

money needed for this interim maintenance of the museum was to borrow on mortgage of the land and buildings. The Commissioners ultimately assented to this view, and granted to the trustees the scheme dated 8th of November, 1888.

The museum to this hour remains in an incomplete state, with an income of no more than £50 a-year to keep it from falling into decay.

The building is erected in the style of the French Renaissance, the design being copied from the Palace of the Tuilleries, which was destroyed by the Paris Communists. The south, or principal front, is 300 feet in length; the east and west wings are each 130 feet in length. The basement and top floors are set apart for residential purposes. In the rooms on the first floor are collections of pottery, porcelain, glass, carved ivory, crystals, &c. On the second floor, the rooms in the west wing form the library. The picture gallery consists of a suite of magnificent rooms, the entire length being two hundred and four feet, and the width fifty-four feet. In these rooms are about a thousand religious, allegorical, and other pictures by foreign artists, including specimens by Murillo, Fra Angelico, Baron Gros, &c., besides works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, and modern painters.

Although the museum has not yet been opened to the public, the trustees have arranged that small parties of not more than six persons may be admitted on three days in each week, viz., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, upon production of an order which must have been previously obtained from the curator, Mr. Owen Stanley Scott.

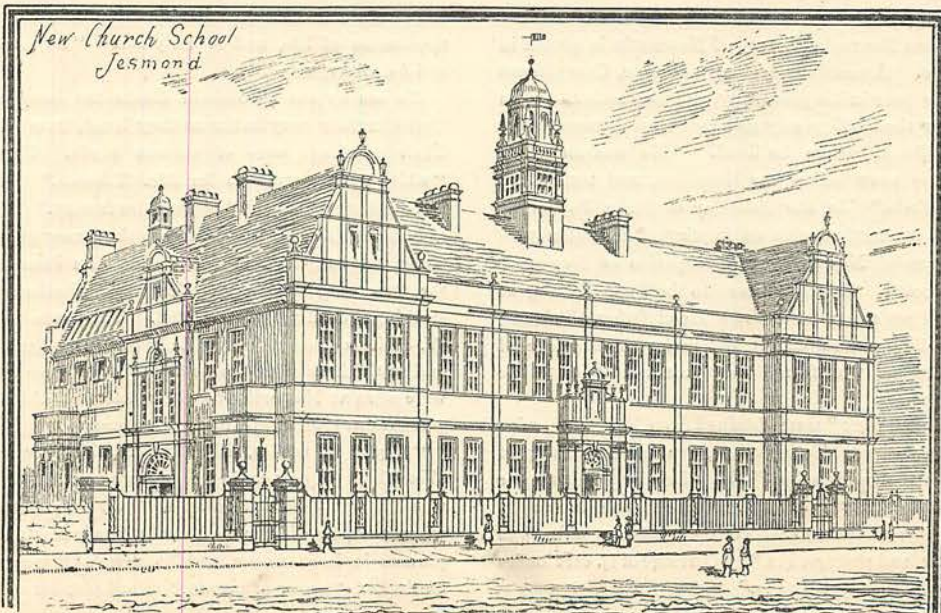
New Church Schools, Newcastle.

THE accompanying illustration represents the new premises of the Newcastle branch of the Church Schools Company (Limited), which were opened by Miss Gladstone, daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, on Saturday, May 3. The new schools, which have been erected in Tankerville Terrace, Jesmond, are arranged to accommodate some 300 girls. Executed in red bricks, with deep red brick mouldings and slated roofs, the new building in design and general grouping presents a pleasing and picturesque appearance. The schools were designed by Messrs. Oliver and Leeson, architects, of Newcastle, under whose superintendence they have been built.

The Household Books of Naworth Castle.

By the late James Clephan.

