captives in Algier and Balby, in the Turks dominions, eleven pence."

"20th December, 166—. For the repairs of the Priory of Hartlepool, threepence."

A list of the dues payable to the Vicar of Driffield is inserted in the parish register, *circa* 1720, as follows:—

"A Terrier, or Partickler, or account of all the reverend rights and profits due and payable to the Minister of Great Driffield, as follows:—One church and other small garth, with all common-rights thereunto belonging, for horses, beasts, and sheep. Every person

of the age of 16 years or upwards payes to the Minister, at Easter, twopence as an offering. Every mill or kiln within the parish payes, or ought to pay, three shillings and fourpence to ye same, at the same time. Likewyse tythe of foals, and calves, and piga, ducks, geese, turkeys, and swarms of bees, pigeons and pigeons' dung, are due to the Minister. For every house and front-steade pay yearly, on the 1st January, one hen worth sixpence, or sixpence, to the Minister, and one penny for smoke, and one penny for a garden, to the Minister, yearly at Easter. After churching women, eightpence is due to the Minister. On every marriage, by banns published, five shillings; by licence, thirteen shillings and fourpence. Upon every burial in the church-yard, with a coffin, two shillings; in the church, four shillings, besides three shillings and fourpence for breaking the ground; in the chancel six shillings. The Minister has commonly given to the poore sort one shilling out of the money fees: and above-mentioned mortuaries are paid here according to Act of Parliament. An augmentation hath been made to our vicar of forty shillings per annum, by the Rev. Dr. Fall, paid out of the Prebendary (*sic*) of Driffield."

In 1736, Dr. Sterne, the then Prebendary of Driffield, made over to Wm. Rickinson, of Malton, on a lease for three years, the Prebend or Parsonage of Driffield, with glebe, land, tithes, and the site of the manor-house, excepting the advowson and patronage, and the perquisites accruing from courts, fines, escheats, heriots, waifs, wards, marriages, probates of wills, seigniories, and spiritual jurisdiction, for a rent of £72 per annum to the Prebendary and 40s to the vicar, with a covenant that the lessee should keep both churches in repair: and the following year he granted to Dr. Topham, of York, Commissary and Judge of the Exchequer and Prerogative Courts, all those Peter-rents called lieu-rents and one pound of cherries. In 1857 the lives ran out, when Dr. Rice, the then Prebendary, granted a new lease, with a renewal fine of £16,000. Dr. Rice held the Prebend and the Precentorship of York Cathedral for 60 years, with many other valuable preferments, deriving £650 from Great Risington, £1224 from the Deanery of Gloucester, and the stipends of several benefices, and for all his emoluments derivable from Yorkshire his sole duty consisted in preaching four sermons yearly in York Cathedral, never having preached a single sermon in Driffield, nor is it known that he ever set foot within the town.

In the Terrier, rendered in 1764, by the Rev. Christopher Seymour and the churchwardens—John Drinkrow and Thomas Wilkinson—it is stated: "We have no vicarage house or glebe-land belonging to our vicar, save one small yard containing 16 perches of land, with two small trees therein, one of ash the other of elm, and a common-right containing three acres, three roods, and three perches of land, bounded on the east by a close of Peter Wilkinson's; on the south by the high-road leading to Wansford; on the west by Widow Luckup's common-right; and on the north by closes belonging to William Clitherow and Thomas Etherington. The fences are of thorns: also the church-yard is fenced, part of it with a brick wall and part with posts and rails, with one ash-tree therein. An augmentation hath been made to our Minister of forty shillings a year, by the Rev. Dr. Fall, paid out of the Prebend of Driffield; also an oxgang and half of land in Wetwang field, bought with the money given by Mr. Francis Ellis, for preaching two sermons in the church of Great Driffield. Every mill or kiln in the parish pays to the Minister, at Easter, three shillings and four pence. The tithes belonging to our Minister are tithes of foals, calves, pigs, geese, ducks, turkeys, swarms of bees, pigeons, and pigeons' dung. In the church hangs a handsome brass candlestick, with

twelve branches and sockets; in the steeple hang three good bells; also a clock is fixed in the steeple. Our utensils for the communion service are in a decent manner. The church and fence about the church yard are repaired at the expense of the parish. The clerk's wages are as follows:—For marriages by licence 2s. 6d.; by banns 1s.: for every burial in the church-yard 1s.; in the church 2s. Every cottage pays to the clerk 5d.; every messuage 7d. yearly. He receives likewise, in harvest, of every husbandman one sheaf of wheat and another of barley. The sexton's wages are:—For every grave-making in the church-yard 1s., a penny loaf, and a gill of ale, or 2d.; in the church 2s.: he has 6s. paid him yearly, by the churchwardens, for keeping the church clean. The clerk has three acres of land in the west field."

The living of Driffields Ambo is a perpetual curacy, the patronage of which was formerly vested in the Precentor of York Cathedral, as Prebendary of Driffield, but since the death of Prebendary Rice, in 1862, by an Act of Parliament passed 3rd and 4th Victoria, it is now held by the Archbishop of York. It is valued in the King's books at £7 10s. 2½d. per annum; formerly at £5 3s. 5d.; but by augmentation from Queen Anne's bounty of £200 in 1772; £400 in 1821; and £300 in 1825; a donation of £200 from Prebendary Rice; and gifts from other sources, it is now returned at £154 per annum net.

Lawton in his "Collectio rerum Ecclesiasticarum," in 1840, says: "Great Driffield. All Saints (peculiar) Perpetual Curacy. Area 7820. Harthill Wapentake, Bainton Beacon. Population 2854. Church room 850. Net value £154. In the town of Driffield there are 24 carucates of land, whereof 19½ are held by an uncertain service, and 3½ of the demesne of Balliol; and of 1 carucate the church of Driffield is endowed. No endowment is given by Torre, but he mentions a curious correction case. The church is held as a Perpetual Curacy, valued in the King's books (where it is called a discharged vicarage) at £7 0s. 2d.

"There was an unreported decree in the Exchequer, in Michaelmas Term, 10 George I. as to tithe.

"The church is partly Saxon and exhibits a very antique appearance.

"July 26, 1805. Faculty to re-pew the church.

"No glebe house.

"The register commences 1556: entries of baptisms defective 1653, 1697, and 1698: burials defective 1699: marriages defective 1713 and 1723. *Vide* transcript in the registry of the peculiar court.

"Charities. Walter Crompton's dole, by will, proved 31st March, 1714: rent charge of 20s. per annum, distributed among poor widowers and widows. Matthew Ellis' gift; a legacy of £100, the interest to be applied in relief of poor persons: lost nearly 30 years before the report, through the insolvency of the person in whose hands the money was placed."

The registry of Little Driffield commences in 1578, and is headed: "A Register Booke, begynnyng in Januarie, in the year of our Lord 1578, of all the Christeninga, Weddings, and Burials as hereafter following." Another heading is "The Register Booke of Little Driffield, begining November the 23rd, 1745, of all Weddings, Christeninga, and Burials hereafter following. James Stickhill, Parish Clarke," with a sub-heading, "A Regester of all childer baptised in the Parish of Little Driffield, begining November the 23rd, 1745."

Great Driffield. "A Regester Booke, contayning the names and surnames of such as have been Christened, marryed, and buryed, in the Parish Church of Great Driffield, since

the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred and fifty six." This commences with forty pages on vellum, transcribed from a former book. "Copied An. Dom. 1608, Sep. 13th, subscribed

Edward Hodge, Vicar, 1625.
Ralph Mason, Vicar, June 15th, 1625.
George England, Register, 1625."

In 1556 there are recorded fifteen baptisms; in 1557 eight; in 1558 two; and in 1561 six. There are very few entries beyond the bare catalogue of names, but amongst the few there are some that are worth transcribing as illustrative of the history of the parish, or of the manners, social and otherwise, of the inhabitants.

It would appear from the baptismal and burial lists that in the 17th and 18th centuries Driffield did not present a bright example of chastity, as we find an unmarried female, "of the parish of Beverley" (but resident it appears in Driffield), had six illegitimate children, by various fathers, baptised or buried between the years 1677 and 1681; and such entries as the following are very numerous—"Richard, the bastard of Elizabeth Stevenson and Francis Cass, of Great Driffield, was buried 23rd March, 1781."

Among other entries we find :

"Oct. 25, 1668. Collected in the Church of Little Driffield, for the poor Captives in Algiers and Balli, in the Turkish Dominions, the sum of eleven-pence. George Allan and Philip Wharton, Churchwardens."

"Oct. 2, 1783 N.B. The Duty upon Baptisms took place.

"Francis Best, Esq., died Feb. 21, in his 80th year, was buried at Elmswell in the vault, belonging to his family (in a field), the service being read over the body at Little Driffield Church, on Thursday, 25th Feb., 1779.

"Ann Key, aged 13, daughter of Robert Key, of the Parish of Sledmere, was unfortunately drowned in the old river, the 18th, and was buried the 21st June, 1779. Richard Cross, Coroner.

"Mr. Hall, of this parish (L.D.), coming from Beverley, by misfortune, fell from his horse, the sixth of July, and languished about 24 hours, and died and was buried the 9th day of July, 1779. Richard Cross, Coroner.

"1794. John Wardell, Carpenter, who unfortunately perished upon Kilnwick Common, in a storm of snow, on Sat., the 25th day of Feb., was buried.

"1796. The son of Sarah Taylor was unfortunately killed by the water-wheel of the Manufactory of Messrs. Sheepshanks and Porter. [Bell Mills].

"1815. Decided on building a new vestry at Great Driffield.

"1838. The old Workhouse sold.

"1841. Decided on additions to the sittings in the Church, by setting the organ back: on an alteration of the window over the pulpit: on the new vestry, and on an addition to the burial ground.

Early in the last century, during the dark age of architecture, under the Georges, a crusade was carried on in Yorkshire against chancel screens, and many which were remarkably beautiful specimens of design and workmanship were removed or ruthlessly destroyed. Upon these screens, in the Papal times, stood the rood or great cross, and hence called "Rood Screens"; frequently with attendant figures of saints, angels, the virgin mother, &c.; all which were swept away at the Reformation, as objects of idolatry; but the screens were suffered to remain, the principle of screening the chancel from the

nave being retained in the Reformed Church, and so they remained, in the great majority of the churches of Yorkshire, until Dr. Dering, Dean of Ripon and Archdeacon of the East Riding, took a freak into his head that screens were out of character with the Gothic style of architecture, and that churches should present an open and uninterrupted vista from west to east. Thereupon, in 1720, he issued a mandate for their removal from 18 of the churches of Holderness, and in 13 of these his orders were obeyed. The following year 13 churches in the Deanery of Dickering shared the same fate, and in 1723, nine in the Deanery of Buckrose. In the course of the years 1723, 1724, and 1725, the Archdeacon visited the Deanery of Harthill, and gave directions for the removal of some 20 more, including those of Hutton Cranswick, Kirkburn, Lockington, Watton, and Wilberfoss, in the neighbourhood of Driffield. That at Watton was saved by the vigorous opposition of "Madame Bethell," relict of Hugh Bethell, of Rise, and daughter of William Dickinson, of Watton Abbey, who "desires ye favour of ye Right Worshipful Heneage Dering, yt he would please to suffer ye skreen betwixt ye body of ye church and chancell to remain as formerly, for severall substanciall reasons, yt will be given if required." Both the Driffield screens escaped the iconoclasm of Dr. Dering, but in 1737 Dr. Osbaldeston, Dean of York, imbibing the idea and emulating the zeal of the Archdeacon, made a raid upon the churches within the Chapter's Peculiar, and caused the removal of the screens of Great and Little Driffield, also of Langtoft, Wetwang, Weaverthorpe, Acklam, Fridaythorpe, and Wharram-le-Street.

In 1846 a painted memorial window to Albert, Prince Consort, was placed by public subscription, at the east end of the south aisle. The effigy of Paulinus (so-called) was formerly over this window, but at the recent restoration it was removed to the eastern end of the new vestry.

The church of Little Driffield, in 1863, underwent some alterations and repairs, including a new pulpit and reading desk, new stalls, and railings to the altar; and now (1888) there is a project on foot for carrying out a more thorough restoration. In 1845 a small parochial church school was built in the village.

RESTORATION.—The church of Great Driffield, through lapse of time and neglect, had become decayed in many respects. It presented many architectural incongruities, the growth of many years of ignorance of the rules of art; and by the middle of the nineteenth century it was found to be, in consequence of the increase of the population, not sufficiently commodious for the demands of the parishioners; besides being inconvenient in many of its arrangements; and there arose throughout the parish a demand for an enlargement of the edifice and for interior alterations, whereby the services might be performed so as to be conveniently heard and the entire congregation participate in them. We have seen that in the year 1805, to meet the wishes of the richer portion of the congregation, who cared not to mingle with the humbler worshippers and paupers, in the open stalls then in use, these were cleared away and the space covered by high-backed pews, some of the dimensions of small rooms, which were appropriated at graduated prices, to those who deemed themselves the aristocracy of the parish—pews which effectually separated and screened Dives from Lazarus, and occupied space for three or four persons, which under the old stall system would accommodate eight or ten.

There were also those in the town who lamented the state of disrepair into which the structure had fallen, and who looked with envy upon the beautiful little churches in many a surrounding village, that had been re-built or undergone restoration under the beneficent hands of Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere; whilst others, who had imbibed the aesthetic

tastes then prevalent throughout the country for the restoration and embellishment of our cathedrals and parish churches, sighed over the delapidation and the false taste in which the repairs of the past had been carried out, who urged a thorough restoration, and the removal of incongruities, at the hands of a competent architect, so as to render it harmonious throughout in character and style.

The (so-called) Gothic is the most beautiful and appropriate style of ecclesiastical architecture, every portion of which is symbolic of some phase of Christian faith. It arose out of the Normanesque—the earliest style of Driffield church—and culminated in its zenith of beauty in the reign of the third Henry; then degenerated into the perpendicular, as seen in the tower and some other portions of the same church; and hence passed downward, through the Tudoresque and Jacobean, into the dark ages of the Georgian era, when it became utterly extinct; the two great Renaissance architects of the intervening period, Inigo Jones and Wren, neither understanding it nor appreciating its sublimity and grandeur. It remained for a Quaker—Rickman—to restore it to its proper position in architecture; who, in the beginning of the present century, directed attention to its merits and suitability for church architecture, and explained the principles and symbolism of the order. But he preached to an unappreciative audience, and churches continued to be built more like pagan temples or dwelling-houses, and dissenting chapels more like barns than temples for the worship of the God of Christianity; and it was not until Pugin and Scott arose, and began to build churches in the true spirit of Gothic architecture, that people generally began to recognise the hitherto undiscovered beauties and symmetrical grace of our cathedrals and old parish churches, and the loveliness of our abbey ruins, so profusely scattered over the land, and notably in our county of York; after which a perfect furor arose in favour of Gothic art. It became the fashion, and now not only churches but chapels of the Nonconformists, hitherto hideous structures, are erected that might have done honour to the monkish masons of the Plantagenet times.

In the year 1874 the desire for the restoration had so far progressed, and the necessity for repairs and an enlargement become so apparent, that a public meeting of the parishioners was called, followed by others, which resulted in a committee being formed to carry out the necessary works. Estimates were obtained of the approximate cost, from which it appeared that about £5,000 would be required to accomplish the object in view. A systematic canvass was made through the town for subscriptions, but the promises fell so far short of that amount that the project fell into abeyance.

The appointment, however, of the Rev. Horace Newton to the living, in 1876, animated the movement afresh. This gentleman proved to be a true minister of the gospel, who entered upon his vocation, not for the loaves and fishes, but for the promotion of the well-being of the church and the advancement of the spiritual health of those committed to his charge. He at once saw the necessity for the restoration and alterations suggested by the committee of 1874, and entered zealously into the scheme. The committee was re-constituted in 1877, with Mr. Newton as chairman, and the addition of some new and influential members. Sir Gilbert Scott, the eminent church architect, was called in, and he made a complete survey of the church and reported thereon. He stated that he found the fabric in a state of great delapidation, and encrusted with ornamentation of a very anomalous character, which would have to be removed; and he estimated that the church could be thoroughly restored and reduced to harmony architecturally, and enlarged by an extension of the fabric and the substitution of stalls for pews, so as to furnish accommodation for 750 instead of 500 worshippers, at a cost of £6,700.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Assembly Room, on the 25th January, 1878, which was attended by a large body of the parishioners and a great number of the more influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The meeting was presided over by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Thompson, who opened the proceedings by pointing out the absolute necessity of putting the church into a state of repair, and the desirability of executing such additional works as would make it an ornament to the chief town of the Wolds and a worthy temple for the celebration of the worship of God.

Christopher Sykes, Esq., M.P., moved the first resolution "That it was desirable to carry into effect the effort that was now being made for increased accommodation," which was seconded by W. H. H. Broadley, Esq., M.P., supported by the Rev. Alexander Grimston, Rural Dean and Vicar of Lund, and carried *nem. con.*

The Rev. Horace Newton, the Vicar, moved the second resolution "That a committee be appointed to carry out the works of restoration and extension"; which was seconded by E. H. Reynard, Esq., of Sunderlandwick, and supported by Col. Haworth-Booth, which was also carried without a dissentient voice.

A general committee was then nominated, consisting of the Revs. F. Peel, J. Moore, and C. S. Smith; Drs. Redpath and Wood, and Messrs. C. F. Sharp, G. R. Jackson, E. Harrison, H. B. Pearson, W. Taylor, W. Wigmore, W. Scotchburn, J. W. Turner, F. Warwick, and A. Pickering. A committee of management was also appointed, consisting of the Rev. H. Newton, chairman; A. Scotchburn, Esq., hon. secretary; Captain Lucas, Messrs. H. Botterill, R. Tonge, A. F. Lydon, and G. W. Harrison; the chairman and secretary having authority given them to arrange and superintend the minor details.

Subscriptions amounting to £1,850 were promised at the meeting, £1,000 of which was the donation of the vicar, which, added to the sums previously announced, made a total of about £4,000. Other subscriptions fell in afterwards to the amount of £2,600, when the committee felt themselves justified in commencing operations.

Sir Gilbert Scott having died in the interval, the works were placed in the hands of his son, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, who at once prepared the plans, and a temporary wooden church was erected in Lockwood street, for the use of the parishioners during the alterations. The wood work, with the oak carving throughout, was entrusted to Mr. Elwell, of Beverley, whose name for ecclesiastical carved work has since become famous throughout England; and to Mr. Malloby, of Masham, an order was given for casting three new bells and re-hanging the old ones.

The works were commenced and carried out with perfect success, occupying a period of about two years. The following is a summary of the work done—the nave re-floored with Tadcaster stone and oak and elm lozenges; the bases of the columns of the south aisle replaced with new stone; the north wall rebuilt five feet farther out; the arcade restored and the north aisle made thus to correspond in width with that on the south; the chancel south wall, the east end, and the great east window restored, and the north wall taken down and opened by a new arcade into the new chancel aisle, an important addition, extending 17ft. 6in. northward, with three pointed arches of separation, in character with the chancel arch, which was restored and supplied with new coigns; the floor re-laid with black and white marble, diamond-wise; and a border of Tadcaster stone. The new altar table is of oak, inlaid with other ornamental woods, the gift of the Vicar; the stalls richly carved with poppy-head ornamentation and the spandrills of the return slate with emblems of the Crucifixion, very artistically executed. In the north chancel aisle is a

doorway opening into the new vestry, which is 16ft. by 12ft. ; and over it is placed the new organ, built by Messrs. Lewis and Co., of London, which is the gift of an anonymous donor. A new oak pulpit, also the gift of the Vicar, is placed in the south angle of the nave and chancel, so as to command the new northern chancel aisle, and is a remarkably fine specimen of carving in the perpendicular style, the upper part perforated and crocketted tabernacle work. A handsome brass lectern, with eagle and lions, is also an anonymous gift. The pews of the nave have been replaced by oaken stalls of the perpendicular character, and plainer than those in the chancel ; those in the north aisle in the perpendicular and those in the south in the decorated style. The ceilings, formerly of lath and plaster, are now of handsome oak beams and rafters, waggon-topped with moulded king-posts, that of the chancel being more elaborately embellished than that of the nave. Outside, the roof of the nave is covered with Colley Weston stone slates, and those of the chancel and aisles with lead. The bases of the tower have been re-constructed ; the fine arch opened out and the crocketted pinnacles restored ; the clock room and belfrey have been restored, and a new clock added with two additional dials, and three new bells. The old Norman font has been brought out from the lumber-hole where it lay, restored, and fixed on a new plinth, under the tower arch. The church is lighted, in the chancel, by the old chandelier and two smaller ones, and in the nave by gas jets along the string course, and by bracket lights in the aisles. The total cost has been upwards of £12,000.

The execution of the works has, in every respect, been most satisfactory, and the people of Driffield may now boast that, excepting the Minster and St. Mary's, Beverley, and the churches of Bridlington and Howden, they possess one of the finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the East Riding.

The restored church was opened on Monday, Nov. 1st., 1880, the ceremonial commencing by a peal on the old and new bells, by the ringers of Beverley Minster, "the effect of which" wrote a journalist of the town, "upon a community unused to campanological displays, it is easier to imagine than describe." Nearly all the shops of the town were closed, and the day observed as a general holiday. A considerable number of the neighbouring clergy assembled at the house of Dr. Scotchburn, where they robed, and walked in procession to the church, the Archbishop of York at their head, attended by his chaplain—the Hon. and Rev. Canon Pelham, vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley. A processional hymn was sung by a surpliced choir as they passed along the nave. The prayers were read by the Rev. Horace Newton, the vicar, the lessons by the Rev. Alex. Grimston, vicar of Lund, and the Rev. Canon Trevor, of Beeford. The Archbishop read the commandments ; the Rev. Canon Pelham, the epistle ; and the Ven. Archdeacon Hey, the gospel. The Archbishop then entered the pulpit, and after some preliminary observations on the meritorious character of the restoration, eulogising the vicar for his active exertions in the accomplishment of the great work, and thanking the contributors for the support they had rendered by their donations, preached an eloquent sermon from Psalm xxxi, 20.

A luncheon was afterwards partaken of in the Assembly Rooms, by a large company of the most influential residents of the town and neighbourhood and their visitors. The Rev. Horace Newton occupied the chair, who, after the toast of the Queen had been duly honoured, proposed the health of their diocesan and the metropolitan of the north, the Archbishop of York ; who responded in a speech in which he expressed his perfect satisfaction at the way in which the works had been completed. Lord Hotham proposed

the health of the clergy, to which Archdeacon Hey replied; and Mr. Reynard, of Sunderlandwick, gave the toast of the Members for the East Riding, to which Christopher Sykes, Esq., M.P., responded, in the course of which he stated that the effigy of the Bishop, in the church, usually said to represent Paulinus, he believed to be that of St. John of Beverley, but did not state his grounds for that supposition. The Rev. R. Grimston proposed the County Magistrates, which was replied to by David Burton, Esq., of Cherry Burton. The Archbishop gave the health of the Chairman, which elicited enthusiastic cheering. Other toasts were, the Churchwardens, the Restoration Committee, the Architect, and the Workmen; that of the Churchwardens being proposed by the Rev. Geo. Body, and responded to by Mr. A. F. Lydon; and finally was given the health of the Visitors, to which Mr. C. Aspinall, Recorder for Liverpool, replied.

In the evening a full choral service in the church attracted a crowded congregation, before whom the Archbishop again preached, this time from *Acts xxvi*, 28. The collections at the two services amounted to £110.

On the following afternoon (Tuesday) there was held a social parochial tea drinking, provided by several ladies, in the Corn Exchange, of which four hundred persons partook, which was followed, in the evening, by songs, recitations, speeches, and other entertainments; Mr. Aspinall taking a prominent part therein.

On Wednesday, a sermon was preached on *Haggai ii*, 7, by the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, the Right Rev. Charles Henry Bromby, a native of Hull.

On Thursday a social gathering of young people was held in the Corn Exchange, with tea drinking and entertainments similar to those of Tuesday.

On Friday was held a harvest thanksgiving festival, at 3 and 7.30 p.m., with restoration-fund collections. The preacher on both occasions was the Rev. Dr. Pigou, vicar of Halifax and Chaplain to the Queen; since then preferred to the Deanery of Chichester. And thus ended one of the most interesting series of religious services ever held in the town of Driffield, which will long be remembered by those who were privileged in attending them.

LIST OF THE VICARS OF DRIFFIELD, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INSTITUTION.

- 1330. Haldanus de Driffield, afterwards vicar of St. Lawrence, York.
- 1350. Stephen de Burton.
- 1351. William Swyfts de Nafferton.
- 1351. Stephen Wallings. Resigned.
- 1352. John, son of William Smyth, of Driffield Magna.
- 1391. John Barwe. Resigned to take the vicarage of Wootton, Co. Lincoln.
- 1418. Matthew Barow.
- 1431. Thomas Waplyngton. (Qu. Priest of Tebb's Chantry). Resigned.
- 1446. George Wapplington. Resigned.
- 1456. William Gudale. Resigned.
- 1458. John Smyth.
- 1483. Robert Forley. Resigned.
- 1495. Robert Skynner. Resigned.
- 1500. John Wederherd.
- 1514. Richard Teisdale.
- 1522. Edward Medilton. Resigned.
- 1523. Robert Layng.

1541. Robert Barkar.

1548. John Gilby. Resigned.

1550. Robert Ringrosse.
Robert Barker.

1581. James Hodgeskinson.

1597. Christopher Geldade.

1603. Robert Greenhaigh, B.A. Ceded.

1615. Valentine Mayson. Ceded. Afterwards vicar of Elloughton. He married, in Beverley Minster, Grace Rhodes, and was ancestor of the Rev. Wm. Mason, the poet, and Prebendary of Driffield.

1623. Edward Hodge. Torre says Hodgson, but in the parish register his name occurs as Hodge, probably written by himself.

1625. Ralph Mason. Supposed 2nd son of Valentine Mayson *supra*. He died in 1666, having held his living through all the troubles, persecutions, and changes of Government that intervened.

1666.

1669. Christopher Croe, or Cave.

1669. } Gerard Didsborough.
post } Henry Bradley.
to } William Dickinson.

1686. } Henry Garnett.
1686. Francis Parkinson.

1691. Ralph Hardwick. Buried at Wetwang 1698-9.

1699. William Carmichael.

1705. George Colbatch. Buried 1755.

1754. George St. Paul. Signed as Curate in this year.

1755. Francis Best, M.A. Resigned 1758 for South Dalton.

1761. Christopher Seymour, signed the register as Curate in this year.

1771-83. Digby Cayley.

1774. Malby Beckwith, signed as Curate in this year.

1784. Jonathan Ion, signed the register as Curate in this year.

1792. Richard Allen. 1833.

1833. George Allen. Resigned 1876; died 1882, at 90. He was nephew to his predecessor. On his resignation he was presented with a purse of £150, as a testimonial.

1877. Horace Newton, M.A., the present Vicar. He was educated at St. John's Col., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (4th Sen. Opt.) 1867; M.A., 1867; was Curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in 1868, and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Heworth, near York, 1869-76.



CHAPTER VII.

The Ecclesiastical History of Driffield.

II.—THE PREBEND.



THE church of Driffield was given by King Henry I. to the Archbishop of York, one of whose successors, presumably Walter de Grey (1215-55), constituted it a Prebend of York Cathedral; the Prebendary to be patron, rector, and impropriator, with nine oxgangs of land and 19 tenements and all manner of jurisdiction over the tenants and other inhabitants. Archbishop Sharp (1691-1714), wrote: "The Prebendary hath his manor in Little Driffield and certain tenants, holding of him by annual rents, but not by suit of courts, over which he hath all manner of jurisdiction. In 1485, when William de Beverley held the Precentorship of York Cathedral, Archbishop Scott de Rotherham annexed the Prebend to that office, for the better support of its dignity, by this augmentation of his income as it still continues." In 1862, according to an Act of Parliament, passed 3rd and 4th Victoria, on the death of Precentor Rice, the patronage of the living of Driffield was severed from the Precentorship and vested in the hands of the Archbishop of York.

LIST OF THE PREBENDARIES.

The dates refer to the time of institution or when, from incidental references, they are known to have held the office, and when they ceased, by reagnation or death.

de Wysebach, William; *circa* 1235.

de Cadamo, John; *circa* 1296.

de Melton, William; 1309-17. Also Provost of Beverley 1308-15; Preb. of Lincoln and Southwell 1309-17; Archdeacon of Barnstaple 1308-9; Archbishop of York 1315-16—40; also Treasurer of the Exchequer and Lord Chancellor of England.

John, 1317; a Roman Cardinal and vice-chancellor to the Pope.

Pelegrino, Raymond, *circa* 1329; a Canon of St. Omers.

Guncelinus, circa 1329. Episcopus Albanensis Cardinalis. Joannis de Ossa Guncelinus (Joscelin d' Ossat), was a Frenchman by birth and nephew to Pope John xxii., who created him Chancellor of the Apostolic See and Cardinal Priest of SS Marcellinus and Peter, and subsequently Cardinal Bishop of Alba. He was a great pluralist, holding, besides the Prebend of Driffield, others in York, Lincoln, and Lichfield, and half-a-dozen rectories; besides which he was specially exempted from all clerical taxes, and had a pension of 50 marks per annum from the King. He resided chiefly at Rome never seeing several of his preferments, from which he derived so much wealth, and died at Avignon, in 1348.

Wetewang, Walter; held it in 1343. A Walter de Wetwang was Prebendary of Wetwang in 1335.

de St. Marcellinus, William; 1348.

Hugh, 1363. A Roman Cardinal.

de Derby, John; 1372. Archdeacon of Northumberland 1370, on the presentation of the King. A John de Derby was Archdeacon of Barnstaple in 1354.

de Middleton, John, 1378-9; resigned 1379-80.

In 1379 an Act of Parliament was passed prohibiting aliens from holding preferments in the English Church, and from this time we no more hear of Romish Cardinals being preferred to the Prebend of Driffield, excepting once.

de Brom, Roger; 1379-80.

de Daventry, John; 1380, on the presentation of King Kichard II: resigned the same year.

Bacon, John; 1380-1. Prebendary of Sarum; Prebendary of Lincoln in 1381 and 1385; Archdeacon of Richmond 1384-5. In 1383 the King revoked a license for the Prebendaryship to Cardinal de Sagio, as being granted wrongly by the Pope.

de Selby, Ralph; 1385: resigned 1386: Sub-Dean of York in 1387.

Lewis; 1386-7; confirmed by King Richard II. 1387-8. A Roman Cardinal.

Rouhale or Ronhale, Richard; Warden of King's Hall, Cambridge, 1375-77.

le Scroope, Stephen; 1400: resigned 1401. Preb. of Husthwaite 1399-1400 and 1408-9—1418: Archdeacon of Richmond 1400-1, and again in 1401, on giving up the Prebend of Driffield, in exchange with Nicholas de Bubbewith; Chancellor of Cambridge, 1400; Preb. of Lichfield 1397-1400, and died in 1418. He was a son of Archbishop Scroope, who was beheaded in 1405, for High Treason against the usurper, Henry IV.

de Bubbewith, Nicholas; 1401-2. A very notable ecclesiastic and statesman. Preb. of Lichfield, 1391-2; Archdeacon of Exeter 1399; Archdeacon of Dorset 1400-6; Archdeacon of Richmond, by Papal provision, 1401; Preb. of Lincoln 1403-6; Bishop of London, by Papal Bull, 1406-7; Bishop of Salisbury 1407; Bishop of Bath and Wells 1407—24, in which last year he died, and was buried in Wells cathedral. He was originally a clerk in chancery—a usual stepping stone to high preferments and offices; afterwards Master of the Rolls; Treasurer of England and Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Dennis or Dyonis, William, 1406.

Pylton, William, 1407. Archdeacon of Exeter, which he exchanged in 1409 for some other preferment; Archdeacon of York or the West Riding in 1412. Buried in Exeter Cathedral.

Kemp, Thomas, S.T.P., 1435. Nephew to John Kemp, Archbishop of York and a great pluralist in consequence of that connection. Preb. of Stillington 1435; Preb. of Langtoft 1436-8; Preb. of South Cave 1447; Archdeacon of York 1436-42; Archdeacon of Richmond 1442-48; Chancellor of York Cathedral 1442-57; Archdeacon of Middlesex, time not known; Bishop of London, by Papal Provision, 1448, but not installed until 1450, in consequence of not obtaining the assent of King Henry VI.; Proctor of Oxford 1437; Provost of Eton in 1449. He died in 1489, and was buried in a chapel built for him, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Rolleston, Robert, 1436-50. A native of Rowlston in Holderness. Preb. of Portpoole, Lincolnshire 1422-26-7, and of Carlton Kyme, Lincoln, in 1435; Provost of Beverley 1436-50; Guardian of the Wardrobe in 1421. He died in 1450, and was buried according to instructions in his will, "under a stone of marble," in St. Catherine's Chapel, Beverley Minster, to which he bequeaths "a window of stone and glass," and to the altar of the same chapel "a paire of silver candlesticks, parcel gilt, and one paire of phials, silver and parcel gilt; a silver osculatory, gilt, in which to carry the pix, carved with an image of the cross of St. Mary and St. John; and a silver vessel for holy water."

Felter, William, LL.D. 1450-51. Archdeacon of York 1435-36; Dean of York 1436-51; Preb. of Apethorpe 1440-1—1451. Died 1451.

de Percy, William, 1451. Fifth son of Henry 2nd, Earl of Northumberland [the hero of the ballads of Chevy Chase and of the Hermit of Warkworth, who was slain at the first Battle of St. Albans, 1458]. He was Preb. of Riccal, York, 1436-51; Chancellor of Cambridge 1451-55; Bishop of Carlisle, by Papal Bull, 1452-62, and died in 1462.

Grey, William, S.T.P. 1452. Preb. of Lincoln 1434-54; Archdeacon of Northampton 1434-54; Preb. of Lichfield 1434-54; Preb. of Barmby, York, 1447-54; Archdeacon of Richmond 1449-50—1484; Bishop of Ely, by Papal Bull, 1454, installed 1457-8—1478; Treasurer of England in 1469. Died 1478; buried in Ely Cathedral.

Preston, Thomas, 1452.

Stanley, James, 1460. Preb. of London 1458-81; Preb. of Southwell 1479-85; Precentor of Sarum 1484 5—1506; Archdeacon of Richmond 1500-6; Dean of St. Martin's, London; Bishop of Ely 1506—1514-5. Died 1514-5; buried in the Collegiate Church of Manchester.

de Beverley, William, 1485. Precentor of York 1483, to which office the Prebend of Driffield was annexed in 1485, for the augmentation of his stipend.

Trotter, Hugh, 1493-4; resigned the same year; Preb. of Dunnington, York, 1490-91; Preb. of Southwell 1491-92; Precentor of York 1493-4, resigned 1494; Treasurer of York 1493—1505, in which latter year he died.

Hert, John, 1494; died 1495.

Langton, William, 1495-96; died in 1496. Chancellor of York 1485-95; Precentor of York 1495-96.

Collins, Martin, 1496; resigned 1503. Preb. of Apethorpe, York, 1494-95; Preb. of Bugthorpe, York, 1494-96. [This office is now held by our late respected vicar, the Rev. Horace Newton, M.A.] Precentor of York 1496-1503; Treasurer of York 1503—1508-9. Died 1508-9.

Perot, John, Preb. and Precentor 1503; died 1518-19; Preb. of Harleston, London, 1498—1503.

Linacre, Thomas, Preb. and Precentor 1519; resigned the same year.

Wyatt, Richard S.T.P. 1519; Rector of Bingham, Co. Notts; Preb. of Southwell 1507-22; died 1522; buried at Southwell.

Holgyl, William, 1522; resigned 1534; Preb. of Fridaythorpe, York, 1522; resigned the same year; Preb. of South Cave, York, which he held in 1539; Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1534 and 1548.

Cliff, William, 1534; resigned in 1538; Preb. of Fenton, York, 1531-2—1534; Archdeacon of Cleveland 1533-34. A William Cliff, probably the same, was Dean of Chester 1547-58, in which latter year he died.

Kellet, Edward, 1538; died 1539, buried in York Minster. Preb. of Langtoft, York, 1524-38.

Everard, Nicholas, Precentor and Prebendary in 1539; Preb. of Barmby, York, 1532-39.

Rokeyb, John, LL.D. 1545; died 1574; Preb. of Southwell 1558-74.

Gibson, or Gibbon, or Miles, John, LL.D., 1575; died 1612-13; Archdeacon of East Riding 1578; resigned 1588.

Banks, Henry, S.T.P. 1613; died the same year; Preb. of Riccal, York, 1594-5—1613.

Brookes, John, S.T.P.; died 1616, æt. 49; buried in York Minster.

Favour, John, D.C.L., 1617 1623-4; a native of Southampton; educated in New College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1578: a man of great piety, an evangelical preacher, and favourer of the Puritans. He was chaplain to Archbishop Tobie Matthew; vicar of Halifax 1593—1623-4; Preb. of Osbaldwick, York, 1614—1622-3; Precentor of York and Prebendary of Driffield 1617-22-3-4; Preb. of Southwell; and Warden of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Ripon, and died in 1623-4. He was author of a work in opposition to Roman Catholicism, entitled “Antiquitie triumphing over Noveltie, &c.” 1619.

Hooke, Henry, 1623-4.

Palmer, Richard, 1624; died 1631.

Stanhope, John, 1631; died 1644.

An interval here of 16 years, the Parliament having passed an Act to abolish the offices of Dean, Archdeacon, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Canon, and all others pertaining to Cathedrals.

Wickham, Toby, S.T.P. 1660; Dean of York 1677; died 1697.

Harwood, Thomas, 1660; nominated by Patent.

Soresby, Robert, 1661; died 1683; buried in York Cathedral.

Comber, Thomas, S.T.P., 1683; resigned 1691-2; died 1699, æt. 55. A man of great learning, and of considerable note when Dean of Durham, and a voluminous theological writer, whose life and works were published in

1799. Preb. of Holme Archiepiscopi 1677-81 ; of Fenton 1677-81 ; Dean of Durham 1691-99.

Fall, James, S.T.P. 1691-2-4 ; died 1711 ; Archdeacon of Cleveland 1700—1711. He augmented the stipend of the vicar of Driffield by 40 shillings, payable out of the Prebendal revenue.

Richardson, John, 1711 ; died 1735 ; Preb. of Bilton, York, 1701-2, and of Wistow, York, 1703-11 ; Archdeacon of Cleveland 1711-35.

Sterne, Jaques, D.D., 1735 ; died 1759. Grandson to Archbishop Sterne and uncle to Lawrence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy" ; Rector of Rise, Holderness, and of Hornsea cum Long Riston ; Archdeacon of Cleveland 1746 ; Preb. of Durham and Archdeacon of the East Riding 1780.

Newton, Thomas, 1759.

Mason, William, 1762 ; died 1797 ; descended from the Rev. Ralph Mason, vicar of Driffield ; a native of Hull, born 1725 ; rector of Aston near Rotherham and chaplain to King George III ; author of several poems and dramas, very popular in their day, and the friend and biographer of Thos. Gray, author of the "Elegy in a Country Church-yard." Vide chap. xiv.

Milla, Forster, 1797 ; died 1802.

Rice, The Hon. Edward, D.D., 1802-62 ; died 1862 ; 3rd son of George Rice, by his wife, Cecil, Baroness Dynevor ; educated at Christ Church and All Souls, Oxon ; Rector of Great Risington, Co. Gloucester ; Dean of Gloucester 1825. During his long tenure of Office—60 years—it is supposed that he never visited the seat of his Prebend.

Duncombe, The Hon. Augustus, D.D., 1862 ; died 1880 ; monument with recumbent effigy, in York Cathedral ; son of the 1st Baron Feverham, born 1814 ; educated at Worcester College, Oxon ; Preb. of Bole, York, 1841 ; Dean of York, 1858.

Hey, William, 1881 ; died 1883 ; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge ; M.A. 1837 ; Head Master of St. Peter's School, York ; Vicar of St. Helen's, Stonegate, York, 1854 ; Preb. of Weighton, York, 1854 ; Canon Rea, York Cathedral, 1864 ; Succentor *Canonicorum*, 1871 ; Archdeacon of Cleveland 1874 ; Rural Dean of Easingwold 1874.

Fleming, James, B.D., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B.A. 1853 ; M.A. 1856 ; B.D. 1865 ; P.P. All Saints' Camberwell, 1866-73 ; Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester Square, London, 1873-7 ; Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, 1880 ; Precentor of York and Preb. of Driffield, 1883 ; Canon Rea, York, 1877 ; Proctor in Convocation.



CHAPTER VIII.

The Ecclesiastical History of Driffield.

III.—NONCONFORMITY.

NONCONFORMITY had its rise in Puritanism. Soon after the Reformation a great number of pious persons maintained that the new Church of England had not gone far enough in the reformation of religious worship, and that it still retained many Popish usages and superstitions, of human origin and not sanctioned by the scriptures. They aimed at greater purity of doctrine, living, and discipline, than obtained in the established church, and hence gained the appellation of Puritans. In the following century they became so numerous and powerful as to wage war against King Charles I.; depose and decapitate him, and establish a spiritual Commonwealth in place of the Monarchy. They were at this early period divided into two great sections—Presbyterians and Independents, both of which abjured Episcopacy. The former held that the christian church should be governed by Presbyteries or associations of ministers and ruling elders, equal in office and power. Their first meeting house was established at Wandsworth, in Surrey, in 1572. In 1648 it supplanted Episcopalianism in England, by Act of Parliament, but this was reversed at the Restoration, in 1660. Its tenets were preached by John Knox, in Scotland, in 1560, and it became the established church of Scotland in 1696. The Independents, or Congregationalists, maintained that each church should be self-governing and independent of all others, without any superintending councils or synods. Robert Brown preached this doctrine in 1585, and a church was formed in London in 1593, at which time there were 20,000 adherents of their tenets.

These Nonconformists—Presbyterians and Independents—underwent much suffering and persecution at the hands of the governing powers, but, growing vastly in strength, they combined and abolished the State and State religion. In the course of the civil war they both sought to become the dominant power, but Independency, with the powerful genius of Oliver Cromwell at its head, gained the ascendancy, and in 1645 passed the

self-denying ordinance, by which means they purged Parliament of the Presbyterian element, to a great extent, and were enabled thus to establish the Protectorate on their own principles.

When the mighty spirit of Cromwell passed away it became manifest that the people were becoming discontented with Puritan rule, and in a very few months Monarchy and Episcopacy were restored, and Republicanism, with Puritanism, disestablished. Nor was this all; the pulpits of the churches were filled with Puritans, who were induced, at the exodus of the clergymen of the Church of England, who were ejected by the Puritanical Parliament, some fifteen years previously; and now their turn came, which can only be considered as tit for tat; all ministers being required to conform to the usage and ceremonials of the Church of England, when 2,000 left their Livings, for conscience sake; hence they obtained the name of Nonconformists. Besides, in the same year was passed the Corporation and Test Act, disqualifying all persons from holding any civil or military office under Government who declined taking the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England and taking the oath against Transubstantiation, &c., a source of great grievance and hardship, which was not repealed until 1828.

During the Commonwealth a great number of other sects of Nonconformists sprang up, many of them grotesque, ridiculous, and fanatical, who were called Separatists, some of which had but a short tenure of existence, the Society of Friends, or Quakers, being almost the only one that has survived to the present day, a pious and devoted community, strictly upright and honest, but very eccentric in their religious worship, simple manners, phraseology, and dress. They suffered great persecution in their early days; as did also the Roman Catholics, especially the Jesuit Priests, who may be considered Nonconformists in regard to the State church, although in reality the Church of England is a dissenting off-shoot of Roman Catholicism.

THE INDEPENDENTS OR CONGREGATIONALISTS.

We have no special or circumstantial account of the introduction of Nonconformity into Driffield, but it would most probably have its rise during the great struggle between King Charles and Episcopacy and his Puritan Parliament, or under the succeeding Protectorate, and would be influenced by the preaching of the Rev. Ralph Mason, during the fifteen or sixteen years intervening between his conforming to Puritanism and his re-conforming to Episcopalianism, when we find him petitioning for an augmentation of his stipend. Chap. vi, p. 52.

At the neighbouring village of Wetwang the vicar, the Rev. M. Wait, was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662. Calamy speaks of him as "a man of singular piety, whose way of living was so different from that of his neighbours that he seemed like a man of another country." He afterwards preached in his own house, and would disseminate the principles of Puritanism over the district around Wetwang. In order to procure the means of subsistence and maintain their three children his wife opened a school, and he kept three or four cows and forty to fifty sheep, which he tended himself "and foddered evening and morning" commonly in his own yard, he also purchased an oxgang of land for tillage and thrashed the crop out himself; besides which he was allowed £5 per annum by Lady Norcliffe, so that altogether he was enabled, by frugal living, to maintain himself and family. "He was sometimes" says Calamy, "disturbed by the constable when preaching in his own house, where he would have all his wife's scholars attend; but he continued to preach with his doors open without fear."

The cause of Nonconformity in and about Driffield would be influenced and nurtured to a great extent by Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Kt., of Langton on the Wolds, and Parliamentarian officer during the war, but more especially by his wife, the Lady Dorothy Langton, or as she was usually called Lady Langton, a daughter of Thomas Viscount Fairfax, of Gilling, and relict of John Ingram, brother to Henry Viscount Ingram, of Irvine. She was a pious and devout lady, of ardent Puritanical leanings, the liberal dispenser of bounties to those who, for conscience sake, had sacrificed their livings rather than conform to what they deemed the semi-papistical corruptions of the Church of England, and whose house, at Langton, was always open as a refuge and home for ministers who were suffering persecution, or were reduced to poverty under the Bartholomew Act. A society of Independents was formed some time in the last century who assembled for worship in houses or other temporary places, and in 1802 or 1803 erected a chapel in what is now called Exchange street. Galleries were added in 1819, to accommodate an increasing congregation; a Sunday School was established in 1806, and an organ introduced in 18—, a new large school-room, with class-rooms, was built at a cost of £750, and opened in October 1863; and in 1867 the chapel was rebuilt, costing, including the new organ, £2000.

The following Ministers have occupied the Pulpit:

Benjamin Hobson, 1806-13, who in the latter year removed to Welford. He was author of "A Biographical Sketch of the Rev. Jonathan Sanderson, formerly Minister of the Gospel, of Rowell, Northamptonshire, &c. By his kinsman, Benj. Hobson, of Great Driffield, Yorkshire." London, printed for the author, 1810.

C. Bartlett, 1814-17.

S. Watkinson, who removed to Selby in 1824.

From 1824 to 1830 the chapel was served by Students.

