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Leyland Chronicle

The journal of
THE LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Founded 1968)

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71 Crawford Avenue, Leyland.

Tel.No: 21825

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AIMS

To promote an interest in History generally
and of the Leyland area in particular.

MEETINGS

Held on the first Monday of each month.
(September to June inclusive) at 7.30 p.m.
AT PROSPECT HOUSE, SANDY LANE, LEYLAND.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

Vice Presidents	£1.50 per annum
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A MEMBER OF THE FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES
IN THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER

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"LEYLAND CHRONICLE"

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LEYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

As usual, it is my privilege to write the introduction to the first issue of the "Lalland Chronicle" for the New Year and I am very pleased to do so.

Despite the national - and international - gloom, there is no reason why 1975 should not be a super year for the Leyland Historical Society. We have no cash-flow or similar problems - in fact we are in a very healthy state with a growing membership and increasing attendances at our meetings and we hope to continue in this way.

Our move to Prospect House has certainly improved our facilities and there is no reason why we should not go from strength to strength aided by the enthusiasm of our members and committees.

Yours sincerely,

F. Cumpstey.
Chairman

THE OLD STRAIGHT TRACK

by W. G. Mackay.

This is the title of a book by Alfred Watkins, which was first published in 1925 when he was seventy years of age. It was re-published in 1970 and appeared in an Abacus paperback edition in 1974. It aroused a great controversy in archaeological circles when it first appeared and many might still regard the ideas, which he propounded, with some scepticism today, in spite of all the progress which has been made in such matters during the intervening fifty years.

Mr. Watkins' work as an outrider for his family's brewery in Hereford had taken him all over the countryside around that historic city in his younger days. It is apparent that he was an observant man who was interested in all that he saw in the course of his journeys. He was methodical in keeping records of his observations, assembling the pieces of a pattern which, eventually, took shape in his mind when he was sixty-five. This was of a network of old, straight tracks, which he called "leys", dating back to many centuries before the Roman occupation of these islands. It might be thought that it took him a long time to reach his conclusions but it is apparent that he had many other interests in addition to his business activities. For instance, he was an enthusiastic photographer and amongst his inventions were the pinhole camera and the Watkins exposure meter.

His idea was that, unlike the Roman road system, which was primarily for military purposes, the old, straight tracks had evolved with developing local patterns of everyday living. They extended with the need to provide communication with non-local sources of commodities, such as flints, salt, pottery and metals, for which a demand grew as the communities became larger and more sophisticated. It had not required much sophistication to know that the straightest was also the shortest distance between two places. A great advance had been made when it was discovered that, by sighting three points in a line in a given direction, they could go across country uphill and down dale, and arrive at a pre-determined destination. Initial reference points were outstanding natural features, such as the highest points on hills, later determined more precisely by building cairns or beacons. Intermediate reference points, which became necessary when one or other of the initial points was unsighted by the lie of the land, were provided by placing marker stones or constructing mounds, which might be moated, on strategic sites for this purpose. The other two points for alignment forward were provided by two staves carried by the men who had developed knowledge and skills in such matters.

continued

Before this, primitive peoples whose way of life was governed by the changes of the seasons, would have known that these changes were related to the different positions on their horizons at which the sun rose and set each day. The ability to determine and to reproduce direction enabled the more sophisticated to relate these positions to the previously unco-ordinated but corresponding movements of the moon and stars. Mystery was added to mystery in the minds of the uninitiated and their feeling of awe was encouraged until what had started as a craft came to have the significance of a religion. Reference points on the tracks became focal in the lives of the communities. They were sometimes used for burials, enhancing their religious significance. But the secrets must only be passed on to chosen successors by word of mouth and, therefore, did not survive the coming of the more sophisticated Romans who were astute enough to exterminate their holders and so destroy a substantial part of the social structure of the local communities.

They could not destroy the evidence of these cultures which persists to this day in words in the names of people and in those of places. Nor did they destroy the mounds, tumuli, moats, marker stones, circles and other works on which Mr. Watkins has based his reconstruction of the works of their predecessors. Many of these have disappeared under the plough and other land uses since the end of the Roman period. Many have been excavated or investigated in other ways. Many remain to be re-located and related to those which are known. Others can be recognised by the crosses which were erected on their sites, continuing their previous religious significance.

When I had finished reading this book, it seemed to me that, in addition to its intrinsic merit, Mr. Watkins' use of the word "ley" might make it particularly interesting to people of Leyland, with its long recorded history. Of course, the bulk of the book is concerned with what Mr. Watkins had found in his own locality but he also quotes information supplied from other parts of the country, including the Farnworth area of Lancashire. For the guidance of those who might want to follow it up he suggests that an alignment of four or more reference points on an Ordnance Map might point to the previous existence of a "ley" so, obviously, the next thing to be done was to have a look at the local Sheet No.94. Making a start with Leyland Cross as a reference point it was interesting to find that it is located on the North/South grid line 54 and that this also passes through the paved market site in Preston and a Moat at Broughton Tower. Going South on the Liverpool Sheet No.100, the same grid line passes through a Moat at Chisnall Hall near Wrightington, the site of a Castle at Halton near Runcorn and then a Moat a Camp and a Moat near Frodsham. This first cursory look at the scene led me to believe that there is much more worth looking for in this locality, on the ground as well as on the map, and I would like to think that others might be interested in following it up.

* * * * *

THE BALDWINS OF ST. ANDREW'S PARISH CHURCH

INTRODUCTION

This article is largely the result of making a copy of all the brasses, tablets, memorials, and stained glass windows in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Leyland. These are usually passed by as so many ornamental decorations. I made a copy of these chiefly for my own use and satisfaction. Upon closer inspection I found they contained much valuable information on local history, social progress, and the religious life of the community.

As a result a series of articles appeared in the local paper, The Leyland Guardian. These were eventually published in booklet form under the title of: "History in Metal, Stone and Glass" which had a good sale.

