

WE regret to record that the Rev. BENJAMIN WAUGH, founder of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, died at Westcliff-on-Sea on Wednesday Evening.

He was born at Settle, in Yorkshire, on February 20th, 1839, and educated at first in a private school. After nine years of commercial life, an experience which proved of much value in his later career, he offered himself for the Congregational ministry in 1862. Obtaining his theological training at Airedale College, Bradford, he became the minister of a church at Newbury in 1865, and afterwards accepted an invitation to Greenwich. He had already given signs of something more than ordinary love and understanding of children; and among the poor of Greenwich he soon became known as a man who would shrink from no pains to translate his love into action. The magistrates used to hand over to him and his friend Mr. John Macgregor—"Rob Roy" Macgregor of canoeing as well as philanthropic fame—boys charged with first offences. These boys he either sent to sea or drafted into his Waste-paper and Blacking Brigade. In 1870 he was put forward by four local trade unions as a candidate for the first School Board for London, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1873, but overtaxed his strength in the work, and had to retire. As soon as health was sufficiently restored he threw himself with, if possible, more vigour than ever into the cause of the children. He had found that the failure of children to attend school, and their miserable state when they did come, were commonly due to the neglect, or worse, to which they were subjected at home; and what chiefly aroused his indignation was the difficulty, as the law then stood, of bringing home to parents their responsibility. It is hard to realize now that at that time it was the accepted idea, not only among the general public, but among Judges and magistrates, that, as an Englishman's house was his castle, the parents could practically do as they liked with their children, as with their inanimate goods and chattels. Mr. WAUGH set himself to change all that. His first and greatest difficulty was to convince the country that cruelty to children actually existed. His appeal was nearly always met by the answer, "There is no cruelty in this town." By his persistence, eloquence, and charm of character Mr. WAUGH gradually succeeded in changing public opinion.

In 1884, on the formation of a London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, he was asked to become its honorary secretary, and four years later he established it on its present national basis. A Nonconformist himself, Mr. WAUGH had the greatest horror of sectarianism in connection with his child-saving work, and one of the original articles of the constitution, agreed upon by Cardinal Manning, the late Bishop of Bedford, and the Chief Rabbi, declares that "at the meetings of the society nothing shall be done contrary to the principles of any particular religious denomination."

The investigations of the society—and for practical purposes Mr. WAUGH was the society—revealed a state of affairs even more appalling than he had imagined. There seems to have been absolutely no limit to the variety of ill-treatment to which children were subjected. Mr. WAUGH also found that in many cases it was impossible to obtain legal redress. It was largely on the information gathered by him that the agitation was based that led to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in 1885; and it was by his personal efforts that, on the report stage of that measure, the House of Commons unanimously did what it had refused to do in Committee, making it possible for magistrates to take the evidence of children who were too young to understand the nature of an oath. He also secured a law by which others beside Poor Law Guardians might prosecute in cases of starvation. In 1889 his legislative achievements culminated in the passing of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to and the better Protection of Children.

Under this "Children's Charter," supplemented in 1895 by a charter of incorporation conferred on the society itself, the

society has done a work of incalculable beneficence. It has dealt with over 350,000 cases of ill-treatment, and, but for it, in the vast majority of these cases the helpless little victims would have had to go on suffering. We do not forget that on one occasion, in 1897, a serious attack was made on its administration; but the inquiry demanded by Mr. WAUGH and Mr. Victor out by Lord Herschell, Mr. Francis Buxton, and Mr. William Williamson resulted in the complete disproof of every serious charge. The report informed the charitable public that they might contribute to the society's funds "in the full assurance that the money they supply will be judiciously employed in furthering the sacred cause of protecting the children of the community, and rendering the condition of their lives brighter and happier." Occasionally, no doubt, the society's officers have made mistakes; but the rarity of such cases testifies to the care that is taken to prevent them. The society acts in perfect harmony with the police, who recognize that it can do much that they can not; and its warnings, though often doubtless resented, in many cases not only check the habit of cruelty, which grows fast if unchecked, but open the eyes of the offenders to the enormity of the offence. A number of them have afterwards expressed gratitude to the society; and at least one man, after having been actually convicted and punished, went so far as to send the society the sum it had spent in bringing him to justice. There is no doubt that the mere knowledge of the existence of such a society has a powerfully deterrent effect.

In pursuance of his settled policy of preserving family life and insisting on the discharge of parental responsibilities, Mr. WAUGH would always leave a child with its parents if possible; but regular visits of supervision would be paid to it, and some of the neighbours would be furnished with postcards, so that the society might be warned of any repetition of an offence. These precautions almost always suffice. In case of absolute necessity the society asks and obtains the legal custody of the children; but this is done in very few cases, the total from the beginning having been only about 1,560.

Of all this work Mr. WAUGH was the soul and the mainspring. Planning its methods and seeing to their execution with remarkable enthusiasm, perseverance, and business ability. For the first ten years of the society's existence he accepted no salary whatever. He gave up pastoral work in 1887, but he continued to edit the *Sunday Magazine*—as he had done since Dr. Guthrie's death in 1874—until 1896. From that time he lived for the society and the children alone. From the early days when Cardinal Manning was his intimate collaborator his transparent sincerity and the nobility of his character, as well as the dire necessity of his work attracted to him many of the finest spirits of his time; and he lived to see the list of his society's officers headed by the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and eight other members of the Royal Family. The society now has its local organizations in a very large number of towns all over the country.

