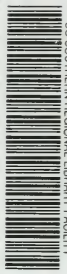


Notes
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Cathedrals







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Contents

York

Carlisle

Chester

Manchester

Newcastle

Ripon

Liverpool

Wakefield

Sodor and Man

1135909

*Some Cathedrals of
the Northern Province*

York



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

YORK, the Roman Eboracum, was the capital of the northern province of Britain, and a temple of Diana or Bellona probably once stood on the site of the existing Cathedral. Early in the seventh century the Saxon King Edwin embraced Christianity and was baptized by Paulinus in a small wooden church erected for this purpose on the same site. The king immediately began to build a stone church, but before it was finished he fell in the battle of Hatfield, and it was left to his successor, Oswald, to finish the work. In 669 this church was visited and restored by the famous Archbishop Wilfred: it was destroyed by fire in 741. Another church was then built which lasted until 1069 when it also was burnt down.

In 1070 Thomas of Bayeux was consecrated to the see. He began by repairing the old building; later however he built from the foundations a church that after four hundred years, and through change upon change, more thorough at certain periods than was usual even in Mediaeval times, ended in the production of the existing magnificent Cathedral. There have been few alterations since. Some damage was of course done at the Reformation, and some, though much less than usual, during the Civil War—York surrendered to Fairfax on the express condition that the churches were not to be defaced—while modern restorations and additions have, as a rule, been carried out in the most conservative spirit.



THE CATHEDRAL, FROM THE WEST.

Owing to constant wars with the Scots, and the consequent presence of the sovereign and the leading statesmen in the North, York occupies a conspicuous place in English History. Parliament frequently met in the city, and the Minster (for Minster it is called although it was never the church of a monastery, but was from the first served by secular canons) was the scene of many interesting events. Here William of Scotland in 1175 was entrapped by Henry II into doing homage for his kingdom. Here in 1221 Princess Joan daughter of King John at the age of eleven was married to Alexander II of Scotland. Here in 1252 Margaret of England and Alexander III were married, both being under eleven. A happier event was the marriage in 1328 of Edward III who was seventeen to Philippa of Hainault who was fourteen. Margaret Tudor in 1503 on her way to be married to James IV of Scotland rested in York. Many English sovereigns have at different times visited the Cathedral. Richard I and Richard III were frequent visitors. Henry VII and Henry VIII came hither, and so great was the affection of Charles I for the Minster that he presented the chapter with £1000 for a new organ.

At the time of the Council of Arles, 314, York was the most important British see. Pope Gregory made York subject to Augustine of Canterbury and 'subsequently the question of seniority was to be decided by priority of consecration.' Many and bitter controversies raged around this question. In 1176 at the Council of Westminster Richard of Canterbury arriving first seated himself in the place of honour on the right hand of the Papal legate Huguccio. Roger de Pont l' Evêque, Archbishop of York, entering later seated himself in Canterbury's lap! He was violently removed and ejected with cries of 'Away! away, betrayer of St. Thomas! His blood is still upon thy hands!' For Roger of York was suspected and not without foundation of having instigated the murder of Becket. The long controversy was settled by Pope Innocent VI in 1354 who decreed that the Archbishop of York should be Primate of England, and the Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of All England. There was a happy echo of this controversy in the gracious words of the late Archbishop Benson at the opening of the Church House in London: 'The Northern Province would be welcome to use the building except when it was being used by the Southern Province, and then they would be doubly welcome.'

BUILDING DATES

627. Wooden church on the site of the present Cathedral.
628. Stone church of King Edwin.
699. The church restored by Archbishop Wilfred—the first use of lead and glass in England.
741. King Edwin's church destroyed by fire.
767. Church of Archbishop Albert; some remains in crypt.
1069. Church nearly destroyed by fire; restored 1070.
1080.c. A new church begun. There are remains in crypt.
1154-81. Choir and crypt reconstructed by Abp. Roger.
Now remaining, the eastern part of crypt.
1230-41.c. South transept. 1241-60. North transept.
1291-1324. Nave begun—Archdeacon Romeyn.
1320. Chapter-house.
1338. The west front finished. 1345. The nave finished.
1355. Wooden roof to nave.
1361-73.c. Lady-chapel and presbytery begun.
1387-1400.c. The choir. 1400-23. Central tower.
1408. East window glazed.
1432. S.W. tower begun. 1474. N.W. tower finished.
1472. The Cathedral reconsecrated.
1475-1505. The rood-screen.
1686. The lectern. 1736. Nave paved.
1829. Choir destroyed by fire. 1832. Restoration finished.
1840. Roof of nave destroyed by fire. 1844. Chapter-house restored. 1863. Nave fitted for congregational use.
Restorations under Mr. Street.
1875. South transept restored.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The general grandeur and dignity.

Some of the most remarkable windows in England. The east window is 78 by 33 (2574 square feet), and is the second largest in the world. Gloucester is 72 by 38 (2736 square feet) but has less glass. John Thornton of Coventry glazed the window, receiving 4s. a week, £5 a year, and £10 on completion, the materials and workmen being provided by the chapter. The west window in beauty and design is the rival with Carlisle for the first place; it has been rebuilt, but contains the original glass. The 'Five Sisters' also contain the original glass.

The stained glass (some of it c.1200) is the most perfect and extensive collection in the country.

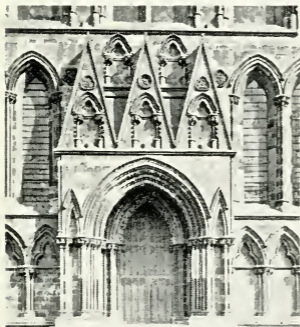
The chapter-house is the most beautiful in England.

In the vestry, many antiquities of the greatest interest, including the Horn of Ulphus. The library also contains many works of great rarity.

MONUMENTS

The only royal monument is that to William of Hatfield son of Edward III who died in 1344. Other monuments or memorials (few of any architectural merit) are to: Thomas Haxey (1424) Treasurer of York, and benefactor to the Cathedral; Sir William Gee (1611), the monument is a good example of the time; Frances Matthew (1629) wife of Archbishop Matthew, daughter of Bishop Barlow of Chichester, and one of four sisters all of whom married bishops; William Wentworth (1695) Earl of Strafford, son of the great Earl. (Of most of the early archbishops who were buried in the Minster there are no memorials. Tosti, brother of Harold, and the famous Hotspur were also buried in the Minster.) Other monuments are noted under 'Historical Notes.' Some of the modern tombs are from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Sir John Lamplugh, who were beheaded at the same time as Archbishop Scrope, were buried in the Cathedral, but where is not known.



DIMENSIONS

Total length 519 feet. Internal length 486 feet. Length of nave 363 feet; breadth 104 feet; height 99 feet. Length of choir 223 feet; height 102 feet. Breadth across transepts $223\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Central tower 198 feet high; 65 feet sq., the largest in England. Western towers 196 feet.

THE SOUTH PORCH.



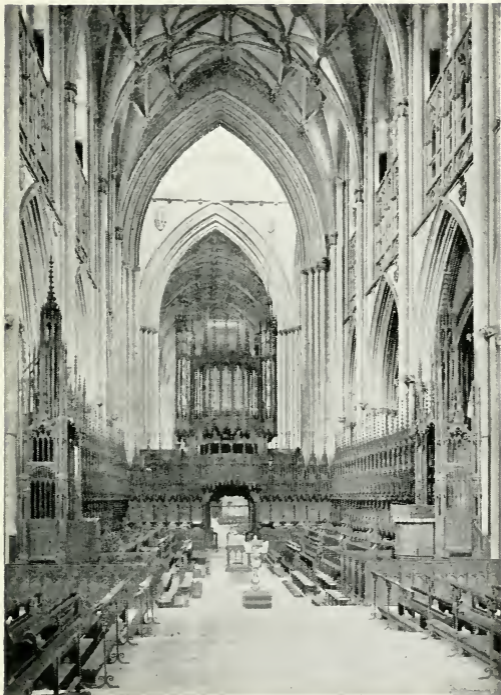
THE 'FIVE SISTERS' WINDOW.



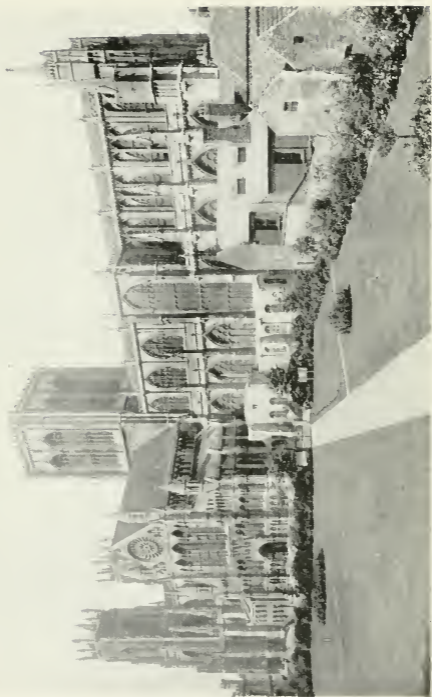
THE NAVE.



THE CHOIR.



THE CHOIR.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE CATHEDRAL AND BOOTHAM BAR.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' and Archbishops' names are in heavy letter.

Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

- 43-410. ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.
 211. Emperor Severus died at York.
 306. Constantine the Great proclaimed at York.
 314. The Bishop of Eboracum present at Council of Arles.
 625. **Paulinus** consecrated Bishop of Northumbria.
 627. Baptism of King Edwin.
 633. Battle of Hatfield. Paulinus, who was to receive the archiepiscopal pall, returned to Kent.
 664. Council of Streanaeshalch (Whitby).
Wilfred: nominated Bishop of Northumbria; refusing consecration by British bishops he went to Gaul to be consecrated, Ceadda (St. Chad) ruling during his absence; on his return he retired to Ripon; reinstated by Archbishop Theodore in 669; in 678 went to Rome to appeal (successfully) against division of diocese; returned 680, was imprisoned, in 686 restored; finally resigned.
 678. **Bosa**: first Bishop of York or Deira after division of diocese; educated at Whitby under Abbess Hilda.

