JOSEPH WARBURTON (1786–1846) OF PATELEY BRIDGE
AND HIS ASSISTANT DR JOHN SNOW

By Spence Galbraith

During recent research into the early life of Dr John Snow (1813–1858), a famous epidemiologist and anaesthetist, information about the life of Dr Joseph Warburton of Pateley Bridge and his family was obtained. This paper is presented so that this material is available to local historians and others, who may wish to undertake further research into this well known local medical family.

WIBSEY 1786–1807

The date of birth of Joseph Warburton could not be found. His baptism, however, is recorded on 18th April 1786 at Wibsey Chapel, Wibsey, near Bradford, Yorkshire, now known as Holy Trinity, Low Moor. The baptismal register shows that he was the son of Edward Warburton, weaver, woolstapler, woolcomber and stayman. His grandfather, also named Joseph Warburton (1721–1801) and his grandmother Sarah had at least three children, namely, Margaret (1746–1820), Edward (1751–1820) and James Threapland (1755–1820).

Wibsey was then a small West Yorkshire village on the southern hill-side of Bradford dale. At the end of the eighteenth century the mineral wealth of the neighbourhood had begun to be exploited and by the 1840s much of the land had been despoiled and covered with shale hills, the refuse of coal and ironstone mines. The nearby Low Moor Ironstone and Coal Company, which was established in 1790, became the most renowned ironworks in Yorkshire. By the twentieth century, however, the village of Wibsey had been included within the City of Bradford and become a desirable suburb of the expanding city. It was no longer a mining district and the shale hills had been concealed and built upon.

The Warburton family originally came to Wibsey from Cambridge in the seventeenth century and intermarried with the local family of Threaplans, becoming a well-known local medical family. Their practice in Wibsey continued for at least 150 years, from the eighteenth century until 1936 (see note 2 above). Such medical dynasties in which successive members of the same family practised for a century or more were not unusual, the sons and nephews of medical men often following in their relatives’ footsteps. James Threapland Warburton, Joseph’s uncle, was an apothecary in Wibsey. A notebook which survived was first used by Edward, Joseph’s father, for his weaving business and later by James Threapland in which he recorded visits to his patients and his accounts and prescriptions (see notes 2 and 3 above).

Nothing is known about Joseph’s education until he was apprenticed at around the age of 14 years to his uncle James Threapland Warburton in about 1800 for a period of

seven years. This young age was then the usual time to begin an apprenticeship to a surgeon-apothecary. Joseph’s family apprenticeship would have had the advantage of the premium for a relative usually being waived or greatly reduced to a token amount. Furthermore, an even greater advantage of family apprenticeships was that the son or nephew, after completing his training, was often introduced into the established practice without the expense of buying a partnership (see note 4 above). In Joseph’s circumstance, however, this did not happen. In 1807, after completing his apprenticeship, he left the Wibsey practice to join the practice of a Dr Strother in Pateley Bridge,6 at first as his assistant. The reason that Joseph did not join his uncle’s practice may have been because James Threapland wished his own son, Joseph’s cousin, to follow him in the practice. This son, born in 1794, was also named James Threapland and did, indeed, succeed his father in due course.

JOSEPH WARBURTON’S MEDICAL EDUCATION

The early nineteenth century was a period of medical reform during which the unqualified ‘apothecary’ or ‘surgeon’ evolved into a qualified and licensed surgeon-apothecary who later became known as a general practitioner (see note 4 above). Before the Apothecaries Act of 1815, medical education was diverse and practice unregulated. Nevertheless, a scheme for the training of surgeon-apothecaries had gradually emerged. This usually included apprenticeship to a respected apothecary, attendance at courses of lectures and a period of attachment to a hospital. After the Act a similar formal scheme became the compulsory national training programme for apothecaries in England and Wales. This comprised apprenticeship to an established practitioner for at least five years, then a period of hospital training and attendance at prescribed courses of lectures before the student was permitted to sit the examination for a licence to practice. This examination was the responsibility of the Society of Apothecaries of London and the qualification thereby granted was Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (LSA). Many students also sat the examination for Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (MRCS).