TO the long and lengthening roll of the publications of the Surtees Society, which worthily keeps alive the memory of the historian of the county palatine of Durham, there was added in 1879, "Selections from the Household Books of the Lord William Howard of Naworth Castle; with an Appendix, containing some of his Papers and



Letters, and other Documents illustrative of his Life and Times." It throws a flood of light on English history. If it takes something away from treasured traditions, it makes ample amends for the loss; and venerable myths may willingly be let die, when the void is so well supplied by charming pictures of actual life and manners. In place of the legendary Belted Will, we have the historic Baron of Gilsland. "Tradition," observes the Rev. George Ornsby (who ably edits the volume), "presents him to our view in a picturesque and romantic aspect, and additional vitality has been given to them by the graphic portrait which Sir Walter Scott has drawn, in his 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' (1805), of the outward garb and the gallant bearing of the Lord William Howard as Lord Warden of the Marches, though for purposes of his story the poet antedated his existence, and assigned to him an office which in reality he never filled."

The Household Books, beginning in 1612, and extending (with some breaks) to 1640, show with what liberal thrift the days of Lord William Howard and his dame flowed past. Kindly were my lord and lady, simple their sway, careful the housewifery of the gentle mistress of Naworth, and generous the welcome of her guests. Pray you, good reader, turn over the leaves so serviceably annotated for your instruction by Mr. Ornsby, and frame for yourself a gallery of pictures of family life in the reigns of King James and his son Charles.

Naworth resorted largely to Newcastle for commodities of all kinds. To fair and market, to shop and warehouse, came the purchasers from the castle. At Lammas fair "lawne for my Lady" was got; and at St. Luke's, "new English hoppers." In 1624, "My charges and Tho. Heskett's and 2 others at Newcastle, x. Maij, going to buy my Lady's gown, etc., et spices, xxvij.s." In 1625, considerable quantities of wine were furnished by Leonard Carr, as to whom Bourne's History of Newcastle is quoted in a foot-note. A merchant and an alderman, Carr did not forget the poor in his prosperity and promotion, and in death left them £5 yearly charged upon houses in the Butcher Bank, where he lived. "He was, an alderman of the town before the Rebellion, and turned out by the rebels." In the Calendar of State Papers he occurs in connection with an inquiry of 1640 (the year of the rout of Newburn and occupation of Newcastle by the Scots). Certain visitors to the Tyne, lodging at Leonard Carr's inn, the Nag's Head (where Printing Court Buildings now stand), fell under the suspicion of the authorities, who feared they meant mischief to the party in power.

"Pottles of ynck" were obtained from Newcastle, with more bulky wares. To Newburn, "a sort of inland port for vessels of small burthen," the "heavier goods appear to have frequently been sent by water, and thence by land carriage to Naworth." Thus—"Botehire of trees to Newburne, and postage, ij.s." "Carriage of ij. cart loades of fish from Newburne, xxi.s."

From the east coast came large quantities of fish. "Cockells" and "wilkes" were consumed. "A porpos and a seale" figure at a charge of 6s. 4d. "Sea pads" (star fish) did not come wrong. Among birds were "sea larkes" (the ring dotterel or ring plover), "heronshawes," "throssells," "ring doves," "black birds," cormorants, &c., &c. "2 curlues and 12 sea-larkes" are entered as costing 2s. 4d.

The "Tho. Heskett" mentioned above, was he not the same who occurs in 1621? "June 10, to Mr. Heskett, for mending my Lord's closett, gilding a bedstead, drawing Mrs. Elizabeth and Mrs. Marye's pictures, and Mr. Thomas's, x.l." With gifts so varied, he must have been a valuable member of the Border household.

Our forefathers were greatly dependent on salted food. Stores of salt fish were laid in, and much salt was bought. In ten months of 1629, 76 pecks of salt, and two bushels, with also "salt for Corbye," appear in the accounts. The total sum, for salt and fish, was £66 5s. 4d.

The writer—and some of his older readers born before friction lucifers—acquired in their youth the art and mystery of making and using tinder. The tinder-box was various in form and material. There was the circular box of metal, with its lid or damper. On the lid slumbered through the day the flint and steel, ready for their work at night and morning. There was also the oblong box of wood, with at one end the receptacle for tinder, and at the other a place for the flint, steel, brimstone matches, &c. To make good tinder and strike a quick spark, required the skill of an expert; and on a cold winter's morning much time was often lost before a light was won. The tinder-box—where is it now? "Snuffers" may still be seen, if almost obsolete; but which of us has, for many a year, looked upon a tinder-box? At Naworth Castle they were familiar things—necessaries of life, and in daily use. "2 tynder boxeis and 4 dooters, xxij.s."

