



Robin Hood 755 17-26

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Anecdotes

OF

ARCHERY;

FROM THE

Earliest Ages to the Year 1791.

Including an ACCOUNT of

THE MOST FAMOUS ARCHERS
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES;

With very curious Particulars in the LIFE of

ROBERT FITZ-OOTH EARL OF HUNTINGTON,
Valiantly called

ROBIN HOOD.

THE PRESENT STATE OF ARCHERY,

WITH

THE DIFFERENT SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN,

Particularly those of

Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Durham.

By E. HARGROVE.

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M,DCC,XCII.

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H220

TO
GEORGE ALLAN, Esq. F. A. S.

IN GRATITUDE
FOR MANY FAVOURS RECEIVED,

THESE
ANECDOTES OF ARCHERY

ARE MOST HUMBLY

INSCRIBED

BY THE

AUTHOR.

ANECDOTES OF ARCHERY.

THE Bow is the most ancient, and hath been the most universal, of all weapons; and probably was used against the beasts of the forests, long before men made war upon each other;—We find it used by the most powerful and civilized, as well as the most barbarous and uncultivated, nations. In Holy Writ* we are told ISAAC called his son ESAU, and said, “Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some venison; and make me* savory meat, such as I love, and bring it to me, that I may eat, that my soul may bless thee before I die.”



JONATHAN, the son of SAUL, was a skillful Archer; but it seems this weapon had been neglected amongst the armies of Israel, for in the final battle near mount Gilboa, betwixt SAUL and the Philistines, we are told †. “The battle went sore against Saul; and the Archers hit him; and he was sore wounded of the Archers.”

* Gen. xxvii. 3. † 1 Samuel, xxi. 3.

In the next chapter we are told, that DAVID gave orders for the children of Judah, to be taught the use of the bow.

— — — — —

In the *Iliad*, we find the bow sometimes mentioned, though it does not seem to have been of general use in either army during that memorable war. The poet speaking of PARIS, and describing the dress and arms of that delicate warrior*, says—

..... The father's Quiver hide
Flow'd o'er his armour with an easy pride;
His bend'd bow across his shoulders hung,
His sword belted him negligently hung;
Two polished spears he shook, with gallant pride,
And drew the sword of the Gorian 1207†.

PANAMAZA aiming an arrow at MINILAVA, the action is thus described‡ :

Now with full force the plucking horn he bends,
Draws in an arc, and joins the doubling ends;
Close to the breast he draws the overhauled,
Till the bow'd point approach the circling bow;
Th' impatient weapon whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quivering string.

* And yet this was the man who afterwards bravely bore the great evil, by wounding him in the heel with an arrow, which he had sent to many Pilgrims, in the name of Apollo.

† *Iliad*, Book III. line 25.

‡ *Iliad*, Book IV. line 174.

THE **LOCRIAN** were a body of troops in the Grecian army, who occasionally used both the bow and the sling *.

The **LOCRIAN** squads not the jav'lin wield,
 Nor bear the helm, nor lift the moony shield;
 But skill'd stem for the flying shaft to wing,
 Or whist the bounding pebble from the sling.
 Distant with these they aim a certain wound,
 Or fell the distant warrior to the ground.
 Thus in the van, the Tetamorian train
 Throng'd in bright arms, a puffing sight maintain †
 Far in the rear the **LOCRIAN** Archers lie,
 Whole fumes and arrows intercept the sky;
 The mingled trumpet on the foot they pour;
 Troy's scattering vanguard open to the shower.

1720-40 222

THE suitors of **PENELOPE**, having in vain attempted to bend the bow of **ULYSSES**, (that hero being present, disguised like a beggar) he with much difficulty obtains leave to try his skill †.

. One hand aloft display'd
 The bending bow, and o'er the string essay'd.
 From his essaying hand the string at fly,
 Throng'd short and sharp, like the shrill scallow's cry.
 A general huzza ran thro' all the race,
 Back was each breast, and pale was every face:
 Then from the bow o'er the threshold stroke;
 Swift of his eye, he blaz'd out like a god.

* *Iliad*. Book XII. line 891.

† *Odyssey*. Book XXI. line 164.

Fall in their fate the lifted bow he bore,
 And quiver'd death, a formidable foe;
 Before his feet the rattling snow he threw,
 And that terrific to the fainter arm:
 "Our vent'rous game this hand has won to-day,
 Another, points! yet remains to play;
 Another mark our arrow must attain,
 PARNASSUS! still!—one be the labour vain."
 Swift as the wind the parting arrow flies,
 And bears thy fate, ANAXAGORAS, on its wings:
 Wretch that he was, of unprophetic soul!
 High in his hands he rear'd the golden bowl!
 Even then to drain it, lengthen'd not his breath,
 Chang'd in the deep, the bitter draught of death:
 For fate, who fear'd, wouldst a festive hand?
 And fate to numbers, by a single hand?
 Fall thro' his throat ULYSSES' weapon fell,
 And plow'd the neck: He falls and smother'd his last.

— — — — —

ENEAS in celebrating the anniversary of his father's funeral, amongst other sports and exercises, introduces Archery.

Forthwith ENEAS to the sports invites
 All who with father'd shafts would try their skill,
 And names the prize. With his arrow hand
 He from BEARINGS' ship a mast criss;
 And on it by a rope suspended ties
 A swift-wing'd dove, at which they all should aim
 Their arrows: They assemble; and the lots
 Shuffled into a braken-cup are thrown.
 With shouting shouts HAREWOOD first appears,
 Offspring of HENRICKS: Then MEASURE next,
 So lately victor in the naval strife,
 And crown'd with olive-branch: EVARTON third,

Brother to thee, O PARNASSUS! renown'd,
 Who ever, unmov'd, art diffusive the legend,
 Didst first among the Cyprians feel a dart:
 ARIYAS to the he-men's bottom sinks/
 The last; himself pursuing to attempt
 The sports of youth. Then all with manly strength
 Bend their tough pough; each with his utmoſt force
 All from their quivers draw their darters, and first
 Then from the twinkling arrow HIPPOTECUS'S flies
 Along the sky, beats the thin liquid air,
 And on the body of the mast already
 Loads fix'd: The mast and frighted bird at once
 Tremble, and all the cirque with shouts rebounds.
 Next rage HYPENETES with his loaded bow
 Starts ready, and his eye and arrow aim'd
 On the he-men's; yet can't not reach the dove
 Himself unfortunate, but on the Laura
 And tangles ligaments he which he hung
 Ty'd up the feet upon the lofty mast;
 She flies into the winds and dusky clouds.
 Every one then impatient, and long since
 Holding his ready bow and fitted shaft,
 Looking in breath; and, in open air,
 Seeing the best now strike her feather'd wings,
 Tremble all her amidst the clouds: The bird
 Falls dead, and leaves his life among the stars.

— — —

CYAXARES, king of the Medes, and great
 grandfather to CYRUS, engaged some Scythian
 Archers to teach his son the use of the bow.
 This nation had a law, that their children should
 learn three things particularly, from the age of
 five to that of twenty, viz. To ride a horse well,

to shoot well, and never to tell a lie. ZENOPHON observes, that CYRUS was from a child brought up to Archery.



HERODOTUS informs us, that when CAMBYSES had conquered EGYPT, and had thoughts of invading ÆTHIOPIA, he sent some spies before him; who, under pretence of carrying presents to the king, might privately inquire into the strength and condition of the kingdom. When they were arrived at court, and had made their presents, the king of ÆTHIOPIA said to them, "It was not from any consideration of my friendship, that the king of PERSIA sent you to me with these presents; neither have you spoken the truth, but are come into my kingdom as spies. If CAMBYSES was an honest man he would desire no more than his own; and not endeavour to reduce a people under servitude, who have never done him any injury. However, give him this bow from me, and let him know, that the king of ÆTHIOPIA advises the king of PERSIA, to make war against the ÆTHIOPIANS, when the PERSIANS shall be able thus easily to draw so strong a bow; and in the meanwhile to thank the gods, that they never inspired the ÆTHIOPIANS with a desire of extending their dominions beyond their own country." Saying this, he unbent the bow, and delivered it to the ambassadors.

The prophets ISAIAH and JEREMIAH, both speak of this nation, as being famous for bending and handling the bow*.

The best part of the armies of ALEXANDER the GREAT were Archers.



THE bowmen of Athens performed wonders in many battles; but particularly under DEMOSTHELES, their renowned general, when they defeated the Lacedemonians near the city of Pylus. PLATO mentions, that one thousand Archers were appointed for the standing guard of the city of Athens. This celebrated philosopher was an advocate for Archery, and recommended to the Athenians that proper masters might be employed by the state, to teach their youth the use of the bow; and that a large field should be set apart, near every town and city, for that purpose.



THE Cretans began to teach their youth the use of the bow at seven years of age; and so expert were this people in the use of the weapon, that all the neighbouring monarchs were desirous of having a band of Cretan Archers in their armies. "The arrows of Guttynia," says

* Isaiah lxxvi. 19.—Jeremiah xlii. 9.

CLAUDIAN, "aimed from a trusty bow, are
"sure to wound, nor ever miss the destined
"mark."



THE victories obtained by the Parthians, over the Romans, was chiefly ascribed to their superiority in the use of their bows. With these they pursued MARCUS ANTONINUS over the hills of Media and Armenia,—conquered the noble Valerian,—and slew the Apostate Julian.

Though we find very little mention of the bow in the Roman armies, yet they often employed auxiliary Archers in their wars. DOMITIAN, COMMODUS, and THEODORUS were accounted excellent shooters. It is evident also they had masters at Rome to teach the art, among whom was T. FLAVIUS EXPEDITUS; whose image SPON has given from a sepulchral bas-relief, where he is called DOCTOR DAGITTARUM.



LEO ordained that all the youth of Rome should be compelled to use shooting, more or less; and always bear their bow and quiver about with them, till they were eleven years old. He also adds, "We strictly command you to make proclamation to all men under our dominion, which
"be either in war or peace; to all cities and
"towns; and, finally, to all manner of men,—
"that every free man have bow and arrows of

“ his own, and every house have a bow and forty
 “ arrows for every occasion; and that they exer-
 “ cise themselves in huts, hills, dales, woods,
 “ and plains, to insure them to all the chances of
 “ war.”



THE Artillery Company of London *, tho' they have long disused the weapon, are the remains of the Ancient Fraternity of Bowmen, or Archers. Artillery (*artillerie*) is a French term, signifying Archery: As the *King's Bowyer* is, in that language, styled *Artiller du Roy*.

William the Conqueror had a considerable number of bowmen in his army at the battle of Hastings: The names of the officers of this part of his army is contained in the roll of Battle-Abbey †; they are in number seventy-three, and came from the Vale of Rueil Breteuil, and many other places. Amongst these we find the names of DU GLOSSE, MOWBRAY, MORTIMER, HARECOURT, DEVEREUX, ALLAN COUNT DE BRITAGNE, &c.

As this victory was certainly obtained by the help of the long-bow and broad-arrow ‡: so it was by the same weapons that the English afterwards conquered France.

* Antiquologie, vol. vii.

† Fuller's Church History.

‡ Harold himself was slain by an arrow.

It may not be improper to insert in this place an excellent and curious comparison between this weapon and our fire arms, mentioned in the life of WILLIAM the NORMAN by JOHN HAYWARD.

" One circumstance more I hold fit to be ob-
" served, that this victory was gotten only by
" means of the arrow; the use whereof was
" brought into this land afterwards. The English
" being trained to the light, did thereby chiefly
" maintain themselves with honourable advantage
" against all nations with whom they did contend
" in arms, being generally reputed the best shot in
" the world. But of late years it hath been alto-
" gether laid aside; and instead thereof, the
" harquebuss and culiver are brought into use, yet
" not without contradiction of many expert men
" of arms; who, albeit they do not reject the use
" of the small pieces, yet do they prefer the bow
" before them: First, for that, in a reasonable
" distance, it is of greater certainty and force:
" Secondly, for that it discharges faster: Thirdly,
" for that more men may discharge therewith at
" once; for only the first rank dischargeth the
" piece, neither hurt they any but those that are
" in front; but with the bow ten or twelve ranks
" may discharge together, and will annoy so many
" ranks of the enemy: Lastly, for that the arrow
" doth strike more parts of the body; for in that it
" turneth by descent, and not only point-blank,
" like the bullet, there is no part of the body but

" it may strike, from the crown of the head, in
" the sailing of the foot in the ground. Here-
" upon it followeth, that the arrows falling so
" thick as hail upon the bodies of men, as his
" fearful of their flesh, so much seldomer armed
" than in former times, most necessarily work
" more dangerous effects. Besides these general
" respects, in many particular services and times
" the use of the bow is of great advantage; if
" some defence be before the enemy, the arrow
" may strike where the bullet cannot; soul con-
" tain may much hinder the discharge of the
" piece, but is of no great impediment in the dis-
" charge of the bow: A horse struck with a bul-
" let, if the wound be not mortal, may perform
" good service; but if an arrow be fastened in
" his flesh, the continual stirring thereof, ecce-
" sioned by the motion of blood, will force him
" to cast off all command, and either beat down,
" or disorder those that are near. But the crack
" of the piece, some men say, doth strike a terror
" in the enemy: True, if they be such as never
" heard the like noise before; but a little use will
" extinguish these terrors. To men, yea to
" beasts, acquainted with these cracks, they work
" a weak impression of fear: And if it be true,
" which all men of action do hold, that the eye in
" all battles is first overcast, then against men
" equally accustomed to both, the sight of the ar-
" row is more available to victory than the crack of
" the piece. Assuredly the duke, before the bat-

"He, encouraged his men, for that they should
 "deal with enemies who had no shot. But I will
 "leave this point to be determined by more dis-
 "creting judgment *."

WILLIAM himself was an admirable Archer, and was so strong, that few but himself could bend the bow he used.



