

XX.—NOTES ON THE PLATES AND MAPS OF THE TYNE  
IN GARDNER'S *ENGLAND'S GRIEVANCE DIS-  
COVERED* OF 1655.

BY C. J. SPENCE.

[Read on the 27th March, 1889.]

RALPH GARDNER'S name does not appear anywhere in our Transactions; possibly the peculiar nature of his relation with the predecessors of our worshipful landlords may sufficiently explain this; but whatever view we take as to the virtues of that extinct monopoly which was the burden of his grievance, we must at least, as antiquaries, hold him in thankful remembrance, for he has left us one of the most valuable local books of his century, a book which has not many rivals in interest among the Commonwealth quartos.

Of the events of Gardner's life we have scant knowledge beyond the little which may be gathered from his book; of his death we only know certainly that it was not by hanging, as his adversaries would have it; his biographer, Dr. Leitch, was at some pains to clear Gardner's memory from that imputation.

The son of a discharged writing master at the Newcastle Grammar School, settled in 1650 at Chirton Cottage, brewer and churchwarden at North Shields, in 1653, at the age of 28, he was petitioning Parliament in behalf of himself and many others—shipmasters and captains—for freedom of trade and navigation in the river of Tyne.

The 37th chapter of the *Grievance* (one of the series of depositions in support of his complaint) is a detailed account of Gardner's imprisonment in 'the stinking common jail, where only a wall parted them and such as had the plague,' at the very time when this petition was in preparation.

(B.) *Thomas Salkeld*, Gent, upon his oath said, he knew a Gentleman cast into *Newcastle Prison* upon a bare Arrest in *August 1652*. And laid actions upwards of Nine hundred pounds, where Twenty pound could not bee recovered, and kept him lockt up in a prison from all comforts in a

Tower above 36 foot high, being forced to evacuate in the same Room he lay, and eat his meat, by reason that he was locked from the house of easement.

- (C) He offered good Bayl, Free-men of *Newcastle*, who were accepted and entered in the book, and two daies after raced out again, and he still kept there. He desired to be admitted to defend his own Cause in their Court, but they refused it.
- (D) Desired to go with a Keeper to Counsel, which was also denied: His Friends and Servants often not admitted to come to him.
- (E) Proffered good Bond to be a true Prisoner, to the end he might have the benefit of the fresh Aire, for the preservation of his health, but at the Goalers house, which the Sheriff granted at the first, but presently after refused, saying, that the mayor, aldermen, and himself had a meeting, and resolved he should have no liberty, being an enemy against their Privileges.
- (G) The said Gentleman offered them that what any could recover against him by Law, they should have it without the Law.
- (H) Constrained to drink the Goalers Beer, not fit for mens bodies.
- (I) No Tryall ever against him; they disobeyed two or three *Habeas Corpusses*, which the Sheriff received, and his Fee, and was proffered to have their charges born, but never returned them.
- (K) Refused substantial Bond to appear at *London* before the Judges, And after five months imprisonment, he brake prison in *February* following.

The delay resulting from this imprisonment was no doubt the cause of the failure of Gardner's agitation: a conservancy bill was actually drafted, and the extended time given to its opponents would have expired on the 13th, but on the 12th December the Long Parliament was dismissed; then, as Gardner says, he 'conceived to give a narrative was better, though it be large,' and he set himself to write his book, which was published two years later. He who reads it will have a truer knowledge of the life and work of this extraordinary man than could have been gained from any little matters of personal detail which are lacking.

A little quarto volume of 211 pages, four pages of dedication to the Lord Protector, and two of introduction. Chapters I. to XXIV. are historical; then follow the petitions in four chapters, and, headed by a plate of wrecks and drownings, twenty-seven chapters of depositions and one on Jarrow Slike. The great portrait of Oliver faces '*An Act for a Free-Trade in the River of Tyne for Coals, Salt, &c.*' which is followed by '*a map of Tyranny*' and a '*Short relation of Northumberland's miseries.*'

Englands Grievance  
DISCOVERED,  
In relation to the  
COAL-TRADE

WITH  
The Map of the River of TINE,  
and Situation of the Town and  
Corporation of

NEWCASTLE

THE  
Tyrannical opprefion of thofe Magi-  
ftrates; their Charters and Grants; the  
feveral Tryals, Depofitions, and Judgements  
obtained againft them;

WITH  
A Breviate of feveral Statutes proving repugnant  
to their Actings; With Propofals for reducing the ex-  
ceffive Rates of Coals for the future; And the rife of their  
Grants, appearing in this Book.

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By *Ralph Gardiner of Chriton in the County of Northumberland, Gent.*

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London Printed for *R. Ibbifon*, in Smith-field, and *P. Stent* at the White  
horfe in Giltfpur ftreet, without New gate, 1655.

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The book concludes with a series of chapters on statutes, oaths, and ordinances, summed up in the last 12 pages of '*Reasons against this Arbitrary Power.*'<sup>1</sup>

A copy of the *Grievance* in any condition is sufficiently scarce, but with an original map it is of excessively rare occurrence. It has been twice reprinted—in 1796 by Akenhead & Son, and even at that date the first edition was a rarity, for in his preface the editor says:—

'After some degree of difficulty in our search for it, we have been favoured with an original copy, and being repeatedly solicited thereto by a number of respectable gentlemen, have reprinted the whole *verbatim*, with the exact *fac-similes* of the author's map of the river, and curious prints, together with portraits of the respective kings and queens and now offer it to the public on as reasonable terms as the nature of such chargeable undertakings will admit of.'

The second reprint by Dr. Leitch in 1849 was published during the agitation for the establishment of a Tyne Conservancy, and is full of the raciest notes by the anonymous editor, 'The Faithful Son of Father Tyne.'

Both reprints are illustrated with the same tame reproductions of Gardner's six plates of atrocities; the 1849 edition has also a view of Gardner's house at Chirton, which was pulled down in 1856.

