

Extracts from bank account of Robert Benson, Lord Bingley (Hoar's Bank)

<u>1698</u>		
8th April:	To <del>Mr.</del> Mr. Archer	£28.10s.
<u>1700</u>		
7th May:	To Mr. Archer	£845.17s.6d.
<u>1709</u>		
24th March:	To Mr. Smith	£35
26th March:	To Mr. London	£30
<u>1710</u>		
10th February:	To Mr. London	£30
28th March:	To Mr. London	£27.12s.
12th April:	To Mr. London	£16.3s.
<u>1716</u>		
14th January:	To Mr. Smith	£24
<u>1718</u>		
23rd June:	To Mr. Horsnell	£30
<u>1719</u>		
10th April:	To Mr. Nost	£15
25th November:	To John Wood	£7.12s.
<u>1721</u>		
12th July:	To John Wood	£3.11s.
<u>1724</u>		
6th July:	To John Wood	£10.6s.
<u>1725</u>		
26th June:	To Mr. Wood	£10
7th July:	To Mr. Wood	£22
9th July:	To Mr. Wood	£15

On 8th December 1726, there is a payment of £11.10s to John Wood from Lady Elizabeth Hastings.

The large payments to Archer (discussed by Geoffrey Beard in an article in Country Life, (11.12.1958)) at the time when the house was probably begun are obviously suggestive, particularly when we remember Archer's later work for Bingley at Harcourt House. The Mr. Smith may conceivably be William Smith of Tottenhall, who is known to have 'gone into Yorkshire' in 1708, worked for Archer at Heythrop and was just possibly recommended by him to Bingley; but if the name points to a builder, the Smiths of York have obvious geographical claims. The payments to Mr. London seem to indicate that George London, or more probably his younger partner Henry Wise, designed the layout of the park and the parterre, though the fairly modest sums imply that there was no great amount of supervision by the firm. 'Mr. Horsnell' is very probably Christopher Horsnail the elder, prominent sculptor and statuary, who may ~~have~~ have made fireplaces or urns, or perhaps a monument. Mr. Nost will be the distinguished leadsmith and sculptor, who may well have done urns or other garden features. The payments to John Wood confirm his engagement at Bramham known from his own engraved plan of the garden layout. He was evidently recommended to Lady Hastings by Bingley after he had finished at Bramham.

I daresay that Campbell's statement that the additional improvements were finished in 1710 refers to garden works by London & Wise, which may well have represented the completion of the house & grounds as first conceived. I agree with the statement in the brochure on Bramham that probably the whole conception was Benson's, though the large payments to Archer clearly need some explanation. They are much larger than would normally have been paid for a set of drawings; but Archer, as a gentleman architect, would not - even if he had supplied designs - have been engaged in the building.

Tel. Alsager 2013

Barleybat Hall,

47, Liverpool Road (West),

Church Lawton,

~~Newbold~~

Stoke-on-Trent,

ST7 3DG.

20th August, 1982.

Dear Mr. Lane Fox,

My turn to apologize for the delay in writing! Your letter came just before we set off for three weeks in Germany (looking at a rather different kind of baroque from Archer's), & I didn't have time to write in the rush of collecting things together. Meanwhile your kind assistant has sent me a set of slides & postcards: I'm enclosing a cheque, but not being sure how it should be made out, have left it open: I'd be most grateful if you could complete it.

I think it most likely that the payments to Archer in 1700 do relate to Bramham, unless of course they are to do with something quite unarchitectural. So far as I'm aware Benson wasn't doing any other building at that time, & since both he & Archer were involved with the supervision of building works for Strafford at Stainborough, there is a strong likelihood that Archer will have been involved with Benson's own house which we know to have been finished by 1710. I don't however think that this can have been connected with the house in Cavendish Square, about which there is in any case something of a mystery. The house which Archer is now known to have built there stood on the east side of the square & was built c.1725 for the Earl of Harcourt. Most confusingly the house which Benson built on the west side was later bought by the Harcourts & called Harcourt House. I don't know if any pictures of it are in existence, and it seems that there is at present no evidence of who designed it - very likely Benson himself, though again very likely with Archer's assistance. The

house which Marcus Whiffen in his book on Archer illustrates as Benson's was in fact the other one, built for Harcourt.

I'm not aware of any architectural records kept by Archer, though he may have been much more careful in his position as groom porter, which involved considerable sums of quasi-public money. His architectural career is still something of a mystery & his overall practice has to be scraped together, so to speak, from bits & pieces of information.

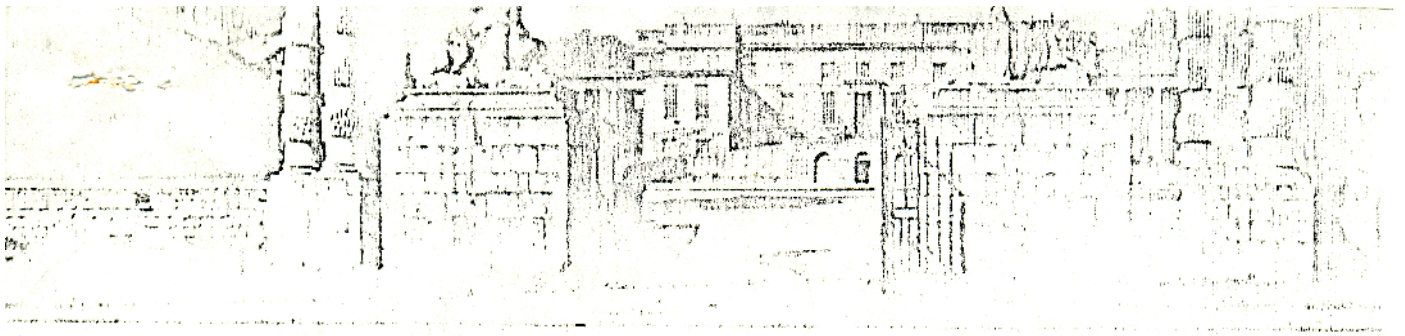
Howard Colvin has suggested that Wood's work in the gardens at Bramham may have been the designing of the stone basins & cascade, & this seems to me very plausible. Wood wasn't later known as a gardener, & some half-architectural work seems most likely therefore; the design of the cascade itself I'd be inclined to see as Archer's, but Wood may have worked in the same area later on. 1728 is late for Wood's known involvement at Bramham, though of course he might have made an unrecorded return then. I'd suggest that the T-pond was probably designed by Benson himself as a variant on the 'canals' that were popular in the early 18th century - as at Westbury, Glos, or Wrest, Beds, where incidentally Archer was certainly involved. But if Benson did do his own designing, he would very likely have called in a professional to organize the engineering side.