705. **St. John of Beverley** : also a pupil of Abbess Hilda; educated and ordained Bede; canonized 1037; buried at Beverley.
718. **Wilfred II** : began the dispute with Canterbury.
732. **Egbert** : first Archbishop of York; founder of the school at which the famous Alcuin was educated.
766. **Albert** : a master of Edwin's school.
796. **Eanbald II** : a favourite pupil of Alcuin.
867. York taken by the Danes.
956. **Oskytel** : a Dane; a friend of Dunstan.
972. **Oswald** : afterwards St. Oswald; held Worcester *in commendam* as well as York.
992. **Adulf** : Abbot of Peterborough.
1002. **Wulstan II** : also of Worcester and York.
1023. **Alfric Pulta** : Archbishop of York only.
1030. St. Olaf, King of Norway, sends for the plans of York Minster for use in building Trondheim Cathedral.
1050. **Kinsi** : chaplain to Edward the Confessor.
1060. **Ealdred** : crowned Harold and the Conqueror.
1070. **Thomas of Bayeux** : first Norman Archbishop of York; consecrated Anselm, first insisting that the words Metropolitan of Canterbury should be substituted for Primate of All England.
1101. **Gerard** : nephew of Walkelin, Bp. of Winchester.
1108. **Thomas II** : refused submission to Anselm: his consecration was accordingly delayed.
1114. **Thurstan** : assembled the army which won the Battle of the Standard; the friend of St. Bernard; great promoter of monasticism in Yorkshire; Fountains Abbey was built on his property.
- *1143. **William Fitzherbert** : (St. William) his mother Emma was sister of King Stephen; incurred the opposition of the Cistercians: his followers burnt their monastery of Fountains; deprived 1147 when he went to Rome to plead his own cause; restored 1153; is said to have worked many miracles; died suddenly at mass.
1147. **Henry Mordac** : Abbot of Fountains; a friend of St. Bernard.
1154. **Roger de Pont l'Evêque** : on the King's side against Becket; a leading politician of his time; great builder; gave to the Cathedral one of St. Peter's bones and his sandals, which were subsequently contributed to the ransom of Richard I.
1191. **Geoffrey Plantagenet** : son of Henry II and 'Fair Rosamund'; the only faithful son; in constant conflict with his canons and his brothers, Richard and John; fled to Normandy 1212.

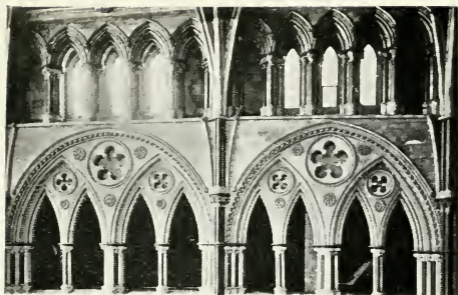
- *1216. **Walter de Grey**: the friend of King John and Henry III; benefactor in his diocese; bought York House, London (now Whitehall) for the see.
- *1256. **Sewal de Bovill**: excommunicated by the Pope.
- *1266. **Walter Giffard**: Bishop of Bath and Wells; Lord Chancellor; great favourite of Edward I.
1279. **William of Wickwaine**: translated the remains of St. William; died, and buried, at Pontigny.
1286. **John le Romeyn**: began the present nave.
- *1306. **William Greenfield**: Chancellor of England.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

- *1317. **William de Melton**: Treasurer of England; defeated by the Scots at Myton-on-Swale; his army was largely composed of clergy, and was called 'The Chapter of Myton.'
- *1342. **William la Zouche**: warden when Edward III was in France; defeated Scots at Neville's Cross.
1352. **John of Thoresby**: Lord Chancellor of England; during his episcopate the controversy with Canterbury was finally settled.
1374. **Alexander Neville**: a favourite of Richard II.

1388. **Thomas Fitzalan**: the first of the Archbishops of York to be translated to Canterbury.
1397. **Robert Waldby**: follower of the Black Prince; buried in Westminster Abbey.
1398. **Richard Scrope**: Chancellor of England; the Archbishop of *Henry II*; rose in rebellion with the Percies against Henry of Lancaster, was ignobly captured and condemned to death (Chief Justice Gascoigne, a Yorkshire man, refusing to try him), was beheaded, and buried in the Cathedral; offerings were long made at his tomb by the people who almost worshipped him.
- *1407. **Henry Bowet**: from Bath and Wells.
1426. **John Kemp**: to Canterbury 1452.
1452. **William Booth**: a lawyer of Gray's Inn.
1464. **George Neville**: brother of 'The King Maker.'
1476. **Lawrence Booth**: Lord High Chancellor.
- *1480. **Thomas Scott, or de Rotherham**: educated at Cambridge; in 1467 Bishop of Rochester; in 1471 Bishop of Lincoln; Lord High Chancellor; imprisoned in the Tower by Richard III but was soon released; completed Lincoln College, Oxford; restored the church of his native town, and founded there the 'College of Jesus.'
1508. **Christopher Bainbridge**: sent to Rome by Henry VII: was there poisoned by his servant.
1514. **Thomas Wolsey**: the great Cardinal.
1531. **Edward Lee**: Almoner of Henry VIII.
1545. **Robert Holgate**: supported Henry VIII in his reforms; deprived by Queen Mary.
1555. **Nicholas Heath**: Chancellor of England; deprived by Queen Elizabeth; retired to Chobham in Surrey, and is buried there.
1570. **Edmund Grindal**: first Protestant Bishop of London under Elizabeth; to Canterbury 1576.
1577. **Edwin Sandys**: Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and there supported the cause of Lady Jane Grey; imprisoned, and when released went to Germany until the accession of Elizabeth; in 1559 Bishop of Worcester; in 1570 of London.
1595. **Matthew Hutton**: scholar and preacher.
1606. **Tobias Matthew**: translated from Durham.
1628. **Samuel Harsnett**: built the grammar school at Chigwell, Essex, the place of his first church.
1632. **Richard Neile**: Dean of Westminster in 1605; Bishop of Rochester in 1601; subsequently of Lichfield, Lincoln, Durham, Winchester; no other English bishop has ruled over so many sees.



TRIFORIUM AND CLERESTORY—S. TRANSEPT.

1641. **John Williams** : Dean of Westminster ; Bp. of Lincoln ; Lord Chancellor ; deprived by Parliament.
1660. **Accepted Frewen** : President of Magdalen College, Oxford ; Bishop of Lichfield.
1664. **Richard Sterne** : attended Laud on the scaffold.
1683. **John Dolben** : student of Christ Church, Oxford ; the King's standard-bearer at Marston Moor.
1688. **Thomas Lamplugh** : Bishop of Exeter ; he exhorted the people to remain faithful to King James ; for this he was made Archbishop of York ; he then assisted at the coronation of William III !
1691. **John Sharpe** : chaplain of James II and ecclesiastical adviser to Queen Anne.
1713. **Sir William Dawes** : chaplain of William III.
1724. **Launcelot Blackburne** : said to have been chaplain on a pirate ship, and to have retained manners and views not usually associated with an archbishop ; buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster.
1743. **Thomas Herring** : an ardent Whig ; suppressed the Jacobites of Yorkshire in '45 ; to Canterbury.
1747. **Matthew Hutton** : to Canterbury 1757.
1808. **Edward Vernon Harcourt**.
1860. **Charles Thomas Longley** : to Canterbury.
1863. **William Thomson**.
1891. **William Connor Magee**.
1891. **William Dalrymple Maclagan**.



THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Carlisle



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

GOING back to Saxon times we find that Carlisle formed part of the diocese of Cuthbert of Lindisfarne and his successors, the seat of which was ultimately fixed at Durham. So things remained until Henry I, possibly to curb the power of the northern prelates, created a new see for the Lake District. A church for the Cathedral was already in existence. Walter, a rich Norman priest, had been made governor of the town by William Rufus, and he began to build, probably with stones taken from the old Roman wall, a church to be served by secular canons. Walter died before his work was done, but his church was finished by Henry I who changed the foundation to a house of Augustinians. The monastic church became the Cathedral, with the king's confessor, Aldulf, as the first bishop—the only cathedral in Christendom with an episcopal chapter of Augustinians.

The Norman building remained unaltered until the middle of the thirteenth century, when the rebuilding of the choir was begun. Hardly however was the work finished when in 1292 a fire consumed the greater part of the city, including the monastery. The new choir was left a mass of ruins, but the outer walls, with their beautiful lancet windows, and the cinquefoil arcading beneath them, were saved, together with the main arcade. After the fire the choir was partly rebuilt, and the east window—the great glory of the Cathedral—was finished as high as the springing



THE EAST FRONT.

of the arch, but for want of funds the completion of the work was spread over a period of a hundred years. While this early work was in progress Edward I who had been detained by illness at Lanercost through the winter came to Carlisle to meet his Parliament, and arrange for a campaign against the Scots. During the visit the Papal legate preached in the Cathedral against Robert Bruce, and there solemnly excommunicated him. A few months later the king offered to God the litter in which he had made the journey to the North, and then mounting his horse at the Cathedral door he rode away to die at Burgh-by-Sands.

The priory was dissolved in 1540, and a new chapter being founded by Henry VIII, the last prior, Lancelot Salkeld, became the first dean. In 1646 Carlisle was besieged and taken by the Scottish Army under Leslie, who is said to have destroyed the greater part of the nave. This however is 'not proven.' The Scots were in the Cathedral again in 1746; this time as prisoners, the city having surrendered to the Duke of Cumberland. Hotspur was Governor of Carlisle, and his family arms are to be seen in the Cathedral. Here Mary Queen of Scots may have come to worship, as she was a prisoner in the Castle in 1568. Here George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, preached in 1653, and here Walter Scott was married to Miss Carpenter in 1797. Other interesting names in connexion with the Cathedral are Archdeacon Paley, the learned Bishop Usher, Dean Milner (the friend of Wilberforce and Pitt), and Dean Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The choir is unsurpassed in beauty in England, while the east window is considered to be the most beautiful in the world; it has more lights in the lower portion than any other *Decorated* window. Note portrait of John of Gaunt.

Wells in transepts, now closed. Crushing of the piers.

Stone with Runic inscription. Screen of St. Catherine's chapel. Legendary paintings on the backs of the stalls. They were white-washed at the Reformation, but cleared in 1778.

Arches of choir are *Early English* of thirteenth century, the pillars supporting them are *Decorated* of fourteenth. The carving of the capitals is the most perfect known representation of the seasons.

Central tower is only two-thirds the width of the choir.

The east window viewed from outside, with the gable window, is out of position.

BUILDING DATES

1092. The church begun by Prior Walter, and finished by Henry I. Now remaining: two bays of nave, portions of the transepts, and piers of central tower.
1250. Rebuilding of choir begun; finished 1292.
1292. Fire destroyed the new choir. The wall arcade and windows were repaired, the arches being supported on new pillars.
- 1292-1325. Rebuilding of choir.
The east window finished to spring of arch.
- 1363-1395. Upper portion of choir and east window finished.
The tracery of the window has been almost entirely rebuilt. The glazing of the upper part was done about 1380-4; the lower lights are the work of Hardman, 1861.
1392. North transept damaged by fire.
- 1400-1419. North transept restored. Central tower built by Bishop Strickland. A spire of wood and lead of this date was removed at the end of the seventeenth century.
The stalls.
- 1484-1507. Monastic buildings almost entirely rebuilt by Prior Gondibour. Painting at the back of the stalls; painting of roof of choir; other *Decorated* work.
1527. Abbey gate-house.
1542. *Renaissance* screen of north side of choir.
1644. Fire again damages building.
- 1646.c. The greater part of the nave destroyed.
1764. Choir ceiling concealed by vault of plaster, since removed.
1853. Restorations begun under Mr. Ewan Christian.
1870. The nave (which had been walled off and used as the parish church of St. Mary) restored to the Cathedral.
1880. The fraternity (c.1350, rebuilt c.1500) restored by Mr. Street.