Akenhead gives twelve royal portraits, very inferior in every respect to the series in the first edition; his portrait of Cromwell is a still more inadequate substitute, for among the original plates this is the most generally known and prized. It is a fine etched portrait by Gaywood, occupying a full page with the title:—

'His Excellencie Oliver Cromwell, Generall of all the Forces of England, Scotland and Ireland, chancellour of the University of Oxford, *Lord Protector of England Scotland and Ireland.*

*R. G. fecit*

*Peter Stent Exc. 1653*

Gaywood has copied his head, reversing the aspect, from Lombart's well-known engraving after Robert Walker's portrait of Cromwell in armour, three-quarter length, with the figure of his son Richard behind, tying the sash. We have a witness to the truth of this portrait from one who well knew Cromwell's appearance, John Evelyn, a cultivated

<sup>1</sup> Coal is prominent on the title page, but, with the exception of a few interesting notices of the admixture of 'slait' and of rings among the fitters, the book is mainly concerned with the shipping question, and has but little bearing on the archaeology of mining.

lover of the arts, and engraver also of a few plates, in a digression concerning physiognomy (the last chapter of his *Numismatia*) says of this portrait :—

'Let him that would Write and Read the History of the late Times, particularly that of the late Usurper *Cromwell*, but seriously contemplate the Falls and Lines in his ambiguous and double face (as accurately stamp'd in his *Medal* by *Symmons*' (Thomas Simon) 'or engrav'd in *Taille-Deux* by *Lombard*, from a *Picture* of *Walker's*, the most resembling him) to read in it, without other Comment, Characters of the greatest Dissimulation Boldness, cruelty, ambition, in every touch and stroak ; so like to his of whom 'twas said, *Sævus ille vultus et rubor, à quo se contra ruborem muniebat.*'

The wrath which the sight of this portrait excites against its original is an additional proof of accuracy, but surely Evelyn carries political criticism too far when he hints that the proverbial colour of Cromwell's nose was designed as a safeguard against blushing.

Stent, Gardner's publisher, who is well-known as a print-seller, issued this plate in the year in which Cromwell accepted the Protectorate. It has been originally intended for a portrait of Cromwell as Lord General. The principal title, 'Lord Protector,' etc.; comes at the end of the inscription, and appears to have been added at the last moment. The whole of the lettering was afterwards erased, and the plate reissued, with the title of Lord Protector alone in large flourished letters, with a ruled background, which entirely destroys the effect of the head.

Gaywood, the engraver, pupil, and in some of his best work, close follower of Hollar, also etched the six plates which illustrate the depositions ; they are not more careless in execution than the majority of the little plates in the pamphlet quartos of the time, and they have a quaintness which is entirely polished away in the copies by Akenhead. The etching of the 'Branks' is on a smaller copper, and Akenhead, to fill up his page, has added an imaginary drunkard's cloak.

In the chapter headed by the branks, the deponent relates how he saw one '*Ann Biddestone* drove through the streets by an Officer of the same Corporation, holding a rope in his hand, the other end fastened to an Engine called the Branks, which is like a Crown, it being of Iron, which was mussled over the head and face, with a great gap or tongue of Iron forced into her mouth, which forced the

blood out.' 'These,' says Gardner, 'are such practices as are not granted by their Charter Law, and are repugnant to the known Laws of *England*.'

His legal method of abating the grievance in this case would have been a doubtful gain to the 'chiding woman.' 'Scoulds,' he says, 'are to be Duckt over head and ears into the water in a Ducking-stool.'



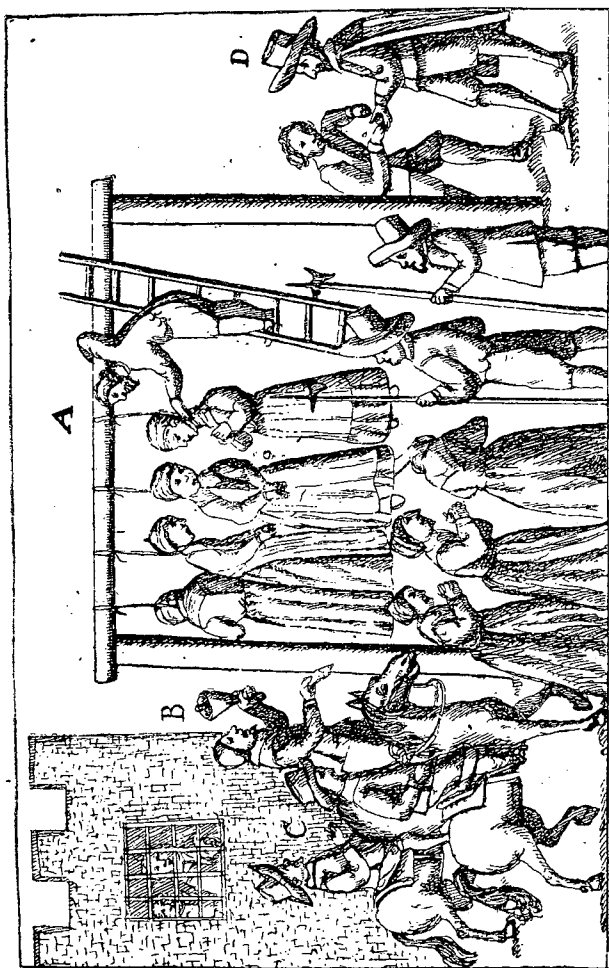
A. Robert Sharp.

B. Ann Bidlestone.

There are two other plates to illustrate depositions bearing no relation to the main argument of the *Grievance*, which was concerned chiefly with the wrongs of the seamen and abuses in the port and river; one heads a chapter on a seizure of tobacco in the market, the other is the very singular plate of the Newcastle witches. Seven of the condemned (fourteen witches and one wizard) have come up for execution, three are hanging in a row, and the hangman is in the act of turning the fourth off the ladder. The 'Belman' is on one side open mouthed, proclaiming, and on the other the Scotch witch finder is receiving his 20s. apiece.

After reciting the names of the fourteen, the deposition concludes:—

'These poor souls never confessed anything, but pleaded innocence; and one of them by name *Margaret Brown* beseeched God that some remarkable sign



Many poor women imprisoned and hanged for Witches.  
A. Hangman. B. Belman. C. Two Sergeants. D. Witch-  
finder taking his money for his work.

might be seen at the time of their execution, to evidence their innocence, and as soon as ever she was turned off the ladder, her blood gushed out upon the people to the admiration of the beholders.'