W. Hudswell, 1830; removed to Leeds 1832, and retired from the Ministry, in consequence of ill health, in 1867. He was the author of "The Duties of Christians to the Churches," 14th thousand, 1859. His Life was written and published by Benj. Haigh.

Robinson Pool, 1833, resigned 1841; was found dead in bed at Thornton, near Bradford, 1858, æt, 78.

Henry Birch, 1842; died 1856, æt. 44. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Jas. Parsons, of York. He was author of "The Great Exhibition spiritualized." London, 1851.

"The Family Altar: or Morning and Evening Prayers for eight weeks." Driffield, 1852; 2nd Edition, 1854.

"Princes against People: or the Fall of Hungary." Driffield, 1853.

"Positive Theology: or Christianity at one view, in 12 Dialogues." London, 1857.

"The Faded Leaf: a Discourse, occasioned by the death of Mary Ann Soothran: addressed to the Young." Driffield, 1864.

"Book for the Times: Church Establishments, or Evils resulting from Church and State." 18—.

He was buried in Scagglethorpe Church, near Malton, where a marble tablet has been placed to his memory.

William Mitchell, 1857 ; from Cheshunt College ; son of the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, of Exeter ; resigned in 1874, and became Minister at Pickering until 1884, when he removed to the United States, and accepted the pastorate of a congregation at Gatesburg, Michigan. Author of "The Opinions of Churchmen respecting the Union of Church and State : being a sequel to a Lecture by the Rev. J. Eddowes, M.A., on the Union of Church and State, &c." Driffield, n.d.

Richard Bryer, 1873.

Richard Williams, 1873.

Bagnal Baker, 1875.

Percival S. Atkinson, 1879, resigned 1885, on which occasion he and his wife were presented with testimonials of affection and respect.

R. F. Bracey, 1885 ; from Suffolk.

THE BAPTISTS.

The early history of this denomination of christians in Driffield is but little known from authentic records, although tradition tells of a Baptist church as early as 1698, and that, with the exception of Barnoldwick, it is the oldest in Yorkshire. However that may be, it appears to be certain that there were persons in the town who, early in the eighteenth century, held the tenets of the sect, if they were not formally associated as a church, and that towards the end of the century, about 100 years ago, Mr. G. Braithwaite, the "Evangelist of the Wold villages," who had formed churches at Bridlington and Bainton in 1783, became pastor of a small congregation that were wont to assemble themselves together in a cottage for the purpose of divine worship. About the same time a Mr. Johnson Wrightson, a member of the Rev. Mr. Beatson's church, in Salthouse Lane, Hull, was in the habit of coming over to Cranswick, and officiate there as a lay preacher. He was invited to take the superintendence of the Driffield church, then numbering ten members. Mr. Braithwaite having other duties to perform elsewhere, being able to give only a partial attention to any one village, Mr. Wrightson accepted the invitation, and commenced his ministry by preaching in the open-air, on Cross Hill, by the village pump, and afterwards in an old brewhouse, which was converted into a chapel, whilst he baptised his converts in a stream near Poundsworth mill, the ordinance of the Lord's supper being administered by the Rev. Joseph Gawkrodger, pastor of the Baptist chapel at Bridlington, who came over at stated intervals for that purpose.

The ministry of Mr. Wrightson was marked by an increase in the number of church members, and of others who attended the services ; so much so that the room became crowded, and then too small for the accommodation of the hearers. Under these circumstances they resolved upon erecting a chapel, and by means of donations were enabled to purchase a site, in what has since been called Chapel Lane, at a cost of £87, and erected thereupon a chapel at a further cost of £166, with a small grave-yard enclosed within a wall. This quaint old grave-yard is still in existence hidden behind the houses, with its stones and memorials of the early members of the church. The property was placed in trust by means of a formally executed deed, dated 22nd April, 1788. The first Trustees to whom it was conveyed were

Francis Brown, gentleman, Kelleythorpe.

John Thirwell, Bricklayer.

Thomas Boswell, Roper.

Michael Nichols, Cordwainer, Hutton Cranswick.

George Dawson, Miller, Poundsworth.

William Carter, Yeoman, Nafferton.

Francis Ireland, Cordwainer, Nafferton.

William Randall, Waterman, Nafferton.

William Bulmer, Cordwainer, Lockington.

Soon after the opening of the Chapel, Mr Wrightson was ordained by the Rev. Messrs. Beatson, Gawkroger, and Hague, and his ministrations were acceptable and successful, until towards the close of the century, when a spirit of discord arose between the pastor and his flock, many of the members leaving, until he was left to preach to almost empty benches. As it did not seem possible to settle the differences amicably, Mr Wrightson resigned his office in 1797, and went to take charge of a church at Bedale, after preaching his farewell sermon on Sunday, 23rd July.

He was succeeded in the pulpit by Jabez Stuttend, from the neighbourhood of Halifax, but who had resided some time in Driffield, and preached in the villages of the Wolds, but without having been ordained. After him various supplies officiated, amongst whom it is supposed Mr Wrightson returned for a short time, until the year 1814, when the church was resuscitated.

On the re-organization and reconstitution of the church, in that year, a "Declaration of Faith and Practice of the Church at Great Driffield, read and assented to at the admission of Members," was drawn up, and agreed to, bearing the signatures of William Holtby, William Spink, Thomas Russel, Mary Smith, Susanna Barber, Sarah Taylor, Jane Whiting, Hannah Randall, and Ann Spink; in the presence of the Rev. Robert Harness and Mr Robert Wintringham, both of Bridlington, and James Normanton, of Barkisland.

In the same year (1814) Mr James Normanton, of Barkisland, near Halifax, accepted an invitation to take charge of the church. He was then 24 years of age, and was ordained on the 28th June. The Revs. Messrs. Corbron, Pilling, and Harness, officiating on the occasion. He proved to be a useful, faithful Minister, and an excellent preacher, increasing the Church roll of membership, and was instrumental in the erection of a school in 1835. He resigned the office in consequence of ill-health in 1846, when he was presented with a pecuniary testimonial, and died two years afterwards, in the 57th year of his age.

The succeeding fifteen years were of a chequered character, the pulpit being occupied by occasional preachers or by settled ministers for short periods, the following being a list:—

John Dunning, 1846-48.

R. Morris, 1850-51; from Horton College.

T. G. Wycherley, 1851.

— Spencer, 1854.

P. S. Johnson, 1855-58.

Jas. Cuzner, 1859.

T. G. Jones, 1860-61; from the Bradford Academy.

T. W. Monk, 1861-62.

The old chapel in Chapel Lane, having by this time become too small for the congregation, it was sold to the Freemasons for a lodge, and a new place of worship, from a design by Mr. Hawe, of Beverley and Driffield, erected in Middle Street South. The foundation stone was laid by Dr. Evans, of Scarborough, in October, 1861, and the

chapel opened in May, 1862, having cost upwards of £1200, and was constructed to seat 500 hearers. The Revs. B. Evans, D.D., of Scarborough; J. P. Chown, of Bradford, afterwards of London; J. O'Dell, of Hull; and ministers of other denominations in the town conducted the opening services.

The Rev. A. Bowden, of Hunslet, was called to the Pastorate in 1863, and laboured with considerable success until 1868, when he removed to East Hartlepool. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Baxandall, who in 1872 removed to Lancaster.

The Rev. Charles Welton, formerly of Hetford, Norfolk, was then invited to take the oversight of the church, which he accepted in 1873, and preached his first sermon on the 1st June in that year; the recognition services taking place on the 15th July. During his ministry the church membership was increased, new agencies employed, and the material prosperity of the church placed on a sound basis. In 1876 a minister's residence was purchased, in Lockwood Street, for £500, towards which the sum of £350 was raised at once. In the same year the Driffield Baptists leased the chapel at Cranswick, where Mr. Coupland, of Cherry Burton, had preached on alternate Sundays for half a century, and who died in 1875. In May, 1876, Mr. Welton commenced preaching there on Sunday afternoons, and his ministerial labours were so successful that in 1880 it was found necessary to provide more accommodation, and a new chapel was erected, at an outlay of something over £500. Besides this, Mr. Welton was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a village library; a tract distributing society; and services for the children in winter months.

The chapel in Middle Street having fallen into a state of delapidation, an appeal was made to the congregation and the public generally, in 1886, for funds for the purpose of restoration, which was responded to at once, in a generous spirit, by persons of all denominations, the Rev. Horace Newton, the respected Vicar of Driffield, being a liberal contributor. The cost of the reparations, with the enlargement of the school premises and the architectural embellishment of the chapel externally and internally amounted to £670; five-sixths of which was contributed by the time of the opening services, which took place in October, 1885.

Mr. Welton is the author of "A Brief Sketch of the History of the Baptist Church of Great Driffield, Yorkshire." Driffield, 1886. This is the substance of a Paper read by him at the centenary meeting, Tuesday, November 2nd, 1886: to which the writer is indebted for much of the above information.

He resigned the Pastorate in 1888, and removed to Morley, near Leeds, and was succeeded by the Rev. Isaac Watson.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

We know not the period of the formation into a society of the disciples of John Wesley, but it would probably be in the last or preceding decade of the past century. The venerable founder of Methodism appears to have visited Driffield in the year 1772, as we read in his journal of that date "Tuesday, 23 June. About 11 I preached at Driffield: the sun was extremely hot, but I was tolerably screened by a shady tree." Tradition says that this was a pear tree standing in the middle of the main street or market place, which was taken down or blown down early in the present century.

As there is no previous record, in his journals, of his having preached in the town, we may assume that this was his first visit, although it is not improbable that some of his early itinerant preachers, or "helpers" as he chose to term them, from the neighbouring towns, may have promulgated his doctrines to the people, in the open air or in the cottage

kitchen. When Wesley was in this neighbourhood he was in the habit of calling upon the Rev. W. Jesse, vicar of Hutton Cranswick, and father of Edward Jesse, the Naturalist, and author of several popular works, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship, and doubtless preached occasionally from his pulpit.

Soon after the sermon under the pear tree, it would appear that a small society of converts was formed, who probably assembled for worship in a barn in Mr. W. E. Nipe's yard, in Westgate, in which their venerable founder preached on one of his visits to Driffield. This barn was taken down in 1866. In 1795 the society had become sufficiently numerous to erect or adapt a chapel in the same street, with a gallery at the end, perhaps a subsequent addition, which was capable of holding 400 worshippers, about a fourth part of the then population, which indicates a rapid and widely-spread progress of the cause of Methodism. When the society was formed Driffield was comprehended in the Bridlington circuit, and was served by the itinerant and lay preachers of that centre. Mrs Brown, an elderly lady, one of the earliest converts in Driffield, entertained the preachers in her house when they came hither, after their long walk from Bridlington, and kept a turn-up bedstead for their special accommodation, which was not permitted to be used for any other purpose. The Bridlington circuit at this time took in the whole extent of the Wolds district, and many a wearisome and footsore journey had the preachers to perform in tramping from village to village, in all kinds of sultry or wintry weather, under a fierce sun or in the face of driving sleet or biting north-east winds, often too in the darkness of the night, in order to keep their preaching appointments, frequently too, if not as a general rule, with scanty fare, and sleeping accommodation of the most primitive kind.

This state of things was considerably ameliorated in 1810, when Driffield was constituted the head of a circuit, which comprehended the Western Wolds, most distant from Bridlington, and relieved the preachers of that circuit of their most toilsome journeys. Two itinerant preachers were appointed to the new circuit, who, with a staff of local preachers, served the western villages with comparative ease.

From this period the society prospered and increased from year to year, until 1828, when the chapel in Westgate becoming too strait for the congregation a piece of land was procured in Middle Street North, at the back of the old premises, and a new chapel, plain and unpretending, erected, with a capacity for seating 600 hearers, and was afterwards repeatedly enlarged, so as eventually to accommodate 900 persons, and an organ was added. The old chapel, after its disuse, was occupied as a school, afterwards by the Mechanics Institute, and is now utilized as a carriage factory by Mr Stott.

The society suffered under the agitation of 1849-51, occasioned by the expulsion of the Rev. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, by the Conference, and a secession of members took place, who formed themselves into the Reformed Methodist Society. In consequence of this reduction in the membership the society fell into financial difficulties and became hampered with debt; but in 1867-9, under the energetic perseverance of the Revs. Hugh Johnson, Robert Bentley, and John H. Grub, a vigorous effort was made for the removal of the incubus, when upwards of £1,000 were subscribed, and the great bulk of the liabilities cleared off; since which period the society has experienced an unbroken career of material and spiritual progress. At Nafferton, Cranswick, Beeford, and South Dalton, circuit villages, large chapels have been erected, and a flourishing society has grown up at Sledmere where a neat chapel, sufficiently large for the requirements of the village, was erected in 1889. It is singular that though both the Wesleyans and the Primitive

Methodists had regularly held services in cottages in this village for over half a century, neither were able to secure a site until 1889, when both the societies erected neat and comfortable chapels, on sites kindly granted by Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart, both which were opened during the summer.

In connection with the chapel various agencies of religious, benevolent, and philanthropic character have been established, the most useful being the Benevolent Society, consisting of members of the church, who devote themselves, with much self-denial and expenditure of time, to searching out the poor and afflicted, irrespective of creed or no creed, and administering to them spiritual advice and consolation, with pecuniary assistance to the necessitous.

In 1861 a very numerously attended and interesting meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, to bid farewell to the Rev. Joseph Mortimer, who was leaving the circuit. The following year the chapel was reopened, after an enlargement to the extent of 200 sittings. In 1867 a new Sunday School was erected, and in the same year a new organ opened. In 1878 was celebrated the jubilee of the chapel, when it was resolved that it should be rebuilt on a larger and more magnificent scale. A subscription list was opened, and heartily responded to. A plan was obtained, designed by Mr H. J. Paull, of Manchester; the building commenced, and memorial stones laid by various contributors, amongst whom was Mr. E. Hayes, the oldest member of the society, and a class leader; who had been present at the opening of the old chapel, 50 years previously. The amount of the contract was £5,100, but the building cost nearly £7,000, and was constructed to hold a congregation of 1,100 persons. It was opened in July, 1880, the opening services being conducted by the Rev. Charles Garrett, of London.

It is a noble structure, both externally and in the interior arrangements, but unfortunately is not placed in a line with the street, and its symmetrical proportions cannot be seen to advantage. A grand Fancy Fair and Swiss village fete, with Alpine scenery, was held in the schoolroom, in 1884, to aid in the liquidation of the cost, which was a great success.

Driffield is one of the group of circuits that constitute the Hull district. It supports three itinerant preachers, and its annual contributions to the various funds of the Wesleyan Connexion are considerably above those of most other towns of its size and population.

An approximate list of the preachers who have been stationed in the Driffield Circuit from 1828, no preacher, according to a standing rule, being allowed to remain more than three years at a time in one circuit:

Stephenson, Watkinson, 1828	Freeman, Ambrose, 1845
Padman, Thomas, 1829	Kemp, John, 1845
Harrison, William, Sen., 1833	Robson, William, 1853-54
Cheesewright, Joseph, 1833	Brown, Richard, 1854
Wilkinson, William, 1837-39	Allen, James, 1853-55
Abraham, Edward, 1837-39	Warters, Edmund B., 1854-55
Jones, John, 1840-41	Wilkinson, Henry, 1855-57
Moxon, Thomas, 1840-41	Rigby, Thomas, 1857
Dixon, Seth, 1842-44	Woodcock, Isaac, 1860-62
Nicholson, Joseph, 1842-44	Mortimer, Joseph, 1860-61

Dowty, John, M.A., 1861-62	Derry, Thomas, 1875-76
Valentine, Henry, 1862	Taylor, Joseph, 1875-77
Cheeseman, Jarvis, 1863	Scholefield, Henry, 1875-77
Unsworth, William, 1863	Startup, George E., 1877-79
North, Charles, 1863. Supernumerary	Turton, Charles G., 1878-80
Heeley, Thomas, 1864-66	Sykes, Christopher B., 1878-80
Crosby, Thomas, 1864-65	Southern, Arthur A., 1880-82
Slack, William, D.L., 1864-65	Haller, Charles, 1881-83
Johnson, Hugh, 1866-68	Lloyd, Evan, 1881-83
Grubb, John H., 1866-68	Shrewsbury, Jeremiah, 1883-85
Bentley, Robert, 1867-69	Evans, Richard, 1884-85
Lewis, Robert, 1869-71	Britton, William J., 1884-86
Frankland, W. J., 1869-71	Sheard, Samuel, 1886-88
Spoor, Ralph M., 1870-72	Smith, W. Wheatley, 1886-88
Wilkinson, Thomas, 1872-74	Hill, William, 1889-91
Harwood, John T., 1872-73. Supernumerary, 1874	Spragg, Thomas J., 1889-91
Hunter, Fredk., 1873-75. Supernumerary, 1876-78	Daw, Robert, 1892
Stephenson, John, 1874	Ellis, James, 1892

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

After the death of Wesley, the conference and preachers of the society he formed and built up made a gradual departure from the earnest, vigorous, and simple manners and methods of preaching of their early predecessors, and seemed to be assimilating to the Church of England, of which Wesley and his early disciples considered themselves outside members, a species of 18th century Puritans, whose mission was to purify the national church of its corruptions, and arouse it from its torpid condition. They were abandoning the rough, uncompromising style of their fathers, becoming more respectable and genteel, a shadow as it were of the Church of England. But there were in the body certain men, at the head of whom was Hugh Bourne, who lamented this decadence, and looked upon it with apprehension and fear, as conforming to the principles of a lethargic and worldly-minded church, and an abandonment of the original principles of Methodism. They strove to restore the original simplicity of doctrine, devotedness of life, and fervour of worship, and to introduce some new principles, such as camp meetings, female preaching, and the introduction of the lay element into the conference; but the members of the conference, the ministers, who constituted the governing body of the society, turned a deaf ear to these suggestions, especially the last, desiring to keep the rule in their own hands to the entire exclusion of the laity, and saying, with Lord Castlereagh "It is our prerogative to make the laws for the government of the society: the laity have nothing to do with them except to obey them."

The result was that, in 1810, a number of members seceded, and formed themselves into a new community, calling themselves Primitive Methodists, Methodists such as they were in the middle of the last century, with all the enthusiasm and religious fervour that characterised the early followers of the apostle of methodism; a society which since then has spread rapidly over the land, with now a multitude of chapels and schoolhouses, and

an array of preachers and class-leaders almost rivalling in extent, ramifications, and numbers, the parent body.

It was soon after the birth of Primitive Methodism that it was introduced into Driffield. Thither, in 1820, came a preacher from Hull, who proclaimed his mission in the open air, on Cross Hill, to a crowd who came to hear what the "Ranter" had got to say. Some scoffed and derided, but the seed did not altogether fall upon stony ground, for a few converts were made, who met together weekly, in a "class" in Westgate, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Wood, afterwards a most zealous and devoted local preacher, who was wont, for many years, and rise early on Sunday mornings, walk to Bridlington, twelve miles distant, and preach there; then walk four miles to Flambrough, and conduct a service in that village in the afternoon; return to Bridlington, preach there in the evening, and then walk home, thus accomplishing 32 miles of walking, and preaching three sermons, in all seasons and weathers.

After preaching for a while in the open air, barns, and rooms of private dwellings, it was found necessary to accommodate the increasing number of hearers, and the "Hunt room" was rented for the Sunday Services. It was a large room, used for balls, concerts, and theatrical entertainments, and was long after venerated as the cradle of Primitive Methodism in Driffield, but has since been taken down. The Rev. John Hewson, who was afterwards, in 1831, killed by a railway train, was sent from Hull, to organize the society. He was a powerful preacher, and instrumental in many conversions, notably of that of Mr. George Bullock, afterwards of Wetwang, who, as a local preacher and class leader, was for a number of years one of the most successful of the pioneers and promoters of the cause in Driffield.

The Hunt room soon became too small for the number who flocked to the ministry, and after a financial struggle a chapel was built, in Mill street, in the year 1821. The shell of the building was completed, and then it was found that there were no funds remaining for the pews and other internal fittings. At this juncture John Oxtoby came from Hull, to see what he could do in procuring the means for completing the chapel. This John Oxtoby was a well-known and favourite preacher in the Wolds villages, somewhat eccentric, but a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer, which procured for him the familiar sobriquet of "Praying Johnny." It was soon noised abroad that Praying Johnny was coming to preach in the pewless chapel, and when he came and took his stand upon an extemporised platform he found the area before him crowded to its utmost capacity with persons all standing. Amongst the congregation was Mr W. Byass, a retired farmer, who was so favourably impressed with Oxtoby's fervid preaching that he invited him to make his house his home during his stay in the town. He accepted the invitation, and before he departed Mr Byass had become a convert, and advanced £300 on loan, for the completion of the chapel, which was opened in 1822. Mr Byass did not survive long, and the trustees became fearful, during his illness, that his executors would demand repayment of the debt at once, after his death, which they would be utterly unable to meet. A few days, however, before he died, he was visited by one of the preachers, who, in the course of conversation, alluded to the apprehensions of the trustees, when the dying man said, "If they are placed in that dilemma, I will soon relieve their anxiety," and sending for a lawyer, he caused to be executed a deed of gift of the whole amount, including arrears of interest, and thus placed the chapel in the position of entire freedom from debt. After this the congregation continued to increase, and a gallery was added, and soon after it was found necessary to enlarge the building.

From this time Driffield became the centre of Primitive Methodist Evangelization on the Wolds. Every Sunday, and on week nights as well, preachers, itinerant and local, went into the villages, carrying the light of the gospel into every dark corner of the district, amongst whom stood foremost, as indefatigable workers, Thomas Wood, Thomas Cook, and John Oxtoby, all of whom were natives of the village of Warter, near Pocklington, and the above-mentioned George Bullock. Their work at this time was of a very rough character. They had to travel long distances on foot, even as far as Hornsea, Bridlington, and Flambrough ; to carry their food with them, and to put up with the most homely accommodation ; besides which they were subjected to much contumely and abuse from those whom they sought to serve ; but despite all these discouragements they persevered, and in process of time succeeded in establishing societies in all the larger villages.

In 1828 a Sunday School was opened in connection with the chapel.

The year 1837 is marked in the annals of the society by Driffield being made the head of a circuit, which took in the towns of Bridlington and Hornsea, both of which have since then become circuit towns.

The chapel was altered and improved in 1856 ; a harmonium was introduced the following year ; the chapel repaired in 1861 ; the schools enlarged in 1864 ; and the chapel again enlarged in 1865.

By the year 1873 the society had prospered and increased to so great an extent that, notwithstanding the many enlargements, the chapel became altogether inadequate for the requirements of the congregation, and it was resolved to erect a new one, on a much larger scale. A plot of ground was secured in George Street, and the foundation stone of the new edifice, from the design of Mr. Wright, a Hull architect, laid in the above year, which was opened in 1874, and an organ added in 1876. The chapel is a noble and commodious building, with seats for a thousand hearers, and appendant class and school-rooms. The cost was £4,400 ; about two-thirds of which was raised in a very short time by public subscription. Ten years after the opening the congregation had been doubled, and instead of £28 per annum derivable from pew rents in the old place of worship, the income from the same source had risen to £140. The old chapel in Mill Street has been converted into a Temperance Hall. There are now in the circuit 25 chapels, including one at Little Driffield, erected in 1878, and one at Beswick, erected in 1888, and there are 1,500 members of the society.

A Mutual Improvement Society was formed in 1877 ; and in the following year the jubilee of the Sunday School was celebrated.

Among the more distinguished ministers of the connexion who have been stationed in Driffield may be mentioned the following :

Clowes, William, who was one of the Hunt-room ministers.

Wood, Joseph, afterwards President of the Conference.

Garner, William, author of the Life of William Clowes, and other works.

Flesher, J., a native of Otley, Editor of Arvine's "Encyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes." Life in the "United Methodist Free Churches Magazine," 1859.

Sanderson, William, author of some Poetical writings, born at Harswell, near Market Weighton.

Campbell, Hugh, who was killed by a vehicle when crossing a street in Scarborough.

Beckerlege, A. F., an eccentric individual, and a profound believer in ghostly apparitions,

of which he professed to have had repeated visitations. It was reported that he was an illegitimate son of King George IV.

Sanderson, W., an eloquent preacher, who kept his audience spell-bound by his oratory ; whose Life was published by the Rev. Charles Kendall.

Woodcock, Henry, a native of Bridlington, born in 1830. Author of "Popery Unmasked." Driffield. 1862.

"A History of the Gipsies." 1865.

"The Hero of the Humber : Life of John Ellerthorpe." 1868.

"Facts Stranger than Fiction."

"The Student's Hand-book of Christian Doctrine."

"The Tynewydd Colliery Explosion : A Sermon preached in Driffield." Driffield. 1877. Portrait and Memoir in the Primitive Methodist Magazine, March, 1877.

Kendall, Charles, President of the Conference, when stationed in Driffield, 1881-2, and where he died during his Presidency, and where he was presented with his portrait and an illuminated address. Author of

"God's Hand in the Storm."

"Life of Atkinson Smith."

"How I live in the Street called Straight."

"Strange Footsteps," and other works.

Memoir in the "Primitive Methodist Magazine," 1882.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

In the year 1849 the Wesleyan Connexion was rent asunder by the expulsion of three ministers, the Revs. Messrs. Everitt, Dunn, and Griffith, for complicity in the authorship and publication of certain tracts, denominated "Fly Sheets," in which were advocated some reforms in the society, particularly the admission of lay delegates to the Conference, and containing strictures on the arbitrary proceedings of some of the leading ministers, resulting in the secession of a hundred thousand of the members, and the establishment of a new and reformed church.

In Driffield 12 members were expelled from the Wesleyan society, for promulgating the principles of the Reformers, after which they met for worship in the Corn Exchange, under the denomination of "Wesleyan Reformers." Afterwards they assembled in a room in Harland's Lane, with accommodation for 100 hearers, which is now occupied by the Salvation Army. In 1863 a chapel, with 200 sittings, and a schoolroom, were built, at a cost of £700, of which the foundation stone was laid by Mr. Edward Dial, of Beverley, and the chapel opened in March, 1864, with 32 church members and 90 scholars. There had been a previous secession in 1834, under the agitation raised by Dr. Warren, and a society formed under the name of the "Wesleyan Association," of which body a few members survived in Driffield, and in 1866 the two bodies of secessionists amalgamated, and assumed the denomination of "The United Methodist Free Church." Until this time they had no settled minister, being supplied by missionaries, lay-preachers, &c., but they found themselves in a position, by their union, to maintain a resident minister, and have had a regular supply since that period.

The ministers were appointed to the stations in a manner differing from the Wesleyans, who are not allowed to remain in a circuit more than three years, and equally from the Independents and Baptists, who hold their pulpits usually for life, or rather was a

combination of the two, their stay in the circuit to which they are appointed being continued as long as they are acceptable or useful to the church.

The following is a list of the successive ministers:

Glasson, Joseph	Martin, J. J.
Lambrick, Samuel	Livesey, J.
Cornish, G. D.	Cox, T. J.
Yeates, William	Edwards, John
Pearson, Mark	Longden —
Brooks, George	Pennell, D. W.
Bentley, Joseph	Booth, R.,

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

It was in the year 1883 that, at the instance of Lady Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere, who had been recently admitted into the bosom of the Romanist Church, as a convert from Protestantism, a mission hall was opened in the Westgate House, for the dissemination of the principles of the Papal creed, and the Rev. Father Richard O'Halloran placed in charge thereof.

The short time that has elapsed since then has been insufficient for making much progress, but certain measures of success would appear to have been achieved, as in 1885-6 a chapel has been erected in Westgate, which was opened in the latter year. It is a handsome red brick building, in the Norman style, with nave and a splendid chancel, from the design of Mr. Edward Simpson, of Manningham, near Bradford, the cost of erection having been over £2,000, chiefly through the instrumentality and liberality of Lady Herries. It was opened in November, 1886, with the celebration of High Mass, by the Right Rev. Dr. Lacy, Bishop of Middlesborough.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

This demonstrative and somewhat noisy body of christians has invaded "Satan's dominions" in Driffield. The officers and rank and file marched in with banners flying, drums beating, and tambourines discoursing loud if not agreeable music, and located themselves in barracks in Harland Lane, whence they issue, singing and drum-beating, every Sunday and on other days to rescue the roughest and most degraded classes of the population from their serfdom under Satan; classes who are not open to conviction by argument, and can only be reached by vehement and boistrous appeals to their senses; and it must be admitted that if they do this and change the rough element of society into decent and orderly men and women, however unpleasant the modes of proceeding may be to refined minds they are doing a service to society and religion. They have made many converts, and the services are well attended.



CHAPTER IX.

The Town of Driffield and its Public Buildings.

GREAT Driffield is situated in the Bainton Beacon Division of the Wapentake of Harthill, and lies centrally at the southern foot or slope of the Wolds, and at the head or source of one of the branches of the river Hull, 28 miles from York; 22 from Hull; 13 from Beverley; 22 from Scarborough; 12 from Bridlington; 14 from Filey; 20 from Malton; and 196 from London. Ecclesiastically it is a parish jointly with Little Driffield, the former a vicarage, the latter a perpetual curacy, under the denomination of Driffield Ambo, with an area of 7820 acres; in the Archdeaconry of the East Riding, and the Archiepiscopal Diocese of York. It is also a Prebend in York Cathedral, which is annexed to the Precentorship.

It is the head of a Poor Law Union, comprehending 42 parishes or townships, with an area of 165 square miles; a market town; the head polling place of the Buckrose Parliamentary Division of the East Riding; head of an Electoral Division for the County Council of the East Riding; and a junction station on the North-Eastern Railway, with branches radiating to Hull, Scarborough, Malton, and Market Weighton.

The population of the town has increased very rapidly during the past hundred years, since the impulse given to trade by the improvement of the navigation of the river Hull and the establishment of railways, during which period it has nearly octupled the number of its inhabitants, as is shown from the following census returns.

1770	population	800, or thereabouts
1801	"	1329, the first accurately taken census.
1811	"	1857
1821	"	2303
1831	"	2660
1841	"	3223
1851	"	3963
1861	"	4404
1871	"	5067. Inhabited houses 967.
1881	"	5937
1891	"	5701

The oldest portion of Driffield is the northern end, the Driffield of the Saxon and subsequent ages, where may still be seen the Moot Hill, round which, a thousand years ago, the folc-mót gathered, to hear Royal proclamations and the promulgation of new laws, to assemble with their weapons in war times, and to discuss local matters. There, also, is the Castle Hill, possibly the site of King *Ælffrid*'s Palace. Until the middle of the last century Driffield was a village of scattered cottages, not extending much beyond the present Market Place, as appears from an old plan of that period.

The south end is the chief commercial quarter, which has grown up since the opening of the navigation, and more so since the erection of the railway station in the same locality. Here are situated the chief industries of the town—the manufactories and warehouses and the wharfs and granaries in connection with the canal and shipping; the lofty Linseed Cake Mill; the manufactories and mill of Messrs. Matthews, Son & Co.; the flour and bone mills of Messrs. Harrison and Sons; the flour mills of Mr. T. Holtby; the granaries of Messrs. Mortimer and Messrs. Harrison and Sons; the warehouses of Messrs. Dawson and Co. and Messrs. Sheardown and Barker; with extensive malthouses, coal-yards, the warehouses of the railway dépôt, and other industrial establishments. For some time the grouping of buildings round the River Head seemed a distinct hamlet, as it were, from the village proper by the church, but since then the two portions have become united by the gradual erection of houses and shops for retail commerce along the intervening line of road.

Modern Driffield consists mainly of three parallel streets running north and south. In the centre of the town is Middle Street North and Middle Street South, with the Market Place between, in which line of thoroughfare are the principal shops. Alongside are Eastgate, crooked and irregular, and Westgate, both of considerable antiquity, as the old Scandinavian word *Gate* for street or road indicates; besides which there are also lying parallel with Middle Street, Wansford Road, eastward of Eastgate, and Beverley Street running from Beverley Road to Cross Hill; the latter an open space, which looks as if it had been the original market place, and may have had a cross of some description in the centre, of which there does not seem to be a tradition; beyond which, northward, is Shady Lane, quite recently adorned with an avenue of fine trees, but being rapidly built up. Beverley Road, westward from the railway station, is the "West End" of Driffield, which only began to be built about 1850, but now presents on each side ranges of villa residences of considerable architectural pretensions, giving a new and highly ornamental feature to the town. The houses extend nearly to Allamanwath Bridge, which crosses one of the trout streams. This name is a survival of the Saxon period, signifying "All men's ford," a ford at one time being the only mode of crossing the stream, the slopes down to the water being still visible. It is somewhat anomalous, however, to retain the "wath" (i.e. ford), and apply it to the bridge. The cross streets, east and west, are Exchange Street, in 1747 a footpath across a field, originally called New Road, and extending from Middle Street to Nafferton Road, the eastern half only being now so denominated, the change of name in the western portion being made after the Corn Exchange was built; Brook Street, formerly Bandmaker Lane, so called from a ropery that existed there 50 years ago; Chapel Lane, which acquired its name from the old Baptist Chapel; Doctor's Lane; Cranwell Lane; Albion Street; North Street; Nafferton Road, commanding a fine prospect to the south, extending eastward from Wansford Road, and containing the Cemetery, the new Union Workhouse, the Cottage Hospital, and handsome private residences; and Bridge Street at the North End. The above are

all eastward of Middle Street. To the westward of Middle Street are Church Street, from Westgate to Shady Lane, laid out in 1861-2; Mill Street, an old road leading to King's Mill; Lockwood Street, opened in 1876, and now nearly built up; Harland Lane; Church Lane; George Street; and Adelphi or Back George Street.

Proudly dominant over the town rises the noble tower of All Saints, a conspicuous feature in the landscape for miles round, as it is fitting and proper that the temples of God should stand out prominently above all other buildings of a town; conspicuous too in other respects, in its architecture and the associations connected therewith, as the finest and most interesting edifice in Driffield.

ST. JOHN'S MISSION CHURCH, in Lockwood Street, a wooden structure, was built as a temporary place of worship, during the restoration of the church, but has since been retained as a chapel of ease for the south end, where mission services and other meetings are held. It is a useful but certainly not a graceful building. There is also a mission hall where services are held, and a school connected with it, at the North End.

THE WESLEYAN AND PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPELS, the former in Middle Street North, the latter in George Street, are noble specimens of chapel architecture; whilst those of the Baptists, in Middle Street South, and the Independents in Exchange Street, although not so ornate, are characteristic and commodious buildings, the Free Methodist Church, in Bridge Street, and the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Westgate, are creditable specimens of architectural designs.

SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS. A School Board was formed in 1871, who have built a handsome group of schools, at the corner of Wansford and Nafferton Roads, the foundation stone being laid in 1873, and the schools opened in 1874.

THE NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOLS, Cross Hill. These were established in 1818, and rebuilt in 1855, on a site given by the Lord of the Manor. Class-rooms and the infant school, the latter established in 1837, were afterwards added. The buildings are in a semi-Gothic style, collegiate in aspect, designed by C. Brodrick, architect, Hull, the cost being defrayed partly by private contributions and partly by a grant from the Committee of the Council of Education.

THE CEMETERY, in the Nafferton Road, is an ornamental enclosure, with chapels for the performance of burial service, and an entrance lodge, the "God's Acre" of Driffield, and last resting place of the inhabitants after "the fitful fever of life." It is divested of the gruesome aspect of many of our old burial grounds, and instead is prettily planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, inspiring a feeling that pleasant will it be to be there beneath the foliated trees and amid the singing of birds, until the last trumpet shall sound. It was purchased and laid out by the Burial Board, and consecrated by the Archbishop of York, in 1865.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE occupies a commanding position on the Nafferton Road. It is one of the largest and most conspicuous buildings in the town. The original Workhouse, a small and incommodeous house was situated on the south side of Cross Hill. On the passing of the Act for grouping contiguous parishes in unions, in 1834, Driffield was constituted the head of a union, and a new Workhouse was built for the increased number of inmates, in 1838, in Middle Street North, extending back to Westgate. A quarter of a century afterwards this house was found to be too small, or not suitable in its arrangements, and in 1866 the present almost palatial structure erected, with accommodation for 200 inmates.

THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL, in Nafferton Road, a highly useful and meritorious institution, was erected by public subscription in 1867, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Richard Holtby, Esq., of Nafferton, was a liberal contributor to the building and working funds.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL, in Mill Street, was the Primitive Methodist Chapel, previous to the erection of the new chapel, in George Street, and was purchased from that body in 1874. It is a plain, unpretending building, being without the slightest display of architectural design. Attached is a spacious upper room, used as a Lodge Room by the Good Templars, and for other purposes, and smaller rooms below.

THE WIDOWS ALMSHOUSES, Westgate, were founded towards the end of the 18th century, by "John Gray, gentleman, of Great Driffield," the presentation to which is now vested in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor. The following extract from his will, dated 19th October, 1797, and proved at York, 23rd March, 1798, by William Weatherill, his nephew (not the William Weatherill, of Pimlico, London, whose name occurs in the will), which is interesting as explanatory of the object of the foundation and from its local allusions.

"Whereas, I have lately erected and built some Almshouses in Great Driffield, "aforesaid, adjoining the newly-erected Methodist Meeting House there towards the "south; to the land of Richard Langley, Esq., towards the north; to a certain street "there, called Westgate, towards the west; and have also fenced off a little piece of ground "on the east or east side of the same Almshouses, as and by way of a little yard or "convenience thereto; for the residence and habitation of seven poor persons, (being "widow, widower, old maid or old bachelor, and belonging to the town of Great Driffield "aforesaid, and not receiving relief therefrom) without paying any rent or "acknowledgment for the same, other than keeping the same in repair all "which said almshouses and little piece of ground, with the appurtenances, I give and "devise unto the said Thomas Ashton [previously described in the will as "my good and "worthy friend and relation, Thos. Ashton, now living and residing with me"] and his "assigns for and during the term of his natural life. In trust, nevertheless, for him and "them to nominate and permit and suffer seven poor people, being widows, &c., "to reside and dwell therein, during the pleasure of him the said Thomas Ashton. Then "I give and devise all the same almshouses and little piece of ground unto the said "William Weatherill" [of Pimlico] "and his heirs and assigns for ever, in trust, "nevertheless, for him and them to nominate.

It appears that soon after Mr Gray's death his devisee in trust, Mr Ashton, left Driffield, and settled in Bath, leaving the trust in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor of Driffield, who have exercised the function ever since, but have departed in one respect from the conditions of the will by nominating persons to the houses, chargeable to the parish. About the middle of the present century, the heir-at-law endeavoured to gain possession of the houses, and counsel's opinion was taken on the question, which was given by Mr Karslake, 24th July, 1856, as follows:—

"In answer to the question whether the heir-at-law of the devisee of adjoining property could recover possession of the almshouses, which it was stated were then claimed by the parish officers of Great Driffield, but it was not stated that the parish officers had been in possession and performed the trust from a time shortly after Mr Gray's death.

"I am of opinion that the heir-at-law cannot recover possession of the cottages described as almshouses.

"The devise in trust for the almshouses was not only void so far as regards the beneficial interest, but the devise of the legal estate was also void under the Statute of Mortmain.

"Thus a possession adverse to the heir took place immediately after the testator's death; and it seems that Mr Ashton, by an adverse possession of at least thirty years, obtained an absolute title to the property.

"It is true that he was, in Mr Gray's will, named as devisee for life only, in trust for the charity, but as the devise was void, his possession cannot be referred to it, and must be treated as having been adverse to the heir. It therefore appears to me that the heir cannot now substantiate any claim.

THE MORTIMER GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—Few towns of even ten times the population of Driffield can boast of a museum so richly stored with local antiquities as this in Lockwood Street. Its existence is due to the antiquarian skill and knowledge and indefatigable industry of Mr John Robert Mortimer, of Driffield, and his brother, Mr Robert Mortimer, of Fimber, and to the munificence of the former, who erected the building at his own cost and furnished it with its most valuable and interesting collection of historic and pre-historic relics.

The Messrs. Mortimer were natives of Fimber, on the Wolds, having been born in the third decade of the century. They commenced business there as corn-factors, and in 1869 John Robert, the elder, removed to Driffield, where he established himself as a corn and seed merchant on an extensive scale, and built large warehouses and granaries for the transaction of his business.

From an early period he evinced great interest in archaeological remains which are scattered abroad so profusely around his native village, and generally over the Wolds; in after life spending his leisure in opening the tumuli of the Woldsmen of the remote past, and making a collection of the palætiological relics disinterred from them, which have been of great service in illustrating the habits and mode of life of our British, Roman, and Anglian ancestors. The brothers have also devoted their attention to the geological features of the district, and have made an equally valuable collection of fossils and other specimens of the flora and fauna of pre-historic and pre-human periods, found embedded in the strata of the earth. This portion of the museum, it is said, gives the entire fossil fauna, as far as it is known, of 250 square miles.

In 1878-9 Mr. J. R. Mortimer erected the museum, a neat and appropriately designed building, characteristic of its object. It consists of a ground floor and galleries round the four walls, furnished with tables, shelves, and glass-cases, filled with the multifarious objects resultant from the "diggings," classified and arranged on scientific principles. This fine and instructive collection he permits antiquaries and scientists to visit at any time, and on certain days opens it gratuitously to the general public.

Mr. Mortimer has excavated a great number of tumuli, at Garton Slack, Kellythorpe, Beverley Road, Sunderlandwick, and other places, all in the precincts of Driffield; at Wharram Percy, Hanging Grimston, Towthorpe, Painsthorpe, Garrowby Hill, Huggate, Thixendale, Fimber, Bishop Wilton, Garton, and Blanch-Millington, several of them, in conjunction with his brother Robert; also others, in 1884, at Huggate, Fimber, and Sledmere, with the Rev. E. M. Cole, Vicar of Wetwang.

The Messrs. Mortimer made, as well, researches into the formation and direction of various earth-works and entrenchments, constructed for the purposes of defence and war, which radiate from Fimber, making several important discoveries and suggesting some

probable theories, which Mr. J. R. Mortimer embodied in a series of papers which he read before meetings of the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1864 he opened a circular barrow at Bishop Wilton, whence he obtained an elegantly-shaped cinerary urn, with fragments of charred bones, some remarkably fine specimens of flint spear and arrow-heads, and an engraved jet stud, all of the most interesting character.

Two years afterwards the brothers Mortimer opened a mound lying between Driffield and Fimber, 30 yards in diameter, which yielded some important remains of the British period, consisting of skeletons, beautifully formed vases and drinking cups, a jet necklace, numerous flint implements, and teeth, jaws and horns of animals.

Altogether the Museum contains relics from 300 British tumuli; over 200 Anglo-Saxon graves; and a few of the Romano-British period; a collection perhaps the largest and finest in existence from one locality; in all about 15,000 objects, the greater portion very fine specimens, many extremely rare and some unique.

In the geological section are a vast number of mammalian remains from the drift; 6,000 specimens from the red and white chalk of Yorkshire, including a large and unique collection of fossil sponges, many of species hitherto unknown and undescribed; above 1,000 specimens from the Speeton beds, the Kimmeridge clay, and the middle and lower oolites.

In the garden of his residence Mr. Mortimer has placed a sepulchral cist, disinterred from a tumulus near Allamanwath Bridge, Driffield. It is formed of unhewn stone slabs for the bottom, sides, and ends, placed in position, without mortar or any other means of union, and a much heavier slab for the covering.

The following are some of the more notable objects in the museum:

An impression in chalk of a mammoth ammonite, found at Wharram Percy, measuring 3 feet 4½ inches in diameter, the famous ammonite at Brighton being only 3 feet 3 inches.

Two complete skeletons, one British the other Anglian, laid in the position in which they were found, with drawn-up legs. They were both found at Garton, by Mr. Mortimer, the former in 1873, the latter in 1876, and an earthen jar found with it.

Fossils of the urus, the red deer, with huge antlers, the elephant, and the hippopotamus.

Fossil sponges.

A great number of funeral urns, some found at Garton, containing cremated bones; many of elegant shapes, with incised ornamentation; others of ruder shapes and sunburnt, evidently of a very early period.

Portions of wood from the lake-dwellings of Ulrome.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, a neat building in Exchange Street.

This useful institution for literary culture was established in Westgate, in 1837. Its name is somewhat of a misnomer, for although, as in other towns, it was intended for the artizan class, it is mainly supported by young men engaged in mercantile employment.

There had for some time existed, among the young shopmen and others in the town, a desire for a literary institute, with a library and appliances for lectures, &c., where they might, by further study, develope the rudimental learning they had acquired at school, and a deputation waited upon Mr. James Harrison, a philanthropist of the town, for his counsel and assistance. That gentleman took the matter up with his characteristic energy; a public meeting of an enthusiastic character was held, when it was resolved to form an

institution on the model of George Birkbeck's Mechanics' Institute, with a circulating and reference library ; with lectures on instructive and entertaining subjects, to which were afterwards added concerts, conversazioni, and penny readings. A committee was formed, and Mr. J. Harrison elected the first president, with the Hon. Marmaduke Langdale as patron, and the old Wesleyan Chapel, in Westgate, taken for the meetings and the library. The nucleus of the library was formed by the purchase and donations of books, and was, some years afterwards, considerably augmented by the bequest of Mr. F. B. Lockwood of his valuable library of scientific works. The collection now consists of about 6,000 vols. of standard works, including works of fiction, procured by purchase, that class of literature being most in demand.

By the end of the first year the members numbered 160 ; in 1840 they were reduced to 140 ; but in 1848 they had increased to 296 ; whilst in 1858 they had fallen again to 176 ; and at present they amount to 210.

In 1852, an exhibition of fine arts and natural and artificial curiosities was held, which was attended by a large and appreciative class of visitors.

The 21st anniversary was celebrated in 1858, on which occasion the patron, the Earl of Carlisle, presided. It was held in the Assembly Room, which was decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers ; with portraits on the walls of James Harrison, Esq., first president, David Anderson, Esq., an early benefactor, and the Earl of Carlisle, chairman of the meeting. There was a numerous attendance of the clergy and gentry of the surrounding district and a great mass of townspeople.

The noble chairman opened the proceedings with a long and eloquent speech, which was followed by the report read by the secretary, from which it appeared that during the first 21 years from 15 to 20 lectures had been delivered in each session, 315 in all ; with an average attendance of about 100 persons, making a grand total of 31,500 auditors ; and the issue of books shewed an average of 2,500 per annum, or about 75,000 for the whole period. Various resolutions were then moved and passed, the speakers being Jas. Harrison, Esq., of Hull, grandson of the first president ; Jas. Oldham, Esq., C.E., of Hull ; E. H. Reynard, Esq., of Sunderlandwick ; Bethel Jacobs, Esq., of Hull ; the Revs. J. W. Kenworthy, curate of Wetwang ; J. Cooper, vicar of Garton ; J. Skinner, curate of Driffield ; and J. Hordern, vicar of Burton Agnes. A tea drinking and soirée followed the meeting, presided over by Mr. Bethell Jacobs, President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. The proceedings terminated with a ball, attended by 200 visitors.