DIMENSIONS

Length of choir 134 feet; length of nave 39 feet; height tower 112 feet.

MONUMENTS

There are several thirteenth century effigies with names. Other memorials or monuments are to: Simon Senhouse, Prior in the reign of Henry VII; Bishop Bell (1495) a large brass; Archdeacon Paley (1805) author of *The Evidences of Christianity*, and *Horae Paulinae*; Robert Anderson (1833) the Cumberland bard; John Heysham, M.D. (1834) great statistician, his record of the births, marriages, and deaths being used by the Sun Life Assurance Office as the basis of the 'Carlisle Table of Mortality'; M. L. Watson (1847) the sculptor; Dean Cramer (1848) Regius Professor of History at Oxford; George Moore (1876); Dean Close (1876); C. Vernon Harcourt (1870) Canon and Prebendary. There are several military monuments. One of the windows commemorates the five children of Dean Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Some of the modern monuments are by Mr. H. H. Armstead, R.A. and Mr. Hamo Thorneycroft, R.A.



THE SOUTH PORCH.



THE TRANSEPTS.



THE NAVE.



THE CHOIR.



THE CHOIR.



THE SOUTH CHOIR-AISLE.



ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL.



THE FRATERY.

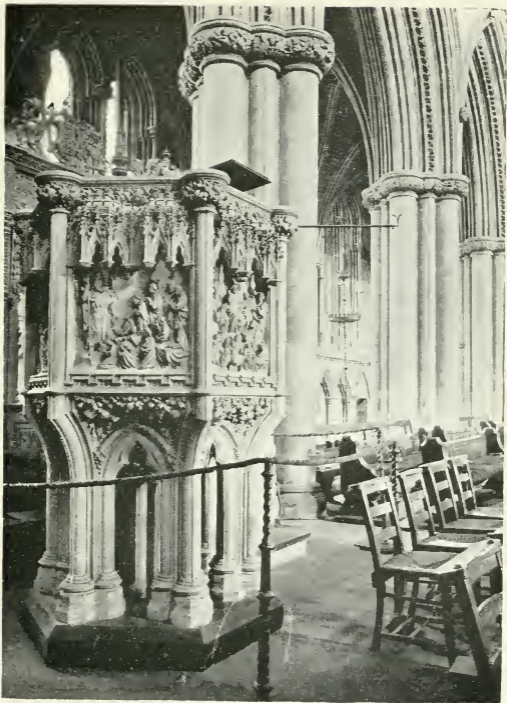
HISTORICAL NOTES

Priors' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted *

- A.D.
43-410. **ROMAN OCCUPATION OF BRITAIN.**
The Picts Wall (part near Carlisle) built.
875. Carlisle castle destroyed by the Danes.
1092. The castle restored by William II.
1133. **FOUNDATION OF THE SEE OF CARLISLE.**
Aldulf: the first bishop.
1203. **Bernard**: had been Archbishop of Ragusa.
1218. **Hugh**: Abbot of Beaulieu.
1223. **Walter Mauclerk**: a favourite of King John;
Treasurer of England; resigned the see 1246;
became a Dominican of Oxford where he died.
*1247. **Sylvester of Everdon**: Lord Chancellor.
1255. **Thomas Vipont**: of the family of the Earls of
Westmorland.
1258. **Robert de Chause**: Chaplain to Queen
Eleanor.
1280. **Ralph Ireton**; Prior of Gisburne; extorted
money from his clergy to build new roof to the
Cathedral.

- *1292. **John of Halton** : Canon and Prior of Carlisle ; defended the City against Wallace ; in his presence Robert Bruce swore fealty to Edward I.
1332. **John Kirkby** : defeated the Scots under Douglas, and fought at Neville's Cross.
- *1353. **Gilbert of Welton** : one of the builders of the Cathedral.
1363. **Thomas Appleby** : finished building the choir.
1397. **Thomas Merkes** : a Benedictine of Westminster intruded by the Pope ; adherent of Richard II ; deposed 1400 ; Rector of Todenham where he is buried.
1400. **William Strickland** : rebuilt the tower, and also the tower of Rose Castle.
1420. **Roger Whelpdale** : educated at and Fellow of Balliol ; Provost of Queen's College.
- *1423. **William Barrow** : Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
1430. **Marmaduke Lumley** : Chancellor of the University of Cambridge ; Treasurer of England.
1450. **Nicholas Close** : Fellow and benefactor of King's College, Cambridge ; Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
1452. **William Percy** : son of the Earl of Northumberland ; Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
1464. **Richard Scroope** : Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
1468. **Edward Story** : Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
1478. **Richard Bell** : Prior of Durham.
1503. **Roger Leyburn** : President of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge.
1509. **John Penny** : educated at Lincoln College, Oxford ; Abbot of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, 1496 ; Bishop of Bangor 1504 ; died at Leicester in 1520, and is buried there.
1521. **John Kite** : supported Henry VIII in his divorce proceedings ; died in London, and is buried in Stepney Church.
1537. **Robert Aldrichy** : a friend of Erasmus.
1557. **Owen Oglethorpe** : President of Magdalen College, Oxford ; appointed by Queen Mary ; crowned Queen Elizabeth ; deposed 1559.
- *1598. **Henry Robinson** : Fellow and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford ; attended the Hampton Court Conference.
1624. **Richard Senhouse** : Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge ; killed by fall from his horse.

1629. **Barnaby Potter** : Provost of Queen's College, Oxford ; ' the puritanical Bishop.'
1642. **James Usher** : Archbishop of Armagh until the Irish Rebellion of 1641 when he was appointed to Carlisle by Charles I ; deprived by Parliament, but treated with special consideration by Cromwell ; buried in Westminster Abbey.
1660. **Richard Sterne** : Chaplain of Laud, whom he attended on the scaffold ; to York 1664 ; Lawrence Sterne was his great-grandson.
1684. **Thomas Smith** : Fellow and benefactor of Queen's College, Oxford.
1702. **William Nicholson** : Fellow of Queen's College ; a learned antiquary, and historian.
1723. **John Waugh** : Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.
- *1735. **Sir George Fleming, Bart.** : during his episcopate the Young Pretender occupied Carlisle and instituted a Romanist, James Cappoch, as bishop. Cappoch was hanged at the recapture of the city by the Duke of Cumberland.
1747. **Richard Osbaldiston** : to London 1762.
1762. **Charles Lyttelton** : brother of Lord Lyttelton ; President of the Society of Antiquaries ; died in London, and is buried at Hagley.
1769. **Edmund Law** : a believer in progressive thought.
1787. **John Douglas** : the friend of Goldsmith ; to Salisbury.
1791. **The Hon. Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt** : to York.
1808. **Samuel Goodenough** : educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford ; buried in Westminster Abbey.
1827. **Hugh Percy** : from Rochester ; founder of the Clergy Aid Society ; died in 1856, and was buried at Dalston.
1856. **Henry Montague Villiers** : to Durham.
- *1860. **Samuel Waldegrave.**
- *1869. **Harvey Goodwin.**
1892. **J. Wareing Bardsley.**



THE PALEY MEMORIAL PULPIT.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Chester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

HENRY VIII in 1541 created four new sees. One of the four was Chester, and the church of the Benedictine monastery of St. Werburgh there became the cathedral. Chester had previously been a cathedral city, for in 1075 the Norman bishop removed the place of the see from Lichfield to the church of St. John the Baptist. This condition of things however lasted but a few years, for Coventry in turn became the bishop's seat. The three cities are represented in the arms of the see by three mitres. Chester was the Roman *Deva*, the station of the twentieth legion, *Valeria Victrix*. The walls were originally built by Edelfleda about 908; the Saxon castle rebuilt by Earl Lupus a nephew of the Conqueror. Earl Lupus also rebuilt the Abbey of St. Werburgh which in 1541 became the Cathedral.

Werburga was a daughter of Wulphere, King of Mercia. She was on her mother's side a member of the great family that counted among its members St. Hilda of Whitby and St. Ethelreda of Ely. Under Ethelreda she took the veil, and ultimately succeeding her as Abbess of Ely, presided at the same time over monasteries at Hanbury, and Trentham. At Trentham she died, and at Hanbury she was buried; but when the Danes approached in 875 her body was brought to Chester for greater security by the daughter of King Alfred. There it remained and St. Werburgh with a Benedictine abbey founded in her name became the



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE WALLS.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
London.

patron saint of the future cathedral city. In the dedication of the church St. Oswald's name, still remembered in the south transept of the existing cathedral, was joined.

The abbey in monastic times was very rich and of much importance. Before its gates a yearly fair was held on the feast of St. Werburgh, when the *Chester Mysteries* or miracle plays were performed. These plays are attributed to a monk of Chester Abbey, Don Randle Heggenet. Another monk, John Bradshaw, wrote a metrical life of St. Werburgh, which was first printed in 1521. Ralph Higden the author of *Polychronicon* (1352) was also of Chester, and so was Whittingham, Dean of Durham, one of the translators of the Sternhold and Hopkins *Metrical Psalms*, and of the *Geneva Bible*. Whittingham presided over the church at Geneva and Calvin married his sister. Sir John Vanburgh the great architect was another of Chester's sons. At the Reformation we find George Marsh summoned to appear before Bishop Cotes in the reign of Queen Mary. He stood for his trial in the Lady-chapel, was 'faithful unto death,' and was burnt at Spital Boughton.

Royal visitors to Chester have been many. Here William I completed his conquest of the west and made his nephew Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester. Edward I was a frequent visitor, and in 1283 attended high mass in the Cathedral. Hither came Henry of Lancaster in 1399 on his way to bring Richard II from Flint. Queen Margaret came in 1459, and Henry VII in 1494. James I visited Chester, and Charles I witnessed from the city walls the defeat of his troops in the battle of Rowton Heath.

The modern restoration of the Cathedral was carried out under Dean Howson, the joint author with the Rev. W. J. Conybeare of *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul*. Charles Kingsley was made Canon of Chester in 1869, and his bust, which was at one time in the chapter-house, and is now in the Grosvenor Museum should be seen. Nobody can visit Chester without recalling the name of one whose home while he lived at Hawarden is near by, that truest of churchmen and greatest of statesmen William Ewart Gladstone.