I'm still hoping that I may be able to come your way in September, though I see the summer fast slipping away. In any case I'll keep in touch & send word ahead if I manage a trip.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Andor Cromme.



1.—MONUMENTAL PIERS AND SPHINXES FLANKING THE ENTRANCE TO THE FORECOURT

# BRAMHAM PARK, YORKSHIRE—I

THE HOME OF COLONEL AND THE HONOURABLE MRS. LANE FOX & By ARTHUR OSWA

*Robert Benson, later Lord Bingley, built the house on a virgin site between 1700 and 1710 and also laid out the celebrated garden. He seems to have acted as his own architect with assistance, perhaps, from Gibbs and Archer*

LOVELY as a landscape park can be, it is with some resentment that one encounters the leering eyes of Capability Brown in Dance's well-known portrait of him, remembering how many great formal lay-outs of an earlier generation he swept away as though they were so much litter of dead leaves. At Bramham the visitor has the rare, indeed unique, enjoyment of seeing a fine Queen Anne house with a domain and garden planned and planted at the time it was built. Improvers with notions about "the picturesque" have been allowed to take their ideas elsewhere. Avenues, straight vistas, rond-points, intersecting walks and rides, high clipped hedges, a canal, water basins, cascades are here all to be seen in

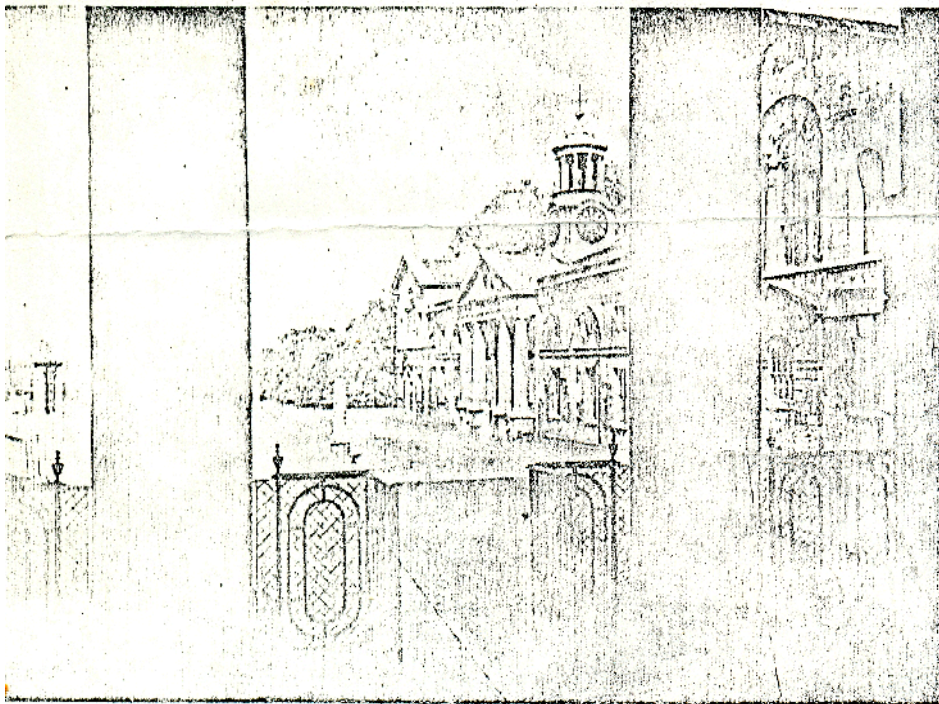
actuality instead of having to be imagined or inferred from engravings, descriptions or a few traces left in the grass. And the house, though severely damaged by fire in 1828, in its external aspect remains virtually unaltered, with its flanking colonnades and wings, spacious forecourt and monumental gate-piers.

The garden and its buildings will be illustrated in separate articles. Here we are concerned only with the house. Its builder, and the creator of the garden, was Robert Benson, who in 1713 became Lord Bingley. The site he chose was a virgin one, on a slope with a north-eastward aspect across a secluded valley, which, before it was enclosed, had formed part of the lonely expanse of Bramham Moor. The little