The subject has been pursued in other directions, with satisfactory results. This one on the Baldwin family is another result largely from the same source.

Leyland, October 1974.

J. Nowell Banister.

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Leyland is mentioned in the Domesday Book as follows:-
"King Edward held Leyland. The whole Manor of Leyland with the hundred used to pay in ferm to the King £19. 18s. 2d. There are four radmans, a priest, and fourteen villains, and six bordars, and two orchards.

There is a woodland three leagues long, and two leagues in width, and there are four eyries of hawks. The whole is worth fifty shillings. In part it is waste".

The records from the Norman Conquest it is stated that this part of the country was included in the Baronry of Penwortham, with Roger Bussell at its head. When his son Warine Bussell, married Matilda, who had possessions at Evesham, it is recorded that there was given to the Church of Evesham, "the Church of Penwortham, the Church of Lailand, the Church of Meols, and their appendences".

According to the Rev. E. G. Marshall:- "The Baldwin family is one of ancient pedigree. Baldwin de Exeter was a faithful adherant to Willian the Conqueror and came over to this country with him. There were at least two Archbishops in the family, one at Treves, and one at Canterbury.

The Baldwin family divided into branches, and there have been Baldwins of Devon, Baldwins of Somerset, Baldwins of Gloucester, Baldwins of Ingthorpe, Baldwins of Salop. It is from the latter branch of this ancient family that the Baldwins of Leyland sprang. A Monument in the Abbey Church of Shropshire has upon it the crest and coat of arms, a cockatrice chained, and the motto: "Je N'oublierai Pas" which is the crest of the Baldwins of Leyland.

On a brass which shows the Vicars of Leyland from 1220 a.d. it is noticed that the Baldwins were successive Vicars of Leyland from 1748 to 1912. The first Baldwin was instituted on June 15th 1748. The patrons were: Robert Harper, George Jarvis Tapps, and Walter Chetwynd.

Thomas Baldwin was educated at Jesus College, M.A. 1709. He was chaplain to the Earl of Cholmondeley, Curate of Westoughton. In 1748 he purchased the advowson of Leyland and North Meols.

He bequeathed to his young son Thomas Baldwin, rector of Bumpstead, Essex in 1752. In 1753 he became Vicar of Leyland. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge M.A. 1742. He was a King's preacher.

He was succeeded by his son, another Thomas Baldwin, who also was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge M.A. LLB. 1768. He was Vicar of Whalley 1776 - 1809. He was Vicar of Leyland from 1802 - 1809.

1809 - 1824. Nicholas Rigby Baldwin, brother of the last vicar, also educated at Peterhouse, of which he was a fellow. At one time he was a curate of Great Crosby, also of Haslingden and Newchurch in Rossendale. He was a King's preacher.

1824 - 1852. Gardner Baldwin M.A. Nephew of the last vicar, being a son of William Baldwin, attorney. Educated at Brasenose College, Cambridge. M.A. 1825.

Thomas Rigbye Baldwin. 1852 - 1891 M.A. 1825. Educated at Sidneys Sussex College, Cambridge.

1891 - 1912. Octavious de Leyland Baldwin, B.A. Brother of the last vicar. Educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A. 1860. Vicar of Heapey 1874.

Work Accomplished

The first vicar Thomas Baldwin M.A., purchased the living. In the second vicar's time, the Charities of Messrs. Balshaw and Crook were founded.

When Nicholas Rigbye Baldwin was vicar, the nave of the church was rebuilt 1816 - 1817. During the term of Gardner Baldwin, 1824 - 1858, Houghton, Whittle-le-Woods and Withnell Churches were built.

The longest serving vicar was the second Thomas, who was vicar for 49 years. The next was Thomas Rigbye Baldwin, M.A. with 39 years. On the tower wall there is a brass to his memory which reads as follows: "Je N'oublierai pas". "This brass is here placed in the memory of Reverend Thomas Baldwin, M.A. for 39 years Vicar of this Parish, in grateful recognition of the substantial services which during a long incumbency he was able to render".

By the restoration of the old Parish Church and the assignment of the nave of the Church to the free use of the people.

By the gift of Rovedos and the Rood Screen.

By promoting the building of the church of St. Ambrose. By the erection of the tower to the aforesaid church of St. Ambrose in memory of his beloved wife.

By the bequest of £1,000 for the endowment of the same church.

By the rebuilding of the Osbaldeston Almshouses.

Beloved by his kindred, cherished by his friends, honoured by all, a man of strong common sense, singularly straightforward in character Under his wife's guidance the interests of the church were guarded and promoted. And in all his works having sought not his own praise, but the glory of God, and the good of his church and people He now "rests from his labours, and his works do follow him".

He died on the 8th September 1891 in the 69th year of his age.

There are records of the Baldwin family both inside the church, and on the Baldwin grave. A tablet in the vestry commemorates the second and third, Thomas Baldwin, Nicholas Rigbye Baldwin has a tablet in the church. There is a tablet in the vestry to the first Baldwin. The other three are recorded on the family grave, Gardner Baldwin, Thomas Baldwin and Leyland Baldwin.

According to the inscriptions on the memorial tablets, some of the members had taken to the church, and others to the army and other professions. Thomas James Baldwin was appointed Major in the King's Army in the East Indies only. He died in 1839 and was buried in the family grave. Also buried there was Lieut. Colonel R. B. Baldwin H.M. 89th Regiment, and H.M. 4th (King's Own). He was born in Leyland on the 16th March 1830 and died in March 1910. He had a long life both at home and abroad and faithfully served his country.

He served at the Cape of Good Hope War, 1857. East India 1859, Gibraltar 1875 - 1879. West India 1879 - 1880. He retired with the Honorary Rank of Lieut. Colonel.

A Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Rigby, M.A. was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the 59th Lancashire Rifle Voluntary Corp. on December 19th 1861.

The living went from father to son, from brother to brother, brother to nephew, again to son, and lastly from brother to brother.