BUILDING DATES

Of the Saxon churches, which were probably of wood, there are no remains.

1093. Present Cathedral begun with the help of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and his Countess Ermentruda.
1140. *Norman* work finished. Now remaining: parts of the nave, north transept, north-west tower, cloisters, and some monastic offices.
1194. The Cathedral in ruins and rebuilding begun.
- 1190-1245. Lady-chapel.
Part of eastern bays of choir.
Chapter-house, with vestibule.
Refectory.
- 1245-80. Part of western bays of choir.
- 1280-1315. Choir finished.
- 1485-1537. Nave, central tower, and south transept altered by Abbots Ripley and Birchenshaw.
The date of the beginning of the nave, probably in the fourteenth century, is uncertain.
The exterior of the Cathedral was cased in the *Perpendicular* period.
1819. Restoration under Thomas Harrison.
1844. Restoration of the choir.
1859. Lady-chapel restored.
1868. General restoration under Sir Gilbert Scott.
1872. Restorations finished.
1880. The south transept added to the Cathedral. It had previously been separated and used as the parish church of St. Oswald.
1902. Restoration of south transept.

DIMENSIONS

Length 355 feet. Nave: length 145 feet; breadth, with aisles, 75 feet; height 75 feet. Height of central tower 127 feet.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

Red sandstone used in building.

Early English work of very great beauty.

Large quantity of modern stained glass—some of it good.

The wooden groined roof, excellently restored by Sir Gilbert Scott.

The *misereres*. Marble mosaics of north aisle of nave. The font—possibly of sixth century.

South transept, or Church of St. Oswald, from its size and proportion to the rest of the building, unique among English cathedrals.

Colours of the Cheshire regiment present at the taking of Quebec.

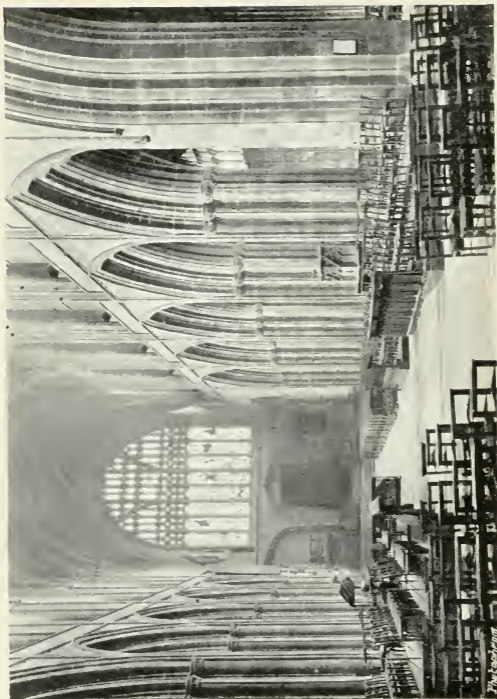
Inscribed Roman stone on the site of the deanery.

The Reader's pulpit in the refectory.

The remains of the conventual buildings are extensive and of great interest.

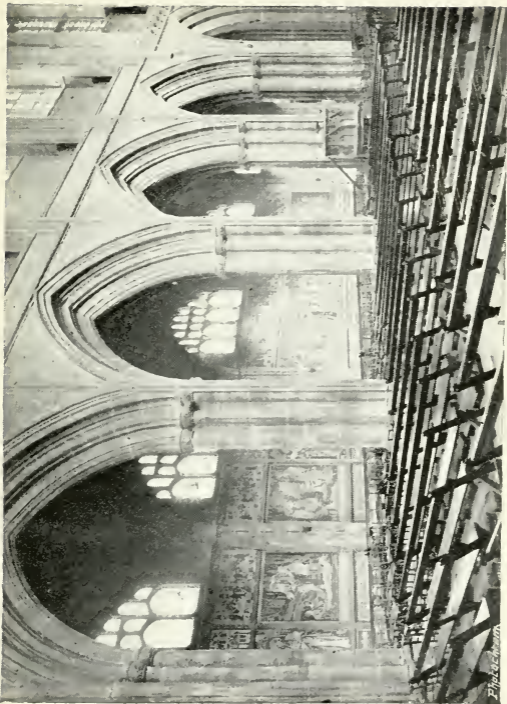


THE POLITICAL CORBELS.



THE NAVE.

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THE NAVE.

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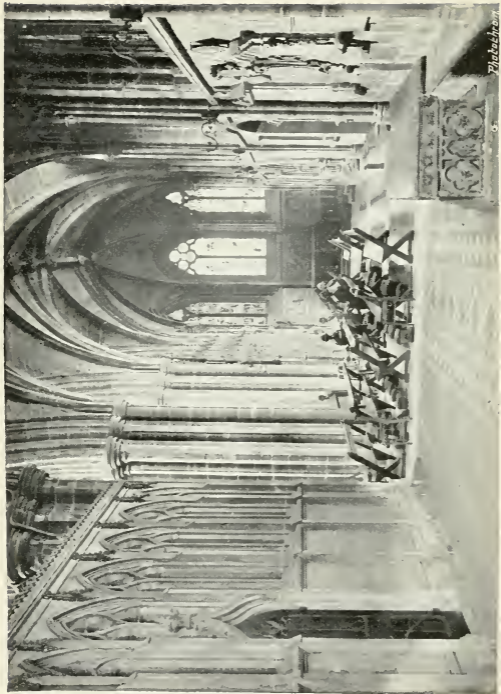
THE CHOIR.

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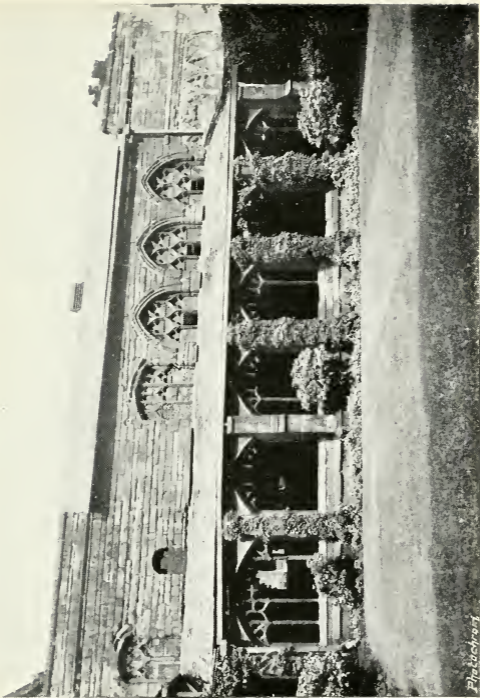
THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
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THE SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

Engraving by
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London.



Photachrom

THE CLOISTERS.

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The Photochrom Co.,
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THE NORMAN CHAMBER.

MONUMENTS

Fragments of the Shrine of St. Werburgh are to be seen behind the High Altar. There are tombs or memorials to Abbot Ripley; Thomas Greene (1607) Mayor of Chester, and benefactor; Robert Benet (1614) Sheriff of the City; Barbara Dodd, benefactress of the minor canons; Sir William Mainwaring (1671); Dean Arderne (1691) benefactor of the library; Dean Fogg (1692) the friend of Matthew Henry; The Vernon family; Edmund Entwistle (1721) Archdeacon of Chester; George Clarke of Hyde, formerly Lieutenant Governor of New York; Archdeacon Wrangham 1842; Captain John Moore Napier died in Scinde in 1846 aged 29; Dean Howson, one of the authors of *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, by Conybeare and Howson. There are some military monuments, and one to the first Duke of Westminster. Other monuments are noted under 'Historical Notes.'

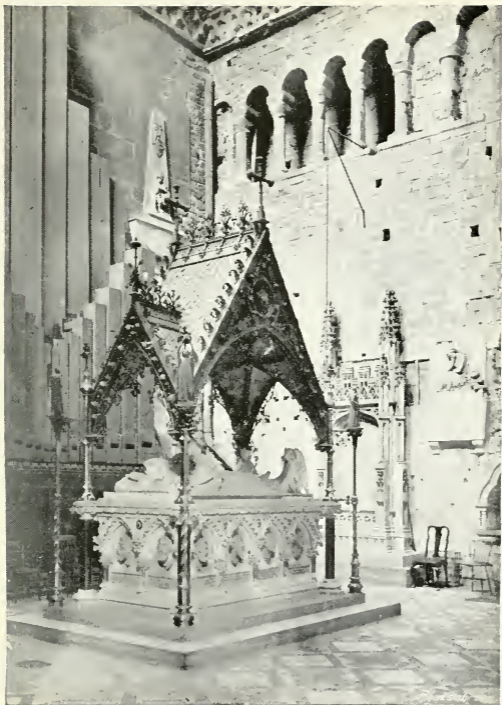
HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter. Monuments are noted.*

A.D.

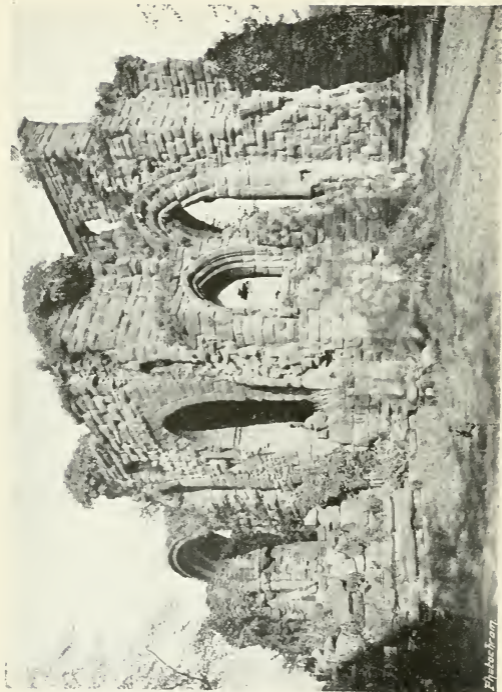
875. TRANSLATION OF BODY OF ST. WERBURGH.
908. City walls built by Edelfleda.
1057. Chester Abbey enlarged by Earl Leofric.
1075. **Bishop Peter** of Lichfield removed his see to Chester. The collegiate church of St. John (now partly in ruins) was probably his cathedral. Chester therefore like London is a city of two cathedrals.
1086. The place of see removed to Coventry.
1093. The Abbey refounded by Earl Lupus.
1541. THE NEW FOUNDATION.
John Bird: first bishop; deprived, but subsequently restored by Queen Mary; afterwards vicar of Dunmew, Essex.
1554. **George Cotes**: Master of Balliol College, Oxford.
1556. **Cuthbert Scott**: Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; deprived by Queen Elizabeth.
*1561. **William Downham**: chaplain to Queen Elizabeth.
1579. **William Chadderton**: President of Queen's College, Cambridge; Canon of Westminster; Archdeacon of York; to Lincoln; a favourite of the Earl of Leicester.
1595. **Hugh Bellot**: from Bangor.
1597. **Richard Vaughan**: to London 1604.
*1604. **George Lloyd**: from Soder and Man.
1616. **Thomas Moreton**: a school-fellow of Guy Faux; to Durham 1632.
1619. **John Bridgeman**: Master of Magdalen College, Oxford; deprived by Parliament.
1643. Siege of Chester. Battle of Rowton Heath.
1660. **Brian Walton**: Chaplain to Charles I and Charles II; more famous for his *Polyglott Bible* published in 1657.
1662. **Henry Ferne**: with Charles I at Carisbrooke Castle; buried in Westminster Abbey.
*1662. **George Hall**: son of Joseph Hall the famous Bishop of Exeter, and Norwich.
1668. **John Wilkins**: Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; married a sister of Cromwell; made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Thomas Cromwell.