Following the Apothecaries Act, all those who were principals in practice before 1815 were exempted from licensing and were known as ‘pre-1815’ medical men. For example, Joseph’s uncle, James Threapland Warburton, was a pre-1815 medical man and had no formal medical qualifications. Those in training or working as assistants in 1815, however, were required to complete the new training and sit the LSA examination. Hence Joseph Warburton later took time off from Dr Strother’s practice in Pateley Bridge in order to qualify. On 23rd January 1816, Joseph was admitted as a pupil of Mr R. C. Headington, Surgeon to the London Hospital (Fig. 1), for a term of six months.7 Joseph probably chose the London Hospital because of Mr Headington’s high reputation. He was born in 1774 or 1775, elected Assistant Surgeon at the hospital on 2nd May 1797 and full Surgeon on 5th June 1799. A bust of Mr Headington was discovered recently at the London Hospital.8 In 1816, he was known as a good operator but as early as 1804 was renowned for his lectures, some of which were reported in the Lancet. He was later President of the Royal College of Surgeons and a member of the Committee of the College on surgical education which proposed establishment of the new grade of Fellows.
of the College (see note 8 above). Ever since, Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons (FRCS) has remained a standard higher qualification for surgeons in England and Wales. He died in 1831.

During his training at the London Hospital, Joseph Warburton attended lectures in chemistry, materia medica, anatomy and physiology as well as the theory and practice of medicine. At the end of his training, the London Hospital House Committee Minutes of a meeting held on 25th June 1816 recorded that he was granted a Certificate of Attendance. Two days after obtaining this certificate, Joseph Warburton passed the examination for the LSA and then presumably returned to Pateley Bridge. Unfortunately, neither the London Hospital records nor those of the Society of Apothecaries provide any further information about his family, his home or where he stayed while in London in 1816.

JOSEPH WARBURTON IN PATELEY BRIDGE

Pateley Bridge is a small market town in the valley of the River Nidd in Yorkshire, situated about 14 miles from Harrogate and 12 miles from Ripon (Fig. 2). There is one narrow main street extending from the hills in the east, westward to the bridge over the Nidd, much as it was in the early nineteenth century.9 It remains the principal town in upper Nidderdale, an area which then included the parishes of Stonebeck Up, Stonebeck Down, Fountains Earth, Bishopside (in which Pateley Bridge was situated) and Brewerley. The upper valley had a population of just under 4,500 at the 1831 census.10 The major sources of employment in the area were in agriculture, in lead mining in the hills to the west of Pateley Bridge and in the spinning and weaving of flax. The flax mills were located along the river below the town, the largest of which was at Glasshouses owned by the Metcalfe family, one of the leading families in the neighbourhood.

9 Grainge, W. Nidderdale; or an Historical, Topographical and Descriptive Sketch of the Valley of the Nidd (Pateley Bridge, Thomas Thorpe, 1863).
When Joseph Warburton arrived in Pateley Bridge in 1807 he is likely to have resided at Dr Strother's home. After qualifying, Joseph became a partner but the date of the partnership is not known. The earliest recording of the partnership to be found was in the Baines Directory of Yorkshire in 1822. Joseph married a local girl on Christmas Day 1815, shortly before he went to London in January 1816 to complete his training and to sit his medical examinations —

Joseph Warburton of this Parish (Pateley Bridge) and Harriet Thackery of the Parish aforesaid were married in this chapel by Licence this 25th December 1815 by me Wm Neeson Minister. This marriage was solemnized between us Joseph Warburton, Harriet Thackery, in the presence of Wm Kettlewell and Thos Richardson.

The wedding would have been at St Mary's Church, Pateley Bridge. The present St Cuthbert's Church, which replaced St Mary's, was not built until 1827. Joseph may have taken his young bride with him to London on a working honeymoon when he started 'walking the wards' at the London Hospital on 26th January 1816. When he returned to Pateley Bridge in June of 1816 it is likely that the couple set up house on their own. Joseph and Harriet had at least three children. Their first child, a son Joseph named after his father, was born in 1816 and baptised on 27th October that year. Their second child was a daughter, Anna, who was probably born in about 1820. Their second son, Edward Warburton, was born in 1822 and baptised on 25th October in the same year. No records of any other children in the family were found.