A tablet in the vestry, lie the remains of Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, Vicar of Leyland for 52 years, who died the 1st September 1782. Lamented by her husband and six children. Aged 69 years.

Also Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin of Whalley, who died November 7th 1798.

THE LAST OF THE BALDWINS

The last of the Baldwins was the Rev. de Leyland Baldwin. In April 1912 there was a sale at the old vicarage, the last of the Baldwins built a bungalow in a field east of the churchyard where he retired. The adowson then went to a cousin, the Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A. D Litt. He was vicar of St. Andrew's Parish Church from 1912 - 1920. He was Canon at Worcester Cathedral from 1924 - 1943, also a select preacher at Oxford and Cambridge. The eight years he spent at Leyland marked the divisional period of his career between Oxford and Cambridge. He was Hulsean Lecturer 1918 - 1919. He edited editions of George Herbert, William Wordsworth and Henry Vaughan. Editor of Cambridge Review 1906 - 1907. His published works while at Cambridge included The Sacred Poets, The Growth of Liberal Theology, and other chapters in the Cambridge History of English Literature. He also wrote several small volumes, including: "Milton and the English Mind" and "Cranmer and the English Reformation"

In early days the Old Leyland Vicarage was a dwelling which stood second to the lord of the manor. The entrance was chained round, similar to the North entrance to Worden Park.

The Rev. E. G. Marshall describes it as follows: "The Leyland Vicarage, a rambling old structure, was very dear to Mr. Baldwin; it was his home, and the home of his ancestors. In that dining room on Christmas and New Year there had been many a happy re-union, many family gatherings, a family growing less each year, as the bells rang out the Old Year and the New Year in! The same old bells.

With a new vicar, and a new name, a new vicarage was built. The old house comes to an end with the long line, and the last of the Baldwins. "The old things have passed away, behold all things are become new".

It is highly probable that all the Baldwins were in residence at the old Vicarage. Some notes written in the parish magazine by the last of the Baldwins throw some light on the place as a family residence. He gave particulars of a couple of beech trees, which stood in front of the house. Records of these trees were kept on a card at the vicarage from 1763 to 1894. This would be started during the incumbency of the second of the Baldwins from 1753 to 1802.

It is interesting to note what the Rev. O. de Leyland Baldwin put on record:- "It may interest some of our readers to know a little about the old beech trees on the vicarage lawn, which now lie prostrate, ready to be burnt, after probably more than two centuries of existence.

Dying in 1893, its fall had already been determined on when the savage gale of December 22nd hastened the slow labour of the spade, and completed the work of destruction.

In these days of reading memory became weak, newspapers have taken the place of tradition, the new crowds out the old, and the house in the trees with a ladder of 33 steps may soon come to be doubted.

I have heard of the existence of the flourishing gooseberry bush above the south face of the church clock denied, though I saw it daily for many a long year.

Few remember the gooseberry bush, fewer still the lofty yew tree in the churchyard, which fell on New Year's Day Eve 1852, and perhaps none the companion to the beech tree now gone, which grew side by side with it exactly opposite the vicarage front door, till about 1810, when the foliage so darkened and enclosed the house that it was cut down.

.... to be continued

Extracts from
 "The Wigan Times"
 Friday November 12
 1852

any
 g and
 a affec-
 convulsions,
 ability, diseases of
 eruptions, erysipela,
 fevers, giddiness, gout,
 hoarseness, and sore
 inflammation, influenza,
 ergy, liver complaints, low
 as diseases, obstructions in the
 umb, palpitation, pleurisy, quinsy,
 Abia, scurvy, spasms, sweatings, tic
 both-ache, ulcers, glandular swellings, &c.

se Pills are prepared and sold by the Proprietor,
 49, Oldham-street, corner of Hilton-street, Man-
 chester; and by A. M. MORT, and E. H. BARNISH,
 Chemists, Wigan.



Parr's Life Pills

HAVE for a number of years enjoyed that un-
 sullied reputation which could only be acquired
 by the most beneficial results. Their use in the pre-
 vention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied
 and astonishing, that it would be utterly impossible
 to describe them within the limits of an advertisement.

The most prominent advantages to be derived from
 taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS are—

- 1st.—Sound and refreshing sleep;
- 2nd.—Good appetite;
- 3rd.—Energy of mind and clearness of perception;
- 4th.—General good health and comfort;

In fact they are acknowledged to be all that is required
 to conquer disease and prolong life, and will be found,
 after giving them a fair trial, to possess the most
 astonishing and invigorating properties.

The human frame is comprised of nerves, sinews,
 muscle, and bone, which depend entirely upon the
 blood for their support. This being the case, the
 grand object to be attained is to keep this precious
 fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state. Without
 this purity morbid obstructions will arise, and disease
 must show itself somewhere or other.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which are made exclusively of
 vegetable matter, are decidedly the best and most
 effectual remedy ever known to the public; they are
 mild, but effectual in their operations, giving tone and
 energy to the stomach, rousing the liver when torpid,
 to its healthful action, and removing the most obstinate
 diseases from the bowels, without irritation.
 Testimonials to this effect are daily received, a few of
 which are annexed:—

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

March 13, 1852.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in testifying to
 the decided approbation with which many hundreds,
 perhaps thousands of my customers continue to speak
 of Parr's Life Pills, and although I have sold
 thousands of them, I have never heard of a
 instance in which they have been otherwise than
 beneficial to the health of man, won-
 derful although I have sold them to person
 and of all ages.