A few years ago Mr. WAUGH's health broke down, and he went off on a journey round the world. He had not long returned before it became evident that he was really worn out with his incessant labours; and in 1905 he resigned the directorship of the society and accepted the position of consulting-director.

Mr. WAUGH was the author of a volume entitled "Sunday Evenings with my Children," but he was far too busy with his philanthropic work to give much scope to his strong literary instincts. "The Gaol-Cradle: Who Rocks it?" was a plea for the abolition of juvenile imprisonment.

Mr. WAUGH leaves a widow, three sons, and five daughters.

The funeral will be at Borough Cemetery, Southend-on-Sea, on Monday, at 3-30.

To-day the grave closes over the remains of BENJAMIN WAUGH, who has passed away at the allotted span, after forty years of labour in the noblest cause to which human efforts can be devoted. He has left a name which must always shine upon the roll of English philanthropy. By his exertions in combating the worst form of cruelty which can debase our mortal nature, he not only trod as a minister of religion in the footsteps of his Master and lived by the inspiration of the tenderest words in all Scripture. If we rightly regard the facts, we shall see that he who claimed and won in a stern and splendid sense the title of the "children's champion" carried on a firmer crusade upon behalf of the innocent and the weak, and against the most brutal forces of evil, than was ever waged by any mediæval knight. Shield and sword and armour are obsolete and disused, but they are still and for ever will be the symbols of the Arthurian spirit in which our life should be lived. There are always poor victims to be delivered. There are always giant wrongs to be challenged. There are always abuses suggesting nothing but the ravening beast to be faced and slain. The pity of it is that the crowded confusion of modern life and the increasing intensity of our prosaic cares should weaken the power of symbolism and leave us little time to reflect upon those gracious pictures by which the valiant soul was excited to new deeds in the ages when faith and art were one. Take St. George and the Dragon—it was the great national legend of this country, as it was one of the civic inspirations of Imperial Venice. We see the naive and delicious canvases of Carpaccio, but, as Ruskin taught us to realise, they were not merely works of art, they were part of the pictorial Bible of an age. That generation is poor indeed which lacks men to revive the legend of St. George in a new form; and of the career of Mr. WAUGH what is so true or so just to say as that the protector of the children faced, fought, and nearly slew, if he could not finally kill, a Dragon, fouler, more cruel, more devout, more than the mind of the Dark Ages ever imagined? For this was that monster indeed which was fed with young lives in as real a sense as if Moloch stood in our midst, as in Carthage, with horrible arms lifting infants into the furnaces. For Mr. WAUGH was the founder and director for many years of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The very name, as has been truly said, brings a sense of pain and shame to every person of civilised instincts. But if this is the impression made whenever that mere name is repeated, what are we to think of the thing, of the grim necessity for it even still, and of the appalling conditions out of which this organisation arose as the result of one man's vehement and resolute crusade.

Mr. WAUGH was of Yorkshire fibre, and entered the Congregational ministry when in early manhood. He soon came to represent the genius of spiritual zeal, applied to concentrated action, which has always given Dissent in this country its strongest influence and its greatest achievements. The original mission of the Free Churches was to search the hearts of the people more closely by coming nearest to their lives. This force of missionary brotherhood was the secret of the Methodist revival in the eighteenth century. The High Church movement in the last few decades has gained more social power and vitality by its work in the slums than by any other means. But the "endless imitation" to which men are prone always means much waste, slackness, and diffuseness of effort. Mr. WAUGH struck out a new line. He took a keen interest to begin with, in education, and was one of the members of the first School Board for London. But, in the meantime, his mind was bent upon more immediate means for the redemption of the children than ever the new system of popular instruction could provide. At this time the national conscience was beginning to be stirred by a sense of national guilt. The voice of the little ones who suffered and perished was not heard of the land, though there existed a social crime which might have made just men cry to Heaven for a mark of wrath. A swarm of vulgar Herods and Herodias worked their cruel will, and in massacre and torture of the innocents raged invisibly. For in a great society an evil widely scattered is as though it were not seen until the man arises capable of stirring resolve and moving imagination. It is a wise remark of historians that preventive laws, whether they achieve their end or not, are a sure proof of the actual existence of the abuses against which they are

directed. As the first great results of Mr. WAUGH's labours, an Act of Parliament had just been passed which made it for the first time a technical offence for parents or guardians to withhold proper food from their children or to neglect or ill-treat them. The little ones had found their champion. For five years Mr. WAUGH travelled through the length and breadth of Great Britain, collecting the materials on which this saving statute was founded. His experience surpassed his worst anticipations, and his final revelations were terrible. They were like nothing so much as the Parliamentary reports upon the working of the Factory Acts, issued fifty years before. Yet there was some dim gleam on the inner side of the cloud. In spite of all our industrial civilisation has sharpened the humane instinct instead of making men and women more callous. "There is more cruelty in the country than in towns," wrote Mr. WAUGH. "In the towns, there is more brutality; in the country, more wilful starvation, and starvation is worse than brutality." There, in simple, but frightful, words, he went on to explain what he meant. "A child is strangled to death in six seconds; it takes six weeks of agony to starve it gradually to death." We can scarcely bring ourselves to realise the full significance of statements like these, made in our own time, and but a very few decades ago, yet bearing witness in the midst of civilisation to a depth of effective savagery lower than the moral worst of which barbarous races are capable. For, if we regard the thing dispassionately, cannibalism itself is less gross than the unutterable selfishness or the sheer pitilessness of thin-lipped cruelty by which children are done to death.

