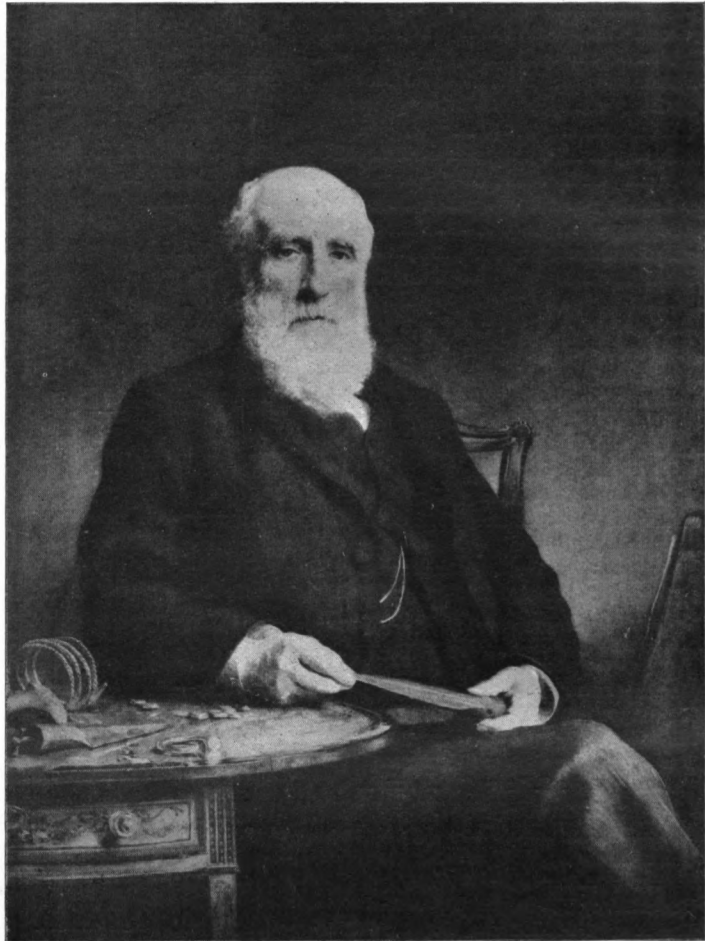


UNIVERSITY OF
SHEFFIELD



THE REV. WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.
FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR A. S. COPE, A.R.A.



ARCHAEOLOGIA AELIANA.

I.—MEMOIR OF THE REV. WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., A VICE-PRESIDENT.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A., a vice-president.

[Read 27th February, 1918].

When on Sunday, the 27th of January, 1918, doctor William Greenwell was gathered to his fathers, it was, as it were, the close of an epoch, for he was within eight weeks of the completion of his ninety-eighth year.

Born at Greenwell Ford, in the parish of Lanchester, on the 23rd March, 1820, Mr. Greenwell was the eldest son of William Thomas Greenwell of that place, who represented the second line of the ancient palatinate family of Greenwell of Greenwell.¹ Here are Mr. Greenwell's own words,² written in 1860 :—

¹ The arms or two bars azure between three ducal coronets gules being the 'ancient arms of the Wor^d family of Greenwell of Greenwell Hill' were confirmed, in 1601, by Camden Clarenceux King of Arms, to William Greenwell of London, merchant. Cf. Surtees's *Durham*, vol. II, p. 318. Dr. Greenwell used a beautiful seal bookplate, engraved by Lambert, with the arms and the legend SIGILLUM GULIELMI GREENWELL CLERICI.

² *Durham Wills and Inventories* (38 Surtees Soc. publ.) p. 264 note.

The farm or small property of Greenwell was sold about the year 1900, by Mrs. Fletcher, the heiress of her ancient house, to Sir Walpole Greenwell, bt. of London, who springs from the family of Greenwell of Corbridge: see pedigree, new *History of Northumberland*, vol. x, p. 176.