Gentlemen

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

**A PERSON 78 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG
 OF THIRTY YEARS STANDING.**
*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas
 Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May
 31st, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
 Sir,—I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad
 leg, the result of two or three different accidents at
 Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I
 had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without
 deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg
 must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion,
 your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure
 in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it
 would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr
 W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Hudders-
 field.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.
*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penz-
 hurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
 Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for
 more than six months, and during the whole period
 had the best medical attendance, but all to no use.
 Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg
 by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use
 your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a
 trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in
 less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the
 benefit that various other branches of my family have
 derived from their use is really astonishing. I now
 strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

**A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING
 OF THE KNEE.**

*Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, re-
 siding at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th,
 1850.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
 Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of
 the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years,
 which increased to a great size. I had the advice of
 three eminent Surgeons here, and was inmate of the
 Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various
 modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged
 incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and
 Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than
 a month I was completely cured. What is more re-
 markable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the
 Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my labori-
 ous occupation throughout the winter, I have had no
 return whatever of my complaint.

(Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

**AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY
 CURED.**

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breachouse,
 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
 Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been
 subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation
 in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a
 great extent, still the pain could not be removed.
 About four years ago she saw, in the papers the won-
 derful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and
 thought she would give them a trial. To her great
 astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from
 their use, and after persevering for three weeks the
 pain in her side was completely cured, and she has
 enjoyed the best of health the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

BEST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER

PAGE 10 IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK

A VIEW OF LEYLAND 1912 - 1920

Items taken from the Parish Church Magazines.

By Miss D. Kazer

1912

January

The Church had thriving sessions of evening classes of Shorthand, Ambulance, Music, Embroidery etc. Activities included Church Lad's Brigade, Girls Friendly Society.

In each issue the Squire forecast the month's weather. He ran a meteorological station.

Bradshaw St. Mission had concerts, potato pie supper, dance and working parties.

A Pantomime held in the Public Hall "Jack and the Beanstalk".

Children had Christmas parties. 178 Old Folks had "Treats".

Gifts of Gin, Snuff, Tobacco, Tea and Oranges were given by the Squire, Mrs. Stanning and Miss Gregson etc.

March

The Naturalist Society held a Social with an Exhibition of "The Elucidation of Bacteriology, Petrology and Botany".

The new Vicar of Leyland was the Rev. F. F. Hutchinson. He continued the long connection with the Baldwins, as his grandmother was Caroline Baldwin. Mrs. Hutchinson was Lecturer and Director of Music at Royal Holloway College of London University.

Mr. R. Whiteside, (a Leyland man) home from his Missionary work in China, spoke at St. Johns. (Some years later he was murdered in China).

Baptism - George Arthur, son of George Spurrier and Dorothy Birtill.

Bradshaw Street Church had a Mens' Bible Class, a football team, billiards handicap and held dances etc.

Easter

The Church Lads' Brigade held their Annual Route March to Southport and the band played along Lord Street.

The Bishop of Manchester preached Leyland then being in Manchester diocese.

Whitsun

892 walked in the Whit. Procession. (This is a very large proportion of the small village)

August

Church Lads' Brigade camp at Knott End. Cost 11/- reduced to 10/- after good behaviour

The Mothers' Union drove to St. Annes.

October The Harvest Festival overshadowed by losses caused by wet summer. They did not sing "The Valleys stand so thick with corn" this year.

The Curate Rev G. H. Heaslet left. (He later returned to Leyland as vicar of St. James).

A large and distinguished audience attended a lecture on "Socrates and his Methods".

1913

February "The Old Vicar" - Leyland Baldwin, died.

March The Squire sent his annual subscription for Church Funds of £30. He also subscribed to all events, appeals and extra expenses.

May A series of lectures on "The Lutheran Reformation".

June It was decided to build a new Vicarage. 4/5 of the cost to fall on the Vicar, whose stipend was cut by £105. per year. Glebe land sold for the rest.

September Garden Party at Worden Hall with "Aunt Sallies" shooting range, concert of glees and firework display.
Admission: 6d. Amount raised to repair church roof. £84.

December Pantomime in Public Hall "Mother Goose".
Temperance meeting of Leyland Temperance Council.
The Christmas Day offertories were for the District Nurse Fund.

1914

January Mr. Cecil Sharp, President of English Folk Dance Society gave lecture with exhibition dancers in the Public Hall.
Series of lectures on "The Country and History of China".

April The Squire gave £100. as first instalment to Church Repair Fund.

The Leyland Musical Society gave a Concert with instrumental and vocal solos of music by Elgar etc.

June Open-air Temperance meeting at St. Johns.
Open-air Festival on Worden Park by the Church of England Temperance Society.
The cost of the new Vicarage: £2,240. The builders Marland Brothers. June 19th: The first sod cut.

July Garden Party held at Wellfield House.

September The War causes postponment of Bazaar and other functions.

October The first list of names of men already volunteered:
119 so far.
The Harvest Festival held but not the Harvest Home.
Lantern Lectures on "The Over-run Cities of Belgium".

November 42 more men volunteered. Men from St. James and Farington not included in this list.
Prayer "O Heavenly Father we commit into thy loving Hands all these our young men"
Collections were given to Belgium Refugee Fund.
30 Belgium Refugees given "gradely" welcome to Vicarage. Committee formed to take care of them.

December 22 more men volunteered.
The working party making mufflers, flannel shirts, socks, etc. etc.
League of Honour formed for all women and girls to help the country to fight its battles

1915

January 40 more men volunteered, many to Scottish Rifles, Yeomanry, King's Liverpool.
The working party now sending comforts in great quantities
A Christmas Tree and party given to the Belgium Refugees. These were not Protestants. "It was hoped they would be encouraged to be more sober, industrious and peaceful!"
Dances, socials and sales held to raise money for Y.M.C.A. etc.

February Of the burials, 9 were children under one year.
Another list of Volunteers to the Army and Navy

April Parcels now being sent to prisoners of War.
Help asked to equip New Military Hospitals.
The first lists and information about killed and missing.
New Vicarage occupied.

October The working party sending shirts, pyjamas, operation stockings, hundreds of handkerchiefs made from material given by the Bleachworks.
Memorial services being held for men killed
The Naturalist Society having lectures on "The Re-making of the Map of Europe".

December Christmas parcels sent to men at the Front.
Wounded men now in Moor Park Hospital and Preston Infirmary.
38 pairs of pyjamas, socks and shirts sent during month.