---

12. N(orth) Y(orkshire) C(ounty) R(ecord) O(ffice), Northallerton, Pateley Bridge Marriage Register 1815.
JOHN SNOW, JOSEPH WARBURTON'S ASSISTANT 1834–1836

John Snow was born in York on 15th March 1813. Little is known of his early education, except that he went to a private school in York. In 1827, he began his medical training as an apprentice to William Hardcastle in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here, in 1832, he gained experience of cholera in the mining village of Killingworth, soon after the disease had entered the country. He left Dr Hardcastle's practice in 1833 and worked as assistant to Dr Watson in Burnopfield, County Durham for 12 months before joining Joseph Warburton in Pateley Bridge, probably in the autumn of 1834 —

Leaving Burnop Field in 1834–35, he revisited his native place, York; made a short stay, and thence to the half-inaccessible village called Pately Bridge, in Yorkshire, to assistant it (this is as printed in Snow's book but, probably should read 'to an assistantship') with Mr Warburton, surgeon there (see note 1 above).

It is not known why Snow chose to become an assistant rather than follow the usual course for a young apothecary of continuing his training in hospital and attending lectures so that he could sit the LSA examination. Ellis14 suggested that Snow, who came from a poor family, was likely to have been short of money and wished to earn enough to continue his medical education in London. He was apparently unhappy in his first assistantship in the Burnopfield practice and consequently probably decided to move away as soon as his contract allowed, after 12 months (see note 14 above). Perhaps he decided on a rural practice in Yorkshire because a vacancy was available and it was not as far away from home as County Durham. He may even have known of the reputation of the Warburtons of Bradford and Pateley Bridge and so sought a post with them.

In Pateley Bridge, Snow would have lived in the Warburton family home and surgery, Fog Close House, which had been built for Joseph Warburton in 1829 (see note 6 above). This remained the house of the local doctor until after the Second World War and still stands today close to St Cuthbert's Church (Fig. 3). It seems likely that by the time Snow arrived in the practice Dr Strother had retired. Indeed, it may have been Dr Strother's retirement which prompted Joseph to take on an assistant at least until his eldest son had qualified.

The household at Fog Close House, when Snow joined the practice, would have consisted of Mr Joseph Warburton and his wife Harriet and their children. Their son Joseph, aged about 18 years, was then apprenticed to his father, having begun his apprenticeship in 1831 (see below). Anna aged about 15 years and Edward aged about 12 years were both probably still at school. In addition, the Warburtons would have employed living-in servants. Seven years later, at the 1841 census taken on Sunday 6th June, the census enumerator's return listed seven people in the household at Fog Close House. Joseph Warburton aged 50 years, Surgeon Apothecary, and Harriet his wife aged 45 years, Joseph aged 20 years who had qualified in 1837 and was in practice with his father, Anna aged 20 years had no recorded occupation although she later became a teacher and Edward aged 15 years who was then apprenticed to his father. All were born in the County of Yorkshire. The servants were Edward Sugden aged 25 years, Journeymen to surgeon, born outside the county and Mary Thackery aged 15 years, born in Yorkshire. In the 1841 census the enumerators' returns expressed ages over 15 years to the lowest term of five years, i.e. 15, 20, 25, etc.,15 so that although Joseph senior was recorded as aged 50 years, he was in fact aged 55 years; Joseph his son and Anna his daughter were

14 Ellis, R. H. The Case Books of Dr John Snow (London, The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 1994).
both recorded as aged 20 years but Joseph was aged 24 years and Anna aged about 22 years; Edward would have been 18 or 19 years of age.