WILLIAM II. being hunting in the New-Forest, in company with Sir WALTER TYRELL, and others; this knight unfortunately let fly an arrow at a stag, which glancing against a tree, took a different direction, and pierced the king's breast, who immediately expired. To perpetuate the memory of so remarkable an event, JOHN LORD DELWARR, who had seen the tree growing, erected a pillar in the very place where it stood, with the following inscription:

"HERE STOOD THE OAK TREE ON WHICH
 "AN ARROW, SHOT BY SIR WALTER TYR-
 "RELL AT A STAG, GLANCED, AND STRUCK
 "KING WILLIAM THE SECOND, SURNAMED
 "RUFUS, IN THE BREAST, OF WHICH HE IN-
 "STANTLY DIED, ON THE SECOND DAY OF
 "AUGUST, A. D. 1100."

"KING WILLIAM THE SECOND, SURNAMED RUFUS, BEING SLAIN AS BEFORE EX-

* See Hist. M. 4. 11.

" LATED, WAS LAID IN A CART BELONG-
 " ING TO ONE PURCELL, AND DRAWN FROM
 " THENCE TO WINCHESTER, AND BURIED
 " IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THAT
 " CITY."

RICHARD STROUNGBOW, Earl of Clare, Pembroke, and Buckingham, was famous for his strength and skill in Archery; after reducing Ireland for king Henry II. he died 1177.

RICHARD I. King of England, when besieging the castle of Chaluze, approached too near the walls, and was killed by an arrow from a crossbow, on the 8th of March 1199.

During the reign of this monarch we first find mention made of *RUBIN HOON**, who hath been so long celebrated as the chief of English Archers,

The intestine troubles of England were very great at that time, and the country every where infested with outlaws and banditti; amongst whom none were so famous as this Sylvan hero and his followers, whom Stow, in his Annals, styles *RENOWNED THIEVES*. The personal courage of this celebrated outlaw, his skill in Archery, his humanity, and especially his levelling principle, of

* *Vide Rapin.*

taking from the rich and giving to the poor, have ever since rendered him the favourite of the common people.

SIR EDWARD COKE, in his *Third Institute*, page 197, speaks of Robin Hood, and says, that men of his lawless profession were from him called *Robertssons*: He says, that this notable thief gave not only a name to these kind of men, but mentions a Bay on the Yorkshire coast, called *Robin Hood's Bay*. He farther adds, that the Statute of Winchester, 13th of Edward I. and another Statute of the 3th of Edward III. were made for the punishment of Robertssons, and other felons.

Who was the author of the collection, called *Robin Hood's Garland*, no one has yet pretended to guess. As some of the songs have more of the spirit of poetry than others, it is probably the work of various hands: That it has from time to time been varied and adapted to the phrase of the times is certain.

In the vision of PIERRE PLOWMAN, written by ROBERT LONGLAND, a secular Priest, and Fellow of Oriel College, and who flourished in the reign of Edward III. is this passage:

I cannot persily my Father Neether as the poete it
sayeth;

I can riote of Robichol and Randal of Chester.

DRAYTON in his *Poly-Olbion*, Song xxvi. thus characterises him :

From wealthy abbots' chests, and churches' abundant store,
What often times he took he shared amongst the poor :
No Lordly bishop came in lady Robin's way,
To him before he went but for his pelf must pay ;
The widow in distress he graciously relieved,
And remedied the wrongs of many a virgin grieved.

HEARNE, in his *Glossary*, inserts a manuscript note out of WOOD, containing a passage cited from JOHN MAJOR, the Scottish Historian, to this purpose : that Robin Hood was indeed an arch-robber, but the gentlest thief that ever was : And says he might have added, from the Harleian MSS. of JOHN FORDUN'S Scottish Chronicle, that he was, though a notorious robber, a man of great charity.

The true name of ROBIN HOOD, was ROBERT FITZ-OORN, the addition of FITZ, common to many Norman names, was afterwards often omitted or dropped : The two last letters *rn* being turned into *o*, he was called by the common people OOD or HOOD. It is evident he was a man of quality, as by the annexed Pedigree, copied from Dr. STURKELEY'S *Palæographia Britannica* : JOHN SCOT, 10th Earl of Huntingdon, dying anno 1237, without issue R. FITZ-OORN, was by the female line next heir to that title, as descended from GILBERT DE GAUNT Earl of Nymme and

Lindsey. The title lying dormant* during the last ten years of his life, there could be nothing unreasonable or extraordinary in his pretensions to that honour. The arms of ROGER HOO were *gules, two birds couped or*. In the old garb he is said to have been born at Loxley in Staffordshire; and in a shooting match†, made by the KING and QUEEN, being chose by the latter for her archer, she calls him LOXLEY: a custom very common in those days to call persons of eminence by the name of the town where they were born.

It does not appear that our hero possessed an estate; perhaps he or his father might be deprived of that on some political account; unadvised and confiscations being very frequent in those days of Norman tyranny and feudal oppression. In the 10th of HENRY II when the son of that king rebelled against his father, ROGER DE FERRERS manured his castles of Tushery and Duffield in behalf of the PRINCE. WILLIAM FITZ-OSYN, father of our hero, (suppose him connected with the FERRERS, to which his dwelling

* The title lay dormant 50 years after ROGER's death; namely, till the year 1157, when WILLIAM LORD CLINTON was created Earl of Huntingdon.

† On this occasion we are told, that FERRIS HOO was dressed in leather, and his men in green; and that they all wore black hats and white fraches.

at Loxley * seems to palat) might suffer with them in the consequences of that rebellion, which would not only deprive the family of their estates, but also of their claim to the Earldom of Huntington. From some such cause our hero might be induced to take refuge in those woods and forests, where the bold adventurer,—whether flying from the demands of his injured country, or to avoid the ruthless hand of tyrannic power,—had often found a safe and secure retreat.

Tushbury, and other places in the vicinity of his native town, seems to have been the scene of his juvenile frolics. We afterwards find him at the head of two hundred strong resolute men, and expert archers, ranging the woods and forests of Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and other parts of the north of England †.

CHARTON, in his history of Whisby Abbey, page 145, recites, “ That in the days of Abbot Richard this freebooter, when closely pursued by the civil or military power, found it necessary to leave his usual haunts, and retreating across the moors that surrounded Whisby, came to the sea coast, where he always had in readiness some small fishing vessels; and in

* The FERRERS were Lords of Loxley.

† Besides many other places, the following are particularly mentioned, viz. Hamstead, Walsall, Plumpton Park, and Fountains-Alley.

" these putting off to sea, he looked upon him-
" self as quite secure, and held the whole power
" of the English nation at defiance. The chief
" place of his retreat at these times, and where his
" hunts were generally laid up, was about six miles
" from Whitby, and is still called Robin Hood's
" Bay." Tradition further informs us, that in
one of these peregrinations he, attended by his
Lieutenant, JOHN LIVER, went to dine * with
ANNOY RICHARD, who having heard them often
famed for their great dexterity in shooting with
the long-bow, begged them after dinner to show
him a specimen thereof; when to oblige the Ab-
bot, they went up to the top of the Abbey, whence
each of them shot an arrow, which fell not far
from Whitby Laths, but on the contrary side of
the lane. In memory of this transaction, a pillar
was set up by the Abbot in the place where each
of the arrows fell, which were standing in 1779;
each pillar still retaining the name of the owner of
each arrow. Their distance from Whitby Abbey
is more than a measured mile, which seems very
far for the flight of an arrow; but when we con-
sider the advantage a shooter must have from an
elevation, so great as the top of the abbey, situ-
ated on a high cliff, the fact will not appear so very
extraordinary. These very pillars are mentioned;
and the fields called by the aforesaid names in the

* Possibly without invitation.

old Jews for that ground*, now in the possession of Mr. THOMAS WATSON. It appears by his Epitaph, that ROBERT FITZ-BOOTH lived 29 years after this time (1123); a very long period for a life abounding with so many dangerous enterprises, and rendered obnoxious both to church and state. Perhaps no part of English history afforded so fair an opportunity for such practices, as the turbulent reigns of RICHARD I. KING LION-HEART, and HENRY III.

HUBERT, Archbishop of Canterbury and chief Judiciary of England, we are told, issued several proclamations for the suppressing of outlaws; and even set a price on the head of this wren. Several stratagems were used to apprehend him, but in vain. Force he repelled by force; nor was he less artful than his enemies. At length being closely pursued, many of his followers slain, and the rest dispersed, he took refuge in the Priory of Kirkstall, about twelve miles from Leeds, in Yorkshire, the Prioress at that time being his near relation. Old age, disappointment, and fatigue, brought on disease; a monk was called in to open a vein, who, either through ignorance or design, performed his part so ill, that the bleeding could not be stopped.

* That such of the stones of this renowned Church fell, as above described, is possible; but that they were flung from some other place than the top of the Abbey is equally probable.

Believing he should not recover, and wishing to point out the place where his remains might be deposited, he called for his bow and discharging two arrows, the first fell in the river Calder, the second falling in the park, marked the place of his future sepulture. He died on the 24th of December, in the year 1247*, as appears by the following epitaph, which was once legible on his tomb, in Kirkstrees park; where, though the tomb remains, yet the inscription hath been long obliterated. It was, however, preserved by Dr. GALE, Dean of York, and inserted from his papers by Mr. THORNTON, in his *Duræ. Leod.* and is as follows:

HEAR, UNDEREAD HIS LATEL STEAM,
 LAIR ROBERT EARL OF HUNTINGTON;
 NEA ARCEI YER AX HIS SA GEUD,
 AN FIFE KAULD IN ROBIN HEUD;
 SICK UTLAWE AX HI AN IE MEN,
 VIL ENGLAND NIVE SLAGEN.

Obit 24 Kal. Decembris, 1247.

In a small grove part of the cemetery formerly belonging to this Priory, is a large flat gravestone, on which is carved the figure of a Cross de Calvary, extending the whole length of

* Supposing him twenty-one years of age, when on his side to ARDUR RICHARD at Whisby, he must at this time have been at least in his eightieth year.

stone, and round the margin is inscribed in Monastic characters:

+ DOYCE : IHN : DE : NAZAREN : DORNE :
 MERCY : ELIZABETH : DE : STANTON :
 PRIORIS : DE : CETTE MAISON*.

The lady whose memory is here recorded, is said to have been related to Robin Hood, and under whose protection he took refuge sometime before his death. These being the only monuments, remaining at the place make it probable, at least, that they have been preserved on account of the supposed affinity of the persons over whose remains they were erected.

R. Hood's mother had two sisters †, each older than herself. The first married ROGER LORD MOWBRAY; the other married into the family of WAKE. As neither of these could be prioresses of Kirkstall, ELIZABETH STANTON might be one of their descendants.

In the churchyard of Hatherlage, a village in Derbyshire, were deposited, as tradition informs

* This Norman inscription shows its antiquity.—
 ROBIN Hood's ancestors were Normans, and possessed the Lordship of Kyme, in Lincolnshire. There is a market-town in that county called Stanton.

† Dr. STURLEY.

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→ us, the remains of JOHN LITTLE, the servant and companion of ROBIN HOOD. The grave is distinguished by a large stone, placed at the head, and another at the feet; on each of which are yet some remains of the letters I. I.



THE revolution which delivered the Swiss Cantons from the Germanic yoke, happened about the year 1307. In which WILLIAM TELL, a renowned Archer and inhabitant of Unterwald, was the principal instrument.

GRISLER, the Governor under ALBERT, the Emperor, exercised the most glaring acts of tyranny and oppression. Amongst the rest of his experiments to try the patience of the people, it is said that he placed his hat on the top of a pole, and commanded every one to pay the same respect to this insignia in his absence, they did to his person when present, on pain of such punishment as he should think proper to inflict.

WILLIAM TELL refusing this base submission, was brought before GRISLER, who knowing him to be a good marksman, wantonly ordered him to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son; at the same time informing him, that if he missed the mark, he should be hanged on the spot. His son, then but a child, was placed at

the distance of one hundred and twenty paces from his father; who drawing the bow, with a trembling hand let fly the arrow, which carried away the apple without touching the boy, amidst the shouts and acclamations of many thousands of spectators. The tyrant perceiving he had another arrow concealed under his cloak, asked him,—For what purpose? as he was only to have one shot? To which, he boldly replied, "To have shot thee to the heart if I had had the misfortune to kill my son."

GRISLER, who had promised to give him his life on his confessing the truth, now ordered him to be bound and carried prisoner to a place on the lake of Locern; but TELL happily escaping out of the boat, in crossing the lake, retired to the mountains. His fellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and vanquished GRISLER, who fell by an arrow from the hand of TELL. The consequence was that the association for independency took place on the instant*.

AMONGST the numerous levies made by EDWARD II. for the purpose of invading Scotland, in the year 1314, we find particular mention made of the Northumbrian Archers in HARRY'S life of King ROBERT BRUCE, an Heroic Poem, printed in the year 1768.

* See Stumpf's & Schönbach's Chronicle, Ed. 1543.

From Humber's streams, whose tumbling waves resound,
 And dash on all the adjoining sands around,
 To where the Tweed in softer windings flows,
 Full fifty thousand valiant warriors rose * —
 A hardy race, who well experienced, knew
 To fit the shaft, and twang the bended yew;
 Bold up to danger, and banded to die
 In distant fight, and aim the feather'd war;
 These banish their country's highest triumphs best;
 And OSCAR and HENRY led the host.

The country from the Humber to the Tweed, formerly the ancient Deira, was still covered with woods and forests, abounding with vast quantities of game; a circumstance which would certainly encourage the use of the bow.

—

In the year 1311. the 15th of EDWARD III. Sir JOHN HILAND of Elland, being High Sheriff of the county of York; and the king then engaged in foreign wars: Three gentlemen who lived in the neighbourhood of Elland, namely, Sir ROBERT HAUGHTON QUARRY of Quareby, and LOCKWOOD of Lockwood, having by some means displeased the High Sheriff, he resolved on their utter destruction. Arming his tenants, he repaired by night to each of their houses, and cruelly murdered them all.

* These troops with many others, suffered a total defeat at Bannockburn, in consequence of a dispute amongst the officers before the battle began.

LADY BEAUMONT, with her two sons, fled for protection to Brearton-Hall in Lancashire, the seat of SIR THOMAS BEAUMONT, her near relation. She was presently followed by the two sons of LOKWOOD and QUARRY, accompanied by their relation young LACE of Crumble-bottom. These youths were entertained alternately, at the hospitable mansions of Townley and Brearton-Hall; where, besides the ordinary education, they were instructed in all the manly exercises of the times,—riding, fencing, and particularly shooting in the long bow. Here they continued till the youngest of the party had attained to his fifteenth year; when it was unanimously agreed, they should with a few trusty associates return into Yorkshire, and retaliate on the House of Elland, the cruel treatment their families had experienced.