Greenwell Ford was sold about 1852 by Mr. William Thomas Greenwell and his trustees, which sacrifice was necessary from the adverse judgement in a Chancery suit, *Fenwick v. Greenwell*, heard by the Master of the Rolls and decided in 1847, by which Mr. Greenwell was required, as surviving trustee of the settlement to make good certain sums of money wasted by the tenants for life. The mansion house and a portion of the property was repurchased in 1896, by Mr. W. T. Greenwell's grandson, Judge Greenwell, who has subsequently reacquired other portions of the property of his ancestors at Greenwell Ford.

the house of Greenwell, par. Wolsingham, which descended from Gulielmus presbyter, to whom bishop Pudsey, before 1180, granted lands in Greenwell, and whose son James designated himself, after the name of his patrimony. The estate of Greenwell, after a lapse of nearly seven centuries, is now, by lineal male descent, the property of Henry Greenwell, of the city of Durham, esq. From Thomas, a younger son of John de Grenwell, of Grenwell, who died before 1462, and Johanna his wife, the family of Greenwell, of Stobilee and the Ford, parish of Lan- chester, is descended.'

Mr. Greenwell was baptized on the 3rd April following his birth, his godfather being his kinsman Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B., one of Wellington's trusted Peninsular generals. Mr. William Thomas Greenwell had married Dorothy, daughter of Francis Smales, the son of a strong minded Gillingwood family who had been made an attorney principally that he might carry on a protracted family lawsuit connected with property in Wensleydale. Her mother, Mrs. Smales, was Ann, daughter and, in her issue, co-heir of Richard Radcliffe of Cocker mouth and Ullock, who had a common ancestor with the Radcliffes, earls of Derwentwater. Mr. Smales ruled his own children with a rod of iron, but, as is often the case with grandparents, delighted to indulge his favourite grandson. To the last Mr. Greenwell cherished an affectionate regard for, and liked to talk of, this grandfather, who died on the 11th February, 1829. One of his stories was to the following effect: 'William, come here and sit on my knee, and I will tell you what a lot of relations you've got. The are the greatest rascals and the Hammonds the greatest liars on earth.' The only grounds on which this charge was made against the respectable family of Hammond, who resided in the neighbourhood of Northallerton, was a legend of the Mr. Hammond of his day having asserted that when riding a ford, while the river was in spate, something heavy took hold of his foot, which on reaching the farther shore he found to be a twenty

pound salmon caught on his spur.³ The taste for good stories, thus early formed, never left Mr. Greenwell. Only two months before his death he related, with proper vigour, to the present writer, how, at a public meeting concerning the water supply held at Durham, when the presiding mayor was not conducting the meeting with impartiality, he raised the cry to 'throw him out of the window,' a threat which produced instant effect.

After receiving some preparatory schooling from Mr. George Newby, perpetual curate of Witton-le-Wear, William Greenwell was sent to the Grammar School of Durham—where, long ago, king John Baliol received his education—and his name was put down at University College, Oxford. About the year 1836 the French master, in order to induce his pupils to take more interest in the language he was trying to teach them, lent some of his senior pupils Beckford's *Vathek*. A distorted version of the incident reached the ears of Mr. Matthew Buckle, then headmaster, and afterwards the respected vicar of Edlingham. He pounced on young Greenwell, accusing him of having introduced French literature into the school, in such terms that the boy's pride was up in arms. He set off for his father's house, and resolutely refused to return to school, although a full year must elapse before the time appointed for him to go up to Oxford. Meeting, casually on the banks, near the cathedral, archdeacon Charles Thorp, the warden of the newly founded university of Durham, the latter after enquiring of his plans, said, 'Why not come to me for the meanwhile?' Greenwell replied, 'Mr. Buckle will give me no testimonials.' As it happened the two gentlemen had shortly before had a difference of opinion, hence the warden's startling reply, 'I would rather have you *without* Mr. Buckle's

³ This, and most of the other incidents set out in these observations were related to the author by Dr. Greenwell himself. Where there has been any doubt about the chronology, or sequence of events, the admirable biographical sketch in Canon Fowler's history of *Durham University*, pp. 150-158, has been followed.

testimonials than with them.³ It is due to the memory of Mr. Buckle to state that, subsequently, when he realized that he had been mistaken and had acted hastily, he handsomely apologized to his former pupil, who accepted that apology in the spirit it was offered.