The passion of Bill Sykes, that type of the towns, may lead to any act of blind violence, but it is not so bad as the dull, impenetrable habitual callousness which Mr. WAUGH found existing in the villages. He told of an unnatural mother who desired to destroy her child with impunity, and who deliberately killed it by thirst. He told of a farmer who used patent medicines to secure the death of his own son for the sake of the insurance money. So the House of Commons was roused to action at last, and the Bill to which we have referred passed into law. Wanton cruelty to children became a recognised crime—strange satire upon the conception of civilisation previously existing. But with the passing of the Act the work was only begun. From Magna Charta up to now there has never been any difficulty in passing well-intentioned laws, but it has not been so easy to enforce them or to secure, in practice the concrete results intended. Mr. WAUGH's next and greatest step was to found a society which would secure the success of the recent legislation. He founded, as we have said, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In the years that have since elapsed this organisation, unremittingly pursuing its purpose, has attained by degrees an invaluable work. There were lions in the path, unless, indeed, we should say that the animals were of a meaner breed. There was the insensate stupidity which moves a certain sort of character, less common than it was, to resist every innovation, even the best. The society encountered continual opposition. Even in police-courts and at coroners' inquests its operations were often regarded as a form of cant. It was looked upon as an interfering and mischievous agency, disputing the Englishman's right to regard his house as his castle, and preventing the British parent by mere espionage from doing what he liked with his own. Mr. WAUGH triumphed in the end, thanks largely to the gracious sympathy and aid which he received from the late Queen Victoria. But his labours wore him out, and in 1905 the report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was penned by another hand. The founder had come at last to the breakdown from which he never again recovered. It is true, as Professor Huxley said, that "the nervous man rules the world." But he pays the full price for his ascendancy. The concentrated organisation, gathering up every fibre of its own being for the combat, will always win immense results, but only by packing into hours the expenditure of nervous energy which serves ordinary persons for months, or even for years. But Mr. WAUGH was of those whose work lives after them, and if "only the actions of the just smell sweet and blossom in their dust" a strenuous career, unsparring of self and rich in charities, has left assuredly a fine and ennobling memory.

406

407

TO BE LET,
 With immediate possession, a
GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE,
AND SHOP,
 Situated in the
MARKET PLACE, SETTLE.
 With GARDEN and WAREHOUSE, now occupied by
 Mr. WAUGH, Saddler, on application to whom all particulars
 may be obtained. 1859

To Builders and Contractors.
 TENDERS wanted for the several Works required in the
 Erection of a New SAVINGS' BANK at Settle.
 Plans may be seen on application to Mr TATHAM, at the
 Savings' Bank, Settle, until Monday, the 12th September
 inst. Tenders to be sent to Mr E G PALEY, Architect,
 Lancaster, on or before the 13th September.
 The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
 30th August, 1864.

1900
 THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF
 CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of the
 Craven District Branch of this Society was held in the
 Victoria Hall, Settle, on Wednesday afternoon last,
 the Rev R. C. Garnett, vicar, in the chair. He was
 supported by the Rev B. Waugh, the director and
 secretary of the Society, and Mr T. Brayshaw,
 district correspondent for Settle, and there were pre-
 sent numerous ladies and gentlemen of the district.
 Craven District Branch comprises the whole of the
 Keighley Parliamentary Division, and so much of the
 Otley Parliamentary Division as is situate in Aire-
 dale, including the town of Bingley, and almost the
 whole of the Skipton Parliamentary Division, in-
 cluding the towns of Skipton and Settle. Mr Bray-
 shaw gave a brief account of the work done in the
 district during the past year. During the year 196
 cases have been investigated (three being in Settle)
 affecting the welfare of 509 children. Of these 23
 were taken before the magistrates. These were cases
 of extreme cruelty, where the parents refused to heed
 warnings. Through the parents' cruelty 55 children
 were removed from their care. 65 children have been
 found in their homes suffering from want of food.
 Subsequently their wants have been supplied from
 the Society's funds, until permanent help has been
 obtained, or until their parents have been induced to
 do better and provide for them. Out of the 65
 children only two were in this state owing to poverty,
 the others were so by wilful neglect. Mr Brayshaw
 stated that Mrs Stackhouse, Ingfield Hall, Settle,
 wished to resign as hon. sec. of the ladies' committee,
 and that Mrs Farrer had consented to take her
 place. The old committee for the district were re-
 elected, Mrs Farrer taking the place of Mrs Stack-
 house. Mr Waugh then gave an interesting history
 of the society, and the usual votes of thanks con-
 cluded the meeting.