Having prepared every thing for their departure, they set out and travelled through unfrequented paths till they came to Crumble-bottom wood; it being pre-concerted to lay in ambush there, and surprise SIR JOHN ELLAND, coming from the Sherburn at Brigg-hoose. This plan was carried into execution, by openly charging him with his former crimes, and attacking him, surrounded by his servants and retainers. A sharp conflict ensued, in which SIR JOHN being separated from his friends, was surrounded and slain.

C z

From hence these daring adventurers fled to the wilderness of Farnesh-Fells in Lancashire; in this place so remote from society and destitute of every accomodation they spent the winter, planning schemes for their future attempts on the remains of a family, they wished to extirpate from the face of the earth.

The males of which, now only consisted of a son and grandson of the deceased knight. On the eve of Palm-Sunday, they arrived near the place, took possession of Elland mill, under cover of the night. Here they meant to wait the coming of Sir JOHN ELLAND, his son, and family, and attack them as they passed over the stepping stones of the river in their way to the church. Sir JOHN having the day before heard, that a band of armed strangers had been seen in the neighbourhood; was so much alarmed, that when entreated by his Lady to attend her to church, he concealed his suspicions, by putting on armour under his cloaths. The conspirators had a full view of the family as they descended the hill from the house to the river. Already had the Knight begun to cross the water, when the door of the mill opened, and BEAUMONT holding his bow came forward, and with a determined and resolute air drew the arrow to the head, which flying struck the Knight on the breast, and glanced to a distance. Lockwood at that instant stepped

forth and crying out " Cousin, you shoot wide," discharged his arrow, which meeting with the same resistance was equally ineffectual; here it is said, the Knight was seen to smile just before a second arrow from the bow of Lockwood, entering his head laid him dead on the spot; at the same time an arrow from some other of the party mortally wounded his only son, who expired soon after; and with him the male-line of ELLAND of Elland*.

Having thus accomplished their most sanguine intentions, the troop began their retreat with all possible expedition, meanwhile the inhabitants of Elland hearing of the death of their Lord, hastily collected such arms as they could, and came up with the fugitives in Aneley wood. The loud shouts of the people gave notice of their approach; BEAUMONT, LOCKWOOD, and QUARNEY, had just time to face about and form their little corps, when the enemy appeared in sight. So long as any arrows remained amongst them this resolute band did great execution, and slew many of the Ellanders; but those being expended they were soon overpowered by numbers, and totally defeated. QUARNEY, left wounded in the wood,

* Sir JOHN ELLAND left one only fillet, who married the eldest of Elland Hill and the Manor of Elland into the noble family of LAVERG, by marrying an ancestor of the late Lord Marquis of Halifax.

was killed by the pursuers. BEAUMONT escaped to the Continent, served under the knights of St. JOHN in Hungary, and afterwards in the Island of Rhodes, with great reputation*. LOCKWOOD after escaping from his pursuers, arrived at Camel-Hall nigh Cawthorn in the county of York. This house was then the property of BOSWELL, the under-sheriff, and tenanted by a person of the name of LACY.

LOCKWOOD's stay here seems to have been prolonged by an affair of gallantry, which took place between him and the daughter of his host. BOSWELL hearing of this prevailed with LACY to deliver the unsuspecting LOCKWOOD into his hands; for this purpose he beset the house, and called aloud to the youth to surrender himself—who, far from submitting, appeared with his bow in his hand, with which he defended himself so well that the sheriff would probably have drawn off his men, had it not been for the perfidy of the daughter of LACY, who rushing suddenly upon him cut his bow-string asunder, and died in an instant. Disappointed but not conquered, this intrepid youth still refused to surrender; BOSWELL had then re-

* This gentleman wrote last year after to one of his friends in Yorkshire, giving an account of his peregrinations abroad. The letter was directed "To JAMES DREW, dwelling at Hote-Hote, within the parish of Almondbury in the county of York."

course to feigned speeches, and hypocritical promises, which succeeded to his wish, and the brave and gallant Lockwood, surrendered himself into the hands of villains, who first bound him, and then put him to death. Such were the consequences of this fatal quarrel, which exhibits a mournful picture of the ferocious manners of the times *.



HENRY III. in the 15th year of his reign issued an order to the sheriffs of most of the English counties; for providing five hundred white bows and five hundred bundles of arrows for the then intended war against France in 1241.

Similar orders were repeated in the following years; with this difference only, that the sheriff of Gloucestershire is directed to furnish five hundred painted bows, as well as the same number of white. The famous battle of Cressy was fought four years afterwards, in which the English are said to have had four thousand Archers, who were opposed to 15000 Genoese cross-bow men. These having their bow strings moistened with rain, their arrows fell short for want of the usual elasticity; the English having guarded against this inconvenience, gained a complete victory in 1346.

* Vide Hist. of Halifax.

The battle of Poitiers was fought ten years after, (A. D. 1356) and gained by the superiority of the English Archers.

A. D. 1392, an act passed to oblige servants to shoot with bows and arrows on Holydays and Sundays.

Sometimes the archers gained great victories without the least assistance from the men at arms; particularly the decisive victory over the Scots at Flamilton in 1402. In that bloody battle the men at arms did not strike a stroke; but were mere spectators of the valour and victory of the Archers. The EARL of DOUGLAS who commanded the Scots army in that action, engaged to see his men falling thick around him by showers of arrows, and trusting to the goodness of his armour (which had been three years in making;) accompanied by about eighty lords, knights, and gentlemen in complete armour, rushed forward and attacked the English Archers sword in hand. But he soon had reason to repent his rashness. The English arrows were so sharp and strong, and discharged with so much force, that no armour could repel them. EARL DOUGLAS, after having received five wounds was made prisoner; and all his brave companions were either killed or taken *.

* HENRY'S Hist. vol. 9. page 465.

PHILIP DE COMINES acknowledges what our own writers assert, that the English Archers excelled those of every other nation :

And SIR JOHN FORTESCUE says again and again, " that the might of the realme of England standyth upon Archers."



In 1403 was the battle of Shrewsbury, the best fought, and the most desperate that England had ever seen: The Archers on both sides did terrible execution. And here the PRINCE OF WALES, afterwards HENRY V. was wounded in the face by an arrow.

The French depended chiefly on their men at arms, and the Scots on their pikemen; but the ranks of both were often thinned and thrown into disorder, by flights of arrows, before they could reach their enemies. Of this there are numberless instances, and none where it is more evident than in the battle of Agincourt: Some of the particulars of which, though well known, may not be unacceptable to some of our readers.

On the morning of Friday, the memorable 25th of October, A. D. 1415, the English and French armies were ranged in order of battle, each in three lines, with bodies of cavalry on each wing.

THE CONSTABLE D'ALBERT, who commanded the French army, fell into the snare that was laid for him, by drawing up his army in the plain between two woods. This deprived him in a great measure of the advantage he should have derived from the prodigious superiority of his numbers * ; obliged him to make his lines unnecessarily deep, about thirty men in file ; to crowd his troops, particularly his cavalry, so close together, that they could hardly move or use their arms ; and, in a word, was the chief cause of all the disasters that followed.

The first line of the French army, which consisted of eighty thousand men-at-arms on foot, mixed with four thousand Archers, and five hundred men at-arms, mounted on each wing, was commanded by the CONSTABLE D'ALBERT, the DUKE OF ORLEANS and BOURBON, and many other nobles ; the DUKE OF ALENÇON, BRABANT, BAR, &c. conducted the second line ; and the EARL OF MARLE, DAMARTINE, FAUCONBERG, &c. were at the head of the third line. The King of England employed various arts to supply his defect of numbers. He placed two hundred of his best Archers in an-

* The English army consisted of about ten thousand, of whom not a few were sick. That of the French amounted to one hundred thousand ; some contemporary writers say one hundred and forty thousand.

bath, in a low meadow, on the flank of the first line of the French. His own first line consisted wholly of Archers, four in file; each of whom, besides his bow and arrows, had a battle-ax, a sword, and a stake pointed with iron at both ends, which he fixed before him in the ground, the point inclining outwards, to protect him from cavalry; which was a new invention, and had a happy effect.

That he might not be encumbered, he dismissed all his prisoners on their word of honour to surrender themselves at Calais, if he obtained the victory,—and lodged all his baggage in the village of Agincourt, in his rear, under a slender guard. The command of the first line was, at his earnest request, committed to EDWARD Duke of York, assisted by the LORDS BEAUMONT, WILLOUGHBY, and FARNHORE; the second was conducted by the KING, with his youngest brother HUMPHRY DUKE of Gloucester, the EARLS of OXFORD, MARSHAL, and SUFFOLK; and the third was led by the DUKE of Exeter, the King's uncle.

The lines being formed, the king, in shining armour, with a crown of gold, adorned with precious stones, on his helmet, mounted on a fine white horse, rode along them, and addressed each corps with a cheerful countenance and ani-

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mating speeches. To inflame their resentment against their enemies, he told them, that the French had determined to cut off three fingers of the right-hand of every prisoner; and, to rouse their love of honour, he declared, that every soldier in that army who behaved well, should from thenceforth be deemed a gentleman, and entitled to bear coat-armour.

When the two armies were drawn up in this manner, they stood a considerable time gazing at one another in solemn silence. But the King dreading that the French would discover the danger of their situation and decline a battle, commanded the charge to be sounded about ten o'clock in the forenoon. At that instant the first line of the English knelt down and kissed the ground; and then starting up, discharged a flight of arrows, which did great execution among the crowded ranks of the French. Immediately after, upon a signal being given, the Archers in ambuscade, and discharged their arrows on the flank of the French line, and threw it into some disorder. The battle now became general, and raged with uncommon fury. The English Archers having expended all their arrows, threw away their bows, and rushing forward, made dreadful havoc with their swords and battle-axes. The first line of the enemy was, by these means, defeated; its leaders being either killed or taken prisoners.

The second line commanded by the Duke d'Alençon, (who had made a vow to kill or take the King of England, or to perish in the attempt) now advanced to the charge, and was encountered by the second line of the English, conducted by the King. This conflict was more close and furious than the former—The Duke of Gloucester, wounded and unhurled, was protected by his royal brother till he was carried off the field—The Duke d'Alençon forced his way to the King, and assaulted him with great fury; but that prince brought him to the ground, where he was instantly despatched. Discouraged by this disaster, the second line made no more resistance, and the third fled without striking a blow; yielding a complete and glorious victory to the English, after a violent struggle of three hours duration.

The King, after returning to England, sensible of the very great use and importance of his Archers, directs the sheriffs of counties to collect six wing-feathers from every goose, for the purpose of improving arrows; which were to be paid for by the King. It appears that these six feathers should consist of the second, third, and fourth of each wing.

JAMES I. of Scotland, who had seen and admired the dexterity of the English Archers, and who was himself an excellent Archer, endeavoured to revive the exercise of Archery amongst his own subjects, by whom it had been too much neglected. With this view he ridiculed their awkward manner of handling their bows, in his humorous Poem of *Christis Kirk of the Green**, and procured the following law to be made in his first parliament. (A. D. 1424.)

" That all men might busk them to be
 " Archers fra tha be 12 yeris of age, and that
 " at ilk tenne pundis worth of land there be made
 " bow markes, and speciallie near parochie kirks,
 " quhair upon halie dayis men may cum and at
 " the brist schute thryfe about, and have usage
 " of Archaris; and wharfa wis not Archarie,
 " the Laird of the land sell rais of him a wed-
 " der; and gif the Laird raisis not the said
 " punn, the King's Shiref or his Ministers shall
 " rais it to the King."

* With that a feroe of his cry'd,—"Ty!"
 And up he axed down;
 He sought it for seriously
 The bow in firmeris flew;
 "It was as weel, for M. throw it,"
 For had the twa been twa,
 M-will, that kend his Archery,
 That he had slain now.

But the untimely death of that excellent Prince, which happened in the year 1437, prevented the execution of this law.

THE arrow seems to have been the decisive weapon at the great battle of Towton, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, where thirty six thousand seven hundred and twenty-six Englishmen fell a sacrifice to the ambition of contending Princes.

The battle began about nine o'clock in the morning of the 29th of March 1461, at which time a thick snow falling was driven by a brisk wind full in the faces of the Lancastrians, who were thereby prevented from observing the exact distance of the enemy.

The Lord FAUCONBERG, an old and experienced officer, made an admirable use of this accident; for he ordered his men to advance as near as they conveniently could, and to discharge a flight of arrows, and then retire with all speed out of the reach of those of the enemy.

This stratagem had a wonderful effect: The Lancastrians seeing the arrows, and thinking their enemies were not many yards distant, emptied their quivers by repeated discharges, En-

WARD'S men all the while keeping theirs in reserve. The Lord FAUCONBERG perceiving the Lencastrians' shot was near spent, and that they were advancing, as was customary, sword in hand, to begin a close fight, puled them with another furious discharge, which obliged them to fall back on the main body. Most authors agree, that this conduct of FAUCONBERG'S was a great help to the victory*.

Stow observes that the slain were buried in five great pits in the field by North-Saxton church; and adds, that a Mr. HEMGATE caused them to be removed from thence, and buried in the churchyard of Saxton; but they were certainly buried in many parts of the field, as their remains are often discovered there by the plough-share.

Mr. DRAKE informs us, that in the year 1734, himself and two other gentlemen were present at this place, to see one of these graves opened in the field; where, amongst vast quantities of bones, they found some arrow piles, pieces of broken swords, and five very fresh great-pieces of HENRY IV. V. and VI'S. coin. These lying,

* THOMAS LORD CLIFFORD, noted for his cruelty at the battle of Wakefield, was, three months after, killed at this battle, by a headless arrow, which piercing his throat, he died immediately, aged 26.

nearly altogether, close to a thigh bone, made it probable that they had not had time to strip the dead before their interment.

In the 5th year of EDWARD IV. an act passed, that every Englishman, and Irishman dwelling with Englishmen, should have an English bow of his own height; which is directed to be made of yew, wych, hazel, ash, or awborne, or any other reasonable tree, according to their power. This act also directs, that butts shall be made in every township, which the inhabitants are obliged to shoot up and down every feast day, under the penalty of a halfpenny, when they shall omit this exercise.