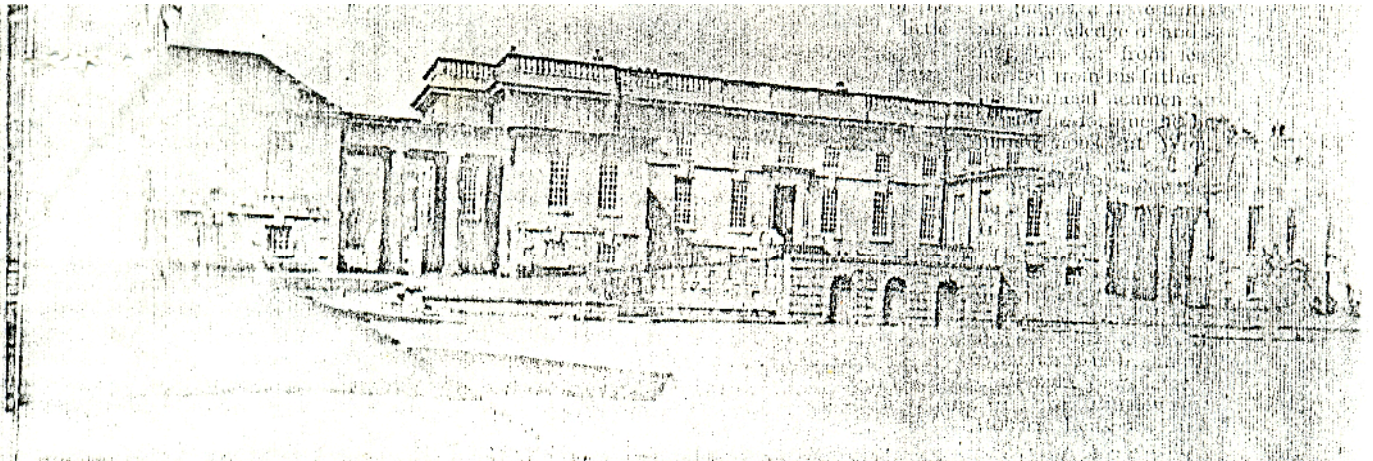
stream that flows through the park, and hollowed out the combe which the de embraces, makes its way northward to join Wharfe near Boston Spa. *En route* it passes the village of Bramham, through which also the Great North Road, crossing the Moor than a mile east of the house, well out of and mind.

Robert Benson's contemporaries, at a time when he stepped on to the political took delight in alluding to his "mean of tion." Although he could not produce a pedigree, he had a number of compensating advantages: good looks, a command of languages, a taste cultivated in Italy, considerable knowledge of and skill in architecture. Last, but far from least, a large fortune inherited from his father, which he augmented by his financial acumen and careful management. With the fortune he had also inherited a manor house at Wrenthorpe, outside Wakefield, which was called Red Hall, and his property at Bingley, near Bradford, from which he took his title when he was given his peerage. In 1702 when Ralph Thoresby made a journey into Lancashire, he rode through the populous parish of Bingley and noted in his diary that "Mr. Benson of Wrenthorpe, Wakefield, who is also Lord of the manor of Bingley" had a seat there. His new home at Bramham, if begun then, was not completed until eight years later.

Lord Bingley's father, who was Robert Benson, son of Robert and Anne Benson of Wakefield, had done very well for himself. In 1673 he stood for election to Parliament at Aldborough, opposing Sir Thomas Beresby, who after a double return had made eventually obtained the seat. In his *Memoirs* Beresby describes the elder Benson as "the most notable and formidable man of business of his time: one of the first who had raised himself from being clerk to a solicitor, to be clerk of the peace at Wakefield, to clerk of assize of the northern circuit, and to an estate of 2,500 £. per annum, without suspicion of great fraud and dissipation." Before the Civil War he was of some local importance, and he served as a commissioner for raising money for the king's forces. He was, therefore, brought before a Committee as a delinquent and fined