THE LATE REV. BENJAMIN WAUGH.
 (To the Editor of the "Pioneer.")
 Sir,—On the 20th February, 1839 the
 late Rev. Benjamin Waugh was born in
 Settle on the site now occupied by the
 Savings Bank. Mr. Waugh has been
 rightly described in several of his obitu-
 ary notices as one of the greatest philan-
 thropists of the nineteenth century, and
 to me it seems fitting that his birthplace
 should be commemorated in some form
 or other. Would it not be feasible to
 erect a tablet to his memory and affix
 it to some portion of the present building?
 —Yours truly,
 THOS. BRAYSHAW,
 District Correspondent for Settle
 of the N.S.P.C.C.
 Settle, March 25th. 1908

1864
 SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY — On Sunday, April
 10th, two excellent sermons were preached in the Indepen-
 dent Chapel, Settle, by Mr B Waugh, a native of Settle, and
 now of Airedale College. The attendance was large, and
 liberal collections were made on behalf of the sabbath school
 connected with that place of worship. Appropriate hymns and
 select pieces were well sung by the children and young people.
 Mr Compston, jun, presided at the Harmonium, by whom the
 variety and power of the instrument were ably brought out.

THE SOCIETY.

The action of the Society has earned the gratitude of every
 true man's and woman's heart.

It has stopped or lessened the sufferings of over 472,400
 children, victims of violence and neglect.

The area over which it has spread its agencies has now reached
 more than two thirds of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

It only needs a still larger income to enable it to befriend a
 still larger number of the suffering children of the land.

Trains to Settle or Giggleswick.

	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
Depart.—Keighley ..	2.16	2.35	Depart.—Settle ..	5.17	6.45
" Skipton ..	2.35	2.54	Arrive.—Hellifield ..	5.4	7.0
" Gargrave ..	2.42	—	" Gargrave ..	5.57	7.30
" Hellifield ..	2.57	3.40	" Skipton ..	6.5	7.45
Arrive.—Giggleswick	3.7	—	" Keighley ..	6.20	8.7
" Settle ..	—	3.50			

	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
Depart.—Bentham ..	3.16	—	Depart.—Giggleswick	4.59	6.47
" Ingleton ..	3.10	—	Arrive.—Clapham	5.9	6.57
" Clapham ..	3.25	—	" Ingleton	5.35	7.20
Arrive.—Giggleswick	3.38	—	" Bentham	5.19	7.5

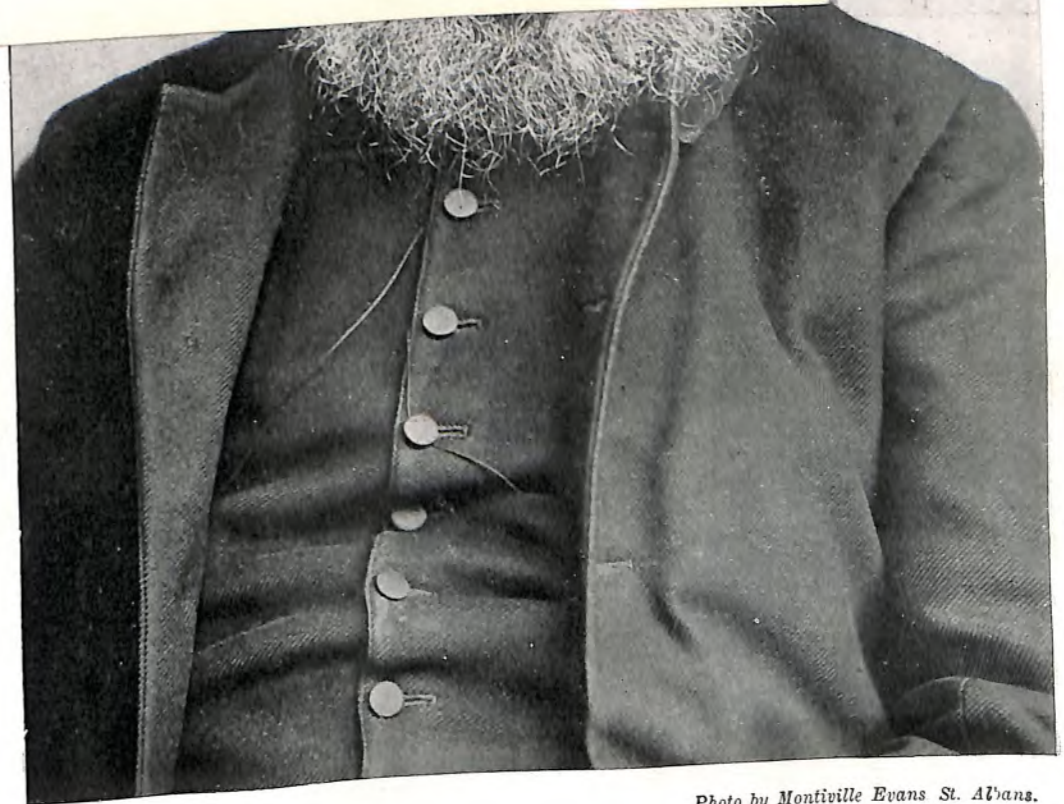


Photo by Montville Evans St. Al'ans.