We see by the Household Books the inmates of the Castle in their very habits as they lived, from top to toe. Their stockings were of various kinds. There were "white kersey stockings for Mr. Thomas." My Lady had stockings made of "Devonshire kersey." "A yard of fustian" (a finer sort of fabric than now goes by the name) was bought for my Lord's; and an item occurs for the "scouring" of it. His lordship and others had also stockings of silk and of worsted. There was "cloth for W. Smith's stockins." My Lady had stockings "dyed," and my Lord's were "soled." "Dankester stockins" were worn at Naworth; for Doncaster was then, and for generations afterwards, famous for hose.

"A pair of cardes, iiij.d.," occurs in the accounts. Were these playing cards? What we now call a "pack," was commonly enough called a "pair" in former days, when a "pair of drawers" and a "pair of stairs" were phrases in frequent use, and St. John's Church in Newcastle had "a pair of organs." Card-playing was a com-

mon pastime in the leisure hours enjoyed at Naworth by the active lady of the household; with also "tabells," by which we must understand, as Mr. Ornsby remarks, draughts and backgammon. Embroidering diversified the family pursuits. The children had their football; and saw and heard, in common with their seniors, the travelling dancers and actors, the jugglers, the pipers and fiddlers. Welcome were the wandering musicians from far and near. If fish came from Hartlepool, fiddlers came from places still more remote. There were waits from Ripon and Doncaster, Penrith and Richmond, Carlisle and Darneton. Sir Henry Curwen's waits made their way to Naworth. A cornetter, and "a piper that came out of Lankysshire," had each 2s. The "musician sent from Mrs. Taylor" got a pound. Mrs. Mary had half-a-crown "to give unto 2 fiders." Nor was music the only commodity brought to the gates of Naworth Castle for a market. Utilities of sundry kinds came in the pedlar's pack; and Lady Howard inspected his wares, and made her purchases. "Pins bought at the gate, xij.d." "Bobbing lace bought at the gate, ij.s." "For ribben bought at the gate for my Lady and Mrs. Mary, iiij.s. vj.d."

1629. December 5, "For carriinge a cradle for Mr. Thos. Howard's wife, and trenchers, to Corbye from Morpeth, v.s."—"For bringing a horse-load of trenchers from Morpeth, v.s." The "trencher" (whence the old adage, "a good trencherman") kept the cunning workmen employed in the good old times—times in which the platter might fall on the floor and be picked up unbroken. "Boldon Buke" gives us a glimpse of the manufacture of the wooden plates of our forefathers in the twelfth century. In Wolsingham there were three turners, holding seventeen acres of land, "and they render three thousand one hundred trenchers, and make four precatons (boon days of the tenant to his lord), and assist in mowing the meadows and making the hay." The scythe, the hayfork, and the lathe were equally at home in their hands; and, doubtless, with full trenchers of their own turning before them, they could valiantly empty their handiwork.

Mithridate was in great favour among our forefathers, For "an ounce of mithridate at Penrith" 2s. was paid on the 18th of October, 1612. It could cure more diseases than the doctor of the sword dancers. Mr. Ornsby quotes William Turner, Doctor of Physic, who flourished in the seventeenth century, and from whom we learn the universal virtues of mithridate. Nothing came wrong to it, from "the stopping of the liver," to "gathering together of melancholy," and "dulness of the eyesight." "All deadly poison" found in it an antidote. Its merits were so proverbial that a letter-writer of the period, alluding to some event which had happened to him, describes it as "medridate to his hart." There is a tradition that the royal inventor of the drug, wishing in advanced age to poison himself, discovered that he was so saturated with his own safeguard that he could not succeed!