In the 14th year of the same King it appears, by RYMER'S Fœdera, that one thousand Archers were to be sent to the DUKE of BURGUNDY, whose pay is settled at sixpence a-day; which is more than a common soldier receives clear in the present times, when provisions are much dearer, and the value of money so much decreased.

This circumstance seems to prove very clearly, the great estimation in which Archers were still held. In the same year EDWARD, preparing for a war with France, directs the sheriffs to procure bows and arrows, as most specially requisite and necessary.

RICHARD III. by his attention to Archery, was able to send one thousand bow-men to the DUKE of BRETAGNE; and he availed himself of the same troops at the battle of Bosworth: At this battle the Archers, on the side of KING RICHARD, were commended by the DUKE of NORFOLK; and the EARL of OXFORD was Captain of those of the EARL of RICHMOND.

HENRY VII. directs a large body of Archers to be sent to Brittany, and that they shall be reviewed before they embark. In the 19th year of his reign, the same king forbids the use of the cross-bow; "because the long-bow had been
" much used in this realm, whereby honour and
" victory had been gotten against outward ene-
" mies, and the realm greatly defended."

This King instituted a band of Archers to guard his person, under the title of *Yeomen of the Guard*. This band is at present established; but they are now armed with swords and halberds, instead of bows. Still, however, to keep up the memory of their predecessors skill, they annually practise shooting with bows and arrows.

HENRY VIII. in the 3d year of his reign, directs, that every father should provide a bow

and two arrows for his son, when he shall be seven years old. Also in the 6th of the same king's reign, every one, except clergy and judges, are obliged to shoot at butts.

ANNO 1510. FERDINAND, King of Arragon, soliciting succours from HENRY VIII. against the MOORS in Africa, his desires were complied with, and fifteen hundred Archers sent him under the command of THOMAS LORD DARCY.

ANNO 1513. JAMES IV. King of Scotland, invaded the English borders while KING HENRY was in France. The EARL of SURREY, being Lord Lieutenant, raised the Militia of the northern counties, amounting to twenty-six thousand men, and advanced to meet him. The battle (which happened at Flowden Field) was bloody and terminated in the total defeat of the Scots; whose King, with the Archbishop of St. Andrews, two Abbots, twelve Earls, and seventeen Lords, were slain in battle. The victory, in a great measure, seems to have been owing to SIR EDWARD STANLEY and his Archers.

The names of the nobility and gentry who were present, with their tenants, at this memorable battle, are recorded in a curious old Poem, said to have been written by a schoolmaster at Igleton, in the West Riding of the county of York, which is particularly interesting, as it presents a

striking picture of the manner of raising our ancient Militia, the true constitutional force of this country: Men, who were one day at the plough, and the next ranged under the banners of their respective leaders with arms in their hands, which they used only against the hostile invaders: whom having repelled, the survivors returned to their respective employments, amidst the congratulations of their descent connections, their friends, and their countrymen.

Then might you see on every side*
The ways all fill'd with men of war;
Here filken Broomers waving wide,
There polle'd helms glitt'ring afar.

From Lancashire and Cheshire sent
They to the lofty STANLEY tower;
From Hensby where as he is sent
Set forward with a comely crew,

What banners hover before him blaz'd,
The people mur'd where he did pass;
Poor husbandmen were much amaz'd,
And women wail'd, sing, and—alas!

Young women did weep in woful tears,
To see their friends in banners dress'd;
Some rent their clothes, some tore their hair,
Some held their babies unto their breast,

* Henry Justice believed he might be about seven years of age at the time of the battle of Tewkesbury Field, which he was sent to Northampton with an hundred and seven, which a young boy had the charge of them, thence to the camp under the Earl of March.

There useful matchless mourning band,
Viewing their feet lurch'd on horse;
And bounding flash'd when they forth rode,
And of their fleet task little care.

From Penitent to Peuple-Mill,
From Linton to Long Addington,
And all that Crown's courts did till,
They with the lady Cressida came*.

All Brackville hundred went with him,
With shipboys strong from Wheeldale,
And all that Hanton hills did climb,
With Longfirth the and Linton Dale.

Next whom Lord LORRY† and LATIMER‡,
Were equal match'd with all their power;
With whom was next their neighbour near,
Lord CONYERS then and still in power.

Sir WALTER ANVITH, sage and grave,
Was with Sir HENRY SHERRIFF bent;
And under BURNES's banner bore
The Bishopric of Durham went§.

* Henry, the sixteenth Lord Clifford, on account of the kind the house of York bore to his family, was mentioned in the diploma of a lordship, from Henry's years old till he arrived at his thirty-first year; when, in the first parliament of Henry VII. he was refused in blood and honour, in all his honours, lands, and offices. He died in 1487.

† John Lord Lorchy married Joan, sister to Lord Torrey of Rutland.

‡ John North Lord Latimer, married Catherine Fitz, and having her a widow, she became the last wife of Henry VIII.

§ William Lord Conyers of Hareby Castle, near Richmond in Yorkshire, married Maud, daughter of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland.

|| There were many ancient families in the North of England at this time, whose names are not mentioned in this Poem. But it must be remembered, that the King, with a great part of his nobility, and a numerous army, was then in France.

Whom called Sir CHRISTOPHER WARD,
With him Sir EDWARD EFFINGHAM;
Next went Sir NICHOLAS ATTLEBARD,
Sir METHAM, SIDNEY, EVERINGHAM.

Next went Sir ROLAND and BUTLER both,
Two lusty Knights of Lancaster;
Then BURKERTON bold and BYRDE grave,
With WACCEP wild, a worthy squire.

Next RICHARD CHOLMLEY and CHRISTON stout,
With men of Hunsford and of Houl;
LAURENCE of Dan with all his rout,
The people smile with them did pull.

JOHN CLARTICE then was 'ordred near
With STAPLTON of stomach strong;
Next whom FIFE-WILLIAM fourth did fire,
Who martial falter was not to learn.

The next the left-hand wing did wield,
Sir MARMADUK COUNTELL old *;
With him a troop well tried in field,
And eke his sons and Hunsford bold.

Next him in place was 'ordred near
LEAS SCROPE † of Bolton stern and stout,
On Larkhatch who had not his peer,
No Englishman Scots more did doubt.

With him did weed all Wenlaid's,
From Merton unto Moulford Mere;
All they that dwell on th' Banks of Swale,
With him were bent in harness here.

* Sir Marmaduke Countess was High Sheriff of the county of York, A. D. 1399.

† John Leas Scrope married Catherine, daughter of Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland.

From Warffale waulles wights did wend,
 From Bishop's Dale went bow-men bold,
 From Cotesdale to Cottes-end,
 And all to Kidderley valley told.

From Mullerfeng and Middelton,
 And all from Mafk and Middeltonby,
 And all that climb the mountain Coon,
 Whole crews from fens is fithon free;

With lady lale and lady of length,
 Which dwelt at Solmer water-side,
 All Richmondshire its total strength
 The lady LEECH did lead and guide.

Next went Sir PHILIP TILNEY tall,
 With him Sir THOMAS BARCLAY brave,
 Sir JOHN BARCLIFFE in arms royal,
 And also Sir WILLIAM GARDNER great.

Next whom I'd pass with all his rout,
 Sir CHRISTOPHER PICKERING good,
 With Sir BRYAN STAFFELTON stout,
 Two valiant knights of noble blood.

Next with Sir JOHN STANLEY their guide
 The Baron of Ely's servants bold,
 Sir LINCOLN PERCY also did lead
 Some hundred men well tried and told.

Next went Sir MICHAM MARSHALL*
 In mount-ent of cunning work;
 The next went Sir JOHN MAUNSELL,
 With him the citizens of York.

* Michael of Metherell right sly, a wealthy family, which only remains, which is James Metherell's son, having a small estate in Metherell, sly, valued in the county, especially with age, but still respected.

SIR GEORGE DAREY in banner bright
Did bear a bloody broken spear,
Next went SIR MAURICE with his might,
And CHRYSTIANE told of bully shots.

SIR GUY DAWKIN with his glorious coat,
And then SIR DAWKIN's forward host,
Then RICHARD TEMPLET with his coat,
In red-ward that their 'ray did hold.

The eight-hand wing with all his host
The luffy LOON DAREY did lead*,
With him the boys of Kental host
With milk-white coats and cresses red.

All Kewick also and Cockermouth,
And all from Cumbria's craggy hills,
All Westmorland both north and south,
Whose weapons were huge mailly hills.

All Carlisle also and Cumberland,
They with LOON DAREY proud did pass,
From Ranton and from Broughby fairs
From Greystone and from Raven-Glass.

With helpings strong from Swinemore side,
And Aulio-moor men marched here;
All these that Gliford grove did hide,
With hurriers light from Hedham-Layen.

All these did march in DAREY's hand,
All these enfold his banner broad;
No better land was in the land,
Nor more might host of blith and blood.

* Thomas first Lord Dacre of Gliford.

Most lively lads in Louisa's band,
With weapons of unequal weight,
All such as Tatham Falls had set,
Went under STANLEY'S banner bright.

From Bowland Kill-men bold were born,
With such as Broom hawks did hide;
From Wharfedale up to Whittington,
And all to Wenning water-side.

From Silverdale to Keat Sand-side,
Whole fell is down with corbie shafts,
From Cretmel oke and Conroy side,
With fellows fierce from Tarnare Fells.

From Warton unto Warrington,
From Wigan unto Wier-side,
From Walsby to Waddington,
From old Ribchester to Ratchdale.

From Poulton and Peffer, with gills,
They with the STANLEY host forth went,
From Penderton and Pilling-Dikes
For battle kill-men bold were bent.

Thus STANLEY stout the tail of all
Of the rose-war the rule did wield;
Which done, to Bolton in Glendale,
The total army took the field.

Thus marched forth these men of war,
And every hand their banner bore'd,
And trumpets hoarsely were heard afar
And glittering harness shining clear'd.

The sounding bows were soon up bent,
 Some did their arrows sharp up bent;
 Some did in hand their ballists bent,
 Some every hill did rolling bent.

With the measured the deer path,
 All ready in ranks and battle array,
 They had no need more time to wait,
 For valour they had none that day.

Yet they such a swift faith did have,
 Upon their King and native land,
 Such was the valor did up there
 Could not to flight which they could stand,

And never for whilst life did last,
 But rather die by dint of sword.
 Thus over plains and hills they pass'd
 Until they came to Dunbar,

A bunch of heads a ruler's good,
 Wherewith' Ears of Sorrow they did use,
 "Good fellow soldiers, be not fear'd,
 For flight is not like man this day."

But for that these soldiers with flower's coat,
 And about each man deep velvet coat,
 And you shall see without all doubt
 The better part begin to rout.

The Amiral did plain speak,
 The Secretary's in further speak:
 The man was wise and circumspicious,
 And soon perceived that his power

So great a strength cou'd not withstand ;
Wherefore he to his father sent,
Desiring him straight out of hand
With reverse ready to be bent,

And join with him on equal ground ;
Whereto the EARL agreed soon ;
Then drum struck up with dreadful sound,
And trumpets blew with joyful tone.

The ENGLISHMEN their feather'd flights,
Sent out soon from sounding bow,
Which wounded many warlike wights,
And many a groom to ground did throw.

On either side went soldiers slain * ,
And fallen down by strength of hand ;
That who cou'd win, none wet might plain,
The victory in doubt did stand.

Till at the last great STANLEY rout,
Came marching up the mountain steep,
His folks cou'd hardly fast their foot,
But fast'd on hands and feet to creep.

" My Lancashire mail lively wights,
" And chosen men of Cheshire bring ;
" From sounding bow your feather'd flights,
" Let fiercely fly your foes among."

The noise then made the mountain ring,
And STANLEY rout, they all did cry,
Out went anon the grey goose wing,
And 'mongst the Scots did flickering fly.

* Sir Bryan Tuckot of Tharford Castle, a valiant Captain, was slain in this battle. He was buried in the church of Tharford church, where his effigy at full length, sat in robes, is placed rampant upon his tomb.

The King himself was wounded fast,
An arrow down in's forehead light,
That hardly he cou'd see his face
The blood he blouided his sight.

Yet like a warrior fast he fild,
And fiercely did exhort that side,
His men to be nothing dismay'd,
But battle boldly close to him.

But what avail'd his valiant great,
On both sides all was but vain;
His captives here fall'd at his feet,
And standard-bearer down was slain.

THE van-guard was led by LORD THOMAS and SIR EDWARD HOWARD. The centre by their father LORD SURREY; and the rear by SIR EDWARD STANLEY*. The LORD DACHES, with a body of horse, was to act as a reserve on all occasions. The king of Scots exhorting his men to behave like soldiers, immediately joined battle. SIR EDWARD HOWARD for sometime sustained a heavy charge, and had nearly been routed by the singular valour of the EARLS of LENOX and ARGYLE, had not the LORD

* Sir Edward Stanley, after his return from this battle, began to build the magnificent Chapel of Hawing in Lancashire, one end of which is an eagle set in stone, and the following inscription, "Edwardus Stanley, miles Domesticae Chamberlie, hic fecit hunc." The dying before it was purchased, the pillars shrouded the body of the chapel, which is of latest workmanship.

DACRE, with the Barford HESON, brought up the reserve, and restored the fight.

LORD THOMAS HOWARD met with a brave resistance from the EARLS of CRAWFORD and MONTROSE. The KING and the EARL of SURRY maintained a long and a sharp dispute, till SIR EDWARD STANLEY bringing up his Archers, who let fly their arrows with such force and effect, that the Scots troops began to give way by opening their ranks. The KING perceiving the disorder redoubled his efforts, and pressing forward with irresistible fury, had well nigh overthrown the English standard, when LORD THOMAS HOWARD coming to the assistance of his father, and being joined by LORD DACRE's horse, immediately gave a turn to the fortune of the day. The Scottish monarch, with the flower of his nobility and gentry, throw themselves into a ring, in which form they did all that valiant men could do to defend themselves; nor did any one exceed the KING in personal valour; but being mortally wounded in the forehead with an arrow he fell, and with his life ended this fierce and cruel conflict. The royal corpse being found the next morning, and acknowledged by several of both nations, was conveyed to the Charter-house, from thence to Shene, a Monastery in Surrey; "Where," says STOWE, "it remained for a time, in what order I am not certain; but since the dissolution of the Abbeyes in the

" reign of EDWARD VI. HENRY GREY, then
 " Duke of Suffolk, keeping house there, I have
 " been shewed the same body, as was affirmed,
 " wrapped in lead, thrown into an old wall
 " room, amongst old timber, stone, lead, and
 " other rubbish." A strange monument of hu-
 man infatigability !