- *1673. **John Pearson** : one of the most learned bishops of the see; and 'the greatest divine of the age'; educated at King's College, Cambridge; during the Civil War chaplain to Lord Goring; in 1659 published his famous *Expositions of the Creed*; in 1660 Master of Jesus College, Cambridge; in 1662 Master of Trinity; one of the Commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy.
1686. **Thomas Cartwright** : born of Presbyterian parents; Puritan during the Commonwealth; one of the Commissioners of James II for ejecting the President and Fellows of Magdalen College; followed his master to St. Germans.
- *1689. **Nicholas Stratford.**
1708. **Sir William Dawes** : to York.
1714. **Francis Gastrell.**
- *1726. **Samuel Peploe.**
1752. **Edmund Keene** : Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge when the poet Gray was there; to Ely.
1771. **William Markham** : to York.
1777. **Beilby Porteous** : born at York, 1731, of American parents; strong advocate for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.
1788. **William Cleaver** : to Bangor.
1800. **Henry William Majendie.**
1810. **Bowyer Edward Sparke.**
1812. **George Henry Law** : brother of Lord Ellenborough; to Bath and Wells.
1824. **Charles James Blomfield** : to London 1828.
1828. **John Bird Sumner** : to Canterbury 1848.
- *1848. **John Graham.**
- *1865. **William Jacobson.**
1884. **William Stubbs** : to Oxford 1889.
1886. Dr. J. L. Darby appointed dean.
1889. **Francis John Jayne.**



THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

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Photocrom

THE RUINS OF ST. JOHN'S.

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Manchester



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

MANCHESTER, now a cathedral city, was one of the principal stations of the Druids. It derives its name from *Meyne*, the stone or altar to which was attached the privilege of sanctuary. During the Roman occupation the name was Mancunium, which became Manceastre under the Saxons. In 620 the town was taken by Edwin of Northumbria and the inhabitants became Christian when seven years later the king was baptized by Paulinus.

A wooden church mentioned in Domesday Book stood near the site of the present Cathedral, which at the Norman Conquest was replaced by a stone building. This church was served by rectors, among whom were William de la Marcia who became Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1292 and Walter Langton who became Bishop of Lichfield. Both were leading statesmen, and friends of Edward I. Henry V granted a charter to Thomas de la Warre, who was at once rector and lord of the manor, and who endowed the church, so that it became a collegiate institution, presided over by a warden with eight fellows in priest's orders, four deacons, and six boy choristers. The first warden was Sir John Huntington, whose rebus is to be seen on either side of the choir arch.

In the first year of Edward VI the college was dissolved, and the lands and domestic buildings passed into the hands of the Stanleys. The lands were restored under Queen Mary, but the buildings remained with the Earl of Derby :



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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The Photodrom Co.,
London.

they now form part of Chetham Hospital. A new charter was granted by Charles I and was renewed by Charles II at the Restoration. The subsequent history of the church is uneventful. In 1835 a commission was appointed to inquire into the revenues and patronage of the Church. They proposed that the episcopal incomes should be equalized, the areas of the dioceses rearranged, and the demands of the growing northern towns met by the creation of new sees. Ripon in 1836 was the first of these new sees, Manchester in 1848 the second, the parish church of Saxon times then becoming the Cathedral.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

One of the smallest cathedrals, yet has some excellent details.

The series of chapels. In the nave the screens have been removed, making the nave five-aisled, and the widest church in England, except St. Helen's, Abingdon.

Woodwork generally, but especially the stalls, and *miserceres*. They are evidently the work of the same hand as those of Beverley and Ripon.

The rood-screen.

Roof of nave and choir is original and good.

Good modern glass.

The reredos by Mr. Basil Champneys.

A small organ—Father Smith 1680.

DIMENSIONS

Length (exterior) 248 feet. Width of nave 104 feet.
Height of tower 140 feet.

BUILDING DATES

There are some fragments of a church built about 1220, also evidences of another building [previous to 1422].

1422. Choir and chapter-house built by Warden Sir John Huntington.
1468. The nave.
1475. Second aisles of nave.
1505-9. Stalls and canopies; entrance to chapter-house.
1518. The Lady-chapel rebuilt.
1815. General restoration. Screens removed from side chapels. Galleries erected in the nave—since removed.
1864-8. Western tower rebuilt.
Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
1872. Main arcade of nave rebuilt.
1888. The north porch.
1891. South porch.
1900. West porch.

THE CHAPELS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1186. St. Nicholas. | 1507. St. James. |
| 1498. Holy Trinity. | 1508. St. George. |
| 1503. St. John the Baptist. | 1515. Ely. |
| 1506. Jesus Chapel. | 1887. Fraser. |

MONUMENTS

There are monuments or brasses of Anthony Moseley (1607); Oswald Moseley (1630); Sir Humphrey Chetham (1653), founder of the Hospital and Library; Thomas Fleming (1848), great benefactor of the City; and Hugh Birley, M.P. for Manchester. Other monuments are noted under 'Historical Notes.'

There is a memorial window to General Gordon; and another to Bishop Fraser. In the Derby Chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, lies the Sir John Stanley of the well-known lines:

*'Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!'
Were the last words of Marmion.*



THE NORTH DOORWAY.

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THE NAVE.

Engraving by
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THE NAVE.

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THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
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THE CHOIR.

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THE FONT.

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ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

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London

HISTORICAL NOTES

Wardens' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter.
Monuments are noted *

- A. D.
1422. THE PARISH CHURCH OF MANCHESTER
MADE COLLEGIATE.
*1422. **Sir John Huntington**: first warden.
1459. **John Booth**: Bishop of Exeter 1465.
1465. **Ralph Langley**: rebuilt the nave.
1481. **James Stanley**: member of the Derby family.
*1485. **James Stanley II**: Bishop of Ely 1506; was
buried just outside wall of Derby Chapel as he
was married. His son later built the Ely Chapel
and so brought the body into the church.
1515. Free Grammar School founded by Hugh Oldham,
Bishop of Exeter.
1547. The college dissolved under Edward VI; re-estab-
lished by Queen Mary.
1570. **Thomas Herle**: Chaplain of Queen Elizabeth.
1578. The charter renewed by Queen Elizabeth.
John Walton: Bishop of Exeter 1579.
1579. **William Chadderton**: friend of the Earl of
Leicester; Bishop of Chester 1579; Lincoln 1595.
1595. **John Dee**: celebrated alchemist.
1635. A new charter granted by Charles I.
*1636. **Richard Heyrick**: expelled 1646; restored 1660.
1643. Manchester taken by Fairfax.
1646. The college dissolved by Parliament, but restored by
Charles II in 1660.
1653. CHETHAM HOSPITAL founded.
1718. **Samuel Peploe**: Bishop of Chester 1726.
1738. **Samuel Peploe II**: Chancellor of Chester.
1745. Prince Charles Edward at Manchester; the young
Pretender proclaimed King James III in the
Cathedral.
1819. Reform meeting (Peterloo) Aug. 1.
1848. FOUNDATION OF SEE OF MANCHESTER.
James Prince Lee: first bishop.
1851. Owens College opened.
*1870. **James Fraser**.
1886. **James Moorhouse**: resigned.
1903. **Edmund Arbuthnott Knox**.



THE NORTH CHOIR-AISLE.

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THE NAVE.

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SIR HUMPHREY CHETHAM'S MONUMENT.

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THE CATHEDRAL AND CROMWELL MONUMENT.

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Newcastle



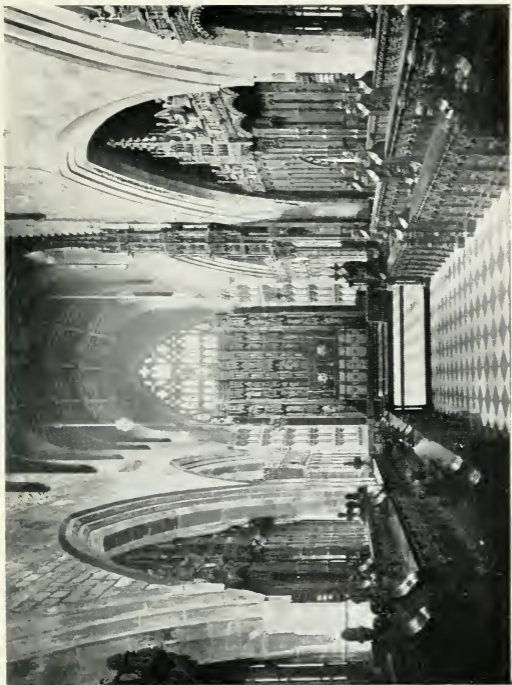
THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE EAST.