2.—THE STABLES SEEN FROM THE SOUTH COLONNADE

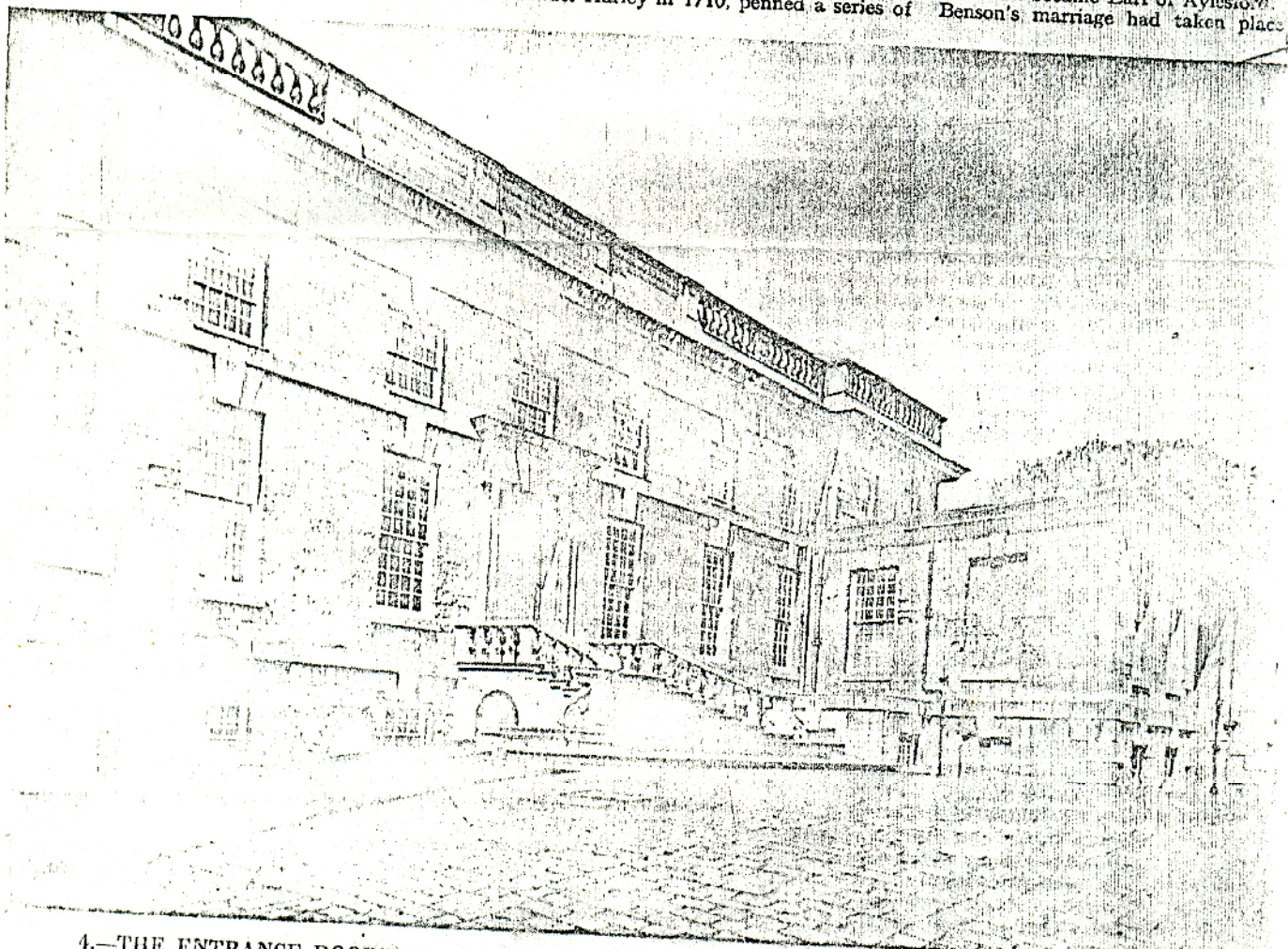


3.—THE WIDE-SPREADING ENTRANCE FRONT WITH THE RAMPED APPROACHES

having previously been deprived of his place as Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding. This, however, was only a temporary check to his progress, for he seems to have submitted to, and prospered under, the new régime. He bought and resided at Red Hall, Wrenthorpe, until, after the Restoration, he transferred his activities to London, having ingratiated himself with Sir Thomas Osborne (later Earl of Danby and eventually Duke of Leeds). According to Reresby, when Osborne was made Lord Treasurer, he was attracted by Benson's schemes for increasing the revenue by such devices as "concealments, fines and forfeitures, etc." Benson was to be his assistant and hoped also to be made a judge. *Dis aliter visum.* "One day, as he was returning from his lordship's to his own chamber in Gray's Inn, it

pleased God to dispose of him otherwise; for as he was going up the stairs to the passage at the end of the hall, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and so died without speaking one word." This happened in 1676. The future Lord Bingley was then only a few months old. He was brought up by his mother, who was a daughter of Toby Jenkins of Grimston. In 1690 she married Sir Henry Belaysse, later of Brancepeth, and died in 1696, being buried in Westminster Abbey, where her son was to be laid. It was presumably then or soon after, having come of age, that he set off on his travels. For his earlier years we are dependent on *The Wentworth Papers* and, in particular, an account of him written by Lord Raby, who, when the Tory Government took office under Harley in 1710, penned a series of

brief "characters" of the new Mr. Benson is of no extraordinary This gentleman has been a manager and has saved 5 or 6000 l. or more. He has lived very long in the country without being though very gallant amongst He had travelled in Italy where good fortune to strike up a friend Lord Dartmouth, by whose married a daughter of Lord Guernsey. He is always elected a Burgess for of York . . . and is building a house miles from thence. The lady was Elizabeth Finch, Lord Dartmouth's sister, and her father on the accession became Earl of Aylesford. Benson's marriage had taken place



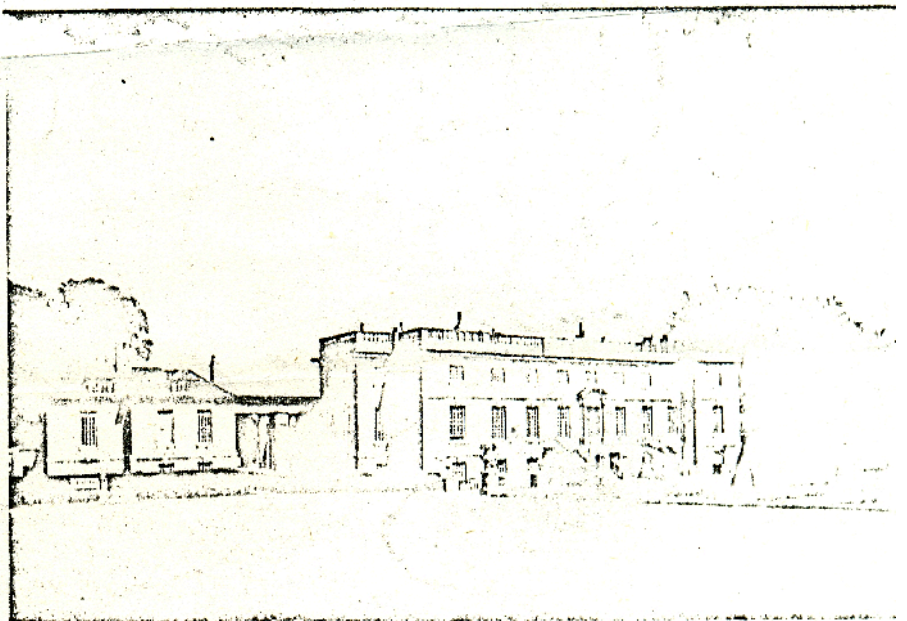
4.—THE ENTRANCE DOORWAY AND STEPS GOING UP FROM THE PAVED TERRACE FOR COACHES

Raby's mother, Lady Wentworth, seems to have been unaware of it, for in a letter to her son, dated April 28, 1709, she told him what a suitable match she thought Mr. Benson would make for her youngest daughter, Betty. To give the passage in her own erratic spelling:

Your brother Wentworth tells me Mr. Benson is to loock after your buildin in Yorkshire. I have found him out to be an old aquantenc of myne, his father was your father's mortell enemy, but his mother was particularly kinde to me when I was in Yorkeshire. I have kist him many a time; he was a very prety boy, he has a good estate, I wish Betty had him, he wants noe money, soe hee needs not a wife with a fortune.