In addition to these six plates to the depositions, there is in the first edition a very remarkable series of royal portraits which have received little notice. All, with one exception (the Charles I., which is published by Stent), were engraved early in the seventeenth century, and in every case where it was possible, from authentic originals. Wear and retouching have marred some of the plates, but others, in spite of service in more than one work, are in a fine state, notably so the Elizabeth, a copy from the portrait engraved by Passe in 1592, the only plate in the series which bears the *excudit* of the original publisher, *Compton Holland*, a name well-known in connection with British portraiture. He was brother to Henry Holland, whose *HEROOLOGIA* is the first regular series of English portraits, and he published the plates of another celebrated collection, the *BASILIOLOGIA* of Henry Holland, for which Elstracke, the Passes, and others worked. These heads in the *Grievance* are numbered in the same way as the royal portraits in the *Basiliologia*, but they seem to be by a less skilful hand; very probably they were engraved by William Holl, one of whose best works, the '*Henricus Princeps*' in Drayton's *Polyolbion* is copied from Passe. He was an artist of no great ability, principally employed by the book-sellers.

John heads the first chapter. The author evidently considers his patronage no credit.

Mary's portrait bears traces of an inscription—'*Fortissimi quique interfecti sunt ab ea*'—with which it appears in the translation of bishop Godwin's *Annals of England*, 1630, burnished out to make way for the original title, which had been erased, but is partially legible, in the second state. The Edward VI. was used in the same book, with the uncomplimentary inscription, *Vae tibi terra, cujus Rex Puer est*.

The plate of Charles I. also shows an erasure from an earlier state, the latter part of the title, '*Defender of the Faith*,' etc., has been removed to suit the altered times.

Of twenty-one copies of the *Grievance* examined during the last three years, seven only have maps of the Tyne. Four of these have the map originally engraved for the book, and published with it, the other three have maps from two different coppers, which are very little later in date, and have been each described as undoubtedly the original. One of these later maps was *facsimilied* by Akenhead in his reprint of 1796.



Gardner's original map is a very characteristic work of Wenzel Hollar, etched in 1654. It is surprising that the *Grievance* should contain a plate so important as this map by Hollar, which is a most beautiful piece of drawing. The explanation, probably, of the elaborate illustrating of the book is that Gardner had some monetary support in his agitation from the London coal and shipping trades; and a Hollar then was not what a scarce Hollar is now.

Hollar, in 1654, was at about the lowest point of misfortune in a life of much hardship. He was a Bohemian by birth, and after the ruin of his family in the Thirty Years' War, he abandoned the law for which he had been educated, and had finally adopted engraving as his profession, when he came to England under the protection of the Earl of Arundel.

After the outbreak of the civil-war he entered the king's service under Sir Robert Peake, the painter, with whom also was Faithorne, the engraver. They were engaged in the defence of Basing House, to which Faithorne refers in the dedication of his rare little book, the first English treatise on etching, to '*The Worshipful Sir Robert Peake, Knight. You chang'd the steel of my tools into weapons and the exercise of my arts into arms.*'

The two engravers were liberated after a short imprisonment, and in 1654 Hollar, tempted by the prospect of work on Dugdale's *Monasticon*, had ventured to return to London from Antwerp, where he had been living, and was then employed at Faithorne's shop in work for the print-sellers, regulating his labour by an hour glass, which was carefully turned down at every interruption. About this time he etched his great view of London ('near a yard long with Latin verses thereon') for Stent, and was paid 30s. for the drawing and engraving. A very small fraction of the eleven guineas<sup>1</sup> which have been paid for a single print of his plan of the Tyne would have covered the cost of the original etching.

It is a very careful piece of drawing; few, if any, of Hollar's 2,400 plates were otherwise, and a large proportion attain a high artistic level, which is surprising where so much must have been hack work. 'He was very short sighted and did worke so curiously that the curiosity of his worke is not to be judged without a magnifying glasse.

<sup>1</sup> Townley Sale.

As a boy he took a delight in drawing maps, which drafts he kept and they are very pretty.'<sup>2</sup>

This map is entitled '*The River of Tyne* leading from the sea on the east to Newcastle on the west, being bounded in on both sides, by the County of Northumberland on the north, and the County of Durham on the south. *London* printed and sold by Peter Stent, at the White Horse in Giltspur Street between Newgate and Pye Corner.' On a globe over the title, '*1654 R G*,' and under the 2-inch scale, '*Described by Ralph Gardner, Gent.*'

It seems hardly possible that the whole of this survey can be by Gardner. The hydrographic part of it is so minutely accurate that it is more likely that this portion at any rate is from some manuscript chart of the time, possibly a survey made when the river was all 'dored and wrecked up with sand,' and the new articles of conservancy were drawn by Sir Julius Caesar and the London Trinity Masters; or it may be that the map was done by Gardner, with the help of some of his many nautical friends in the 'multitude of shipping' which he speaks of.

The positions and forms of eight shoals and sandbanks are given with the greatest minuteness, and from Tyne Bridge to 'Tynmouth Barres,' there are thirty soundings, 7 feet at south end of the bar, where a 'great ship' aground is striving to back off; nine others are at anchor outside waiting for the tide. There are ships on every sandbank; two or three are sunk in mid-stream, and on the 'Dirtwick' Sand is a disappearing wreck. Following Aubrey's advice to use a glass, one sees that these little ships are drawn with all Hollar's mastery of marine work, and are accurate even to the direction of the wind throughout the whole length of the river. Note the two ships working up stream in the Bill Reach, and all the rest sailing down the river on the other tack.

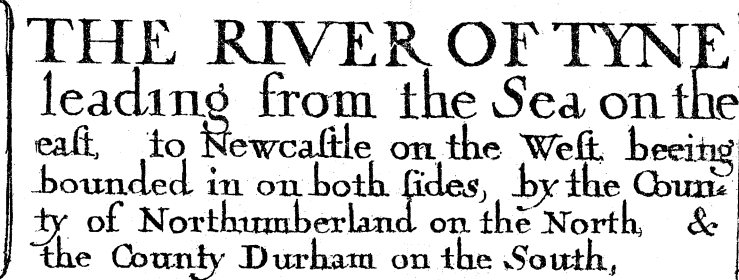
Tynemouth Castle is imaginary in its detail. A recent work—probably the fortification of 1642—is shown on the Spanish Battery.

In the High and Low Lights we have the first representation of two of the earliest of English lighthouses, then improved by the addition of turrets burning two candles apiece.