Snow was apparently a strict vegetarian by the time he arrived in the Warburton household in Pateley Bridge in 1834. He had been persuaded to adopt this diet by his study of the book *The Return to Nature or, a defence of the vegetable regimen*, by John Frank Newton, while he was an apprentice in Newcastle. Newton's work was published also in the journal *The Pamphleteer* and describes his own family's vegetarian diet —

Our breakfast is composed of dried fruits, whether raisons, figs or plums, with toasted bread or biscuits, and weak tea, always made of distilled water, with a moderate portion of milk in it. The children, who do not seem to like the flavor of tea, use milk with water instead of it. When butter is added to the toast, it is in very small quantity. The dinner consists of potatoes, with some other vegetables, according as they happen to be in season; macaroni, a tart, or a pudding, with as few eggs as possible: to this is sometimes added desert. Onions, especially those from Portugal, may be stewed with a little walnut pickle and some other vegetable ingredients, for which no cook will be at a loss, so as to constitute an excellent sauce for all other vegetables. As to drinking, we are scarcely inclined, on this cooling regimen to drink at all; but when it so happens, we take distilled water, having a still expressly for this purpose in our back-kitchen.\(^{16}\)

If Snow followed this or a similar regime when he arrived in Pateley Bridge it is very understandable that he caused surprise in the household and in the neighbourhood. His biographer wrote —

---

\(^{16}\) Newton, J. F. 'The Return to Nature or, a defence of the vegetable regimen; with some account of an experiment made during the last three or four years in the author’s family’, *The Pamphleteer* 1822, 20, pp. 97–118.
He was a vegetarian then, and his habits puzzled the housewives, shocked the cooks, and astonished the children. His culinary peculiarities were, however, attended to with great kindliness (see note 1 above).

Snow would have found the rural practice in Nidderdale very different from the practices in industrial Newcastle and the nearby mining villages of Killingworth and Burnopfield. Loudon (see note 4 above) describes the conditions of such rural practices in the nineteenth century and refers particularly to the practitioners’ need for a good reliable horse, the most essential piece of equipment and usually the most expensive in country practices. A horse and carriage would not have been suitable for many of the moorland roads in Nidderdale at that time, but the two main turnpikes to Ripon and to Knaresborough would have been fit for wheeled traffic (see note 10 above). Although a horse and carriage were usually too expensive for a country practitioner, Joseph’s employment of Edward Sugden, a journeyman, at the time of the 1841 census suggests that he may have had a carriage and probably more than one horse. Certainly, Snow would have had the use of one of Joseph’s horses for his visits and by the end of his stay in the practice must have become an experienced horseman —

Eighteen months at Pateley bridge, with many rough rides, a fair share of night work, a good gleaning of experience, and this sojourn was over (see note 1 above).

Richardson mentions that Snow became a supporter of the temperance cause while he was in Newcastle (see note 1 above), an interest which he developed during his eighteen months in Pateley Bridge by attending local lectures on the subject. Mr John Andrew and Mr Pallister from Leeds, both leading temperance campaigners in Yorkshire,17 visited the town several times in 1835 and the young Dr Snow attended some of their temperance meetings. He was obviously influenced by them, accepting the principles of total abstinence, and took the pledge.18 Snow may well have attended the great temperance festival which took place in Leeds on Christmas Day 1835 and over which Mr Andrew presided (see note 17 above).

One of John Snow’s brothers, Thomas Snow, who later became the vicar of Underbarrow in Cumberland, was also an enthusiastic supporter of the temperance movement. He often contributed articles to The British Temperance Advocate. In one of these, he records that he spent a day with John in the environs of Ripon in June 1836 and visited the lovely park of Studley. Here John read to him the text of a lecture on temperance which he had given earlier that month in Pateley Bridge. This was probably John’s first public lecture on the subject. Fifty years later, Thomas found the text of John’s lecture in some papers sent to him by his sisters from York, and published it in full.19 Thomas mentions that his brother went to Leeds later in the month to attend a discussion on temperance. This was likely to have been the great public meeting held on 25th June, mentioned by Pallister (see note 18 above). John then returned to York, probably directly from Leeds, to visit his parents and there played a part in creating the York Temperance Society.20 The Warburtons were probably sympathetic to the temperance cause, if not active supporters, because Edward Warburton is recorded in his obituary as promoting activities to improve the circumstances of the working classes. In particular, he was one

of the directors of the Pateley Bridge Public Cocoa House Company Ltd intended to provide a healthier alternative to public houses and the consumption of alcohol.  