1916

January A Mystery play on 12th Night in Public Hall.
The Sunday School Teachers raised £25. for the "Prisoners of War Fund"
The Rev. G. H. Heaslet was now a Chaplain to the Forces in France. He asked for the people of Leyland "at his back for real work and help in the Military Hospitals"
Mrs. Cross completed her 211th pair of socks.
The working party made hundreds of sand bags, flannel bed jackets for hospitals and sent parcels containing cigarettes, Oxo, etc. etc.

February Congratulations to men receiving medals (D.S.O. etc.) and those commissioned officers.
The Musical Society gave "Hiawatha's Wedding" in the Public Hall.
Letters from men in Salonika gave horrible details of the fighting and shelling.

April A small library started in the reading room in Union Street, (now Fox Lane). Miss A. Bentham in charge.
The vicar also started a library in the Vicarage on Monday evenings.
There is also a mention of a collection of books at the Bleachworks.
Social evenings, organ recitals, concerts, to raise money for the service men.

- April Service for St. George's Day and 300th Anniversary of
cont. death of Shakespeare.
- Death of Mrs. Stanning of Broadfield House. For 40 years
she was a great church worker.
- May Parcels sent containing one shirt, socks, soap, packet of
boracic powder, writing paper, handkerchief and cigarettes.
Sale of work raised £25. for Prisoners of War.
A Garden Party held at Wellington House.
- August An open-air service on the second anniversary of
declaration of War held in Vicars Fields.
- September Long lists of killed published.
5 children of the Leyland Schools offered places at
Balshaws. (A fee paying School).
- October National Mission Week Services and addresses every day.
Memorial Services now frequent.
Requests to help pack parcels etc.
Thanks to Leyland Motors for repairing blowing apparatus
of organ.
Services held in Vestry because of lighting difficulties.
Mid-week services in Old Grammar School.
The Curate, Mr. Dyer joined Y.M.C.A. in France.
Christmas parcels sent for third year.
- 1917 Sale of work at Bradshaw Street raised £19. for
Prisoners of War.
Peoples Communion for another year of War.
Mrs. Rolfe of Wellington House raised £56. for Etables
Hospital.
Leyland Branch of Waifs and Strays still raising large
sums.
Magazine to go up to 1½d.
Christmas parcels sent again.

1918

January

January 6th - National Day of Prayer.

Rev. G. R. Heaslet mentioned in despatches.

The Vicar elected to Hulsean Lectureship at Cambridge.

The Meteorological Society has recommended that no more weather forecasts be published by Mr. N. ffarrington for fear of being of service to the enemy!

August

Two Church Army huts for recreation provided in France.

4th Anniversary of War observed by open-air service.

A savings account opened for each choir boy.

1/2d. per attendance 1st year.

3/4d. " " 2nd year.

1d. " " 3rd year.

Welcome home parties planned

1919

Roll of Honour of 69 killed.

Fund raising for St. Dunstan's Hospital.

It was hoped to re-start May Festival, if Peace had been proclaimed.

Lists of men still dying from wounds

Day and Sunday School teachers returning slowly.

Prayers for League of Nations.

Special Commemoration Services for the Fallen.

Leyland Motors gave £100. to Church Repair Fund.

1920

Start of Electoral Roll and Parochial Council.

Back to Concerts, Dances, Pantomimes.

Girl Guides started. Miss M. Watkinson, Captain.

The Rev. Stather Hunt to be Vicar.

Fund raising for famine stricken Europe.

The Parish gradually back to its old routine but never would it be quite the same again.

We get an impression of a close knit, intensely active, caring, community. Attendance was high at lecture series on classics, history, geography, science and at concerts and organ recitals.

The War brought great grief to the whole parish, every boy was known personally. Large sums of money were raised, (the amounts need to be multiplied by approximately 20 to bring up to date). Everyone worked hard supplying comforts.

There appeared to be a long time settled community built round the Church with the Squire, Stannings, Pilkingtons, tradespeople etc., all giving a lead with time and money.

It was outward looking, money was raised for missionaries, Waifs and Strays etc.

One generation followed another in the Births, Marriages and Deaths, all known to each other. Very many of their decendants are still here.

But was it really like this? Could we please have "Letters to the Editor" Please from older members giving their personal memories and views?

Were people really happier working long hours for small wages, with no labour-saving devices and the plastic, violent world of Television and Cinema?

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BRASSES, TABLETS, MEMORIALS AND STAINED GLASS
IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, LEYLAND

By J. N. Banister

Part 1

D. O. M. Sit Gloria

Vicars of Leyland
(so far as their names are on record).

Under Plantagenet Kings

1220	Thomas de Bushell (Present tower and Chancel built on the site of a former Church).
1303	William de Trineboys.
1359	Adam de Melys.
1409	John Alston.
1434	Ralph le Farington.
1332	John le White.
1366 - 1392	John le Sergeant.
1430	John de Walton.
1450	Thomas Banastre.
1457	Humphrey Farington.

UNDER THE HOUSE OF TUDOR

1488 - 1516	Seth Woodcock.
1516 - 1535	Edward Molyneux, B.D.
1540 - 1546	Adam Beckensall.
1546 - 1563	Charles Wainwright.
1563 - 1570	Thomas Bulkeley.
1570 - 1595	John Sherburne, B.D.
1595 - 1604	John White, M.A.

UNDER THE HOUSE OF STUART

1604 - 1611	Thurstan Breres, M.A.
1611 - 1650	James Langley, M.A.
1650 - 1675	William Rothwell, M.A.
1675 - 1685	John Rishton, M.A.
1685 - 1689	George Walmsley, M.A.
1689 - 1712	Thomas Armetriding, M.A.