During the reign of HENRY VIII. several
 statutes were made for the promotion of Archery.
 The 8th of ELIZABETH, chap. 10, regulates
 the price of bows * ; and the 13th of the same
 reign, chap. 12, enacts, that " bow-slaves shall
 " be brought into the realm from the Hanse-
 " towns and the eastward : " So that Archery still
 continued to be an object of attention in the le-
 gislature.

In a splendid shooting match at Windsor, be-
 fore the King, when the exercise was nearly over,
 his Majesty observing one of his guard, named
 BARLOW, preparing to shoot, said to him, " Best
 " them all, and thou shalt be Duke of Archers."
 BARLOW drew his bow, executed the King's com-
 mand, and received the promised reward ; being
 created DUKE of SHROBURY, that being the

- * Eight Bows, 2s. 6d. each.
- Bow strings, 6 p^{er} dozen.
- Leath^r arrows, 1 2s. p^{er} doz.

place of his residence. Several others of the most expert marksmen were honoured with titles, as EARL OF PANCROFT, MARQUIS OF CLERKENWELL, &c.

The following letter inserted in LONDON'S *Illustrations of British History*, leaves no room to doubt what attention was paid to this article in our armies so late as the year 1544.

The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

"After our right hearty commendations to
 "your LORDSHIP, where this beareth THOMAS
 "SCARMAN, and JOHN STONNAR, the King's
 "bowyer and fletcher, do presently repair into
 "those parts for the putting in order of the
 "bowes and arrows, as welc at Harwich, as other
 "places therre; and for their help have also with
 "them three other bowyers and fiv fletchers.
 "Your Lordship shall understand, that we have
 "delivered unto them conduct-money, and also
 "wages for one month, to begin at their arrival,
 "after the rate following: That is to say, the
 "said SCARMAN and STONNAR at Xliid. by
 "the daye, and every of the said fletchers and
 "bowyers Vliid. by the daye; praying your
 "Lordship to take order for continuance of
 "their wages after the rate aforesaid, when the
 "said month shall be expired, for the time of

" their being there accordingly. And thus fare
" your good Lordship right hartely well.

" From Baynard's Castle, the XXId. day of
" January 1544. Your Lordship's assured
" loving friends.

" THOMAS WRIDTHEILEY,
" THOMAS WESTMINSTER,
" CHARLES SUFFOLK,
" WILLIAM PAGET."

KING HENRY VIII. and QUEEN CATHERINE, came from Greenwich to Shooter's Hill one May-Day, where they were received by two hundred Archers, clad in green, with a Captain personating ROBIN HOOD; who first shewed the King the skill of his Archers in shooting; after which the Ladies were conducted into the wood, and feasted with venison and wine, in arbours and bowers curiously decorated.

On the 17th of September 1583, the London Archers to the number of three thousand, with each a long-bow and four arrows marched to a place near Shoreditch, called *Lidgfe's Fields*, where a tent was pitched for the chief citizens. Proclamation was made by sound of trumpet that every man should stand at least sixty feet from each side of the butts*.

* These butts were distant from each other 145 yards.

This exercise lasted two days; on the evening of the second day the victors were led off the field mounted on horses, and attended by two hundred persons with each a lighted torch in his hand.

The dresses of this assembly would, at this day, be thought a little singular. The Archers were distinguished by green ribbons and sashes; most part of the company had hats and jerkins of black velvet, doublets of satin and taffety; and upwards of nine hundred persons, each of whom wore a chain of gold.



PRINCE HENRY, son of JAMES I. at eight years of age, learned to shoot both with the bow and gun; at the same time this prince had an officer in his establishment who was styled *Bow Bearer*.



CHARLES I. appears from the dedication of a treatise, entitled *The Bowman's Glory*, to have been himself an Archer. And, in the eighth year of his reign, he issued a commission to the Chancellor, Lord Mayor, and several of the Privy Council, to prevent the fields near London being so inclosed as to interrupt the necessary and profitable exercise of shooting; as also to lower the mounds where they prevented the view from one mark to another.

This Prince likewise issued two proclamations in 1631 and 1633, for the promotion of Archery; the last of which recommends the use of the bow and pike together.



On the 21st of March 1661, four hundred Archers marched with flying colours to Hyde-Park, where several of the Archers with cross-bows shot near twenty score yards; and some of them, to the amazement of the spectators, hit the mark at that very great distance: There were likewise three showers of whistling arrows. So splendid was the appearance, and pleasing the exercise, that three regiments of foot laid down their arms to join the spectators.



JOHN KIRK, of Hipperholme near Halifax, in Yorkshire, was esteemed the best Archer of his time in England. He was sent for to the court of CHARLES I. and won great wagers, being victor at a great shooting match at Manchester, during Cromwell's administration, some of the gentry caused him to be carried upon men's shoulders, crying "A KIRK, a KIRK!" Great numbers of republicans being present, were alarmed, and cried out as eagerly, "Treason, treason!" "A plot, a plot!" He died in January 1675.

In the year 1675, three hundred and fifty Archers, most richly habited, appeared in Moorfields to compliment **SIR ROBERT VISEN**, then Lord Mayor: From thence they marched through Moorgate, Cripplegate, and through Woodstreet into Cheapside; then they passed by the north-side of St. Paul's, and marched round into Cheapside again, and so to Guildhall; where they waited to receive the King, and the then Lord Mayor. When the King had viewed and passed by the Archers, they marched to Christ-church, where a very noble dinner was given, at the expence of the Lord Mayor. Their standard was guarded by six cross-bow men; all the officers wore green scarfs, and every bowman a green ribbon.

The principal officers were **SIR ROBERT PEYTON**, Knight, and **MR. MICHAEL ARKOLD**.

On the 26th of May following, the Archers rendezvoused in the military ground near Bloomsbury, and marched from thence through part of Holborn, Chancery-Lane, Temple-Bar, and the Strand, to White-hall, being six abreast; yet, when the van reached Whitehall, the rear was not passed through Temple-Bar. From Whitehall they passed to Tothill-Fields; here they drew up and were reviewed by the King, who marched along their front several times. He was attended by the **Dukes of YORK** and **MOMMOUTH**, and most of the nobility. The Archers were in num-

but about a thousand; the spectators near twenty times that number. During the course of the day several showers of whistling arrows were discharged*, with which the company were exceedingly entertained.



CATHERINE OF PORTUGAL, (Queen to CHARLES II.) seems to have been much pleased with the sight of this exercise: For in 1676, by the contributions of SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD and others, a silver badge for the Marshal of the fraternity was made, weighing twenty-five ounces, and representing an Archer drawing the long-bow, with the following inscription:

REGINÆ CATHERINÆ SAGITTARIÆ.

The supporters were two bow-men, with the arms of England and Portugal.



On the 14th of July, 1681, the London Archers, to the number of one thousand, under the command of Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. HENRY WARREN, marched to Hampton-Court, to shoot for several pieces of plate, viz. Two silver cups and three dozen of silver spoons. The target was placed upon a boat erected on purpose upon the

* These arrows are supposed to have been used by the picket guards, to give notice to the camp of the enemy's approach during the night.

lawn before the palace. The King was pleased to honour them with his presence on the occasion; he staid near two hours, and permitted as many of the Archers as pleased to kiss his hand—A mark of the pleasure he took in viewing their exercise.

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On Friday, April 21, 1683, the Archers under the command of Sir EDWARD HUNGERFORD, COLONEL M. ARNOLD, LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. MOULD, MAJOR H. WARREN, LIEUTENANT E. DUNN, G. WALKER, and J. MANLEY, Captains, met in the artillery ground and marched through Cornhill, Fleetstreet, and the Strand, to Tottish-Fields. The King and most of the nobility honoured them with their company. There were at least one thousand Archers in the field. The recreation lasted for some time, during which three showers of whistling arrows were discharged. The company, the Archers, and the exercise taken altogether, it was supposed, exceeded any thing of the kind that had hitherto been seen in England.

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In Scotland little less attention, though apparently not with equal success, was paid to the encouragement of this art. In both kingdoms it was provided that the Importers of merchandises should be obliged, along with their articles of commerce, to import a certain proportion of bows,
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bow, flutes, and shafts for arrows. In both every person was enjoined to hold himself provided in bows and arrows: and was prescribed the frequent use of Archery. In both a restraint was imposed upon the exercise of other games and sports, lest they should interfere with the use of the bow; for it was intended that people should be made expert in the use of it as a military weapon, by habituating them to the familiar exercise of it as an instrument of amusement.

As there was no material difference between the activity and bodily strength of the two people, it might be supposed that the English and Scots wielded the bow with an equal vigour and dexterity: But from undoubted historical monuments it appears, that the former had the superiority. The English shot with a very long bow. Those who were arrived at their full growth and maturity, being prohibited from shooting at any mark that was not distant upwards of two hundred and twenty yards. In the use of the bow great dexterity, as well as strength, seems to have been requisite. Though we hear of arrows at Chivor Chast which were a yard long; yet it is by no means to be supposed, that the whole band made use of such, or could draw them to the head.

The regulation of the Statute of EDWARD IV. viz. "That the bow shall not exceed the height of a man," is allowed by Archers to have been

well considered; and as the arrow should be half the length of the bow, this would give an arrow of a yard in length to those only who were six feet high. A strong man of this size is the present times, cannot easily draw above twenty-seven inches, if the bow is of a proper strength to do execution at a considerable distance. At the same time it must be admitted, that as our ancestors were obliged by some of the old statutes, to begin shooting with the long-bow at the age of seven, they might have acquired a greater skill in this exercise than their descendants.

Not many years ago, there was a man named TOPHAM, who exhibited surprising feats of strength, and who happened to be at a public house near Islington, to which the Finsbury Archers resorted after their exercise. TOPHAM considered the long-bow as a play-thing, only fit for a child; upon which one of the Archers laid him a bowl of punch that he could not draw the arrow two thirds of its length. TOPHAM accepted the proposal with the greatest confidence; but bringing the arrow to his breast instead of his ear, he was greatly mortified by paying the wager, after many fruitless efforts.



As to the distance to which an arrow can be shot from a long bow, with the best elevation of forty-five degrees, that must necessarily depend

much both upon the strength and flight of the Archer; but in general the distance was reckoned from eleven to twelve score yards*.

According to NEAD, an Archer might shoot six arrows in the time of charging and discharging one musquet.

Arrows are reckoned by sheaves; a sheaf consisting of twenty-four arrows*. They were carried in a quiver, called also an *arrow-cage*, which served for the magazine. Arrows for immediate use were carried in the girdle. In ancient times phials of quicklime, or other combustible matter for burning houses or ships was fixed on the heads of arrows, and shot from long-bows. Arrows with wild-fire, and arrows for fire-works, are mentioned among the stores at Newhaven and Berwick, 1st of EDWARD VI.

To protect our Archers from the attacks of the enemy's horse, they carried long stakes pointed at both ends: These they planted in the earth, sloping before them. In the first of EDWARD VI. three hundred and thirty of these stakes were in the stores of the town of Berwick; there were also at the same time eight bundles of Archers' stakes in Pontefract Castle.

* By the 34th of HENRY VIII. no one aged twenty-four, was to shoot at any mark under eleven score yards.

† GAGER on ancient armour.

THE following description of an Archer and his accoutrements is given in a MS. written in the time of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

“ Captaine and officers should be full of that
“ most noble weapon; and to see that their sol-
“ diers, according to their draught and strength,
“ have good bows, well nocked, well stringed,
“ everie string whippe in their nocke, and in
“ the myddles rubbed with wax,—braiser and
“ shutting glove,—some spare stringes trymed
“ as aforesaid; every man one sheaf of arrows,
“ with a case of leather, defendible against the
“ rayne, and in the same fower and twentie ar-
“ rows; wherof eight of them should be lighter
“ than the residue, to gall or alleigne the enemy
“ with the hail-shot of light arrows, before they
“ shall come within the danger of their harquebuss
“ shot. Let every man have a brigandine or a
“ little cote of plate, a scull or husslin, a maule
“ of lead, of five feet in length, and a pike,
“ and the same hanging by his girdle, with a
“ hook and a dagger; being thus furnished, teach
“ them by causers to march, shoot, and retire,
“ keeping their faces upon the enemy’s. Sumtime
“ put them into great numbers, as to battell ap-
“ parteyneth, and there use them often times
“ practised till they be perfect; for those men in
“ battell or skirmish cannot be spared. None
“ other weapon maye compare with the same
“ noble weapon.”

THE ancient records of the Royal Company of Archers in Scotland, having been destroyed by fire, about the beginning of the present century, no authentic traces of their institution now remains. It is said, that they owe their origin to the Commissioners appointed in the reign of JAMES I. of Scotland, for enforcing and overseeing the exercise of Archery in different counties. These Commissioners, who were in general men of rank and power, picking out amongst the better sort of people, under their cognizance, the most expert Archers, formed them into a company, and upon perilous occasions made a present of their services to the king as his chief body guards. In which situation they often distinguished themselves for their loyalty, their courage, and skill in Archery. This rank of the King's principal body-guards, the Royal Company still claim within seven miles of the metropolis of Scotland.

The Company at present consists of about one thousand in number; among whom are most of the Scottish nobility of the first distinction. A number of these gentlemen meet weekly during the summer season in Edinburgh, and exercise themselves in the Meadows, shooting at butts or rovers. In the adjoining ground they have a handsome building, erected within these twelve years, with suitable offices, whither they adjourn after their

exercise, and where they hold their elections, and other meetings relative to the business of the Society.