When the time came that Greenwell should have entered University College he decided to remain where he was. It is a matter for speculation, whether, in after life, he would or would not have done a greater work if he had followed the plans mapped out by his father for Oxford and the Bar. To the latter objective he did address himself, for after taking his B.A. degree in 1839 at Durham, he was entered at the Middle Temple. While in London he was never quite well, and returning to Durham he took the theological course with his M.A. degree in 1843. On the 30th June, 1844, he was ordained deacon by bishop Maltby on the Pemberton fellowship which he held from 1844 to 1854. The Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, notes in his diary, under date 19 June, 1843, that he had been to Durham on that day to be the guest of the Rev. James Raine and to attend a meeting held in the Castle of the long forgotten Architectural Society of Durham, at which Mr. Greenwell read a description of the church of Lanchester.⁴ In 1846 he made an extended tour in Southern Germany and Northern Italy, where, in the absence of railways, he had some curious experiences.

His friend, Mr. Bigge, needing a clergyman to occupy, temporarily, the family living of Ovingham, until a kinsman for whom

⁴ Raine, *Memoir of the Rev. John Hodgson*, vol. II, p. 438. Dr. Greenwell related that when he was a boy 'there was no organ in the church [at Lanchester] but an orchestra consisting of bassoon, trombone, bass fiddle, flageolet and violin played in the chancel. They came out of the pews and walked to the west end of the chancel and assumed attitudes, played the tune of the psalm, and then retired to their places. This continued up to about 1840 or 1842. A metrical version of the psalms by Tate and Brady was used.'—*Ex inf.* Rev. H. D. Hughes.

it was designed was able to qualify, Mr. Greenwell accepted his proposal, and held that benefice from 1847 to 1850. The glebe-house of the perpetual curate of Ovingham represents, and in some part comprises, the manse of the pre-Reformation master of Ovingham, a cell belonging to the prior and convent of Hexham. It stands very close to the Tyne, in which the happy parson had the privilege of fishing.

Born and brought up on the banks of the ancestral Browney, one of Greenwell's earliest recollections was the fascinating movements of the trout in the clear water of the stream. He had become a keen angler, and while at Ovingham extorted the reluctant admiration of the native anglers of that place, whom he forestalled by early rising. While there he had the frequent and congenial companionship of Mr. John Bigge, vicar of Stamfordham, a keen naturalist, to whose son Arthur Bigge, now Lord Stamfordham, he stood godfather. It must have been about this period, but the exact date has not been ascertained, that while fishing in the Tweed he noticed that the trout were rising freely to a fly which he had not observed before. In the evening he got Wright, a noted fly-dresser at Sprouston, to make him a fly with wings from the inside of a blackbird's wing, and a body formed of Coch-y-Bondhu hackle tied with yellow silk. The result obtained by the new fly surpassed all expectation, and on the second evening when the angling fraternity were met to tell and retell what they had done and what had escaped them, Mr. Brown, the local schoolmaster, proposed as a toast 'Success to Greenwell's Glory.' The words were prophetic, and to its inventor's lifelong and unconcealed gratification 'Greenwell's Glory' is known from the rivers of Scotland to those of New Zealand. When the weight of years was pressing on him Dr. Greenwell loved to be asked to tell the story of the inception of the fly.

After his pre-arranged resignation of Ovingham, Mr. Greenwell went to Burton Agnes in Yorkshire as a temporary assistant, or curate, to archdeacon Robert Isaac Wilberforce, with whom he lived in the rectory house. Mr. Wilberforce was then engaged in the preparation of his work on the eucharist.⁵ His curate became interested and rendered active help in the preparation, for at that time his ecclesiastical views were not out of sympathy with those of the author of the work. It is a matter of common knowledge that in 1854 archdeacon Wilberforce resigned his preferments in the Church of England and submitted himself to the Latin Church.