North and South Shields Low Streets skirt the river for a mile on

<sup>2</sup> Aubrey's *Anecdotes of W. Hollar*.









each side, 'where no towns had any right to be,' the south divided by the Market Place and the north by the wooden bridge. There is a crowd of shipping in the harbour, especially on the north side.

In the first clause of Gardner's petition he refers to the need of a market at Shields 'to relieve the garrison of Tinmouth Castle, the inhabitants which be thousands the great confluence of people resorting thither. The great fleet of ships daily riding there.' One of the objects of Gardner's map is undoubtedly to enforce his plea for a market, the large section of the country, with the villages surrounding North Shields ('where many be starved to death in the winter season'), is introduced for this purpose. Several depositions are given in support of it.

*William Reavely of Lyn*, whose 'beer they rooked from him which he brought from Lyn for the relief of the poor at Shields,' deposeth, 'that he and the ships company hath often been constrained to go to sea without bread or beer, none being to be got at *Shields* on a sudden, and have drunk water for above five days which hath so weakened his men, that they were in great danger of their lives.'

Captain *James Greenaway* also, who 'could get but two dozen of bread at both *Shields*,' had to go ashore at Scarborough, whereby he lost the protection of the fleet of loaden ships with which he had sailed, and was taken by a Dunkirk man-of-war.

The group of villages arranged about North Shields is centred by a '*bird sight prospect*' of the races on Killingworth Moor, probably one of the earliest views of a racecourse, and of Newcastle races certainly the earliest.

This festival (suspended for a short time during the Commonwealth) appears to have been an important North Country event in the seventeenth century, and we have several references to it, which are printed in Vol. IV. of our Transactions, in a paper by Mr. Hodgson Hinde. He has overlooked the two earliest references which are given in Vol. I., in a note to Canon Raine's paper on 'Sir Edward Radcliffe, of Dilston.' In 1673, John Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlass, Esq., leaves by will, 'my silver flagon which I wonne first at Killingworth Moore,' and in 1621, the earliest reference, a letter from Sir Henry Babington to Sir Edward Ratcliffe, asking for his contribution of £5 to the horse race at Killingworth, a receipt is written on the letter, and a list of five other contributors, each of £5, is endorsed.<sup>3</sup>

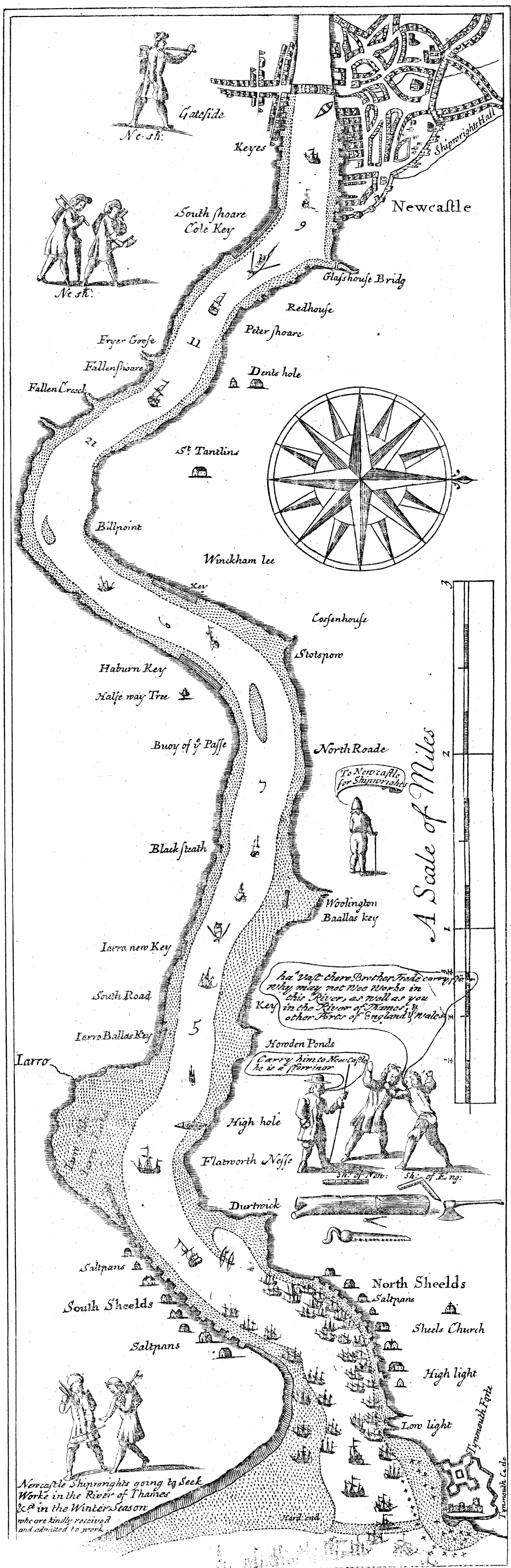
<sup>3</sup> *Archæologia Æliana*, Vol. I., N.S., p. 210.

One hundred years later, in 1721, the races were finally removed to the Town Moor. In the map the course, of about three miles, is marked by a line of posts, extending at intervals from 'Hill top' near Murton, where a number of men and horses are waiting, to a winning post and flag half-a-mile east of Benton church. The horses running are about the centre of the course, which still retains the name of Scaffold Hill. Hollar has not drawn the stands usually erected here, and it is possible that they may not have been in use in his time. Two rows of spectators line the sides of the course and thicken to a crowd at the west end. Here again the glass brings out an unexpected variety of detail.

Speed is the authority for the plan of Newcastle in all of the Gardner Maps. Hollar's only variation is a row of houses from Sandgate to 'Riddal's Shore,' and again, from thence to 'Dent's Hole.' He has made a grotesque mistake in his reading of St. Anthony's (S Tantlins.), which has been copied in four subsequent maps.

Hollar's map fails to illustrate one point to which Gardner devotes several chapters—the vexed question of the Ballast Shores; and this may account for the appearance of the second map, in which the 'keys' and shores are carefully marked and named. There is no engraver's name; and no very certain means of determining the hand; for convenience we may call it the Shipwright Map. It is very inferior to the earlier map in execution, and shows nothing of the adjacent country. Shields church marks its later date. Pace Sand is buoyed at the east end where North Road passes. Only one other sand is marked, and only six soundings.