The Founder of the N.S.P.C.C.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PATRON THE QUEEN.



CRAVEN DISTRICT BRANCH.

The President and Committee of the above Branch request the pleasure of the Company of

Mr. Brayshaw and Friends, at the Annual Meeting in the Craven Assembly Rooms, Settle, on Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 4 p.m.

The Rev. ... will address the Meeting. The Meeting will be held in the VICTORIA HALL, not the Craven Assembly Rooms.

1900 THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of the Craven District Branch of this Society was held in the Victoria Hall, Settle, on Wednesday afternoon last, the Rev R. C. Garnett, vicar, in the chair. He was supported by the Rev B. Waugh, the director and secretary of the Society, and Mr T. Brayshaw, district correspondent for Settle, and there were present numerous ladies and gentlemen of the district. Craven District Branch comprises the whole of the Keighley Parliamentary Division, and so much of the Otley Parliamentary Division as is situate in Aire-dale, including the town of Bingley, and almost the whole of the Skipton Parliamentary Division, including the towns of Skipton and Settle. Mr Brayshaw gave a brief account of the work done in the district during the past year. During the year 196 cases have been investigated (three being in Settle) affecting the welfare of 509 children. Of these 23 were taken before the magistrates. These were cases of extreme cruelty, where the parents refused to heed warnings. Through the parents' cruelty 55 children were removed from their care. 65 children have been found in their homes suffering from want of food. Subsequently their wants have been supplied from the Society's funds, until permanent help has been obtained, or until their parents have been induced to do better and provide for them. Out of the 65 children only two were in this state owing to poverty, the others were so by wilful neglect. Mr Brayshaw stated that Mrs Stackhouse, Ingfield Hall, Settle, wished to resign as hon. sec. of the ladies committee, and that Mrs Farrer had consented to take her place. The old committee for the district were re-elected, Mrs Farrer taking the place of Mrs Stackhouse. Mr Waugh then gave an interesting history of the society, and the usual votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

THE LATE REV. BENJAMIN WAUGH. (To the Editor of the "Pioneer.") Sir.—On the 20th February, 1839 the late Rev. Benjamin Waugh was born in Settle on the site now occupied by the Savings Bank. Mr. Waugh has been rightly described in several of his obituary notices as one of the greatest philanthropists of the nineteenth century, and to me it seems fitting that his birthplace should be commemorated in some form or other. Would it not be feasible to erect a tablet to his memory and affix it to some portion of the present building? —Yours truly, THOS. BRAYSHAW, District Correspondent for Settle of the N.S.P.C.C. Settle, March 25th. 1908

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY — On Sunday, April 10th, two excellent sermons were preached in the Independent Chapel, Settle, by Mr B Waugh, a native of Settle, and now of Aire-dale College. The attendance was large, and liberal collections were made on behalf of the sabbath school connected with that place of worship. Appropriate hymns and select pieces were well sung by the children and young people. Mr Compston, jun, presided at the Harmonium, by whom the variety and power of the instrument were ably brought out. 1864