After leaving Burton Agnes, Mr. Greenwell, for a short time, assisted the principal of Bishop Hatfield's hall at Durham: but in 1852 he was appointed to be principal of the short-lived Neville hall, which was founded at no. 1 Leazes Terrace, Newcastle, as a residence for students of the Newcastle College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham. While holding this appointment he edited the *Boldon Buke*, printed by the Surtees Society in 1852, in the preface of which he pays a well turned compliment to Dr. James Raine, and expresses his gratification that his first essay on antiquity should have 'the approbation of so great a master in things of old time.' In the following year, when the cholera ravaged many parts of Newcastle, he and the medical students living in the hall worked hand in hand among the sufferers; and he also edited the *Pontifical of Archbishop Egbert* for the Surtees Society.

But his heart was in the city of Durham, and when he gave up Neville hall, in 1854, he became a candidate for, and obtained, the office of vicar, or petty canon, now generally called minor canon of the cathedral, an office he retained until 1908.

It was about the year 1856 that he began to form the collection

⁵ *The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist*, published in 1853.

of Greek coins which subsequently became famous. So full and complete did the collection become that though its author was able to procure from Constantinople during the Russo-Turkish war some coveted specimens, the supply ceased to flow, and in 1901 it was sold to Mr. Warren, of Boston, in the United States of America, for 11,000*l.*, which sum was immediately given to his family.

In 1857 he edited *Bishop Hatfield's Survey* for the Surtees Society. In the following year, while on a visit to friends in Glendale, his attention was drawn to a bronze dagger found in the parish of Ford. This was the beginning of the unmatched collection of prehistoric bronze weapons, etc., which in 1908 he sold to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, to be presented to the British Museum. The consideration was 10,000*l.*, which he also gave to his family. It was characteristic of the man that the collection was scarcely out of the house before he began to make another collection of the same nature, for, said he, 'I am a born collector.'

Cognate to the study of prehistoric bronze weapons and implements is that of burial urns and skulls, of both of which he formed notable collections. In 1879 he presented the urns to the British Museum ⁶ and, about the same time the skulls to the new museum at Oxford. His collection of flint implements he sold in 1895 to Dr. Allan Sturge, some time of Nice, for 1200*l.*

In 1860 Mr. Greenwell edited for the Surtees Society a volume of *Durham Wills and Inventories*, than which no volume of the series issued by the Society has been more called for or more popular.

About the year 1862 he was appointed to be librarian of the cathedral library at Durham, to the duties of which office he

⁶ In addition to the great collection of urns presented in 1879, Dr. Greenwell made three subsidiary gifts to the museum between that year and 1883, *ex inf.* Sir F. G. Kenyon.

added, without additional stipend, the custody of the charters and evidences preserved at the cathedral. He reduced to order and system the enormous mass of charters which had been accumulated by the prior and convent; predecessors in title of the dean and chapter. He made separate catalogues of the charters and of the seals.⁷ The fine collection of Anglian sculptured stones, rescued from all parts of the diocese, described in the *Catalogue of Sculptured Stones in the Cathedral Library, Durham* is wholly due to Mr. Greenwell's taste, knowledge and dexterity.

In 1865 Mr. Greenwell was elected to be president, for the year, of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, a society founded in 1862 to cover the ancient and undivided diocese of Durham, but sadly weighted by too long a title. Every year since he has been re-elected to be president, and every year⁸ he has delivered an appropriate address at the annual meeting, the last being given on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1917, a remarkable feat, and a fine record. In his address Dr. Greenwell discoursed on a visit about to be paid by the society to Jarrow and Monkwearmouth in connexion with which places he recalled the history of the *Codex Amiatinus*. He said that years before he had retrieved from a second-hand bookseller's shop in Newcastle, a leaf of parchment or vellum, part of a MS. of similar age and character to the *Codex*, which leaf he subsequently presented to the British Museum.⁹

In 1865 he was offered and accepted, from the Lord Chancellor of the day, the historically interesting benefice of St. Mary in the South Bailey, Durham, commonly known as St. Mary the

⁷ For Dr. Greenwell's *Catalogue of Durham Seals*, edited by Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, see *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vols. vii-xiv (except x).