The prizes belonging to this company, and which are annually shot for, are; 1st. A Silver Arrow, given by the town of Musselburgh, which appears to have been shot for as early as the year 1603. The victor in this, as in other prizes, except the King's prize, has the custody of it for a year, and then returns it with a medal appended, on which are engraved any motto and device which the gainer's fancy dictates. 2d. A Silver Arrow, given by the town of Peebles, A. D. 1616. 3d. A Silver Arrow, given by the city of Edinburgh, A. D. 1709. 4th. A Silver Punch Bowl, of the value of about fifty pounds, made of Scottish silver, at the expence of the Company, A. D. 1738. 5th. A Piece of Plate, value twenty pounds, called the King's Prize, 1757. This prize becomes the absolute property of the winner.

All these prizes are shot for at what is termed *coveys*; the marks being placed at the distance of one hundred and eighty-five yards.

Besides these there is another prize annually contended for at butt, or point-blank distance, called the *Goose*. The ancient manner of shooting for this prize was,—a living goose being built in a

best-butt, with his head only exposed to view; the Archer who first hit the goose's head was entitled to the goose as his reward. But this custom, on account of its barbarity, has been long ago laid aside; and in place of the goose's head, a mark of about an inch diameter, is affixed upon each butt; and the Archer who first hits this mark is captain of the best-shooters for a year.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a *Preses* and six Councillors, who are chosen annually by the whole members. The Council are vested with the power of receiving or rejecting candidates for admission, and of appointing the Company's officers civil and military.

The uniform of the Royal Company of Archers is tartan, lined with white, and trimmed with green silk and white fringes; a white waist with green trunks; and a blue breeches with a red sash and a hat with a red band and feathers. The Company have two standards: The first of these bears on one side Mars and Cupid encircled in a wreath of thistles, with this motto, "IN PEACE AND WAR." On the other a cypress tree, with two men decolled and equipped as Archers, encircled as the former—motto, "DIE GLORIA VIVIT."

The other standard displays on one side a lion rampant, gold, on a field or, encircled with a

wreath; on the top a thistle and crown,—motto, "MEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT." On the other, St. Andrew on the cross, on a field *argent*; at the top a crown,—motto, "DULCE PRO PATRIA PERICULUM."



ROGER ASCHAM, who wrote a treatise on this art in the year 1544, mentions the braces or leathern guard worn by Archers upon the left arm, to prevent it from being cut by the string of the bow. But he recommends shooting without any brace, as its use may be superseded by giving the bow a greater bend; that is about nine inches. The shooting glove was like the brace, the same as at present. The bow-string was made either of silk or hemp.

The bow he recommends to be made out of the bole of a ash tree, and its strength such that the Archer could with moderate exertion draw an arrow to the head. The arrow was made of oak or birch, and was of different sizes, according to the different purposes it was intended for; its length generally from twenty-seven to thirty-two inches; the longest were used in war.

He recommends a goose's feather for the shaft, as better than any other. The head of the arrow differed very much from the modern ones. Those

used in shooting at the marks somewhat resembling a pine apple, smooth at top, but furrowed longitudinally.

For war they used sharp heads without any barb.

The arrow was always drawn to the ear when they shot at short marks. At long marks or covers, it was then necessary on account of the elevation, to be drawn to the breast.

The Archers did not shut either eye when they took aim; nor did they look at the arrow, but at the mark only.

BOW-MAKERS.

DURING the last century, the KERRALS of Manchester were the best bow and arrow makers in England; that family is now extinct. The art is revived by JAMES WAINLEY and Co. of Chert-ham near Manchester; who excel all others in the choice of wood, and accuracy of workmanship.

Bows and arrows are also made and sold by SAMUEL STANWAY near Northwich in Cheshire.

There is also a manufactory for implements of Archery established by Mr. WARRING at Leicester House.

In ancient times when the demand for these articles was universal, the business was divided into

separate branches; from whence arose the following Surnames, viz. BOWYER, FOWER, STRINGER, ARROWSMITH, FLETCHER, &c.

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LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ARCHERS.

THESE counties have long been celebrated for their numerous and skilful Archers. About the year 1648, three brothers, JOHN, ROGER, and DANIEL RAWLON, became particularly famous in that science: JAMES the son of JOHN is now (1792) living at Cheetham-Hill near Manchester, aged 76: From the age of eighteen to sixty he never refused a challenge; nor ever lost a match. In the above counties are many societies of bowmen: Few market towns in Lancashire but have one or two sets of butts placed at the several distances of 30, 60, 80, and 120 yards. The Lancashire bowmen hold their meetings at Cheetham-Hill every Wednesday, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, at three in the afternoon. There is also a party, who shoot there every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, if the weather proves favourable.

MISS BOUVRE, near Warrington, is esteemed the best Archeress in the county. In support of the ancient fame of Lancashire bowmen, LELAND, in his *Collectanea*, hath the following line,
LANCAIHERE FAIRE ARCHERE.

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SCORTON ARCHERS.

BEGAN to shoot for a Silver Arrow at Scorton near Richmond, in Yorkshire, May 14, 1673, and have continued ever since.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon by the SOCIETY of ARCHERS at SCORTON, May 14, 1673, for the regulating of the annual exercise of shooting at the Targets for a Silver Arrow.

I. IMPRIMIS. THAT every person intending to shoot at this, or other yearly game, for the future, shall deposit and pay into the hands of the Captain and Lieutenant of the Archers (or of some others deputed and appointed by them Stewards to the Company of Archers for that year, the sum of five shillings, or what other sum shall from time to time be concluded and agreed upon by the major part of the Archers; the same to be done some convenient time before the general day of meeting to shoot at the said targets, whereof notice to be publicly given, to the end, that Plate, and such other prizes as are hereafter mentioned, may be had and provided in due time.

II. ITEM. Upon the day appointed for the said exercise, all persons concerned shall repair to the place for the said purpose (to be appointed by the Captain of the Archers for that present year,

which place shall always be within six miles of Erieholme upon Tees, in the county of York, unless otherwise resolved and agreed upon by the greater number of the Society of Archers present at the shooting down of the said targets) by eight of the clock in the morning; when and where a note is writing shall be taken of those intending to shoot, (the Captain and Lieutenant excepted) and lots or figures of their numbers shall be drawn by some indifferent person; according to which figures they are to observe their several courses and orders in shooting for that time; and if any come after the lots are drawn, they shall take their places, and shoot after the last figure and according to their coming.

III. ITEM. Two targets shall be then and there ready provided by the Captain and Lieutenant, (who hereby are and shall be exempted and freed from depositing any sum or sums of money, so long as either of them shall continue in their respective offices) with four circles aptly distinguished with colours; whereof the innermost circle being gilded or yellow, shall be for the Captain's prize; and the next to that shall be for the Lieutenant's prize; and the third and fourth, or outermost circumferences, shall be for such spoons or other prizes of a greater and lesser value, according to the monies deposited, as they shall be ordered and proportioned by the Captain and

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Lieutenants, and three of the Company of Archers then and there present.

IV. ITEM. The said targets shall be set in some open and plain field, upon two straw bails or mats, breast-high from the ground, each being distant from the other at least eight score yards, at which distance three rounds shall be shot by all the Company, with what manners of shaft (not exceeding two shafts) every one pleaseth. The Captain and Lieutenant beginning first, and then the rest two and two, in order, according to their several lots and numbers, till the said rounds be shot out at the first stand; after which they shall remove in ten yards, and there shoot other three rounds in manner aforesaid; and then remove in ten yards more, and shoot three rounds there; and so forwards from stand to stand, or one removal to another till all the prizes be gotten or shot down; provided that their said approach to the targets be never nearer than fifty yards, at which distance they shall stand to shoot them out, if not won before.

V. ITEM. Such person as in his due order and place shall first pierce or break the Captain's Prize, or any parts thereof with his arrow, (that is to say) so as his arrow or any part thereof shall be within the circle dividing between red and gold, shall have the silver arrow from the rest, and shall

be esteemed and adjudged Captain of the Archers, and shall have and enjoy all privileges due and belonging to that office, during the year ensuing; and further shall have twenty shillings of such monies as shall be deposited by the Company of Archers at their next annual meeting for shooting at the targets; when he shall and must bring in the said silver arrow, to be shot for in manner and form aforesaid. The same to be done and performed yearly about Whitsonside, to and by all the successive Captains. Also he that in like manner pierceth the Lieutenant's Prize or Circle, shall have such prize or piece of plate as shall be allotted and appointed by the Captain and Lieutenant for that time. Likewise he that first pierceth either of the other circumstances shall have one spoon (or such other prize as shall be appointed for the same circle as aforesaid) for every arrow wherewith he shall pierce or break them, in case all the prizes belonging to them be not gotten before. Also he that pierceth any of the inner circles in manner aforesaid, whereto the prize or prizes were won before, shall have one of the best prizes remaining in the circle, next to that which he shall so hit, provided that the spoons and such other prizes as shall be designed for the said two outermost circles shall be of two several rates and values; and the better of them shall be allotted and appointed for the circle and circumference next to the Lieutenant's.

VI. ITEM. If any of the Company shall presume to shoot at the targets out of his due turn of standing, he shall loose his shot for that round (or having shot before) in the next round following: And if any be absent from the stand to shoot in his turn according to his figure, then the next figure there present shall shoot on, that no time may be lost, and shall have such prize as he shall then win. Nevertheless such absent figure may, at his coming to the place of standing, have liberty to shoot during that round, if the Captain so please and appoint, either at the time of his coming, or at the end of the same round, provided that he come before the beginning of the next round.

VII. ITEM. FORASMUCH as the Exercise of Archery is lawful, laudable, healthful, and innocent; and to the end that God's holy name may not be dishonoured by any of that Society, it is agreed and hereby declared, that if any one of them shall that day curse or swear in the hearing of any of the company, and the same be proved before the Captain and Lieutenant, he shall forthwith pay down one shilling, and so proportionably for every oath; to be distributed by the Captain to the use of the poor of that place or townships where they shoot. And in case of refusal or neglect to pay the same, then such party to be excluded from shooting any more till payment is made as aforesaid.

VIII. AND LASTLY. All the Company of Archers shall, on the day of shooting at the targets as aforesaid, dine with the Captain and Lieutenant at some ordinary appointed for them near the place of shooting; and if any of them shall refuse or neglect so to do, or not dining with them, shall pay one shilling to the Captain or Lieutenant for his ordinary; then the party so offending shall lose and forfeit the privilege of shooting in the round next following after dinner.

Names of the Captains and Lieutenants of the SKOTTON ARCHERS.

From 1673 to 1791:

The time when, and places where the Society met, and the number of shooters that appeared at

Time when first met.	Captains.		Lieutenants.	Places where first met.
	Captain.	Assistant.		
1673, May 14.	HENRY CALVERT, Esq.	WILLIAM WILKINSON, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1674, June 4.	GEORGE DENNIS, Esq.	GEORGE DENNIS, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1675, May 10.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	G. DENNIS and T. ALLEN, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1676, May 9.	THOMAS DENNIS, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1677, May 10.	MR. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1678, Sept. 5.	LEO. BAKER, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1679, June 11.	JOHN DAWSON, Esq.	MR. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1680, June 3.	THOMAS GILL, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1681, May 14.	NICHOLAS THOMAS, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1682, June 13.	THOMAS GILL, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1683, May 13.	PAUL EYRE, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1684, May 12.	EDWARD WILKINSON, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1685, June 3.	MR. RICHARD GAINES, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1686, May 19.	LEO. BAKER, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1687, July 23.	MR. RICHARD GAINES, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11
1688, July 4.	LEO. BAKER, Esq.	MR. SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.	Scotons.	11

Time when shot.	Captains.	Under-shots.	Place and No. of Corners.
1670, June 11.	LEO, BRACKENBURY, - - -	NICHOLAS THOMPSON, - - -	Middleby, - - 12
1671, June 16.	WILLIAM GARNETT, - - -	JOHN PIERKINGTON, Gent., -	Middleby, - - 21
1671, May 36.	MR. RICHARD BRACKENBURY,	MR. GEORGE HARTLEY, - -	Darlington, - - 31
1673, May 37.	MR. GEORGE HARTLEY, - -	MR. GEORGE TROTTER, - -	Barton, - - - 11
1674, May 30.	MR. GEORGE HARTLEY, - -	MR. GEORGE TROTTER, - -	Middleton-Tyso, 14
1675, July 1.	MR. MANNABURGH HARTLEY,	LEONARD BRACKENBURY, -	Middleby, - - 12
1676, July 2.	MR. MANNABURGH HARTLEY,	MR. THOMAS GILL, - - -	Barton, - - - 11
1677, July 29.	WILLIAM RAIN, - - -	WILLIAM RAIN, - - -	Middleton-Tyso, 14
1700, July 2.	MANNABURGH HARTLEY, - -	THOMAS GILL, - - -	Barton, - - - 13
1721, Oct. 1.	ROBERT ELLIS, Esq., - - -	MR. WILLIAM RAIN, - -	Darlington, - 9
1727, June 4.	NICHOLAS THOMPSON, - - -	GEORGE HARTLEY, - - -	Peterborough, - 11
1734, Aug. 16.	NICHOLAS THOMPSON, - - -	LEONARD BRACKENBURY, -	Barton, - - - 13
1735, Aug. 1.	NICHOLAS THOMPSON, - - -	NICHOLAS THOMPSON, - -	Barton, - - - 11
1736, Aug. 14.	MR. ANTHONY HANCOCK, - -	RAUL LANGE, - - -	Barton, - - - 11
1737, June 5.	MR. CANNIT, HAINESBURY,	MR. JON. EVERTON, - -	Hartforth, - - 10
1738, Aug. 27.	MR. ROBERT HANCOCK, - -	MR. RICHARD WILSON, - -	Hartforth, - - 17
1739, July 2.	MR. EUGENE HANCOCK, - -	WILLIAM THOMPSON, - -	Richmond, - - 16
1740, June 27.	RICHARD HUTTON and } ROBERT HANCOCK,	THOMAS TAVATTE, - - -	Richmond, - - 14
1741, Aug. 15.	LEONARD BRACKENBURY - -	GEORGE GARNETT, - - -	Richmond, - - 11