The buildings erected by the late Mr. E. D. Conyers for the holding of the County Court and Petty Sessions were purchased, at his decease, for the use of the institution, and vested in trustees, affording better accommodation for the library, lectures, and concerts, and in October, 1862, a grand conversazione and soirée, literary and musical, with an exhibition of works of art, was held, and in December, 1865, a fancy fair, on a splendid scale, took place in aid of the fund for the purchase of the new hall. Penny readings were instituted in 1863, and have been held at different times since.

The volumes in circulation and for reference now amount to about 6,000 in number, and the income according, to the last report, was £142 5s. Od.

THE EXCHANGE AND PUBLIC ROOMS, Exchange Street. A rather handsome building, with Corinthian pillars and pediment, consisting of two principal rooms, each about 50 feet by 30 feet in size, for the use of public assemblies. It was built in 1841, by a proprietary company of £10 shareholders, costing about £2,600. Of this sum over £300 was subscribed voluntarily in the town and given to the company. The chief object was to

supply a commodious place of meeting for farmers and corn factors, wherein to transact their business. Their previous corn market and exchange had been the Bell Hotel and the open street in front; but notwithstanding this supply of an obvious necessity, they stood aloof from it, and continued to carry out their dealings at the Bell Hotel, through the influence of habit and a conservative dislike of change. It is now used for assemblies, lectures, concerts, amateur dramatic performances, banquets, and public meetings, political or otherwise, in connection with which there is an orchestra over the entrance.

THE GASWORKS, Eastgate. This desideratum was supplied in 1835, but previous to its accomplishment the project met with a formidable opposition from the farmers and other economists, who always decry anything, however useful, which involves the payment of a rate, and the promoters were only able to carry out their object of lighting the streets with gas by undertaking to exempt all lands and tenements under the value of £3 per annum from the payment of rates.

THE WATERWORKS, with pumping station and reservoir in Spellowgate, over two miles from the town, were constructed by a public company, with a capital of £12,000 in £10 shares. The town was first supplied with water from the works in August, 1884. The reservoir has a capacity of 360,000 gallons, and is supplied from a well 223 feet deep. The water flows to the town by gravitation, and reaches the tops of the highest buildings.

THE RAILWAY STATION, South end. The Hull and Bridlington Railway, with Driffield as one of the principal stations, was opened in 1846. In the same year an Act was passed for the construction of a railway "from the Scarborough branch of the York and North Midland Railway, at Norton, a suburb of Malton, to the Bridlington branch of the Hull and Selby Railway, at Driffield," which was opened in 1853, previous to which, in 1852, another Act was passed "for enabling the Malton and Driffield Railway proprietors to subscribe towards the construction of the Thirsk and Malton branch of the York, North Midland, and Berwick Railway, and to make arrangements as to their capital, &c." ; and in 1854 an Act was passed "to dissolve the York and North Midland and Leeds Northern Companies and vest them in the York, North Midland, and Berwick Company; the amalgamated companies to be henceforth called the North Eastern Railway Company, and to alter the constitution of the company; to authorise working arrangements with the Malton and Driffield Junction Company, and its amalgamation with the united North Eastern Company." Another line of railway, to Market Weighton, has now been opened, to shorten by many miles the route to Selby and the West Riding; to be continued north eastward from Driffield towards Scarborough, so as to avoid the detour by Bridlington. Driffield will thus become a busy and important junction, and it must necessarily give an impulse to the trade of the town. The station is of the usual style and character of such buildings, with extensive granaries and warehouses and a tract of surplus land, to provide for future extensions of the buildings.

POLICE OFFICES. The Petty Sessions for the Bainton Beacon Division were formerly held at Bainton New Inn, but were removed to Driffield and rooms erected in Exchange Street for magisterial business, County Courts, and other official business in 1856, the Justices meeting for a short time previous to that date in the ante-room at the Corn Exchange.

A Lockup for the Bainton Beacon Division was erected in 1843, in Eastgate, consisting of the superintendent constable's house and three cells.



CHAPTER X.

Institutions, Societies, Etc.



AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Strickland, writing in 1812, on the Agriculture of the East Riding, says "A society, supported by subscription, has existed at Driffield for several years, for giving premiums for the improvement of the breeds of horned cattle, sheep, and swine, and distributes from £60 to £80 annually, under the direction of a committee appointed for that purpose. This society held its meetings in Eastgate North, on land now covered by Laura Cottages.

A FARMERS' CLUB was established in 1851, for the discussion of agricultural matters and political measures having relation thereto. Lectures on husbandry, in its various branches, were delivered, and papers read on experimental farming, by experts and practical farmers. The employment of machinery in farming operations, then in its infancy, was a conspicuous feature in the discussions; and in 1852 the club made a series of experiments with various machines, with a view of testing their value as compared with horse and manual labour. The experiments were made on the farms of Mr. Hopper, of Kelleythorpe, the president of the club, Mr. Angas, of Neswick, and others.

THE DRIFFIELD AND EAST RIDING AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established under the auspices of the Farmers' Club in 1853, in which it merged in 1854; E. H. Reynard, Esq., of Sunderlandwick, being the first president. The main difference between the two societies was that the club confined its operations to theoretical debates and experimental trials of new methods of farming, whilst the latter superadded an annual show, in July, of horses, cattle, cereals, and vegetable products, also of machinery and other implements employed in husbandry, such as in recent years have become so useful in superseding manual labour and facilitating farming operations, prizes being awarded to the most meritorious exhibita. The first show was held July 14, 1854, when prizes of the value of £282 17s. 6d. were awarded, and the second July 25, 1856, with a distribution of prizes amounting to £329 7s. 6d.

The great Yorkshire Agricultural Society's Show was held in Driffield in 1875, the show of cattle, &c., taking place in a field between Little Driffield and Elmswell, on which

occasion there were exhibited 404 horses, 121 head of cattle, 127 sheep, and 99 pigs; together 751 animals, a greater number than had hitherto been brought together since the formation of the society, in 1838, excepting at the York show, in 1866, with 756 entries, and another in the same city, in 1871, with 753 entries.

It is worthy of note that, as Strickland informs us, "The first machine for separating corn from the straw that was introduced into the Riding was erected for Miles Smith, Esq., the former possessor of Sunderlandwick, near Driffield, about 25 years since, (from 1812) by Mr. Raistrick, of Morpeth, which performed its work tolerably well. The principle on which it was made is not known; it had, however, a large open drum, and its motion was too slow to separate completely the corn from the straw. It is now gone to decay."

THE FARMERS' CLUB. In September, 1885, a meeting, presided over by Mr. Jas. Hopper, of Kelleythorpe, was held at the Cross Keys Hotel, to form a society for the purpose of placing the farming industry of the district on a more scientific basis, and teaching the newest developments of agriculture by means of lectures and discussions. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, Messrs. F. Reynard, W. Topham, E. F. Jordan, Richard Hornby, J. T. Foster, J. Hopper, J. A. Staveley, H. H. Staveley, and A. Botterill, with J. Hopper as chairman, was appointed, to carry out the project, who made an engagement with Professor C. F. Hope, M.R.A.C., and F.A.S., of York, Ducie Gold Medallist, late of the Normal Schools of Science, during the first session, in the winter of 1885-6, to deliver a course of lectures on agricultural science, under the following heads—the Plant; the Soil; the Manure. Discussions were to take place after each lecture, and at the end of the course a distribution of certificates of progress. The subscription to be 10s. per annum.

THE ANGLERS' CLUB. Driffield has for a long period been famous for its trout streams, bright and pellucid, as they meander round and about the town, till they converge to form the Hull river, abounding with fish of the most delicate and delicious flavours. The water of these streams was, in 1846, subjected by Dr. Sollitt, of Hull, to a careful analysis; who pronounced it to be little inferior in purity to distilled water; and that no locality in England possessed a more ample supply of this essential to health and well being, in so high a degree of purity; adding, as a proof of this, that the carpets of the Wansford Carpet Factory were unrivalled for the brilliancy and permanency of their dyes, and that the paper manufactured in the same village was of a quality such as can only be produced when the water used in the process of manufacture is free from deleterious elements.

For centuries have the Driffield streams been resorted to by the Isaac Waltons of the neighbouring towns and villages, and during the last and present centuries votaries of "the gentle craft" have come hither from considerable distances, to recreate themselves during the season, in the contemplative occupation of angling. Their head-quarters formerly was the Red Lion Inn; kept, towards the close of the last century, by Alexander Mackintosh, an enthusiast in the sport, who published a work on angling at Driffield, which tended to enhance considerably the celebrity of the Driffield streams. The work is entitled "The Driffield Angler, in two parts, containing descriptions of the different kinds of fresh water fish and the best methods of taking them, in rivers, lakes, and fish ponds; with full directions for baits, and the manner of making artificial flies; for every month in the season, &c. Dedicated to the Duke of Athol. Gainsborough, printed for the

author. 1806." 2nd edition "to which are added instructions for shooting, hunting, deer stalking, &c." Derby, 1810. 3rd edition, with altered title, Derby, 1821. Mackintosh died in the Driffield Workhouse, in 1829, aged 87 years.

In his preface, the author informs his reader that he had resided in Driffield 30 years, and says, "I have angled in many parts of Scotland and the North of England, but of all the places on this side of Great Britain, most delightful for this charming recreation [trout fishing], I must prefer the rivers at Driffield. . . . All the rivers and becks abound with trout of the finest flavour and largest size. The streams roll through the finest meadows, and there are no trees or bushes to intercept the sportsman's diversion; but the country round, particularly near Driffield, is beautifully diversified, with picturesque views of hills, dales, and woodlands, and all the walks about the town are remarkably pleasant. Besides, Great Driffield is admirably suited for hunting, hawking, and other field sports, and for very extensive wolds lying behind the town."

The Driffield Anglers' Club was instituted in 1833, for the preservation of 20 miles of fishing, the proprietors being the Duke of Leeds, Viscount Downe, Lord Wenlock, Lord Londesborough, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., and some others.

Several large and fine fish have been caught in the trout streams and the river, amongst which may be instanced a pike, caught in 1790, by Mr. John Wilson, of Hull, which measured 35 inches in length, and weighed 28 lbs; and another captured by Mr. Fred. W. Holderness, of Driffield, in 1879, 38 inches in length, 22 inches in girth, and weighing 20 lbs. He was fishing with very light tackle, and it cost him an hour's hard work and some skilful management to land his prize. It was sent to London, to be stuffed, and may still be seen in a glass case, in a private house of the town. In 1832 also, Mr. J. Dunn found stranded on the mud a remarkably fine trout, 32 inches in length, and 21 in girth, which is now in the Scarborough Museum.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ASSOCIATION, in connection with Joseph Arch's agitation, 1876. 62 members enrolled.

AMATEUR BRASS BAND. Formed 1857.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS. Founded *circa* 1839.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY. Established *circa* 1813.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. In connection with the Wesleyan congregation, for the relief of cases of distress, irrespective of sect or party. Established 1803.

BUILDING SOCIETY. Founded 1864.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY. Founded 1882.

CHURCH INSTITUTE. Formed 1877.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. Established *circa* 1860.

CLOTHING CLUB. Established *ante* 1850.

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION for the Driffield polling district of the East Riding. Formed 1880. On the division of the Riding, in 1885, a Registration Association was formed for the Buckrose Division, and a club-room was shortly afterwards opened.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION. Formed 1881. President, Dr. Eames; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. Angas and H. D. Marshall; Secretary, *pro tem.*, Mr. F. J. Brigham, with a committee

of nine members. The association was re-organised on the division of the Riding, in 1885, and afterwards a club-house was opened in Exchange Street.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—In connection with the Independent Chapel. Formed 1878.

PENNY BANK. Established 1860.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY. Established 1877.

PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETY. Established 1863.

SAVINGS BANK. Founded 1831. Amount deposited to 1859, £138,133 16s. 4d. Up to 1864 the bank was a branch of the Hull Savings Bank, but in that year it became an independent concern. Originally held in the Mechanics' Institute buildings, it was removed to larger premises in the Market Place, in 1887. The amount now due to depositors is £62,145 12s. 3d.

TEMPERANCE BAND OF HOPE. Formed 1860.

TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE. Opened 1879.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Formed *ante* 1840. The old Primitive Methodist Chapel purchased, in 1874, by a Limited Liability Company for a Temperance Hall.

UNION BENEFIT SOCIETY. Established 1793. At one time it numbered 600 members with a capital in hand of £4,000, but in 1858 it had declined to 119 members, and £1,057 capital. In consequence of still further declensions it was dissolved in 1870, after an existence of three quarters of a century, when all its funeral paraphernalia and other chattels were sold by auction.

UNITED FREE GARDENERS. Established 1873.

VOLUNTEERS. In 1798 "The Driffield Armed Association," consisting of 120 men and officers, was formed, with Henry Grimston, Esq., of Sunderlandwick, as Capt. Commandant, and Messrs. T. Cater, solicitor, 1st Lieutenant, and —Hall, druggist, 2nd. The privates were armed with muskets and the sergeants with pikes, and their uniform was blue coats with black facings, nankeen breeches, short black gaiters, and a round hat with feathers. In the following year they merged in the Driffield Volunteers, the uniform being scarlet coats, with buff facings, white flannel breeches, and black gaiters. The corps was disbanded in 1802, at the peace of Amiens, but reconstituted in 1803, as the Bainton Beacon Volunteers, consisting of three companies of 60 men each; the Major Commandant being John Grimston, Esq., of Neswick. The uniform was similar to the above and they had a band of music, with a popular tune "The Driffield Vounteers' March."

They were on permanent duty at Bridlington in 1804, 1805, and 1807, and were disbanded in 1809; their place being taken by the local Militia, several of the members joining the Beverley and Bridlington Battalions. During the time of greatest fear of the landing of a French army on the coast, a number of waggons were kept in line, in Middle Street, reaching from the Buck Hotel to the stocks, in the Market Place, for the purpose of conveying the women and children farther inland should the necessity unfortunately arise.

At the same time there was formed the Yorkshire Wolds Yeomanry Cavalry, raised by Sir Mark M. Sykes, Bart., of which he became the Col. Commandant; and another corps, with Thos. Grimston, Esq., of Grimston Garth, as Captain Commandant.

In 1860 a corps of Rifle Volunteers was formed, with 30 effective and 14 honorary members, who, in 1862, presented Capt. Conyers, their Commander, with a sword. The corps are now embodied in the 2nd Vol. Batt. East Yorks. Regiment, forming D. Company, Commandant Major Staveley, the other commissioned officers being Lieut. Sharp, Lieut. Holtby, and Captain Surgeon Brand. The commanding officers between Capt. Conyers and Major Staveley were Captain Hopper, Captain Lucas, and Captain Wigmore. The strength of the company is now about 100.



CHAPTER XI.

Trade and Manufactures.



IT is only within the last century that Driffield has assumed the status of a market town and become a centre of commercial activity. Previously it was but a large agricultural village, with a few shops for supplying the surrounding rural population with the common necessaries of life; the market towns of the Wolds being Kilham, Frodingham, and Bridlington, and the slightly more distant Beverley.

The first considerable impulse that aided in its development from a village into a town was the improvement of the navigation of the river Hull, which afforded the means of transmitting the produce of the land, by vessels, to the port of Hull. The second and still greater impulse was given by the construction of the Hull and Bridlington, and afterwards the Malton and Driffield Railway, which opened up direct and rapid communication with Hull, Beverley, Bridlington, Scarborough, and Malton; and hence with York, London, and all parts of England and Scotland. These facilities for the transmission of agricultural products and merchandise have led to the establishment of manufactories of various kinds, to such an extent that the lofty chimneys now seen bristling up from the midst of the houses give Driffield the aspect of a manufacturing rather than an agricultural town.

Great Driffield has neither fair nor market by charter, although in Cooke's *Yorkshire* circa 1806, it is stated "A market and fairs are held in the town, by virtue of a charter granted by King Alchfrid in his last sickness." It is also traditionally asserted that King John granted a charter to the Earl of Richmond for holding a weekly market, on Fridays, and a three days fair at Easter, which charter is believed to be in existence still, but where deposited is not known. These were at Little Driffield, where fairs have been held from a very remote period; no doubt under virtue of some charter or patent, but their origin, and the date of their establishment, are altogether uncertain, and shrouded in the obscurity of the past.

The existing market at Great Driffield had its rise at the period when the town was in its chrysalis state, and emerging from its humble condition as a village, by the rendering of the Hull navigable. Kilham and Frodingham had hitherto been the two markets of

the district, but when the spirited inhabitants of Driffield opened up a water communication with Hull, buyers and sellers were gradually attracted thither, and Kilham and Frodingham decayed, until their markets became extinct, and that of Great Driffield absorbed the trade of both; growing up without charter or license from anyone, and without any manorial right excepting a certain toll, which was leased to the Local Board for 21 years in 1877, simply arising to supply a public need. It is held on Thursdays, and is exceedingly well attended by vendors and purchasers of farm produce.

A Cattle Market is held on alternate Wednesdays. It is a private speculation, having been established in 1846, by Mr. W. Jarratt, and held on a piece of land, his own property, running from the back of the Falcon Inn, in the Market Place, to Eastgate South. A question was raised at the time as to its interference with the rights of the Lord of the Manor, but he announced that he should not oppose its establishment or claim any right pertaining thereto. During his lifetime the late Mr. Jarratt expended £7,000 or £8,000 on the market, and his son, Mr. W. O. Jarratt, some £2,000, as well as £200 in opposing a Bill in Parliament for the establishment of a market, applied for by a few local private individuals, who proposed forming a company, which Bill was thrown out.

The four annual fairs are held in a field at Little Driffield, on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the 26th August, and September 19th. That on Whit Monday being called the "Club Fair," when men with clubs came from Nafferton and Lowthorpe, to maintain order. The tolls belong to the Lord of the Manor, in whose name the fairs are opened with the following proclamation, made by the bailiff—

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! the Right Honourable Mary Isabel Viscountess Downe, [or otherwise, whoever may be the lord or lady] lady of the Manor, and the fair now to be holden, by buying and selling all manner of cattle, goods, wares, and merchandise, hereby strictly charges and commands all persons coming to the fair, that they behave themselves peaceably and quietly during the continuance thereof; and that such buyings and sellings to be carried on in no secret place whatever, but in public and open places appointed for that purpose, and not after the sun-setting of the present fair day.

A Court of pie-poudre will be held at the Red Lion Inn, in Great Driffield, at 12 o'clock at noon, when and where all disputes and grievances, arising within the limits of this fair, will be heard and determined, according to the law.

God save the Queen and the Lady of the Manor."

"Memoranda

Bailiff.

"To meet him at the Langley Arms, Little Driffield, at 10 a.m. on the following days—

Easter Monday.

Whit Monday. (Club Fair.)

26th August. (If Sunday, the day after.)

19th September. " " (Club Fair.)

"On the Club Fairs the names of the Nafferton and Lowthorpe people are called in the horse fair."

There is a curious custom connected with these fairs: All the householders of Little Driffield enjoy a prescriptive right, during their continuance, of selling malt liquors without a license; the places of sale being indicated by the elsewhere obsolete custom of hanging a bush over the doorway.

We get a quaint photograph of the Driffield Fairs, as they were conducted two and a half centuries ago, from Best's Farming Book. He writes—

“ Of the chiefe Fayres hereaboutes and theire severall customes as allsoe what goods and commodityes have the best vent or may bee the cheapest bought att each of these ensuinge fayres.

“ The ffirſt ffayre of note hereaboutes is Little Driffield faire on Easter Munday ; on St Hellen day, the 3d of May there is a ffayre at Weeton. On St. Hellen day the 3d of May, there is allsoe a faire att Brands-Burton in Holderness : att these three fayres handsome leane beasts, leane weathers, old-ewes, and the most timely sorte of lambes have very goode vente, because that Holdernesſe-men come in and buy up ſuch for ſtockinge of theire feedinge growndes. Fatte horses, and especially geldinges, goe allſoe well of.

On Wednesday in Easter weeke theire is a little faire at Beverley. Beverley greate ffayre, called the Crosse ffayre, is ſayd to beginne aboue the 7th of May ; but looke in your Kalandar for John Beverley ; and it beginneth allwayes on that day : thither the Londoners ſende theire wares by water and thither come the Yorke grocers and others, aboue the day of John Beverley or day afore, to furnish themſelves with ſuch commodities as they wante ; the weeke before Holy Thursday weeke is called wholeſale weeke and Ascencion Day or Holy Thursday, is the great fayre day, on which day the Londoners goe moſt of them away ; yett will not this fayre bee fully ended till the Satterday night after.

“ On Munday in Whitsun-weeke there is a fayre att Little-Driffield, to which Nafferton and Lowthorpe men come with clubbs, to keepe order and rule the faire ; they have a piper to play before them and the like doinges is att the latter Lady-day in harvest.

On St. John Baptist, or Midsummer-day, there is a greate fayre at Beverley ; att this fayre, horses and fatte beasts goe of indifferent well ; this day is allſoe a rule for all this country ſide concerning the price of woll. [This refers to Frodingham, Whitgift, Maudlin Hill, Holderness, Doncaster and Pocklington, where “moſt of this ſide doe use to drape out the worſt of theire lambes and ſend to Pocklington faire ; I have knowne fewer lambes bought for 11d. and the ſeller gave the buyer one pennie againe. I have heard of lambes bought there for 2d. a peece.”]

“ Little Driffield two latter faires, called lady day-faires, are the one upon Assump[tio] Mar[æ], aboue the 15th of Auguft, and the other ſuper Nativ[itatem] Mar[ia] aboue the 8th of Septembe[r] ; where one may bee furnished with dishes, earthen vefſells, ſythes and hardware, harveſt gloves and all ſorts of pedler wares : horses doe ſometimes goe indifferent well of here, and fatte kyne and calves, with other fatte goodes. There are but just three weekeſ and three dayes betwixt theſe fayres.

“ On St. Mathewe day, the 21ſt of Septembe[r], there is allſoe a fayre att Frodingham ; on St. Lawrence, the 10th of Auguft, at Kilham ; on the 10th of October at Bridlington ; on St. Luke’s day at Hunmanby ; on St. John’s day, 25th of October, at Beverley ; on All Saints’ day, the 1ſt of November, at Kilham, where wee doe ſell all our olde horses, after that they are paſt doinges us ſervice.

“ We uſually ſell our wooll at hoame, unlesſ it be, by chance, that we carry ſome to Beverley on Midsummer-day. Those that buy it, carry it into the weſt, towards Leeds, Halifax and Wakefield. They bring pack-horſes and carry it away in great packes. These woollmen come and goe continually from clippinge time till Michaelmas.”

In the ſame MS. book we have the following ſchedules of rents and wages, giving the money value of land labour in the middle of the 17th century, at the time of the great Civil War :

“The West Hall [at Elmswell] hayth sixeteene oxgang* of arable lande belonginges to it, besides inclosure; and wee have allwayes letten our lande and inclosure thereto belonginge for 40s. an oxgang. This farme hayth formerly beeene letten for £32 per annum and of late for £34, besides £5 5s. which the tenuant gave to the land-lord att the takinge of the farme.

“Laborne farme hath 8 oxgang, with pasture and meadowes, which are letten altogeaither for £16 per annum.

Skelton Farm, 8 oxgang, £16.

Lynsley Farm, 6 oxgang, £12.

West Howse Farm, 8 oxganges, £16.

When Wm. Pinder tooke the fower oxgang of my Lord Haye, hee payd £60 fine, and was made tenuante for 21 yeaeres, payng to my Lord 40s. per annum.

John Bonwicke payd for his howse and close 26s. 8d. per annum, but since his disease, Edwd. Pinder hath taken it, and is to pay 40s. per annum, besides 12d that he gave in earnest att the time of the graunt.

Lawrence Middleton, howse and close 13s. 4d., worth 16s.

Symon Hewson, howse and close 15s.

Thomas Leake, howse and yard 8s.

Mary Goodale and Richard Miller, a cottage betwixt them, 2 rooms and orchard, 6s.

Thomas Styring, howse and orchard, 12s.

The wages of the labouring class do not appear to have been at this time on an extravagant scale.

“Wee give usually to a forman 5 markes per annum and perhapps 2s. or 2s. 6d. to a godspenny, if he bee such an one as can sowe, mowe, stacke pease, goe well with fower horse and hayth beeene used to markettinge and the like.

“Wee give usually 50s. and perhapps 2s. or 2s. 6d. Godspenny to another.

“Wee usually give seaven nobles to a third man, if he is a man that can goe heppenly with a waine and lye on a loade of corne handsomely.

“To a fowerth man 35s. and 36s., if he bee of good competent strength for carrying poakes.

“We give a spaight (lad) for holding of the oxe plough, 4 nobles, or perhapps 30s. if he bee a wigger and heppen youth.

“A good stable boy 20s.

“We usually have 2 mayd servants and wee weare wont that wee coulde hyre them for 18s., and 1s. or 1s. 6d. Godspenny; but nowe, of late, wee cannot hyre a good lusty mayd servant under 24s. wage.

“Robert Jefferson to have 40d. wage besides the Godspenny I gave him and an old hatt an a pair of old shooes.

“Martinmas, 1632. Layd out for the swynherd, for a pair of shoes 16d; for 2 skinnes for his breeches and thred 1d, lyninge 11d, and for mendinge his clothes 3d, and heele bobs 2d.

Notwithstanding the establishment, in recent years, of several important manufactoryes in Driffield, it is still essentially an agricultural town, dependant upon the surrounding country for its existence and its advance in mechanical and mercantile occupation; nearly

*The oxgang, a measure of land, varied in different parts of England, consisting of what an ox could plough in the course of a year, and varying according to the nature of the soil. Here it is supposed to have contained 12½ acres.

all such businesses having reference to the cultivation of the land and the breeding of cattle.

The town is the centre of an extensive corn-growing district, and its corn market is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the East Riding; enormous quantities of cereal products being transmitted hence, by rail or canal, to the Port of Hull, and to the almost unlimited markets of the West Riding and Lancashire. In special connection with this branch of commerce, there are, and have been for a long period, several extensive flour mills, worked by steam and water power, the most important being Mr. H. D. Marshall's, King's Mill; Mr. R. T. Kirby's, Bell Mills; Messrs. Harrison and Sons', River Head Mills; and Mr. T. Holtby's Albion Street Mill. There were formerly two windmills in the town, one at the North End, which lost its upper portion and sails in the great storm of 1860. They were blown down and fell with a terrific crash into the garden below, a man, who was endeavouring to turn the sails with a rope, narrowly escaping being crushed to death beneath the falling mass. The proprietor, Mr. Tate, sold the site to Mr Angas, who removed the ruins, and built a mansion on the commanding spot. This house afterwards passed to Mr. Holt, who remodelled it into the present Highfield House. The other was a wooden post mill, with a circular wall of brickwork up to the first floor. It was situated in the Wansford Road, and was taken down about 35 years ago.

The most important commercial undertaking in the town is the "Driffield and East Riding Pure Linseed Cake Company" with its gigantic mills near the Railway Station. It is a Limited Liability Company, projected and established in 1860, with a capital of £16,000, the cost of the mills having been £6,000 and the trading capital £10,000, with power to allot shares to the amount of £30,000. The foundation stone was laid in January, 1862, by Mr. Thos. Hopper, of Kelleythorpe, the chairman, when £15,000 had been subscribed by 31 shareholders. From the first it has been a highly prosperous undertaking, paying handsome dividends, and suffering no losses of importance, excepting in 1872 when operations were suspended for a short period, caused by a strike on the part of the workmen for increased wages and a Saturday half-holiday, and a still more disastrous stoppage of the works by a fire, in 1887, which reduced the mill to a mass of ruins. It has now been rebuilt, with new and improved machinery, and some new branches of the business introduced, with every prospect of a continued career of prosperity. For further particulars and an account of the fire, *vide* Chapter IV.

Other manufactures of a similar agricultural character are Messrs. Matthews, Son, and Co., seed crushers, and corn feeding cake, and chemical manure manufacturers, converted, in 1885-6, into a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of £20,000, in 2,000 shares, situate in Eastgate; Mr. J. R. Mortimer's maltkiln in Bell Mills Lane; Messrs. Dawson and Co.'s. bone mills, River Head; and Messrs. Harrison and Sons bone mills, River Head.

There are several agricultural implement works, those of Messrs. Foley, Smith, Dawson, Taylor, and Sawdon, and the engineering and millwright works of Messrs. Alton; two ironfoundries; two carriage building works; five timber merchants; three breweries; five manufacturers of aerated waters, and an extensive joinery, wood carving and church furnishing works, carried on by Messrs. George Shepherdson and Sons, Limited.

Nor must we omit mention of another important industry which has long flourished in the town, although it is in no way connected with agriculture. We refer to the elegant typographic and engraving establishment of Mr. Benjamin Fawcett, in Eastgate, whence

has issued a series of works of the highest class—superb specimens of printing and pictorial embellishment, both in monochrome and polychrome, and arranged in artistic bindings of high order. The whole process of printing, designing, engraving and binding, being executed on the premises by various classes of artists and operatives, and the result is quite a library of *editiones de luxe*, equal to anything that the metropolis can produce.

Early in the present century attempts were made to establish bleach-yards in Driffield, Wansford and Skerne, for which the pure waters of Driffield were admirably adapted, as were they also for the colours of textile fabrics, and for the manufacture of paper, especially of a kind suitable for ironmongery wares, the water being absolutely free from any rust-imparting elements. The Paper Mill, which was for a time a successful enterprise, stood on the same stream as the Bell Mills, but a little higher up. Carpet weaving was at the same period a flourishing industry near Driffield. The flour mills of Wansford are built on the site of a large carpet factory, which was burnt down; and there was another, on a very extensive scale, at Boynton. The spinning and weaving of linen was also carried on to some extent in and about Driffield, not in mills, but by hand-looms in the cottages, where various descriptions of shirtings, sheetings, bed-ticks, and other household fabrics, were woven by the operative and then hawked about the country for sale. Many articles made from these genuine home-spun webs are still in use. The present Bell Mill was used for the spinning of flax into thread, but not for the making of paper, as is sometimes stated. Woollen fabrics were also made of the native wools, but apparently only to a limited extent. In Cooke's "England and Wales," *circa* 1806, it is stated "The woollen manufacture has been lately introduced into the parish [Driffield] and there are some extensive bleaching grounds," and Strickland, in 1812, writes "Near Driffield is a large manufactory for spinning and weaving tow into a coarse kind of wrapper for packing cloths."

The application of steam power to the processes of spinning and weaving, and the discoveries and inventions, involving patents, of Watt and Arkwright, proved fatal to the nascent manufactories of Driffield. The lack of coal in the East Riding and the cheapness and abundance of it in the West, caused factories to concentrate themselves in the latter and desert the former, and so Driffield has subsided again into a purely agricultural town, evolving only from the hands of her artizans such implements, manures, and cattle foods, as are specially required for a rural district.

In 1860 William Britton, the last survivor of the Wansford carpet weavers, died at the age of 82; and nine years afterwards, at the age of 79, died Joseph Barnett, the last of the Driffield hand-loom linen weavers, who worked at his looms in Chapel Lane, and when a web was completed, trudged off with it on his back for sale. He was one of the early Methodists of Driffield, and was a colleague of Mr. Edward Hayes, (mentioned in the notice of Wesleyan Methodism, p. 74) in superintending the Sunday School.

The number of banks which Driffield maintains are indicative of the business transactions of the town, and exceptionally numerous for a town of its size. They are:

The York City and County, Market Place.

The East Riding, Market Place.

The York Union, Market Place.

The London and Yorkshire, Market Place.

Besides The Savings Bank, Market Place.

The Post Office Savings Bank, Market Place.

The Penny Savings Bank, Exchange Street.

The Yorkshire Penny Bank, National Schoolroom.

The number of Newspapers supported in the town is equally so, viz :

The *Driffield Observer and East Riding Advertiser*, established 1853, Mr. Thos. Holderness, proprietor.

The *Driffield Times*, established 1860, Mr. Geo. R. Jackson, proprietor.

The *Driffield Express*, established 1871, Mr. Tom Turner, proprietor.



CHAPTER XII.

The Navigation of the Hull.



IN the middle of the 18th century Kilham was the chief market town of the Wolds. In a "Description of England and Wales" (1770), it is mentioned as a market town with two fairs, whilst Driffield, then a village, is not referred to at all. And in Cooke's "Yorkshire" *circa* 1806, it is stated, in reference to the trade of Kilham, "Grain and wool are the principal commodities, the former amounting to a large quantity annually is sold to cornfactors, and by them sent to London or the west of Yorkshire; the latter is chiefly sold to the woollen manufacturers of Leeds and Wakefield. The town is nearly a mile long, running from east to west, not in a continued street, but where the first street ends, another commences, a little further south and runs to the western extremity. One branch of the river Hull commences here. The inhabitants retain a traditional notion that it has, perhaps some hundred years ago, been far more populous than it is at present; which notion seems to be favoured by the many vestiges of buildings and sites of houses within various parts of the old enclosures from one end of the place to the other."

The market was held on Thursday and the annual fair on the 1st of November. Hunmanby is also marked on some old maps as a market town, but without note of the day. It was a feudal Barony of the de Gants, and they would very probably have a charter for a market and fair, but it would be on a limited scale, and has been long discontinued.

But whilst Kilham was thus flourishing Driffield was not sleeping. It was growing up into a town by small and almost imperceptible degrees, and had within its bounds some public-spirited and far-seeing men, who cherished the remembrance of the greatness of their town in the Saxon age; and who were possessed of sufficient discernment and acuteness to perceive that if it were not possible to restore the royal prestige of Driffield, the town was admirably situated for becoming the great centre of the trade of the Wolds, and had other advantages not possessed by Kilham. The more they pondered over and consulted with each other on the subject the more convinced they became that the trade of the latter place might be transferred to their own locality. Commerce, however, is very

conservative, adhering tenaciously to its old seats, and it became obvious that some powerful impulse, such as Driffield could not then supply, would be required to effect the transference. It is true it possessed the immense advantage of a central position and had better roads than Kilham, leading from it to the shipping port of Hull, and to the great markets of the West Riding, but these were not sufficient, and the worthies of Driffield saw that something more was needed to develop the trade of the town.

Fortunately Driffield lay at the confluence of several streamlets, where, by their junction, they gave birth to the river Hull, which, flowing southward and absorbing other tributaries, attains a considerable width and depth by the time it reaches Beverley; whence it proceeds with increased volume to the great commercial emporium of Kingston-upon-Hull, and there falls into the estuary of the Humber. The stream, however, at Driffield, and for a few miles down was narrow and without sufficient depth for anything but small boats; but it occurred to the Driffield people that if they were to improve the navigation by cutting a canal and deepening and widening portions of the river below Brigham, and maintaining a sufficiency of water by means of locks, vessels might be laden at Driffield with corn and other produce of the Wolds and cheaply and easily convey it to Hull for trans-shipment to any part of England or the world. Thus would they possess an enormous advantage over Kilham, the natural consequence of which must be the transference of its trade to Driffield and a concentration there of that of the entire Wolds district.

No sooner was the project suggested of opening up water communication with Hull, than everyone saw and appreciated its feasibility and its advantage commercially in regard to their town.

This was the age of the Duke of Bridgewater and his great canal schemes, which were carried out by his engineer, Brindley—a time when railways were not dreamt of and water courses were viewed as the future great highways of commerce, to supplant in a great measure the huge lumbering carriers' waggons and packhorses. Hence the scheme for the canalization of the upper waters of the Hull was most favourably received throughout the Wolds, and became the main topic of conversation at farmers' meetings, in tradesmen's shops, at every squire's dinner table, and on every bench of justices. Nor was it allowed to remain for long a mere matter of conversation. Meetings were held; resolutions passed in favour of the project; money was subscribed for the preliminary expenses; and a committee was nominated to carry it out; who applied for an Act of Parliament, to authorise the execution of the necessary work, which passed both Houses without difficulty and received the Royal Assent on the 20th May, 1767. This was a project to cut a canal from Driffield to below Wansford, and to deepen the stream lower down. To supply this canal the stream running through the town was to be diverted from its course near the Bone Mill, where it until then joined the other stream. The water way was opened to vessels in 1772, and then Driffield began to draw to itself the trade of the Wolds.

Thus was floated what may be considered the most important project in the commercial annals of the town.

The following is an outline of the Bill:

"Anno Septimo Georgii Regis.—An Act for improving the navigation of the River Hull and Frodingham Beck, from Ake-Beck-Mouth to the clough on the east corner of Fisholme; and for extending the said navigation from the said clough into or near the town of Driffield, in the East Riding of the County of York.

"Whereas the navigation of the River Hull from Ake-Beck-Mouth to Emmotland, and

from thence by the east of Frodingham Beck to the clough on the east corner of Fisholme, situate at the end of Fleet Dyke, is capable of being greatly improved ; and the improving thereof and extending the said navigation by the Fleet Dyke, or by any new cuts or canals, and by the King's River or West Beck, or by any other river, beck, stream, or watercourse, by whatever name or names the same are called and known, from the said clough on the east corner of Fisholme, through the town of Brigham, to or near the town of Wansforth, and from thence into or near the town of great Driffield, in the East Riding of the County of York, will be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the said Riding and of public utility ; but as such navigation cannot be improved and extended without the aid of Parliament may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same.

“That Sir George Savile, Sir Charles Kenney Tynte, Sir Bellingham Graham, Sir Charles Hotham, Sir William Anderson, Sir John Pennington, Sir Griffith Boynton, Sir George Strickland, Sir Digby Legard, Barts. ; Robt. Ash, Richard Ayrton, gentlemen ; Francis Best, Thos. Brown, Hugh Bethell, William Bethell, Godfrey Bosville, Matthew Boynton, and Ralph Bell, jun. Esqs. ; —Bonus, William Browne Clarke, James Cook, Stephen Croft, —Crayke, Esqs. ; The Rev. Wm. Caley, clerk ; Robert Cross, John Conyers, and Jas. Conyers, gentlemen ; William Denison and John Daltry, Esqs. ; John Drinkrow and Henry Drinkrow, jun., gentlemen ; Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, Esq. ; The Rev. Geo. Etherington, clerk ; Thomas Etherington, gentleman ; Bernard Foord, Esq. ; The Rev. —Foord, clerk ; Robert Forge and James Farthing, gentlemen ; John Grimston and Robert Grimston, Esqs. ; John Hudson, Thos. Hassel, and Jas Hebblethwaite, Esqs. ; James Hudson, Thomas Hall, Randolphus Hewitt, John Hudson, Jonathan Harrison, Christopher Harrison, and William Hall, gentlemen ; William Tufnell Jolliffe, Esq. ; Richard Kirkby, John Kirkby, and Richard Knowlesley, gentlemen ; Boynton Langley, Savage Lloyd, Luke Lillington and Ralph Lutton, Esqs. ; Christopher Layburn, William Layburn, and William Langley, gentlemen ; Jonathan Midgley, Esq. ; Caleb Marshall and Thomas Martin, gentlemen ; James Newton and Thos. Norcliffe, Esqs. ; Simon Newlove, John Ness, and Wm. Ness, gentlemen ; Fountain Wentworth Osbaldeston, Esq. ; Will Paul and Francis Peirson, Esqs. ; The Rev. —Preston, clerk ; William Paul, jun., gentleman ; William St. Quentin, William Robinson, Henry Rousby, and John Robinson, Esqs. ; William Strickland and Miles Smith, Esqs. ; the Rev. Mark Sykes, D.D. ; The Rev. —Swiney, D.D. ; The Rev. Christopher Seymour, clerk ; the Rev. Francis Topham, D.L. ; the Revs. Richard Thompson and William Tyrwhitt, clerks ; —Wakefield, William Wilberforce, William Wilberforce junr., Robert Wilberforce, Henry Willoughby, and Joshua Wilson, Esqs. ; The Revs. John Whaley and —Wadilove, vicar of Whitby, clerks ; Thomas Walker, Charles Witty, and Thos. Wharam, gentlemen ; and their successors, to be appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for improving and extending the said navigation, and for putting this Act in execution. And the said Commissioners or any seven of them shall have full power and authority to employ or contract, with any person or persons, for the performance of any works they shall think necessary or proper to be done for the improving, making and extending the said navigation. And the said commissioners, or any seven of them, or the person or persons employed or contracted with, as aforesaid, his or their agents, workmen

and servants, is and are hereby authorised and empowered, from time to time, to open, cleanse, scour, deepen or enlarge, and to cut, remove, and take away all trees, roots of trees, banks of sand, gravel and soil and all other obstructions to the improving and completing of the said navigation, from Ake-Beck-Mouth, to the said clough of the east end of Fisholme; and for making and completing the said intended navigation from the said clough by the said Fleet Dyke, and through the town of Brigham, to or near the town of Wansforth, and from thence into or near the town of Great Driffield aforesaid. The said commissioners, &c., are also authorised, &c., to open, cleanse, &c., the said Fleet Dyke, and the said river, called the King's River or West Beck, or any other river, beck, &c., by whatever name or names they are called or known; and to make such passages for water from any brooks, becks, &c., into the said river, beck, &c., and to dig, cut, heighten, or strengthen the banks thereof, and to widen or deepen any cuts or trenches already made, as well for the navigation of the boats and other vessels as for the more convenient, easy, and better execution of this Act; and to make such gutters and drains as may be necessary and proper to prevent any damage to the lands by the oozing or flowing of water out of the said river, cuts, &c., and also to erect and make in or across the said river, cuts, &c., or upon the lands adjoining or near the same, such bridges, sluices, staunches, locks, flood-gates, weirs, dams, pens for water, wharfs, warehouses, quays, winches, landing places, fences, weigh-beams, cranes, engines and other works; and from time to time to repair, maintain, enlarge, contract, alter or remove all or any such works, or any part thereof; and from time to time, to make, widen, enlarge, turn or alter such ways or passages for the conveying of goods to and from the said river, cuts, &c., and to carry and convey in, upon and over any lands, all sorts of materials for erecting, maintaining, &c., any such works aforesaid; and to deposit and manufacture such materials on the lands near to the place or places where the same are intended to be used. And also to heighten or alter any bridges upon the said river, &c., or to turn or alter any highways in, upon, or near to the said river, &c., as may hinder the passage of boats or other vessels thereon; and also to dig, get and convey away soil, clay, gravel, stones or other materials proper and convenient for making, maintaining, or altering the said works, in, from, through and over the lands of any person or persons adjoining or lying near to the said river, cuts, &c. And also to set out, appoint and make such towing paths and ways convenient for the towing or drawing with men, horses or otherwise, boats and other vessels; and also such gates, fences, and stiles in or across such paths or ways, or any part or parts thereof; and to dig, cut, remove, and take away all trees, roots of trees, and all other obstructions to the making, using, and maintaining the said navigation and the towing of vessels. And also to do and perform all such other works, matters, and things, which they, the said commissioners, &c., shall from time to time judge proper and convenient for the making, &c., and using the said navigation and executing the purposes of the Act. And for the execution of all or any of the powers aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, &c., to dig, cut, &c., and make use of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever belonging to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, his heirs or successors, or any other person or persons, bodies politic, (corporate or collegiate) aggregate or sole, they the said commissioners, or any seven of them, making satisfaction to the respective owners of and persons interested in such lands, &c., for the damage they may thereby sustain.

Provided always and be it further enacted that no lock, staunch, &c., or any obstruction

whatever shall be raised, erected, &c., by the said commissioners, &c., between Ake-Beck-Mouth and a place called Thornham Bottom.

OTHER PROVISIONS IN ABSTRACT.

That all the sand, soil, &c., taken out of the river between Ake-Beck-Mouth and Emmotland shall be deposited on the banks or as near thereto as can conveniently be done.

That no towing paths or hauling way for horses be made between Ake-Beck-Mouth and Emmotland, or on the east side of Frodingham Beck, between Emmotland and the said clough on the east corner of Fisholme, unless the owner of land should consent thereto.

That the commissioners be empowered to treat for the purchase of land, tenements, &c., and recompense the proprietors for the damage sustained by them; also to treat with corporate bodies, trustees, representatives of lunatics, &c., and if such refuse to treat, the commissioners shall issue their warrant to the Sheriff of Yorkshire to empanel a jury, and if the Sheriff is an interested person, then to one of the coroners for the East Riding, in order that a jury of 12 may be sworn and enquire touching the matter in question; assess the amount of purchase-money or compensation for damages; and that their judgment thereupon pronounced shall be binding and conclusive to all intents and purposes; and if the Sheriff, Coroner, or their deputies make default in the premises, they shall forfeit and pay the sum of £20; and if a juror, who is summoned, fail to appear he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding £5.

Appended are provisions for filling up vacancies in the jury, the challenging of jurors, the examination of witnesses, &c.

All agreements between the commissioners and landowners to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace for the East Riding.

Upon the settlement of the necessary purchases the commissioners are empowered to proceed with the execution of the work.

Juries to be empanelled to assess compensation for all future damages arising from overflows of the river, &c., no one to be entitled to claim compensation after the lapse of one calendar month; when the jury awards a greater amount of compensation than that offered by the commissioners previous to the reference to a jury, all the expenses therefrom to be defrayed by the commissioners.

"The commissioners are empowered to make preliminary surveys of lands they may require, and to pay for any damage occasioned thereby, in case such damage exceed the sum of sixpence; with power also to sell surplus land.

"The commissioners to meet on the 28th day after the passing of the Act, at the house of William Porter, known by the sign of the Blue Bell, in the town of Great Driffield, and shall then proceed to the execution of the Act.

"General meetings to be held annually on the 1st Tuesday in July, with provision for adjournments and special intermediate meetings, and no order to be repeated unless eleven commissioners are present.

"Commissioners who are Justices of the Peace, to be empowered to act in that capacity in the execution of the Act.

"Qualifications for the office of commissioner, to be in receipt of £100 per annum from lands, tenements, &c., or in right of his wife, without reprises; or in possession of personality of the value of £3,000. Any person acting as commissioner, unless duly qualified, to be subject to a penalty of £50, recoverable by any person who shall sue for the same.

Provision for filling vacancies at the Board, &c.

"Tolls for the cost of constructing and maintaining the navigation, to be levied on those using the river.

For every qr. of wheat, rye, beans, peas, or rapeseed, 6d.

For every qr. of malt or oats, 4d.

For every qr. of barley or other grain not enumerated, 4d.

For every sack of wheat or flour, containing 5 bushels, 6d.

For every chaldron of coals, culm or cinders, reckoning 45 bushels to the chaldron, 3s. 6d.

For every ton of brick, stone, tile, or lime for building, 3s. 6d.

For every ton of goods, wares, merchandises, or commodities whatsoever, not before enumerated, 4s.