⁸ In these long years Dr. Greenwell was absent only from three meetings, viz., 1874, 1884 and 1909.

⁹ For some account of the Greenwell leaf see Boutflower, *Life of Ceolfrid*, pp. 114-116; also Sir Henry Howorth on the *Codex Amiatinus*.—*Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxii, p. 62. See also Hist. MSS. Com. 18th Report, p. 18.

Less, or Little St. Mary's, a Lilupitian parish comprising four acres of ground, and a small number of houses, with a population of about a hundred people, and with a stipend of about £30*l.* per annum gross. This benefice, which he retained to the end of his life, is now under the provision of an Order in Council, united with the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow.

After his close and intimate experience, at Burton Agnes, with some of the finer spirits of the Tractarian movement, Mr. Greenwell reconsidered his position and came to the conclusion that their principles and position were alike untenable, and their pretensions unsound. Thenceforward, and more especially after the responsibility of a parish in Durham was placed on him, he appreciated more and more the beauty of the middle way of the Church of England, with a sincere regard of the duty of the national church to its nonconforming members both catholic and protestant.¹⁰

¹⁰ Mr. Greenwell's regard for the sister Church of Scotland may be illustrated by the following incident. He was engaged one summer in exploring in Shetland, in a parish so remote that he was dependent on the most acceptable hospitality of the parish minister, who devoted himself and his time to his service. On the Saturday the minister said, 'I've been so taken up with you this week that I have had no time to prepare a sermon for to-morrow. You must preach for me.' Taken aback, Mr. Greenwell said, 'What! will the pure Church of Scotland stomach a sermon from me a minister of the prelatric Church of England? Besides I have no clothes.' He was assured both suitable clothing and a gown would be provided. And as for ecclesiastical censure, said the minister, 'It's me they'll hammer, not you.' On the Sunday morning Mr. Greenwell asked how long he should make his sermon. The reply was, 'They like an hour, but *perhaps* they will be satisfied by three quarters.' After the service of prayer and praise, conducted by the parish minister, Mr. Greenwell entered the pulpit, and after placing his watch on a ledge, addressed himself to the congregation. In after years he used to declare that never before, or after, did he preach to such an audience with keen, hard bitten faces—row upon row—manifestly resolved to miss no word of what was said. On bringing his sermon to a conclusion, and after the blessing was pronounced, he retired to the vestry, where the elders of the church thanked him for his 'sound Gospel discourse.' But the minister said, 'Go away! They will never be satisfied with me again.' Then, Mr. Greenwell realized that his watch had got turned round, and that instead of preaching for three quarters of an hour he had spoken for an hour and three quarters. The opportunity was not neglected by the editor of the local newspaper, who protested against the desecration of a presbyterian pulpit. By the irony of events that editor subsequently became an admirer and friend of Dr. Greenwell, and through the latter became known to and respected by the present writer.

After discussing the matter with his churchwarden he decided to discontinue in St. Mary's church the recitation of the Athanasian Creed. This decision was coupled with the proviso, that if his bishop should order him to resume the public recitation of the creed, he would obey, and would discharge his conscience by pointing out, in his sermon, the overstatements made therein. Bearing on questions of the faith the following story may be introduced. Mr. Greenwell's old and intimate friend, Mr., generally called Monsignor, Consitt, and he, were one day sitting talking, when Mr. Greenwell remarked, 'There is a question I have long and often wished to put to you, but I don't like to do so.' Mr. Consitt replied, 'You and I have known each other long and intimately. Ask what question you like. I will answer it, if I can.' So encouraged, Mr. Greenwell asked, 'What is your belief as to the salvation of those not of your faith?' Mr. Consitt's reply was, in effect, as follows: 'You will be judged by a standard less severe than that by which we shall be tried, for you are in a state of invincible ignorance.'