How long the young Benson was in Italy is not known, but he was certainly back in England by 1700. In that year he was chosen one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the West Riding. In 1702, he was elected M.P. for Thetford, from which seat he transferred to York in 1705, and he continued to represent York until he obtained his peerage. As a Tory he came into his own in 1710, when, through Harley's influence, he was made a Commissioner of the Treasury, and the following year, when Harley became Lord Treasurer and Earl of Oxford, Benson stepped into his old office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1713, having been given a barony, he was persuaded rather against his will to go as ambassador to Madrid. The appointment came to an end on George I's accession, and thereafter he was out of office until 1730, when, a year before his death, he was made Treasurer of the Household to George II. For several years he was a director of the South Sea Company, and he came well out of the South Sea Bubble, selling before the crash occurred. In his later years he was able to devote himself to building a town house in Cavendish-square and perfecting the garden of his Yorkshire seat.

It is uncertain exactly when the land comprising the estate was acquired, but from evidence kindly communicated to me by Mr. F. G. B. Hutchings, the Leeds City Librarian, which will be given in the articles on the garden and park, it would appear that Benson purchased the bulk of the property in or very soon after 1699. Among some notes left by the late Lord Bingley is one giving 1698 as the date when the building of the house was begun. That would seem to be a year or two too early unless Benson already held the land on lease and had opened negotiations for its purchase.



5.—THE GARDEN FRONT AND NORTH WING, FORMERLY THE CHAPEL

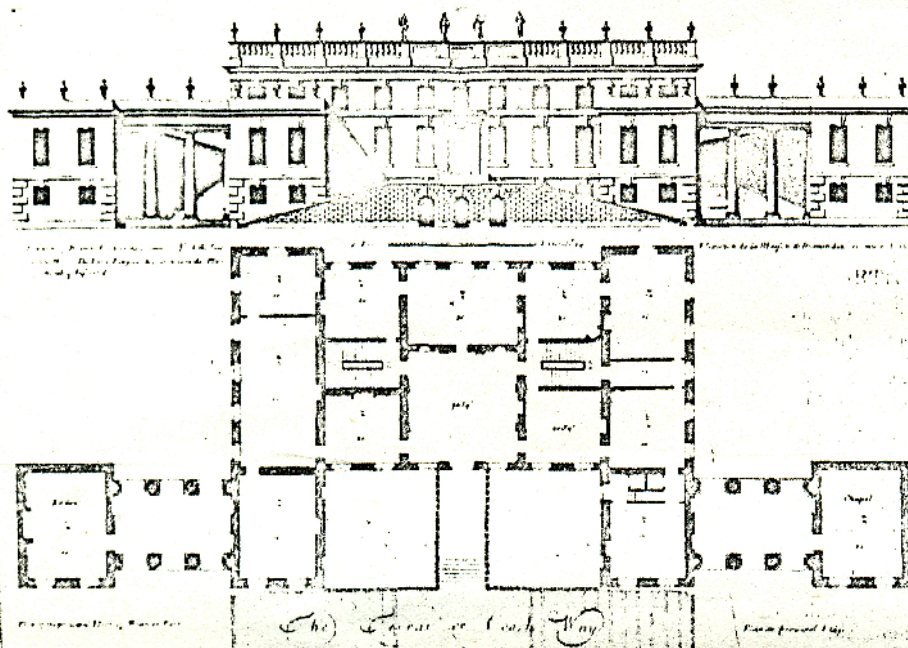
Building and decoration of the house probably went on over a period of ten years. Colin Campbell included a plate with plan and elevation of the entrance front in the second volume of *Vitruvius Britannicus* published in 1717. In his brief description he says nothing about the architect but concludes: "Here are curious Gardens laid out with great Judgment, and all the other additional Improvements were happily finished by the noble Patron, Anno 1710."

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Neale is responsible for the statement that the creator of Bramham employed an Italian architect. This, like similar statements about other houses made over a century after they were built, may have been no more than a tradition, but it led to the over-hasty identification of the architect as Leoni. Improving on grounds of style, the attribution can be missed because Leoni is not known to have come to England much before 1715, and Bramham is likely to have been begun by only a boy. Mr. Marcus Whiffen has forwarded Thomas Archer as a candidate. Archer certainly designed the house which Lord Bingley built for himself on the west of Cavendish-square. This, later known as Harcourt House, was begun in 1722. An engraving of it shows that its ill-designed facade had several of Archer's peculiarities worked into it, and it is difficult to believe that the architect could have produced the distinguished elevations of Bramham so remarkable for their reticent handling. When the second Earl of Oxford visited Bramham on his northern tour in June, 1725, he remarked of the house of Lord Bingley "may think it no great compliment to the architecture of it, to say that it makes better appearance on the outside than than his Lordship's in Cavendish Square." If Archer was concerned with the design of Bramham must have been kept very strictly under control.