Time when shot &c.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Place & No. of the arrow.
1712, Sept. 15,	Mr. HAMMOND, - - - - -	Mr. THOMAS TOWATTE, - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 24
1713, Sept. 15,	Mr. THOMAS TOWATTE, - - - - -	Richardson WILSON, - - - - -	Hambleton, - - - 24
1714, Aug. 16,	Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, - - - - -	Mr. LEONARD HALL, - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 23
1715, July 17,	Mr. LEONARD HALL, - - - - -	Richard WILSON, - - - - -	- - - - - 12
1716, Nov. 1,	Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, - - - - -	Mr. THOMAS TOWATTE, - - - - -	Barton, - - - 17
1717, July 13,	Rev. JOHN WILKINSON, - - - - -	Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	Point, said, &c., - 9
1718, July 22,	Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	Mr. THOMAS BELL, - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 17
1719, May 15,	Mr. THOMAS TOWATTE, - - - - -	Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 8
1720, June 30,	Captain ROBERT, Esq., - - - - -	Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 12
1721, Sept. 17,	Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	Mr. LEONARD BELL, - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 17
1722, Sept. 6,	ALAN MILLAR, Esq., - - - - -	Captain ROBERT, Esq., - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 15
1723, Sept. 6,	Mr. EDWARD BELL, - - - - -	Mr. JOHN WATTS, - - - - -	Black Bush, - - - 11
1724, May 15,	ALAN MILLAR, Esq., - - - - -	Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 10
1725, Sept. 7,	Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	Mr. LEONARD BELL, - - - - -	Black Bush, - - - 3
1726, June 14,	Captain JOHN PATERSON, - - - - -	Mr. JOHN WATTS, - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 11
1727, June 9,	ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	WILLIAM DUNN, Gent., - - - - -	Yarrow, - - - 11
1728, July 14,	Dr. BELL, Captain, - - - - -	Mr. ROBERT ROBINSON, - - - - -	Croft, - - - 10
1729, July 17,	WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., - - - - -	JOHN COOPER, Esq., - - - - -	Croft, - - - 10
1730, Febr. 11,	WILLIAM DAVIES, Jun. Esq., - - - - -	MARYNE WOOD, Esq., - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 11
1731, Sept. 16,	Mr. COOPER BROWN, Jun., - - - - -	Mr. HENRY RICHMOND, Jun., - - - - -	Richmond, - - - 11

Time when shot hit.	Captain	Edificator.	Place and No. of Rounds.
1714, July 27.	Mr. James White, - - -	Mr. Thomas Kearsy, - - -	Richmond, - - - 17
1721, May 31.	Mr. James Coates, - - -	William Broun, Esq, - - -	Pinebridge, - - - 11
1726, June 16.	Mr. James Coates, - - -	Mr. Peter Mackay, - - -	Richmond, - - - 16
1733, June 24.	Mr. James Coates, - - -	Thomas Yumery, - - -	Richmond, - - - 11
1736, June 16.	Mr. James Coates, - - -	Thomas Kearsy, - - -	Richmond, - - - 16
1737, June 12.	Mr. Peter Mackay, - - -	Mr. Peter Mackay, - - -	Barton, - - - 21
1738, June 27.	Rev. Mr. Thompson, - - -	Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart, - - -	Pinebridge, - - - 11
1739, July 5.	Mr. James White, - - -	Mr. James Coates, - - -	Lane-ster, - - - 17
1740, July 17.	Thomas Kearsy, - - -	Mr. Broun Broun, - - -	Pinebridge, - - - 16
1741, June 14, 24.	Thomas Kearsy, - - -	Thomas Kearsy, - - -	Richmond, - - - 9
1742, Aug. 11.	Mr. James Coates, - - -	Mr. Thomas Watson, - - -	Richmond, - - - 9
1743, Aug. 5.	Mr. James Coates, - - -	Rev. Mr. Thomas Watson, - - -	Richmond, - - - 11
1744, Aug. 3.	Mr. Richard Skynner, - - -	Mr. James White, - - -	Richmond, - - - 9
1745, Sept. 4.	Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart, - - -	Charles Kearsy, Esq, - - -	Pinebridge, - - - 11
1746, Aug. 5.	Mr. James Coates, - - -	Mr. James White, - - -	Stamwick, - - - 18
1747, Aug. 27.	Mr. Richard Skynner, - - -	Mr. Richard Skynner, - - -	Richmond, - - - 17
1748, Aug. 16.	James Arden, - - -	Thomas Kearsy, - - -	Richmond, - - - 11
1749, Aug. 2.	Mr. Isaac Thompson, - - -	Rev. Thomas Watson, Esq, - - -	Darwin, - - - 13
1750, July 15.	James Broun, Esq, - - -	Rev. Thomas Watson, Esq, - - -	Darlington, - - - 14
1751, Sept. 5, 6.	Mr. James Arden, - - -	Rev. Thomas Watson, Esq, - - -	Darlington, - - - 15

Time when shot for.	Captain.	Adversary.	Place and No. of arrows.
1732, Aug. 27.	JOHN COCKER, JUN.	MR. JOHN WATSON,	Darlington, - - 12
1733, July 3.	MARC MURRAY,	MR. MURRAY,	Darlington, - - 12
1734, July 25.	REV. MR. NEWMAN,	WILLIAM COCKING, Esq.	Scotons, - - 19
1735, Aug. 14.	MR. JOHN,	MR. RICHMOND,	Hurworth, - - 20
1735, June 11.	ROBERT HALL,	ROBERT DAVISON,	Richmond, - - 14
1737, July 15.	THOMAS KIRKMAN,	MR. THOMAS WATSON,	Darlington, - - 15
1737, July 15.	THOMAS KIRKMAN,	GEORGE PICKERS,	Darlington, - - 16
1737, June 11.	JOHN WATSON,	JOHN WATSON,	Richmond, - - 12
1738, June 21.	GEORGE RICHMOND,	ROBERT HALL,	Darlington, - - 19
1738, June 25.	GEORGE RICHMOND,	ROBERT HALL,	Leeds-Lane, - - 17
1739, July 7.	GEORGE RICHMOND,	THOMAS WATSON,	Richmond, - - 18
1741, June 27.	GEORGE THOMSON,	RICHMOND HONESTY,	Richmond, - - 17
1751, July 11.	ROBERT HALL,	GEORGE RICHMOND,	Richmond, - - 17
1751, Oct. 11.	THOMAS KIRKMAN,	THOMAS KIRKMAN,	Darlington, - - 14
1756, July 2.	THOMAS WATSON,	THOMAS KIRKMAN,	Ferryhill, - - 20
1756, June 15.	ROBERT HALL,	JOHN COCKING,	Darlington, - - 16
1757, July 11.	MR. THOMAS HALL,	ROBERT JACKSON,	Darlington, - - 17
1758, May 14.	MR. JOHN PETERSON,	MR. JOHN COCKING,	Horsforth, - - 14
1759, July 4.	MR. JOHN COCKING,	MR. ROBERT HALL,	Darlington, - - 7
1770, July 15.	MR. ROBERT HALL,	MR. THOMAS WATSON,	Richmond, - - 9

Time when shot for.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Partied Nos. of shooting.
1771, July 14.	Mr. JOHN GARRISON, - - -	Mr. GEORGE RICKERTY, - -	Darlington, - - 2
1771, July 15.	Mr. GEORGE RICKERTY, - -	Mr. JOHN GARRISON, - -	Richmond, - - 3
<i>In 1773 and 1774, the Archer was not shot for, as Gentlemen appearing.</i>			
1775, July 10.	Mr. THOMAS KELLY, - - -	Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, - -	Richmond, - - 3
1776, July 30.	Mr. THOMAS KELLY, - - -	Mr. MACFARLANE, - - - -	Richmond, - - 6
<i>In 1777, the Archer was not shot for, as Gentlemen appearing.</i>			
1778, July 21.	Mr. THOMAS KELLY, - - -	Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, - - -	Richmond, - - 3
<i>In 1779 and 1780—Not shot for.</i>			
1781, July 15.	Mr. ROBERT HALL, - - -	James Garrison, Esq. - - -	Richmond, - - 14
1781, June 26, 27.	Mr. ROBERT HALL, - - -	Mr. Henry Wilson, - - -	Darlington, - 13
1783, July 10.	James Wilson, - - -	Mr. ROBERT HALL, - - -	Darlington, - - 7
1784, June 12.	Mr. ROBERT HALL, - - -	Mr. ROBERT HALL, - - -	Darlington, - - 8
1785, July 5.	Mr. ROBERT HALL, - - -	Mr. MACFARLANE, - - -	Darlington, - - 7
1786, Aug. 15.	Mr. THOMAS WATSON, - -	SEYMOUR HENNING, Esq. - -	Darlington, - - 2
1787, June 26.	Mr. THOMAS WATSON, - -	Mr. JOHN HATTON, - - -	Darlington, - - 11
1788, June 27.	Mr. THOMAS WATSON, - -	Mr. MACFARLANE, - - -	Darlington, - - 9
1789, Aug. 29.	Mr. JOHN HATTON, - - -	Mr. MACFARLANE, - - -	Richmond, - - 9
1790, Aug. 15.	Mr. MACFARLANE, - - -	Mr. GARRISON, - - - -	Richmond, - - 9
1791, June 14.	Mr. MICHAEL BARRY, - -	Mr. MACFARLANE, - - - -	Richmond, - - 9

FINSBURY ARCHERS,

Instituted in the year 1733.

THE few gentlemen now remaining of this Society, are incorporated with the Archers' division of the Hon. Artillery Company; and were among those who attended his Majesty in the procession to St. Paul's on the 23d of April, 1789.



WHARFDALE ARCHERS,

Instituted in the year 1717.

ARTICLES.

We whose names are underwritten, do hereby oblige ourselves to meet every Thursday, between the hours of three and six in the afternoon, at Mrs. BENTHAM's in Otley. And it is further agreed, that every Subscriber who does not attend according to the above obligation, shall for every such default forfeit sixpence; and if he does attend shall pay sixpence for his club, otherwise shall be deemed a defaulter. That his name, forfeiture, and day of the month be entered in a book, kept at Mrs. BENTHAM's for that purpose. That the forfeitures be paid on a day appointed by a majority of the Subscribers. That if any one denies on that day to pay his forfeiture or forfeitures, as entered in the book, he shall be prosecuted

according to law; and his name upon such refusal, shall be struck out from the list of Subscribers. To prevent any disputes which may be occasioned by the difference of clocks and watches, Mrs. HENTHAM'S clock only shall be referred to in all cases relating to the hour appointed as above for meeting. Dated the fourth day of August, 1737.

W. VAVASOUR,	E. KNIGHT,
THO. FAWCET,	HEN. MITTON,
HEN. ATKINSON,	JAS. ROBINSON,
AYR. FAWCET,	ANTH. FOSTER,
FR. FAWCET,	R. MUSGRAVE,
JOHN FAWCET,	THOMAS BORTH,
WM. BULKLEY,	THO. HARRISON,
C. VAVASOUR,	

How long this Society continued to meet is not now known*.



RICHMOND ARCHERS.

INSTITUTED within the borough of Richmond in Yorkshire, in the year 1755,—to meet and shoot for a Silver Cup, on Thursday in every week.

* I have been informed that the butts, used by this Society, were placed near Fensby Hall, and but lately demolished.

DARLINGTON ARCHERS.

INSTITUTED March the 25th. 1758,—to shoot for a Silver Medal and Gorgi* ; on which day the Articles were agreed upon, and signed by the following gentlemen † :

JAMES ALLAN,	GEO. ALLAN,
ISAAC TRUMAN,	H. THOMPSON,
WM. MOORE,	J. MARSH,
ROBERT HALL,	JEREMIAH RUDD,
W. HUTCHINSON,	TWO. BURRELL,
RND. SCRUTTON,	JOH. APFLEBY,
GEO. RINDSALL,	WM. CHAYTOR,
WM. NORTON, JUN.	RA. TONITTALL,
JOH. MURLEY,	FRAS. LOWSON, JUN.
THOMAS WATSON,	RD. RICHARDSON,
WM. HOLLAN,	RD. MEREWETHER,
THO. KITCHING,	JOSEPH DIXON,
RND. HODGKIN,	EDWARD LEWSON,
JOHN YORK,	THO. FIERIE, JUN.
PHIL. CARTER,	JOHN FEASE,
WM. AUNGLE,	JOH. NICHOLSON,
JOHN WRIGHT,	HEN. CHAYTOR,
RND. SHERWOOD,	

* The motto on the Gorgi is, "SACRUMUS NOC CON-
TENTUS ARITO."

† There was afterwards a Silver Cup added as a third prize,
on which is engraven, "TERTIUS NOC CONTENTUS."



Shooters at this meeting were,

ROBERT HALL,	THO. WATSON,
GEORGE ALLAN,	WM. MOORE,
RUD. HUTTON,	W. HUTCHINSON,
JOS. MORLEY,	GEO. RIDGEMAN,
RUD. SHERWOOD,	JOHN WRIGHT,
THO. KITCHING,	WM. HOLLAN.

In September following, a Banner was added to the Medal and Gorget. On this Banner, which was of green silk, was embroidered or painted, several golden arrows, tied together with a riband, and surrounded by military trophies.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1755.

Shooters at this meeting were,

THO. KITCHING,	M. NICHOLSON,
THO. WATSON,	G. ALLAN,
RUD. HUTTON,	HEN. CHAYTOR,
THO. PIERCE,	WM. CHAYTOR,
JOHN WRIGHT,	ROBERT HALL,
JOS. MORLEY,	

The Medal was won by Mr. ROBERT HALL, and the Gorget and Banner, by Mr. HENRY CHAYTOR.

H 1

MAY 11, 1759.

The Medal was won by Mr. THOMAS WATSON. The Gorget and Banner by Mr. ROBERT HALL.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1755.

Shooters at this meeting were,

THO. WATSON,	Geo. ALLAN,
ROBT. HALL,	RHD. HODGSON,
HUM. THOMPSON,	WM. AUNGLE.

Memoir. The Medal not won this day. The Gorget was won by Mr. THOMAS WATSON, and the meeting adjourned to one o'clock the next day.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1759.

Shooters at this meeting were,

THO. WATSON,	RHD. HODGSON,
ROBERT HALL,	HUM. THOMPSON,
GEORGE ALLAN,	W. AUNGLE.

The Medal was won by Mr. ROBERT HALL. The Gorget by Mr. THOMAS WATSON.