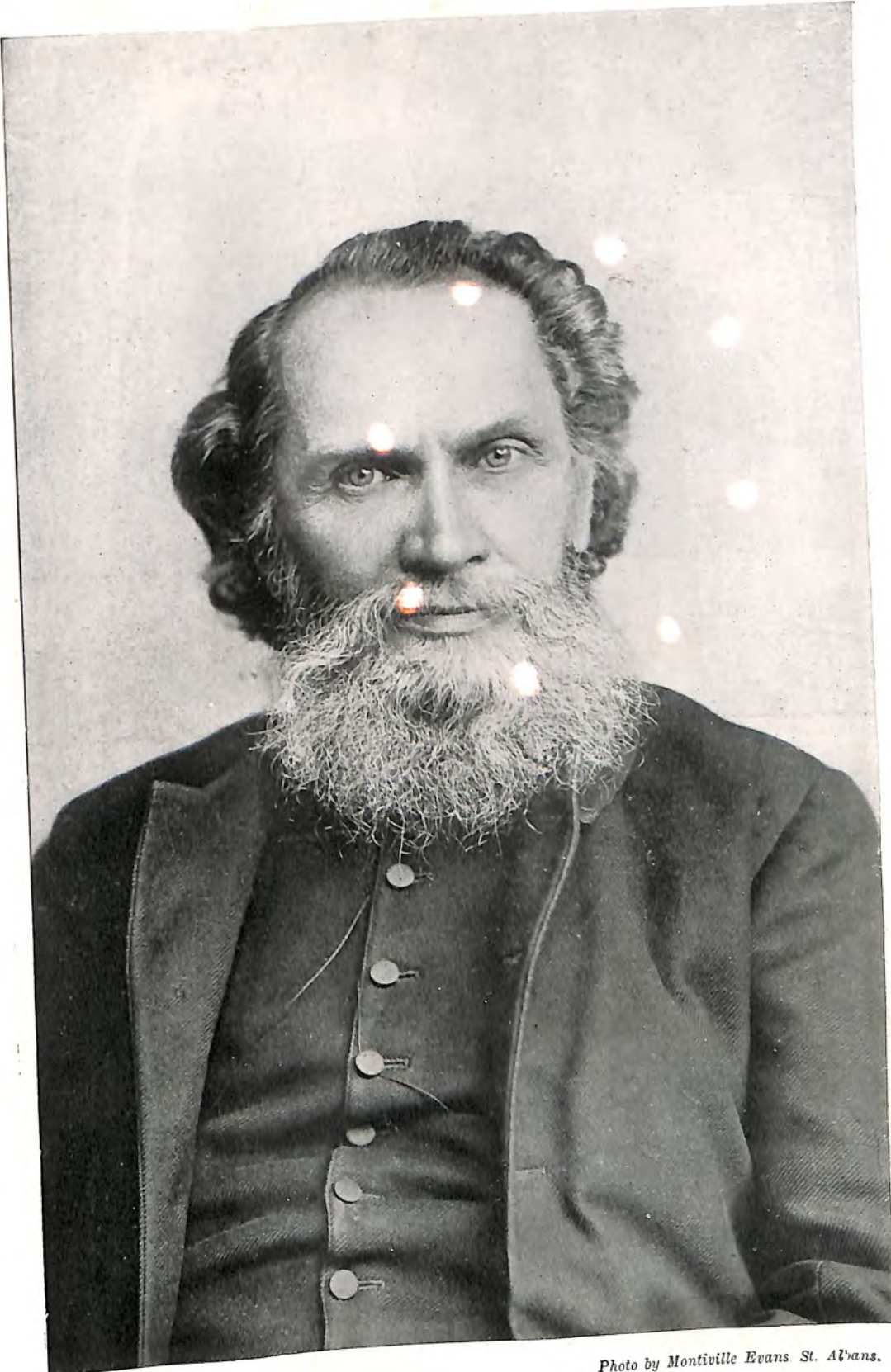


Photo by Montiville Evans St. A'Vans.

The Founder of the N.S.P.C.C.



Thos. Brayshaw unveiling the Benj. Waugh Memorial Tablet.

SETTLE MEMORIAL OF
REV. B. WAUGH.

FOUNDER OF SOCIETY FOR
PROTECTING CHILDREN.

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

to the memory of the Rev. Waugh, founder of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as at Settle on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, oldest inhabitants of Settle. Benjamin Waugh was born on 10, 1839, at Settle, being the son of James Waugh. He was one of the best known of whom is Thomas Waugh, K.C., who, after occupation of leader of the Northern Railway for seven years, retired in March 1908, having completed 47 years' service.

The tablet, which has been provided by Mrs. Harrison, of Stackhouse, Settle, is a fine piece of granite, and is a fine specimen of the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, is a fine specimen of the granite from the neighbouring hills. It is finely polished. It is placed in the wall of the Settle Savings Bank, which was the old Craven Bank, the birthplace of Benjamin Waugh, and was carried on business at the time he was a saddler. The tablet bears the inscription: "Site of Birthplace of the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, founder of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Born February 20, 1839—died 1908. The Children's Friend." The unveiling ceremony was presided over by Mrs. Harrison, representative of the Central Executive Committee, and she outlined the activities of the Society, and the formation of the Society after dealing at length with his work—he left Settle as a youth—faced the difficulties encountered by the Society, against which he had to contend in many quarters. Largely through the efforts of Benjamin Waugh, who in 1863 was appointed director, the Society has made great strides. In the first year of its existence, only 95 cases were dealt with, whereas now, with 30,000 to-day, and at the same time, there were no fewer than 1,172 cases. Moreover, the income of the Society in the first year was £903, whereas at the present time it was some £134,000. She herself had only £100 in 1863, and Benjamin Waugh, in 1905, the year he died, was tired on account of ill-health.

On unveiling the tablet, which was accompanied by a Union Jack, Mr. Brayshaw gave a history of the building, and indeed a happy thought on the subject. Mrs. Harrison to erect a tablet to the birthplace of her uncle, "St. Paul's Cathedral," he said, "there is a tablet to Sir Christopher Wren, which is described: 'If you seek his monument, look around!' Benjamin Waugh's monument is not erected in brick and mortar, but in the tens of thousands of children who have been brightened as the result of his efforts." (Applause). Mrs. Harrison also spoke, and thanked the company for their appreciation.

National Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children

A TABLET

to the Memory of the Rev.

BENJAMIN WAUGH

Founder of the Society,

Erected on the Settle Savings Bank,

Site of his Birthplace, by kind permission,

will be Unveiled by

THOMAS BRAYSHAW, Esq.

at 3 o'clock on

Saturday, 17th September, 1927

ALL ARE WELCOME.



Thos. Brayshaw unveiling the Benj. Waugh Memorial Tablet.

**SETTLE MEMORIAL OF
REV. B. WAUGH.**

**FOUNDER OF SOCIETY FOR
PROTECTING CHILDREN.**

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

A tablet to the memory of the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, founder of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was at Settle on Saturday afternoon unveiled by Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, one of the oldest inhabitants of Settle.