"Travelling," as Mr. Ornsby observes, "was a tedious and costly affair in those days. The expenses of my Lord's journeys to London will be found duly entered. The route was by way of Bowes. The road over Stanemoor was doubtless rugged enough, but it was passable for wheeled carriages. On one occasion, Sir Francis Howard, 'beinge sick,' hired a coach for his journey from London to Bowes, which cost £18. At the latter place, my Lord's coach met him, and brought him home. It seems to have been a usual thing to send the coach some distance to meet members of the family who were on their way to Naworth. It was sent (in the summer of 1633) as far as Ferrybridge, to meet Mr. Thomas Bedingfield (grandson of Lord William) and his wife; and several years previously, an entry tells us that it went as far as Appleby to meet Mrs. Howard. Lord William's journeys to London were always taken on horseback, and he was generally ten or eleven days on the road; the travelling expenses varying according to the number of his retinue and the direction of the route taken. A journey by way of Shiffnal and Lydney occupied eleven days, and cost £30 17s. 1d.; whilst the expenses of another, from Thornthwaite to London, with twenty-four men and twelve horses in his train, came to £20 15s. 4d. Other entries give lesser amounts. The mention of a coach occurs in the earliest of the Household Books; and it appears to have been always in use, though evidently at times under difficulties, as when we find an item for 'hewing a way for the coach beyond Gelt Bridge.' A coach and four horses, bought in 1624, cost £30. When my Lady went to pay formal visits to Rose Castle, or some other great mansion, she doubtless went in her coach in all due state; but on other occasions it is more than probable that she preferred the less dignified (but also less jolting) mode of locomotion called double-horse. The mention of her 'double gelding,' and of the 'mending of my Lady's pileon cloth,' shows that it was a way of moving about which was frequently adopted."

"To Ch. Elliot," May 8, 1613, "for watching the orchard for deare." Items of this kind besprinkle the accounts, pointing to a difficulty in the olden time which has not descended to the present day. Where there was space and shelter for deer, and large herds roamed over the open country, neighbouring inhabitants suffered from their depredations. The editor quotes from the manuscripts of the Yorkshire antiquary, Abraham de la Pryme (born in 1671), an account derived from informants who remembered Hatfield Chase in all its wildness, of the watch and ward that was needed before Vermuyden brought it into cultivation. At certain times of the year, the deer "were commonly so unruly that they almost ruined the country; for great numbers of people were constantly set, night and day, to tent the fields and closes of corn at different posts one from another, with horns in their hands to sound when they perceived any, and cur dogs to

fright them away, or else, if they had not done this, their whole crop would have been immediately destroyed and trodden down and spoiled by the vast numbers of these creatures that were always ready to break in if they were not prevented; and it was a common thing every year to hear that the deer had destroyed one body's crop or other, and sometimes many people's at one time, so that there was not a few of the inhabitants of their town (Hatfield) especially, and some others, that refrain from sowing their grounds and closes, for no other reason than the great trouble they were put to in keeping them, if they could, from the ingress of the deer."

The sleuth hound was in use on the Borders for tracking fugitives. Lord William Howard was paying 3s. "for a slue-dog" in the reign of James the First; and in the time of Elizabeth (1593), the town-purse of Newcastle disbursed 5s. "for a sloo-hound and a man who led him." Chester-le-Street and Denton had in those days blood-hounds for hire; and there, probably, they were bred for the catching of men.

An item occurs, April 27, 1629, "To the collectors within the parish of St. Clement's, for assessment for makinge stocks, sockhouses, cuckinge stooles, and other thinges, for correction of rouges and malefactors, x.s." In 1467, when the Mayor of Leicester was commanding, in the King's behalf, that no butcher should kill a bull, on pain of forfeiture, unless it first were baited, he was also ordaining that all manner of scolds were to be punished on a cuckstool before their doors, and carried forth to the four gates of the town. This ancient implement of correction, which assumed many forms and was applied in divers modes, existed in the land prior to the Conquest—an evidence of the state of civilization to which England had attained without Norman assistance! The parish of St. Mary's, Gateshead, was fined 6s. 8d. in 1627 for having no ducking-stool; and one was provided in 1628 at a cost of 12s.