(Chantry Chapels of Euston and Heapey
rebuilt and endowed)

UNDER THE HOUSE OF HANOVER

1712 - 1733	Christopher Sudel, M.A.
1733 - 1748	Edward Shakespear, M.A. (Heapey Chapel rebuilt).
1748 - 1753	Thomas Baldwin, M.A.
1753 - 1802	Thomas Baldwin, M.A. (Charities of Messrs. Balshaw and Crooke founded).
1802 - 1809	Thomas Baldwin, L.L.D.
1809 - 1824	Nicholas Rigbye Baldwin, M.A. (Nave of Parish Church rebuilt).
1824 - 1852	Gardner Baldwin, M.A. (Houghton, Whittle-le-Woods and Withnell Churches built).
1852 - 1891	Thomas Rigbye Baldwin, M.A. (To whose memory this brass is dedicated). (Churches of St. James and St. Ambrose built).
1891	Leyland Baldwin, B.A.

THE TOWER

Je N'oublierai pas

This Brass is here placed in the memory of the Reverend Thomas Rigbye Baldwin, M.A. for 39 years Vicar of this Parish, in grateful recognition of the substantial services which during a long incumbency he was able to render.

By the restoration of the old Parish Church, and the assignment of the nave to the free use of the people:

By the gift of Revedos and the Rood Screen:

By the gift of the chimes for the church clock.

By promoting the building of the church of St. Ambrose.

By the erection of the tower of the aforesaid church of St. Ambrose in memory of his beloved wife:

By the bequest of £1,000 for the endowment of the same church:

By the rebuilding of the Osbaldeston Almshouses:

Beloved by his Kindred, cherished by his friends, honoured by all, a man of strong common sense, singularly straightforward in character. Under his wife's guidance the interests of the church were guarded and promoted. And in all his works having sought not his own praise, but the glory of God and the good of his Church and people, he now "rests from his labours and his works do follow him". He died on the 8th September 1891 in the 69th year of his age.

Requiscat in pace.

ON THE WALL OF THE TOWER

The amplifying suster was installed in memory of the Rev. L. C. Pato, Vicar of Leyland 1938 - 1956 and dedicated 14th July 1960.

The Electric lighting installed in this Church was the gift of Mr. & Mrs. John W. Hilton of Leyland, A.D. 1951 - 1953.

1914 - 1919 To the Glory of God and in never fading memory of the men of this Parish who gave their lives in the Great War. Contains a list of 78 names. Also thanksgiving for those returned.

NORTH GALLERY

Sacred to the memory of George Clayton, Esq., of Lostock Hall in this county, and of Dolly his wife: in a union of nearly half a century. They enjoyed a large share of that pure and heartfelt happiness, which results from mutual attachment, and the constant exercise of all the amiable charities of life: He died June 21st 1829 Aged 88: Highly esteemed for his unaffected benevolence, his calm and sagacious judgement, and his insullled integrity. His widow survived him four years, and died July 27th 1832 aged 82.

During a life more than commonly chequered with alternate trials and blessings she was invariably influenced by Christian principles, resignation and thankfulness accompanied every vicissitude: having a heart by nature warm and sincere, and purified by that Holy Spirit of charity, which "Thinketh no evil and seeketh not its own".

She was inexpressibly dear to her children, and a large circle of attached friends, who in reviewing their long and affectionate intercourse find nothing to regret but its termination, and whose best consolation is the hope of its renewal.

She was the youngest child of Colonel William Gardner of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and of Elizabeth Harington, Preston, Lancashire, and was the sister of Admiral Lord Gardner, whose name is recorded with honour, in the Naval Annals of his country.

She married in 1770 at St. Agustine in East Florida, Robert Barrie, Esq., who died in 1774, the only surviving son of her first marriage. Captain Sir Robert Barrie R.N., caused this tablet to be inscribed to the memory of a mother so deservedly endeared and beloved, and to perpetuate the gratitude he feels towards that parental guardian and friend, who affectionately supplied the place of the father he had lost.

NORTH WALL

Sacred to the memory of Eleanor Dealtry, Youngest daughter of Henry Dealtry, Esq., of Bedford Row, London, and grand-daughter of Rev. Thomas Baldwin, M.A., formerly vicar of this parish, who died in London, February 6th 1820 aged 22.

Lovely in person, gentle in manners, intelligent, affectionate, and pious, she was admired and esteemed by her friends.

Oh: How beloved at home.

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Sacred to the memory of Sarah Baldwin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, M.A., who was vicar of this Parish for upward of 50 years.

She died on the 16th day of December 1833, in the 83rd year of her age, and her remains are deposited in the centre aisle of this Church.

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Sacred to the memory of T. M. Clayton, who died at St. Vincent in the West Indies on the 17th March 1802, in the 20th year of his age.

He was a Captain in his Majesty's 37th Regiment of Foot, at that time stationed on the Island.

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This tablet is erected by his sorrowing parents to the Memory of Humphrey Edward Bretherton, student of medicine, eldest son of William Bretherton, of Leyland, gentleman, who departed this life at Paris, on the 23rd April, 1840, in the 21st year of his age: and was interred in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, near the city.

Gentle and unassuming in manner. Kind and affectionate in disposition, zealous in the acquirement of professional skill, based on religious knowledge.

The opening blossom gave promise of what the full ripe fruit would have been had God spared.

"The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord".

Job 1 Ch.XXI. V.

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OVER VESTRY DOOR

Sacred to the memory of a Patron of this Benefice,
William Charles Baldwin, the writer of "African Hunting". The
first European from the East Coast to reach the Victoria Falls
on the Zambesi river August 4th/60. Resolute, not reckless. He
was one "who never turn back, but rode straight forward".

Born March 3rd 1826. Died November 17th 1903.

No man shall order me, I will be my own master.

Jesus! Master! Mercy!

CHANCEL NORTH WALL

In memorium Elizabeth Baldwin, the beloved wife of
Thomas Rigbye Baldwin and daughter of George Hargreaves Esq.,
Died June 30th 1890 in the 43rd year of her age. Kind unpretend-
ing and true, she is deeply and bitterly mourned.