"Only one moiety of the tolls to be levied between the clough and the town of Great Driffield for goods which shall be conveyed to or from the town of Brigham.

"Manure, lime, chalk, &c., for the use of the adjoining lands, and hay, corn, &c., carried to be garnered thereon, to be exempt from toll.

"The tolls to be vested in the commissioners, who may levy them, by distress and sale, with power of sale after 5 days.

"Tolls to be assigned as security for borrowed money; may be let or farmed; and shall be raised, lessened, or regulated, according to the judgment of the commissioners.

"And be it enacted that the said commissioners shall, and are hereby required to, purchase proper ground in or near the town of Great Driffield; and thereon to erect a public wharf, with cranes and other engines and proper conveniences for the landing and shipping of goods; and also ground for a convenient way or passages thereto, which said wharf shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be for the public use and benefit, and that the tolls be employed for keeping such wharf, cranes, &c., in repair.

Then follow sundry provisions:

The appointment of officers—treasurer, secretary, toll collector, stock keeper, &c.

The erection of gates and fences on the towing path, and the substitution of bridges for fords.

Owners of vessels to have their names painted thereon, and to be answerable for damages to the banks.

Pleasure boats to pay 6d. at each lock.

Penalties for obstructing the passage, for maliciously opening the locks, and for obstructions caused by mills.

The pursuance of actions at law: Aggrieved persons to seek redress by appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

The above Act has reference only to the construction of that portion of the canal between Driffield and Frodingham Beck, involving a cutting of nearly five miles in length, and the deepening of the river beyond. The navigation was improved at a subsequent period, by the erection of Struncheonhill or New Lock, over three miles below Snakeholme Lock, just through Wansford, and by the heightening of the banks. Until then Snakeholme was the lowest lock, the river being tidal below that point, the rise and fall at the lock, however, not being great such a distance from the sea. By the erection of Struncheonhill Lock vessels are enabled to enter the canal sometime before or after high tide, previously being unable to get in except at high water. There are five locks on the canal, each giving a rise of some six or seven feet. Snakeholme Lock is nearly 3½ miles from the head of the canal, whilst Struncheonhill Lock is 3½ miles below Snakeholme, making

the length of water held up about seven miles. There is a branch of the canal up to Foston, passing near North Frodingham, and following the course of Frodingham Beck.

The canal is one for broad boats, and can accommodate vessels or keels carrying from 60 to 70 tons, and is now used principally for carrying coals and linseed and other seeds up to the Driffield oil mills, whilst oil, oil cake, and other commodities are sent down, and sometimes twenty or more keels may be seen at the head of the canal at Driffield loading and unloading. In the earlier days of the canal a regular service between Driffield and Hull was kept up by vessels plying backwards and forwards at regular stated intervals and carrying general merchandise. The last of these vessels were the late Mr. Thomas Randall's "Driffield Traders," the *Queen* and the *Princess*, which were taken out of the general carrying trade about thirty years ago. At one time the canal was much used for the conveyance of corn, and 35 or 40 years ago River Head was the scene of much commercial activity, the large open space generally being pretty well covered with farmers' waggons delivering corn into the large warehouses along the canal side, then occupied by Messrs. Thomas Dawson and Sons, who carried on a very extensive business there and at Poundsworth Mill. Though not much used at the present time for general merchandise, the canal is of the greatest benefit to the town, and is a most powerful factor in keeping down the railway rates for coal and heavy goods. Since the passing of the Act the tolls levied on the canal have been greatly reduced, that for coal now being but 9d. against the 3s. 6d. which the Act authorises.

In connection with the navigation of the Hull, it may be of interest to state that Best, writing in his "Rural Economy in Yorkshire in 1641" says "Robert Bonwicke, of Wansworth demaunded for everie deale a pennie, for bringinge them from Hull to Parson-pooles, alledginge that every deal weighed three stone, and that he went purposely for them, and had noe other carriage; and that he was above two dayes and two nights in goinge and comminge; hee would have had the two hundredth to come to 20s., but wee gotte him putte of with 13s. 4d. Robert Bonwicke will not (now of late) take under 8d. the hundredth for bringinge of firr-deals from Hull hither; hee seldom goeth above once a weeke, unlesse hee unload aboute Parson-pooles, or that it bee upon some speciall occasion. They account it from Wansworth to Hull thirty miles by water, and say that one that is not very skillful in the way may very well come to leave his boate behind him, there are so many stakes stucken downe, and here and there shallowes; yett they say that from the beginninge of May to the latter ende of July, or beginning of August, they can go in one day and come in another, if they bee stirrings betimes, and the winde favour them anythinge. Wee bought (this yeare) 200 of reade deale, of one Francis Taylor of Hull, att £4 15s. the hundredth; they were bought on Satterday, the 19th of March, 1642; wee sent Robert Bonwicke worde on May-day, beinge Sunday; hee went from Wansworth on Munday att noone; gott to Hull on Tuesday, and hoame againe on Wensday; wee sente one to Hull on Munday, the 2nd of May, to see them boated; hee payd 3d. a score for carrynge downe to the boate, and gave them 4d. over to drinke; the porters carryed each of them three deales att once; they will scarce suffer any other man to carry them, although they bee theire owne; the porters have 3d. a score when they bringe them from the shippe to the merchantes howses; wee payd also two shillinges for towle or custome for the two hundredth." These deals, which Best tells us came from Norway, and were 12 feet long by 12 inches broad and 1 inch thick, were conveyed on the 4th May from "Parson-pooles" to Elmswell in "fower waines" which were sent for them. There were "six score to the hundredth,"

each waggon carrying three score, and "theire loades weare very greate." This is a very complete account of a transaction which took place 250 years ago on the river Hull. Where "Parson-pooles" was is not known, but it would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wansford, on what is now the fishing stream, running through the mill. Despite the dangers of the voyage from "many stakes stucken downe and here and there shallowes" Robert Bonwicke seems to have made a very creditable performance, for even with the improved communication of to-day a farmer residing at Elmswell might very well be satisfied if he had wood on his farm on a Thursday that a man had only set off to fetch by water on the previous Monday noon. The porters on the wharves at Hull, even at that remote period, seem to have had something like a "Dockers' Union," from the words of Best, respecting the deals, "they will scarce suffer any other man to carry them, although they bee theire owne."



CHAPTER XIII.

Adjacent Villages.

KIRKBURN, BATTLEBURN, EASTBURN, AND SOUTHBURN.



GROUP of villages or hamlets, to the south west of Driffield, picturesquely situated on broken ground and streamlets of running water, whence the affix of Burn. The church of Kirkburn is a very ancient structure, portions of it being Norman, if not Saxon work, and the remainder early English ; one of the best specimens of the style in Yorkshire. The tower is low, square and massive, with small round-headed windows, and very quaint corbels ; and the chancel arch is regarded as a very pure and finished piece of Norman Esque work. The font is a very ancient and highly interesting one from its unique sculpturing. It is surrounded by two rows of allegorical figures, in relievo, illustrative of the sacrament of baptism ; the lower row representing the unbaptised or carnal mind and the upper the spiritual mind, under the influence of baptism, and it is supposed to be of Saxon workmanship. It is described, with engravings, in the Journal of the Archaeological Association, vii., 38.

The church was carefully restored in 1857, at a cost of £2,500, £1,500 of which was subscribed by Sir Tatton Sykes, under the superintendence of Mr. Pearson, of London, and was opened by the Dean of Ripon and Archdeacon Long in that year.

In the centre of the village there is a magnificent elm tree, 27 feet in girth near the ground, which was planted, says tradition, to commemorate either the establishment of the Commonwealth or the restoration of Monarchy, there being, it appears, doubts of which of these events it is a memorial.

Battleburn is thought to derive its prefix from the circumstance of some great battle having been fought here. Mr. Thos. Holderness, of Driffield, in a pamphlet recently published by him, entitled "The Battle of Brunanburh," claims to identify this locality as the site of that famous battle ; a question that is a puzzle for antiquaries, and has excited a vast amount of controversy. Mr. Holderness makes out a very plausible case, resting mainly upon the place names of the district, the natural features of the country, and the known movements of Athelstane and Anlaf. If he has not absolutely proved his case he has at least shown that the battle is as likely to have been fought here

as at any other of the many places that claim the distinction, and very much more likely than the majority of them.

At Eastburn a tradesman's token has been found, inscribed, on the obverse, "Henry Ripley : at the Lion Rampant," and on the reverse "Red Lion in Eastburn : will exchange his penny." At one time there was a village of Eastburn, but it was pulled down, probably that the land might escape the charge of maintaining paupers, the labourers going to live in the adjoining villages. It now consists of but one farm, with two or three cottages attached.

BESWICK.

A small village of about 200 souls, midway between Driffield and Beverley. It is a perpetual curacy, annexed to Watton, and had formerly a curious little church of primitive character, built of mud and covered with thatch, but recently replaced by one smaller in size but more pretentious in its architecture. In the middle of the village is a charming old Elizabethan manor house, to which some modern additions have been made, much to its disfigurement. This house was the home of William Draper, "The Nimrod of the North," and his daughter Di' Draper, the famous horse-woman. The manor came to Mr. Draper, who died in 1776, by marriage from the Daniel family, one of whom, who lived during the Commonwealth and Restoration period, was George Daniel, "The Royalist Poet," whose works, in four volumes, were edited and published by Grosart, in 1875.

ELMSWEIL.

A hamlet, consisting principally of a few cottages, several of which are mud-built and thatched, scattered, in picturesque confusion, over a patch of ground, upland and dingle, and nestling under the shadow of the manor house, a picturesque ancient mansion, until about 30 years ago having its large antique tithe barn, about a couple of miles north west of Great Driffield, and in close proximity to Little Driffield, on the Malton Road. It is popularly supposed to derive its name from the elm trees which were formerly very numerous, and the wells or springs which issue from the higher grounds and form one source of the West Beck or King's River, one of the tributaries of the river Hull.

In Domesday we read "In Helmeswell Norman had 10 carucates of land to be taxed. Land to 3 ploughs. The same has it, and it is waste; one mile and a half broad." In another part Elmswell is stated to be a Berwick of Driffield.

It was bestowed by King Wlliam Rufus on the Monastery of the Blesed Virgin, at York; and at the Dissolution it reverted to the Crown, subject to the interest of Ralph Buckton, who held a lease of it from St. Mary's Abbey—"Manerium de Helmswell als Elmeswell in Cum Ebor. parcell possessionem Bte. Marie juxta muros civitatis Ebor."

"The manor or demaine their conteyning xxxtie oxgangs of land was demised as appeareth by a counterpart of a lease thereof made hard before the dissolution of th' abbey and nowe remayning in the Cort of Augmentacon, to — Bucketon, payinge the yearlie rente of £6 13s. 4d."

"Mr. Raffe Buckton, Mr. Robert Heneage and Sir Thomas Heneage were all of them lords or inheritors of Kellesthorpe, and but farmers or lessees of Helmeswell mannor cum membris. Sir Thomas Heneage in 18 of Quene Elizabeth reigne did exchange the lordshippe of Kellerthorpe with Her Majestie for other landes; and so both Helmeswell and Kellerthorpe remained in Her Majestie's hands till tricesimo secundo of Her Majestie's reigne, that the sale of the same mannor of Helmeswell to them whose estate I

[Henry Best] nowe have ; till which time they were occupied bothe together by one farmer, viz., first by Edward Nettleton, and afterwards by John Thwinge, whereby that which belongeth to Helmeswell is demanded to Kellerthorpe." In 1590 Elizabeth granted Elmeswell to James Best, in consideration of a grant of the manor of Strixton, and lands at Wolleston, in the County of Northampton, and of the corn tithes of the parish of Hutton-Cranswick, granted to her by Robert Earl of Essex, Thomas Cecil, Kt., and Thomas Crompton, Esq., grants to the said Thomas Crompton, Robert Wright, and Gelly Meyrick, Esqrs., a great number of lands and manors, including the whole of our manor of Elmeswell, *alias* Helmeswell super Wolde, late parcel of the possessions of the monastery of the Blessed Mary, near the walls of the City of York, now or late in the tenure of Ralph Buckton and Margaret his wife and Robert Heneage."

Feb. 9th, 32d Elizabeth, Crompton, Meyrick, and Wright, sell the manor to Roger Rant, of London, gent., and Henry Best of London, scrivener ; who re-grant it to Crompton alone, on the 23rd Sept. of the same year. Crompton being thus sole owner, and being styled of Benyton, co. Hertford, Esq., sells Elmeswell, Oct. 4th, 39 Elizabeth, to Henry Best, of London, gent., (the scrivener above named) for £2,000.

" April 20, 40th Elizabeth (1598), Henry Best, of London, gent., and Anne his wife, dispose of their recently acquired estate to their brother James Best of Hutton-Cranswick, for £2,050, a fee farm rent of £29 7s. being reserved. James Best died in 1617 seized of the estate, which descended to his eldest son Paul, aged 27 years. Paul Best, by deed dated Feb. 13., 15 Jac., passed away his inheritance to his younger brother Henry Best, of Elmswell, for £2,200. Soon after this he purchased a life interest in the estate, which he surrendered to his nephew John Best, eldest son of Henry Best, after enjoying it for nearly 30 years. In the descendants of John Best, the property remained for nearly two centuries ; coming down from father to son in regular succession, at length, on Feb. 5, 1844, it was sold by the Rev. Francis Best to William Joseph Denison, Esq., for £42,500; and was devised by him to his nephew and heir Lord Albert Conyngham, now Lord Londesborough, the present owner of the estate."

The mansion is supposed to have been built by the Bests, soon after they acquired the estate. It is a fair specimen of Elizabethan architecture, with high-pitched gable and mullioned windows. The original large hall has been divided into smaller rooms, a fine old carved chimney-piece being the almost sole survivor of the old fittings. Lying about are fragments of masonry of an earlier manor muse, or of the chapel, in the field called Chapel-Garth, where some ancient foundations have also been discovered. Close by the house was, until quite recently, a large antique tithe barn, buildings of which but few examples remain, and which probably was an appanage of the earlier house. The roof was high pitched and thatched, with interior wooden supports. Its dimensions were 30 yards in length, north and south; and 11 yards in breadth, and the height of the eastern wall eight feet, the western wall nine feet, and to the ridge 27 feet. The original length is supposed, from indications at the southern end, to have been 42 yards. It had wide folding doors for the admission of loaded wains, six such having at times been housed within the walls. Two of the central ridge props bore the date 1607, which however did not necessarily refer to the building of the barn, which may have been a century or more older than that.

Francis Best, who died in 1779, appropriated a plot of ground in a field called Spellow, as place of burial for his family, and there he and his wife, Rosamund, were interred. At the sale of the estate, in 1844, this plot was specially exempted and secured to the heirs

of the Rev. Francis Best, as follows:—"The portion of the land, No. 39 upon the plan, as now fenced in, having been used as a burial ground, is excepted out of these particulars of sale, except one foot in width on the west side thereof, adjoining the road, which foot of road is to be subject to right of road to the vendor and his heirs, for the purpose of interment and of repairing the tomb and fences, but for no other purpose; it being strickly understood that the freehold of the said burial ground (except as aforesaid) shall remain in the vendor and his heirs, but shall not be used for any purpose whatever except for the interment of the said vendor and his family; and in case of any attempt on the part of the vendor and his heirs to make any other use of the said ground, the same shall be conveyed to the purchaser of the estate, comprised in these particulars, his heirs and assigns." Here was buried Francis Best, above mentioned, in 1779, and his relict Rosamund (Constable), in 1786, the funeral service being performed in the church at Little Driffield.

Henry Best, who died in 1645, kept a MS. note book, in which he made entries of particulars relating to the history and management of the estate, the prices realised for farm produce, the cost of working the land, and many curious references to the customs and social habits of the Yorkshire rural population in the earlier half of the 17th century. In Chapter XI. are given some extracts relating to rents, wages, and fairs, and appended below are others which are interesting as giving us a glimpse of Elmswell in the past.

"Names of the mannor house fields :

"Lords' Garth; Cunning Garth; Mount Sykes; Spellowe; [in which is the family burial ground]; Chappel-garth [with the foundations of some forgotten chapel or chantry]; Hither-longe-close; Fower-nooked-piece; the Lane, commonly called carre lane, because it is now made the highway to the carre; Three-nooked-piece; Bramble-hill; Little Intake; Horse closes.

"Fields of the West Hall :

"Cherrie garth; Sheepe garth; South close; North close; West close; Fower-oxgangs close, next the Cunning garth; Fower-oxgang close, next the house; Little close, belonging to Laburne Farm.

"Lands in carre appertainin to divers men :

"Lynsley farme hath 3 landes. Then Whitehead's farme hath 2 landes. Then Bonwick's farme hath 2 landes. Then Edward's farme hath 3 landes. Then Labourne farme hath 4 landes. Then West hall hath 8 landes. Then Skelton farme hath 4 landes. Then West howse farme hath one lande. Then Pinder's East howse farme hath 2 landes. Then West howse farme hath againe 4 landes. Then the Manner howse hath a tythe-free balke. Then West hall hath more 3 landes. Then Edward's farme hath more 4 landes, which lye next that close which belongeth to the Demaines, and is commonly called the Carre close. There are in all 30 landes, besides the tythe-free balkes, which lye Northe and Southe; every one of which landes have bottomes belonginge unto them, unlesse it bee such as have theire endes abuttinge on the river.

"Manner howse hath belonginge to it in the Carre, the aforesaide tythe-free balke; the twel-peeces, which is tythes-free, and lyeth next the south-east corner of Bramble hill; it hath formerly been severed and distinguished by a rundle, but nowe of late hath Pinder incroched, and bownded it in with a stone, and a wilfe tree that groweth in the hedge of the Bramble hill bottomes, soe that there is onely left the little rownde hill, and a little parte of that bottome which was before. There is allsoe belonginge to the Demaines

three buttes which lye next the south-east corner of the Farre Longe Close, which are allsoe tythe-free; these belongeth more to the Manner howse, the bottome called St. Nicholas Ingess, which is bownded on both sides with the fower landes belonginge to Skelton farme, for there is thrie of them on the West side it, and one of them on the East. The Ingess are tythe-free, and come just to the ende of the latter, and noe further; for that which goeth on to the Long-Close side are sayd to bee Skelton lande endes. There is on the East side of the Ingess a peece of an hill-side which belongeth to it, and is tythe-free; it adjoyneth on the hither ende of the outermost of the three buttes: next unto that, Skelton farme hath one lande, which goeth on to the side of the buttes; then West howse farme hath one, which lyeth next unto Skelton's; then Pinder's East house farme hath two, and then the West howse farme hath one againe, which lyeth next unto the hedge.

"That peece or parcell of grownde in the Cunnigarthe which is called Akam-garth, and payeth tythe, is not (as many suppose) all those three landes compassed in betwixt the two bankes; but onely one of them, limited by the breadth of Leonard Goodales orchard, and goinge direcktly downe from the same; for in that howse lived goodman Akam, to whome this close belonged."

Best's Farming Book was published by the Surtees Society, in 1857, entitled "Rural Economy in Yorkshire, in 1641, being the farming and account books of Henry Best, of Elmswell, in the East Riding of the County of York." With two views of the hall and one of the tithe barn. Edited by the Rev. Charles Best Robinson, then of Snaith, now Charles Best Norcliffe, of Langton Hall.

GARTON.

Three miles west of Driffield, with a population of 500 or 600. The church of St. Michael, built about eight centuries ago, is a fine old Norman structure, with nave, chancel, and a massive square tower with three bells. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as having a priest. At the west end is a circular headed doorway, with five recessed mouldings and chevrons, and over it a relieve of St. Michael and Satan. There is also a very ancient sculptured font.

In the 12th century Sir Walter l'Espec gave it to his newly founded Priory of Kirkham, and it was restored in 1866-7, under Pearson, the eminent church architect, at a cost of £2,500, mainly contributed by Sir Tatton Sykes.

There are a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist Chapel in the village, and a National School, erected in 1843 and rebuilt a few years ago, by Sir Tatton Sykes, at a cost of £600.

HARPHAM.

A delightfully rural village, halfway between Driffield and Bridlington, and especially famous in ecclesiastical annals and in legendary lore. For several centuries it was the home of the historic family of St. Quintin, whose arms and quarterings are embrazoned in the windows of its early English church, with Norman esque tower, and whose effigied altar tombs are numerous on the floor. It was the birth place of St. John of Beverley, the great miracle worker, who was Archbishop of York 705-17, and died in his monastery at Beverley in 721. Outside the village, on the road to Hornsea and other Holderness villages, is St. John's well, with a stone cupola, possessing the virtue, the Monkish Chroniclers tell us, of rendering tame the wildest bull, if brought into its vicinity. There is also another wonderful well near the site of the St. Quintin mansion,

called "The Drummer's Well," where a drummer boy was accidentally drowned by one of the St. Quintins, who beats his drum from the bottom of the well on the eve before the death of the head of the family.

The St. Quintins have now abandoned Harpham, and are seated at Scampston, near Rillington.

HUTTON CRANSWICK.

These twin manors form really one large and populous village, situated about four miles south of Driffield, with the church at Hutton, and a spacious green or common, with a pond, surrounded by rural habitations and a few shops and public buildings at Cranswick.

Peter de Mauley, said to have been the tool of King John in the murder of his nephew at Rouen, for which valuable service he was rewarded with the hand of the heiress of Mulgrave Castle and broad lands in Yorkshire, held here seven carucates of land at a fee-farm rent of 5s. per annum. There were also two carucates in Cranswick, of the fee of Brus, of which the Prior of Gisburn held 13 oxgangs in frank-almoigne.

The church of St. Peter, at Hutton, is a discharged vicarage, in the gift of Lord Hotham. The living has been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty and from other sources, and the tithes were commuted in 1846. The edifice dates from the Norman period, but was frequently repaired and altered without regard to its original character, presenting a heterogeneous patchwork of various styles, but, a few years ago, it was thoroughly restored. It was bestowed, in 1302, on the Priory of Watton, by Joan, wife of Gilbert Gertrude, a vicar to be supplied by the chapter. The rectory passed from the Crown, at the end of the reign of Elizabeth, to the Cromptons or Morehouses, and after the Restoration, to the Hothams, whose manor house, an ancient brick building, is now occupied as a farmhouse. The manor house of Rotsea, a hamlet in the parish, with some vestiges of a moat, is also now occupied as a farm house. In this hamlet some ancient British earthenware has been found.

George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, refers to a visit to Justice Hotham, at his manor house in Cranswick. In his journal, under the date 1651, he writes:—"I went to Cranstick, to Capt. Pursloe's, who accompanied me to Justice Hotham's. This Justice Hotham was a pretty tender man, one that had some experience of God's working in his heart. After a while came a priest to visit him, with whom, also, I had some discourse concerning the Truth; but his mouth was quickly stopped, for he was nothing but a notionist, and not in possession of what he talked of." He then narrates how a woman came into the room, and told them of "An angel or spirit entering the church at Beverley, the last Sabbath day, as she called it, who, after speaking of the wonderful things of God, vanished, no one knowing whence he came or whither he went," and then explains that it was he himself who went into the "Steeple House in Beverley, and declared the Truth to the priest and people there."

A Wesleyan chapel was opened in Cranswick in 1862, and two years after a Primitive Methodist chapel with 360 sittings, besides which the Baptists have a chapel in the village. A school board was elected in 1872; and a board school erected in 1874-5; and in 1873 a new vicarage house was built at Hutton, the foundation stone being laid by Lord Hotham. Walter Crompton, by will dated 1713, funded a rent-charge of 20s. per annum for poor widows, and other indigent persons of the village, and another of the same amount for poor widows of Sunderlandwick.

The Rev. William Jesse, M.A., vicar of Hutton Cranswick, 1757-1814, was author of a work on the "Harmony of the Scriptures." He was father of Edward Jesse, born here in 1780, the author of several popular works on natural history, and who died in 1868; whose son, J. Heneage Jesse, born in 1815, published some important historical works; and whose daughter, Mrs Houston, was the authoress of "Travels in Mexico," and some works of fiction that met with a flattering reception from Mudie's subscribers.

A Cranswick half-penny token was issued towards the end of the 17th century; obverse, "George Wilberfoss : Grocer's Arms;" reverse, "In Cranswick, 1670, G. W."

KELLEYTHORPE.

A hamlet, a mile south-west of Driffield, consisting of one large farm, with a manor-house-like residence, and extensive outbuildings, embosomed in a surrounding of majestic trees, in the occupation of Mr. James Hopper. The district is particularly rich in the tumuli of early woldsmen, notably of one that was opened in 1851, on this estate, under the direction of Lord Londesborough, which yielded a rich harvest of relics of the pre-historic past.

KENDALE.

A beautiful valley, running east and west in the northern precincts of Driffield, with a single farmhouse, and some groupings of remarkably large and fine specimens of hawthorn. On the southern slope are vestiges of a village of Pre-Celtic pit dwellers; and on the northern some protective earthworks. In the vale there is a spring, to which was formerly attached a post and chained cup, for the use of wayfarers, in connection with which the village of Beswick, for some unknown purpose, pays the sum of 24s. 6d. annually to the well estate, and in consideration of that payment, the villagers are exempted from toll at the fairs of Driffield. [See Appendix.]

KILHAM.

Formerly a market town, now a large village, with a population of over 1,000, lying six miles to the north-east of Driffield. At one time it appears to have been much larger than at present, as many foundations of old buildings testify. In the last century it was the market town of the Wolds, but that distinction has been transferred to Driffield, owing to its more advantageous position.

The church of All Saints' is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a square battlemented tower and a fine Norman porch, with seven recessed mouldings and chevron ornamentation.

There are in the village chapels for the Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodists, and the Baptists; a Free Grammar school, founded by Lord d'Arcy in 1634; and a National school, erected in 1847.

At Henpit Hole, in the precincts, there was, previous to the drainage of the land, one of those curious Wold springs, called vipseys or gipseys, which in wet seasons threw up a volume of water, forming an arch, under which a person on horse-back might ride.

LANGTOFT.

A picturesque village, nestling in a valley, six miles north of Driffield, the birth-place of Peter de Langtoft, Canon of Bridlington Priory, English historian, whose chronicle was rendered into more modern English metre by Robert de Brunne, a Gilbertine Canon and native of Malton.

LECKONFIELD.

A picturesque village, situated between Driffield and Beverley, of park-like aspect, with a profusion of ancestral-looking trees. Originally it belonged to the family of de Brus, from whom it passed by a wedding gift with a daughter of that race to the Percies, who made it their place of residence for a long period. Leland (*temp. Henry VIII.*) writes, "Leckenfield is a large house, and stondith within a great mote, in one very spacious courte. Three parts of the house, saving the meanegate, that is made of bricke, is al of tymbre. The 4th parte is fair, made of stone and sum bricke. I saw in a little studying chambre there, called Paradise, the genealogie of the Percys. The parke therby is very fair and large, and metely welle wallid. Ther is a fair tour of bricke for a logge yn the parke."

It was for the regulation of this mansion that the famous "Northumberland Household Book" was drawn. Of the house not a vestige remains, the site being now divided into two square fields of pasture land, but the moat surrounding it is still in existence, complete on all the four sides.

The Leckonfield estate passed by the marriage of a heiress of the Percies to the Wyndhams, to which family it gives the title of Baron Leconfield, created in 1859.

LOWTHORPE.

Five miles north east of Driffield, with a church dedicated to St. Martin, which in 1333 was made collegiate, with a rector, six chantry priests, and three clerks, but to which no presentation has been made since 1579. Lowthorpe hall is a seat of the St. Quintins.

NAFFERTON.

A populous village, with more than 1,200 inhabitants, about two miles eastward of Driffield.

Domesday Book informs us "At Nadfartone Carl had 23 carucates of land and two oxgangs to be taxed, where there may be 15 ploughs. William has now there three ploughs, and thirteen villains, having three ploughs, and one mill of 5s. Meadow two miles long and half broad. Value in King Edward's time £8; now 50s. To this manor belongs Pokethorpe, five carucates to be taxed, where there may be two ploughs and a half. Land of William de Perci. In Nadfartone Barch had six oxgangs to be taxed.

The town, of 14 carucates and two oxgangs, was held of the King *in capite*, by the Percies, at a rental of 8d. per annum. Sir Henry Percy gave the church to the abbot and convent of Meaux, to which it was appropriated, as a vicarage to be served by them, by Archbishop Corbridge, 2nd Ide of April, 1304. The rectory and advowson were given by King Henry VIII., at the dissolution of Meaux, to the See of York, in exchange, the Archbishop to be the patron and impropriator, with a stipend to the vicar of 20 marks per annum.

William de Nafferton, son of Roger the Steward; his sons Ralf and Richard; William, son of Emmade Haterburgh; William Constable, of Flaynburgh; Philip son of Alande, Scoulcotes; John, son of Sir John de Crassi, Kt.; Galfrid Wandesford, chaplain, and Robert de Dictona, all bestowed lands, crofts, or tenements in Nafferton, to the Priory of Bridlington.

In the p. m. inq., 29th Henry VIII., on the late William Wode, Prior of Bridlington, who was executed for his implication in the Pilgrimage of Grace insurrection; it was found that on Jan. 17, 1537, he was seized of sundry manors, including those of Nafferton and Nuby, of the value of £3, and Wanesforth of the value of 5s. per annum.

It was also found that the said William Wode had been attainted of High Treason, by which he forfeited to the King all his manors.

The name of Galfrid de Nafferton occurs as Prior of Bridlington in 1262 and 1291.

Nafferton is a large thriving village, doing a considerable trade, chiefly in flour. In the middle of the village there is a fine sheet of water, which is utilised for driving the corn mill erected by the late Mr. H. Thompson, and there is another mill, on an extensive scale, worked by steam power, erected by the late Mr. Nornabell, previously of Wansford.

The church of All Saints' is an edifice of considerable architectural pretensions, in the transition style, with nave, side aisles, chancel, and embattled and pinacled tower. A modern font is now used, but its predecessor, some 700 years old, is still preserved in the belfrey.

There are also a chapel for the Wesleyans, rebuilt in 1839, the old chapel dating from 1792; and one for the Primitive Methodists.

The National School has an endowment of £5 per annum, bequeathed in 1709, by Mr. John Baron, of Bridlington. The Wesleyans also have a flourishing day school. The Society of Ancient Shepherds have a lodge, and erected a hall in 1861.

The town estate is a plot of 11 acres and one rood of land; how acquired is not known; but in 1739 the trust was declared to be "for defraying the common expenses of the town of Nafferton." The proceeds are now applied to educational purposes and apprenticing poor boys. There is also belonging to the village "The Poor's Estate" of 100 acres, the rental being appropriated to the relief of the necessitous.

The Nafferton and Wansford Enclosure Act was passed in the 9th George III. (1769).

West of the village, on the Driffield road, a great battle appears to have been fought in the Saxon times. Early in the present century Mr. Longbottom, in excavating one of his fields, for pottery clay, came upon some pits filled with skeletons, which appeared to have been thrown in promiscuously as after the fighting and slaughter of a large host. With them also were found great numbers of war-weapons and coins, some of which found their way to the British Museum. Some of the implements are engraved in Bowman's "Reliq. Antiq. Ebor."

As an instance of longevity and prolific child-births it may be mentioned that on Feb. 28, 1861, Mary Wray, a widow, at Nafferton, aged 84, assembled round her tea-table, a daughter, a grand-daughter, and a great-great-grand-daughter, she being the mother of 11 children, grandmother of 57, great-grandmother of 51, and great-great-grandmother of 1 child; together 120 descendants.

NORTH FRODINGHAM.

A considerable village, formerly a market town, but the market, which was held on Thursdays, has migrated to Driffield. It has still two fairs, held in July and October, for miscellaneous merchandise. It is six miles to the south-east of Driffield. The church, which is vicarage, is dedicated to the not-much-known St. Elgin.

NUNKEELING.

An ancient village, about nine miles distant, where, in the reign of Stephen, a Benedictine Nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary Magdelene and St. Helen, was founded by Agnes des Arches. The church was appropriated to the use of the parish, and was rebuilt early in the present century.

RUDSTON.

A beautifully rural village, interspersed with a profusion of fine trees, about midway between Driffield and Bridlington. It is remarkable for an obelisk-shaped monolith, standing near the north eastern corner of the church. Whence it came, by whom it was placed here, and what was its object are mysteries, of which we have neither records nor tradition. It is of millstone grit, and must have been brought a considerable distance, as there is no stone of the kind anywhere on the Wolds. It stands on elevated ground, and some time ago was 29ft. 4in. above the ground, with possibly as much beneath, as it has been excavated to a depth of 16 feet without reaching the bottom. If so, it would weigh about 46 tons, an enormous mass to be moved any distance and placed upright with the inefficient mechanical appliances of pre-historic times. By the levelling of the churchyard, the height of the monolith was reduced nearly five feet.

There can be little doubt that it is the sole survivor of a temple of Baal, the Sun God of our Druidical forefathers; and it is highly probable that after the introduction of Christianity, by the preaching of Paulinus, the spot, hallowed by the worship of the ancestors of the inhabitants for possibly twenty centuries, was appropriated by him, and a temple erected for the worship of Jehovah. It is well known that the early missionaries from Rome were directed, wherever possible, to found their churches on the sites of heathen temples. That this spot was the site, century after century, of the meetings of the fierce Brigantes of the village and the neighbourhood for the worship of "the hosts of heaven" there cannot be a doubt; and it is quite possible that the first rude church erected here was founded by Paulinus himself.

Near by the monolith lies a very ancient and rudely-shaped stone coffin.

SCORBROUGH.

A village that is frequently confounded with Scarborough by topographical and other writers, embosomed amid rich groupings of old ancestral trees, and situated near Leckonfield, with which it is united for ecclesiastical purposes. The quaint old church of St. Leonard was chiefly of brick, with a Norman doorway and low tower. The present church, a noble and elegant Gothic structure, with a lofty spire, was erected by the late Lord Hotham, under the superintendence of the late James Hall, Esq.

Scorbrough is historically famous as having been the residence of Sir John Hotham, who initialled the great Civil War by closing the gates of Hull against King Charles; an act of disloyalty, however, of which he afterwards repented and sought to repair by delivering up Hull into the King's hands, but was detected in his intended "treachery" as it was termed, by Parliament, was arrested in the streets of Beverley, by his own nephew, when flying to Scorbrough, to garrison it for the King, sent to London and beheaded as a traitor, along with his son.

Since then the Barons Hotham, his collateral descendants, have resided at South Dalton hall; and the old mansion at Scorbrough, having been destroyed by fire, was replaced by a new hall, which was lately the residence of Jas. Hall, Esq., the popular master of the Holderness Foxhounds, who died in 1877. The moat by which the old hall was surrounded is still visible.

SKERNE.

A small hamlet, about two miles south east of Driffield, with which it is connected by a pleasant rural lane, near which are the Bell Flour Mills, popularly said, but without authentic evidence, to derive the name from the discovery there of a bell belonging to a Preceptory of the Knights Templar, that stood on the site.

The church is of ancient date, with a Normanesque arched porch, and was some years ago restored at the expense of Charles Arkwright, Esq., late landed proprietor here and patron of the living. In the interior, built into one of the walls, is the cross-legged effigy of a Crusader, who has not been identified, but which seems to give some colour to the tradition of the connection of the Knights Templar with the locality.

The villagers possess a field of six acres of land, called "The Poor Folk's Close," the proceeds of which are appropriated to the needs of the destitute poor.

SKIPSEA.

A village verging on the sea coast, some 10 miles from Driffield, famous as having been the *Caput Baronium* of the early Lords of the Seigniory of Holderness. Drogo de Beuere, a Fleming, who fought under Duke William, at Senlac, was constituted 1st Lord of the Seigniory, and here he built a formidable castle, protected by double earthworks and an impassable morass, both which may still be seen. King William the Conqueror gave him his neice in marriage, whom he poisoned, and then fled to Flanders. The ghost of the lady, known as "The White Lady of Skipsea," is popularly supposed to still haunt the spot, and to be seen flitting about the old earthworks on moonlight nights.

SLEDMERE.

Seven and a half miles distant from Driffield, in a Wolds valley, on the road from York to Bridlington, with a portion of the old Roman road from Eboracum to the coast running by. It is very picturesque in effect, with its pretty cottages and environment of trees and the park and mansion of the Sykes', with the church tower rising from the midst and standing within the park.

For half a century both the Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists had regularly conducted services here, but neither of them were able to secure a site for the erection of a chapel, until 1889, when the efforts of both parties were crowned with success, and two neat places of worship were erected simultaneously, Sir Tatton kindly giving the sites. They are an ornament to the village. The Primitive Methodist Chapel has a small room attached, suitable for a vestry, class meetings, or a Sunday school, a thing which the Wesleyans have unfortunately neglected to provide.

The manor in the Plantagenet times belonged to the Barons Scrope, of Bolton, after whom it came to the Salvayns, the Bradleys, the de Cullums, the Wyvils, the d'Evvills, the Metcalfes, and the Yorkes, benefactors, many of them, to the Abbey of Byland and the Priories of Bridlington and Kirkham. In 1609 Sir Timothy Hutton, son of Archbishop Hutton, sold the manor to John Watson, for £1,100, whose four daughters and co-heiresses sold it to the Rev. Philip Weath, of Hinderwell, whose granddaughter married Robert Crompton, of Kelk, and conveyed it to that family. John Crompton, of Little Reaston, sold it, in 1621, for £1,600, to Mark Kirby, a Hull merchant, from whom it passed by marriage to the Sykes family, of whom were Sir Mark Masterman, the Bibliomaniac and patron of literature, whose library was sold by auction in 1824, for £10,000; the late Sir Tatton, the best known of the baronets, a typical Yorkshireman, the great patron and encourager of racing, field sports, and agricultural improvements, familiarly known on the Doncaster and other race courses and throughout Yorkshire as "t'ould Squire," whose memory has been perpetuated by a lofty monument on Garton Hill, which is visible for miles round; and the present Sir Tatton, his son, who has distinguished himself by his munificence in the restoration of the Wolds churches.

SUNDERLANDWICK.

A township in the environs of Driffield, on the Beverley road, consisting of the mansion and grounds of the Reynards, with a few appendant cottages. The grounds are well planted with lofty umbrageous trees and tastefully ornamented with the usual rustic appendages of pleasure grounds. In the Saxon age there was a village at what is now called Old Sunderlandwick, which is mentioned in Domesday Book. Previous to the Norman Conquest, in 1066, this township belonged to the unconquerable Scandinavian Jarl Siward.

THWING.

Ten miles distant from Driffield, famous as having given birth to Thomas Lamplough, Archbishop of York, 1688-91; and for a meteoric stone which fell near Wold Cottage, in the parish, and which is now in the Museum of Natural History, London. It fell on the 13th of December, 1795: its weight was 56lbs, and so great was the force with which it struck the earth that it excavated a hole a yard in diameter and 19 inches in depth. A pillar, with an inscription, as a record of the occurrence, was erected on the spot by Major Topham, of Wold Cottage.

WANSFORD.

A pleasantly-situated village, on the left bank of the river, about three miles below Driffield.

“In 1330 Elias de Wandesford, clerk, founded a chantry here, at his own expense, to the honour of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Nicholas—where sometime a chapel was built, but then ruinous, and time out of mind was accounted a chapel dependant on the parish of Nafferton, and where sacramental and other divine offices were formerly administered by virtue of the King’s license—and gave certain lands for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine offices therein as a chantry, which was disused before Archbishop Sharp’s time. It has long ago disappeared altogether.

The church of St. Mary, a chapel-of-ease to Nafferton, is a handsome stone edifice, erected by Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., in 1868, from designs of the late Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. It is in the Early English style of architecture, and consists of chancel, nave, organ chamber, south porch, and a tower surmounted by a spire. The interior is extremely elegant. A screen of marble and granite, beautifully carved, separates the chancel from the nave. Above is a cross of white marble, and above the communion-table is another, beautifully carved. The pulpit is of marble, richly carved with a fruit pattern, and ascended by steps of polished granite. All the windows are of stained glass. The east window is a memorial of Mary Anne, wife of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., who died in 1861; and another, in the chancel, is to the memory of Mrs. Boyes, of Wansford. The seats are of oak and of modern type. The churchyard is entered by a lych gate, and in the centre stands a very fine cross, designed by Mr. G. E. Street.

“January 25, 1384. At the instance of the Abbot and Convent of Meaux, the inhabitants of Wansford were inhibited from burying their dead in the chapel or chapel-yard, which before, by reason of the plague time, they had license granted them to do by Archbishop Zouch.”

A large building was erected here towards the end of the last century for the manufacture of carpets and cotton fabrics, and a considerable trade was done in consequence of the fineness and permanency of the colours imparted by the peculiar purity of the water. Strickland, in his “Agriculture of the East Riding,” in 1812, thus refers to it—“At Wansford is a considerable establishment for spinning and weaving cotton, and for the

manufacture of Scotch carpeting, and for dyeing and bleaching. From the small demand of late, for all cotton goods, however, that business has greatly declined, and many families which had emigrated from distant counties have been sent home again ; but all the latter-mentioned trades are carried on to a considerable extent, and a great quantity of coarse wool is worked up in the carpet business."

The machinery of this mill was propelled by water-power ; but the introduction of steam as a motive agent proved disastrous to Wansford, through lack of coal within a moderate distance, which rendered it unable to compete with the West Riding and Lancashire, where that essential lay immediately beneath their feet. The building was converted into a corn mill, and proved for many years to be a profitable speculation.

A Liberty or Restoration elm was planted in the village, to celebrate either the Republic or the restored Monarchy, as at Kirkburn, it is uncertain which. In the course of the two following centuries it had grown to magnificent proportions, rising to a height of 90 feet and measuring 30 feet in girth. Unfortunately, the upper portion was torn from it, 15 feet from the ground, during the great storm of September, 1859.

Wansford is a favourite resort of anglers, who make the Trout Inn their head-quarters, and exercise the "gentle craft" in the West Beck, which abounds with fish of the finest description.

The greater portion of the village belongs to Sir Tatton Sykes.

WATTON.

Nestling amid a grouping of majestic old trees lies the village of Watton, some five miles south of Driffield. A Saxon Nunnery was established here, which was destroyed by the Danes about the year 870, after which it lay in desolation and ruin for two centuries and a half. In the reign of Stephen, Eustace St. John, a powerful Northern Baron, who had been instrumental in the burning of Malton and other military actions of a ferocious character, sought to conciliate Heaven by expending his wealth on religious objects, and founded, on the site of the old nunnery, a Gilbertine Priory, of the mixed order, for a Prior, 13 Canons, and 56 Nuns ; the male and female members of the community to occupy separate and altogether distinct houses. The buildings were remarkably fine specimens of Gothic architecture when it was approaching its best period, of which there are still remains in the way of foundations and some groinings as well as the moat, but the greater portion of the superstructure was appropriated, in the middle of the 17th century, to the repairs of Beverley Minster.

The Priory was dissolved in 1540, Robert Holgate, afterwards Archbishop of York, being then the commendatory Prior ; and the structure and site, granted in 1550 to John, Earl of Warwick, coming afterwards to the Bethell family, some of whom resided here, in a new mansion, with which were incorporated some portions of the old Priory, and denominated Watton Abbey, although it had never been an abbey. In the early part of the present century it was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Earle, as a school, and afterwards by the Rev. H. Jennings.

Of course there are many legends and traditions attaching to the old building of wonderful miracles during the Saxon period, chiefly in connection with St. John of Beverley, who was a frequent visitor at the Priory ; and in later times in association with the Lady's Well and the healing power of its waters. There is also a tradition of a canon and one of the nuns, who broke their vows of chastity, and who were barbarously treated by the fraternity and the sisterhood for so flagrant a crime, and how the latter, becoming penitent, was restored to her position by a miraculous intervention of Heaven,

the innocent issue of their peccadillo being carried off by angels. In one room of the Abbey there is a secret stair in the stone wall, having an outlet to the moat, up which a party of Parliamentarian bandits passed and murdered a lady, who was a Royalist, and her infant in the room, which is still said to be haunted by the ghost of the lady bearing the child in her arms.

Legends and traditions, however, cannot always be implicitly relied on; an instance of which occurred when the writer, a few summers ago, visited the Abbey. Amongst other relics of the past, he was shown some tapestry, which he was assured had been worked by the nuns. Unfortunately, however, for the credit of the statement, the figures in the tapestry were attired in Watteau-esque costumes, which did not come into use until a century and half after the death of the last of the sisterhood.

MORE DISTANT TOWNS AND VILLAGES ROUND DRIFFIELD.

BARMSTON.

Eleven miles distant. The Hall, now a farmhouse, was formerly the seat of the Boyntons, who figured conspicuously in the civil war; and centuries earlier the property of Sir Martin de la See, whose altar tomb, with recumbent effigy, is still preserved in the chancel of Barmston church.

BESSINGBY.

Ten miles from Driffield. The birth-place of the Sir James Hudson, the diplomatist, who died in 1885; and previous to the Norman Conquest, the *by* [house] of the Scandinavian Basing, from whom the name of the village is derived.

BEVERLEY.

The capital town of the East Riding, famous for its glorious Minster and superb St. Mary's Church. A municipal and formerly a Parliamentary Borough; now the chief polling-place of the Holderness Division. The birth place of Alured, the historian; Bishop Fisher, supposed to have been the writer of Henry VIII.'s book against Martin Luther, and of two other bishops.

BRANDESBURTON.

Eleven miles. The birth place of Thomas Keith, the mathematician. The Rectory was recently held (1852-87) by the Rev. John Hymers, another mathematician, and author of several abstruse mathematical works, who left £150,000 (reduced to £50,000, the will being invalid) to Hull, for educational purposes.

BRIDLINGTON AND BRIDLINGTON QUAY.

Twelve miles. A Priory, on a magnificent scale, was founded here, *temp.* Henry I., by Walter de Gant, of which a portion of the grand church remains, as the parish church, and has been recently restored. Several eminent men were members of the fraternity—St. John, St. Gregory, Robert the Scribe, and Sir George Ripley, the alchemist. William of Newbrough, the chronicler, was also a native of the town. Bridlington Quay is a fashionable watering-place, rising rapidly in importance, estimation, and population.

BURTON AGNES.

Six miles. With its noble Jacobean Hall, partly designed by Inigo Jones, the seat formerly of the Griffiths, now of the Boyntons, to which pertains a skull legend. The Rev. Wm. Dade, the antiquary, who collected the materials for the history of Holderness, and died in 1790, was rector of the parish.

CAVE, SOUTH.

John Washington, great-great-grandfather of General George Washington, the father of the United States of America, resided and was the possessor of landed property here.

FLAMBROUGH.

The most majestic headland on the coast, with rocks 300 feet in height and several romantic caves, around which myriads of sea birds are in constant flight, and in whose recesses they build their nests. This was a landing place of the old Danish Vikings, when making raids on the Wolds. Across the peninsula are a ravine and earthworks, called Danes-dykes, apparently used for defensive purposes. It was off Flambrough Head that the Paul Jones sea-fight took place.