The Rev. Benjamin Waugh was born on February 20, 1839, at Settle, being the son of Mr. James Waugh. He was one of three brothers, the best known of whom is Mr. W. J. Waugh, K.C., who, after occupying the position of leader of the Northern circuit for seven years, retired in March last, having completed 47 years' service at the Bar.

The tablet, which has been provided by Mrs. A. Harrison, of Stackhouse, Settle, a niece of the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, is of local granite from the neighbouring moors, highly polished. It is placed in the east wall of the Settle Savings Bank—some years ago the old Craven Bank, and the birthplace of Benjamin Waugh, whose father carried on business at the premises as a saddler. The tablet bears the inscription: "Site of Birthplace of the Revd. Benjamin Waugh, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Born February 20, 1839—died March 11, 1908. The Children's Friend."

Lady Prince-Smith (Keighley), President of the local branch of the Society, and a representative of the Central Executive Committee, presided over the proceedings, and outlined the activities of Waugh in connection with the formation of the Society. After dealing at length with his early career—he left Settle as a youth—she described the difficulties encountered in forming the Society, against which there was a bitter prejudice in many quarters at the time. Largely through the fine work of Benjamin Waugh, who in 1889 was appointed director, the Society made rapid strides. In the first year of its formation 95 cases were dealt with, compared with 30,000 to-day, and at present there were no fewer than 1,172 inspectors. Moreover, the income of the Society for the first year was £903, whereas at the present time it was something like £134,000. She herself had only once met Benjamin Waugh, in 1905, the year he retired on account of ill-health.

Prior to unveiling the tablet, which was covered with a Union Jack, Mr. Brayshaw sketched the history of the building, and said it was indeed a happy thought on the part of Mrs. Harrison to erect a tablet to commemorate the birthplace of her uncle. "In St. Paul's Cathedral," he said, "there is a monument to Sir Christopher Wren, which is inscribed: 'If you seek his monument, look around!' Benjamin Waugh's monument is not erected in brick and stone, but in the tens of thousands of homes which have been brightened as the result of his efforts." (Applause).

Mrs. Harrison also spoke, and thanked Lady Prince-Smith, Mr. Brayshaw, and the company for their appreciation.

The Yorkshire Post
 TELEPHONES:
 LEEDS 20401 (16 lines).
 LONDON..... Central 9593 (4 lines).
 MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1927.
 Interim in 1913.
 National Representation imposes

1834

Little June 3rd

Miss Lucia

Of James Waugh,
Saddler, Harness Maker, &c.

1834
 July 24 To Harness Collar, Manu Longee, & Jop. Map 13 6 6
 To new ring part for bottom 6 6 6
 To whip rope & cord 6 6 6
 June 1 To one set of best extra lined carriage
 " Harness shoes on Solice German
 " Mountings Complot with scrolls & harness
 " Brosses on the bit white patent leather hands 14
 " Double quarter piece 14 Silver
 " Ornaments one extra silver front
 " 8 Spare ornaments 14 4 6



Attchd June 3rd
James Waugh

JAMES WAUGH,
SADDLER, &c.,

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public who have so liberally supported him for the last 26 years, and begs to inform them that as he is leaving Settle, he will be obliged by the receipt of his accounts on or before WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th, after which date those then unpaid will be received by MR. HARVEY, Ironmonger, Settle.
Settle, May 2nd, 1859.

41 Arriane

Chapel, Southport,
son; the Rev. B.
best daughter of

26 Sept. 1865.

*ational Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children.*

THE sole object of the Society is to secure to every little child in the land that its life shall be at least amenable.

Its sole motive is compassion for the unjust and cruelly needlessly inflicted pains and tears of the helpless children.

By what it has done it has laid under obligation the gratitude of all truly manly and womanly hearts.

It has stopped or ameliorated the needless sufferings of 211,000 children.

This it has been enabled to do through the goodwill and co-operation of suffering children's neighbours.

These were found in about two-thirds of the population of the land.

The operations of the Society are carried over the whole of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

It is not a charity, but an agent for justice.

Its object is not to provide homes for destitute children, or prisons for those who make them destitute.

It works by the law which it passed; but its first consideration is not the law, but the child.

Where fear of Courts suffices to stop a child's suffering, the law does not prosecute. But they must be stopped.

Its work is awaking long-neglected natural instincts of mercy in careless and savage parents, and teaching them to treat their children properly.

There is no work more hopeful for children, and no work more likely to prove a blessing to the land.

BENJAMIN WAUGH,
Director and Secretary.

CENTRAL OFFICE:
7, Harpur Street, London, W.C.
March 31st, 1896.

BENJAMIN WAUGH'S
MEMORIAL TABLET.

pleasure in promising
s. d. in favour

1834

Little June 2nd

Ann Lunn

James Waugh
Saddler, Harness Maker &c.

1834

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SADDLER, &c.,

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Marriage.

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*National Society for the Prevention of
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Its sole motive is compassion for the unjust and wholly needlessly inflicted pains and tears of the helpless young.

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BENJAMIN WAUGH,
Director and Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICE:
7, Harpur Street, London, W.C.
March 31st, 1896.

BENJAMIN WAUGH'S
MEMORIAL TABLET.

pleasure in promising
s. d. in favour

413

1834

Settle June 2nd 1859

FORM XX.]