The vacations of two or three summers of this period were devoted to the exploration of the remarkable excavations in Suffolk, known as Grimes Graves, during, or after which, he edited for the Surtees Society the valuable volume entitled *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis*, published in 1872. In a masterly introduction he subjected to a searching and critical examination the series of charters on which the monks had based many of their claims; and proved them by the names of the attesting witnesses, and other internal evidence, to have been written long after the time purported to have been granted. He unfolded in a lively fashion the development of the congregation of St. Cuthbert and its lineal successors the prior and convent and dean and chapter of Durham. The landed estates of these corporations were so valuable that at the time of the compulsory

transfèr by the last mentioned to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners their revenue was something like 100,000*l.* per annum.

It was in 1877 that Mr. Greenwell published his well known work on *British Barrows*, being a record of the examination of sepulchral mounds in various parts of England. In 1881 he published a guide to Durham cathedral, a useful and popular work which has gone through several editions.

On the 5th February, 1870, Mr. Greenwell qualified as a justice of the peace, and addressed himself to the duties of the office with assiduity. He had not long been on the bench, when, during the 'silly season' his conduct as a magistrate was called in question in the press. At the instance of the governor of Durham gaol he had signed an order to give the lash to a prisoner of a bad record, who had assaulted, and nearly killed, a warder. A question was asked in the House of Commons, and Mr. Greenwell, from the Strangers' Gallery, had the supreme gratification of hearing the Home Secretary, in his reply, vindicate his action in words to the effect, that, on enquiry, he not only approved, but, if Mr. Greenwell had acted otherwise he would have rendered himself liable to be removed from the bench. Many years afterwards, in the month of June, 1905, Dr. Greenwell's utterances on the bench on the subject of reckless motor cyclists, who had endangered the life of foot passengers, gave opportunity for three zealous members of parliament to advertise themselves by asking questions on the subject. The Home Secretary answered that Mr. Greenwell had not used the words complained of seriously, and that no one in court regarded them as being made seriously. They who administer justice in patriarchal fashion expose themselves to criticism!

In 1900 he was appointed chairman of Petty Sessions of Durham Ward, and, in spite of his then advanced age, reformed the procedure of the court, so that instead of the sitting occupying the

whole of one day, with a not infrequent adjournment to the following day, under the new system the cases put down for hearing were generally got through in two or three hours. It was currently reported that Dr. Greenwell fancied he knew an anti-vaccinator half a mile off. The present writer was once sitting near him, as a guest, on the bench, when a most respectable looking woman stepped into the witness box, and, having been sworn, was questioned 'When was the child born?' There being no reply the question was repeated, to be answered by the superintendent of police, 'Please your Worship there is no child. She wants an extension of licence!'

As far back as 1882 Mr. Greenwell received from his university the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was an original member of the committee formed in 1893 to complete the Rev. John Hodgson's fragmentary *History of Northumberland*. In the preparation of the first seven volumes of the new series, he did yeoman service in reading and annotating the proofs of every page, besides writing such special chapters as the account of the House of Baliol and the account of the House of Gospatric.¹¹

In 1908 Dr. Greenwell resigned the minor canonry, which he had held for 54 years, and the librarianship of the cathedral library, which he had held for 46 years. From the vicars' stalls he had witnessed, in long procession, deans and prebendaries enter the quire, and make their exit. Without belittling these respectable and estimable men, it may be said, with confidence, that few of them were his equal in brain power and capacity, that none surpassed his literary activity, and that not one of

¹¹ 'Dr. Murray once told Dr. Greenwell that whatever the [New English] Dictionary possessed was really in great part due to him. Asked for an explanation Dr. Murray said that when he was a struggling schoolmaster in the south of Scotland, near Hawick, Dr. Greenwell lent him books on Teutonic languages and gave him encouragement, but for which he would never have made headway and the dictionary might never have been commenced.'—*Ex inf.* the Rev. H. D. Hughes.

them approached him in his jealous regard and reverence for the fabric of the cathedral.¹²

As a scholar Dr. Greenwell's leading characteristic was perhaps his untiring labour in 'the investigation of original sources of information' and 'his native intuition in coming to right conclusions on the meaning of the facts which he discovered.'