FLIXTON.

Here formerly stood a hospice, as a refuge for travellers over the Wolds, from the wolves which were very numerous here at the time of its erection, in the reign of Athelstán.

GOODMANHAM.

Here stood a vast and imposing Temple of Woden, the Scandinavian god, which was desecrated and destroyed by Coiffi, the high priest, after his conversion, along with Eadwine, King of Northumbria, by the preaching of Paulinus. See page 43.

HESLERTON, EAST.

When Street, the architect, was engaged in the restoration of Bristol Cathedral four ancient statues were displaced, which the authorities cared not to replace. Street took possession of them and affixed them to the tower of West Heslerton Church, which he was restoring at the same time. They were those of Saints Jerome, Gregory, Augustine, and Ambrose.

HOWDEN.

Twenty-four miles. A town of great antiquity, given by William the Conqueror to the See of Durham, where the Bishope had a palace, and where some of them, including Walter de Skirlaugh, a Holderness man, died. It possesses a remarkably fine church, with a lofty tower, erected by Skirlaugh; "Nothing in the island," says Hutchinson, in his history of Durham, "being equal to it as an elegant piece of stone work, excepting Melrose Abbey." John de Hoveden, the monkish chronicler, was a native.

HUNMANBY.

Sixteen miles. Formerly a market town, but now only a village. The seat of the Osbaldestons, a family well known in sporting annals, and the birth place of Dr. Richard

Osbaldeston, Bishop of London; also of Dr. Richard Fidde, a noted theological writer and author of a "Life of Cardinal Wolsey." The Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham, F.R.S., an accomplished scholar and author of several works, a native of Malton, was vicar of Hunmanby 1796-1843.

KIRKHAM.

Here Walter d' Espec founded an Augustinian Priory, in 1121-2, on the spot where his only son was accidentally killed. The remains are a beautiful gateway, a Norman doorway, and part of the cloisters.

LONDESBOROUGH.

A village that has belonged to various noble families; where the widowed Lady Clifford, of Skipton, after the battle of Towton, concealed her son, "The Shepherd Lord," and his brother, from the vengeance of the Yorkists. It now gives the title of Baron to the Denisons (formerly Conynghams). It is supposed to have been the Roman Delgovitia, a Roman road passing through it, and several relics of that people having been found.

MARKET WEIGHTON.

A market town, supposed by some antiquaries to have been the Roman Delgovitia. Wm. Bradley, "The Yorkshire Giant," who measured 7ft. 9in. and died in 1820, was born here.

MEAUX.

Where an Abbey was founded in 1150, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Lord of the Seigniory of Holderness, who was also the builder, or the re-builder, of Scarborough Castle.

NUNBURNHOLME.

The seat of a Nunnery, founded by Roger de Morlay. The living is now held by the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, the distinguished writer on natural history, whose splendidly illustrated works have been adorned with exquisite coloured engravings, and published by Mr. B. Fawcett, of Driffield. Mr. Morris now enjoys a Civil Service pension in consideration of his services to literature. [Mr. Morris died February 11th, 1893, aged 82 years].

RICCAL.

Earl Tosti and Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, landed here, defeated Earls Morkere and Edwine, and captured York, in 1066.

SANCTON.

A village memorable in Wesleyan annals as having given birth (of humble parentage), to the Rev. Thomas Jackson and his two brothers, Samuel and Robert, all Wesleyan ministers; the former the author of a multiplicity of works, all relating to Wesleyan Methodism; also to the Rev. Jackson Wray, the son of their sister, an eloquent preacher formerly a Wesleyan, now an Independent Minister, in London, and author of several popular works. [The Rev. Jackson Wray died in 1892].

SETTRINGTON.

The residence of the Bigods from the 13th to the 16th century, where the second Pilgrimage of Grace was planned, which came to so disastrous an issue. A village that

has had for its Rectors several eminent and learned men, notably the Ven. Henry J. Todd, and the Rev. Jas. Lowde, both writers of important and valuable works ; the present holder of the benefice being the Rev. Canon Isaac Taylor, a member of the literary family of the Taylors of Ongar, himself the author of several works and a high authority on philological questions, particularly in Scandinavian languages.

STAMFORD BRIDGE.

The great battle was fought here by King Harold with his rebel brother Tosti and ally, Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, whom he signally defeated ; but his forces were so crippled that he himself was defeated and slain at Hastings by Duke William, of Normandy, whom he had to encounter immediately afterwards.

SWINE.

A Cistercian Nunnery was founded here by Robert de Verli, of which there are no remains.

ULROME.

Remains of lake dwellings of the primitive Yorkshiremen have recently been discovered here by Mr. T. Boynton.

WARTER.

Here formerly was an Augustinian Priory, established by Galfrid Fitz Payn.

WEAVERTHORPE.

The church has a Saxon sun dial over the south door, inscribed "In honore St. Andre Apostol. Herebertus Winton hoc monasterium fecit."

WILBERFOSS.

The nursery of the Wilberforce family.

WRESSLE.

Here are the ruins of the castle of the Percys, built *temp.* Richard II., and destroyed by fire in 1796, leaving only the bare walls standing.



CHAPTER XIV.

County and Arms-bearing Families of Driffield and the Neighbourhood.

BAUME, of Kilham and Skerne.



THOMAS Baume, of Kilham, was father of Thomas, of Skerne, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Foster, probably of Skerne; whose son, John, of Kilham, living in 1612, married Margaret, daughter of Philip Sutton, of Knapton, and had issue—

Philip, son and heir, *æt* 9, 1612.
Robert and George.
Elizabeth and Frances.

Arms certified by St. George, Herald, 1612.

BEST, of Elmswell, in the precincts of Driffield, formerly of Middleton Quernhow, Wath, near Ripon.

George Best, of Wath, who died in 1562, was brother to Edmund Best, of Middleton Quernhow, and executor of the will of his uncle Sir Christopher Best, a chantry priest at Wath. He married and had issue—

Richard, his heir.
Janet, who married in 1580, Richard Mark, and had issue, a son, William, who in 1605, married Margery Skelton, of Driffield.
Two other daughters.

Richard, of Middleton Quernhow, son, whose will was proved in March, 1581-2, married, at Driffield, Dorothy Browne (?) by whom, who in 1604-5 was buried at Little Driffield, he had issue—

Henry, his heir, and James.

Henry, son, a scrivener in Fleet Street, London, who died in 1630. In 1597, he purchased the Manor of Elmswell, which he sold the following year to his brother James, and in 1620, purchased the Manor of Middleton Quernhow. He married 1st, Anne,

daughter of John Walker; 2nd, at Wath, Frances, daughter of —. Mydleton, and had issue by the former—

John, a grocer in London, *bp.* 1591.

Hugh, dead in 1598.

Richard, will dated 1619.

Isabel 1577-1582.

James, 2nd son of Richard, *supra*, of the Weald, Harrow, afterwards of Hutton Cranswick, purchased Elmswell from his brother, and was possessed of house property in Beverley. He died in 1617 and was buried at Little Driffield.

The following curious instructions and bequests are extracts from his will:

“To be buried between my 2 wives, in Little Driffield Church-yard; if it may be.

“To my son Paul, I give my whole Manner of Elmswell, my whole farm and lease at Cottam, my house and cottage at Beverley, and make him sole executor.

“To my wief the old grisseld horse I use to ride.

“Grace, my wief and her mayde to have their dyet, in such sort, with my son Paul, as they used to have when I was living.

“Supervisors of the will, Thomas Silvester, John Gardiner, and Hugh Dallas.

“Witness, William Hobman.

He married 1st, Dorothy ——, by whom, who died in 1605, he had issue—

Paul, his heir.

Henry *q.v. infra.*

Charles, the Poet, *vix.* 1617.

James *bp.* 1600, *vix.* 1617.

Faith, died young.

Married 2nd, Elizabeth, relict of Antony Tott, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, by whom, who was buried at Little Driffield, he had issue—

Anne, *bp.* 1606; married Francis Smith, of Patrington.

Sarah, *bp.* 1610; married 1627, John Gray.

Married, 3rd, at York, Grace, daughter of —. Fearnley, who survived him, without issue.

Paul, eldest son, M.A., of Jesus College, and Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, died *cæl.* in 1657, *aet.* 67, at Little Driffield, having sold Elmswell to his brother Henry. He was a volunteer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and afterwards served during the civil war, in the army of General T. Fairfax.

Henry, 2nd son of James *supra*, purchased Elmswell of his brother Paul, and was the writer of the Elmswell Farming Book. He died in 1645, leaving directions in his will—“My son John, my executor, to have the tuition of my fower youngest children, to bring them up carefully in the fear of God and good learninge.”

He married, as his first wife, Mary, daughter of John Lawrence, of Braintree, Essex, by whom, who was buried at Little Driffield, he had issue—

John, his heir.

James, who died young, in 1624.

William, *bp.* 1626-7, who married, in 1652, Mary Welburn, and was living in 1664.

Mary, *bp.* 1618; married 1642, Robert May; living in 1664.

Elizabeth, *bp.* 1622; married —. Carlin; living in 1664.

Sarah, *bp.* 1628.

Rebecca, *bp.* 1631-2, married at Huggate, 1668-9, her cousin Thomas, son of James Best, apothecary, Hull.

Dorothy, *bp.* 1633; living in 1664.

John, eldest son, a member of the Society of Friends, was *bp.* 1619-20, and died in 1668-9. He married, in 1652, Sarah, daughter of Gilbert Lambert, of Hutton Cranswick, who re-married the Rev. Simon Peck, a Presbyterian minister, of Leicestershire. By her he had issue—

Charles, his heir.

Thomas, 1665-1705; married Anna —.

Mary, born 1663; living in 1718; married at Garton, Thomas Smeathman.

Margaret, born 1668; married 1695, Peter Severs.

And six other children.

Charles, son, J.P., of Dalton Hall Garth in 1710, and of Pocklington in 1714; born 1656; will dated 1719; buried at Little Driffield; married at Scorbroy, 1675, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Charles Hotham, rector of Hollym, in Holderness, previously rector of Wigan, Lancashire, whence he had been ejected for nonconformity, in 1663; and grand-daughter of Sir John Hotham, who shut the gates of Hull against King Charles; by whom, who died in 1710, he had issue—

Francis, his heir.

John, of St. John's College, Cambridge, who died *s.p.*, 1700.

George, a captain in the mercantile marine, born in 1684; buried in Hull, 1710.

Charlotte, born 1688-9; married at South Dalton, in 1710, the Rev. Jas. Oswald, rector of Londenborough, who died 1715-6.

Elizabeth, born 1691; married 1714, the Rev. Theophilus Garencieres, M.A., vicar of Brampton, Cumberland, 1714-21, and of Scarborough, 1721-30.

Sarah, born 1693; living in 1718.

And eight other children.

Francis, D.L. and J.P., only surviving son; *bp.* at Scarborough, 1699; died 1779; buried in a private vault, in a field on the Elmswell estate; and a monument placed to his memory in Beverley Minster. He held the office of Collector of Customs for the Port of Hull. In 1727, he married, at Beverley, Rosamund, daughter of Yarborough Constable, of Wassand, by whom, who died in 1787, *aet.* 87, and was buried besides her husband in the field vault. He had issue—

Francis, his heir,

Marmaduke, a barrister-at-law, in London, afterwards Collector of the Customs, Hull; *bp.* 1731; died 1792,

Charles, of Bath; *bp.* at St. Mary's, Beverley, 1732; died 1813; married 1764, Henriette Harriet, daughter of William Light, of Co. Dorset, and had issue—the Rev. Charles, who married a daughter of the Rev. R. Godfrey, D.D.,

John and George, who died in infancy,

Rosamund, *bp.* 1738; married at St. Mary's, Beverley, in 1763, William Tullock, a captain in the army, afterwards in Holy Orders.

The Rev. Francis, M.A., eldest son, *bp.* at Beverley Minster, 1727-8, died in 1802. He was of Sydney College, Cambridge; B.A. 1742, M.A., and Fellow of Peterhouse, 1752; D.L. 1779; rector of South Dalton, 1759-1802. He married, 1st Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Fawsett, of Hunsley, near Beverley, in 1760, who died *s.p.* 1771, *æt.* 49; 2nd, at Carlisle, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Dobinson, of Carlisle, by whom, who was born in 1739 and died in 1820, he had issue—

Francis, his heir.

Thomas, a captain in the army, 58th Regt., *bp.* 1777; slain at Aboukir Bay, 1801.

Charles, M.D., Edinb. 1801; born 1779; died in Italy, 1817. He was a physician practising in York, and married, at Leeds, in 1807, Mary, daughter of Thos. Norcliffe, of Langton on the Wolds, by whom, who was born in 1790 and died in 1837, he had issue two daughters, *q.v. infra.*

Rosamund, *bp.* 1778; married, at South Dalton, 1813, Lieut.-Col. George Hotham, nephew to Beaumont 2nd Baron Hotham; died in 1826, and was buried at St. Mary's, Bishophill, York.

The Rev. Francis, eldest son, born at York, 1775, and died *cæl.* 1844, was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1797; M.A. 1803; and rector of South Dalton, 1802-44. Immediately before his death he sold Elmwell to Mr. W. J. Denison, and thus terminated the connection of the Bests with the Manor, which had been in their possession from the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Charles Best, the York physician, 2nd son of the Rev. Francis Best, who died in 1802, by his marriage with Mary Norcliffe, Dalton, a co-heiress of the Norcliffes of Langton, had issue, with another daughter, Rosamund, who inherited Langton on the death of her uncle, in 1862, and married Henry Robinson, an attorney, of York, having with other sons and daughters—

The Rev. Charles Best Robinson, who inherited Langton, and assumed the name of Norcliffe. He was born in 1833, was some time vicar of Snaith, the author of several antiquarian works, and the editor of Best's Farming Book. *Vide* Norcliffe of Langton, *infra*; and Norcliffe, Rev. Chas. Best.

BOYNTON, Barts., 1618: originally of Boynton, from which village the family took their name, afterwards of Barmston, now of Burton Agnes.

Bartholomew de Boynton was Lord of Boynton immediately after the Conquest, but it is doubtful whether he had a grant of it in the distribution of Lordships by the Norman Conqueror or was the Saxon holder. Domesday Book says that Torchil held the manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, but he might have been the father of Bartholomew, the latter assuming the name of de Boynton from his manor, in accordance with the prevailing Norman custom.

Henry, his descendant, was executed for High Treason in 1405, after the Battle of Shrewsbury, where he fought under the insurrectionary banner of the Percies against King Henry IV. From this period there are considerable discrepancies in the pedigrees as given by Glover, Dugdale, Hopkinson, and that kept by the family.

Matthew, the representative of the family, *temp.* Henry VIII. and Edward VI., was steward of St. Mary's Abbey, York, and of the Priory, Bridlington, after the Dissolution, whose son, Sir Thomas, Kt., was Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1576, as was also his son Francis, in 1596.

Sir Matthew, son of Francis, who died in 1646, was created Baronet in 1618. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Griffith, and heiress to her brother, Sir Henry, by which marriage Burton Agnes accrued to the family. Sir Matthew was an active and able Parliamentarian Officer, General and Col. of a troop of horse in the Civil War. After the death of Sir John Meldrum, he took command of the force besieging Scarborough Castle, defended by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, which he took, and was appointed Governor.

Capt. Matthew, his 4th son, played a more conspicuous part in the same bloody drama. He was on the list of Newcastle's proclaimed traitors; defeated Col. Slingsby, at Gainsborough; and, what was a more questionable act, apprehended his uncle, Sir John Hotham, in the streets of Beverley, when flying from Hull, whom he sent back to Hull, and hence to London for execution as a traitor to the Parliament. He defeated a body of Royalists in the streets of Beverley, and succeeded his father as Governor of Scarborough Castle; but, repenting of his disloyalty, as his uncle Hotham had done, he issued a proclamation, notifying that he should hold it for the King, upon which Col. Bethell, a Parliamentarian Officer, laid siege to it for the second time and captured it, Boynton effecting his escape, and was eventually slain in the Wigan fight, in 1651, when marching under the banner of Prince Charles towards Worcester.

Sir Henry, 10th Bart., born in 1811, was killed by a fall from his horse in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Somerville Boynton, 11th Bart., born in 1844, who married, in 1876, Mildred Auguste, daughter of the Rev. Canon Paget, of Welton, near Hull.

CROMPTON, of Great Driffield.

In the pedigree of this family are many discrepancies and anachronisms, but the following, which is mainly deduced from Glover's visitation, may be assumed to be approximately correct.

Thomas Crompton, LL.D., of Driffield and Houndslow, Middlesex, was one of the auditors of the revenue, *temp.* Elizabeth; M.P. for Beverley, 1597-1601, and afterwards for Boroughbridge. He was a Royalist during the Civil War, and compounded for his estate, to the amount of £387 0s. 0d. He died in 1649 (?), and was buried in York Minster, having married Mary, daughter of Henry Hudson, of co. Surrey, by whom he had issue—

Sir Thomas, slain at Abbeville, by a bandit, whose only daughter, Catherine, married Sir Thomas Lyttleton, of co. Wigorn.

Sir John, Knt., of Skerne, Driffield; Master of the Fines Office, who married a daughter of Henry Crofts, of co. Surrey, and had issue—

John, of Skerne, to whom he left a gilt bowl that had belonged to the late Chancellor, Sir Chris. Hatton.

Sir Robert, Kt., of Skerne, who married Catherine, daughter of — Holland.

Robert, of Driffield, *intra*.

Mary, who married Sir William Gee, of Bishop Burton, near Beverley.

Frances, who married Sir Robert Fen, Kt., Clerk Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.

Robert, 3rd son, of Driffield, clerk in the Alienation Office, who died in 1646 (?), having been thrice married; 1st to Jane, daughter of the Rev. — Culverwell, of Cherry Burton, by whom he had issue—

Mary, who married George Fairweather, of Cottingham.

2ndly, Anne, daughter of Francis Haldenby, of Haldenby, by whom he had issue—
Thomas, his heir.

John.

Frances, who married — Williamson, of Cottingham.

3rdly, to Ceziah, daughter of Walter Strickland, of Boynton, by whom he had issue—
Walter, of Sunderlandwick, *æt.* 34 in 1666 : will proved 1714, in which
he leaves 20s. per annum each to the poor of Sunderlandwick and
Driffield.

Robert, *bp.* 1633.

Ceziah, *bp.* 1631.

Frances.

Anne, who married, 1st Wm. Metcalf, an Alderman, of York ; 2ndly,
Arthur Lacon, of Wansforth (Wansford).

Thomas, eldest son, *æt.* 47 in 1666 ; married Mary, daughter of Richard Remington, of
Lund, and had issue a son Thomas, *æt.* 24 in 1666, and a daughter, Anne.

DAWNAY, Viscounts Downe, Lords of the Manor of Driffield.

A family who are proprietors of a vast extent of territory in Yorkshire, possessing,
according to the new Domesday Book of 1876, 15,271 acres of land in the North Riding,
and 11,594 in the East Riding, producing a rental of £33,113 per annum ; whilst the
Dowager Viscountess was then the Lady of the Manor of Driffield, and held besides 8,830
acres of land in the North Riding, which yielded a revenue of £9,383 per annum.

During the past 500 years their seats have been Baldersby Park, near Thirsk ; Cowick
Hall, near Snaith ; Danby Lodge, in Cleveland ; Sessay Hall, near Easingwold ; and
Norton Conyers, near Ripon. The Driffield estates came through the Danbys ; Cowick by
marriage with the heiress of John Newton ; Sessay, by marriage with the heiress of the
Darells, *temp.* Henry VII ; and Danby by purchase, in 1656, from five persons to whom
the estate had been sold by the Earl of Danby.

The titles held by the family have been—

Baron, by writ of summons, 1327, extinct 1333.

Baronets, 1642, extant.

Viscounts, 1680, in the Peerage of Ireland ; extant.

Barons Dawnay, of Cowick, 1796, in the Peerage of England ; extinct
1832.

Sir Payan D'Aunay, of D'Aunay Castle, Normandy, came to England with Duke
William, of Normandy ; fought at Hastings, and was rewarded with a grant of lands in
the west of England. He married Emmeline, daughter of Sir Hugh Burdett, Kt., and had
issue—

Sir Henry, Kt.

Hugh, 6th Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Haldenal.

Sir William, Kt., son of Haldenal, went with Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land,
and proved to be a most redoubtable warrior, slaying, in single combat, a gigantic Saracen,
and killing a fierce lion that attacked him when alone. He laid one of the huge paws of
the lion at the feet of the King, who, for his valour, promoted him to a high command in
the army, and granted him a crest—a demi-Saracen, with a lion's paw and a ring ; the

latter being a ring he presented him with from his own finger, the original being still preserved by the family as one of their most precious heirlooms. A local tradition, however, gives an altogether different version of the origin of the crest, saying that it was granted to one of the family for killing, with a miller's pick, a great and terrible giant who infested the woods about Sessay, and was guilty of many enormities and crimes.

Hugh, his grandson, was founder of, or eminent benefactor to, the Priory of St. Neots, and died *s.p.* male.

Hugh, brother to Sir William, had issue two sons—

John, Prior of St. Frideswide, Oxford, in 1254, and Richard, Lord of the
Manor of Ingoldsby, co. Lincoln.

From Richard descended Sir Nicholas, Kt., who was summoned to Parliament as Baron, in 1327, but not afterwards, in consequence of his absence in Palestine, and the title was assumed to have become extinct at his death, in 1333, as the summons was not repeated in his descendants. He had issue Sir John, made a Knight Banneret on the field of Creci; whose daughter and heiress married the Earl of Devon; and Thomas, of Escrick, near York, who became the representative of the family, the senior branch having merged in the Earldom of Devon. He obtained the Cowick estate by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Newton, of Snaith.

From him descended Sir Guy, who died in 1322, having married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir George Darell, the last heir male of that ancient family, who, by a curious coincidence, also bore a crest, dating from the Crusade of Cœur de Lion—a Saracen's head rising out of a ducal coronet, accorded for valour at the siege of Ascalon. By this alliance came the Sessay estate.

Sir John, Kt., his son, was knighted for bravery at Tournay, and was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 35th Henry VIII. He married Dorothy Nevile, daughter of Richard, 2nd Baron Latimer, and had issue, with other children—

Sir Thomas, his heir.

George, his 3rd son, of Escrick and Beeford, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Wm. Constable, of Hatfield, in Holderness, and relict of John Thornholme, of Haisthorpe, near Bridlington, and of Roger Sotheby, of Pocklington, by whom he had issue Cuthbert, of Escrick, who married a daughter of —. Thweng, of West Heslerton, on the Wolds.

From Sir Thomas descended Sir Christopher, Bart., a Royalist Officer, who was present at the siege of Pontefract, and fought at Marston Moor, where he was mortally wounded, and was buried at Snaith, in 1644. In 1642, he was created Baronet, with remainder, on failure of issue males, to his brother John. Sir Thomas, his son, dying *s.p.*, *æt.* 13, in the same year as his father, Sir John, his uncle, succeeded to the baronetcy, in virtue of the remainder, and was created Viscount Downe at the Restoration. He was the purchaser of the Danby estates, in Cleveland.

Henry, 2nd Visct., who died in 1741, was succeeded by his grandson, Henry Pleydell Dawnay, as 3rd Visct., who was born in 1727, and died *cæl.* in 1760. He was a lord of the bedchamber to George, Prince of Wales, Knight of the Shire for Yorkshire, in 1749 and 1751, and was Lieut. Col. of the 25th Foot, one of the four regiments to whose bravery was attributed the victory of Minden, in 1759, and the following year died of a wound received at the battle of Campen, near Wesel.

He was succeeded by his brother John, as 4th Visct., who was born 1728, and died

1780. He was father of John Christopher, and William Henry, 5th and 6th Visct., also, besides other children, of the Rev. Marmaduke, his 3rd son, who assumed the name of Langley on inheriting the Langley estates, including the Manor of Driffield.

Sir John Christopher, 5th Visct., was created Baron Dawnay of Cowick, in the Peerage of Great Britain, which gave him a seat in the House of Peers, in 1796, but dying issueless, this title became extinct at his death, in 1832. He assumed the name of Burton, in addition to and before that of Dawnay, which was his mother's maiden name.

Sir William Henry, his brother, born 1812, died 1887, succeeded as 6th Visct. He married, in 1843, Mary Isabel, daughter of the Hon. Richard Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who is now the Dowager Viscountess, and the holder of the Manor of Driffield. She is now the wife of Sydney Leveson Lane, a barrister-at-law.

Sir Hugh, his eldest son, the 7th Visct., was born in 1844, and married, in 1869, the Lady Cecilia M. C. Molyneux, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Sefton.

ETHERINGTON, of Driffield, afterwards of Hull, Bart., 1775-1819.

The Etheringtons were landed proprietors in Driffield and resident there for some centuries. Their residence was a brick-built mansion, in Westgate, for a long time one of the only three brick and tiled houses in the then village. Several members of the family held the office of Governor of Pickering Castle, but there does not appear to exist a detailed pedigree of descent.

In the chancel of Driffield there is a slab to the memory of "Mary, late wife of Richard Etherington, of this parish, who departed this life February ye XII., MDCCLXXXIX., in ye LXIV. year of her age. Also here lyeth interred ye body of Richard Etherington, husband of ye above said Mary, who departed this life May ye XXIV., MDCXCVI., in ye LXXIV. year of his age."

The representative of the family at the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century was the Rev. George Etherington, LL.D., Vicar of Collingham, near Wetherby, who resided in the above Westgate House. He had five sons, two of whom, Henry and another, established themselves in Hull as merchants, and had their residence in High Street.

Henry acquired great wealth, and erected a magnificent mansion in High Street. He served the office of Mayor of Hull in 1742. By his wife, Jane, daughter of — Porter, he had issue—

Henry, his heir.

Jane, who, Burke says, died unmarried.

Margaret, who married John Mons, of Walsingham, co. Durham.

Sir Henry, son, was born in 1731, was created a baronet in 1775; was Mayor of Hull in 1758, married Maria Constantia, daughter of Sir Thomas Cane, Bart., and died s.p. in 1819, when the Baronetcy became extinct. He continued to reside in the High Street mansion, although in no way engaged in mercantile pursuits, but had also a country house at Ferriby, and was buried there, in the church. He was a very eccentric person, lying in bed or not leaving his room whilst a north-east wind prevailed; amusing himself in polishing the tables and chairs, along with his servants; dressing in old-fashioned costume, &c., but was very benevolent, contributing liberally to charitable and religious objects, giving for instance £2,000 towards the establishment of the Infirmary. Along with other merchants of Hull, he vehemently opposed the construction of the first dock, but when

that was completed and found to benefit the town and trade of Hull so greatly, he became equally eager for the extension of the dock system.

The bulk of his property he left to his niece, the Countess of Coventry (?)

Portrait, equestrian, in hunting costume, in the Hull Infirmary.

It is stated in an account of Hull merchants that John Bernhard La Marche, a Prussian by birth, who settled in Hull about the year 1800, and afterwards became a rich and eminent public man in the town, entered the office of the Etheringtons as a clerk, afterwards married Jane, the only sister of his employer, eventually succeeding to the Driffield property of the Etheringtons, died in 1839, and was buried in the chancel of Driffield church, where a mural slab was placed to his memory, the Driffield property passing to his daughter, the wife of Thos. Holden, a Hull solicitor, who was interred in the Driffield Cemetery, where an elaborate monument has been erected to her memory.

GRIFFITH, of Burton Agnes, Barts., 1627-1656.

Sir Roger de Somerville, Kt., of Burton Agnes, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 1st Edward I., and died in 1336. Sir Phillip, his brother, succeeded to the estates, whose grand-daughter, Joan, conveyed them by marriage to Sir Rees ap Griffith, from whom descended Sir Walter Griffith, who died in 1481, having married for his first wife Mary, grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Richmond, whose joint tomb, with recumbent effigies, may still be seen in the church of Burton Agnes. From them descended—

Henry Griffith, created Bart. in 1627, who married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart., who was a lady of great piety, to whose memory "An Elogie" was written and published by the Rev. Thomas Calvert, of York.

Sir Henry, his 2nd son, succeeded as 2nd Bart., but dying issueless in 1656, the Baronetcy became extinct.

Frances, his sister and heiress, married Sir Matthew Boynton, 1st Bart., of Barmston, the eminent Parliamentarian Commander, by which marriage the Burton Agnes estates, with the fine old Jacobean Hall, with internal work from designs by Inigo Jones, passed to that family.

FAIRFAX, of Sledmere.

Thomas Fairfax, *alias* Roberts, was a natural son of Gabriel Fairfax, of Steeton, who settled at Sledmere, and died in 1641.

Charles, his son and heir, born in 1611, was twice married, and was living in 1672.

Thomas, his third son, an attorney-at-law, was born in 1633, was twice married, and at the time of Dugdale's visitation, in 1662, had a son John, baptised in 1654-5.

HARDY, of Wetwang.

Michael Hardy, of Wetwang, was descended from —. Hardy, Lord Mayor of London (Dugdale). There has been no Lord Mayor of the name of Hardy. William Hardel was Lord Mayor in 1215, and Richard Hardel in 1254 and 1259. A John Hardy was Sheriff of London in 1527-8, who may possibly have been the civic ancestor of Michael.

He married Alison, daughter of —. Skelton, of York, and had issue—

John, his heir.

Michael, of Southburn.

Richard, of Hunsley Beacon.

Helen, who married —. Kirby, of Huggate.

Anne, who married Christopher Cross, of Huggate.

Elizabeth, who married Marmaduke Taylor, of Langtoft.

John, son, who died in 1611, married Margaret, daughter of John Newlove, of Wetwang, and relict of George Hynesley, of Warter, and had issue—

William, his heir.

Michael and John.

Anne, who married Thomas Moreton, of York.

Mary, who married William Hewetson, of York.

Drusilla, who married Thomas Bransby, of Ripon.

William, son, *æt* 55 in 1665, married Emma, daughter of John Nicholson, of Swinkell, in the parish of Watton, and had issue—

John, *æt* 22 in 1665.

Emma, Judith, and Ruth.

Arms certified by Dugdale, herald, 1665.

HELLARD, of Ruston Parva and Kilham.

Thomas Hellard, of Ruston Parva, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bateson, of Thornholme, and had issue—

Thomas, his heir.

Elizabeth, married —. Langton, a Hull merchant.

Frances, married Marmaduke Tenison, of Long Riston.

Dorothy, married Henry Snell, of Garton.

Sarah, married John Ellerton, of Burythorpe.

Thomas, son, of Ruston Parva, who died in 1665, married Alice, daughter of John Cliffe, of co. Stafford, and had issue—

Henry, his heir.

St. Quintin, of Ruston Parva.

Thomas, of Harpham,

Samuel, of Langtoft,

John, who died *s.p.*

Henry, son, of Kilham, *æt* 63 in 1655, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wayte, of co. Stafford, otherwise said of Eland.

Arms certified by Dugdale, herald, 1665.

HERON, of Driffield and Beverley.

The Herons are an ancient Northumbrian family, who were Lords of a tenure Barony in the county, afterwards of Beverley and Newark-on-Trent.

John Heron, of Bokinfield, in Northumberland, had issue—

Richard, father of John of Beverley; died 1665,

Thomas, father of Robert of Newark.

John, son of Richard, was of Bokinfeld, afterwards of Beverley, and was a landed proprietor in and about Driffield ; aged 52 at Dugdale's visitation, in 1666. He married, 1st Jane, daughter of William Spink, of Driffield ; 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Matthew Boynton, of Barmston, leaving issue, by his 2nd wife, two daughters, his co-heiresses.

Elizabeth, *æt.* 7, in 1666, who afterwards married George Dawnay, eldest son of John, 1st Viscount Downe.

Catharine, *æt.* 6, in 1666, who married, 1st Sir John Hotham, Bart., of Scorboro ; 2ndly John Moyser, of Beverley.

By his will, dated 1677, he left to his wife, Elizabeth, £100 per annum ; to his daughter Catharine his manors of Kellythorpe, Eastburn, Kilham, and Cottam, near Driffield ; and to Elizabeth those of Rimswell, Ganstead, and Woodhall, in Holderness, and lands at Driffield, Skerne, and Southburn ; Sir John Dawnay and Sir Hugh Bethell, being appointed supervisors of the will.

Robert Heron, of Newark, who died in 1709, makes the following statement in his will—"I, Robert Heron, do make this my last will ; although I am the lineal male heir of the family of Heron, of Bokingfield, in Northumberland, I mention not this out of ostentation, but that my dear son may understand that in case my Lady Hotham and Madame Dawnay, the only daughters and children of the said John Heron, Esq., of Bokingfield, and after of Beverley, where he died, shall die without issue, that he is next heir after me (the said John Heron and I being brothers' sons), to all such estates as descended to Lady Hotham and her sister from their said father, as by many letters from them, their father, my uncle, and others, may appear ; which are in a bundle in my desk, &c."

HESLERTON, of Healerton, afterwards of Weaverthorpe.

Thomas (or John) Heslerton, of Heslerton, lived in the 15th and 16th centuries. He married Anne, daughter of Bryan Palmes, of Naburn, and had issue—

William, his heir.

John and Bryan, who married respectively Katherine and Elizabeth, daughters of Piers Percy, of Scarbro' (? Scorbrough).

William, of Weaverthorpe, son, married 1st Isabel, daughter of Thomas Cooper, of Beeford, and had issue four children, all of whom died *s.p.* ; 2ndly Isabel, daughter of — Herington, of co. Norfolk, and had issue—

Avery, his heir.

John, of Malton, whose daughter Elizabeth married William Tower, of Garton.

Richard, of Hutton (Cranswick), who was living in 1612.

Margaret.

Avery, son, was living in 1584, when he gave in his pedigree and arms at Glover's visitation. He had issue by his wife Jane, daughter of William Harland, of Weaverthorpe—

William, his heir, *æt.* 12 in 1584.

Two other sons and two daughters.

Richard, son of Richard, of Hutton, was nine years of age at St. George's visitation, in 1612.

HOTHAM, of Scorbrough, Barts., 1621 ; Barons, 1797.

A famous historical family, from which have sprung many notable men.

Sir John de Trehouse, of Kilkenny, for his services at Hastings, had a grant of the Manor of Hotham, in the East Riding, and of estates in Northants; whose grandson, Peter, living in 1188, assumed the name of de Hotham, from his place of residence.

Sir Geoffrey, Kt., his 2nd son, had a daughter, who married S. Coulston, of Cranswick, from which time a branch of the Hothams appear to have been continually connected with Cranswick, and at one time resided there. Edmund, his great grandson, of Cranswick, had a daughter, his heiress, who married Henry Skerne, of Skerne and Cranswick. John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, had an estate there; and another member of the family was resident there in 1651, who was a disciple of George Fox, the Quaker, who refers to him in his journal.

John, 2nd son of Sir John Hotham, Kt., of Hotham, by a daughter of Robert de Stafford, was Rector of Cottingham, 1311-16; Prebendary of Stillington, 1310-16; and Bishop of Ely, 1316-1336-7; besides holding several offices of State—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ireland and England; King's Escheator; Treasurer of the Exchequer; and Lord Chancellor twice, and was also employed on many important Commissions and Embassies. He purchased a house and lands in Holborn, London, which he made the town house of the Bishops of Ely, and expended considerable sums of money on the completion of Ely Cathedral, in which he reposes, under a magnificent altar tomb, where his remains were deposited in 1336-7.

Sir John, Kt., nephew to the Bishop, and son of Sir Peter, Kt., was summoned as Baron, in 1315, by Edward II., but the Barony being personal, not territorial, it became extinct at his death. His 2nd wife was Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir John Heslerton, of Heslerton, and he had issue—Thomas of Scorbrough, who, by marriage with a daughter of Nicholas de Mauley, of Scorbrough, acquired lands there, and at Wilsthorpe, inheriting also, from his father, estates at Cranswick and Wold Newton.

Sir Robert, Kt., his son, who was living in 1333, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Beeston, Kt., of Driffield, with whom he obtained an estate at Driffield, held under the Barons Scrope, of Upsal, Lords of the Manor.

Sir John, Kt., his son, who died in 1370, was Lord of Wilton Castle, in Cleveland, and of the Manors of Heslerton, Marton and Sewerby, on the Wolds. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Inglebert, Kt., of Beverley, and had, beside other issue, Sir John, his heir, and Sir Robert; the latter of whom married the daughter and heiress of Sir William Daniel, of Beswick.

Sir John, Kt., his son, who died in 1433, was a benefactor to the Grey Friars, of Beverley, to whom he gave his mansion in that town for their Friary.

From him descended Sir John, who died in 1545, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII., who was knighted for bravery at Lille. Sir John, his grandson, was one of the Commissioners *de Schismati suppi mendo*.

His eldest son, by his third wife, was the famous Sir John, created a Bart. in 1621, who refused King Charles admission into the town of Hull, and thus precipitated the great Civil War, but who afterwards repented of his disloyalty, and attempted reparation by intriguing to give up the town to the King, for which he was adjudged a traitor to the Parliament, and beheaded in London, along with his son, Sir John, Kt., a dashing

Parliamentarian officer. He represented Beverley in Parliament from 1625 until his execution in 1643-4.

Sir John, 3rd Bart., his great grandson, married, in 1678, Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of John Heron, of Beverley, with whom he acquired landed property in and about Driffield, and died *s.p.*

The Rev. Charles, son of the 1st Bart., by his 3rd wife, was a Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, an eminent scholar and philosopher, and author of some philosophical and controversial theological works, whose son, Sir Charles, succeeded as 4th Bart. 1663-1723.

Sir Charles, 9th Bart., 1733-95, was Bishop of Clogher and Ossory.

Sir William, 11th Bart., a distinguished naval commander, was created, in 1797, for his services, Baron Hotham, of South Dalton, in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder to the male issue of his father, and died *cel.* in 1813.

Sir Beaumont, his brother, 2nd Baron (1737-1814), was a noted chancery lawyer, a Baron of the Exchequer 30 years, and Keeper of the Great Seal in 1783, from whom is descended the present holder of the titles, Sir John, 15th Baronet and 5th Baron, who was born in 1838.

HUDSON, of Bessingby.

John Hudson, Lord of the Manor of Bessingby, died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son, Harrington George Frederick, who died in 1848, leaving issue by his wife, the Lady Anne, daughter of the 1st Marquis of Townshend,

Harrington, who married Miss Watt, of Bishop Burton, and had issue—

Harrington, whose wife, Belle Blanche, daughter of John Clough, of Clifton House, Thirsk, and Newbald, committed suicide in 1879, by shooting herself with a pistol, at the St. Pancras Railway Station, London.

The Rev. Charles Walter, LL.D., born 1807, educated at Cambridge, LL.B., 1835, vicar of North Wheatley, Notts., 1838-88; Rector of Trowell, Notts., 1858; married, in 1838, the Hon. — Macdonald, daughter of Godfrey, 3rd Baron Macdonald.

The Rev. George Townshend, educated at Oxford, B.A., 1827; M.A. 1831; died 1884; Senior Brother of St. Katherine's Hospital, London, 1838; Resident Domestic Chaplain to Queen Adelaide, 1842-49; Rector of Harthill, near Sheffield, 1848-84.

Sir James, K.C.B., born 1810; died 1885; an eminent diplomatist, who held appointments at Washington, The Hague, Rio de Janeiro, Florence, and Turin; and was an ardent sympathiser with the Italians in their aspirations after national unity and constitutional liberty, rendering them essential services in their struggle for those objects. In 1834 he was sent in hot haste to Rome, to summon home Sir Robert Peel, to assume the Premiership, on the fall of the second Grey administration, when, as Disraeli said, "The hurried Hudson rushed into the chambers of the Vatican."

LEVINS, or LEWINS, of Eske.

Thomas, son of James Levins, of Swinefleet, descended from a Westmoreland family, in

1624, purchased the manor of Eske for the sum of £2,550. In the Saxon and Norman eras Eske was an appanage of the church of St. John, Beverley, and was cultivated by the "villaines" of the church until 1271, when William, the then Provost, made a grant of it, by charter, to his brother, Sir Nicholas Hebden. Afterwards it passed to the Grimstons, who, *circa* 1578, disposed of it to Anthony Jackson, of Kilingwoldgraves, of whose grandson it was purchased by Lewis Lewins. In 1660 the manor was returned as in the possession of Lewis Lewins, Esq., and was rated at £200 per annum. Capt. Lewins had been an officer in the army of the King during the Civil War, for which his estates were confiscated during the Protectorship, which he redeemed by a fine of £316 13s. Od.

William, his son, a Major in the army, who was born in 1645, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edw. Barnard, Kt., of North Dalton, by whom he had issue three daughters, co-heiresses, who, in 1710, sold the manor and titles to Mark Kirby, a Hull merchant, who, dying *s.p.m.*, it passed by the marriage of his two co-heiresses to the Torr and Horsfield families, and was sold in 1788 to J. and G. Telford, of York, for 10,000 guineas.

LUTTON, of West Lutton and Knapton.

Thomas Lutton, of West Lutton, near Weaverthorpe, had issue—John, whose son William was father of William of Knapton, whose son Thomas, *viz. temp.* Henry VIII

Ralph, son or grandson of Thomas, died *ante* 1st Elizabeth, leaving issue—

Francis, his heir.

Philip, heir to his brother.

Francis died *s.p.* 3rd James I.

Philip, brother, who was living *temp.* James I., had issue—

Ralph, his heir.

Henry, of Knapton.

Mary, who married Ralph Edrington, of Egton.

Elizabeth, who married Roger Hunt.

Margaret, who married John Baume, of Skerne.

Anne, who married the Rev. Francis Proude.

Philippa, who married the Rev. —. Harding.

Ralph, son, died 1657; married 1st Margaret, daughter of Robert Dakins, of Linton, and had issue—

William, his heir.

Ralph, who married Isabel, daughter of Robert Morley, of York, and relict of Philip Wheather, of Hinderwell.

Jane, who married Thos. Wood, a York merchant.

Elizabeth, who married Henry Simpson, of Edston, in Ryedale.

Anne, who married Roger Camplesham, of Calton, in the parish of Topcliffe.

Married, 2ndly, Barbara, daughter of —. Roase, of Husthwaite, near Easingwold, and relict of Evers Fairfax, and had issue—

Samuel and Sydney, citizens of London.

Thomas and John.

Philip, of Yedingham.

Barbara, Debora, Margaret, and Ruth.

William, eldest son, of Knapton, *aet.* 46 in 1665, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Lyster, of Hull.

Arms certified by Dugdale, herald, in 1665.

MASON, of Driffield and Hull.

The Rev. Valentine Mason, presumed to be of the same family as Sir John Mason, Kt., of Cheriton, co. Oxon, a statesman of the 16th century, and first lay Chancellor of Oxford, was preferred to the Vicarage of Driffield in 1615, which he resigned in 1623, and in 1625 became Vicar of Elloughton, near Hull, which he held until his death, in 1639. He would very probably be the Valentine Mason, who was born at Cheriton in 1583. His wife was Grace Rhodes, whom he married at Beverley, by whom he had issue—

Richard, a merchant in Hull, who joined the Society of Friends,
The Rev. Ralph, vicar of Driffield 1625-66, who held the living through
the stormy period of the Civil War.

Robert, *infra*,

The Rev. William, Vicar of St. Leonard and Michael, Malton; Rector of Huggate, and Rector of Wensley, in Cleveland; born 1630; died 1708. In 1700 he purchased Woodhall, Selby. He came to reside in York, with his daughter, wife of Thomas Barker, having previously resigned the vicarage of Wensley.

Four daughters.

Robert, 3rd son, was a merchant in Hull, with a residence at Welton. He served the office of Sheriff of Hull in 1675, and that of Mayor 1681 and 1696, and died in 1718, *aet.* 86.

Hugh, his eldest son, who died in 1726, *aet.* 68, was Deputy-Comptroller of the Customs, Hull, 1690-96, and Comptroller from 1696.

The Rev. William, his eldest son, was Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Hull, 1722-53, in which latter year he died. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of — Wild, of York, he had issue—

William, the poet,
and by his second wife,

Anne, who married, in 1771, the Rev. Henry Dixon, Vicar of Wadworth, and was mother of the Rev. Henry Dixon, Canon of Ripon, author of "Synodus Eboracensis," and of "A History of the Archbishops of York," completed after his death by the Rev. Canon Raine.

The Rev. William Mason, "The Swan of the Humber," was born at Hull, in 1724-5, and died at Aston, in 1797. He was educated at Hull and Cambridge, and held the following preferments—Rector of Aston, near Rotherham, 1756-97; Preb. of Holme Archiepiscopi, 1756-62; Precentor of York Cathedral and Preb. of Driffield, 1762-97; Chaplain to King George III.

He married, in 1765, Maria, daughter of William Sherman, of Hull, because, as he stated, he spent an evening in her company, during which she never spoke a word. She died two years after the marriage, her husband placing a touching eulogium to her memory on her tombstone, commencing—

"Take, holy earth, all that my soul holds dear;
Take that best gift which Heaven so lately gave."

He was the intimate friend of the poet Gray, who frequently visited him at Aston, and whose works he edited, with a memoir. As a politician, he was an energetic Whig, wrote "An ode on the glorious Revolution," advocated the abolition of the Slave Trade; reform in the representation of the people in Parliament; the claims of the Colonies to be exempt from taxation, if not represented in the tax-levying assembly; the latter opinion giving great offence to the King, which caused him to resign his Chaplaincy.

As a poet he was highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but it is fortunate for his fame that he preceded the era of Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, and Tennyson; else would he have been considered a moderate poet. As it is, his works are now almost forgotten.

Not satisfied with his fame as a poet, he aspired to shine in the arts of painting and music, but in neither did he succeed, although he composed a *Te Deum*, which was brought out in York Cathedral; but his favourite pursuits were floriculture and arboriculture, spending the greater portion of his leisure in attending to his garden. His death was occasioned by an accident when stepping out of his carriage.

Monuments to his memory have been placed in Westminster Abbey, York Cathedral, and Aston Church; and a memorial urn in the gardens of Nuneham, by the Countess Harcourt. His portrait, by Reynolds, was engraved by Scriven, and has been published in Cadell's "Contemporary Portraits," and by the Arundel Society.

Memoir by Wm. Singer, 1822; by Hartley Coleridge, in "Yorkshire Worthies;" by Corlass, in "Hull Worthies;" and in the Biographical Dictionaries of Rose, Chalmers, &c.