It is altogether more reasonable to conclude with Mr. Tipping, who described Bramham

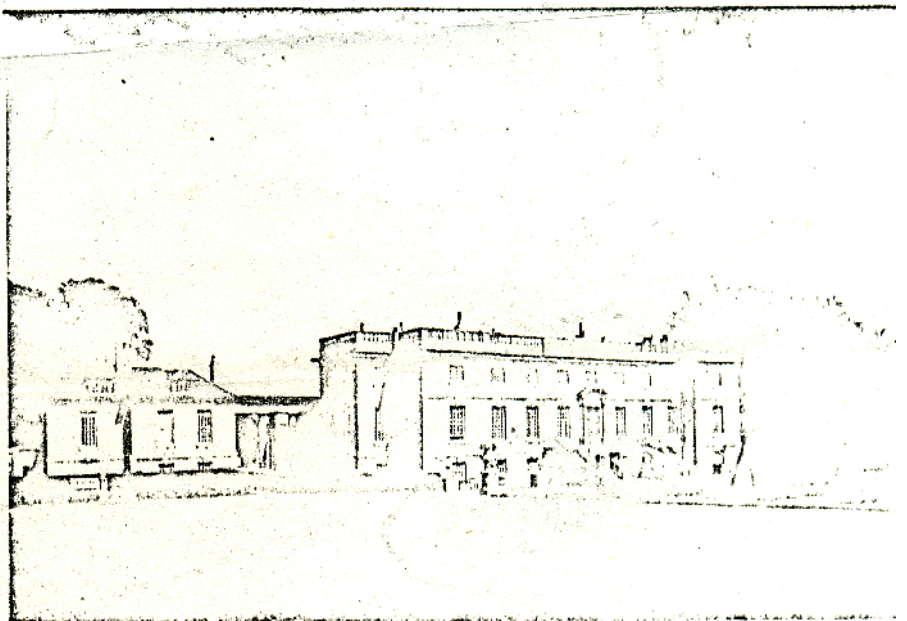


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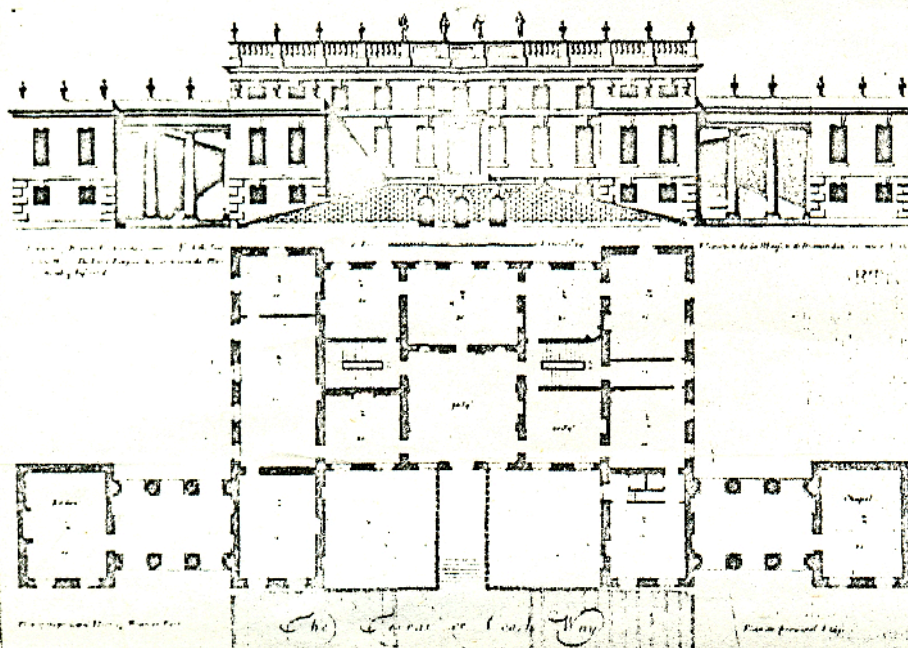
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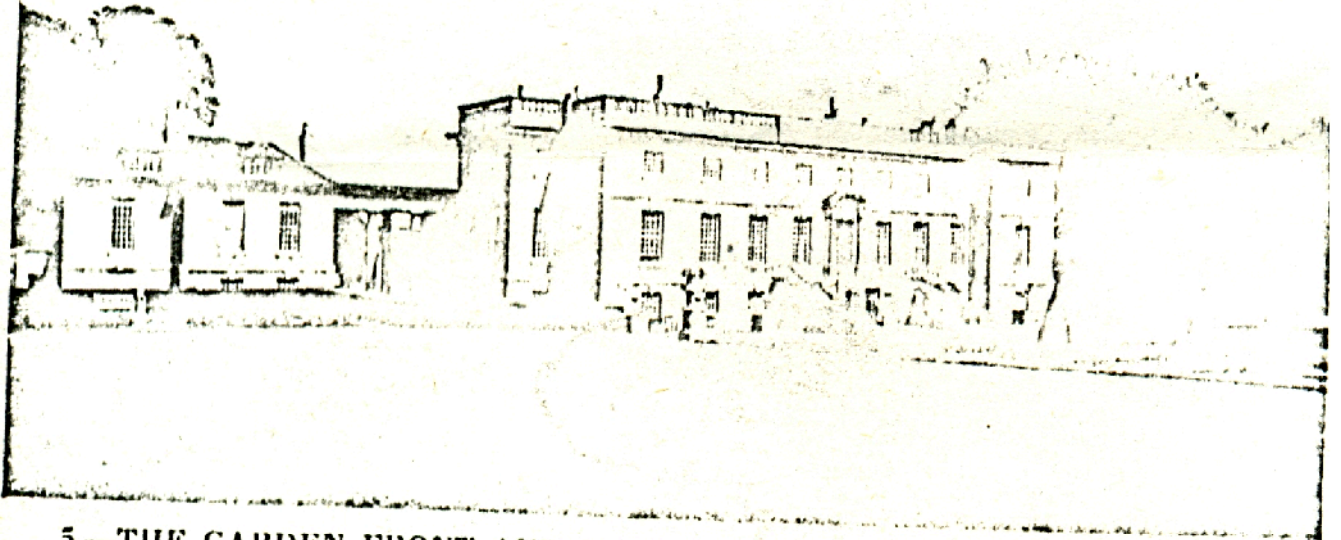
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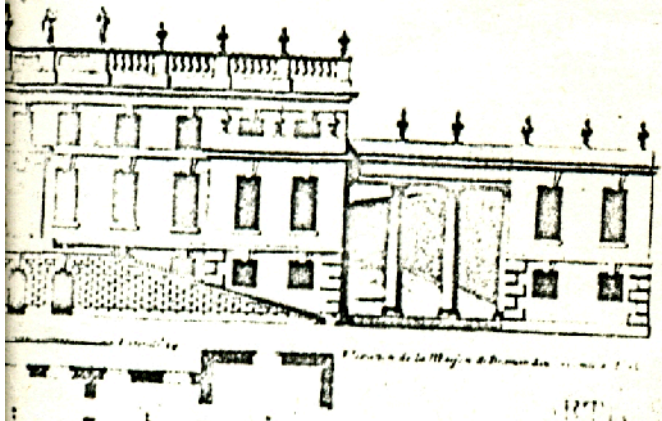
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INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.