The map would be uninteresting if it were not embellished with a very curious series of groups, the motive of which appears on a label from the mouth of a little seafaring figure, plodding up the river side at Willington: '*To Newcastle for Shipwrights.*' At the top of the map three free carpenters, in sack coats, with tool bags, saws, and axes, are returning from work elsewhere to the Gateshead shipyard. At the foot, two similar figures with the explanation: '*Newcastle Shipwrights going to Seek Worke in the River of Thames &c in the Winter Season, who are kindly received and admitted to work.*' Opposite the Coble Dene in the most important group, a Newcastle shipwright is falling upon a shipwright of England, whose tools are scattered round a half-sawn log below. The shipwright of England's



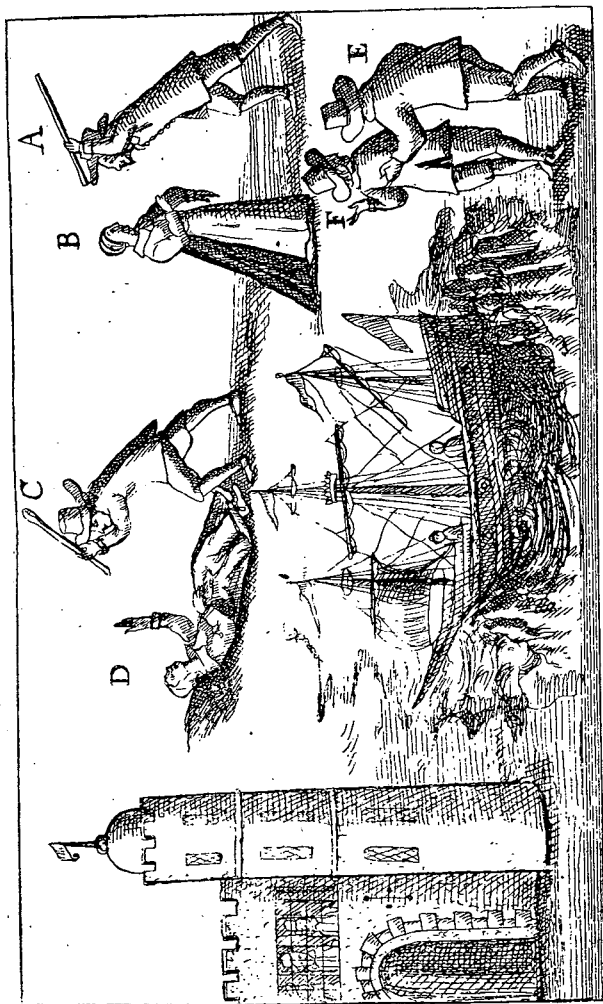




coat is off, and his breeches, in the struggle, are about to follow; on a huge label he exclaims: '*Ha 'vast there Brother Trade carry fair why may not Wee worke in this River, as well as you in the River of Thames & other Ports of England & Wales.*' Another free shipwright or burgess, with a long staff, walking round the combatants, advises (in a sentence which irresistibly suggests the vernacular): '*Carry him to New Castle he is a fforrinor.*' Gardner's narrative gives many instances of the difficulties arising from this monopoly of work by the Newcastle shipwrights. The most interesting is the case of Thomas Cliff, an ancient sea carpenter of North Shields, whose name is frequently mentioned in the depositions. A plate heads the chapter, with the wreck under Tynemouth Castle, and the subsequent proceedings in three groups.

- (A) *Henry Harrison* Master of a ship upon his Oath said that in *April 1646*, a ship sailing into *Tynmouth* Haven, by storm was cast upon a rock near *Tynmouth* Castle. The master got a shoar with all expedition, and obtained the present help of an antient Ship-Carpenter, by name *Thomas Cliff* of *North Shields* with three of his men to save the said ship from perishing, which ship had been quite lost, if the said Master should have run to Newcastle to have agreed with the free Carpenters, whose excessive Rates and demands, often surmounts the value of the ship in distress; and their tediousness in coming and going that distance, that often the ships in distress are quite lost.
- (B) The said *Cliff* and his men saved the ship and got her off, and brought her to the lower end of *North Shields*, and laid her upon the Sands to mend her, where the three Carpenters were at work, and *Ann* the wife of *Thomas Cliff* and *Ann Wallace* his daughter standing (to see their Servants work) near unto the ship.
- (C) The Mayor and Burgesses of *Newcastle* sent *Thomas Rutter* and *John Hall*, two Sergeants, with *Thomas Otway*, *Richard Pederick*, and other free Carpenters of *Newcastle* to *Shields* to seize upon all the aforesaid Workmen for daring to save any ship from sinking in that River, with command to carry them to prison.
- (D) The two women seeing their servants trailing away, railed against their evil practices, for which *Thomas Rutter* with a club, by several blows upon *Ann Cliff's* body and head knockt her down to the ground; The other Sergeant *John Hall*, by several blows with a Rule or Trunchion broke *Ann Wallace* her arme, and then perceiving Souldiers coming from *Tynmouth* Castle, both the said Sergeants fled to *Newcastle*, where they were protected from the hand of Justice.

(E) The said *Ann Cliff* was taken up, carried home, got to bed, and in a few weeks dyed thereon. For which the said *Rutter* was indited, and found by the Jury guilty, yet did not suffer.



A John Hall. B Ann Wallace. C Thomas Rutter, D Ann Cliff. E Free Carpenter. F Cliff's man.

The said woman required her friends as they would answer it at the last day, they should require her blood at the hands of *Rutter*, he being her death. The poor men kept in prison, and *Cliff* kept in suit at Law for his working, by *Newcastle*, and his men, and they forced to give bond never to work again.

Probably this second map was engraved for some other petitioner than Gardner, perhaps for Ezekiel Goddard, who deals especially with the sea carpenter question; his curious little tract, evidently inspired by Ralph Gardner, is in a collection of broadsides in the British Museum, and is here reprinted.

PROPOSALS, HUMBLY TENDRED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THIS  
PRESENT PARLIAMENT,

BY EZEKIEL GODDARD.

That some more strict Law may be made against *Perjury*, both in Criminal Causes, and Causes of *Meum* and *Tuum*: And that all Witnesses may be Sworn apart, one from the other, and not within Hearing one of another.

Some strict Law against Swearing, Cursing, and horrible Imprecations, especially against that of *Calling God to Damn, Rot and Confound themselves* and others: Without such a Law and the due Execution thereof, no good to be expected.