His complete works, in four vols., were published in 1811, and selections in various collections of poems, and his correspondence with Horace Walpole, in 1781; besides many minor works and poems, of which the following are the more important—"Isis: an Elegy," 1749; "Elfrida: a dramatic poem," 1757; "Caractacus: a dramatic poem," 1759; "Argentite and Curan: a legendary drama," the scene of which is laid near Whitby; "Sappho: a lyrical drama," 17—; "Poems," 3 vols., 1764; "The English Garden: a poem," 1772; "On Landscape Gardening," 1773; "The Poems and Life of Thomas Gray," York, 1775; "The Life and Writings of Wm. Whitehead, Poet Laureate," 1774; "An Essay on Cathedral Music," 1782; "Translation of Du Fresnoy's Poem on Painting," 1783; "Religio Clerici: a poem," 1810.

NIKAL, Miss F. M., Schoolmistress, of Little Driffield.

Authoress of "History of France from the year 420 to the surrender of Metz, 1870. Dedicated to Lady Caroline Barrington." Driffield, 1870.

NORCLIFFE, of Langton-on-the-Wolds.

Nicholas Norcliffe, who was living in the 16th century, was a descendant of John Norcliffe, of Northcliffe, South Owram, in the 14th century. He had a son, styled John of Barsland, living in 1541, whose grandson, Thomas, was a Justice of the Peace for Yorkshire, and had a grant of arms in 1607; he died in 1617, and was buried at Nunnington, near Kirbymoorside.

Sir Thomas, Kt., his son, a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, was the purchaser of the Langton estate, in 1618. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William West Bainbridge, of Howsham.

Sir Thomas, Kt., his son, was a Parliamentarian officer in the Civil War, and fought

bravely under the Fairfaxes, the kinsmen of his wife. He took part in the storming of Leeds, the defence of Bradford, and other engagements; and was left in command of the Yorkshire forces, when Sir T. Fairfax went to London to take command of the new modelled army. He lived to witness the Restoration, but does not appear to have suffered for his disloyalty. His wife, Dorothy, was a daughter of Thomas Fairfax, of Gilling, and relict of John, brother of Henry Viscount Ingram, of Irwin, by whom he had issue one son and "six vertuous daughters." Lady Langton was an eminently pious and zealous Nonconformist, and spent her time and fortune in succouring and affording refuge to the ejected ministers of 1662. She died in 1686.

Fairfax, his grandson, was Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1700 and 1715, whose son, Thomas, died *cæl*, in 1768, leaving his estate to his nieces in succession, of whom Frances married Sir John Wray, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, married Sir John Innes, who assumed the name of Norcliffe, and succeeded as Duke of Roxburgh, in 1812. At her death the estate devolved on her nephew, Thomas Dalton, and is now held by the Rev. Charles Best Robinson, descended from the Bests, of Elmswell, and maternally from the Daltons and Norcliffes, who has assumed the name of Norcliffe in lieu of Robinson.

PEARSON, of Harpham and Lowthorpe.

Matthew Pearson, of the Isle of Ely, settled in Cleveland, whose son, John, married Jane, daughter of Francis Philip, of Marske, and had issue—

Matthew, of Kilham, who had no issue in 1665.

William, of Cleveland.

Thomas, of Harpham.

Thomas, of Harpham, 3rd son, died in 1641, having married Margaret, daughter and heiress of —. Philip, of Marske, and relict of —. Salvein, of Newbiggin, by whom he had issue—

John, his heir.

William, of Bessingby.

Alice, who married Samuel Buck, of Holmpton, in Holderness.

Catherine, who died *cæl*.

John, son, J.P., of Lowthorpe, near Driffield, *aet.* 76 in 1665, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pearson, of Mowthorpe, and had issue, in 1665, when his arms were certified by Dugdale—Matthew, *aet.* 14, John 11, William 5, and three daughters—Sarah, Frances, and Anne.

A descendant of the family was a saddler, in Bridlington, whose tombstone, emblazoned with the family arms, may still be seen there.

REMINGTON, of Lund.

The Rev. Richard Remington, "Parson" of Lockington, was brother to Sir Robt. Remington, Kt., President of Munster, in Ireland.

Robert, his son, of Lund, who died in 1648, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Hotham, Bart., of Scorbrough, and had issue—

Thomas, his heir.

Timothy, of Newbald, who married Elizabeth Ancotes.

Margaret, who married Robt. Cracroft, of co. Lincoln.

Mary, who married Thomas Crompton, of Driffield.

Sir Thomas, Kt., of Lund, son, *cet.* 84 in 1665, married Hannah, daughter of Sir William Gee, of Beverley, and had issue—

Richard, *cet.* 30 in 1665.

William, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Matthew Boynton, of Burton Agnes, and relict of John Anlaby, of Etton.

John, Thomas, Christopher, Charles.

Mary, who married Josias Prickett, of Allerthorpe.

Hannah.

Elizabeth, who married Clement Ellys, of co. Northants.

Margaret, Susanna, Jane, Martha.

Arms certified by Dugdale, herald, in 1665.

ST. QUINTIN, of Harpham, Barts., 1641-2—1795.

Sir Herbert St. Quintin, a Norman Knight, who took his name from the capital of Lower Picardy, came to England at the Conquest, and received for his services at Hastings a grant of the manors of Brandesburton and Skipsea, in Holderness, and lands at what is now called Hull Bridge, in the precincts of Beverley, with all the fen and marsh from the river Hull to the Sea Dyke, and lands in co. Notts. His name appears on the Battle Abbey Roll, and he died in 1080.

From him descended Sir Herbert, Kt., who died in 1220, having married Agnes, sister and co-heiress of Anselin de Stuteville, who brought the manor of Harpham with her, and by whom he had issue, with other children—

Alexander, of Harpham.

William, of Brandesburton.

The male line of William, the younger son, who inherited the paternal estates, terminated at the death of his grandson, Sir Herbert, who died in 1346, leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses—Elizabeth and Lora, the latter of whom was thrice married, and had a daughter Elizabeth, by her third husband, Robert Grey, brother to Baron Marmion, from whom descended Thomas Parr, one of whose daughters—Catherine—became the 6th and last Queen of King Henry VIII.

Harpaham, a picturesque village, between Driffield and Bridlington, and famous as having been the birth-place of St. John of Beverley, belonged to the great mediæval family of Stuteville, and descended to Agnes, wife of Sir Herbert St. Quintin, who gave it to her eldest son Alexander. The church has many monuments, mural tablets, and altar tombs of the St. Quintins; and the windows are emblazoned with arms and quarterings of the family from the year 1080 to 1770—28 successions, in stained glass, by Peckett, of York, placed there by direction and at the cost of Sir William, the 5th and last Bart., who died in 1797. Under each shield of arms is the name of the owner and the date of his death; indeed the church may be considered as much the mausoleum of the St. Quintins as the Parish Church of Harpham.

Sir Alexander, Kt., came into possession of Harpham *temp.* Edward II., and died in 1230, leaving issue eight sons and three daughters. From Sir William, his eldest son, descended Sir William, born in 1578, who was created a Bart. in 1641-2, and died in 1648; having been High Sheriff of Yorkshire. He had issue four sons and five daughters, of whom Frances was ancestress of the Earls of Harewood, and Catherine was married four times, the 4th and last time in 1698, to the 8th Earl of Eglintoun, when she was 90

years of age. Sir Alexander was buried in a magnificent tomb, in Harpham Church, at the joint cost of his sons.

Sir William, 3rd Bart. (1661-1723), represented Hull in Parliament in the reigns of William III., Anne, and George I. He was a Commissioner of the Customs; twice a Lord of the Treasury; and vice-Treasurer and Receiver General of Ireland. "He died lamented by all who knew him, and admired for his great abilities, his probity, and his love of his country."

Sir William, 5th Bart. (1729-95), married Charlotte, daughter of Henry Fane, a younger brother of Thomas, 8th Earl of Westmoreland, and grand-daughter to Nicholas Rowe, the poet; but dying issueless, the Baronetcy became extinct, and the estate passed to his nephew, William Thomas Darby, of Scampston Hall and Lowthorpe Lodge, who assumed the name of St. Quintin in lieu of Darby, from whom is descended William Herbert St. Quintin, the present owner of the estates, who was born in 1851 and succeeded his father in 1876.

Adeliza St. Quintin, relict of Robert St. Quintin, of Brandesburton, was the foundress, in 1134, of the Appleton Nunnery, since called Nun-Appleton, and framed a set of very curious rules for the government of the sisterhood. After the dissolution it came, by marriage, to the Barons Fairfax, and was left by Sir Thomas, 3rd Baron, the great Parliamentarian General, to his daughter, the Duchess of Buckingham, and after the death of the Duke it was sold by his trustees, with a defective title, to Alderman Milner, of Leeds, and is now held by the Milners, Barts., his descendants.

SILVESTER, of Great Driffield.

Thomas Silvester, of Lund, married Samuel (*sic*) daughter of William Cowper, of London. Thomas, his son, of Driffield, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Etherington, of Driffield, and had issue—

Thomas, *æt* 12 in 1612, and Ursula.

Arms certified by St. George, herald, 1612.

Signed, Thomas Silvester.

STRICKLAND, of Boynton, Barts., 1641.

Boynton Hall has been the chief residence of the family for the past 300 years, besides which they have other seats, Newton and Howsham Halls, near Malton; Haldenby Hall, near Howden; Elmsall, near Doncaster; and Whitby Abbey.

In Boynton Hall is a fine collection of Roman statuary, and what is more attractive to ordinary sightseers, a thigh bone of Little John, the companion of Robin Hood, 38 inches in length, taken from his grave at Hathersage.

William de Strykeland held lands in Westmoreland, *temp.* Edward I., whose son, Sir Walter, represented Westmoreland in several Parliaments from Edward II., whose son, Thomas, was a banner-bearer at the battle of Agincourt.

William, his descendant, was one of Sebastian Cabot's Lieutenants, in his voyages of discovery, *temp.* Henry VIII., and had a grant of arms for his maritime services, by the style of "Strickland, of Boynton, on the Wold, Yorkshire."

Sir William, his descendant, son of Walter Strickland, was created a Bart. in 1641, and died in 1673, having been twice married, 1st to Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, Kt., by whom he had issue four daughters—

Frances, Margaret, Milcha, and Elizabeth.

2ndly, to Frances, daughter of Thomas Finch, 1st Earl of Winchelsea, by whom he had issue—

Thomas, his heir.

Sir William represented the Borough of Hedon in the Long Parliament, took an active part in the Civil War as a Parliamentarian officer, and was summoned to the Upper House, as Lord Strickland, by Protector Cromwell.

Queen Henrietta, when passing from Bridlington to York, with the munitions of war which she had purchased in Holland, called at Boynton Hall, and appropriated all the plate, under pretence of a loan, and left her portrait, which still hangs in the hall, as a pledge of its return.

Sir Thomas, his son, 2nd Bart., represented Aldborough in the Long Parliament, but was "disabled" in 1643. He was a P.C. to James II., and was sent on an Embassy to France, where he died in 1684, and was buried at Rouen. In 1659 he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Francis Pole, Bart., of co. Berks, by whom he had issue—

Sir William, 3rd Bart.

Walter, Thomas, Charles, R.N., Nathaniel.

Frances, Jane, Elizabeth, Anne, Frances.

Charles, his 4th son, born in 1672, commanded the *Southampton* at the taking of Vigo, and died an Admiral, in 1724.

Sir William, son, 3rd Bart., 1664-1724, represented York in the Parliaments of William III., Anne, and George I., and was appointed by the last mentioned, Commissary General of the Musters, at the first institution of the office. He married in 1684, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Palmes, of Old Malton, a younger son of Grey Palmes, of Linley and Naburn, and had issue—

Sir William, 4th Bart.

Thomas, Walter.

Charles, an officer in the army, who was killed in a duel, at Henley-on-Thames.

Elizabeth.

Sir William, 4th Bart., born 1686, died 1735, M.P. Scarborough, 1st and 2nd George II., married Catharine, daughter of Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Kt., of co. Herts, and had issue—

Sir George, his heir.

Elizabeth, who married John Chute, of co. Wilts.

Sir William, a Commissioner of the Treasury and Secretary at War.

Sir George, son, 5th Bart., 1729-1808, married, in 1751, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, Bart., and had issue—

Sir William, his successor.

George, born 1760.

Charles, born 1769, a Captain in the 82nd Regt. of Foot, who died at Gibraltar in 1795.

Walter, born 1771.

Henry Eustachius, born 1777, author of "The Agriculture of the East Riding," and father of Hugh Edwin, the distinguished naturalist and geologist.

Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Strickland Freeman, of co. Bucks.

Charlotte, who married, William Francis Lowndes, of co. Oxon.

Juliana Sabina.

Sophia Letitia, who married, in 1774, 1st Capt. James Calder, 2nd Capt. Glascott.

Sir William, son, 6th Bart., 1753-1834; author of "Reasons for not pulling down Clifford's Tower, York, addressed to Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P." 1825. He married, in 1778, Henrietta, daughter and co-heiress of Nathaniel Cholmley, of Whitby, and had issue—

Walter, who died, *v.p.*, 1798.

Sir George, 7th Bart.

Arthur, born 1784.

Edmund, who died in 1786.

Eustachius, born 1787.

John, born 1794, married —, daughter of —. Woods.

Rev. Nathaniel Constantine, married, 1835, Charlotte Danvers, daughter of S. H. T. Hicks.

Henrietta, Caroline.

Emma, who married the Rev. Edwd. Trevenen.

Anne.

Prescilla, who married Charles Winn.

Isabella, who died in 1814.

Sir George Cholmley, son, 7th Bart., born 1782, died 1874. M.P. Yorkshire 1831-2, West Yorkshire 1832-41, and Preston 1841-57. On inheriting the Whitby and Howsham estates, through his mother, he assumed, in 1865, by Royal License, the name of Cholmley in lieu of Strickland, and was given authority to quarter the arms of Cholmley and Wentworth, to be borne and used by his male issue, as and when they become entitled to and succeed in, and are in possession of the Cholmley estates. He was author of "A Letter to the Ratepayers of Yorkshire, on Asylums, their management, and expenses." 1853. "Sobriety: a Letter to the Ratepayers of England, on Asylums," &c. 3rd edition. 1861. He married 1st, in 1818, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Charles Constable, Wassand, by whom, who died in 1865, he had issue—

Charles William, 8th Bart.

Henry Strickland Constable, born 1821, married 1859, Cornelia Charlotte A., daughter of Lt. Col. Henry Dumaresq.

He married 2ndly, 1867, Jane, daughter of Norton Leavens, by whom he had no issue. Sir Charles William Strickland, son, 8th Bart., was born in 1819, married in 1850, Georgiana Selina Septima, daughter of Sir William Milner, 4th Bart., and had issue—

Walter William, his heir, born in 1851.

Married 2ndly, in 1866, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Neville.

SYKES, of Sledmere, Barts., 1783.

A family originally of Saxony, a member of which settled in England in the 13th century.

Richard Sykes, of Sykes-Dyke, Cumberland, *vix circa* 1500, had a younger son, William, who entered into the clothing trade at Leeds, whose descendants have ramified into various parts of Yorkshire, the main line remaining in and about Leeds, several members having become Aldermen and Mayors, and other public officials of the town; occupying a foremost position as merchants, and distinguishing themselves by their charitable benefactions and support of philanthropic measures.

Richard, of Leeds, who died in 1645, was the first chief Alderman of the town, and one of the joint purchasers of the Manor of Leeds from the Crown. He acquired great wealth by commerce, left large estates to his four sons, and £10,000 to each of his four daughters.

His 4th son, William, also a Leeds merchant, had issue five sons, of whom Daniel, the 4th, settled in Hull, where he became, by enterprise, one of its greatest and most opulent merchants. During his commercial career a famine occurred in Sweden, when he sent several shiploads of grain for gratuitous distribution among the starving poor, for which unlooked-for munificence the Swedish Government conceded to him the lease for 21 years of some iron mines, which turned out to be rich in a very superior description of ore for converting into steel, proving eventually a source of immense wealth. He died in 1693. From his eldest son, Joseph, descended the statesman, Daniel, of Raywell, 1766-1832, a barrister-at-law and a notable Member of the House of Commons, representing Hull 1820-26 and Beverley 1830-32.

Richard, 3rd son of Daniel, the iron-miner, was a merchant in Hull, who died in 1726, having married as his first wife, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Mark Kirby, of Sledmere, through whom he acquired the Sledmere estates, and by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters.

The Rev. Sir Mark Sykes, D.D., Rector of Roos, in Holderness, was born in 1711, created a Bart. in 1783, and died the same year. He married, in 1733, Decima, daughter of Twiford Woodham, of Ely, by whom, who died in 1793, he had issue—

Mark, Richard, and Joseph, all of whom died *v.p.* and *s.p.*

Sir Christopher, 2nd Bart.

Mary, who married John de Ponthien

Sir Christopher, LL.D., 4th and only surviving son, succeeded, who was born in 1749, and died in 1801. In 1770 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Tatton, of co. Chester, by whom, who died in 1803, he had issue—

Sir Mark, 3rd Bart.

Sir Tatton, 4th Bart.

Christopher Clerk, born 1774, married, 1799, Lucy Dorothea, daughter of Henry Langford, of Stockport.

Decima Hester Beatrix, born 1775, married 1795, John Robinson Foulis, of Ingleby Manor.

Elizabeth, who married, in 1806, Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton Park.

Sir Christopher was an eminent agriculturist, effecting great improvements on the Wolds, by enclosure, planting and bringing them under the plough, converting what had hitherto been bleak and barren uplands, scanty sheep-walks, and stretches of unproductive land, into smiling corn-fields and pastures, with plantations of protective woodland, for which the Society of Arts awarded him a gold medal. His portrait, engraved from a bust, was published.

Sir Mark Masterman, 3rd Bart., his eldest son, was born in 1771, and died *s.p.* in 1823. He represented York City in Parliament from 1807 to 1820. He was twice married, 1st in 1795, to Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Henry Masterman, of Settrington on the Wolds, and assumed the name of Masterman in addition to and before that of Sykes, on coming into possession of the Settrington estates. After her death, in 1813, he married 2ndly Mary Elizabeth, daughter of — Egerton, of Tatton Park, but had no issue by either.

Sir Mark was a liberal patron of literature and art, and became famous for the noble library he collected on his shelves, as well as for a remarkably fine assemblage of pictures and bronzes. His library was rapturously described by Dibdin, in his "Bibliomania," as being especially rich in rare works and *Editiones Principes*. It was sold by auction in London, in 1824, after his death, and realised £10,000. A copy of Livy, on vellum, was sold for 400 guineas, and a painting by Salvator Rosa fetched 2,100 guineas. The published catalogue was entitled "A catalogue of the splendid, curious, and extensive library of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart." London, 1824.

His portrait, engraved by Graves, was published ; and another, on horseback surrounded by his foxhounds, painted by Chalon.

Sir Tatton, brother, born in 1772, died in 1863, succeeded. He married Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart., of Ingleby Manor, and had issue—

Sir Tatton, 5th and present Bart.

Christopher, of Brantinghamthorpe, born in 1831, M.P. for Beverley,

1865 ; East Yorkshire 1868, till the new Reform Bill of 1885, when he was returned for the Buckrose Division of the East Riding.

He is a prominent figure in the aristocratical circles of London life, and on terms of intimate friendship with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Mary Elizabeth, who died in 1875.

Katherine, who married, in 1850, the Hon. Thomas Penrith Cholmondeley.

Sophia Frances, who married, in 1853, the Hon. Thomas Alex. Pakenham.

Elizabeth Beatrice, who married, in 1863, the Hon. and Rev. Prebendary George Herbert.

Emma Julia, who married, in 1862, Philip Bryan Davies Cooke.

Long will the name of Sir Tatton be remembered on the Wolds, and indeed throughout Yorkshire, as the type of the "fine old English gentleman," and the model squire, who lived at home amongst his tenantry and labourers, letting his farms at easy rents and dispensing liberal benefactions amongst the poor, by whom he was familiarly and affectionately referred to as "t'ould Squire."

He was an ardent votary of field sports and lover of horses and dogs ; an enthusiastic fox-hunter, and reckoned one of the best and boldest riders after bounds in the North of England. He maintained a pack of hounds at his sole expense, his kennels at Eddlethorpe having the reputation of being among the best appointed in England. He was a great patron of the turf, but always thoroughly honest and straightforward in his racing transactions, always running to win, frequently dispensing with the services of a jockey and riding himself. His first race he rode at Malton, at the age of 23, and his last at that of 60, and won his first race at Beverley, on his brother's horse, Sir Pertinax. From the year 1791 to his death he never missed seeing the St. Leger run for excepting on one occasion—that of his marriage ; and he is said to have made 78 journeys to Doncaster on racing matters.

Up to the year of his accession to the title, he resided at Westow, near Malton, where he maintained a farm for the exclusive purpose of breeding horses, which was his favourite pursuit, and in which he was very successful, a great number of famous horses and winners of cups and stakes having come from his pastures.

To the time of his death he continued to dress in the fashion of his youth—a long frock coat, drab breeches, top-boots, and frilled shirt; his well-known figure and costume being always welcomed with respect in the hunting-field and on the courses of Doncaster, York, Beverley, and Malton.

Notwithstanding his ardent pursuit of field sports, he found time to devote to the improvement of his estates and the advancement of agriculture generally in the surrounding district. He was the introducer of bone manure for the enrichment of land, which it is said he discovered by observing the luxuriant growth of the grass around his dog kennels, where the bones were scattered about. This led him to experimentalise with crushed bones, for which he was laughed at by the farmers, but he lived to see them generally adopted as manure and large mills erected for crushing them.

Nor was he neglectful in promoting the comfort and well-being of all classes on his estates. He erected substantial farm houses and homesteads for the tenant farmers and comfortable cottages for the peasantry; he established schools for the education of the young, and provided means of divine worship, by restoring or re-building the churches of Wetwang, Kirkburn, Garton, and Bishop Wilton.

As a mark of the high esteem in which he was held, his friends and tenants, after his death, erected a monument, of the Eleanor Cross type, to his memory on Garton Hill, one of the most elevated spots of ground on the Wolds, lying between Sledmere and Driffield, which is a conspicuous feature in the landscape for miles round.

Two portraits of Sir Tatton, one equestrian, have been published.

Sir Tatton, his eldest son, succeeded as 5th Bart, who was born in 1826, and served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1869.

Emulating his father in the matter of church restoration, he has re-built the churches of Fimber, Thixendale, and Helperthorpe; restored those of East Heslerton, Langtoft, Duggleby, Kirby-Grindalyth, Lutton, Garton, North Frodingham, and Weaverthorpe; erected a superb one at Wansford; and is re-building the one at Sledmere.

He married, in 1874, Christiana Anne Jessica, daughter of George Augustus Cavendish Bentinck.

THOMPSON, of Kilham.

William Thompson, of Humbleton, near Hornsea, had issue—

Francis, of Humbleton.

Richard.

Richard, of Kilham, 2nd son, died *circa* 1653, *aet.* 70, having married Anne, daughter of Edward Nelthorpe, of co. Lincoln, by whom he had issue—

Jonas, who married Francea, daughter of William Beilby.

Henry.

Stephen, who married Mary, daughter of Leonard Thompson, an Alderman of York.

Sir Henry, Kt., of Kilham, 2nd son, married 1st Mary, daughter of John Thompson, of York, who died *s.p.*

2ndly Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Newton, of York, and had issue—

Henry, *aet.* 8 in 1665.

Richard.

Mary, Anne, Alathea, and Susanna.

Arms certified by Dugdale, herald, in 1665.

WHEATER, of Langtoft.

Philip Wheater, of Hinderwell, was twice married, and had a son by each wife—
Philip and Joseph.

Joseph, 2nd son, of Rillington, married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Zachary Steward, "A Divine," and died *circa* 1641.

Philip, son, of Langtoft, *æt.* 40 in 1665, married, 1st Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thos. Hungate, of Scampston; 2ndly, Mary, daughter of Francis Topham, of Craven, and relict of George Spenser, of Langtoft, and had issue—

John, his heir, *æt.* 20 in 1665.

Thomas, Philip, and Walter.

Anne.

Arms certified by Dugdale in 1665.

WILBERFORCE, of Wilberfoss.

On the margin of the ancient forest of Galtres, between Driffield and York, lies the village of Wilberfoss, (Wild Boar Foss) so-called from the great number of wild boars that were denizens of the district. For several centuries, the village was the residence of a remarkable family, who assumed the name of de Wilberfoss from their manor, which remained in their possession until it was sold by William Wilberforce, of Hull, early in the 18th century.

Ilgerus, of Eggleton, in Durham, followed Philip, 1st Baron Kyme, of co. Lincoln, to the Scottish wars, and married his daughter, who brought as her dowry the Lordship of Wilberfoss.

William, his descendant, married Jane Shepherd, and had issue—

William, his heir..

Isabel, who married Geo. Pearson, of Brigham.

Rebecca, who married W. Crook, of North Frodingham.

Elinor, living *cæl* in 1812.

William, son, married 1st, Anne, daughter of Robert Ferrer, of Beverley; and 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of William Warter, of Wansworth (? Wansford) and had issue by both—

Thomas, 4th son of William, (a collateral branch) settled in Beverley towards the end of the 16th century, whose son, William, of Beverley and Brigham, was living in 1612.

William, his son, was a grocer and mercer in Beverley, served the office of Mayor in 1643, and died in 1655. He was an Independent in the conflict with Episcopalianism, and afterwards with Presbyterianism, in the great civil and religious strife of the period.

William, his son, was Mayor of Beverley, in 1674, and died in 1703. He was removed from the Aldermanic Bench by James II, when he called in the Charter of the municipal corporations, with a view of eliminating such members as might be inimical to his project of reinstating Popery in England, but was restored to his office, as senior Alderman, on the accession of William and Mary. He had three sons—

Thomas, a woollen draper, and Mayor of Beverley in 1709 and 1712.

Samuel, of Beverley, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Davye, and heiress of her brother, Robert, of Markington.

Ralph.

William, son of Samuel, settled in Hull, and in 1732, entered into partnership with

Abel Smith, from Nottingham, as merchants in the Baltic trade. Smith, in 1758, founded the great banking house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, in London, and in 1784, in conjunction with Thos. Thompson, the historian of Swine and Ravenspurn, that of Smith and Thompson, in Hull. He it was who sold the estate of Wilberfoss to the Wrights, and altered the orthography of the family name to Wilberforce. He was elected an Alderman of Hull in 1721, and was Mayor of the town in 1722 and 1740. He married Sarah, daughter of John Thornton, of philanthropic memory, and had issue—

William and Robert.

Judith, who married John Bird, whose daughter, Hannah, was mother of John Bird Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Charles Richard Sumner, Bishop of Winchester.

Robert, his 2nd son, a Hull merchant, who died in 1768, had issue, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Bird, of co. Oxon—

William.

Sarah, who married 1st, 1799, Dr. Clarke, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Hull; 2ndly, James Stephen, a Master in Chancery, and died in 1816.

William, son (1759-1833), the eminent philanthropist, through whose persistent labours in Parliament, the traffic in slaves was abolished, leading eventually to the utter extinction of slavery in the British dominions. He was an eminently pious man of the Evangelical section of the Church of England, and author of "A practical view of the prevailing religious systems of professed christians in the middle and higher classes," &c. 1797. Thirteenth edition, 1818, with several subsequent editions, and about 30 in America; besides being translated into several European languages. Also of works on slavery, &c.

He was one of the candidates at the famous election for Yorkshire in 1807, when the polling lasted 15 days. He was returned at the head of the poll: 11,806 votes being recorded in his favour, entirely free of cost to himself, the other candidates being Lord Milton, with 11,177 votes, the Hon. Henry Lascelles, with 10,989, and Walter Fawkes, with 2. He retired from the representation of the county in 1812, the requirements of so large a constituency being too much for his health and age, and he sat for Bramber until it was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

His memoirs, in five vols., were published, in 1838, by his sons, Samuel and Robert Isaac, and other lives by various writers. His portrait has been engraved several times. A statue has been placed in Westminster Abbey to his memory, and a Doric column and statue erected in Hull, besides an asylum for the blind, which has been established in York with the same object.

By his wife, Barbara, daughter of Isaac Spooner, he had sons, and they, and many of his grandsons, have distinguished themselves in the church and in literature.

William, his heir, 1798-1875, the only one of his sons who did not enter into Holy Orders. He had issue an only son, William, a barrister-at-law, born in 1821.

The Ven. Robert Isaac, Archdeacon of the East Riding, vicar of Burton Agnes, &c. A pervert to Romanism; author of several polemical and other works, and joint biographer of his father. He married a daughter of Archdeacon Wrangham, and had a son Edward, a naval officer, who afterwards adopted literature as a profession.

The Right Rev. Samuel, D.D., Bishop of Oxford and Manchester, born 1805. Killed by a fall from his horse, near Dorking, 1878. A very conspicuous man in public and social circles, holding many high offices; Fellow of many learned societies, and author of several sermons and other works. Ernest Roland, his son, was appointed 1st Bishop of Newcastle, in 1882.

The Rev. Henry William, vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, who, like his brother, Robert Isaac, resigned his living and entered the Romish Church. He was mainly instrumental in the foundation of the Roman Catholic Joint University; was editor of the "Catholic Standard," and author of some works on church questions.

Barbara, born 1799; died *cœl*, 1821.

Elizabeth, 1801-1832; married the Rev. John James.





CHAPTER XV.

Notable Persons of Driffield and the Neighbourhood.

ANDERSON, EDWARD, Poet.

 DESCENDED from Thomas Anderson, of Cottam, where he and his ancestors had held the same farm 200 years, who removed to Lutton, and died in 1744. Edward, his grandson, was one of seventeen children of Robert Anderson, and brought up as a shepherd, but afterwards adopted the seafaring profession. After a few voyages and some vicissitudes, at one period having been a prisoner of war in France, he abandoned the sea and returned to rural occupations in Westmoreland, becoming a lay preacher in the Wesleyan connexion, and afterwards removed to Kilham.

He was author of "The Sailor: a poem," which contains descriptions of the Wolds, sketches of Yorkshire coast life, and autobiographical recollections of his early life on the Wolds. The work became very popular in the Yorkshire maritime and Wolds towns and villages, numerous editions having been published, the 14th in Hull, in 1872, and the most recent by Mr. T. Holderness, Driffield, in 1878.

ANGAS, CALEB, Neswick.

An eminent agriculturist, closely identified with the Driffield Agricultural Society. He was born in Durham, in 1781, and died in 1860. Author of several contributions to various agricultural journals.

BELL, The Rev. HENRY, Dissenting Minister.

Born at Foston, in 1827; was sometime in business in Driffield, in partnership with his brother John; afterwards he became an evangelist at Shalford, Surrey, and the surrounding villages, and subsequently minister of the Union Congregational Chapel, at

Houghton, Huntingdonshire. He married Maria, daughter of Charles Ross, of Beverley, by whom, who died in 1886, he had issue a son (dead) and two daughters.

Author of :

- “A Sermon on the Cromwell Celebration at Houghton.” St. Ives. n.d. (1883).
- “Christian Temperance: Moral Suasion v. Coercive Legislation.” St. Ives. 1885.
- “A Jubilee Memorial of the Union Chapel, Houghton, Huntingdon.” Cambridge. 1890.

BELL, The Rev. JOHN, Bainton.

Educated at Oxford; M.A., 1784; D.D., 1797; Rector of Bainton; died 1833.

Author of :

- “Fugitive Pieces.” Poems, privately printed.
- “The New Pantheon.” 2 vols. 1790.
- “The Wanderings of the Human Intellect.” 1814.
- “Lectures on the Church Catechism.” 1816.
- “Six Sermons on the Liturgy.” 1819.
- “Thirteen Sermons on the History of the Old Testament, preached at Bainton.” 1823.

BEST, CHARLES, Poet.

The 3rd son of James Best, of Elmswell, by Dorothy, his 1st wife, who died in 1605, born *circa* 1598.

Author of :

- “The Ghost of Richard the Third: a poem.”

BEST, The Right Rev. JOHN, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle.

A native of Yorkshire, presumably of the Elmswell Bests; born 1512, died 1570. He was an Oxford graduate, who obtained some preferment in the West of England, but being a zealous Protestant, he was ejected from his living on the accession of Queen Mary. He lived in retirement, or exile, during her reign, and was restored when Elizabeth ascended the throne. Afterwards, in 1560-1, he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle, which dignity he held 10 years until his death.

Beverley, ST. JOHN of, Archbishop of York.

This eminent prelate was born at Harpham, in the 7th century, and died at Beverley in 721. He was educated under St. Hilda, at Streoneshalh (Whitby) Abbey, and became Bishop of Hagulstadt (Hexham), whence he was translated, in 705, to the Archiepiscopal throne of York, ruling the province with great discretion, judgment, and piety, until 717, when he retired to a monastery he had founded at Beverley, where he died and was buried. In after time a magnificent shrine, resplendent with gold and gems, was constructed for his relics, out of the votive offerings of those who had been miraculously healed at his tomb. The ancient annalists tell some marvellous tales of his miracles both before and after death.

He was the writer of several volumes of “Homilies” and “Epistles” in Latin.

BIGOD, Sir FRANCIS, Kt., Settrington.

A courtier, *temp.* Henry VIII., who gained the favour of that monarch by writing a

book on the "Improprigation of Benefices;" but, zealous for the old faith, he regarded as sacrilege the dissolution of the monasteries and the appropriation of the revenues of the church to secular purposes, and the assumption of the supreme headship of the church by the King as profane presumption. Holding these views he approved of the Pilgrimage of Grace Insurrection, and was the chief deviser and leader of the second Pilgrimage, a mad scheme which was soon suppressed, and for which he was beheaded in London, in 1537.

BIGOD, Sir HUGH, Kt., Settrington.

A learned lawyer and Chief Justice, in 1257, who fought under the banner of King Henry III. at Lewes, when he was defeated by Simon de Montfort, although he had previously sided with Montfort and the Barons. He was present also and took part in the reversal of the defeat at Evesham, for which service he was constituted Governor of the Castle of Pickering; and was also, j.u., Lord of the Manor of Cottingham.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM, Giant.

Born at Market Weighton, 1787; died 1820. At 19 years of age he measured 7ft. 8in. in stature, growing another inch afterwards, and weighed 27 stones. His walking stick was 49 inches long, his shoes 15 inches in length and 5½ in breadth, and his coffin measured in length 9 feet by 3 feet in breadth.

BURTON, The Rev. HENRY, B.D., Puritan Divine.

Born at Birdsall, 1579; died 1647; he was educated at Cambridge, and graduated at Oxford, after which he was preferred to the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-st, London. In 1637, he was cited before the Star Chamber for sedition and libel in two sermons, and a letter, written when he was in Fleet Prison, for which he was fined £500, pilloried, along with Prynne and Bastwick, had his ears lopped off, and was sent to Lancaster Gaol for imprisonment for life, whence he was afterwards removed to Guernsey. When the Puritans got the upper hand, he was released, and voted £6,000 for his sufferings, which, however, he never got, and in 1642 was restored to his rectory, where he adopted the principles of Independency.

He was the author of some twenty polemical and controversial works on the disputed questions of the time, a list of which may be seen in "The Celebrites of the Yorkshire Wolds," published by T. Holderness, Driffield.

COIFFI, High Priest of Woden.

When Paulinus, the Apostle of Northumbria, arrived at the court of King Edwine, there stood at Godmundingham, a great temple of the Scandinavian god, of which Coiffi was the head. Being a man of logical mind and open to conviction of the truth, he became a convert to christianity under the preaching of Paulinus; and, in proof of the sincerity of his conversion, performed one of the boldest acts recorded in the history of religion. When Edwine and his court became christian it was considered essential that this temple of the dethroned deity should be desecrated and destroyed; but how, and by whom should this be done, as the mass of the people were still pagan and might resent the attempt as an act of sacrilege, when Coiffi stood forth and said, "It is I, O King, who have there proclaimed a false god, and now that mine eyes have been opened to the truth,

it is fitting that I should perform the deed." The King gave his assent, and on an appointed day in the year 646, in the presence of the King and his court and a trembling multitude of people, Coiffi, mounted on a stallion, rode into the temple, a sacrilegious act in itself, and hurled a javelin into the wooden representative of the god, the people expecting the perpetrator of the act to be stricken dead by lightning from heaven ; but as nothing of the kind occurred, they were prepared to accept the teaching of Paulinus, seeing that their god, Woden, was not able to defend himself. The temple was soon after razed to the ground and a church of Christ erected on the spot.

CLEMENT, J. W., M.R.C.S., &c., Driffield.

A homeopathic practitioner, at one time of Lindley, near Huddersfield, whence he removed to Wetwang, to take the practice of his brother, Dr. Clement ; retiring afterwards into private life at Driffield, where he resided several years, and died there in 1885.

Author of several medical works :

"What shall I do in sickness?"

"The two systems of medical treatment examined and contrasted."

"Allopathy and Homeopathy : or the Old and New Practice of Medicine examined and compared."

COLE, The Rev. EDWD. MAULE, M.A., Wetwang.

Of Worcester College, Oxon., B.A., 1857 ; M.A., 1875 ; vicar of Wetwang with Fimber, 1865 ; formerly assistant master of Rossall School, 1857, and P.C. of Whitwood Mere.

Author of :

"On Scandinavian Place Names in the East Riding of Yorkshire." 1880.

"Geological Rambles in Yorkshire." 1883.

COOPER, The Rev. JAMES, M.A., Garton,

Of Queen's College, Cambridge ; B.A., 1827 ; M.A., 1830 ; vicar of Garton, 1857-1861, in which latter year he died. P.C. of St. Jude's, Manningham, 1843-57.

Author of :

"The claims of the unendowed churches." 1838.

"Sermons preached at Stonehouse." 1840.

"The importance of church music." 1844.

"Sermons on Events in Sacred History." 1849.

COLLINS, —., Artist Modeller, Driffield.

Born in Driffield or the neighbourhood, about the end of the 17th century. He modelled figures of animals with great taste and skill, but not meeting with adequate support he languished in obscurity, and was sometimes reduced almost to starvation. Two specimens of his skill may be seen in Beverley Minster, in the figures of King Athelstan and Saint John of Beverley, which formerly stood in front of the chancel screen, but were removed when Elwell's splendid carved screen was substituted for the old incongruous erection, and now are placed on each side of the south door of the nave.

DADE, The Rev. WILLIAM, Topographer, Burton Agnes.

Born *circa* 1740 ; died 1790. Rector of Burton Agnes, formerly Rector of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York, and of Barmston, Holderness. The greater portion of his leisure time was spent in collecting materials for a History of Holderness, for which he printed proposals for publication, and caused a series of plates to be engraved, but died before completing the work, and they were placed in the hands of George Poulson, the historian of Beverley, who compiled from them his "History of the Seigniory of Holderness," Published in 4 half-volumes, 1840 and other dates.

DANIEL, GEORGE, Poet, Beswick.

The 2nd son of Sir Ingleby Daniel, Kt., of Beswick ; born 1616 ; died 1657 ; married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ireland, of Nostel, and had issue a son and three daughters.

He lived through the great civil war, fighting on the Royalist side, and was known as "the Cavalier Poet ;" gaining much reputation by the publication of "Poems on several occasions. Apud Beswick, Anno. Domini. CT_O T_OC xlvii ;" (sic), but for a couple of centuries was almost forgotten, until 1878, when the Rev. Alex. B. Grosart, of Blackburn, published an edition of his works, in 4 vols., quarto, entitled "The Poems of George Daniel, Esq., of Beswick, Yorkshire, 1616-1657, from the original MSS. in the British Museum, edited, with notes and illustrations, by the Rev. A. B. Grosart, with prefatory memoirs, pedigree, and portrait from a miniature in the British Museum."

DRAPER, WILLIAM, Beswick.

"The Nimrod of the North," as he was termed, was born in Oxfordshire, in 1701, and died in 1776. He married the daughter of Ingleby Daniel, with whom he obtained the Beswick estate. He was famous as a sportsman throughout England, and was the Master of the Holderness Foxhounds ; indeed he may be considered the originator of the hunt. He was uncle to Lieut. General Sir William Draper, K.G., who is remembered in military annals as the conqueror of the Manillas, and was the author of some controversial works.

Not less famous than himself in the hunting field was his only daughter, Miss Draper, who took the fences and ditches with the foremost of the scarlet coats, and was frequently in at the death.

De DRIFFIELD, HUGH.

A son of Ernulph de Driffield ; who gave 12 acres of land to the Priory of Kirkham, for prayers for the repose of his soul, which was confirmed by his nephew Roger, son of Serlo.

De DRIFFIELD, ROGER.

Abbot of Meaux, near Beverley, who died in 1298, after governing the abbey 23 years. He was accused of peculation in the discharge of his office, notably in having conveyed the villages of Wyke and Myton (on the site of Hull), to Hamelton, Dean of York, for life, for the sum of 800 marks, which he put into his own pocket, but made a compromise by adorning the high altar of the abbey with "two beautiful paintings."

De DRIFFIELD, WILLIAM, B.D.

Abbot of Meaux from about 1250 to 1270 ; a man of great piety and asceticism, who ruled the abbey with great prudence and judgment. The Chronicle de Melsa informs us that many miracles were wrought at his tomb in the abbey church.

De DRIFFIELD, WILLIAM.

Prior of Bridlington, some time between 1361 and 1366.

De DRIFFIELD, WILLIAM.

Prior of Kirkham, 1362-1366 ; died 1366. Qy. Was he identical with the above ?

De DRINGHOE, WILLIAM.

Abbot of Meaux, 1349-53 and 1369-72 ; who owed his elevation from the sub-cellarship to the circumstance of the plague breaking out in the abbey and carrying off the Abbot, 22 monks, and six novices. He was deposed at the instance of one Rislay, a monk, on a charge of being implicated in the theft of a horse, for which he was tried at York, and fined, besides finding sureties for his future good behaviour. Rislay was appointed in his room, but Dringhoe appealed to the Pope, who decreed his re-instatement and the removal of Rislay.

EDDOWES, The Rev. JOHN, M.A., Garton.

Of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B.A., 1850 ; M.A., 1853 ; vicar of Garton, 1852-57 ; P.C. of St. Jude's, Bradford, 1857.

Author of :

- “The Agricultural Labourer as he is.” 1854.
- “Martinmas Musings.” 1854.
- “Leisure Hours. A Lecture at Driffield.” 1855.
- “Why is all this befallen us?” A Fast-Day Sermon. 1855.
- “The Union of Church and State.” 3rd thousand, 1861.
- And other sermons and tracts.

De ETTON, STEPHEN, Warter.

A monkish Chronicler, supposed to have been born at Etton ; afterwards a Canon Regular of the Priory of Warter.

Author of :

- “The Life of King Edward the Second,” written *circa* 1320. “Written,” says Bishop Nicholson, “very honestly ; without either flattery or contempt.”

FARTHING, JOHN, Nafferton.

A famous cock-breeder and fighter ; “The hero of a hundred fights, on the Moot-Hill, Driffield, at Shrovetide.” He died at Nafferton in 1869, *æt.* 87.

FIDDES, The Rev. RICHARD, D.D., Polemic Divine.

A learned man, born at Hunmanby, 1671 ; vicar of Halsham, in Holderness ;

afterwards of London; Chaplain to Queen Anne, and the associate of Swift and Atterbury; died 1725.

Author of :

- “A Preparatory Epistle on Homer’s Iliad.” 1714.
- “Theologica speculativa et practica.” 2 vols. 1718-20.
- “Fifty-two practical Sermons.” 1720.
- “The Doctrine of a Future State and of the Soul’s Immortality.” 1721
- “The Life of Cardinal Wolsey.” Folio. 1724.
- “And other Sermons,” &c.

FLINT, Captain WILLIAM, Driffield.

A member of the sporting fraternity, whose name is remembered by his riding a race, at York, in 1804, for a stake of a thousand guineas, with the wife of Col. Thornton, (whose sister he had married). He won the race by a mis-adventure—the slipping of the girth of the lady’s saddle, which was deemed a very ungallant act, and gave rise to disputes, litigation, and a horse-whipping on the York race course, between the brothers-in-law.

He was the author of :

- “A Treatise on the Breeding, Training, and Management of Horses.” 1805.
- He died at York, in 1832, *aet.* 56, through taking an overdose of prussic acid for spasmodic asthma.

GARNET, The Right Rev. JOHN, D.D., Bishop of Clogher.

Born at Sigglesthorne, 1710, of which village and Barmston his father, the Rev. John Garnet, was Rector. He graduated at Cambridge; went to Ireland, in 1731, with the Duke of Dorset, the Lord Lieutenant; and, after some minor preferments, was nominated Bishop of Ferns, in 1752, and of Clogher, in 1758; which latter see he held until his death, in 1782.

He was author of :

- “A Dissertation on the Book of Job: its Nature, Age, and Author.” 1749.
- “An Introductory Discourse on the Book of Job.” 1754.

In these works he contends that the Book of Job is an allegorical poem, representing the captivity and restoration of the Hebrews.

GORE, SUSANNA, died at Driffield, 1826, *aet.* 98.

She was a professor of witchcraft, and in the pursuit of her calling had accumulated a considerable amount of property. She was generally known by the name of “The Barrow Witch.”

GRIFFITH, Lady MARY, Burton Agnes.

The wife of Sir Henry Griffith, 1st Bart.; a lady widely known and highly esteemed for her fervent piety, of a Puritanical cast, and her beneficence and good works amongst the villagers of her neighbourhood. She died *circa* 1675, when there was published “Heart salve for the wounded soul; and Eye salve for a blind world; with an Elogie on the Lady Mary Griffith, of Burton Agnes. Written by a Puritan Minister.”

HALL, JAMES, Scorbro'.

A genial and well-known sportsman, born 1801 ; died 1877 ; the son of John Hall, of Scorbro', and nephew of Saml. Hall, twice Mayor of Beverley. He was an agriculturist of some note, and famous for his breed of sheep, but is best remembered as a sportsman and Master of the Holderness Foxhounds for 30 years, from 1847, maintaining the reputation of the Hunt on a footing equal to any in the country. For his services and his cordial manners in the field his friends and fellow-sportsmen, in 1857, presented him with a testimonial, which took the shape of a silver dinner service, at a cost of 1,200 guineas, and his portrait, equestrian, in hunting costume, by Grant, of which engravings have been published.

HALLAM, JOHN, Conspirator, Cawkill.

A leader in the Pilgrimage of Grace Insurrection of 1536 and captain of the contingent from the district between Driffield and Beverley. Although he participated in the general pardon accorded to the insurgents of this outbreak, he was foolish enough to implicate himself in the Settrington Pilgrimage, organised by Sir F. Bigod, Prior Wode, of Bridlington, and others ; and was captured when attempting to take the town of Hull, where he was summarily hanged outside one of the gates, after a brief trial and short shrift.

HARDYNGE, JOHN, Chronicler, Leckonfield.