MAY 13, 1760.

Shooters this day were,

ROBT. HALL,	THO. KITCHING,
THO. WATSON,	WM. HALL.
RHD. HODGSON,	

B

The Medal was won by Mr. RICHARD HODGSON. The Gorget and Banner by Mr. THOMAS WATSON.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1760.

The Medal was won by Mr. ROBERT HALL. The Gorget by Mr. THOMAS WATSON.

MAY 14, 1761.

The Medal was won by Mr. THOMAS HALL. The Gorget was not shot for.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1761.

The Medal was won by Mr. ROBERT HALL. The Gorget by Mr. RICHARD HODGSON.



AYCLYFFE ARCHERS.

THIS Society met at Aycliffe, in the county of Durham, May the 24th, 1758, to shoot for a Silver Cup; but continued a very short time.



TOXOPHILITES.

THIS Society was formed by SIR ASHTON LEVER and Mr. WARRING. For sometime they shot with few members; but with unwearied attention they have now increased their numbers to one hundred and fifty. They are patronised by his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, and their President is the DUKE of NORFOLK.

WOODMEN OF ARDEN.

They practise under the patronage of the Earl of Arlesford, in Warwickshire.

—

ROYAL BRITISH BOWMEN.

Patronised by his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES. They were encouraged and supported by the late SIR WALTER WILLIAMS WYNN, his Lady, and most of the first families in the principality. A company of ladies join this Society, who are most expert in the exercise; as is proved by the excellent shooting of LADY CUNLIFF in particular.

The candidates for this Society are ballotted for.—Six black balls exclude.—The subscription is only one guinea *per annum*. By way of practice, detachments meet weekly; but the grand-field day is once a fortnight, at each member's house in rotation. A collation is served under the Society's tent, a limitation is made as to the number of dishes; and the display of any thing *but* is punished by a fine of five guineas.

A Gold and Silver Medal, with Druidical embellishments, are shot for each field-day. The gentlemen shoot at ninety, the ladies at only sixty yards distance. The uniform for the men is a green coat, white waistcoat and breeches, deco-

rated with the Prince of Wales's plume buttons; the ladies' dress is white muslin and green ribbons.



ROYAL KENTISH BOWMEN.

Patronised also by the PRINCE OF WALES. They have a most superb and elegant lodge, with a delightful shooting ground, at Dartford Heath in Kent.



ROBIN HOOD'S BOWMEN.

A set of Gentlemen who meet near Highgate, and are much increased of late years.



LOYAL ARCHERS.

Formed on the 23d of April, 1759, the day of the general thanksgiving for the restoration of the King's health — They meet at Lewisham, where their lodge and shooting ground are pleasantly situated in a retired and rural spot.



THE HAINAULT FORESTERS.

THEY meet under the venerable Oak *, in the forest of that name in Essex. This Society

* The LESS WARDEN'S RECORDS mention a Fair being held under this Oak for near two centuries back; and there are persons yet living (1761) who remember the shade of this wonderful tree covering a future acre of ground. The middle of the stem is forty feet in circumference.

consists of ladies, as well as gentlemen, and are composed of the first families of the neighbourhood.



YORKSHIRE ARCHERS.

THIS Society was first formed in the Summer of the year 1789,—of whom it may be truly said, both with regard to their dexterity and respectability, that they are inferiors to none.

They shot their first Target, May 3, 1790, at Chapel-Town near Leeds, at which meeting,
 CARR IBBETSON, Esq; . . . Capt. of the target.
 JOHN DIXON, Esq; Capt. of numbers.

JUNE 7, 1790,

Being the next monthly target, it was shot at Chapel-Town, by appointment of CARR IBBETSON, Esq; who, winning the Medal of Captain of the target, has, on that account, the appointment of the place where the next monthly meeting shall be held.

At this meeting

SAMUEL ROBNARD, Esq; . . . Capt. of the target.
 JOHN DIXON, Esq; Capt. of numbers.

JULY 3, 1790.

This target was shot at Chapel-Town,
 HENRY DIXON, Esq; . . . Capt. of the target.
 JOHN DIXON, Esq; Capt. of numbers.

AUGUST 2, 1790.

This target was shot at the Granby, Harrogate.

THOMAS FENTON, Esq; . Capt. of the target.

JOHN DIXON, Esq; Capt. of numbers.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1790.

This target was shot at Chapel-Town.

WILLIAM LEE, Esq; . . . Capt. of the target.

JOHN DIXON, Esq; Capt. of numbers.

OCTOBER 4, 1790.

This target was shot at Ferrybridge.

THOMAS FENTON, Esq; . Capt. of the target.

HENRY DIXON, Esq; . . . Capt. of numbers.

MAY 2, 1791.

This target was shot at Chapel-Town.

SAMUEL ROBEARD, Esq; Capt. of the target.

JOHN DIXON, Esq; Capt. of numbers.

THOMAS JAQUES, Esq; . . Lieut. of the target.

SAMUEL ROBEARD, Esq; Lieut. of numbers.

JUNE 6, 1791.

This target was shot at Chapel-Town.

THOMAS JAQUES, Esq; . Capt. of the target.

JOHN DIXON, Esq; Capt. of numbers.

JOHN HARRISON, Esq; . . . Lieut. of the target.

THOMAS JAQUES, Esq; . . Lieut. of numbers.

JULY 4, 1791.

This target was shot at Heath, near Wakefield.

THOMAS JACQUES, Esq; . . . Capt. of the target.

SAMUEL R. DBARD, Esq; Capt. of numbers.

THOMAS WYBERG, Esq; Lieut. of the target.

HENRY DIXON, Esq; . . . Lieut. of numbers.

AUGUST 1, 1791.

This target was shot at the Grandy, Harrogate.

THOMAS WYBERG, Esq; Capt. of the target.

JOHN DIXON, Esq; { Capt. of numbers.
Lieut. of the target.

SAMUEL RDBARD, Esq; Lieut. of numbers.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1791.

This target was shot on Knavecliffe, near York.

THOMAS FLETON, Esq; Capt. of the target.

JOHN DIXON, Esq; { Capt. of numbers.
Lieut. of the target.

HENRY DIXON, Esq; . . . Lieut. of numbers.

OCTOBER 5, 1791.

This target was shot at Heath, near Wakefield.

JOHN DIXON, Esq; Capt. of the target.

HENRY DIXON, Esq; . . . { Capt. of numbers.
Lieut. of the target.

THOMAS WYBERG, Esq; Lieut. of numbers.

Besides the above monthly meetings, the Yorkshire Archers had a target at the general meeting

of all the Societies in England, held May 27, 1791, on Blackheath, and were within one arrow of gaining a Medal there shot for.

Their shooting uniform, is a plain green frock, and velvet cape of the same colour, with uniform buttons, white waistcoat and breeches, round black hat, uniform button and loop, with a white ostrich feather, white stockings, half boots, or black gaiters.—The dress uniform depends on the pleasure of the Lady Patrons.

The targets to be always shot at on public days, at the distance of one hundred yards.

The four Medals belonging to the Society to be transferable, and to be shot for at each of the six monthly meetings.—The Gold Medal for the Captain of the Target, to be gained by the most central shot during the day — the large Silver Medal to the Captain of Numbers, for the greatest number of shots in the targets.—The Silver Medal for the second best shot; and the other Silver Medal for the Lieutenant of Numbers, having the second greatest number of shots in the targets.

The sum of Four Guineas is given by the Society to be shot for on each target day, and distributed in the following manner; viz. Each arrow, shot within the gold or centre circle of the targets,

receive two shillings and sixpence; all arrows in the red or second circle, two shillings; those hitting the inner white or third circle, one shilling and sixpence; those in the black or fourth circle, one shilling, and those in the outer white or fifth circle, sixpence.

The Patron of the Society, EARL FITZWILLIAM — The Patroness, the COUNTESS of MAREBOUGH.

The Society consists at present of seventy-four members, with four honorary ones.

The Ladies presented the Society last summer, with very elegant Colours, to be placed on the top of a large Tent belonging the Society, in which a company of eighty may with great convenience dine.



THE MERCIAN BOWMEN,

A very respectable Society, who meet on Summer Hill, near Coventry.



THE KENTISH RANGERS.

A Society who meet on Blackheath, and are formed of members who have separated from one of the other Societies.

SOUTHAMPTON ARCHERS,

Now Royal, being patronised by his Royal Highness the DUKE of GLOUCESTER.



BOWMEN OF CHEVY-CHACE,

Under the immediate patronage of the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.



WOODMEN OF HORNSEY.



SURREY BOWMEN,

Who are also become Royal, having his Royal Highness the DUKE of CLARENCE as patron. This Society has of late been particularly distinguished, and promises to vie with any in point of dexterity and skill.



THE ARCHERS OF ARCHENFIELD,

Near Hereford, have been much spoken of, both for their dexterity and hospitality.

The grand Annual Meeting of the following Societies of Archers, took place on Friday, the 27th of May, 1791, at Blackheath, viz.

HONOURABLE THE ARTILLERY COM-
PANY, in two divisions,
SURREY BOWMEN, first division,
————— second division,
HAINAULT FORESTIERS,
TUXFORDSHIRES, first division,
————— second division,
NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHERS,
SHEPHERD FORESTIERS,
KENTISH RANGERS,
KENTISH BOWMEN,
LOYAL ARCHERS,
WOODMEN OF ARDEN,
ROBIN HOOD SOCIETY,
YORKSHIRE ARCHERS,
WOODMEN OF HORNLEY.

They were all dressed in green, with half-boots. Numbers of ladies were likewise dressed in the uniform of the Societies. Thirty-two targets were placed on the ground, and about a dozen of Archers appointed to shoot at each.—At twelve o'clock the shooting for the prizes commenced, and continued without intermission till three; when they retired to their tents, and partook of some refreshments. After which, the contest was re-

newed; and on examining the targets at six o'clock, Mr. RICHARD, of the *Toxophilite Society*, appeared to be entitled to the Gold Medal; and Mr. REYNOLDS of the *Woodmen of Hornsey*, to the Silver Medal. LORD AYLESBURY, having shot sixteen different times into the target, he was declared Captain of Numbers. The Archers afterwards returned to town, and dined together at the *Thatched-House Tavern*.

The Loyal Archers shot once into the Bull's Eye of the Target; the Yorkshire Archers once; the *Toxophilite Society* twice; the Robin Hood once; and the Woodmen of Hornsey twice.

Two persons were slightly wounded by landing too near the targets.

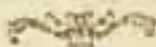
The tents were fancifully decorated with banners, proudly displaying the devices of the various orders of Archery.



Thus have we seen in the lapse of time, one of the most dangerous and destructive weapons of war laid aside, to make room for a novel invention; and English Archery, once the terror of foreign enemies, now changed into a pleasing, elegant, and healthful amusement. May we not wish for a similar alteration with regard to every

other instrument invented for the destruction of men; and hope for the arrival of those peaceful days, so beautifully described by the poet—

No more shall nation against nation rise,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes;
Nor fields with gleaming steel be cover'd o'er,
The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless javens into furrows shall bend,
And the broad scabbard in a plowshare end.



I N D E X.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Achilles, . . .	6	Cambyfes, . . .	10
Alexander, . . .	11	Cretans, . . .	11
Akens, . . .	11	Cressley, . . .	33
Artillery Company, .	13	Clifford, . . .	37
Agincourt, . . .	35	Charles I. . . .	59
Arrows, their shape		Catherine of Portu-	
and size . . .	71	gal,	62
Arrow, how far one		Clergy excepted from	
may be shot, . . .	66	shooting	45
Arrows, wood proper		Demosthenes, . .	11
to make them of, .	71	Description of an	
Aycliffe Archers, .	91	Archer,	67
Bannock Burn, . .	27	Darlington Archers, .	88
Bows, their price, &c.	56	Ennas,	8
Bows every man to		Esau,	5
be possessed of one, .	43	Ethiopians, . . .	10
Bows, height of . .	64	Edward II. . . .	27
Bow strings, . . .	71	Edward III. . . .	33
Bows to be made of		Edward IV. . . .	43
ough,	71	Elland (Sir John) .	30
British Bowmen, . .	92	Fortescue, . . .	35
Bo-men of Chevy		Flowden Field, . .	45
Chace,	97	Flintbury Archers .	86
Batts to be erected		Fathers to provide	
in every town, . .	45	bows and arrows	
Bow Makers, . . .	72	for their sons . .	44
Cyrus,	9	Glove (shooting) .	71

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Herodotus, . . .	10	Romans, . . .	12
Hatherlage, . . .	25	Richard I. . .	17
Hamilton, . . .	34	Robin Hood, . .	18
Henry IV. . . .	35	Richard III. . .	44
Henry V. . . .	35	Richmond Archers, 82	
Henry VII. . . .	44	Robin Hood's Bow-	
Henry VIII. . . .	44	men, . . .	93
Hainault Foresters, 93		Saul, king of Israel, 5	
Jonathan, . . .	5	Strongbow, Richard, 17	
Isaiah	11	Stanton, Elizabeth, 25	
Jeremiah, . . .	11	Shrewsbury, battle of, 35	
James I. of Scotland, 40		Scotland, . . .	68
Jenkins Henry, . .	46	Scorton Archers . 74	
King, (John) of Hip-		Southampton Archers, 99	
perholm . . .	60	Surrey Bowmen, . 99	
Kentish Bowmen, . 93		Stakes for Archers, 66	
Kentish Rangers . 98		Servants obliged to	
Locrians, . . .	7	shoot. . . .	34
Leo,	12	Tall, William, . .	16
London Archers, . 58		Lowton, . . .	41
Loyal Archers, . . 93		Topham, . . .	65
Lancashire Archers, 73		Toxopodites, . .	91
Mercian Bowmen, . 98		Ulysses, . . .	7
Paris son of Priam, . 6		William the Norman, 14	
Pandarus, . . .	6	William Rufus, . .	16
Pedigree of Robin		Wharfedale Archer., 16	
Hood,	20	Woodmen of Arden, 92	
Plato,	11	Woodmen of Horn-	
Parthians, . . .	12	sey, . . .	99
Poisters, . . .	34	Yorkshire Archers, 94	
Prince Henry, . .	59		

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