1832.  
May 1st. Barber & Co., Silversmiths, on account of their  
bill for re-instating the Plate consumed in the fire. £300

October 30th. The like.. .. £287. 15. 9d.

1831.  
December 20th. William Fox living at Hope Hall.  
His Executors mentioned.  
31st. Paid Mrs. Wm. Fox for Hay left at Hope Hall.

May 6th . Paid Vicar of Carlton 10/- for a Sermon on Good Friday.  
7th. Horse & Coach hire and other expences to Clitheroe.. £6. 14. 11p.  
T. Kell (Agent) Chaise hire and expences collecting  
rents .. £9. 13. 6d.

During this year built an Inn at Grimston.

1832.  
June. 20th. Paid Revd. Atkinson £5.12. od. towards clothing the children  
attending Sunday School.

1829.  
Much work being done at Hope Hall.

1830.  
December 28th. Paid £5.10. Od. for 12 pairs of blankets for Poor ~~children~~  
of Rigton & Bardsey.  
Paid £5. 6. Od. for clothing for poor children attending Sunday School.  
Paid subscription to Bramham National School.

1831.  
Balance of subscription for repairs to York Minster. £125. 0. Od.

1867.  
Paid £1249. 18. Od. for Henry Lane Fox's Commission in Royal Blues.(RHG.)  
Paid Howard & Son for furniture £4320. 0. 0.d.

1869.  
Licences for 11 dogs £2.15. 0.d.  
Coals~~e~~ to poor at Christmas.  
Miss. Turpin. expences to America. £10.  
Collieries at Wrenthorpe, Allerton Bywater & Broom Hall.  
Thatching Larder at Hope Hall.

1842.  
Left Chesnut Grove, Boston Spa: Last rent Nov. 11th.

1842. Bowcliffe Hall purchased around this time.
1843. Received £622. 0.0d. for sale of Bloodstock at Terrylug.  
Apl. 2.
- 1844.
- May. 16th. Paid Solicitor's fees of £250. for opposition to Harrogate and Bolton Percy Railway Bill.
- Dinners for Mr. Fox's friends, Tenants, Band, Policemen etc.,  
at Bramham Park Agricultural Show £19. 1. 7d.
- Sundry Show expences, putting up tent, Reporters,  
Judges, Clerk. printing etc., £13. 4. 3d.
1841. Work going on erecting a house at Terrylug.
1842. Much work being done. building, painting, at Bramham House.  
Bowcliffe. Terrylug etc.,
1870. Mr. Gray's account for work done at "Fox" Inn. £18. 1. 11d.
- Feb 1. Rents being collectdd from College.  
5th.
1. Paid £5-5-0d to a Mr. Tilsey for damage to his farm during boring for coal at Allerton.
2. Mr. Fox's share of Coal Rent Dinner with cab hire and expences to Leeds. £23. 15. 6d.
7. Paid Harry Harland, Saddler, Bramham for repairs to garden hose and repairs to Fire Engine. £8. 13. 6d.  
(at Bowcliffe)
- Apl. 25. Paid Clifford Schoolmaster for  $\frac{1}{2}$  year (salary) £12. 10. 0d.
27. Paid £1-1-0d to Mr. Ince for a copy of Proceeds against Robert Benson Esq., a Royalist in 1645.
- Coal to Park & Poor of Bramham. £119. 11. 0d.
- Surveying collieries in year 1877. £107. 1. 10d.
- 1878.
- May. 31. Paid £2-2-0d. to Vicar of Gisburn for Choir Treat.
- Paid £5-5-0d subscription to Clifford Clothing Club.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST LORD BINGLEY'S LETTERBOOK OCTOBER 1727  
to SEPTEMBER 1728 (THREE YEARS BEFORE HIS DEATH) .

TO HIS HEAD GARDENER "FLEMING" re HIS ASSTNT GARDENER "MATHIAS"

QUOTE:

" APPLY HIS WHOLE STRENGTH TO DIGGING THE NEW CANAL THAT IS MARKED OUT FOR THE WATER FROM WHITTLE CARR, AND CARRY THE EARTH INTO THE LINE THAT GOES TO THE URN ALREADY BEGUN"

FLEMING IN ANSWER TO MANY DETAILED QUESTIONINGS SENDS REPORTS AS TO THE PROGRESS AND DELAYS IN BOTH WALL BUILDING AND WATER BRINGING, AND ALSO AS TO SUCH MISHAPS AS THAT, OWING TO THE HEAVY/RAINS, QUOTE:

"HERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF THE WALL FALLEN DOWN, NEW PLANTING WILL BE NECESSARY IN THE LITTLE GARDEN ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE, THE PEACH, APRICOT AND CHERRYS THERE BEING MOST OF THEM DEAD, AND MBE WALL BEING 15 - 16 FEET HIGH WILL ACCOMMODATE 6 or 7 PEAR TREES.

THE HARES HAVE EATEN HALF THE LITTLE FIRS PLANTED IN BLACK FEN WALK, AND MANY IN THE THICKETS AND SOME IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN" UNQUOTE.