Against the *White-Friers*, the *Mint*, the *Minories*, and such Nests of Villains, that defend themselves by force of Arms against, and in despite of all Laws, and in Disparagement of all Civil Government.

Against Giving Bond and Judgment in Trust, or other Security, to leave a mans Wife or Children any certain Summ of Money at the time of their Death.

A severe Law against Imbezelling the Stores of the Nation.

A Law to Erect Courts of Conscience in all Corporations, to recover small Debts, and to Regulate Fees in all Hundred Courts for that purpose.

To Erect Beacons upon all Sea-coasts, old Beacons being decayed.

To enable Maiors and chief Officers in Corporations, and Justices of the Peace in Market-Towns, to send such of the Poor as are Chargeable to the Parishes where they live, to Work in Harvest at a certain Rate, at the Request of any that shall desire the same, under a Corporal Punishment in case of Refusal.

To prevent the Destruction of Cities, Corporations and Market-Towns by a multitude of Hawkers, Pedlers and Keepers of Shops in small Villages, it may please this House to restrain the said Persons, and to give them liberty to live in some City, Corporation or Market-Town, to exercise their Trades there.

To Restrain the Town of *Newcastle* from the many abuses they put upon the Nation in general, Viz.

1.—They will suffer no man to take any Carpenter either out of his Neighbours Ship, nor out of the Town, to save his Ship from perishing, though driven in by Storm or by other casualty, but do Imprison such Carpenter for the same, except the Master of the Ship go first ashore, and carry two able Bondsmen to be bound in £1000 to Clear the Harbour of her Wreck; which if he cannot doe, they seize the Ship and her Lading to the Towns use, which takes up so long time to provide Security, or it may be the Master cannot get Security, till the Ship is lost for want of help.

And when they have seized some Ships, and taken the Lading and Rigging ashore, they do not clear the Harbour of the Wreck or Hull of such Ships, by which Wrecks several Ships have been lost, and could get no Recompense of the Town therefore.

2.—They will suffer no man to deliver any Goods at the Town of *Shields*, though his Majesty hath Officers there, but force all men to carry the Goods to *Newcastle-Key*, which is about Six Miles, and there pay the Town-duties: And then bring the said Goods back to *Shields*.

3.—They will suffer no common Brewer to brew Beer at *Shields*, but all men are forced to go to *Newcastle* for their Beer, though the Ship be laden and fit to Sail, and have a fair Wind, which many times loses a Voyage: And when any Brewer sets up Brewing, they Sue him, and have been cast in all or most of their Suits of that nature; but by their great Stock ruin all that oppose them in any of these things.

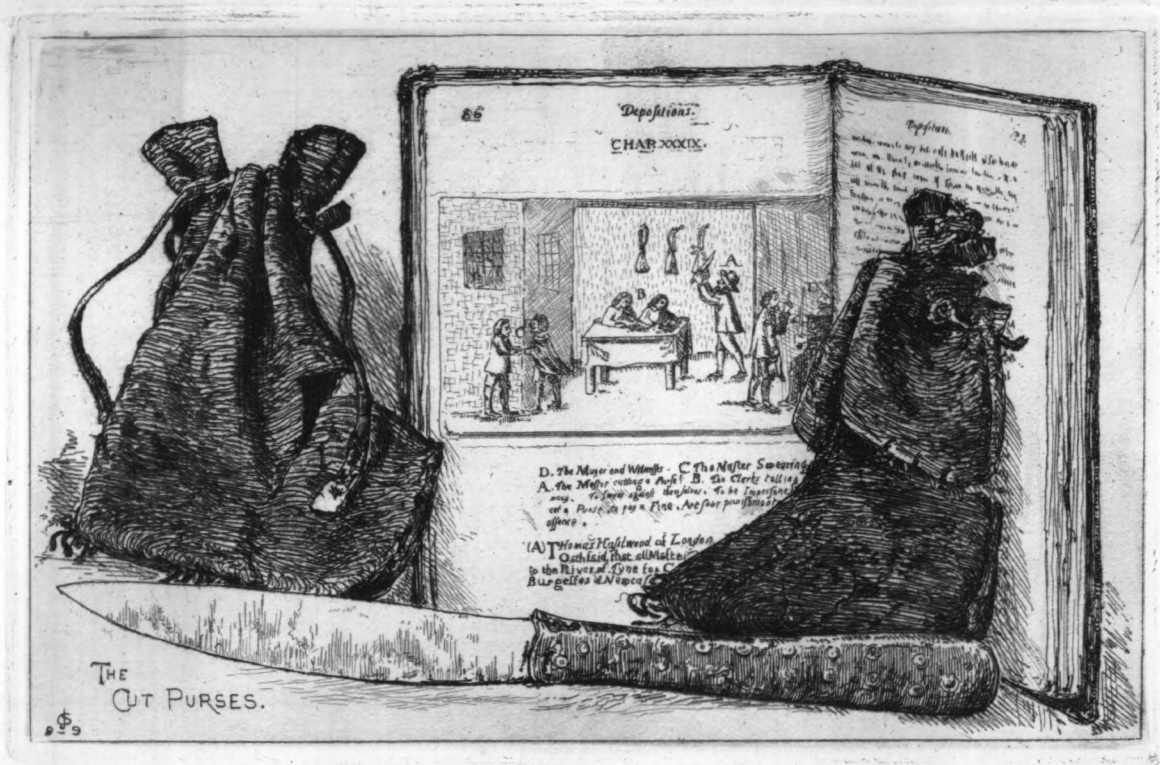
4.—Their taking Excessive Tolls out of every thing that is brought thither to Sell, whether Corn, Grain, Apples, Fish, or any other Victuals; the Maior a share, the Bell-man a share, the Meter a share, and that not a little.

5.—Their making of men pay Wharfage, Portorage, Metage, Plankage, when their Goods come not on the Key, nor are Meted, nor carried by Porters.

The third map is larger than the Shipwright map, and is without the groups, whose place is occupied by the names of the two counties; the other place-names are identical in both maps, and both are from the same survey. Each shows the ballast quays, the positions of which are marked to-day by a range of hills peculiar to Tyneside. This ballast from the coal fleet was a constant source of vexation Dr. Leitch says, 'Old Father Tyne was sadly troubled with the gravel', and it crops up again and again in the *Grievance*. The ancient penalty, revived in 1616, to prevent captains from evading the ballast dues by casting ballast at sea, was one to which no ship-master would tamely submit.