Despite the hard work and the rough rides, Snow enjoyed his stay in Nidderdale and became a long-standing friend of the Warburtons—

Some few years ago a friend of mine went to the same village, by the recommendation of Dr Snow, as assistant to the present Mr Warburton of that place, a son of Dr Snow's 'old master'. The circumstances of this recommendation often led Dr Snow to refer to his life at Pateley Bridge in our conversations. He invariably, on such occasions spoke of Mr Warburton, his 'old master' in terms of sincere respect, and depicted his own life there with great liveliness (see note 1 above).

In the Autumn of 1836, Snow left his home in York and travelled to London to complete his medical education. There he attended the Hunterian School of Anatomy and the Westminster Hospital. In 1838, he qualified 1SA and MRCs. In 1843, he graduated MB in London University, proceeding to MD in the following year. He was active in the Westminster Medical Society to which he was elected a member in October 1837. This Society amalgamated with the Medical Society of London in 1850 and in 1855 Snow became President. Later, Snow achieved national fame in epidemiology by discovering the mode of spread of cholera and in anaesthetics by designing an inhaler for ether. His fame was such that he was called upon to administer chloroform to Queen Victoria at the birth of her son, Prince Leopold on 7th April 1853 (see note 14 above). John Snow died in 1858 at the young age of 45 years following a stroke (see note 1 above) and was buried in the Brompton Cemetery, London.

JOSEPH'S TRAGIC DEATH IN 1841

Riding on horseback in Nidderdale and visiting patients in the summer months may seem idyllic but on the moorlands with only tracks it must have sometimes been dangerous especially in the winter months and at night. Loudon (see note 4 above) describes some of the recorded accidents which befell country practitioners in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Sadly, Joseph Warburton died tragically in such an accident at the age of 55 years on 30th June 1841, just over three weeks after the 1841 census listed him and his family at Fog Close House (see above). He was thrown from his horse and killed, between Ramsgill and Pateley Bridge (see note 21 above). He was buried in the churchyard of St Cuthbert's church adjacent to Fog Close House. He must have been a very popular and much respected local doctor because a monument, paid for by public subscription, was later erected over his grave.

No contemporary records of Joseph Warburton's tragic death, nor of the erection of the monument over his grave were found in the Vestry Minutes of St Cuthbert's church Pateley Bridge between 1834 and 1844. Neither was mention made of them in local newspapers, the Harrogate Advertiser and the Leeds Mercury, in July 1841. The Warburton monument, which is in one corner of the churchyard, remains in good condition and the inscription easily legible. When visited in 1994 (Fig. 4), it was surrounded by nettles and churchyard rubbish. The inscription reads as was originally recorded by Grainge (see note 9 above)—

Fig. 4. The Warburton Tomb, St Cuthbert’s Church, Pateley Bridge, 1994.

Erected in Memory of Joseph Warburton, surgeon, by his numerous friends to record their sense of the loss which they have sustained by his premature death, and their respect for the great skill, integrity, benevolence, industry, and energy, which distinguished his character. He practised his profession in this place for thirty-three years, and died June 30th 1841, aged 55.

The date of death was confirmed by the burial register signed by the incumbent, the Revd Stoney. Also recorded later on the monument were the following inscriptions —

In memory of Harriet, wife of Joseph Warburton who died 8th March 1880 aged 87 years.
And of Joseph eldest son of the above who died 3rd July 1890 in his 74th year.
Also of Anna Warburton only daughter of the above who died 4th April 1897 in her 79th year.
In memory of Edward Warburton who died 25th August 1883 in the 61st year of his age.
In memory of Jane wife of Edward Warburton born 18th October 1827 died 1st September 1894.