Dr. Greenwell's faculties remained unclouded and serene to the very end. His unerring judgment in archaeological matters may be said to have never stumbled until he was near ninety-five years of age, when he was deceived by some forged objects brought to him with a plausible tale which was found to be false; to his bitter and lasting regret. To the very end of his prolonged life, Dr. Greenwell remained a keen angler. If he killed his first trout before he was ten years of age, he was in his ninety-eighth year when he made a three weeks' fishing expedition to North Sunderland in Bamburghshire. Although he had to be content with bottom fishing, a paragraph in the *Times* of 1st August, 1917, stated that in this expedition he had caught with his own rod 400 perch, 90 eels and 6 trout. They were, of course, killed in private and inland water.

Dr. Greenwell's accession to learned societies was as follows:—

1843, Sept. 28—The Surtees Society; treasurer 1843-1849; vice-president 1894-1918.

1845, June 3—The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle; (he was re-elected 7th November, 1877); vice-president 1890-1918.

1846, The Tyneside Field Club; president from 1862-1863.

1861, July 25—The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

1862, The Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeological Society; president 1865-1918.

¹² From the hands of his party, Dr. Greenwell sought no preferment for himself, but it is stated that it was due to his interposition that the Prime Minister of the day appointed Dr. Kitchin to the deanery of Durham.

1868, Feb. 13—The Society of Antiquaries of London.

1868, The Ethnological Society.

1878, June 6—The Royal Society.

1879, Dec. 1—Hon. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

His portrait, painted in 1898 by Cope, hangs in the cathedral library.¹³ His remains are laid near those of his parents and other of his ancestors in the churchyard of Lanchester. He was never married. The story is told that when the grave of the old Puritan, Ambrose Barnes, whose body was buried in St. Nicholas's church on the 26th March, 1710, had to be opened some years afterwards to make room for one of his family, a bystander seeing his skull, exclaimed 'Lord, what are we? That once was the wisest head in the North of England.'

Appended to this paper is a bibliography kindly prepared by Mr. Robert Blair. The pedigree on page 20 owes much to the genealogical work of Mr. H. M. Wood.

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¹³ Of this portrait, painted by subscription, a large size photogravure was made by the Autotype Co., Ltd., for such of the subscribers to the fund as wished to purchase it. A smaller photogravure of the same portrait may be found in the *Transactions of the Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeological Society*, vol. v, frontispiece.

In stature Dr. Greenwell stood 5 feet 8 inches or 5 feet 9 inches before he broke his thigh and was weighed down by years. He had a healthy complexion and was inclined to be stout. He was a musician, and for many years attended the Handel festival at the Crystal Palace.

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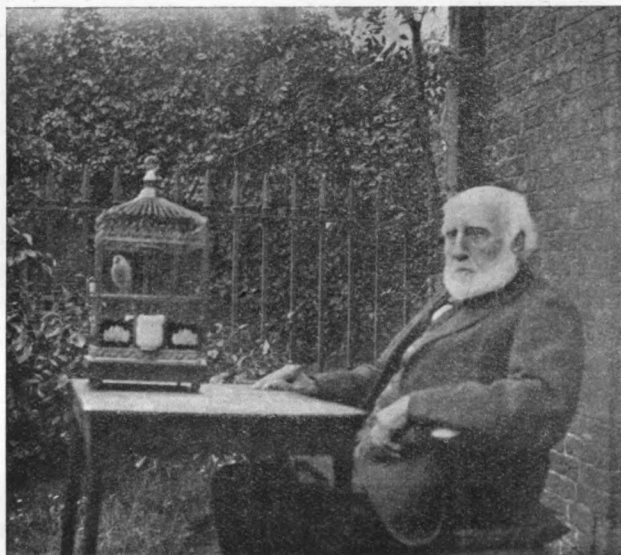
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THE REV. W. GREENWELL, D.C.L., &C.