Born *circa* 1378, it is not known where, but supposed somewhere on the Wolds, and died in 1465. He was brought up and educated in the household of the Earl of Northumberland, at Leckonfield, and fought under the banner of the Percies at Homeldun and at Shrewsbury, and was some time engaged in the French wars. He was sent by Henry V. to Scotland, to recover the Deeds of Homage to Edward I. of the Crown of Scotland, which had been given up during the minority of Edward III., which he secured and brought back, but at the risk of his life, for which he was rewarded with a pension.

He was the writer of a Chronicle, entitled, "Chronicle, in Metre, fro the fyrist begynnyng of Englande vnto ye reigne of Edwardre ye fourthe," published in 1543, "with a continuacion, in prose, to this our tyme ; by Richard Grafton." An edition, with a biographical preface, was published in 1812, by Henry (afterwards Sir Henry) Ellis.

HESLOP, The Rev. JOHN WALLIS, Weaverthorpe.

Deacon 1842 ; Priest 1843 ; Vicar of Weaverthorpe 1856. An antiquary, who spent a great deal of time, sometimes in conjunction with Canon Greenwell, in opening the tumuli of the Wolds, from which he made a valuable collection of British, Anglian, and Danish remains.

HIBBERT, The Rev. HENRY, D.D., Settrington.

A native of Cheshire, born 1600 ; died 1678 ; Rector, or more probably one of the Puritan Ministers, of Settrington, during the Commonwealth ; afterwards of Holy Trinity Church, Hull, whence he was ejected, in 1660, for Nonconformity, but after that, having

possibly conformed, became Rector of All Hallows' and Vicar of St. Olave's, Jewry, in London.

Author of :

- “The Waters of Marah.” 1654.
- “Regina Dierum.” 1661.
- “Syntagma Theologiam.” 1662.
- “Systema Theologiam.” 1662.

HOBSON, The Rev. BENJAMIN, Driffield.

A Congregational Minister at Driffield, 1806-13.

Author of :

- “A Biographical Sketch of the Rev. Jonathan Sanderson, formerly minister of the gospel at Powell, Northamptonshire, &c. By his kinsman, B. Hobson, of Great Driffield.” Printed for the author, 1810.

Jonathan Sanderson was a native of Bradfield, near Sheffield, 1718-1749.

HODGSON, ELIZABETH, Scampston.

A Centenarian, who died in 1760, *aet.* 110.

HOLDERNESS, THOMAS, Driffield.

Proprietor and Publisher of the *Driffield Observer*, established 1853, born at Bridlington, 1823; married, 1851, Harriette, daughter of Charles Rosa, of Beverley, by whom he had issue three sons, one deceased.

Author of :

- “The Burial of King Alfred at Driffield.” 1878.
- “Some Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire.” 1881.
- “On the site of the Battle of Brunanburh.” 1888.
- “Specimens of Yorkshire Dialect.” 1888.
- “Flambrough Head and its Environs.” [Not yet published.]

Also joint compiler of the “Glossary of the Holderness Dialect.” English Dialect Society. 1877.

HOPPER, T. KEMP, Poet, Driffield.

A promising young Poet, born at Wetwang, 1862, and educated at Driffield, where he now resides. He has produced a great many poems, some of considerable length, which have appeared in the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Driffield Observer*, and other journals; also “Floyd,” a tale of Jewish persecution; “The Lady of Esk Dene,” a tale of Whitby, &c.

HORDERN, The Rev. JOSEPH, Burton Agnes.

Of Brazen-Nose College, Oxon.; B.A., 1816; M.A., 1820; Rector of Burton Agnes, with Harpham, 1855-76, and Rural Dean of Bridlington; formerly vicar of Rosthorne, and Rural Dean of East Frodsham, Cheshire; died 1876.

Author of :

- “Plain directions for reading to the sick.” 4th edn., 1830.
- “Sermons.” 1830.

“The Armour of Light: four Advent Sermons.” 1851.

HORDERN, The Rev. JOSEPH CALVELY, Kirby Grindalyth.

Of St. Aidan's, 1853; Vicar of Kirby Grindalyth, 1867; formerly a chaplain, R.N.

Author of :

“Sermons to Seafaring Men.” 1860.

“Five Assize Sermons.” 1869.

HOUSTON, Mrs. M. C.

Born at Hutton Cranswick, a daughter of the Rev. Edward Jesse, vicar of Hutton Cranswick.

Authoress of :

“Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.” 1844.

“Hesperos, or Travels in the West.” 2 vols., 1850.

“Twenty-five years in the Wild West, or life in Connaught.” 1879.

“A Woman's Memories of well-known Men.” 1883.

“The Poor of the Period.” 2 vols., 1884.

And some twelve or fourteen novels.

HYMERS, The Rev. JOHN, D.D., F.R.S., Brandesburton.

A celebrated mathematician, born *circa* 1804; died 1887; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., (2nd Wrangler) 1826; M.A., 1829; B.D., 1836; D.D., 1841; Fellow and Tutor; Lady Margaret Professor, University of Cambridge; Rector of Brandesburton, 1852-87.

Author of :

“A Treatise on Differential Equations.” 1839.

“Elements of the Theory of Astronomy.” 1840.

“A Treatise on Trigonometry.” 3rd edn. 1841.

“A Treatise on the Integral Calculus.” 3rd edn. 1844.

“A Treatise on the Conic Sections.” 3rd edn. 1845.

“A Treatise on Algebraic Equation.” 2nd edn. 1848.

“A Treatise on Analytical Geometry.” 1848.

Edited Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermons on Lady Margaret and her son, Henry VII; with notes and an appendix. 1840.

Bishop Fisher, who was beheaded by Henry VIII, was a native of the neighbouring town of Beverley.

Mr. Hymers bequeathed £150,000 to the town of Hull for the foundation of a high-class educational establishment, but the will was found to be invalid. His brother and heir-at-law, however, generously gave the town £50,000.

JACKSON, The Rev. THOMAS, Wesleyan Minister.

Born at Sancton, 1783; died 1873. He was one of the 11 children of a farm labourer and mole catcher, three of whom became Wesleyan preachers, as did also a grandson, the Rev. Jackson Wray, who afterwards became a popular Congregational minister in London, and author of several works that have passed through numerous editions.

When young he was employed in sheep tending, and afterwards apprenticed to a carpenter, but, becoming a convert to Methodism, and evincing a talent for preaching, he was admitted into the Wesleyan ministry, and in the process of time became one of the most prominent men in the connexion, serving the offices of sub-secretary to the Conference in 1817; sub-editor, 1821; editor, 1824; member of the legal hundred, 1822; theological tutor at Richmond College, 1842; and was twice elected President of the Conference.

He was author of about 30 distinct works, chiefly relating to Methodism, including :

- “ Memoirs of the Rev. Richard Watson.” 1834.
- “ The Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism.” 1839.
- “ Memoirs of the Rev. Charles Wesley.” 1841.
- “ Life of the Rev. Robert Newton.” 1855.
- “ Lives of the Early Methodist Preachers.” 6 vols. 1865.

Besides editing 12 other works, including :

- “ The Journals of the Rev. John Wesley.” 4 vols. 1864.
- “ The Works of the Rev. John Wesley.” 14 vols. 1829-31.
- “ The Works of the Rev. Richard Watson.” 12 vols. 1834-7.
- “ The Journal of the Rev. Charles Wesley.” 2 vols. 1849.

JARRATT, WILLIAM OTLEY, Driffield.

Chairman of the Linseed Cake Company, Limited, Driffield, and author of :

- “ The Character and Condition of the Linseed Cake Trade, considered in relation to the manufacturer and consumer.” Driffield, 1870.

JENNISON ANNE, Hutton Cranswick.

Centenarian ; died in 1816, *aet.* 103.

JESSE, The Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., Vicar of Hutton Cranswick.

Born 1757 ; died 1814.

Author of :

- “ The Scriptures ; being a view of their truth and importance ; of the unity, design, and harmony of doctrine of the Old and New Testaments.” 1799.

JESSE, EDWARD, Author.

Son of the above ; born at Hutton Cranswick, 1780 ; died 1868. He held various offices at different periods in the Civil Service, and became distinguished as a naturalist and author of some popular works.

“ Gleanings in Natural History.” 3 series. 1832-8.

“ A Summer’s day at Hampton Court.” 1839.

“ A Handbook of Hampton Court.” 1839.

“ A Summer’s day at Windsor.” 1841.

“ Scenes and Tales of Country Life.” 1844.

“ Anecdotes of Dogs.” 1846.

“ Windsor Castle and its Environs.” 1848.

“ Favourite haunts and rural studies.” 1867.

Edited “ White’s Selborne,” “ Walton and Cotton’s Angler,” and “ Hofland’s Angler.”

JESSE, JOHN EDWARD, Historical Writer.

Son of Edward Jesse, *supra*, born 1804 ; died 1871 ; employed in the Civil Service ; author of some pleasant gossiping works.

- “George Selwyn and his Contemporaries.” 1843.
- “Memoirs of the Pretenders.” 1845.
- “London : a Poem.” 1850.
- “Memoirs of King Richard III.” 1861.
- “The Life and Reign of King George III.” 1866.
- “London : its Celebrities, &c.” 1871.
- “Celebrated Etonians.” 1875.
- “Tales of the Dead : a Poem.”
- “Mary Queen of Scots : a Poem.”

KEITH, THOMAS, Mathematician.

Born at Brandesburton, 1759 ; died 1824. Being left in comparative poverty by the early death of his father, but having received a fairly good education, he obtained a situation as a family tutor, and, going to London, his mathematical attainments brought him into notice, and he was appointed Professor of Geometry to the Princesses of the Royal family, and afterwards accountant to the British Museum.

His works are :

- “The Practical Arithmetician.” 1789.
- “A Key to Do.” 1790.
- “The Use of the Globes.” 1814.
- “The Elements of Plane Geometry.” 1814.
- “An Introduction to the Science of Geography.” Posthumous. 1826.
- Also several contributions to mathematical serials.

KENT, WILLIAM, Landscape Gardener and Architect.

Born at Bridlington, 1684 ; died at Burlington House, London, 1748. He was patronised by Sir Wm. Wentworth and Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, who sent him to Rome for study, and on his return obtained constant employment on various branches of art, chiefly in connection with and through the influence of the Earl of Burlington. Burlington House, Piccadilly, and Holkham House, Norfolk, are the best specimens of his skill in architecture, as is the statue of Shakespere, in Westminster Abbey, of his ability as a sculptor : he excelled also as an interior decorator ; but he is best known as “The father of landscape gardening,” “The inventor of an art,” Horace Walpole says, “that realizes painting and improves nature.” He edited Inigo Jones’ “Designs for Public and Private Buildings,” and furnished 32 designs for an edition of “The Faerie Queene.”

He left a fortune of £100,000, which he bequeathed to his relatives and his mistress, an actress.

KIRKBY, Mrs., Driffield.

Died in 1835, *at* 81, the relict of Mr. Kirkby, a farmer, of Kirby-Grindalyth. She was one of the now nearly extinct but once distinguished family of Markenfield, of

Markenfield, near Ripon, whose estates were confiscated on the attainder of Sir Thomas Markenfield, Kt., in 1569, for rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, in "The Rising of the North."

LAMPLough, The Most Rev. THOMAS, Archbishop of York.

Born at Thwing, on the Wolds, 1614; died at Bishopthorpe, 1691. As a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, he was presented to the Rectory of Charlton, Oxon., and afterwards was preferred to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London; subsequently becoming Dean of Rochester; Chaplain to King Charles II.; Bishop of Exeter, 1676-91; and Archbishop of York, 1688-91; holding Exeter *in commendam*.

On the landing of the Prince of Orange, at Torbay, he (then Bishop of Exeter) hastened to London to inform King James of the fact, who, in reward, presented him to the See of York, which he had kept vacant two years, with the view of instituting therein the Jesuit Father Petre. Notwithstanding his zeal in apprising James of the approach of his supplanter, and the fact of his issuing an address to the clergy and laity of Exeter to adhere faithfully and loyally to the King, no sooner had William of Nassau wrenched the sceptre out of the hands of his father-in-law than, like the vicar of Bray, he trimmed his sails to the wind, welcomed the Prince to England, took the oath of allegiance, and in return was permitted to retain his Archishopric.

He was author of only one published work :

"A Sermon on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot Insurrection." Published in 1678.

De LANGTOFT, PETER, Monkish Chronicler and Poet.

Born at Langtoft, in the 13th century, and died a Canon of Bridlington, *temp. Edward II.*, for which reason he is sometimes called Piera de Bridlington.

He wrote "A Chronicle of England, from its Trojan Conquest to the reign of Edward the first;" the earlier portion, to the end of the reign of Henry III., a compilation; the latter part—the reign of Edward I., an original composition, the whole in metre. It was "illustrated and improved," by Robert de Brunne, a Gilbertine Canon of the Priory of Bourne, co. Lincoln, and a native of Malton, which was published by Hearne, in 1725, and by Thos. Wright, in 1867.

He translated, also, from the Latin, into Norman French verse, Bosenham's "Life of St. Thomas à Becket."

LAZENBY, THOMAS, a Schoolmaster, at Burton Agnes.

Author of :

"Merchants' Accounts; or the Italian method of Book-Keeping; Company's Accounts; also Gentlemen's Accounts," a very rare and curious book, published at York, in 1757.

LEVINS or LEWINS, PETER, Lexicographer, Eske.

Born at Eske in the early part of the 16th century, but when or where he died is not known. In 1552 he went to Cambridge, on a Yorkshire foundation, to study "Physic and Chirurgery," of whom Ant. à Wood says, "he afterwards taught a grammar school,

and practiced physic, which is all I know of him, except that he wrote and published the following things :

“ *Manipulus Vocabulorum : a Dictionarie of English and Latine wordes set forthe in such order as heretofore none hath ben,* ” &c. 1570. Re-printed by the Camden Society, 1867.

“ *A right profitable booke for all diseases ; called the pathway to health,* ” &c. 1587 ; and subsequent editions.

In the preface he defends himself against the charge of writing in the vulgar tongue, on the ground that the book was intended for the unlearned as well as the learned, adding that those who contended that it ought to have been written in Latin, thus hiding the knowledge of health from the illiterate, “ are guilty of malice damnable and devilish.”

LOWDE, Rev. JAMES, Settrington.

Of Clare Hall, Cambridge ; graduate and Fellow ; Rector of Settrington, 1684-99 ; in which latter year he died. Formerly Chaplain to the Earl of Bridgewater, and Rector of Easington, in Cleveland.

Author of :

“ *The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion : a Sermon.* ” 1684.

“ *A Discourse concerning the nature of Man : in reply to Hobbes' Theory.* ” 1694.

“ *Moral Essays ; wherein some of Mr. Locke's and Mons. Malebranche's opinions are briefly examined.* ” 1699.

Translated from the French “ *A Discourse concerning Divine Dreams, mentioned in Scripture ; together with the marks and characters by which they might be distinguished from vain Elusions.* ” 1676.

MACKINTOSH, ALEXANDER, Driffield.

A native of Scotland, who settled in Driffield, and was, for several years, the landlord of the Red Lion Inn, the head quarters of the Driffield anglers. He was an enthusiastic angler himself, and a jovial sort of fellow, who became a great favourite with the gentlemen who came to Driffield to pursue their pastime in the trout streams of the neighbourhood, and was moreover regarded by them as an authority and general referee in all matters connected with fishing and other sylvan sports. In after times he fell into poverty, and died in the Driffield Workhouse, in 1829.

He was the author of :

“ *The Driffield Angler,* ” a work of considerable reputation, published in 1810 ; reprinted in 1815 and 1821 ; or, as it is asserted, the joint author, his co-adjutor being the Hon. P. Lesley.

MORRIS, The Rev. FRANCIS ORPEN, Naturalist.

Born 1810, the eldest son of Rear Admiral Henry Gage Morris, R.N., of Beverley ; a graduate of Oxford ; Vicar of Nafferton, 1844-54 ; Rector of Nunburnholme, 1854 ; formerly P.C. of Hanging Heaton, and Chaplain to the Duke of Cleveland.

As an ornithologist and entomologist he takes a foremost rank ; has made a remarkably fine collection of specimens ; and is the author of a long series of highly popular works on natural history, many of them splendidly illustrated, and beautiful as specimens of

typography and artistic skill, from the press of Mr. Benjamin Fawcett, of Driffield, the principal artist being Mr. A. F. Lydon, of Driffield, now of London, in every respect remarkable as the productions of a provincial town.

In 1888 Mr. Morris was granted a Civil List Pension of £150 per annum for his services to literature and natural history.

His more important works are :

- “British Birds.” 6 vols. 1857.
- “Nest and Eggs of British Birds.” 3 vols. 1856.
- “British Butterflies.” 1852.
- “British Moths.” 4 vols.
- “A Book of Natural History.” 1852.
- “Bible Natural History.” 1850.
- “Anecdotes of Natural History.” 1872.
- “Catalogue of British Insects.”
- “County Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen.” 1866.

Also several sermons, polemical and devotional works, tracts on social subjects, and contributions to periodicals.

MORRIS, BEVERLEY R., B.A., M.D.

Son of the above; physician to the York Dispensary; who afterwards, for a short time, practised as a physician in Driffield, where he was a frequent lecturer at the Mechanics' Institute. He was editor of “The Naturalist,” and published, in 1853, “Observations on the construction of Hospitals for the Insane.”

MORTIMER, JOHN ROBERT and ROBERT, Antiquaries.

The brothers Mortimer have done more, perhaps, in the elucidation of the pre-historic past of the Wolds, by their researches in the grave-mounds, the earth works, and the geological strata, with their fossil remains, than any other antiquaries. The former was the founder of the splendid museum, in Lockwood Street, Driffield; and the latter the constructor of a map—“A Restoration of the ancient British entrenchments and tumuli; also, the surface geology and modern inclosure of Fimber, on the Wolds. Coloured geological and archaeological references: 5 ft. 3 in. in length; with a dedicatory leaf to Mr. John Robert Mortimer, of Driffield, the owner of the spacious museum, gratuitously thrown open to the public, containing fossils, urns, stone celts, flint arrow heads, &c.” 1886.

“This map is a gigantic undertaking and means the thought and labour of many years. The geological and historical remains are most carefully noted The ancient remains of Primeval Man are only just becoming a popular study, and Messrs. Mortimer, in the Driffield district whose work and museum we shall not soon forget, are rendering the historical student of this and future generations an incalculable boon.”

Review.

De NAFFERTON, GALFRID.

Prior of Bridlington, 1262-1297, who was summoned to the Westminster Parliament of 1295, 23rd Edward I.

NEWBURGH, WILLIAM of, Monkish Chronicler.

Born at Bridlington or the neighbourhood, *circa* 1136; died *circa* 1230; a learned and conscientious historian, who wrote Latin with great purity; so-called from being a Monk in the Priory of Newburgh.

Author of :

- “A History of England, from the Conquest to the Accession of King John.” Several times printed.
- “Life of Hugh, Bishop of Durham.”
- “An account of Scarborough Castle.”
- “A Commentary on the Song of Solomon.”
- “Sermons and Homilies.”

NORCLIFFE, The Rev. CHARLES BEST, B.A., Langton Wold.

Born at York, 1833, 2nd son of Henry Robinson, an attorney, whose father was Rear-Admiral Robinson, of Westmoreland.

Thomas Norcliffe, of Langton, the antiquary, who died *cœl* in 1768, left his estates to his three nieces in succession, the daughters of Sir John Wray, Bart., by Frances Norcliffe, of whom Mary, the eldest, wife of Sir Geo. Innes, afterwards the 5th Duke of Roxburghe, succeeded, but died *s.p.* in 1807; when Langton devolved on Thomas Dalton, son of Isabella, the 2nd daughter of Sir John Wray, who assumed the name of Norcliffe, and died in 1820. He had issue, besides other children—

Norcliffe (Dalton) Norcliffe, who succeeded, and died in 1862, *s.p.*
Mary, who married, in 1807, Charles Best, M.D., of York, 3rd son of
the Rev. Fraas Best, of Elmswell, and died in 1837.

Rosamund, elder of the two daughters and heiresses of Dr. Best and Mary (Dalton) Norcliffe, succeeded her uncle Norcliffe, in 1862; when she assumed the name and arms of Norcliffe. She married Henry Robinson, of York, and died in 1881, leaving issue, with other children, the Rev. Charles, *supra*. He was educated at Durham University, 1st Cl. Lit. Hum. and B.A., 1856; M.A., 1858; Fellow, 1857-67.

Curate of Withernwick, Holderness, and of St. Lawrence, York. He succeeded his mother in the Langton estates, when he assumed the name of Norcliffe in lieu of Robinson.

Author of :

- “The True Sol-fa System.” 1855.
- “Agricultural Statistics.” 1858.
- “The Priory and Peculiar of Snaith.” 1861.
- “Some account of the Parish of Holy Trinity, York.” 1862.
- “Chronicon Retiosum Snaithensis.”

Edited :

- “Best’s (of Elmswell) Farming Book.” Surtees Soc. 1857.
- “The York Diocesan Calendar.” 1863.
- “Flower’s Visitation of Yorkshire, in 1563-4.” Harleian Soc. 1881.

He also assisted Foster in his Yorkshire Pedigrees.

OMBLER, WILLIAM, Conspirator, East Heslerton.

In the reign of Edward VI, in conjunction with Dale, Parish Clerk of Seamer, he

organised a rising, on the model of the Pilgrimage of Grace, for the restoration of Popery. They gathered together a mob of peasants, some 3,000 in number, armed with their implements of husbandry, and with them marched across the Wolds towards York, with a view of capturing the city, murdering, as they went along, all whom they met of a superior position in life; but were speedily dispersed, and Ombler, Dale, and other of the leaders, hanged at York, in 1549.

OSBALDESTON, The Right Rev. RICHARD, D.D., Bishop of London.

Son of Sir Richard Osbaldeston, Kt., of Hunmanby; born about the end of the 17th century; died 1764. He became successively Dean of York, 1728-47; Bishop of Carlisle, 1747-62; and Bishop of London, 1762-64.

Monument in Hutton Bushell Church.

OXTOBY, JOHN, "Praying Johnny."

A very popular revivalist preacher on the Wolds, in connection with the Primitive Methodists, born at Warter, near Pocklington, who entertained an unquestioning reliance on the efficacy of prayer. He took an active share in the establishment of Primitive Methodism in Driffield, and almost alone was the evangeliser of the Filey fishermen.

PRICKETT, The Rev. MARMADUKE, Historian of Bridlington Priory Church.

Born at Bridlington, 1804; died *cœl*, 1839.

Author of :

"A History of the Priory Church of Bridlington." 1831

"An Account of Barnwell Priory, Cambridge." 1837.

"Sermons." 1837. The whole impression of this volume of Sermons was destroyed by fire, excepting one imperfect copy, now in the British Museum.

RIGBY, The Rev. JOSEPH, Hutton Cranswick.

Of University College, Oxford, B.A., 1811; Vicar of Hutton Cranswick, and P.C. of Beswick, 1819-69; died 1869.

Author of :

"The Spirit of the Age." 1834.

"An Enquiry into the Descent of Christ into Hell." 1845.

RIPLEY, Sir GEORGE, Alchemist, Bridlington.

A member of the family of Ripley, of Ripley, near Leeds; born in the earlier half of the 15th century; died *circa* 1490. He was a Canon of Bridlington Priory, afterwards of the Carmelite Monastery, Boston, where he died. For 20 years he travelled abroad, and contributed annually to the revenues of the Knights of Rhodes.

He was a very learned man, a notable philosopher and scientist, and the most famous alchemist of his time.

His writings extend to 25 distinct works, on alchemy, philosophy, religion, &c.; some of them still in MS., but others have been printed in Ashmole's "Theatrum Chemicum," and "Ripley Revived." 1678.

The following are the titles of some of his more important works :

- “The Compendie of Alchymy.” Published in 1591.
- “Aurum Potabile : or the Universal Medicine.”
- “De Lapidæ Philosophicæ.”
- “Mysteries of Chemists.”
- “Marrow of Philosophy.”
- “The apple of the eye of Alchemy.”
- “Philosophical Experiments.”
- “A Poem, in octaves ; dedicated to King Edward IV.”
- “Poems and Epistles.”
- “Life of St. John, of Bridlington.”
- “Life of St. Botolph.”
- “Of the compassion of St. Mary.”
- “Dictes of a Sick Man.”

When on his death-bed, he desired that his alchemical writings should be destroyed, as being merely hypotheses ; but his desire was not carried out, and instead, they were deposited in the University Library, Cambridge.

ROSS, GEORGE THOMPSON, Author, Driffield.

Born 1818, in Beverley Parks, son of John Ross, a farmer ; married, in 1844, Jane, daughter of Buttle Stephenson, of Cherry Burton, and has had issue three sons and two daughters.

He is an officer of the Inland Revenue, and has resided in that capacity at Harrogate, Wetherby, Manchester, Bolton, Cricketh, in North Wales, and Driffield, where he settled down on a retiring pension in 1884.

He is possessed of considerable literary skill and scientific knowledge, and has made a valuable collection of fossils, minerals, shells, and insects.

His published works are :

- “Alice Owen, the Magnet of Llanrwst.” 1879.
- “Nellie Glen, the Mountain Peasant Girl.” 1880.
- “Edith Villiers : a Romance of the Moor.” 1882.
- “Ned Thrift’s Cavern Adventure.” 1884.
- “Life and its Phases.” 1889.
- “Reminiscenses of a Country Savings Bank.” 1889.
- “Frank Manners the Melancholy Bachelor.” 1889.
- “Jessie McLaurie, the Ferryman’s Daughter.” 1891.
- “Lone Meditations on Various Subjects.” 1893.

All which were published at Driffield ; besides which he has delivered lectures and read papers at Sunday school and other festivals, and contributed several lyrics and short poems to the *Driffield Observer*.

SALTMARSHE, Rev. JOHN, Prophet.

A Puritan minister, born at Heslerton, about the end of the 16th century, and died in Essex, in 1647. He was educated at Cambridge, and ministered to congregations at Northampton and Brasted, neither as professed Presbyterian nor Independent, but as a Puritan, inclining to Antinomianism. Afterwards he served as chaplain in the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, and finally retired to Ilford, in Essex, where he died.

In December, 1647, he stated that he had had a trance, during which he was entrusted, by God, with a message to Cromwell and Fairfax, relative to their conduct to God's saints; which he must deliver at once and then return home and die. He then mounted his horse and rode through London, calling upon several friends, to bid them farewell, telling them that his mission on earth was coming to an end, he having but one more duty to perform. He then proceeded to Windsor, where he had a conference with the Council of officers of the Parliamentarian army, delivered his message, and rode back home, which he reached in perfect health, on the morning of the 9th, and, strange to tell, on the 11th he was stricken speechless, and in the afternoon of the same day expired.

He was author of several works, of a fanatical religio-political character :

- “Poemata Sacra.” 1636.
- “Holy Discourses and Flames.” 1640.
- “A solemn discourse on the Sacred League and Covenant.” 1644.
- “Dawnings of Light.” 1644.
- “Free Grace.” 1645.
- “The Smoke of the Temple.” 1646.
- “Sparkles of Glory.” 1647.

There were also published after his death :

- “Wonderful Predictions, delivered to Sir T. Fairfax and his army.” 1648. With a woodcut of Saltmarshe, in a winding sheet, and a lighted torch in his hand.
- “Twelve strange Prophecies, besides Mother Shipton's; with the Prophecies of Mr. In. Saltmarshe, and the manner of his death,” with a curious wood cut of York City, and Portrait of Mother Shipton. 1647.
- “Fourteen Prophecies by Mother Shipton and John Saltmarshe.” 1648.

SANDWITH, HUMPHREY, M.D., Bridlington.

A physician, author, and newspaper editor; born at Hemsley, in 1792; married, in 1818, Jane, daughter of Isaac Ward, a Bridlington shipowner, and died at Todwick, near Sheffield, in 1874. His father, a surgeon, at Helmsley, removed to Beverley, where young Humphrey was educated, at the Grammar school, and apprenticed to his brother, Dr. Thomas Sandwith. After walking the London Hospitals he commenced practice in Bridlington, from 1815 to 1833, when he removed to London, to edit the “Watchman,” a Wesleyan newspaper, in 1835, which office he filled until 1842, when he established himself as a physician in Hull; retiring into private life in 1866.

He was a zealous member of the Wesleyan society, and took an active share in all the controversies of the time, especially in the Beverley “Church Methodist” schism, adhering loyally to the old-established body.

He was author of :

- “A History of the Bridlington Epidemic Fever.” 1821, and other medical works.
- “An Apology for the system of Wesleyan Methodism,” 1825: in opposition to Church Methodism and other works on Wesleyan Polity.
- Some memoirs; controversial works; and sanitary and educational pamphlets.
- Also several hymns and short poems, in various periodicals.
- Memoir in the Wesleyan Magazine and in the City Road Magazine, 1875.

SANDWITH, HUMPHREY, Jun., M.D., D.C.L.

Born at Bridlington, in 1822, son of the above; died at Paris, in 1882; married, in 1860, Lucy Hargreaves, of a Lancashire family, and had issue four children.

He was educated at the London University, and studied medicine under his uncle Thomas, at Beverley, and at the College of Surgeons; after which he was appointed House Surgeon to the Hull Infirmary; but, in consequence of a fever, went as a ship surgeon to the Levant, and spent the greater part of his after life in the East.

He practiced for a short time as a physician in London, and in 1849 went to Constantinople, with letters to Sir Stratford Canning and H. A. Layard; with the latter of whom he went on his second expedition to Nineveh; and at the outbreak of the Crimean War acted as correspondent to the *Times*. He is best known as one of the heroes who, under Col. Williams, defended Kars until its fall; on his return becoming the lion of the season in the London drawing rooms, and being created a Companion of the Bath.

Afterwards he accompanied Lord Granville to the coronation of Alexander II., at Moscow; was subsequently a good deal about the Danubian province, and was appointed Colonial Secretary at the Mauritius, whence he returned with shattered health.

"Humphrey Sandwith." Memoir. By his nephew, T. Humphrey Ward. 1884.

Author of:

"The Siege of Kars." 1856.

"The Hakim Bashi." 1864.

"The South Slavonic Countries." 1865.

"The Land and Landlordiam." 1873.

"Minsterborough." 1876. A novel, the scene of which is laid at Beverley and the neighbourhood.

SCOTT, The Right Rev. CUTHBERT, Etton.

A learned man, eloquent preacher, and clever controversialist in the struggle between Romanism and Protestantism.

He was born in 1510; and died in 1565; was educated at Cambridge, where he became Master of Christ's College, in 1553, and vice-Chancellor of the University, in 1554 and 1556. He was preferred to the Rectory of Etton, in 1546, and of Beeford in 1549, and was nominated Bishop of Chester, by Papal provision, in 1554, but was deprived on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when he fled to Louvaine, where he died.

Some of his sermons and speeches are printed in Fox's "Acts and Monuments," and in Strype's "Annals."

SHEPHERDSON, WILLIAM, Journalist.

Born at Driffield, in 1817, son of George Shepherdson, builder; died in 1884. He was apprenticed to his father, but abandoned that business for literature and journalism. He was engaged on the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, in 1855, with which he was connected until 1869; afterwards was sub-editor of the *Eastern Morning News*, at Hull, and editor of the *Beverley Echo* until 1883. He was an able musical critic and acquainted with the theory of the construction of musical instruments; the first organ of the Independent chapel, Driffield, was erected by him.

Author of :

- “A History of the Infirmary, Hull.”
- “Doncaster and its Organs.”
- “The Organ: its construction and preservation.”
- “Starting a Daily in the Provinces.” 1877.—*The Sheffield Daily Telegraph.*
- Also of musical critiques to several journals and miscellaneous newspaper articles.

STILLINGFLEET, The Rev. EDWD. WILLIAM, B.D., Hotham.

A descendant of Edw. Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, and of the Stillingfleets of Stillingfleet, near York. Born in the latter half of the 18th century; died 1868. Educated at Oxford; B.A. 1804; M.A. 1807; B.D. 1816; and Fellow of Lincoln College; vicar of South Cave, 1844-57; Rector of Hotham, 1857-58.

He was possessed of antiquarian taste, which he gratified by opening several of the Wolds tumuli.

He published several sermons :

- “Sentiments suitable to the Times.” 1811.
- “The Character of Idolatry.” 1819.
- “On Blasphemous Opinions.” 1819.
- “The Christian Duty of studying to be quiet in restless times.” 1821.
- “Clerical Qualifications and restless times.” 1847.

STRICKLAND, HENRY EUSTACHINA, Reighton.

Fifth son of Sir George Strickland, 5th Baronet; born 1777; married, 1802, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D.D.

Author of :

- “A general view of the Agriculture of the East Riding.” 1812.
- “A Map of the East Riding.” 8 plates and tables.

STRICKLAND, HUGH EDWIN, Reighton.

A distinguished naturalist and geologist, son of the above, born in 1811; died in 1853; married, in 1845, Catherine Dorcas Maule, daughter of Sir William Jardine, LL.D., F.R.S., 6th Bart., the ornithologist and naturalist.

He travelled in the East, to study the geology of Asia Minor; built up the form, by comparative anatomy, of the extinct Dodo, from a head and foot; became an authority in the families of the Mollusca, and was one of the founders of the Ray Society.

In 1853 he attended the meeting of the British Association, at Hull, and at that time met his death by being run over by a locomotive, in a tunnel on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, whilst examining the strata of the cutting.

His Memoirs and scientific writings were published by his father-in-law, in 2 vols., 1858.

Works :

- “The Geology of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.”
- “The Dodo and its Kindred.” 1848.
- “The Biblio Zool. et Geol. of Prof. Agassiz, with considerable additions,” 3 vols; the 3rd vol. passing through the press at the time of his death.

Also several contributions to various scientific journals, and a work on “The Synonymy of Birds,” one vol. of which was published posthumously.

STRICKLAND, WILLIAM, Navigator.

This ancestor of the Stricklands, of Boynton, was Lieutenant to Sebastian Cabot, in his voyage of discovery in the northern seas, *temp. Henry VIII.*, and for service thus rendered to navigation and geography had a grant of a new coat of arms, by the style and title of "Strickland, of Boynton, on the Wolds of Yorkshire."

TAYLOR, The Rev. ISAAC, LL.D., Settrington.

Son of Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," and other works, and member of a family many of whom have distinguished themselves by their pens.

He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. (19th Wrangler) 1853; M.A., 1857, and was the successful competitor for the Silver Oration Cup. After some other preferments he was presented, in 1875, to the valuable living of Settrington.

He has attained great eminence as a philologist and etymologist, being regarded as a high authority in questions of this nature, and has published several works displaying considerable learning and research, some of the more important being :

- "Words and Places : or Etymological Illustrations of History."
- "Ethnology and Geography." 8th edition. 1864.
- "Etruscan Researches." 1874.
- "The Etruscan Language." 1876.
- "Greeks and Goths : a study of the Runes." 1879.
- "The Growth of Christian Institutions." 1887.

TINDALL, EDWARD, Bridlington.

A man of great eminence as an archaeologist and geologist, who made a splendid collection of antiquities and pre-historic remains, found in the East Riding, which were exhibited in London, in 1868, and pronounced to be the finest private collection extant.

He was a contributor of many papers to the scientific journals, amongst others :

- "On the red and white chalk of Yorkshire."
- "The Geology of Huddersfield."
- "The present state of the Bridlington Crag."
- "Remarks on the Extinct Fauna of the East Riding."

He died of apoplexy, at Bridlington, in 1877.

TODD, The Ven. HENRY JOHN, M.A., F.R.S., Settrington.

An erudite scholar, who graduated at Oxford, at so early an age that he was called "The Boy Bachelor;" M.A., 1786; and was a Fellow of Hertford College. Towards the end of the century he was made a Minor Canon of Canterbury, and was successively Vicar of Milton, Kent, Ivinghoe, Bucks, Rector of Woolwich, and Rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street, London. In 1812 he was appointed Chaplain to King George III. ; and afterwards to George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, also previously to the Earl of Bridgewater, and was keeper of the MSS. in the Lambeth Library.

In 1830 he became a Canon of York and Prebendary of Husthwaite; in 1832, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and, in 1820, Rector of Settrington, which preferment he held until his death.

His writings, which were numerous, display profound scholarship, the most conspicuous being :

- “The Deans of Canterbury.” 1793.
- “Milton’s Comus, with Notes and Illustrations.” 1793.
- “Milton’s Poetical Works, with Notes and Life.” 1801.
- “Catalogue of Books and MSS. in the Library of Canterbury Cathedral.” 1802.
- “The Works of Emd. Spenser, with Notes and Life.” 1805.
- “The Life of the Rev. Dr. Bray.” 2nd edition. 1808.
- “Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer.” 1810.
- “The Life and Writings of the Rt. Rev. Brian Walton.” 1821.
- “The Life of Archbishop Cranmer.”
- “Johnson’s Dictionary,” with additions. 1814. Often re-printed.

TOPHAM, Major EDWD., Wold Cottage, Thwing.

Born *circa* 1750, son of Francis Topham, LL.D., of the Prerogative Court, York; died 1820.

His life was somewhat erratic. As a soldier he brought his troop into a model condition of discipline, for which he was called “The tip-top Adjutant.” He was a poet, dramatist, and author of many fugitive pieces, in both prose and poetry, and associated with all the wits of the time. In 1787 he established and edited “The World,” a newspaper which abounded with wit, poetry, society talk, scandal, and dramatic chit-chat.

He took as his mistress, Mrs. Wells, an actress, by whom he had four children, after which he abandoned her, and she published her autobiography, in which she indulges in the most scurrilous abuse of him and his conduct towards her. He then retired into Yorkshire, and lived the life of a country gentleman at Wold Cottage, passing his time in hunting and other field sports, in which his three daughters, who accompanied him, participated.

It was near his cottage, when he was resident there, that the meteoric stone fell, which is now in the Natural History Museum, London, in commemoration whereof he erected a pillar, with an inscription, on the spot, and published “An account of a remarkable stone which fell from the clouds.” 1798.

He was author besides of :

- “The Life of Jn. Elwes, the Miser.” 12th edition. 1805.
- “Five Separate Farces.” 1780 to 1787.
- “Letters on the Customs and Laws of the Scotch Nation.” 1776.
- “Some volumes of Poetry.” 1778 and 1790.
- “Somerville’s Chase, with Annotations and Memoir.” 1804.

TRAVERS, The Rev. HENRY, M.A., Nunburnholme.

A poet of the last century, who graduated B.A., 1722, and M.A., 1736, at Cambridge, and who became Rector of Nunburnholme, after some preferment in Cambridge.

He published :

- “Miscellaneous Poems and Translations”; by H. Travers, M.A., Rector of Nunburnholme in the East Riding of the County of York. York, 1740.

TREVOR, The Rev. GEORGE, D.D., Beeford.

An erudite divine, and author of several works; born *circa* 1808; died 1888, *æt.* 80;

educated at Hertford College, Oxford, where he took high honours; B.A., 1846; M.A., 1847; D.D., Hartford, U.S.A., 1847.

Chaplain to the Hon. E.I.C., 1836-46; Rector of All Saints, Pavement, York, 1847-68; Prebendary of Apesthorne, York, 1847; Rector of Burton Pidsea, 1868-71; Rector of Beeford, 1871; and held many important offices in connection with the See and Province of York.

Author of :

- “Party Spirit.” 1851.
- “The Convocations of the two Provinces, their origin, &c.” 1852.
- “Church Synods.” 1852.
- “India : an Historical Sketch.” 1858.
- “India : its natives and missions.” 1859.
- “Russia : Ancient and Modern.” 1862.
- “Egypt : from the Conquest of Alexander.” 1865.
- “Rome : from the fall of the West.” 1866.
- “The Story of the Cross.” 1866.
- “The Sacrifice and Participation of the Holy Eucharist.” 1869.
- “Disputed Rubrics, &c.” 1875.

Also several single sermons and other works.

De WALKINGTON, NICHOLAS, Monkish Annalist.

A monk of Kirkham Priory, supposed to have been a native of Walkington, near Beverley.

Author of :

- “A narrative of the war between Henry I. and Louis le Gros, and of the Battle of the Standard.” MSS. in the British Museum.
- “The Life of Walter l’Espec,” ascribed to him by Bale.
- “A Treatise de Virtutibus et Virtutis,” also ascribed to him by Bale.

WILBERFORCE, The Ven. ROBERT ISAAC, Burton Agnes.

Born 1802; second son of William Wilberforce, the Philanthropist, and descended from the family of Wilberfoss, of Wilberfoss; died 1857. A scholar of great attainments; educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated and took high-class honours.

- Vicar of Burton Agnes, 1840-54.
- Prebendary of Apesthorne, York, 1841-47.
- Vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, 1843-54.
- Archdeacon of the East Riding, 1841-54.

Married, 1st, in 1832, Everilda, daughter of Archdeacon Wrangham; 2ndly, Jane, daughter of Digby Legard, of Etton, by the former of whom he had a son Edward, born 1834; author of some novels, poems, and other works.

In the year 1854 he seceded from the Church of England, resigning all his preferments, and united himself with the Roman Catholic Church.

He was author of a great number of works, some of the more conspicuous being :

- “The Life of William Wilberforce,” (his father) jointly with his brother Samuel, 5 vols. 1838.
- “The Five Empires”

- “History of Erastianism.”
- “Rutilius and Lucius: or stories of the third age.” 1841.
- “The Doctrine of the Incarnation.” 1848.
- “The Doctrine of Holy Baptism.” 1849.
- “Church Courts and Church Discipline.”
- “The Evangelical and Tractarian Movements.” 1851.
- “An Appeal to Convocation.” 1852.
- “The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist.” 3rd edition, 1854.
- “Reasons for re-calling my subscription to the Royal Supremacy.” 1854.
- Also separate sermons and charges.

There were also published several replies to his writings on the Incarnation, the Eucharist, his “Heresies,” and his perversion to Popery.

WILTON, The Rev. RICHARD, Londesborough.

Born at Doncaster, 1827; educated at Cambridge; B.A. 1851; M.A. 1861; Vicar of Londesborough, 1866; Chaplain to Lord Londesborough, 1860; formerly Chaplain to the York Union, 1854-7; Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe, 1857-66.

A poet of widely-extended reputation; his writings displaying the characteristics of tenderness of feeling, piety of sentiment, and sweetness of versification.

Author of :

- “Wood Notes and Church Bella.” 1873.
- “Lyrics: Sylvan and Sacred.” 1878.
- “Sungleams: Rondeaux and Sonnets.” 1881.
- Also of a great number of separate poems contributed to various periodicals.

WOODCOCK, The Rev. HENRY, Driffield.

A Primitive Methodist Preacher, born at Bridlington, in 1830; for a short time in the service of a printer, afterwards apprenticed to a tailor. At the age of 15 he joined the Primitive Methodist Society. Before the expiration of his apprenticeship, being solicited to enter the ministry, his master gave him his liberty, and he was admitted as an itinerant preacher, since which he has been twice stationed in Driffield.

He was the author of several works, including :

- “Popery Unmasked.” Driffield, 1862.
- “The Gipsies, History of.” 1865.
- “Facts stranger than Fiction.”
- “Recent Floods.”
- “The Hero of the Humber: Life of John Ellerthorpe.” 1868.
- “The Student’s Handbook of Christian Doctrine.”
- “The Tynewydd Colliery Disaster: a Sermon at Driffield.” 1877.

WODE, WILLIAM, Bridlington.

The last Prior of Bridlington, who was one of the conspirators and organizers, at Settrington, of the second Pilgrimage of Grace, for the restoration of the Monasteries, for which he was sent up to London for trial, found guilty of High Treason, and relegated to York, for execution, where, on the 21st September, 1537, he was beheaded and quartered.

WRANGHAM, The Ven. FRANCIS, M.A., F.R.S., Hunmanby.

A native of Malton, born in 1769 ; died 1842 ; educated at Hull, under Milner, and at Cambridge, where he graduated with high classical and mathematical honours ; after which he obtained the following preferments—

Vicar of Hunmanby, 1796-1842.

Archdeacon of Cleveland, 1820-28.

Prebendary of Ampleforth, York, 1823-42.

Do. of Chester, 1825-27.

Archdeacon of the East Riding, 1828-42.

He was a man of great scholarly attainments and a prolific author. His library was extensive and valuable, occupying 20 days of sale by auction, in 1843.

Principal works :

“Poems.” 1795. Privately printed.

“Seatonian Prize Poem.” 1800.

“Scarborough Castle : a Poem.” 1823.

“Epithalmia triad Marianæ infelicibus cheu.” 1837.

“Translations from Horace, Petrarch, &c.”

“Humble Contributions to a British Plutarch.” 1816.

“Sertum Cantabrigiense.” 1824.

“The Pleiad. Abridgements from seven writers on the coincidences of Christianity.” 1828.

Several sermons, tracts, &c.

Edited, with additions, “Mortimer’s British Plutarch.” 8 vols. 1810 ; originally published in 1776. 6 vols.

“The Works of the Rev. Thos. Zouch.” 2 vols. 1820.

“Walton’s Biblia Polyglotta, with Notes.” 2 vols. 1828.



CHAPTER XVI.

Chronology of Events.

- 705. Death and Burial of King *Ældfrið*, at Driffield.
- 1238. Foundation of the Prebend of Driffield.
- 1485. Annexation of the Prebend of Driffield to the Precentorship of York Cathedral.
- 1649. Augmentation of the Stipend of the "Minister" of Driffield, by the Committee for Plundered Ministers.
- 1769. Royal Assent given to the Driffield Navigation Act.
- 1772. The Rev. John Wesley preached under a tree, in the main street, now the Market Place.
- 1779. Mr. Hall, of Little Driffield, killed by a fall from his horse, when riding from Beverley.
- 1780. Ann Witty, of Driffield, awarded three guineas by the East Riding Agricultural Society, at Beverley, for prolonged services (40 years) in one situation.
- 1785. Fruitless search for the remains of King *Ældfrið*.
- 1786. A Baptist Church of 10 members formed.
" Death, and burial in a field, of Francis Best, of Elmswell.
- 1788. A Baptist Chapel erected in what is now called Chapel Lane.
- 1794. Death of John Wardell, carpenter, of Little Driffield, in a snow-storm on Kilwick Common.
- 1795. Erection of a Wesleyan Chapel, in Westgate, now Mr. Stott's Carriage Works.
- 1796. A boy, named Taylor, killed by the water-wheel at Sheepshanks and Porter's Factory, now Bell Mills.
- 1798. Volunteer Armed Association formed; 120 officers and men. Commander, Henry Grimston, of Sunderlandwick.
- 1802. Congregational Chapel built, in New Street, now Exchange Street.
" Disembodiment of the Driffield Volunteers, at the Peace of Amiens.

1803. Re-formation of the Driffield Volunteers, as "The Bainton Beacon Volunteers."
 John Grimston, of Neswick, Commandant.