NEWCASTLE has been a cathedral city only since 1882 when a new bishopric was formed for the county of Northumberland. With Northumbria, one of the earliest seats of British Christianity, the names are recalled of Aidan, Cuthbert, Bede, Hilda, and many others, but the interest centres round Holy Island, Hexham, Durham, or Whitby, and there were many who would rather that the diocese created by the Act of 1878 should have borne the old title of Lindisfarne. The claim of the great northern metropolis on the Tyne however was irresistible, Newcastle was chosen for the episcopal seat, and the parish church of St. Nicholas became the Cathedral. St. Nicholas 'is one of the few saints whose name is in all the calendars. The patron of little children, of friendless maidens, the saint of the people, of the oppressed, and of strangers, the *Santa Claus* of the children, of sailors, of scholars,' and pawnbrokers, but Newcastle is the only English cathedral dedicated to him. In the church of St. Nicholas it is the ancient privilege of any sailor whose ship is lying in the river Tyne to claim the right to be married there. And should any sailor die in his ship while lying in the river, his friends can claim for him the right of burial in the cemetery of St. Nicholas. A member of the Society of Friends gave Benwell Towers as a residence for the bishop.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

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THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
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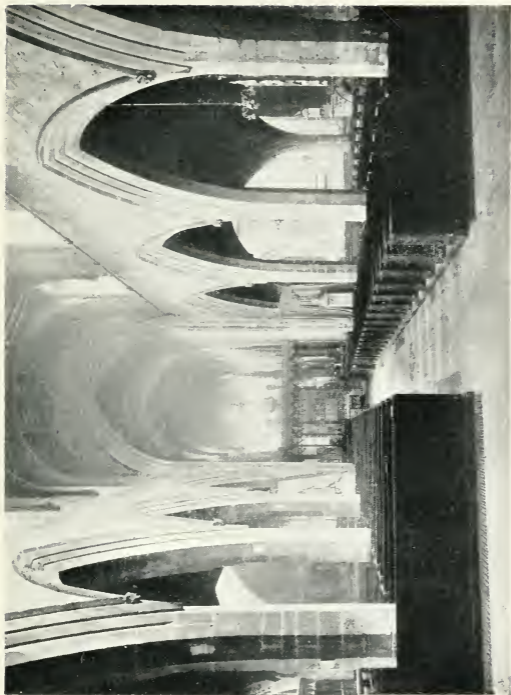


MONUMENT OF PETER LE MARECHAL.

MONUMENTS

There are remains of very early and rare grave-covers (note one of c.1250—with a *Budding Cross*) and many ancient tombstones of considerable interest. In St. Margaret's Chapel is the effigy of Peter le Marechal (1322) sword-bearer to Edward I; the Bewick monument (1815) *Bailey*; monument to Dr. Bruce (1892) *Simmonds*, the learned historian of the Roman Wall. In the nave is the remaining end of the Carr monument (1503). In the south transept is the Maddison monument (1640): the Maddisons were an ancient family of wealthy merchants. The Hall family monument (1633) is in the Lady-chapel. Other interesting monuments are to Sir Matthew White Ridley (1813) *Flaxman*; and the Askew family (1796) *Webber*.

Note the *ailettes* on the shoulders of Peter le Marechal. They were worn (to support the heavy headgear) only at this period. There are only two other examples in England. Note also a monument ascribed to Sir Thomas Surtees.



THE NAVE.

Engraving by
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THE CHOIR.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.
London.

For a cathedral the building is small, yet it has some beautiful features, among which the spire, or lantern, is perhaps the most striking, rivalling those of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London, while some of the modern work of the interior is also very beautiful. The original church appears to have been consecrated in the year 1091 by the famous Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, the compiler of the *Use of Sarum*. It was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, and nearly wrecked during the Civil War. The Scotch were besieging the town, and General Leslie demanded the surrender of the keys, threatening to demolish the steeple of St. Nicholas. Thereupon certain Scottish prisoners were taken to the top of the tower and answer returned to the general that if he destroyed the beautiful structure he would kill his countrymen at the same time. The message had the desired effect. In 1736 the present vestries were built for the reception of the library of the Rev. Dr. Thomlinson who bequeathed his books to the town. Here they remained until 1885 and they now form part of the famous Public Library of the city. The church suffered considerably in 1783 when in accordance with the spirit of the times the stalls were removed and sold at auction to make room for pews, while ancient monuments were ruthlessly destroyed and the rood-screen removed. All this however is forgotten in the success of the modern restorations.

The tomb of Peter le Marechal, sword-bearer of Edward I, attracts attention, and it should be noted that Bewick the wood-engraver had his workshop in the churchyard: he died at Gateshead in 1828. To a still more famous man, George Stephenson, the weird spire of the church must have been a familiar sight, his birthplace, Wylam, being only a few miles west of Newcastle. Admiral Lord Collingwood, second in command at Trafalgar, was born beneath the shadow of the Cathedral walls.

BUILDING DATES

1091. The church of St. Nicholas consecrated.
1150. Restorations and additions in progress, of which some fragments remain.
1216. Destruction of the church by fire.
Rebuilding possibly begun. Parts are said to remain.
1359. Nave and transepts of existing building finished.
1368. The choir begun.
1394. Chantry of St. Margaret, or Bewick porch.
1400.c. East window—gift of Roger Thornton.
1445.c. Tower and spire finished.
The font: the cover is 1500.c.
1736. Vestry and library.
1783. Rood-screen removed; general destruction of monuments and stall work.
1832. Tower strengthened.
1834. The north porch.
1859. East window rebuilt in new design.
1867. Sir Gilbert Scott architect.
1877. Restorations finished.
1887. The reredos.
1889. Rood-screen finished.

DIMENSIONS

Internal length 245 feet. Choir 64 feet wide; nave 74 feet; transept 126 feet. Height of spire 193½ feet.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

- The spire ; unsurpassed in the world.
- Arcading of south side of nave.
- Aisles of chancel are as broad as those of the nave.
- Absence of capitals to piers.
- Capital of an old pillar in middle transept.
- Aisles to north and south transepts.
- Unusual number (10) of side chapels, or chantries.
- The font, and cover with representations of the attributes of St. Nicholas.
- Descent of floor from west to east.
- An example of ancient glass (1400)—a Madonna and Child : only one other similar in the kingdom.
- Some good modern glass.
- Painting by Tintoretto (?) on the back of the reredos.
- Pre-Reformation lectern.
- In vestry, old engravings and paintings ; the *Hexham Bible* of thirteenth century ; a modern missal, the work of a lady.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Bishops' names are in heavy letter.

A.D.

- 1091. FOUNDATION OF CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
- 1115.c. The church granted by Henry I to the Canons of Carlisle.
- 1234.c. Coal first discovered at Newcastle.
- 1292. Baliol did homage to Edward I in the church.
- 1640. Newcastle surrendered to the Scotch.
- 1647. Charles I delivered to the Parliamentarians by the Scotch at Newcastle.
- 1781. Birth of George Stephenson.
- 1846-50. The High Level bridge built by Robert Stephenson.
- 1882. FOUNDATION OF THE BISHOPRIC.
Ernest Roland Wilberforce : to Chichester.
- 1896. **Edgar Jacob** : to St. Albans.
- 1903. **Arthur Thomas Lloyd**.



THE EASTERN CHAPEL.

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THE TRANSEPTS.

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SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE.

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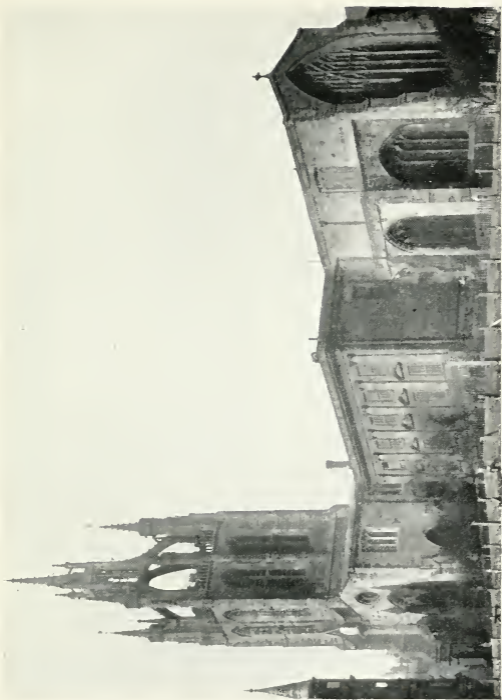
THE TOWER ARCH.

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THE FONT.

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London.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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The Photochrom Co.
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THE CATHEDRAL FROM RABBIT BANK.

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Ripon



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

UNDER the floor of Ripon Cathedral is one of the most interesting spots to be found in ecclesiastical story, for 'St. Wiltred's Needle' is probably the oldest piece of work as it certainly is the oldest complete chamber attached to any English cathedral. Thirty years after the conversion of King Edwin of Northumbria to Christianity a monastery was founded at Ripon by his nephew Prince Egfrid, who was at one time married to Etheldreda of Ely. The monks were brought from Melrose under their abbot Eata; among them was the famous Cuthbert. Four years later, in 661, Eata gave place to one of the renowned men of early English history. Wilfred, who long before the Norman invasion introduced Roman civilization, Italian workmen and architectural tastes into England, at the Synod of Whitby in 664 was nominated Bishop of Northumbria, but refusing consecration by British bishops he went to Paris, and was consecrated there by Bishop Agilbert. He was away until 666; and finding on his return that Ceadda (St. Chad of Lichfield) held the see he retired to Ripon. In 669 Ceadda resigned, and Wilfred was restored. At Ripon in the same year he began to build a new monastery of which the crypt that is known by his name formed a part.

In 678 Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury divided the diocese into the three sees of Hexham, York, and Lindsey. Wilfred, who had not been consulted, went to Rome to appeal, successfully, against the action. He returned in



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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680, but did not then recover his bishopric, indeed did not come into full possession till six years later. In the meantime, in 681, the diocese of Ripon was founded by Theodore with Eadherd as the first bishop. In 703 Wilfred was again deprived and, although seventy years of age, once more set out for Rome. Here he again secured a decision in his favour, and returned to Ripon in 705. A synod now decided to leave him Hexham and Ripon, but to deprive him of York. In 709 he gave up the struggle, went to Mercia as Bishop of Leicester, and died in his monastery at Oundle. His remains were transferred to Ripon, and became a source of great gain from the offerings made at his shrine.

The church at Ripon probably shared in the complete devastation of the Vale of York by the Conqueror, and its history is for a long time a blank. After the conquest the Archbishop of York sometimes resided at Ripon. To Archbishop Thurstan (1114-5), one of the heroes of the Battle of the Standard, is attributed not only some of the *Norman* work of the church, but also the foundation of Fountains Abbey on land belonging to the Ripon domain.

The city was visited by Edward I on one of his many warlike journeys. Henry IV came hither with his Court when the plague was raging at Westminster. Here too came Charles I on his way to be crowned at Edinburgh, and upon other occasions later in his reign. Presently the Parliamentary troops occupied the minster, and demolished the glass of the east window.

From the end of the eighth century Ripon formed part of the diocese of York, but in 1836 the first modern bishopric was founded and the see was placed at Ripon. Twenty-five years later the great restoration of the Cathedral was begun under Sir Gilbert Scott, and, not without controversy, was finished in about ten years.

FEATURES TO BE NOTICED

The Saxon crypt, or 'St. Wilfred's Needle.'

One of the five widest cathedrals. Central tower is of two styles joined vertically—a unique feature.

Unfinished alteration of nave-arch of central tower.

Window in Markenfield chapel commemorative of the recovery in 1870 of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. The sedilia. The stalls.