TAKEN IN HIS GARDEN, 10TH JUNE, 1915, BY THE REV. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., &C.

PEDIGREE OF THE REV. WILLIAM GREENWELL.

WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., rector of St. Mary in the South Bailey, Durham; born at the Ford, 23 March, 1820, died at Durham 27 January, 1918; buried at Lanchester, unmarried. Will dated 18 January, 1918.

William Thomas Greenwell, of the Ford, born 13 Feby. 1777, died 29 May, 1854; buried at Lanchester.

Dorothy Smales, bapt. St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, 25 December, 1789, married there 25 June, 1818, died 28 September, 1871; bur. Lanchester. Will pr. 23 Nov., 1871.

Alan Greenwell, of the Ford, stated to have been baptized 19 June, 1739; bond of marriage 4 Jany., 1773, he being then 29 years of age, and his intended wife 26; married at Darlington; died 25 February, 1806, buried at Lanchester.

Anne Ornsby, bapt. 19 May, 1746, at Lanchester; died 23rd April, 1783, buried there.

Francis Smales, of Durham, born 19 Feby., 1758, married at St. Oswald's, Durham, 4 September, 1784, buried there 16 Feb., 1829, aged 71.

Anne, widow of Nicholson Lightbody, of Liverpool, and daughter of Richard Radcliffe, died 25 July, 1846, bur. at St. Oswald's, aged 90.

William Greenwell, of the Ford, bapt. 31 Jan., 1694-5, at Lanchester, died 14 April, 1758, buried there.

Mary Sanderson, mar. 5 Aug., 1734, at Lanchester; died 12 March, 1771, aged 70; buried there.

Henry Ornsby, of Lanchester, bapt. 15 July, 1701, at Lanchester, and was buried there 31 Dec., 1749 (or 19 January, 1746-7).

Catherine Rippon, bapt. 9 Oct., 1711, at Lanchester, mar. there 13 Oct., 1735, and was buried there 22 April, 1747.

Francis Smales, vicar of Kirkby Ravensworth; born 23 Feby., 1719, died 29 Oct., 1786.

Jane Lancaster, only daughter, married 9 December, 1756, at Manfield.

Richard Radcliffe, of Cocker mouth and of Ullock.

Maria Dorothy Nowell, died 13 Nov., 1777.

Nicholas Greenwell, of the Ford (son of William Greenwell, of the same place, by his marriage with Barbara, daughter and heir of Robert Cole, of Kiblesworth) died 1736.

Elizabeth, daughter of Addison, of Eggleston; married 18 December, 1688.

..... Sanderson [of Lanchester].

John Ornsby, of the parish of Lanchester.

Eleanor Lax, married at Lanchester, 30 April, 1700.

Thomas Rippon, of Byerlaw house, parish of Lanchester.

Elizabeth Arrowsmith, of Cornsay, married at Lanchester, November, 1710.

Francis Smales, of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1699, M.A. 1703, rector of Kirkby Stephen, Wycliffe, and Brignal (son of Matthew Smales, of Gilling, by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Thomas Smithson, of Barton); born *circa* 1678, buried at 22 May, 1730. Will dated 30 March, 1724.

Elizabeth, daughter of Laton Eden, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, vicar of Hartburn, married 18th May, 1710, at Wycliffe.

Thomas Lancaster, of Manfield, North Riding of Yorkshire.

Richard Radcliffe, of Cocker mouth (son of Francis Radcliffe, of Keswick, of the family of Radcliffe of Ullock and Braithwaite); baptized 25 July, 1697.

Margaret, daughter of [Richard] Kelsick.

John Nowell, of Naworth, receiver of the Earl of Carlisle; died 31 March, 1770, aged 71; bur. at Morpeth. Will dated 6 Dec., 1766; pr. York, 11 Aug., 1770.

Anne died 27 Feby., 1760, aged 70.