'*Thomas Hasilwood* of *London* Master of a ship upon his Oath said, that all Masters of ships, which sayleth into the River of *Tyne* for Coals, Salt, &c. The Mayor and Burgesses of *Newcastle* compels them to Swear against themselves, whether they did not cast ballast at Sea between *Sowter* and *Hartly*, or within fourteen fathom water, to the hurt of the said River of *Tyne*. And when the said master hath sworn the truth, that he did not, then a poor drunken Fisherman, or other, is called into the Town-chamber, and maketh Oath that the master did cast ballast when in truth he did not, he having part of the fine for the same.

'Then the Masters Oath is invalid and laid aside, and forthwith is commanded to pay a Fine of five pounds, or else to cut a purse, which hangs up in the Town-chamber, with sand and money in it, and so much as is therein, he must pay, or is sent to prison, and there to lye till he doth pay it.'





Among the most interesting of our old town relics in the Black Gate are two of these cut purses and the knife, which used to hang in the town chamber. Gaywood's etching very accurately represents them in use, but the fact that they have been preserved would show that the practice was not a common one. The purses are an interesting monument of early corporate economy. Each bears the marks of more than one incision sewn up to fit it for further service.

It seems very doubtful whether this *third map* was engraved for the *Grievance*, for it contains nothing which specially connects it with Gardner, though it is the original from which Akenhead made his *facsimile*. He has copied so faithfully, that the older style is not apparent till the maps are laid side by side, and then the difference in the style of the engraving, the size of the coppers, and the spacing of some of the words may be noticed.

There are three other maps of the Tyne belonging the same period, two are on the model of Hollar's, and the other (till recently supposed to be the only early Tyne chart surviving) closely follows the lines of the Shipwright map. The earliest of the three is a curious river plan, which is mentioned by Brand in his brief account of the Adderley trial. The threatening proportions of the Spar Hawk in this map, the polite 'Mr. Cousinshouse,' and one or two other details, show that it was engraved by the opponents of the Westoe Pans shore. It was originally issued as the heading of a broadside, dated September 26th, 1670, which sets out the grounds of the adverse decision by the London Corporation, to whom the matter was finally referred. The promoters of the quay published an 'Answer,' which was followed by a printed 'Reply on Behalf of the Town of Newcastle to the said Answer.' The first clause of this reply complains that the town has already spent £2,000 in unsuccessfully opposing the only other shore which had been erected nearer the mouth of the river. The objects of the promoters of the Jarrow Key seem to have extended to the reclaiming of Jarrow Slake, and they held that their scheme would benefit the 'great shippes' which could not easily get up the river. There is a long and interesting notice in the MS. account of the trial, of a discussion on the rival merits of the 'great shippes' and 'lesser shippes' employed in the coal trade.

Tynemouth Light appears for the first time in this map, and there are one or two interesting points in the names, a list of which is given by Brand.

A *Coasting Pilot*, which was the first of a long series of books on navigation, by John Seller, hydrographer in ordinary to the king, and was published about 1670, has, among a number of 'Sea Cards from the Dutch,' a fine chart of the '*River of Tyne*' on the same sheet with a plan of the Humber, from which it is divided by an eccentric flowing scroll, proceeding from an open-mouthed head at the side.

The lower portion of this map contains our river, which is copied somewhat closely from Hollar. The names 'Middens' and 'Leaden Hook' are the only additions.

These books of John Sellers are not described by Gough, who gives first in his list of charts Jenner's rare little 4to, '*The Sea Coasts of England*, 1653,' and then '*Great Britain's Coasting Pilot*,' by Captain Grenville Collins, which went through several editions from 1693 to 1763.

The Master and Brethren of the Trinity House have a very fine copy of Collins's *Pilot* in perfectly fresh condition, and in the office of the Tyne Commissioners is a copy with the autograph of Paul Jones, described fully in the *Monthly Chronicle* for August, 1888. It contains a most interesting chart of various portions of the north-east coast from the Wear to the Wansbeck, with a special section for the Tyne.

In outline Collins's Tyne is almost identical with the two later maps which are found in Gardner's *Grievance*. A few names are added, and a large number of soundings in feet, his survey occupied seven years—from 1682—and was undertaken by command of Charles II., to supersede the existing charts, which, the preface says, were all either Dutch or copies from the Dutch.

Seller's map of the Tyne, however, is from an English source, and by an English engraver (James Clarke). The title page of his book is wholly English, and very interesting in its groups of the early navigators, with their singular instruments.

Till within the last two or three years all the printed maps of the river preceding the survey by Collins had been overlooked since Brand's time. Now that so many have turned up (three of these within three weeks) there is reason to hope that we may yet add others to the six which are exhibited, but we cannot expect to find one which will equal the Shipwright map in curiosity, or Hollar's in the beauty of its execution.



LIST OF COPIES OF GARDNER'S *GRIEVANCE*.

(EXAMINED APRIL, 1889.)

*British Museum*.—Two copies.

1. Grenville Library; with Hollar's map inserted before the address to the reader.

2. Imperfect (in 1884 neither copy contained a map).

*Bodleian Library*.—Two copies without the map.

*Cambridge University Library*.—A perfect copy with Hollar's map.

*Bishop Cosins' Library*.—One copy without the map.

*Huth Library*.—One copy with the third map, from which Akenhead made his *facsimile*.

*The late T. W. U. Robinson*.—A copy with the third map.

*T. W. Pease*.—Two copies.

1. A fine copy (Portland), with the autograph of Ferdinando Gorges, and with Hollar's map (from a copy of Gray's *Chorographia*, in which it had been inserted).

2. Imperfect.

*R. Spence*.—Two copies.

1. With the Shipwright map (Comerford).

2. With fragment of Hollar's map at end; a fine copy (Sunderland sale).

*In other Private Collections in the North*.

One copy in original calf, bound up without sheet K. A fine print of Hollar's map, with full margin, at end.

Two copies with Akenhead's *facsimile* map.

Six copies imperfect.

*Summary*.—Hollar's original map, 4; Shipwright map, 1; third map, 2; later maps and imperfect, 14. The Cambridge copy is the only one which appears to be in an originally perfect state. Brockett's copy, which realized a very high price at his sale, is now missing.

