



scion of the Royal House of Northumbria, who became Bishop of York in 732. Three years afterwards he was made Primate of the Northern Province by Pope Gregory III., and may therefore be rightly considered the first Archbishop of York. This was done by the Pope sending him "the pall" or cloak worn by archbishops.

We can but mention here the names of the archbishops who succeeded Egbert till the time of William the Conqueror. They are Albert, Eanbald I. and II., Wulfsius, Wigmund, Wulfhere, Ethelbald, Redewald, Wulstan, Oskytel, Ethelwold, Oswald, Adulph, Wulstan, Alfric Puttoc, Kinsius, Aldred, which brings us to the year 1060.

This covers the period of Anglo-Saxon rule in England, struggling as they continually were with their inveterate enemies, the Danes. It will be noticed that the names are nearly all Saxon, and the Church was evidently considered in a large sense national.

Aldred was an archbishop of much display and grandeur, and it fell to his lot to live in days of much turmoil and distress. He placed the crown upon the head of Harold "the last of the Saxon kings" and also when that royal head was laid low on the bloody battle field of Hastings, he crowned his successor, the terrible William of Normandy, the Conqueror of England. But he always maintained his rights and those of the Church even in his intrepid presence, but died in fear and trembling for the future of the Church of Christ in England.

After the Norman Conquest most of the English prelates were removed from their Sees and the practice of bishops appointing their own successors (which had hitherto obtained) was abolished and their appointment was left practically in the hands of the king. This brought William into conflict with the Papal power which, however, he stoutly resisted. He appointed to the vacant Archbishopric in the year 1070, one, Thomas of Bayeux, who was supposed by some to have been his own illegitimate son. A con-

flict arose in the matter of his consecration regarding the supremacy of all England, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury demanding the submission of the Archbishop of York to him, but a partial agreement only was arrived at.

When Thomas of Bayeux came to York, he found everything in a state of wretchedness and gloom. The whole Northern country had been over-run by Northmen, and William, swearing "by the splendour of God" (his ever-terrible oath) that he would be avenged, laid waste the City of York and the parts adjacent, Saxons and Northmen perishing alike, so that the new Archbishop found the minster a blackened ruin, the result of fire which had destroyed it and its library. Alas, that any of the books of old should have been destroyed!

The Archbishop set vigorously to work to restore the minster and to a great extent succeeded. He also re-organized the Cathedral staff of clergy and appointed a Dean over the Canons and also established an Archdeaconry. He died in the year 1100, shortly after the accession of Henry I. to the throne of England, and was succeeded by Gerard, Bishop of Hereford, who had been one of William Rufus' chaplains. Gerard was succeeded in 1109 by Thomas, a nephew of Thomas of Bayeux, and is known as Thomas II. Over his consecration the old difficulty as to the supremacy between Canterbury and York was revived, and it took all the force and vehement threats of the king to make the stout-hearted Thomas yield his position. The conflict among these good archbishops certainly was not as to which of them should be the least, nor to have the privilege of washing one another's feet. Thurstan succeeded in 1114 and is known as the great restorer of monastic discipline and power in the North. On his death St. William of York was appointed Archbishop in 1144, but monastic power had become so strong that he was set aside and Henry Murdac was put in his place. On his death, however, in 1147, St. William resumed the position and held it till his death in the year 1153. In 1154 Roger de Pont L'Evêque was made Archbishop. He died in 1181. The chief thing we read about him was his determined resistance of the superior claims of Canterbury. The contest became unseemly. At a certain council, at which the Papal legate was present, the question arose as to who should sit at the right hand of that dignitary. Canterbury took the place naturally and York endeavoured to thrust himself between His Grace and the the legate, but ended merely in sitting complacently in Canterbury's lap! Roger was then set upon, his ears cuffed, his robes torn, his body trampled upon, till he was glad to beat a hasty retreat from the inhospitable room. After his death the See remained vacant for ten years, during which time the king enriched himself from its great revenues.

During the reigns of Henry II., Richard I. and