The plague, which prevailed when James the First came to the English Crown, was still wasting the nation when he was gone. October 5, 1625, at Naworth, there was "given to my Lady for the poor at Sir Francis' Ladye's funerall, iij.l." Lady Francis Howard had died of the plague on the 7th of September. On the 10th, Henry Lord Clifford wrote to Secretary Conway from Appleby Castle:—"The plague is gotten into my Lord William Howarde's house, and the first that died of it was Sir Francis Howarde's lady, who tooke the infection from a new gowne she had from London, soe as she dyed the same day she tooke it, whereupon they are all dispersed most miserably, with the greatest terror in the worlde, since they had all bene with the lady, and all in danger by that meanes. God knowes it is a most lamentable accident, and worthy of the tenderest pytty, to have all his children and grandchildren in this aparant danger, and the lady of Sir William Howarde, the hope of his house (beeinge his beyer), greate with childe." In May, 1629,

we have Lord William caring for poor plague-stricken people in London:—"To a house in Blumsberrie, neare Houlborne, infected with the plague, xx.s." "For London treacle and figgs for a house in Blumsberrie which is infected with the plague, vij.s. ij.d." Smitten households, sealed up in their homes, and shut off from the world without, would have the strongest claims on the sympathies of the wealthy and benevolent.

Frequent are the entries of expenditure over measurers of time. Not only had William Howard clocks and watches and sun-dials, but himself constructed the shadow clock. Some shillings were laid out in 1629 for a treatise on dialling; and one or two of the most ancient of chronometers were in the course of the year quarried out of his lordship's land:—"To William Ridley, for one day at the quarry making a stone for a diall, xij.d." "To William Ridley for iij. dayes at the diall and one at the pond, iij.s." "For ij. gnomons for 2 dials, v.s."

Gifts have always been current among mankind; and the rarer the more acceptable. When sugar-loaves were not easy to be had, the ancient Corporation of Newcastle presented them, with measures of wine, to distinguished strangers. In 1633, "my Ladie Lampleugh's manne" brought "2 sugar loafes" to Naworth, and had five shillings as a gratuity. The offering was of frequent occurrence in former times. "In Burnett's Life of Sir Matthew Hale," as Mr. Ornsby reminds us, "there is mention made of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury having, according to the custom, presented the judge with six sugar loafes on his arrival at that city in the course of his circuit."

In the month of May, 1623, Lord William Howard made an excursion to the Continent, the cost of which is given in detail:—

From London to Callis, and fees, and a bark to Callis.....	£10	4	6
For fees at landing at Callis, and on[e] night's charges.....	4	12	8
Rewards and extreordenaries in the jurnie from Spawe from Callis.....	16	7	0
Chargeis from Callis to Spawe in June.....	23	9	6
For 2 carrebins at Ledgs [Liege].....	2	4	6
Dyett at Spawe for 40 days.....	29	5	6
For chambers, lining [linen], and firinge.....	6	6	6
Rewards, nessesareis and extreordenaris.....	24	3	2
Stable and hors chargeis.....	10	0	11
Chargeis from Spawe to Dunkirke.....	19	7	0
At Dunkirke six neights, dyett and stable.....	9	13	4
Rewards and nessesaries and extreordinareis by the way in travell from Spawe.....	11	2	2
For wyne in tune [tun], and bedding and vittals to the shipe.....	27	7	3
Chargeis, and shipping and ship hire, from Spawe to Newcastle and to Naward.....	18	1	5

Casting up these items, they make a total of £212 9s. 11d. as the cost of a nobleman's trip to Spa, in the reign of King James, with his companions and attendants.

In the summer of 1624, a shilling had been expended on "slings and a horne book." There were "horn books" for the children, and "wax books" for the seniors. The Romans, who flourished centuries before the rise of the British Constitution, had their "tablets":

and they lingered in English use beyond the days of Gunpowder Plot. A leaf of the Roman note book resembled the modern slate of the schoolboy, with its raised frame. The hollow was filled with wax, levelled over, and characters were traced on the surface with a pointed implement—a pencil or style. The leaves, thus written upon, could be preserved, if required, and kept together as a book. Such conveniences for notes or memoranda were in vogue on the Borders when King James came into England; and the scholarly peer of Naworth Castle had one at his elbow for daily service:—"For a waxe book for my Lord, vij.d." Another, of a superior sort, with probably a greater number of leaves, appears in the accounts at a charge of half-a-crown.