In the chapter-house, some interesting alabaster figures.

Among many valuable works in the library will be found a *York Psalter* (1418) with a *Ripon Office of St. Wilfred* and two 'Caxtons.'

BUILDING DATES

Of Saxon work there remains the crypt or 'Wilfred's Needle.' *Norman* work is to be seen in part of the choir, and, possibly, in the lower storey of the apse.

1154-81. The church rebuilt under Archbishop Roger de Pont l'Evêque. Now remaining: the transepts, half the central tower, portions of nave, choir, and chapter-house.

1227.c. West towers and west front—Archbishop Gray.

The towers were surmounted with spires of wood and lead which were subsequently removed.

1286-96. East end of choir rebuilt.

1318. Scots set fire to the building.

1325.c. Repairs by Archbishop William de Melton.

1375. Further damage by fire.

1396-7. Central spire rebuilt.

1450.c. Central tower partly rebuilt.

1489. Stall work begun.

1494. The rood-screen.

1503.c. Rebuilding of nave begun.

1540.c. West end of choir finished.

1593. Spire partly destroyed by lightning.

1660. Fall of central spire.

1664. Spires removed from western towers.

1797. Battlements and pinnacles to western towers.

1829. Alterations under Blore.

1830. Remains of Archbishop's palace pulled down, and present court built.

1842. Some preservative work done.

1861. Sir Gilbert Scott's work begun.

The west front altered.

1869. Restorations finished.

DIMENSIONS

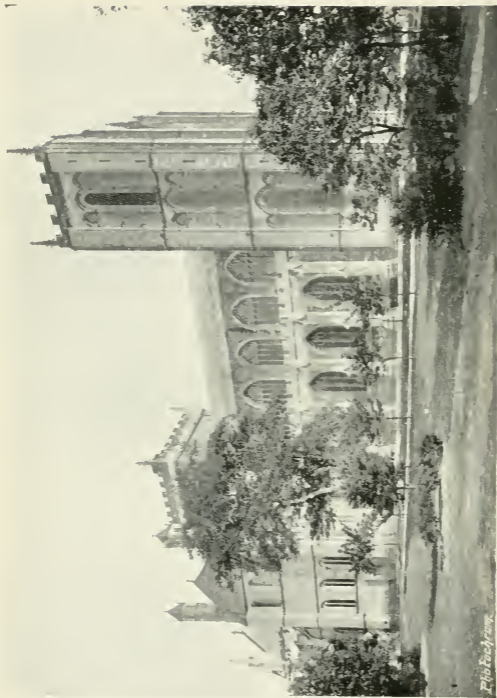
Length (interior) 270 feet. Nave: length 134 feet; width 87 feet; height 88 feet. Height of towers 110 feet.

MONUMENTS

There are monuments or memorials to: Sir Thomas Markenfield, only example in England bearing a collar of park palings and stag couchant, the badge of Henry IV; Sir Thomas and Lady Markenfield (1497); Moses Fowler (1608) first Dean of Ripon; Anthony Higgin (1624) second Dean and founder of the present library; Hugh Ripley (1637) first Mayor of Ripon; Sir John Mallory of Studley, who defended Skipton Castle for Charles I. and delivered Ripon from Sir Thomas Mauleverer; John Aislabie of Studley, Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time of the South Sea Bubble; Sir Edward Blacket—monument of eighteenth century proportions. A slab in nave with figure of man and lion is supposed to be that of an Irish prince, who returning from Palestine died at Ripon.



THE WEST FRONT.



THE NORTH SIDE.

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THE NAVE.

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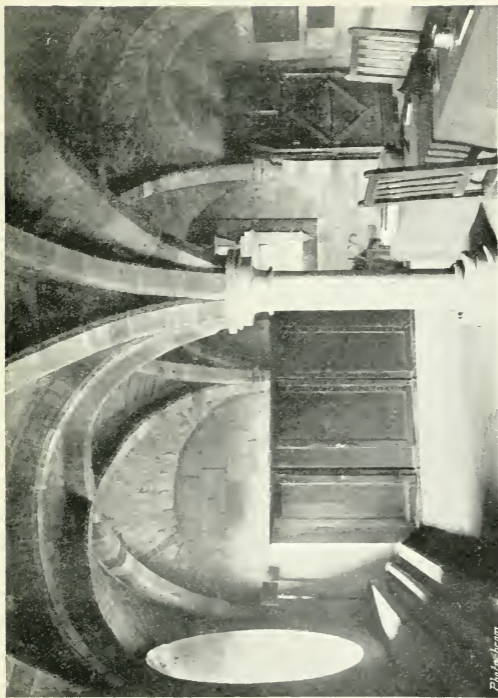
THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

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HISTORICAL NOTES

Abbots' and Bishops' names are in heavy letter

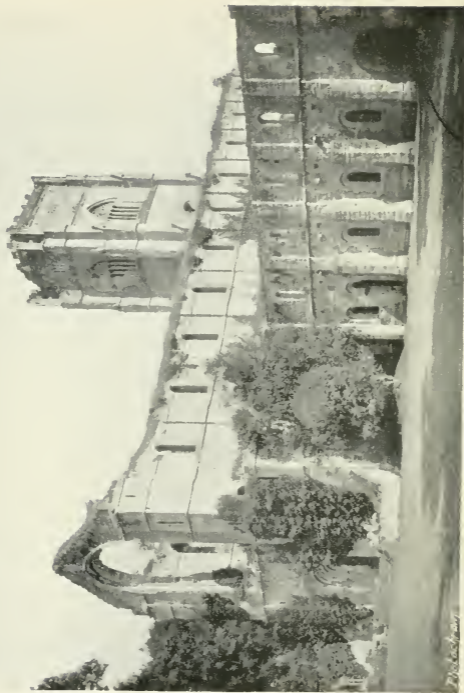
- A.D.
627. CONVERSION OF NORTHUMBRIA.
657. Monastery founded at Ripon.
Eata : first Abbot of Ripon.
661. **Wilfred** becomes Abbot.
664. Synod of Straenschalch (Whitby) nominates Wilfred
Bishop of Northumbria.
678. Archbp. Theodore of Canterbury divides the diocese.
709. Return of Wilfred to Mercia.
860. The Danes burn Ripon.
937. Ripon made a place of sanctuary by King Athelstan.
948. Destruction of Wilfred's Monastery by King Eadred.
950. Archbishop Odo said to have removed Wilfred's
bones to Canterbury.
995. Cuthbert's body rested on its way to Durham.
1070. The Vale of York laid waste by the Conqueror.
1138. Battle of the Standard. *The name is derived from
the banners of the churches of York, Ripon, and
Beverley.*
1224. Translation of the relics of St. Wilfred by Archbishop
Walter de Gray.
1230. PREBEND OF STANWICK FOUNDED.
*The Canons of Stanwick resided in Ripon and ruled
the choir.*
1279. Anthony Bek, afterwards the great Bishop of
Durham, a Canon of Ripon.
1319. Ripon taken by the Scots; the church fortified.
1405. Court of Henry IV resides at Ripon.
1539. Suppression of Fountains Abbey, under Abbot
Bradley, who was also Canon of Ripon.
1547. Ripon College dissolved.
1608. FOUNDATION OF JAMES I.
1660. John Wilkins dean. He married a sister of
Cromwell; was one of the founders of the Royal
Society; afterwards Bishop of Chester.
1675. Thomas Cartwright dean. He was afterwards
Bishop of Chester and a warm supporter of
James II. He presided at one time over the
Church at Geneva.
1836. FOUNDATION OF THE MODERN BISHOPRIC.
Charles Thomas Longley : first bishop of
Ripon since the eighth century; to Durham 1856;
to York 1860; Canterbury 1862.
1857. **Robert Bickersteth**.
1884. **William Boyd-Carpenter**,



Photogram

THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

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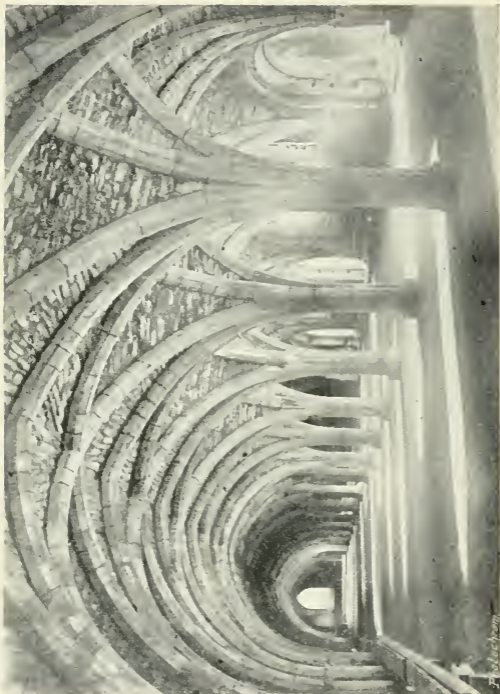
FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

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THE REFECTORY, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

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THE CELLARIUM, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

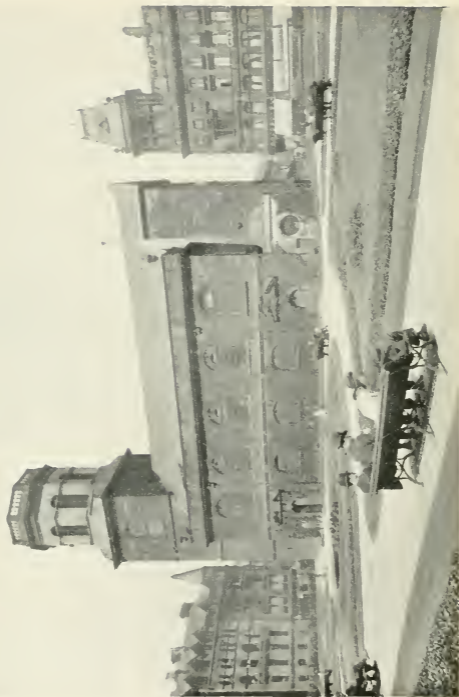
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Liverpool

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

EXACTLY in proportion as we love the romance and art of our old English cathedrals shall we be disappointed with St. Peter's, Liverpool, the episcopal church of one of the most important dioceses of the kingdom. All sense of charm is missing, and although the date and style are Wren's, there is nothing of the dignity and spaciousness so characteristic of the great architect of the Renaissance. There is some good carving in the interior which is said to be the work of Grinling Gibbons, but its beauty is lost in the general gloom of the surroundings. So insignificant is the building that in the leading English handbook it is not even mentioned, cathedral though it be. No monuments recall any great names, and yet the building is not altogether void of historic interest—no English cathedral can be. Here William Ewart Gladstone was baptized. Here was heard for the first time in England Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*, which in 1835 was performed under Sir George Smart. Nor should it be forgotten that at one time its organist was Mr. Maybrick, better known as 'Stephen Adams' the composer of *The Warrior Bold*, *The Owl*, and other popular ballads.