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PATRON - - THE QUEEN.

CRAVEN BRANCH. SETTLE DISTRICT.

In Cases of Cruelty what to do.

Act of Parliament 57 and 58 Victoria, Chap. 41.

Persons knowing of Assault, Ill-treatment, Neglect, Abandonment, or Exposure of any children in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury to their health should communicate immediately with the District Correspondent:

Mr. T. BRAYSHAW,
DUKE STREET,

SETTLE.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private.

(P.T.O.)

Settle, May 2nd, 1859.

Marriage.

On the 26th ult., at the West end Congregational Chapel, Southport, by the Rev. J. Chater, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Millson; the Rev. B. Waugh, Newbury, Berks., to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Boothroyd, Esq., Southport.

26 Sept. 1865.

REV. BENJAMIN WAUGH'S MEMORIAL TABLET.

SONS OF CRAVEN—"LEST WE FORGET."

WHEN one comes into the Craven country for the first time he is impressed with a sense of its majesty, he is made to feel the greatness and the grandeur of his surrounding. If you tell him that giants have dwelt here he does not feel anything incongruous or grotesque in the statement, he realises that country such as this should produce even great men, men who in the great ways of life are the recognised leaders of the rest in splendid and daring work. If he be a man given to reflection he feels the naturalness of the union: impressive surroundings should produce dignified and virile sons.

Craven has given two Archdeacons to the Church—The Rev. Josiah Shute, Archdeacon of Colchester, and the Rev. William Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle; and one Dean—The Rev. John Saul Howson, Dean of Chester. Two of these—Paley and Howson—have done splendid service apart from their official status in the Church, the first in Apologetic and the second in Scholastic and literary work.

BENJAMIN WAUGH'S
MEMORIAL TABLET.

pleasure in promising

s. d. in favour

413

FORM XX.]

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

PATRON - - -

**CRAVEN BIRKBECK
SETTLE DISTRICT**

**In Cases of
what to do**

Act of Parliament 57 and 58

Persons knowing of
treatment, Neglect, At
Exposure of any children
likely to cause them
suffering or injury to
should communicate in
the District Correspondence

Mr. T. BRAY,
DUKE STREET

All further steps will
expenses borne by the Society

**The Informant's name will be kept strictly
private.**

(P.T.O.)

Settle, May 2nd, 1859.

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On the 26th ult., at the West end Congregational Chapel, Southport,
by the Rev. J. Chater, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Milson; the Rev. B.
Waugh, Newbury, Berks., to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of
Samuel Boothroyd, Esq., Southport.

26 Sept. 1865.

Rev. Richard Frankland was also a son of Craven. In the Church at Giggleswick-in-Craven he was excommunicated, absolved, and, in 1698, interred. He was founder of a Nonconformist or Free-Church College at Rathmell, one of the first in England. He trained over three hundred students for the Ministry of the Free Churches and his Academy became the model of many others.

Thomas Procter, the Sculptor, was born in Kirkgate, Settle, in 1753, and George Birkbeck, the Pioneer of Popular Education and Founder of Mechanics Institutions was an honoured and worthy son of Craven.

But the last, and by no means least, illustrious member of a noble band was the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, a true son of Craven and one who has made a reputation that must steadily increase the fame of his native town. Born in Settle and trained at Airedale College, Bradford, he became a Congregational Minister and was Founder of the "National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." We can form no true conception of the bitterness and opposition that beset him in the early days of that movement, of the incessant toil his work for the children involved; but we feel sure the nerve it required, the self-sacrifice it imposed, the moral and spiritual strain it called for could be offered only because this great purpose of his life consumed him. In the cause of the suffering children he

literally burned himself out. "There is a modern fiction that those who direct the work of our great organisations live in the lap of luxury and enjoy the delights of leisured ease, with handsome emoluments thrown in. If Benjamin Waugh had given half the time and a quarter the energy to making money that he gave to the National Society, he would have died a millionaire instead of being dependent on his pension."

It is the desire of some who admire his work to associate and perpetuate his name and fame with the place where he was born and lived until he went forth to meet and fulfil his life's work. The house where he was born no longer exists but the Church where he was brought up, and which he loved to visit to the end, is still there, and the idea of erecting a Tablet to his memory in the Congregational Church and linking his good name and fair fame with Settle has commended itself as a gracious work and as a fitting recognition of our lasting indebtedness to him.

Anyone admiring his work and feeling they would like to have some part in this form of recognizing its greatness may send their contributions to

F. MARLOR, *Secretary*,
CLOSE HOUSE, SETTLE.

J. W. LAMBERT, *Treasurer*,
CHEAPSIDE, SETTLE.

BENJAMIN WAUGH'S
MEMORIAL TABLET.

pleasure in promising

s. d. in favour

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FORM XX.]

National Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

PATRON - - -

CRAVEN B
SETTLE DISTRICT

In Cases of
what to do

Act of Parliament 57 and 58

Persons knowing
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DUKE STREET

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Settle, May 2nd, 1859.

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26 Sept. 1865.

REV. BENJAMIN WAUGH'S
MEMORIAL TABLET.

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£ : s. d. in favour
of the above.

Signed.....