Lord William Howard lived down to a period in which men's minds were sorely exercised by public events. A war of opinion was on foot. The Monarchy was in peril. The Royalists had been routed at Newburn-on-the-Tyne only some few weeks prior to his lordship's death. This encounter occurred on the 28th of August, 1640. On the 30th, there was paid 5s. "to James Drydon, bringinge intelligence of the Scotts armie." Who could tell how severely the Covenanting invasion might affect the Lord of Gilsland? He and his household must have been filled with anxiety, and impressed with the necessity of preparation. On the day when Dryden brought his news, "John Litle" was "bringing cloth, fustian, and other necessaries for sutes for my Lord's 4 light horsemenne, bought by Sir Francis Howarde at Penreth." September 1, "to Thomas Cragg (the gardener) for his charges going to Newcastle to viewe the Scotts armie, x.s." September 8, "to a manne bringing letters from Morpeth, iij.s." September 18, "to Andrew Pott for bringing intelligence from Morpeth of the Scotts, x.s." The strong man's powers were now failing. September 22, removing to Corby, he must have the easy motion of a litter. "Tho. Baitie, for waitinge up on the litter, 5 days," had 4s. on the 26th of September. On the 23rd, his lordship passed on to Greystoke. He was now far advanced in the 77th year of his age; his hours were numbered; at Greystoke he died on the 7th of October; and within two or three lines of the entry relating to Andrew Pott, we come to his master's burial.

A Roman Traveller in the North Country.



ROPE PIUS II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini) was born in 1405 at Consignano, Italy. Even his childhood was eventful. His later life was full of startling incidents. At the age of thirty we find him the private secretary of the Bishop of Santa Croce, a trusted servant, whom his master can safely employ in any secret service. He is sent to the

court of Scotland, his mission being to reinstate a certain prelate in the favour of the Scottish king.

Æneas proceeded first to Calais. There he fell into the hands of the English, who, suspicious of the object of his journey, would neither permit him to cross the Channel nor to return homeward. Fortunately, at this juncture, the Cardinal of Winchester arrived on the scene, and, by his intercession, Æneas obtained permission to embark. Arrived in the English capital, he found it impossible to procure letters of safe conduct. He saw, however, the sights of London, including the splendid tombs of the kings in Westminster Abbey and the old house-fringed London Bridge, itself, he says, "like a city." He visited a village where men were said to be born with tails! Canterbury, and the tomb of St. Thomas à Becket, shined with such costly offerings as lay on no other shrine in Europe, kindled his admiration.

Disappointed in his intention to travel from London by land to Scotland, Æneas took ship for Flanders. From Bruges he proceeded to Sluys, where he once more embarked. The voyage was most tempestuous. The ship was first driven towards the coast of Norway, and encountered two terrible storms, one of which continued fourteen hours, and the other two nights and a day. The vessel was carried so far north that the mariners did not recognise the stars. On the twelfth day the wind fortunately changed, and Æneas landed on the coast of Scotland. In gratitude for his safe deliverance from the perils of the ocean, he, so soon as he had set foot on dry land, set out barefoot on a pilgrimage to the famed shrine of St. Mary at Whitekirk, in East Lothian. It was mid-winter; the ground was covered with ice, and the distance to be traversed no less than ten miles. Æneas offered his devotions; but when he rose from his knees, he was so benumbed with cold that he could scarcely move. He was half carried, half led from the place. The pilgrimage, he ever afterwards believed, was the cause of pains which at times racked his joints to the very end of his life.

On his way to Edinburgh he saw, for the first time in his life, that marvellous substance known as coal. To him it was miraculous, and he speaks with amazement of seeing the poor, half naked beggars at the doors of the churches receiving with undisguised joy what seemed to him to be only pieces of black stone. "This kind of stone," he says, "impregnated with matter which is either sulphurous or fatty, they burn in place of wood, of which that district is destitute." The Scottish king received our ambassador with every mark of favour, and the request he came to prefer was granted. James generously paid his expenses, and gave him fifty nobles and two palfreys for his homeward journey, besides a costly pearl which Æneas sent to his mother.

Our traveller informs us that Scotland is an island, two hundred miles in length and fifty in breadth, and divided from England by two narrow rivers and a range of lofty