THE PATELEY BRIDGE PRACTICE AFTER 1841

Joseph Warburton’s eldest son Joseph succeeded him in the Pateley Bridge practice in 1846. He had qualified in 1837 and is listed in the 1841 census at Fog Close House with his father as surgeon apothecary so must have been in practice as his assistant or partner —

Joseph Warburton LSA 21st December 1837. Son of Joseph Warburton of Pateley Bridge. An apprentice to his father. Apothecary for 5 years. Indenture dated 14th July 1831. Testimonial of

25 NYCRO, Northallerton, Burial Register of the Chapelry of Pateley Bridge 1841.
moral character; T. U. Stoney, his father. Age, baptised Oct 27th 1816. Lectures 1833. Hospital attendance, 15 months at Leeds General Infirmary.26

His younger brother Edward qualified in 1846 —


Presumably Edward continued his apprenticeship in Pateley Bridge after his father’s death in 1841, but as apprentice to his brother, Joseph. The records of the Society of Apothecaries, however, do not refer to this. He is likely to have joined Joseph as a partner in the practice after qualification in 1846 but, by 1851, Edward appears to have been alone in the practice.

In the 1851 census, Joseph is not recorded at Fog Close House. The enumerator’s return lists Harriet widow aged 58 years, House Proprietor, Anna aged 32 years, School Mistress, Edward aged 28 years, Medical Practitioner, Elizabeth Kirkbridge, aged 19 years, House Servant and William Hardcastle, aged 24 years, Groom. Furthermore, the Medical Directory for the same year, 1851, does not list Joseph Warburton but only Edward —


It appears that Joseph worked with his father in the practice in Pateley Bridge after qualifying in 1837, and succeeded him after his death in June 1841. By 1851, however, Joseph must have either left the practice or was away, perhaps overseas, since his name was not in the 1851 census at Fog Close House nor in the medical directory for that year.

In 1861, the census enumerator’s list shows the Warburton household as being at number 43 Pateley Bent Lane. This address is likely to have been that of Fog Close House although this was not recorded by name. There was Harriet Warburton aged 68 years, head of the household, a widow and proprietor of land and houses, Anna aged 42 years and Edward aged 38 years, General Practitioner. Edward by this time employed an assistant, Charles Shragen aged 21 years, born at North Lafferton (Luffenham) in Rutlandshire. There was just one servant, Ann Walker aged 23 years, born at Stean Beckdown (Stonebeck Down) in Yorkshire. Again, Joseph Warburton is not mentioned although in the 1865 Medical Directory he is listed separately from his brother —

Warburton Joseph, Pateley Bridge Yorkshire. lsa 1837.29

The Directory indicates that neither Joseph nor Edward made a return for 1865 and their entries were brought forward from the previous year. Joseph’s entry shows that he was not registered under the Medical Act of 1858, that is, he had not by then obtained the new licence under this Act to work in clinical practice. It is not known whether he had some other non-clinical medical employment in the neighbourhood or was abroad but retained an address in Pateley Bridge.

By the time the 1871 census was taken, Edward Warburton was married and Fog Close House had been divided into two dwellings. The census enumerator’s return shows that one dwelling housed his mother, Harriet aged 78 years, his sister, Ann aged 52 years and May Unwin aged 14 years, a domestic servant, born in Ramsgill. In the other dwelling was Edward, aged 48 years, mrCS General Practitioner with his wife Jane aged 43 years and a nephew, Thomas Harker, a medical student, all born in Pateley Bridge. In addition, there was an assistant, Beaumont R. Conolly aged 27 years, born in Woolwich, Kent, as well as two servants, Matilda Clovey aged 36 years, cook, and Hannah Green aged 19 years, housemaid. Presumably, Thomas Harker was a nephew of Jane Warburton because Edward Warburton was not known to have had any married sisters.