" Embodiment of the Yorkshire Wolds Yeomanry Cavalry. Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Commandant.

1807. Little Driffield Church restored : nave and chancel re-built.

1808. Bainton Beacon Volunteers disbanded.

1815. Great Driffield Church new vestry built. Removed 1878.

1816. Ann Jennison, of Cranswick, died, *aet.* 103.

1818. National School established on Cross Hill.

1821. Primitive Methodist Chapel built, in Mill Street.

1828. Wesleyan Chapel erected, in Middle Street North.

" Schools in connection with the Primitive Methodist Chapel opened.

1829. Death, in the Workhouse, *aet.* 87, of Alex. Mackintosh, author of "The Driffield Angler."

1832. Death, *aet.* 56, of Mr. Flint, who rode the famous race with Mrs. Thornton.

1833. Establishment of the Driffield Anglers' Club.

1834. New clock placed in the tower of the church.

1835. Gas introduced.

1837. The Mechanics' Institute founded.
 Union Workhouse built, in Middle Street North.

1838. Sale of the old Workhouse on Cross Hill.

1839. Infants' School established.

1841. Corn Exchange and Public Rooms built.
 " Repairs and alterations in the church.

1843. Lock-up, in Eastgate, built.

1846. Railway Station opened.
 " Act passed for the construction of the Driffield and Malton Railway.

1847. Establishment of the Cattle Market.

1851. Establishment of a Farmers' Club.

1852. Experiments with machinery for agricultural purposes, by the Farmers' Club, on Hopper's farm, at Kellythorpe.
 " Establishment of the Floral, Horticultural, and Poultry Society.

1853. Commencement of the *Driffield Observer* Newspaper.
 " Developement of the Farmers' Club into the Driffield and East Riding Agricultural Society.

1854. Act passed for working the Driffield and Malton Railway by the North Eastern Company.

1855. The Malton and Driffield Railway opened.

1856. Rooms erected, in Exchange Street, by Mr. E. D. Conyers, for Magisterial and County Court business.
 " Steeple Chase, March 8th.
 " Primitive Methodist Chapel re-opened, after alterations.
 " Foundation Stone laid of the new East Riding Bank.
 " Death, *aet.* 44, of the Rev. Henry Birch, Independent Minister.
 " An oaken coffin and three skeletons found in levelling a hill at Sunderlandwick.

1857. Kirkburn Church re-opened, after restoration.
 " Great Stack fire at Cowlam ; supposed incendiarism.

1857. Amateur Brass Band formed.
 " Garton Church re-opened, after restoration.

1858. Marriage of the Princess Royal: festivities and general holiday. January 25th.
 " Gala and Musical Fete, Driffield and Langtoft Bands. June 21st.
 " Great storms on the Wolds; sheep killed by lightning; snow at Langtoft, October 10th.
 " The Rev. Robinson Pool, formerly Independent Minister at Driffield, found dead in his bed, at Thornton, near Bradford, *æt* 78.
 " Discovery of about 1,500 Roman Coins at Cowlam.
 " National Schools, Cross Hill, re-built.

1859. Fall of the great elm tree at Wansford. Its dimensions were 90ft. in height, and 30ft. in circumference. September.
 " First show of the Floral and Horticultural Society.

1860. Establishment of the Penny Bank.
 " Rifle Volunteer Corps formed, with 30 effective and 14 hon. members.
 " Great gale, the top and sails of Tate's corn mill, at North End, blown down. March.
 " Stack-fire at Mr. Nicholson's, Little Driffield. May 3rd.
 " A storm, which raged with great violence for several hours, tearing up trees and flinging them across the roads; windows blown in; the streets strewn with tiles and chimney pots; the village tree, at Skerne, uprooted; sheep suffocated by pressing together in fear. May 28th.
 " Temperance Band of Hope formed.
 " William Britton, one of the last surviving operatives of the Wansford Carpet Factory, died *æt* 82. November 29th.

1861. Foundation stone laid of the Lodge of the Society of Ancient Shepherds, at Nafferton.
 " Foundation stone laid of the new Baptist Chapel in Middle Street; opened in 1862.
 " Birth of a pig with eight legs; the property of Thomas Wright, of the Railway Station. May.
 " Volunteer Review. June 21st.
 " Foundation stone laid of the new Wesleyan Chapel, at Cranswick. July 19th.
 " Great thunder storm; several horses and cattle and three children killed. July.
 " Farewell meeting, in the Corn Exchange, of the Rev. J. Mortimer, Wesleyan Minister. August 15th.
 " Fire at Mr. Grassam's workshop, in Cripel Lane. August 16th.
 " Great Church Rate Contest. August.
 " Primitive Methodist Chapel re-opened, after repairs. September 7th.
 " Linseed Cake Company formed. August.
 " An Eagle, measuring 6ft. 6in. from tip to tip of wings, shot at Skerne, by a Gamekeeper. November.
 " Church Street, from Westgate to Shady Lane, laid out.

1862. Foundation Stone laid of the Linseed Cake Mill. January.
 " Mechanics' Institute re-constituted.
 " Wesleyan Chapel opened after repairs. April 2nd.
 " Sudden death, at the Volunteer Review, of Drill-Sergeant Miller, of Howden, April 28th.

1862. Death, *aet.* 34, of the Rev. J. Skinner, Curate of Driffield, author of some pamphlets. May.

„ New Baptist Chapel, from a design by Hawe, of Beverley, opened. May.

„ Presentation of a sword to Capt. Conyers, of the Rifle Volunteers. August.

„ Meeting of the Yorkshire Architectural Society, at Driffield, under the presidency of Archdeacon Long. A paper on "Driffield Past and Present" by Mr. John Browne, read.

„ Fire at Mr. Shepherdson's cabinet works. September.

„ Conversazione, Bazaar, and Exhibition, at the Mechanics' Institute. October.

„ Wesleyan Chapel re-opened after enlargement. October.

„ Memorial Window, to Lady Sykes, placed in Wetwang Church.

„ Fire at the Nag's Head Inn. December.

„ Burial Board constituted, and a new cemetery decided upon.

1863. Marriage of the Prince of Wales celebrated by a general holiday and festivities. March 1st.

„ Death of Sir Tatton Sykes. March 21st.

„ Provident Benefit Society founded.

„ Foundation Stone of the Wesleyan Reform Chapel laid by Edw. Dial, of Beverley. September 23rd.

„ Little Driffield Church re-opened, after partial restoration. September.

„ Sunday School-room, in connection with the Congregational Chapel, in Exchange Street, opened. October.

„ Penny Readings commenced at the Mechanics' Institute. November.

„ Seven stack fires on the Wolds in three weeks. November and December.

1864. Railway accident at Cranswick; several persons injured by leaping from the train. April 20th.

„ Wesleyan Reform Chapel opened. March.

„ Incendiary fires on the Wolds, in the autumn.

„ Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Cranswick, opened. October.

„ Building Society formed. November.

„ Memorial window to Prince Albert placed in Driffield Church.

1865. Foundation stone laid of the Sir Tatton Sykes Monument, on Garton Hill. May 17th.

„ Wansford Primitive Methodist Chapel opened.

„ Fire at Watton Abbey. March 10th.

„ Cemetery, on Nafferton Road, consecrated by the Archbishop of York. August 19th.

„ Fancy Fair in aid of the fund for the purchase of premises, erected in Exchange Street for a Court House, for the purpose of a Mechanics' Hall. Dec. 19th.

„ Re-opening of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Mill Street, after enlargement. December 31st.

1866. Commencement of the erection of the new Union Workhouse, in Nafferton Road.

„ Foundation Stone of Wansford new Church laid by Sir Tatton Sykes.

1867. Establishment of the Cottage Hospital.

„ Wm. Slater, last survivor of the Wansford Carpet Weavers, died, *aet.* 80.

„ Fire at Kellythorpe. February 13th.

„ Opening services of the new Congregational Chapel. June.

„ New Wesleyan Sunday School opened. July 7th.

1867. Visit of the Royal Archaeological Institute. A paper on the History of the Church, by Mr. John Browne; read by Mr. Fowler. August.

„ Attempted murder of John Wagnall, by Jas. Withell. September.

„ Burglary at the Railway Refreshment Rooms. January 31st.

1868. Co-operative Stores opened in Doctor Lane.

„ Fire at Mr. Jordan's farm, Eastburn. June 16th.

„ Fire at the shop of Mr. Angas, grocer.

1869. Death, *aet. 87*, of John Farthing, a famous breeder and fighter of game cocks. February 27th.

„ Death, *aet. 79*, of Joseph Barnett, probably the last and oldest handloom linen weaver in Yorkshire. April 23rd.

„ Burglary at the offices of Mr. Matthew Blakeston, raff merchant. May 5th.

„ Burglary on the premises of Mr. Jessop. January 30th.

„ Burglary at the house of Mr. Atkinson, draper. July 10th.

„ Foundation stone laid of a Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Wetwang.

„ Attempted Highway Robbery of Mr. John Holtby, at Kellythorpe. Sept. 11th.

1870. Driffield Union Society expired, after an existence of 75 years.

„ Messrs. Dawson and Sons, millers, suspended payment, with liabilities £45,447 and assets £22,116.

1871. Election of first School Board, and temporary school opened in the New Road Congregational Schoolroom. March 6th.

„ Foundation stone laid of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Garton. May.

„ Re-opening of the Baptist Chapel, after repairs. September 24th.

„ Fire on the premises of Mr. Peacock, cooper. September.

1872. Strike of workmen at the Linseed Cake Mills, for increased wages and Saturday half holiday.

„ School Board School opened at Cranswick. April.

„ Fire on the premises of Mr. Foster, Butcher. July 4th.

„ Fire at Mr. Pickering's Albion Foundry. July 21st.

„ Fire at Mr. Angas', Millfield House. September 29th.

„ Floods. November.

1873. Presentation of a purse of £20 to the Rev. W. Mitchell, Independent Minister, after 16 years pastorate. January.

„ Meeting of agricultural labourers in connection with the Joseph Arch agitation; 62 of whom joined the Union. February 3rd.

„ Foundation stone laid of the new Primitive Methodist Chapel, in George Street. August.

„ Fire at Mr. Stott's carriage works. August 2nd.

„ Local Board of Health constituted. October.

1874. Violent gale: destruction of a portion of Mr. Boak's photographic studio, and a house at Cranswick. January 18th.

„ Opening of the new Primitive Methodist Chapel, in George Street, and sale of the old chapel, in Mill Street, for a Temperance Hall. October.

„ Foundation stone laid of a School Board school at Cranswick. April.

„ Fire at the residence of Mr. J. R. Mortimer. May 2nd.

„ Marriage, in Westminster Abbey, of Sir Tatton Sykes, with Miss Cavendish Bentinck. August 3rd.

1875. Sudden death of Mr. Rd. Dunn Dawson, of Poundsworth Mills, *æt.* 63. Jan. 7th.
 " Show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, in a field on the north side of the road between Little Driffield and Elmswell. August.
 " An eight-day church mission, conducted by the Rev. G. Body, Rector of Kirby-Misperton. The Archbishop of York present. October and November.
 " Riot at the Statute Hirings, many windows broken. November 8th.
 " Great storm, doing considerable damage in Driffield and the neighbourhood; unroofing houses, &c. November 19th.
 " Cottage Hospital built on Nafferton Road.

1876. Discovery of several skeletons in making an excavation for a new gas tank. Jan.
 Oldham and Bohn's plans for drainage adopted by the Local Board.
 " Lockwood Street opened for traffic. May.
 " Hutton Cranswick Church re-opened, after restoration. August 17th.
 " Fall of gasometer and wall into the Beck. October 12th.
 " Discovery of bones and earthenware, in excavating for the foundations of a house in Westgate. October.

1877. The Rev. Horace Newton inducted into the living of Driffield. January.
 " The market tolls leased, by the Lady of the Manor, to the Local Board for twenty-one years. April.
 " The Rev. George Allen presented with a purse of 150 guineas, as a testimonial of respect, on resigning the living of Driffield. June 27th.
 " Gas explosion at the Falcon Hotel. October 19th.
 " Church Institute formed. October.
 " Primitive Methodist Mutual Improvement Society established. October.
 " Fire at the Buck Hotel. December 21st.

1878. Meeting to consider the restoration of the Parish Church. The Archbishop of York in the chair. January 26th.
 " Purchase of land for the drainage outfall. March.
 " Foundation stone laid of a Primitive Methodist Chapel at Little Driffield. May 29th.

1879. Commencement of the drainage works.
 " Capture of a Pike, 38 inches in length, in the river, by Frederick William Holderness. March 8th.
 " Foundation stone of new Wesleyan Chapel laid. July.
 " Temperance Coffee House opened. December.

1880. Lawsuit—Jarratt v. Local Board of Health, to recover damages, for carrying a sewer through his premises. Referred to arbitration; award of damages £81 3s. 10d. January.
 " Stained glass window placed in Hutton Cranswick Church, in memory of Lieut. Charles Edward Reynard, R.N., born 1850; died 1879. January.
 " Conservative Association for the Driffield Polling District of the East Riding formed.
 " Death of the Rev. Ishmael Fish, M.A., *æt.* 57, Vicar of Huttons-Ambo, formerly missionary to the navvies on the Driffield and Malton railway, and author of "The Stranger's Tale: a Poem," and several pamphlets. June.
 " Opening of new Wesleyan Chapel. The first built in 1795, the second opened in 1828. July.
 " Foundation stone laid of a Baptist Chapel, at Cranswick, to cost £400. July.

1880. Celebration of the Sunday School Centenary. Procession of about 2000 children, each denomination with a distinguishing colour—Church, established 1796, blue; Congregational, established 1806, crimson; Wesleyan, established 1812, yellow; Primitive Methodist, established 1829, pink; Baptist, established 1834, violet; Free Methodist, established 1854, green. In the procession was Mrs. Dinah Merkin, *æt.* 100, with her son, grandson, and great granddaughter; a photograph of whom was taken, and a medal presented to the old lady, in commemoration of having lived previous to the establishment of Sunday schools in Driffield.

“ Thunderstorm: a large tree at Cranswick striken by lightning and shivered to atoms. August 2nd.

“ Fire at the new Wesleyan Chapel, through the hot-air apparatus, but discovered in time and extinguished, without doing much damage. October.

“ Hurricane of rain, hail, and wind, uprooting trees, upthrusting roofs, and wrenching down signboards. October.

“ Re-opening of Driffield Church, by the Archbishop of York, after restoration.

1881. The temporary wooden church, in Lockwood Street, opened as St. John's Mission Hall. January.

“ Three burglaries in one night, in the Church, the Congregational, and the Wesleyan Schools. May.

“ Presentation of a time-piece to the Rev. Henry Foster Pegg, B.A., Curate of Driffield, on occasion of his marriage. June.

“ Presentation of portrait to the Rev. Charles Kendall, Primitive Methodist Minister, in Driffield, and President of the Conference, in recognition of the dignity conferred upon him. September.

“ Hanging a new bell, and re-hanging the two old ones, in Nafferton Church. Sept.

“ Serious accidental stack fire on Mr. Megginson's farm, Fimber. October.

“ Terrific storm: chimneys and walls thrown down; houses unroofed; two windows of the Mechanics' Institute blown in; hundreds of large trees torn up by the roots and thrown across the roads, rendering them, in places, impassable. October.

“ Formation of a Liberal Association, with Dr. Eames as president; Messrs. H. Angas and H. D. Marshall as vice-presidents; Mr. F. J. Brigham as secretary, *pro tem*; and a committee of nine.

“ Death, *æt.* 90, of the Rev. Geo. Allen, retired Vicar of Driffield, who held the living 1833 to 1876. November 28th.

1882. Presentation of a stationery cabinet to the Rev. J. Moore, Curate of Driffield. January.

“ Presentation to Mr. Geo. Meek, on his removal to London, of an illustrated volume, by the Mutual Improvement Society, of which he had been hon. secretary for five years. January.

“ The Driffield Charitable Society formed. March.

“ Burglary on the premises of Mr. W. Monkman, grocer. April.

“ Decision of the Local Board to construct waterworks. April.

“ Public meeting on the waterworks question. Resolution passed to support the project of the Local Board, and oppose the Bill brought into Parliament by independent promoters. May 1st.

1882. Death, æ. 64, of the Rev. Charles Kendall, Primitive Methodist Minister, and President of the Conference; a native of Hull. May.

" Appointment of Engineer, and purchase of land for the Pumping Station of the Waterworks. May.

" Opposition of the Local Board, in Committee, to the Bill of Promoters of the Waterworks. July.

" Royal Assent to the Waterworks Act. July 24th.

" Libel Case—Jarratt v. Quickfall, arising out of a Local Board Squib, tried at the Leeds Assizes. Verdict £75 damages and costs. August.

" Death, æ. 55, of Dr. Alfred Scotchburn, an active man in public matters, and the holder of several offices. Public Funeral. October 6th.

" Government Enquiry relative to the Scheme of the Local Board, for Waterworks, and raising a loan of £5,000 for their construction.

1883. Abandonment of their Waterworks Scheme, by the Local Board, the Local Government Board having refused their sanction to the £5,000 loan; the proposal of the Board to oppose the Driffield Waterworks Company's Bill having been negatived at a meeting of the Ratepayers. March.

" Commencement of the Waterworks, on the Cottam Road. May.

" Presentation to Mr. Alexander Francis Lydon, Artist, President of the Mechanics' Institute for eight years, of a silver-mounted Cabinet and a purse of gold, on his removal to London. August 20th.

1884. Great Storm at Cranswick, doing considerable damage. January 23rd.

" Sudden death of the Rev. H. Jennings, æt. 73. February.

" Burglary at the house of Mr. Luke White, Solicitor. July.

" Fire at Mr. Taylor's Steam Saw Mill. August.

" Death, æt. 72, of Mr. Francis Cook Matthews, head of the firm of F. C. Matthews, Son, & Co., Seed Crushers, Manure Manufacturers, &c. October.

" Congress, in Driffield, of the Hull District Congregational Union. October.

" Poaching affray, at Lowthorpe, William Fenley, of Driffield, fatally shot. Oct.

" Re-opening Services at the Baptist Chapel, after repairs. October.

" Gamekeeper charged with murder in connection with the Lowthorpe poaching case and discharged. December.

" Grand Swiss Fancy Fair, in aid of the building fund of the Wesleyan Chapel. December.

1885. Burglary at the house of Mr. Stott, coach-builder. January.

" The Rev. Horace Newton proposed to the Prebend of Bugthorpe.

" Recognition service of the Rev. R. F. Bracey, Congregational Minister. Dec. 11th.

" First Buckrose Election at Driffield. Christopher Sykes, Esq., elected by 4081 votes against J. J. Cousins, Esq., of Chapel Allerton, with 3785 votes.

" Confirmation at Driffield. March 24th.

" Grand Floral Exhibition opened by Canon Newton. March 2nd.

" Slight shock of Earthquake at Cranswick. June 18th.

" Great Liberal Meeting in the Temperance Hall. July 18th.

1886. Great snow-storm at Driffield and the Neighbourhood. March 1st.

" Formation of a Farmers' Club at Driffield. March 25th.

1886 Formation of a Liberal Association at Driffield. April 15th.
 " Retirement of Mr. C. Sykes as Member for Buckrose. April.
 " Fire at Mr. F. Purdon's Joinery Works. May 1st.
 " Burglary at Dr. Burgess'. May 27th.
 " Death of Mr. Edward Gibson, Ironfounder.
 " Mr. C. Sykes decides to withdraw his Resignation. June.
 " Mr. W. A. McArthur chosen to represent the Buckrose Division. June 11th.
 " Enthusiastic reception of Mr. McArthur, at Driffield ; Public Meeting in the New Market Hall.
 " Buckrose Election. Mr. Mc Arthur 3742 votes ; Mr. Sykes 3741.
 " Death of Mr. George William Harrison, River Head, aged 50. October 2nd.
 " Centenary Services of the Driffield Baptist Church commenced October 30th.
 " Opening of a Popish Chapel at Driffield. November 14th.
 " Mr. McArthur, Member for Buckrose, unseated on petition by Mr. Sykes ; the case heard at York, December 7, 8, 9, 10.

1887. Presentation of a solid Silver Tea and Coffee Service to Mr. Luke White, Liberal Agent, by Mr. McArthur.
 " Confirmation at Driffield, by His Grace the Archbishop of York. March 16th.
 " Death of Mr. H. Bradshaw Pearson, manager of the East Riding Bank. May 2nd.
 " Anti-Coercion Meeting, at Driffield ; Addresses by Mr. McArthur, M.P. for St. Austell, and Mr. John O'Connor, M.P.
 " Grand Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee ; an ox roasted whole. May 21st.
 " Death of Mr. John Robinson, of the firm of John Robinson & Sons. Nov. 27th.
 " Total destruction, by fire, of the manufacturing portion of the works of the Driffield Linseed Cake Company : estimated damages £25,000. Dec 12th.

1888. Death of Mr. John William Turner, Brewer and Spirit Merchant. February 1st.
 " Opening of a Liberal Club, at Driffield. February.
 " Selection of Mr. Angus Holden as the Liberal Candidate for Buckrose. May 11th.
 " Bursting of a Waterspout, at Langtoft, doing great damage, flooding the village, and rushing down the valley to Driffield, flooding many houses near the beck, and doing considerable damage. June 9th.
 " Visit of H.R.H. Albert Victor of Wales to the Agricultural Show. July 20th.
 " Presentation of a Portrait of Mr. McArthur, late Member for Buckrose, to the Liberal Club, having been purchased by 80 subscribers. August 14th.
 " Commencement of the Restoration of Little Driffield Church. August.
 " Retirement of Mr. Sykes, as Member for Buckrose. August.
 " Commemoration Services of the glorious defeat of the Spanish "Invincible Armada," fitted out partly at the expense of that detestable scourge of humanity—the Pope of Rome, and bearing a banner specially blessed by him. Sep. 17th.



A P P E N D I X.

 THAT the East Riding of Yorkshire, especially the Wolds, was peopled many centuries before the birth of Christ, by the warlike tribe of Brigantes, whom Cæsar found it difficult to conquer, there cannot be a doubt, as we have the most incontestable evidence in the many hundreds of burial mounds scattered all over the Riding. These tumuli, in the parish of Driffield, containing the skeletons of the Brigantian heroes, with their jet and amber beads, urns, flint arrow and spear heads, prove that in the immediate neighbourhood of the present town there must have been a gathering of the huts of this primitive race. Unfortunately, we have none of those pits, as at Bempton and other places on the Wolds, over which were erected conical roofs, thatched with straw or reeds, unless those pits in Kendall Dale were the pit-dwellings of these primitive inhabitants, which may be doubted.

ROMAN DRIFFIELD.

Of the invincible legions of the Cæsars we have no trace whatever in Driffield, though from the fact of a vase of Roman coins having been found at Cowlam, a few years ago, tessellated pavements at Rudston, a Roman road from York to one of their stations at Bridlington, or more probably Sewerby, now washed away by the encroachments of the ocean, and one or more castles or fortifications at Nafferton Kesters, and along the hill to Kilham, where the fields still bear the name of "The Kesters," we know that the Roman soldiers must have wandered by the side of our trout streams and probably fished in them. This Roman road, through Sledmere, Kilham, and Rudston, passed close to the north of the township of Driffield, if not actually through it. Part of this road was discovered at Sledmere. There does not seem to be any record of any Roman remains having been

found in Driffield. From the earliest settlement of the original inhabitants of Yorkshire to the burial of Aldfrid, at Little Driffield, the town does not possess any history except what may be inferred from its burial mounds.

PAGAN ANGLO-SAXON DRIFFIELD.

The Anglo-Saxons, the first small fleet of whom, at the invitation of Vortigern, the British king, landed on our shores, in the year 449, were heathens. Like their Viking brethren, who, four centuries afterwards, wrested the kingdom from their grasp and governed it independently of the West-Saxon kings, they were worshippers of the sun and moon, and Tui, and Woden, and Thorr, and Friga, and Sæter. The north of England is supposed to have been conquered and governed by people from Anglen, while the south and west were conquered and governed by those from Saxony. Hence we have in the south the kingdoms of Essex, Wessex, Sussex, and Middlesex—the East, West, South, and Middle Saxons. In 1893 we got conclusive evidence that previous to the introduction of christianity into Yorkshire the town of Driffield was inhabited by these heathen Angles. The *Driffield Observer*, of June 3rd, says:—"During the operations in the levelling of two fields in the King's-Mill Road, Driffield, for the purpose of a recreation ground, the workmen have come upon several human skeletons. The first was dug into on Wednesday last week, and very little attention was paid to the circumstance, the bones being dispersed before any one but the workmen had had an opportunity of seeing the skeleton. It was found about 18 inches below the surface, and nothing being found with it to point to its age, little was thought of the circumstance, some conjecturing that the remains might be those of the victim of some bloody crime during the Middle Ages. However, on Friday night another skeleton was found, and on Saturday morning five other skeletons. These were examined by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, who has opened so many of the Yorkshire tumuli, and he pronounced two of the skeletons to be those of children of ten or twelve years. At that time no weapon, tool, implements, or pottery had been found to fix the identity of the people to whom the interments belonged. On Tuesday morning, however, the workmen came across four or five vases or vessels, all of which were broken with the picks or spades. These were found near where the skeletons were discovered, in a bed of gravel. Some of the vessels were of the rudest description, were about five inches deep, about six inches across, and probably four and a half inches across the mouth, appeared to have been made without the assistance of a potter's wheel, and were entirely without ornamentation. Two others were about five inches high, sloping upward from a narrow base to the widest diameter in a straight line, and then sloping in another straight line to the mouth, which was about two and a half inches in diameter, with edges turning outwards. This vase had undoubtedly been turned on a potter's wheel, and was not an indifferent specimen of the art. The upper half contained ornamentation, an impressed band, about half an inch wide, somewhat resembling coarse canvas in pattern running round close under the neck. Underneath this, still on the upper half, was an ornament which had been impressed, resembling a row of horse shoes, with another row inverted over them; but in such a manner that the upper embrace the ends of two of the lower. The surface of these ornaments was covered with the same pattern as that round the neck of the vase. When Mr. Mortimer first saw these remains he expressed the opinion that the workmen had dug into an Anglo-Saxon burial place, and that the remains were not those of the slaughtered in battle, of which there are so many burials in the

neighbourhood. There can be very little doubt but that the pottery is Anglo-Saxon, and that the specimens represent a rude and a more-cultured and later age, when the art of pottery was more advanced—as might easily have been the case had this been a burial-place where people were buried from generation to generation. The whole of the neighbourhood of Driffield is filled with memorials of the ancient British and the Anglo-Saxon peoples, as found in their places of burial; but this is the first discovery of the kind in the town itself. The probability is that had the excavation been carried deeper much more might have been discovered.

Another skeleton was found on Thursday. Some of the pottery found is composed of some black material, like asphaltum, which Mr. Mortimer says is unique in his experience in barrow-digging. He states that some of the pottery found are doubtless food pots, in which the relatives of the deceased had placed food for the use of the deceased on the journey to the other world.

Mr. Mortimer, who has stored his museum with the contents of some hundreds of barrows he has opened, is of opinion that the place is a Pagan Anglo-Saxon burial ground. This opinion is based on the fact that no regard has been paid to christian ideas in the mode of interment. None of the bodies were interred with their faces towards the east, which indicates that their contemporaries were ignorant of christianity, and did not bury in consonance with its doctrines. The ground, unfortunately, was levelled under contract, and no opportunity was given for further research, or probably many more remains might have been found. The discoveries, however, were sufficient to indicate that this was an Anglo-Saxon burial place of pagan Driffield. This is the earliest indication we have of the occupation of Driffield by its third race of owners, the Ancient Britons having been either extirpated or reduced to slavery by the Romans; the Romans themselves, its second possessors, having been withdrawn, to witness the fall of their own empire.

These pagan owners of Driffield, like all the ancient Scandinavian nations, were very zealous worshippers of their deified heroes. Hence we find at Gudmundingham (now Goodmanham) a splendid temple dedicated to their worship. That this was a magnificent structure there can be little doubt, as it was supported by all the kings of Northumbria till the conversion of *Ædwine* to christianity. Those were awful times for Northumbria. Cadwalla, the king of the expelled Britons, and Penda, a most powerful, heroic, and bigoted pagan, king of the neighbouring kingdom of Mercia, made war on Deira, slew our christian king *Oswy*, and inhumanly butchered the people irrespective of age or sex. How Driffield fared in these onslaughts we know not, but as the town probably was, even at this early date, a royal residence, we may presume that it would not escape the vengeance of those tyrants. *Ædwin* himself, the first royal convert to christianity, fell a victim to their rage.

It seems highly probable that in Anglo-Saxon times, and during the Danish supremacy in the north-eastern portion of England, Little Driffield was considered the original town, and that what we now call Great Driffield was only a suburb, the cottages clustering around the castle, for protection, in those turbulent times. Hence, in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, written over a thousand years ago, we are told that king Alfred was buried "at Driffield," and in Domesday Book, written in 1086, we have but one town, "Drifelt." One of our Northumbrian kings built a bugh [castle] and it was known as *Ædwine's* burg; a town gathered around the base of the hill, and the town took the name of *Ædwine's* burg, now shortened to Edinburg. Many of our towns owe their origin to

the erection of the castles of their royal owners. This seems to have been the case at Driffield—one of our Anglo-Saxon kings erected his castle here; the dependents of the king, the courtiers, and the tillers of the soil, for protection, gathered around its walls, and thus arose another town, now the larger of the two, and known as Great Driffield.

We now emerge from the palpable darkness of the British and Roman periods to the first faint glimmer of authentic history, the first recorded act being found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle—"Anno 705. This year Alfred king of the Northumbrians died at Driffield on the nineteenth before the Kalends of January."

THE CASTLE OF DRIFFIELD.

In the field between the north end of Middle Street and the Beck are the remains of a very extensive castle, but all below the surface. On this ancient and time-honoured spot we seem, in imagination at least, to come face to face with our Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian ancestors. Leland, who wrote three-and-a-half centuries ago, says that the Anglo-Saxon kings had a palace at Driffield. Whether he got his information from some ancient history or from the current tradition of the neighbourhood he does not say, but his statement proves that tradition at least, if not history, has handed down, generation after generation, the fact that here stood one of the castles of the Anglo-Saxon kings of Northumbria.

On entering the field by the gate near the bridge the eye is struck by the uneven surface of the ground, so broken up by hillocks and cavities that it would be dangerous to traverse it in the dark. This irregularity of surface is caused by the buried remains of the walls of the castle and its out-buildings, and probably by the falling-in of the arches of under-ground dungeons, in which high-born prisoners may have passed years of miserable solitary confinement. In the south-west corner of the field is the elongated quadrangle on which the castle stood; on which may still be traced, by the irregular surface, the foundations of the walls.

As Leland does not mention any remains, nor point out the site of the castle, it would seem that he got his information from the current tradition of the town, and that even then, three-and-a-half centuries ago, the only remains of the castle were, as at present, entirely beneath the surface.

The main drain of the town commences just above this field, and is carried along the lower portion, near the beck. On digging the trench for it, numerous pieces of flat tiles, which had covered the roof of the castle or of some of its out-buildings, were thrown up, several of which I have in my possession. They are of very rude manufacture. During the excavation, the workmen came to the foundation of a wall, through which the drain had to be carried, but the narrowness of the trench required for the drain allowed no opportunity for an investigation of the ruins. Mr. Holtby says that the wall was of chalk, as probably were all the buildings in this neighbourhood, at that time, except those huts which were of mud.

The moat, now partially filled up, but still on the western end eight or ten feet deep, no doubt, originally entirely surrounded the castle; and it is extremely probable that it was once supplied by one of the numerous springs in the neighbourhood. Possibly the outlet of the spring has been choked up by the debris of the castle, and found an exit elsewhere. From the floor of a cottage, lately used as a Mission Room by the Primitive Methodists, many feet above the bottom of this moat, a few years ago a spring of clear

water issued, running out of the doorway and across the footpath. Many efforts were made to block up this spring and the owner had to lay a boarded floor in order to obtain a tenant. Did this spring originally supply the moat?

KING ALFRED AND HIS £800 BOOK.

In Alfred's days books were treasures possessed by few; only the churches and monasteries having a very small collection of them, and those probably consisted of only a few leaves of parchment, containing the Creeds, the Decalogue, brief sketches of the Lives of the Saints, and short Ecclesiastical Histories. These were principally the works of the monks, and many of them were so artistically illuminated as to form studies for the illuminators of the present day. That Alfred was an accomplished scholar, with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, is proved by the following extract from Timperley's "Dictionary of Printers and Printing"—"Nothing more completely proves the scarcity of books at this period than the bargain which Benedict Biscop, a monk and founder of the Monastery of Wearmouth, concluded, a little before his death, with Ælfrid, king of Northumberland, by which the king agrees to give an estate of eight hides of land, or as much as eight ploughs could labour, which is said to have been eight hundred acres, for one volume on *Cosmography, or the History of the World*. Biscop was obliged to make five journeys to Rome, principally to purchase books for his monastery. This book was given, and the estate received, by Benedict's successor, the Abbot Ceolfrid. King Ælfrid died the 24th December, 705, and was buried at Driffield." It would be interesting to know whether this eight-hundred-acre volume was ever perused by the king in his castle at Driffield.

ALFRED, KING OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Osric, king of Northumberland, had two sons. Alfred, the elder, was illegitimate, so the Witan [legislative assembly] chose Egfrid, who was legitimately born. Malmesbury says of Egfrid, he was "more valued on account of the good qualities of his most pious wife Ethelrida than for his own." He gives a bad account of him.

"While a more than common report everywhere noised the death of Egfrid, an intimation of it 'borne on the wings of haste,' reached the ears of his brother Alfred. Though the elder brother, he had been deemed, by the nobility, unworthy of the government, from his illegitimacy, and had retired to Ireland, either through compulsion or indignation. In this place, safe from the persecution of his brother, he had, from his ample leisure, become deeply versed in literature, and had enriched his mind with every kind of learning. On which account the very persons who had formerly banished him, esteeming him the better qualified to manage the reins of government, now sent for him of their own accord. Fate rendered efficacious their entreaties; neither did he disappoint their expectations; for during the space of nineteen years he presided over the kingdom with the utmost tranquility and joy; doing nothing that greedy calumny itself could justly carp at." Sharon Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, says "He blessed Northumbria for nineteen years." This was the good man who most probably owned the castle of Driffield, and lies buried in the chancel of Little Driffield Church.

Unless we are to reject history, and tradition, and the inscription in Little Driffield Church, which seems to have been there from time immemorial, it was in this castle that

the learned and pious Alfred breathed his last ; and that from its gate the funeral cortege passed to the church, then probably the only one in the township.

KENDALL AND KENDALL DALE.

Kendall, properly is Keld-dale, from the Old Norse *kelda*—a well, a spring ; and *dalr*—a dale, a valley. This name really belongs to the dale from the north end of the town up to Cottam. Eight hundred years ago Kendall seems to have been, in some way, a separate township, or hamlet, but really forming part of the township of Driffield ; for in Domesday Book we have “To this manor [Driffield] belongs the soke of these lands, Cheldal [Kendall] 6 carucates, Calgestorp [Kelleysthorpe] 3 carucates, Austburn [Eastburn] 6 carucates, Westburne [Kirkburn] 5 carucates, Sudburne [Southburn] 7 carucates, Chileuuic [Kilwick] 5 carucates, Tibetorp [Tibthorpe] 8½ carucates, Schirne [Skerne] 1½ carucates, Crantuic [Cranswick] 1 carucate, Chillon [Kilham] 6 carucates.” From this it seems that in 1086 Kendall stood in the same relationship to Driffield as all the other villages mentioned, and all, in some way, connected with Driffield. From this Keld-dale another dale branches off, on the east side, and runs up to Kendall House. This dale is now called Kendall Dale (that is Keld-dale-dale), and though the word dale is here a duplication yet not improperly so, for this is really a branch of the original *Kelda-dálr*.

WATER FORLORNS.

From the bridge at the north end of the town there is a pleasant footpath along the side of the stream, which bears, and has probably for fourteen hundred years borne, a name now slightly corrupted to Water Forlorns. This apparently-ridiculous name, which evokes a smile when a stranger hears it for the first time, like all Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse names, is remarkably expressive and appropriate. Like the name of the town itself, it is purely Anglo-Saxon, and means water-springs, or the springing or issuing of the water. It is from the Anglo-Saxon *loren*, the past participle of *leósan*—to go forth, to depart, to loose. The “*for*” is the preposition, and the word *for-leoran* means the springing, issuing, or going-forth of the water. The word *leósan*, and its p.p. *loren*, form part of many compound words in Anglo-Saxon, all signifying a loosing, issuing, or going forth, as in our Water Forlorns. Would-be-etymologists seem to be fond of improving place-names which they do not understand, hence, even in legal documents, this name is improved to Waterfall Howl, Waterfall Over, and Waterfall Holmes. It is well that the name has been preserved in so slightly a corrupt form. The word is still preserved in German, with the very common change of “v” for “f”—*verloren*. [See “Lose” in Skeat’s Etymological Dictionary, where the word is fully explained.]

ALAMANWATH BRIDGE.

This name, Alaman wath, is one of the extremely few Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian names of places which have survived in the parish to the present day, and in a comparatively uncorrupted form. It should be *Almannia Wath*, the *Almannia* being both Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse, a term still used in Iceland. The *Wath* in this name makes it more than probable that the name, in this form, has come down to us from the Scandinavians rather than from the Anglo-Saxons. The *Wath* is the Old Norse (Icelandic) *vað* (pronounced *wath*), but the Anglo-Saxon is *wád* (pronounced *wade*). This shows that although

the Anglo-Saxons, no doubt, applied their own synonym to the ford, it is the Scandinavian name which has survived to the present day. The *vað* (wath—ford) was the only means of crossing the stream until very early in the present century, when the bridge was built by Mr. Atkinson, the father of the late Mr. Thomas Atkinson, a builder, in Driffield. A glance at the place still shows that previous to the erection of the bridge the path across the stream was nearly three times the width of the present roadway over the bridge, thus making the water much more shallow for vehicles, and there would be stepping stones for pedestrians. *Almanna Wath*, in modern English, is All-men's Ford, or, as we should now say, the ford on the highway, or public road. In Iceland, whence some of our ancestors came, *Almanna* is still used as the equivalent of the English word public; thus they have *almanna-rómr*, public opinion; *almanna-leið*, a public road; *almanna vegr*, a high road; &c. It is interesting to the etymologist to note that we have preserved this interesting Scandinavian name in so slightly-corrupted form. The sloping of the hedges on each side of the stream, which were probably planted at the enclosure of the township, in the last century, shows that they were thus sloped in order to afford a wider and consequently shallower passage over the stream; and from this fact it seems probable that there never was any bridge until the erection of the present one.

SUNDERLANDWICK.

Looking southward from *Alamanwath* Bridge, we see the woods of Sunderlandwick. This township was the property of the heroic *Jarl Seward*, up to the time of his death, in 1055. His name will ever be preserved in the History of England and in Shakespeare's play of "Macbeth."

STREETS AND LANES.

Mr. Frederick Ross suggests that centuries ago the town was confined to the north side of the church, with the exception of a few houses, scattered widely apart, along what is now called Middle Street. This seems extremely probable. Southward of the church there is not a single ancient street—they are all modern. All the old roads which might now properly be called streets bear the name of lanes. Starting from the church we have Church Lane, Harland Lane, Cranwell Lane, First (or Doctor) Lane, Second (or Chapel) Lane, Third (or Bandmaker) Lane, Boggle Lane, &c. All these Lanes indicate only narrow roads between, or perhaps across, the fields; for the original meaning of the word lane is an open space between corn fields, hedges &c. Bridge Street, from its great width and straightness, is evidently a modern one, or a modernised ancient lane, probably once bearing the name of lane, which might be changed to street after its improvement and the erection of the bridge, from which it now takes its name. Mill Street is probably a quite modern name, as there were no houses in it a century and a half ago. Probably King's Mill Lane formerly included the present Mill Street—extending from the Mill to the Market Place. Middle Street is the only ancient street which bears the name of street.

HARLAND LANE.

The name of this lane is comparatively modern. In 1768 the *Nag's Head*, then the principal Inn in the town—the precursor of the *Red Lion* and the *Bell*, was kept by Mr. Harland, and the lane undoubtedly took its name from him. Though little is known of

Mr. Harland, he evidently was a man of note in his day, and probably it was his good management of this house that raised it to its respectable position. Mr. Arthur Young, who, at this date, made a tour through this part of Yorkshire, notes the inn at which he "put up" at each town, gives the charges for various meals, and the character of the house, such as "disagreeable and dirty, but cheap;" "very disagreeable and dirty, but cheap;" "very good, exceedingly civil and cheap;" "dirty and disagreeable;" "Driffield—Nag's Head, (Harland) very civil and cheap; mutton steaks, ducks, tarts, and cheese, mushrooms, capers, walnuts, gurkins, (*sic*) and other pickles, 2s." This speaks well for Mr. Harland's good management and reasonable charges. Certainly two shillings was a very reasonable charge for such an ample spread. This lane is also called Brew-House Lane, and probably Mr. Harland was the proprietor of the Brew-House also.

BAND-MAKER LANE.

Also called Ropery Lane, from the fact of its having a Ropery in it till about 1839. This lane, now entirely built up on the south side, had no houses in it till about the middle of the present century, except two cottages on the north side. The Rope-Walk is now remembered only by a few of the oldest inhabitants, and, as the name is now changed to Brook Street will soon exist only as a matter of local history.

BOGGLE LANE.

This name reveals to us the firm belief of our ancestors in boggles, hobgoblins, and bargeeasts, with "eyes as big as tea-saucers." What the boggle was that haunted this lane, whether the spirit of some man or beast, is not known, but this has evidently been one of those numerous places which were haunted in the days of our forefathers; and we can imagine the terror with which the inhabitants, especially the juvenile portion, would pass this lonely road, on the dark nights, a century or two ago, and how the youngsters would run themselves out of breath after passing the spot where the boggle was said to have been seen. Happily, those superstitions are fast disappearing from amongst us, though Boggle Lane may, for a century or two hence, preserve the recollection of them, should it not be annihilated by the extension of the Railway premises, which is not improbable.

CLAY-PIT LANE.

This Lane, now called Gibson Street, from the field on the north side, which contains the Moot Hill, belonging to Mr. Edward Gibson, iron-founder, was very narrow in the middle, the hedge on the north side being a regular bow. On this side, at the Scarborough road end, there was an open triangular plot of ground, and Mr. Gibson was allowed to take possession of this plot on his consenting to the straightening of the hedge, by which he gave an equivalent portion of his property.

THE FOUNTAIN.

In April, 1891, a fountain, of cast iron, mounted on a stone pedestal of three steps, with a drinking-cup on each side, was formally presented to the town, by Richard Holtby, Esquire, of Nafferton. A plate on the east side is inscribed "Presented to Great Driffield, by Richard Holtby, Esq., of Nafferton, 1891." On the opposite side:—"Erected under the supervision of a committee of the Driffield Local Board. T. D. Whitaker, Chairman,

Luke White, W. Scotchburn, 1891." An immense crowd gathered to witness the presentation ceremony. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Scruton, (Primitive Methodist); after which Mr. T. D. Whitaker detailed the circumstances which led to the presentation. Mr. Luke White, the chairman of the Local Board, thanked Mr. Holtby for his valuable gift to the town, and for his noble donations to the funds of the Cottage Hospital, and other charitable institutions.

THE EAST-RIDING CORONERSHIP.

The Coroners for the East Riding, for nearly a century, with one brief interval, have lived at Driffield. In 1804, Mr. George Conyers, of Driffield, Solicitor, and Mr. George Cooper, of Stamford Bridge, Surgeon, were candidates for the office. Mr. Conyers received 1658 votes, and Mr. Cooper 1492. Mr. Conyers died in 1809, when the candidates were Mr. Richard Bell, of Pocklington, Surgeon, and Mr. Robert Boulton, of Driffield, Solicitor. Mr. Bell received 1464 votes, and Mr. Bolton 828. In 1826, in consequence of irregularities in Mr. Bell's accounts, he was removed from office, and Mr. Edmund Dade Conyers, of Driffield, Solicitor, son of the late Mr. George Conyers, and Mr. John Myers, of Beverley, Solicitor, were the candidates. As Mr. George Conyers had held the office for so short a time he had not derived an adequate benefit for his expenses, and great interest was manifested for his son. On Mr. Conyers offering to pay Mr. Myers a certain sum for his expenses he withdrew from the contest. The event was celebrated by a song of triumph, written by the Rev. W. J. Wrightson, Baptist Minister, of Driffield. Mr. E. D. Conyers died in 1863, and his partner and deputy-coroner, Mr. J. M. Jennings, of Driffield, Solicitor, was elected in his place, without a contest. Mr. T. H. Trigg, Mr. Jennings' partner, was the Deputy-Coroner. Mr. Jennings died in 1896, and Mr. Luke White, of Driffield, Solicitor, the appointment of Coroner having been transferred to the County Councils, was appointed, from among several candidates, to that office, by the Yorkshire Joint Committee.

DRIFFIELD AND MARKET-WEIGHTON RAILWAY.

An event of great importance to Driffield, and great convenience to travellers in the direction of the West Riding, was the opening of this Railway, in 1890. The line commences at a junction with the Malton and Driffield branch of the North-Eastern Railway, and terminates at a junction with the York and Beverley Branch near Market Weighton. It is about fourteen miles in length, and is double throughout. Tunneling has been avoided by a cutting of a depth of 55 feet, which is a mile and a half in length. The highest embankment, of which there are many, is 52 feet. There are four over-bridges and eight under-bridges, and a viaduct, entirely of bricks, with five arches of 30 feet span, and a height, at the centre, of 50 feet. The total expenditure was about £250,000, including £70,000 debenture shares. The line is a great boon to the locality through which it runs, and is a great advantage to the summer traffic from the West Riding to Bridlington. The importance of the saving of distance, and consequently of time also was fully realised by the North-Eastern Company, who are now (1897) working the line.

The officials of the Companies interested and their friends came to Driffield by the opening train, inspecting the four road-side stations on the way, and after their arrival at Driffield dined at the Bell Hotel.

AN EXPECTED INVASION.

Mr. J. Nicholson, of Hull, a native of Driffield, in his extremely-interesting "Beacons of East Yorkshire," gives an account of the extensive preparations which were made for repelling the expected invasion by the French, at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century ; and the removal of the inhabitants and their property farther inland should a descent be made on the coast of Holderness. He says, "For weeks and months, in the Middle Street, at Driffield, there stood a row of waggons, from the Buck Hotel to the stocks in the Market-Place, the site of which is now occupied by the large gas lamp lighting the Market-Place. These waggons were all numbered, and were intended to convey the women and children westward" should an invasion take place. Fortunately all these preparations were not required.