SALE PRICES.

*White Knights*, £5 10s.; *Nassau pt. 1*, £1 15s.; *Townley pt. 1* (imperfect), £4; *Brockett* (fine copy, morocco), £20 9s. 6d.; *Brockett, 2nd sale* (Nassau's copy), £5; *Puttick sale in 1851* (imperfect), £3 6s.; *Charnley's Catalogue, 1840*, £10 10s.; *Comerford*, £7 15s., resold, £12 12s.; *Sunderland* (no map), £7 5s.

COLLATION.

Title page—England's Grievance Discovered in relation to the Coal Trade, etc., by Ralph Gardiner of Chirton, in the County of Northumberland, Gent. London, printed by R. Ibbitson for P. Stent, at the White Horse, in Giltspur Street. *Quarto*.

Epistle dedicatory, 4 pp.; to the reader, 2 pp.; England's Grievance, beginning with Charter-Law, etc. (B-Dd<sub>2</sub>), 204 pp.; table and errata, pp. 205-211; errors in paging, p. 47 for 46; p. 68 for 89; pp. 138, 139 for 146, 147; pp. 142, 143 for 150, 151; p. 167 for 165.

Portrait of Oliver Cromwell on p. 114; sixteen portraits and six plates on the letterpress; at the end a folded map of the Tyne by Hollar, 1654, 'Described by Ra. Gardner: Gent,'  $21\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Two other maps are found inserted as frontispieces in copies which have been considered perfect; one of these was *facsimilied* by Akenhead, and Upcott's collation is from a similar copy. The original map by Hollar is bound at the end, and in undoctored copies there is a set off from the title page, which shows that no map has been in front (see list of Tyne maps below).

NOTE BY JOHN BELL, COMMUNICATED BY THE LATE T. W. U. ROBINSON.

This is a scarce and curious book. It was lent to me by Mr. Joseph Saint, and afterwards given to me by his brother, Mr. Thomas Saint after his brother's death.

October 10th, 1783. JN. WIDDRINGTON.

The copy of Gardner's *England's Grievance* in which the above is written was (December 4th, 1840) in Mr. John Clayton's office, Sandhill, Newcastle. After the death of John Widdrington in November, 1797, or that of his widow, it passed into the possession of Mr. Thomas Young, a freeman and master slater in the close, Newcastle, who was well-known under the cognomen of the 'Leggy Slater,' from his stout person and curious manner of pronouncing legislator when publicly reading the newspapers, which he was fond of doing at the different inns he frequented. Whilst it was in his possession, he boasted of having 'an old original book all about the Tyne and Corporation.' This coming to the knowledge of Mr. Fenwick Boyd, a merchant of Newcastle, who was a leaseholder under the Corporation, and had got into a misunderstanding with them relative to his lease, and, thinking that the 'old original book' of the 'Leggy Slater' might be acceptable to the incorporated body, he drove a bargain with Young by giving him a copy of Brand's *History of Newcastle* for it, and presented Gardner's *Grievance* to the Mayor for the time being as a peace offering.—J. B.

#### A LIST OF THE EARLY MAPS OF THE RIVER TYNE.

- I.—An illuminated chart of the Tyne, on vellum, 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, showing the course of the river from the sea to Newcastle, with numerous soundings. Temp. Henry VIII. (before the erection of the light-houses). Two-inch scale, with three elaborate compasses, and a note:— 'This river hath at the eninge : 2 : banks or shoulds, and is the Proporcei-one with the depths figrede at Lowe Watter, in springe tides it hoyeth

: 12 : fotte, and in neppe tydes : 8 : fotte, verry nedfolle it is that thare ware at everye pointe of sande or Rockes, a becone, or a boye, for at hoye watter, both sands and Rockes are under watter, even to the mane Lande.'

—M.B., Cotton. Aug. 1, 11, 5.

- 2.—A plan of the harbour entrance and fortifications, *temp.* Henry VIII., on vellum, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 7 inches (a tracing of this plan is in the Castle).—M.B., Cott. Aug. 1, 11, 7.

The plan of Tynemouth Priory, engraved for the *Archaeologia*, and printed also in Gibson's *Tynemouth*, is in the same collection.—M.B., Cott. Aug. 1, 11; 6.

- 3.—A map of the River of Tyne, etc., W. Hollar, fecit, 1654, 'described by Ra. Gardner, Gent,' 2-inch scale, 21½ inches by 16½ inches (see *facsimile*).

- 4.—Gardner's second map (the Shipwright map), 1½-inch scale, 16 inches by 5 inches (see *facsimile*).

- 5.—Gardner's third map (fully described above), 2¼-inch scale, 21 inches by 8 inches.

- 6.—The Adderley Ballast Shore map, heading a broadside of 1670 (described above), 1¼-inch scale, 12 inches by 7 inches.—M.B., 816, m, 8.

- 7.—'A chert of the River of Tine,' on a 2-inch scale, with the Humber on the same plate. In Seller's *Coasting Pilot*, S.A., and in *The English Pilot*, 1671. Ja. Clarke, sculpsit (copied from No. 3), 21 inches by 17 inches.

- 8.—A coloured 'ground plotte of Cliffords Forte, builded 1672 att the Low Lights, near Tinmouth Castle upon the river of Tine, by one of his Majestyes engeneers, Mr. Beckmann,' drawn by him on a scale of 20 yards to an inch, 12½ inches by 8 inches.—M.B., ~~xxx~~ xxxiii, 23, g, 1.

Part of the river is shown in this plan which has with it a section and two prospects.

- 9.—A map of the Tyne, forming part of a chart of various portions of the north-east coast. In Collins's *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot*, 1693, 1¼-inch scale, 22 inches by 17 inches.

- 10.—A coloured 'general plan of Tynemouth Town and Castle and Clifford's fort, scituate at the entrance of the river Tyne,' 400 feet to an inch, with a separate plan of Clifford's fort, 100 feet to an inch, and a section 40 feet to an inch, 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 8 inches.—M.B., ~~xxx~~ xxxiii, 22.

This plan shows the harbour from the sea to Shields. It was drawn in 1720.

There are several plans belonging to the middle and latter part of the 18th century, one of which is the well-known survey by Fryer, published in 1773.



Facsimile of Gardner's Signature in Tynemouth Church books.