A year or so later, following the Public Health Act of 1872 which required local authorities to appoint medical officers of health, Edward Warburton was appointed to this new post in Pateley Bridge. This was in addition to his post of Medical Officer to the local Board of Guardians. As Medical Officer of Health he was very active in bringing about improved sanitation and water supplies in the town (see note 60 above). Possibly the influence of John Snow led him to apply for and accept this post and devote his time and energy to the water supplies and sanitation of the neighbourhood. Certainly, he must have been very familiar with Snow’s pioneering work on the spread of cholera published in his book in 1856 (see note 23 above). In addition to his medical work, Edward took a prominent part in local education and was one of the first members of the School Board and Superintendent of the Church Sunday School. He is said to have supported every movement which had as its aim the social improvement, recreation and enjoyment of the masses. For example, he was one of the managers of a local savings bank intended to inculcate in the working classes the habit of saving (see note 21 above). The Warburtons were close friends of the Metcalfe family, the mill owners of Glasshouses (see above). In 1843, Miss Warburton, probably Anna, was a bearer at the funeral of Elizabeth Metcalfe and in 1856, Dr Warburton, presumably Edward, proposed the health of Mr and Mrs George Metcalfe at the joint celebration of their wedding and the declaration of peace ending the Crimean War.

In the 1881 census, only three residents were recorded at Fog Close House. The enumerator’s return lists Edward, aged 58 years surgeon mrCS England, his wife Jane, aged 53 years and his sister Anna aged 62 years. There were no children or servants recorded. No evidence was found of Edward and Jane ever having any children. A lack of servants, however, seems unlikely and failure to record them may have been due to their absence on the day of the census which was taken on Sunday 3rd April 1881 (see note 15 above).

The Warburton medical practice may have ended on the death of Edward Warburton on 25th August 1883 at the age of 61 years. Ward (see note 6 above), however, wrote that Joseph succeeded his father and died in 1891, aged 75 years. Ward also states that Dr Lumsden joined Joseph Warburton as assistant and later succeeded him. Dr Lumsden died in 1932. So it is possible that after Edward died in 1883, Joseph returned to the practice, presumably having registered under the Medical Act of 1858, and continued as the Principal until his death seven years later, being then succeeded by Dr Lumsden. The 1891 census enumerator’s return does, indeed, list, at Fog Close House, George Lumsden, head of the household, aged 36 years, a surgeon, born in Hull. Also Arrabella, his sister aged 26 years, born in Canterbury Kent, and who presumably kept house for

---

50 Correspondence columns in undated newspaper cuttings held by Nidderdale Museum, Pateley Bridge.
51 Extract from the Metcalfe family papers, Ms. Nidderdale Museum, Pateley Bridge.
him, as well as Harry H. Gummell, aged 27 years, assistant surgeon, born in Leominster, Herefordshire. On census day, a visitor was present, namely, Frederick G. Phillips, aged five years, born in Pateley Bridge, and one servant, Elizabeth Thompson, aged 20 years, born in Norley. Anna Warburton was still in Pateley Bridge, but living on her own at Summershall Place. She is listed in the census enumerator’s return as being aged 71 years and living on her own means. There was also a visitor in her house on census day, namely, Annie E. Long, aged 45 years, also living on her own means, born in Otley. Anna died in 1897 in her 79th year (see above).

Whether the Warburton era of medical practice in Pateley Bridge ended in 1883 or 1891, Joseph Warburton and his two sons Joseph and Edward had provided medical care for the people of the town and the surrounding area of upper Nidderdale for over three-quarters of the nineteenth century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am greatly indebted to Muriel Swires, Nidderdale Museum, Pateley Bridge, who gave much helpful advice and assistance in accessing relevant material in the museum and who kindly provided the photograph of the Warburton tomb (Fig. 4); also to Mr Martin Stray, Senior Library Assistant, North Yorkshire County Library, Harrogate, who provided copies of the census returns and much other useful information. I am pleased to acknowledge the permission of the Royal London Hospital Archives to reproduce Fig. 1 and of the North Yorkshire County Library, Harrogate, to reproduce Fig. 2.

The help and advice of the following are also gratefully acknowledged:
Jude Boxall, Livesey Project Librarian, Library & Learning Resources Service, University of Central Lancashire, Preston.
Stella H. Carpenter, Local Historian, Bradford.
Mr Jonathan Evans, Archivist, The Royal London Hospital, London.
Colin Price, Assistant Librarian, Local & Family History Department, Central Library, Leeds.
Miss E. Willmott, Local Studies Librarian, Central Library, Bradford.
The staff of the Guildhall Library, London.
The staff of the North Yorkshire County Records Office, Northallerton.
The staff of the University Library, Cambridge.