Also the Rev. Thomas Rigbye Baldwin M.A., for 38 years
vicar of Leyland who died 8th September 1891 aged 68 years.

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A.M.D.C. In loving memory of Leyland Baldwin, for 20 years
Vicar of Heapey, and Vicar of this Parish for 21 years. Born
April 17th 1837. Died January 16th 1913. This tablet is erected
by his wife.

Je N'oublierai pas.

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Reddidic hanc vitam,
Sperans Spiransque futuram.
Gulielmus Pollard Armr.

April 16th 1824 Anno AE TATIS 86.

NEO NON Margareta Conjux ejusamata Decembris 4th 1798.

ANNO AETATIS 73.

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In memory of George Haigh, Esq., of Brinscall Hall, second son
of Daniel Haigh, Esq., of Furzedown, Surrey, died the 8th October 1824.
Aged 29 years.

- - - - -

In memory of the Rev. Nicholas Rigbye Baldwin M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge: afterwards Rector of Llangattockland Prebendary of St. Pauls and finally Vicar of Leyland, who departed this life in the 78th year of his age and was here deposited 13th December Anno Dom. 1824. In hope of resurrection to eternal life.

His nephew and godson William Henry Baldwin erected this monument in grateful remembrance.

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In memory of William Baldwin of Leyland Esq., youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Baldwin M.A., Vicar of this Parish who, after years of affliction, borne with the piety and patience of a Christian left this world in the full hope of attaining to a better through Jesus Christ, 20th December Anno Dom. 1816 in the 62nd year of his age.

Also of Frances, relict of the above, and daughter of the Rev. John Dearney, D.D., who departed this life July 2nd 1839. Aged 88 years.

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Sacred to the memory of Frances Henrietta Baldwin, eldest daughter of William Baldwin, Esq., of Leyland, and Francis his wife who died at Clifton on the 20th December 1852 in the 64th year of her age. She was a most dutiful and excellent daughter: a most affectionate sister, and true friend. She lived and died a sincere Christian, in the firm hope of a joyful resurrection. This tablet is erected by her most attached, and deeply afflicted sister, Caroline Hutchinson. Her remains are deposited in the family vault in this churchyard.

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Sacred to the memory of Charles Thomas Hutchinson, eldest son of Captain Charles Hutchinson, R.N., and Caroline his wife. He was first Lieut. of the Royal Engineers, and was drowned by the upsetting of his yacht in a gale off Auckland, New Zealand on the 14th May 1853, in the 26th year of his age.

He was an excellent and most affectionate son and brother. A talented and zealous officer, a young man of high moral character, and universally esteemed and regretted.

This tablet is erected by his deeply afflicted parents, to the memory of one whom they can never cease to lament. His remains lie interred in the churchyard at Auckland.

To be continued

THE INVENTION OF PAPER

By Francis Knight

THE art of PAPERMAKING in CHINA in about 105 A D seems to have been one of the contributory causes of the flowering of civilisation in the FAR EAST.

THIS first pulp was made from tree bark scraps of fishing net and cloth.

THE secret of its manufacture spread westward to ITALY SPAIN and finally ENGLAND in 1495.

THE method of manufacture was laborious and expensive; the mould, a closely woven wire fabric stretched across a wooden frame, was dipped into a vat full of pulp and water.

AS the mould was removed from the vat, water drained through the wire mesh leaving a coating of paper fibres on top.

THE still wet paper was then transferred onto felts where it was compressed and dried.

THIS basic method has never changed but with the beginning of the nineteenth century the demand for paper grew enormously.

IT became vital to produce paper more quickly and cheaply.

BY 1803 the process had been mechanised by making the wire fabric mould a continuous reel.

THIS system, invented by the two FOURDRINIER brothers soon superseded the old hand made method.

ONLY very few mills make hand made paper today.

THE early scribes who engraved letters on IVORY WAX COATED WOOD or TABLETS OF CLAY used a sharp-pointed stylus.

THIS was replaced in EGYPT by the CALAMUS (a reed soaked in ink) with which the ancients wrote on PAPYRUS and PARCHMENT.

LATER the copyists of Monastries and early Universities used a sharpened goose quill and this lasted right up to the invention of movable type.

THE GUTENBURG BIBLE was the first printed book JOHANNES GENSFLEISCH, called GUTENBERG, (1394 - 1466) lived in MAINZ and STRASBOURG.

He is accepted as the inventor of the Fount or Mould used for casting metal type from a mixture of lead, antimony and tin.

In this way he made separate letters which he arranged to form lines and pages - a process now known as typesetting.

These movable metal letters were then coated with ink and sheets of paper or parchment pressed upon them.

continued

THE PRINTERS TYPE ACE. Books today are printed in typefaces of many styles.

GUTENBERG tried to imitate the Gothic writing of manuscripts which existed in the Libraries of his time.

THE ITALIANS and the FRENCH designed characters similar to those found on ROMAN monuments.

JENSON, a stamp engraver for the MLNT at TOURS was sent by the King to MAINZ in order to learn about the new invention but preferred to stay in VENICE, where he set up one of the first ROMAN typefaces.

ALDE MANUCE, also a VENETIAN, had his books printed in cursive script, from the LATIN writing which later became ITALIC.

GARAMOND was a 'cutter of characters' for FRANCOIS THE FIRST

In the 17th century PHILIPPE GRA DJEAN engraved the 'KING'S ROMAN' for which the PARIS NATIONAL PRINTERS still hold the exclusive rights: The letter 'I' is marked with a bar halfway up on all FRENCH official printed matter

PRINTED typefaces have always attracted artists.

HONORE DE BALZAC, bought a casting works for making typefaces, for which, a century later, the decorator and poster designer, CASSANDRE, designed the noteworthy "PEIGNOT" typeface.

THE COLOPHON AND TITLE PAGE. At the end of every volume you will find the 'COLOPHON' (from the Greek: end) which, in papyrus and even in books up to the 15th century often contained, apart from information about place and printing and name of printer (or copyist) the title and the authors name.