In 1699 an Act of Parliament constituted Liverpool a separate parish, and in 1704 the Church of St. Peter was consecrated. The diocese of Liverpool was established in 1880 by Order in Council and St. Peter's became the Cathedral. The first bishop was Dr. John Charles Ryle, who was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. Francis James Chavasse. For twenty-three years this great city has been trying to secure a cathedral worthy of its dignity and importance, and at last has attained success. What can be happier in association of idea than the fact of the appointed architect Mr. E. Gilbert Scott being a grandson of Sir Gilbert Scott, the celebrated restorer of the Victorian era? Liverpool, so renowned for her commerce, her music, her art, the birthplace of William Roscoe, and of Gladstone, will have in due time a cathedral of which its citizens may be proud, and in which the Church of England will rejoice. In size (length 540 feet; width 250 feet; western towers 275 feet) it will rival the largest ancient cathedrals. Many years will pass before the day of consecration, when in a larger edition of this little book, another pen will tell the tale of the accomplishment of the great work which at the present time (1903) is so full of promise.



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH.

Wakefield



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

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BUILDING IN PROGRESS, 1903.

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WAKEFIELD CATHEDRAL

MENTION is made in Domesday Book of a church at Wakefield, and remains of Norman and twelfth century work are still to be seen in the Cathedral. The present building, the main features of which are *Perpendicular*, was consecrated in 1329 by William de Melton, Archbishop of York, and enlarged in 1470. Like nearly all English cathedrals it was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and the spire (247 feet high) was rebuilt in 1860. There are not many features to which special attention can be drawn, but the modern glass by Kemp is good.

The diocese of Wakefield was formed under the Bishopricks Act 1877, but it was not until 1888 that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners certified to Her Majesty Queen Victoria that the endowment was complete, and by Order in Council the Bishopric was founded on May 17, 1888, with the Parish Church of All Saints as the Cathedral. The first bishop was Dr. Walsham How, who had been Bishop of Bedford. Dr. How died August 10, 1897, and was succeeded by Dr. George Rodney Eden. In October a public meeting had been held in the Town Hall, Wakefield, to consider a scheme for a memorial to Dr. How, and it was decided to enlarge the Cathedral and to place within it a recumbent effigy of the late Bishop. These works are now (1903) in progress.

The river Calder is crossed at Wakefield by a stone bridge of nine arches built in the reign of Edward III. In the centre of the bridge is a beautiful chapel which is commonly supposed to have been erected by Edward IV. The battle of Wakefield between Margaret of Anjou and Richard Duke of York in which the latter was slain was fought on December 30, 1460. During the Parliamentary wars Wakefield suffered severely, having been alternately in the hands of the Royalist and Parliamentary parties.

Wakefield was the birthplace of some very great men, the most famous perhaps being John Radcliffe who was born there in 1650. He was educated at University College, Oxford, became a Fellow of Lincoln, and bequeathed the bulk of his large property to the Radcliffe Library and other public uses. John Potter, Bishop of Oxford 1715 and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1737, was also born at Wakefield; Richard Bentley, Scholar, and Master of Trinity (1700-42) was educated at the Grammar School there.

It would be delightful to believe that when Oliver Goldsmith wrote his only novel he had the Parish Church

of All Saints, Wakefield, in mind. Christ Church, Oxford, we find in Shakespeare; other cathedrals, more or less disguised, in other writers, but nowhere in English literature is there a picture associated with a cathedral city surpassing that of the Vicar of Wakefield: 'The profits of my living, which amounted to but thirty-five pounds a year, I made over to the orphans and widows of the clergy of our diocese; for having a fortune of my own, I was careless of temporalities, and felt a secret pleasure in doing my duty without reward. I also set a resolution of keeping no curate, and of being acquainted with every man in the parish, exhorting the married men to temperance and the bachelors to matrimony; so that in a few years it was a common saying, there were three strange wants at Wakefield: a parson wanting pride, young men wanting wives, and ale-houses wanting customers.' But the idea must be abandoned, for Goldy's Vicar was probably never seen in Wakefield.



ACROSS THE NAVE.

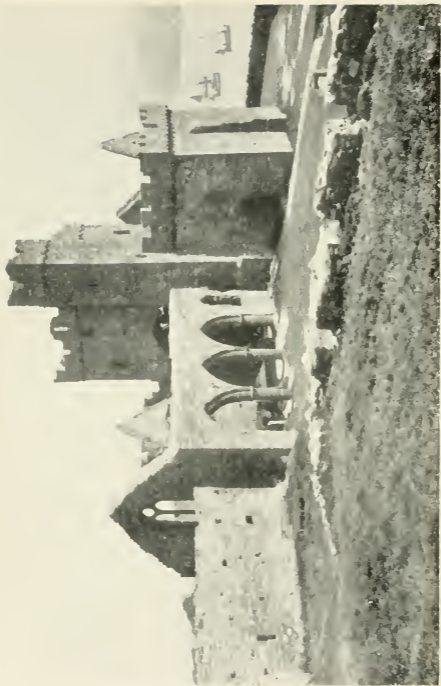
Sodor and Man



ST. PATRICK'S ISLE.

SODOR AND MAN is the oldest British see, dating as it does from the year 447 when St. Patrick landed at Peel and consecrated one of his followers bishop of the island. The new prelate took the name of Germanus after the great Bishop of Auxerre who was held in special reverence at that time, and who with Lupus, Bishop of Troyes, had been sent by Pope Celestine to suppress the Pelagian heresy in Britain. The Isle of Man was subdued by Edwin, King of Northumbria, about 620, and by Magnus of Norway in 1098, who founded a diocese for the Sodoreses or Southern Isles (the Hebrides). This diocese was united with that of the Isle of Man about 1113 from which date there is an unbroken line of Bishops of Sodor and Man.

Nicholas Brakespeare, when cardinal, made the united diocese subject to Nidaros (the modern Trondhjem) in Norway. The Sodoreses were separated from Man early in the fifteenth century, but the name Sodor had been given to Peel Island, and was now retained in the style of the see. In 1458 by Papal bull Man became subject to York; in 1542 Henry VIII, ignoring the action of Rome, also placed the Isle of Man under the same jurisdiction. (Originally through Dublin it was a dependant of Canterbury.) 'The modern name of the Bishopric of Man "Sodor and Man" seems to have arisen from a mistake of



THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Engraving by
The Photochrom Co.,
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a legal draughtsman in the seventeenth century, who was ignorant that Man was ecclesiastically called Sodor. The full title of the see at the present day is *Bishop of the Isle of Man, of Sodor, of Sodor and Man, and of Sodor of Man.*'

Of the earlier cathedrals nothing is known and there are no remains. Sir Walter Scott says in *Peveril of the Peak* 'There were besides the castle itself, two cathedral churches, dedicated, the earlier to St. Patrick, the latter to St. Germain; besides two smaller churches, all of which had become, even in that day, more or less ruinous.' Only one now exists, St. Germain's and that is still a ruin. The choir is the oldest part and is attributed to Bishop Simon (1226-47). The nave and transepts are later. Suggestions have been made for the restoration of the building, but happily they have come to nothing, and a most picturesque ruin has been saved.

Bishop Simon was buried in his Cathedral, and the last to be buried there was Bishop Rutter (1662) the friend of Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, whom he assisted in the defence of Lathom House against the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax. A child, only six months old, of Bishop Wilson is buried here, of whom he makes mention in his diary: 'June 3, 1703, my little Alice died.' In the nave there is a Runic stone with inscription still partly decipherable ' . . . raised this cross to his wife, Astrith, the daughter of Utr.'

Beneath the Cathedral is a crypt which until 1780 served as an ecclesiastical prison. In a note to *Peveril of the Peak* it is described as 'certainly one of the most dreadful places that imagination can form.' Here Eleanor Cobham, wife of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Shakespeare's 'presumptuous dame, ill-natured Eleanor,' was imprisoned for fourteen years for witchcraft. And here several Quakers were confined during the persecution of 1656-62.

The bishop has a seat in the House of Lords, but no vote. Lord Auckland (Bishop 1847-54) sat and voted by right of his barony. Bishop Wilson, whose episcopate is the longest of the Church of England, translated the Gospels into Manx, and was a general benefactor. It was he however who stripped the lead off the Cathedral for roofing the church of an adjoining parish.

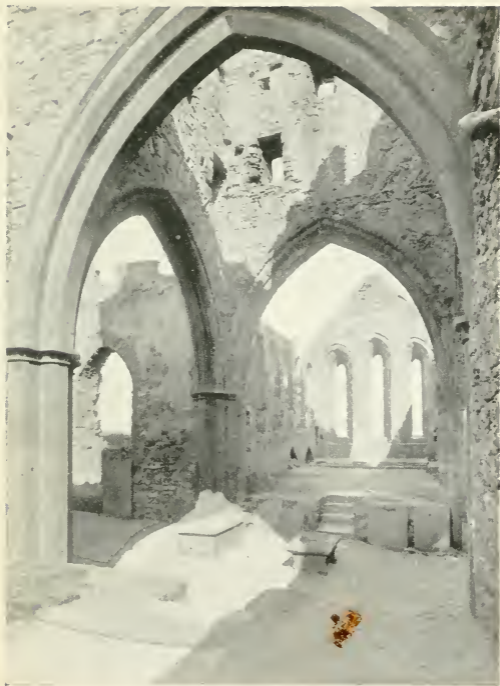
DIMENSIONS

Total length 114 feet. Chancel 36 feet; nave 52 feet.



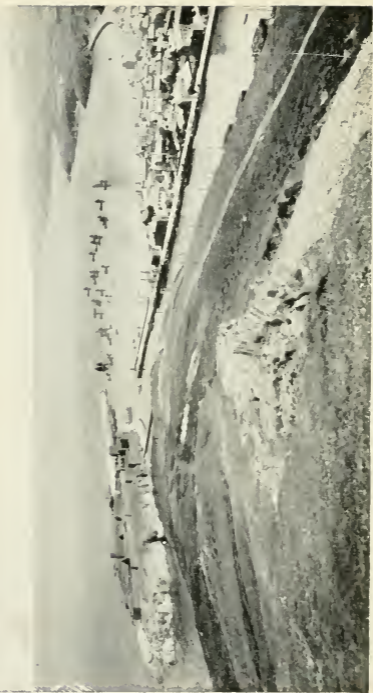
THE CATHEDRAL AND PEEL CASTLE.

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PEEL AND ST. PATRICK'S ISLE.

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