MUCH OF CORRESPONDENCE DEALS WITH MONEY MATTERS.

STEWARD SLACK IN GETTING IN THE RENTS, SOME OF WHICH HE HAS TO PAY ~~PIER~~ OVER

FLEMING TO MEET THE WAGES. FLEMING CASUAL IN MONEY MATTERS AND MIKES UP THE MONEY, WHICH IN ACCORDANCE WITH MY LORD'S INSTRUCTIONS THAT MONEY **MUST** BE KEPT IN DISTINCT BAGS AND CHESTS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

FLEMING NOT HAPPY TO HAVE TO DEAC.rWITH MONEY MATTERS.

DESIRES TO LEAVE, BUT HAS TO WAIT UNTIL MY LORD COMES DOWN FROM LONDON IN THE SUMMER. HIS WAGES £30 PER ANNUM. BUT THE ONLY MONEY PAYMENT WAS £10 AS HE ATE WITH THE FAMILY. HE WAS A A RESPONSIBLE & HIGHLY PAID RETAINER.

POSTILLIONS WAGES WERE £5 PER ANNUM. LABOURERS PAID EIGHT SHILLINGS A WEEK AND WHEN PEAS AND WHEAT RISES TO EIGHT SHILLINGS A BUSHEL SOME OF THEM DECLARE THEY WOULD HAVE TO QUOTE: RUN FROM THEIR FAMILIES" THIS PAYMENT FAIRLY HIGH. AS THE CASE OF ONE CASUAL LABOURER: AGREED TO SERVE FOR FOUR YEARS AT 5/-

when he finds himself meat and dRINK AND PAYS 2/- WHEN HE DINES WITH THE FAMILY. IN RETURN FOR THIS REMUNERATION HE PROMIES NOT TO GO STRAY FROM HIS WORK AND NOT BE FUDDLED.

QUOTE: FROM LETTER:

MY LORD DIRECTS YOU TO TAKE PARTICULAR CARE THAT BANTERM BE PUNISHED SEVERLY EITHER BY WHIPPINGS OR LOCKING UP IF HE DOES NOT DO THE TASKS YOU SET HIM"

SMALLEST DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE HAVE TO BE REPORTED: EVEN OILING OF THE FRONT DOOR.

GOES ON TO CRITICIZE THE COST OF £75. 11.1d. FOR ERECTION OF A HOUSE & BARN. ALTHOUGH THE RUNNING EXPENSES OF RUNNING BRAMHAM WERE VERY LOW AT MOST TIMES, WE FIND THAT, PREPARATIONS FOR BINGLEY TO SUSTAIN HIS REPUTATION FOR LIVING VERY HANDSOMELY DURING HIS PERIODS OF RESIDENCE.

IN VIEW OF THE FAMILY'S ARRIVAL IN JULY 1728 ORDERS ARE GIVEN TO GET SOME FOWL INTO THE HOUSE, AND TO HAVE A BUCK KILLED ONCE A FORTNIGHT. EXTRA SERVANTS ARE TO BE GOT IN TO HELP THE COOK, BUTLER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE STAFF. FAMILY TAKE THE COACH FOR YORKSHIRE ON THE 17th July.

THREE MUSICIANS COLLECTED BY COACH FROM TADCASTER. BUT NO MEAT OR DRINK TO BE GIVEN TO THEM UNTIL HIS LORDSHIP ARRIVED.

QUOTE from LETTER:

IT WILL BE PROPER TO GET SOME LITTEL PORT WINE FOR THE MUSIC, AND IF YOU HAVE BOTTLES TO BOTTLE OF A HOGSHEAD OF SOME OF•THE MALT LIQUOR THAT.IS BEST AND FINEST"

THIS LETTER WRITTEN ON THE '16TH, BUT A LATER LETTER SAYS

"LET THE MUSIC CHOOSE THEMSELVES A HOGSHEAD OF DRINK OUT OF THE CELLAR AS THEY USED TO DO. AND THAT IT BE KEPT SEPARATE FOR THEM ONLY"

LORD BINGLEY DIED THREE YEARS LATER 1731.

ROBERT BENSON - THE YOUNGER:-

BORN. 1676.

MEMBER. OF PARLIAMENT FOR YORK AT THE AGE OF 30.

LETTER, WRITTEN BY LADY WENTWORTH TO HER SON BABY:

"YOUR BROTHER WENTWORTH TELLS ME BENSON IS TO LOOK AFTER YOUR BUILDING IN YORKSHIRE. I HAVE FOUND HIM TO BE AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE OF MINE, HIS FATHER WAS YOUR FATHER'S MORTAL ENEMY, BUT HIS MOTHER WAS PARTICULARLY KIND TO ME WHEN I WAS IN YORKSHIRE. I HAVE KISSED HIM MANY A TIME: HE WAS A VERY PRETTY BOY. HE HAS A GOOD ESTATE. I WISH BETTY HAD HIM, HE WANTS NO MONEY, SO HE NEEDS NOT A WIFE WITH A GOOD ESTATE:

(SHE WAS A LITTLE LATE HOWEVER, AS BENSON WAS ALREADY MARRIED TO LADY AYLSFORTH.) SISTER TO LORD TMOUTH WHOM HE HAD MET ON HIS TRAVELS IN ITALY)

1710.

VERY DILIGENT IN HIS DUTIES AS A BURGESS OF THE CITY OF YORK. ATTENDED EVERY ASSIZE, AND IS BUILDING A HOUSE 12 to 14 MILES FROM YORK. HAS SAVED FIVE OR SIX THOUSAND POUNDS OR MORE. HE HAS LIVED VERY HANDSOMELY IN THE COUNTY WITHOUT BEING A DRINKER, THOUGH VERY GALLANT AMONG THE LADIES.