THE title page only appeared in 1480.

IT turned into an opportunity for graphic artists to show their virtuosity.

THE publisher put his mark there: The broken pot for TORY and the olive tree for ESTIENNE IN PARIS; The Dolphin wrapped around an anchor for ALDE MANUCE in VENICE.

IN our time, the title page remains a typographical game, but tends to have a greater degree of sobriety.

WHEN you buy a de-luxe edition, you should read the colophon: you will find there the date of the edition, and often useful information - number of volumes printed, their numbering and any special features - telling you about the 'class' of the book.

continued

THEN look at the title page.

TRUST your own judgement.

HAS special care been taken with the composition, the architecture, one might say.

IS the choice of typeface harmony of proportions, their placing and use of colours right? Also look at the chapter headings, the pages of the text and the uses of different typographical elements.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I was very much interested to read the letter from Mrs. M. E. Iddon in the issue of October, 1974, in which she describes memorials to members of two local families seen in Hereford and Ludlow. As she invites information about them, I hope the following notes will be useful.

The first was a plaque on the wall of the north transept of Hereford Cathedral, and the inscription, according to Mrs. Iddon's letter was - "Here lieth Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Farington Esq., of Worden in the county of Lancaster, daughter and sole heiress of Jeane Rispine of Bologne in France. Died 6th March, 1747. Aged 68." This inscription was on the tomb which had been under the belfry in Hereford Cathedral, but which had been removed to the Chapter House.

I knew that a certain William Farington, a great-grandson of William the Royalist, had married Elizabeth Rufine, daughter of a Huguenot refugee of Boulogne, France. He succeeded to the Worden estates at the age of 40 in 1715, following the death of his childless cousin, another William Farington of Worden.

Believing that this tablet must refer to the Huguenot lady, I wrote enquiring about the name of her father to the Dean of Hereford Cathedral, and he replied on the 14th November, saying that "the inscription on the brass tablet is as reported, with this exception: it reads - James Rufine, not Jeane Rispine".

William Farington and Elizabeth Rufine lived at Shaw Hall, later to be called Worden Hall. Some documents of the Rufine family are amongst the Farington papers in the County Record Office.

William and Elizabeth had three sons; George, William, and Henry, and also several daughters. Their eldest son, George, who died in 1742 married Margaret Bradshaw of Pennington, and they had twelve children. There is a memorial to this George Farington in Leyland Parish Church. His widow, Margaret, retired to the residence near the Cross, now used by Leyland doctors, and known as Occleshaw House.

Their second son, William, was vicar of Leigh, then of Warrington, in 1733 and 1767. The youngest son, Henry, settled in an estate near Wigan.

continued....

Letters to the Editor continued.

Miss Susan Maria ffarington who died in 1894, was descended from George ffarington, and so she was a descendant of his mother, Elizabeth Rufine, buried in Hereford Cathedral. Elizabeth lived, after the death of her husband William ffarington, with one of her married daughters in Herefordshire.

The second memorial referred to by Mrs. Iddon was a tablet seen in Ludlow Parish Church "In memory of Edward Ffarington Clayton, M.A. Camb. Rector of Ludlow 1867 - 1907. Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral. Son of William Clayton of Lostock, Preston. Sept. 5th 1830 - Nov. 24th 1907".

The combination of the surnames Ffarington and Clayton, together with the reference to Lostock, suggests that this gentleman was a descendant, probably grandson or great-grandson, of George Clayton Esq., of Lostock Hall and his wife Dolly. A large memorial in marble on the wall leading to the south gallery in Leyland Parish Church records that they were married for almost fifty years. George Clayton died in 1828, aged 86, and his wife Dolly died in 1832, aged 82.

She was the youngest child of Colonel William Gardner of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and his wife Elizabeth ffarington of Preston. This Elizabeth ffarington was the daughter of Valentine ffarington, a physician in Preston, who was, however, born in 1676 at Shaw Hall, and was actually the younger brother of the William ffarington referred to on the Hereford memorial, who inherited the Worden estate in 1715 and was the husband of Elizabeth Rufine.

The Convalescent Home at Lostock Hall is on the site of the eighteenth century Clayton residence, but the family originally lived at Clayton Hall.

Yours faithfully,

N. Markland.

Letters to the Editor, continued.

Dear Sir,

The two memorials published in the October issue of the Lailand Chronicle, which have interesting associations with this area, merits attention. After some research I came across the following in the "History of the ffaringtons of Farington and Worden", which was written by Susan Maria ffarington. I quote the reference in full as it will provide the information about one of the characters, Elizabeth, the widow of William Farington, Esq., of Worden:-

"William, the elder son of George Farington, who succeeded to the whole estate. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Doctor James Rufine, of Boulogne. He was a French Protestant refugee family and had married Miss Elizabeth Young, Bradfield, Sussex. Young, who wrote successfully on English Agriculture, was of the Bradfield family, probably this lady's nephew or great nephew. Dr. Rufine had distinguished himself at the University of Leuden in his young days and a gold medal (now lost) had been awarded to him.

Miss Rufine had lands in Bermondsey and the county of Durham, and £1,500 was settled on the younger children of the marriage. Her husband died intestate after a short enjoyment of the re-united property about 1717, so we find his widow appointing guardians for the children in 1718. She was a charming character, generous, motherly, and grand-motherly but as I have had to say more about in the Portrait Book. I will not repeat it here. She outlived her husband for about 30 years, residing with her daughter, Mrs. Woodcock at Hereford.

She died March 6th 1747, aged 68, and was buried at the Cathedral there. Her tombstone, and that of her grand-child, Betty Bissall, by whom she desired to be buried having been broken and sent out to the Charter House Yard, sometime before the restoration of the Cathedral, we have with some difficulty succeeded in persuading the Dean and Chapter to let us put the same epitaph on a brass now placed on the wall, as near as may be to the graves."

Yours faithfully

J N. Banister.

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